

**ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT  
(2060-61/2003-04)  
Project Year 2 (PY 2)**

Ministry of Local Development  
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July 2004

**(HMG-N-IFAD PROJECT – LN 576/NP, GN 567NP, UNOPS NEP/01/f01)**

# **Annual Progress Report**

## **Western Upland Poverty Alleviation Project (WUPAP) Nepalgunj, Banke**

**Project title:** Western Upland Poverty Alleviation Project (LN 576 NP/GN 567 NP/ UNOPS  
PN: NEP/01/F01)

<b>Project starting date:</b>	1 January 2003
<b>Expected project completion date:</b>	30 March 2014
<b>Implementing institution:</b>	Ministry of Local Development
<b>Reporting period:</b>	16 July 2003 to 15 July 2004
<b>Project Director:</b>	Mr Ganga Datta Awasthi
<b>Project Coordinator:</b>	Mr Surya Prasad Acharya

## Foreword

The Western Uplands Poverty Alleviation Project (WUPAP) was initiated in January 2003 aimed at alleviating poverty of the uplands people of the Mid - and Far Western Regions of Nepal. This is a joint venture of the HMGN and International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD) where institutions at local (COs), district (line agencies and NGOs), regional (Regional Directorate) and central (Ministries and Departments) levels who are directly involved in serving to improve livelihood systems of rural poor. In its three project phases of 11 years period the project intends to reach to about 632 500 beneficiaries from 115,000 households. Until now it has served more than 20,000 people from about 4000 households from Jumla, Humla, Bajhang and Bajura districts where poverty is widespread. These districts are characterised by a sparse population, sloping terrain, small villages scattered all over the districts which are difficult to approach, tiny and scattered landholdings, no or low access of modern technologies and services. These have resulted uplands people suffer from unemployment, food insecurity, poor health, and as a result of poor infrastructure there is a limited access to services and inputs. Out migration, mainly male youth to seek employment away from their homes, is also considered as one of the major constraints of development.

This document builds upon the efforts and successful experiences made by the project and its partners on various components. The first two years of Phase I remained to set up the foundation for the whole project period, hence considered as the establishment period. We have no hesitation in saying that despite the present conflict situation project has made appreciable achievements. We are sure and wholeheartedly believe that the project will take full momentum in improving challenges faced by the poor and marginal people who live in those remote areas in the years to come through untiring and meaningful efforts of institutions and individuals in achieving the challenging goal of poverty alleviation.

How we choose to respond to the problems of these areas will affects the lives of the poor people. Therefore, we have to make sure that our effort is more relevant to uplift the livelihood systems of those people who live in the extremely difficult conditions. Our destination is a bit far, but we could bring it closer if we fulfil our responsibilities more sensibly. At this juncture support from all stakeholders involved would be required.

Surya P Acharya  
Coordinator  
WUPAP

## Acronyms

ADO	Agriculture Development Officer
APR	Annual Progress Report
AWPB	Annual Work Plan and Budget
CCF	Credit Capital Fund
CO	Community Organization
CSO	Community Support Organization
DADO	District Agriculture Development Officer
DDC	District Development Committee
DEPROSC	Development Project Support Center
DFO	District Forest Office
DLSO	District Livestock Service Office
DNPL	Dabur Nepal Private Limited
DoWD	Department of Women Development
DoLS	Department of Livestock Services
ENRAP	Knowledge Networking for Rural Development in Asia/Pacific
FY	Fiscal Year
GIS	Geographic Information System
GO	Governmental Organization
GPS	Global Positioning System
HH	Household
HMGN	His Majesty's Government of Nepal
HPCL	Herbal Processing & Production Company Limited
ICIMOD	International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
LA	Line Agency
LDFB	Local Development Fund Board
LF	Leasehold Forest
LFUG	Leasehold Forestry User Group
MAP	Medicinal & Aromatic Plant
M & E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MLD	Ministry of Local Development
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NARC	National Agriculture Research Centre
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
NTFP	Non Timber Forest Product
O/SO	Overseer/Sub-overseer
PBS	Pre-Basic Seed
PLO	Project Liaison Office
PC	Project Coordinator
PCU	Project Coordination Unit
PSC	Project Steering Committee
PVS	Participatory Variety Selection
PY2	Project Year 2
PY3	Project Year 3
RIMS	Results and Impacts Monitoring System
RATC	Regional Agriculture Training Centre
RLTC	Regional Livestock Training Centre
SALT	Sloping Agriculture Land Technology
SM	Social Mobilizers
SNV	Dutch Support Programme
TA	Technical Assistance
TPS	True Potato Seed
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Programme Support
VAHW	Village Animal Health Worker
VAW	Village Agriculture Worker
VDC	Village Development Committee
WFP	World Food Programme
WID	Women in Development
WUPAP	Western Uplands Poverty Alleviation Project

# Table of Content

1. Background .....	1
2. Components .....	5
2.1 Infrastructure development .....	5
2.2. Leasehold forestry and non-timber forest products .....	6
2.3. Agriculture and Livestock production .....	9
2.4. Micro-finance and marketing .....	11
3. Institutional management support .....	14
4. Success stories .....	21
Potato chips competing Instant noodle in Humla .....	21
Shoe making enterprise in Humla .....	22
Foundation for next generation: An effort from poor and illiterate women. ....	23
5. Conclusion .....	23
6 Acknowledgements .....	24

## Tables

<b>Table 1.</b> Progress made to date as against trigger indicators set out for Phase I .....	2
<b>Table 2.</b> System of results and impact indicators (Indicators are disaggregated by gender, oppressed, where relevant). .....	2
<b>Table 3</b> Demand driven small infrastructure in various programme districts .....	5
<b>Table 4.</b> Summary results of LF and NTFP development activities of four districts .....	8
<b>Table 5</b> Summary of agriculture and livestock development activities of four programme districts .....	9
<b>Table 6</b> Summary results of major micro-finance and marketing activities of four programme districts .....	11
<b>Table 7c</b> Positions approved and fulfilled until 15 July 2004, district team .....	15
<b>Table 8.</b> WUPAP programme VDCs from four districts .....	16
<b>Table 9a</b> Districts and PCU expenditure against allocated budget (Rs '000)*, PY2 .....	17
<b>Table 9b</b> Component and District wise expenditures (Rs '000), PY2 .....	17

## Appendices

<b>Appendix 1a.</b> Training organised during 2003/04 under LF components at different levels (Village, District) organised by respective DFOs .....	25
<b>Appendix 1b.</b> Training organised during 2003/04 under Agriculture and Livestock components at different levels (Village, District and Regional level) .....	25
<b>Appendix 1c.</b> CO members' level training organised during 2003/04 under micro-finance and institutional development components at different levels (Village, District) organised by respective LDFs .....	26
<b>Appendix 2.</b> Training attended and visit made during 2003/04 (staff) .....	26
<b>Appendix 3.</b> List of equipment/materials purchased in 2003/04 .....	27
<b>Appendix 4.</b> WUPAP staff list (PCU, PLO and district team) .....	28
<b>Appendix 5.</b> Chronology of WUPAP key events since the inception of project .....	30

## Figures

**Figure 1** Proportion of beneficiaries involved in Leasehold forest and related training. Proportion of oppressed category in both cases is calculated irrespective of gender class i.e. men or women ..... 7

**Figure 2.** Proportion of investment from internal saving and credit capital to different socio-economic categories of people irrespective of gender and ethnic group ..... 12

## Plates

**Plate 1** School building in Humla ..... 6

**Plate 2** Tunnel house in Jumla ..... 7

**Plate 3** Meeting/training for CO and LFUG members ..... 12

**Plate 4.** Honourable Minister for Local Development Mr. Yubaraj Gyanwali together with Project Director Mr. Ganga Datta Awasthi listening progress made in PY2 at PCU Nepalgunj. The Project Coordinator, Mr. Surya Acharya presenting progress ..... 16

**Plate 5** Mr Bohora (wearing cap) with his colleague displaying chips in his shop ..... 22

**Plate 6** Mr. Mangle Sarki in his small shop ..... 22

**Plate 7** Mr. Bude Sarki and his colleague working in shop ..... 22

**Plate 8** School building built by one of the women groups in Humla ..... 23

# 1. Background

The Western Uplands Poverty Alleviation Project (WUPAP) is a collaborative project between HMG/N and International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD). The objective of the project is to strengthen the livelihood systems of the target group in a sustainable manner. The target group includes landless and marginalised people of the hills of Mid- and Far-Western Development Regions of Nepal. It planned to cover 11 districts in three phases such as Humla, Jumla, Bajura and Bajhang in Phase I; Mugu, Dolpa, Jajarkot and Kalikot in Phase II; and Dailekh, Rukum and Rolpa in Phase III. It focuses on poverty alleviation and food security by offering technological options for them to choose, empowering them by promoting the formation of grassroots organisations, creating awareness by promoting advocacy, public auditing and rights-based approach particularly to marginalised and landless people to mobilise their natural, physical and financial resources in harnessing external resources and obtain social justice. Therefore, the project is committed in contributing to the national objectives of poverty alleviation and food security.

To meet objectives it works with various research and development partners. Nepal Agriculture Research Council (NARC), District Development Committee (DDC), Local Development Fund Board (LDFB), District Forest Office (DFO), District Agriculture Development Office (DADO), and District Livestock Service Office (DLSO) and Development Project Support Centre (DEPROSC) are the key partners. NARC supports in conducting on-farm participatory adaptive research in Agriculture and Livestock sectors. The DEPROSC, a national NGO, supports on leasehold forestry (LF) development that included lease land identification, resource mapping, COs (community organization) and leasehold forest user group (LFUG) formation, social mobilization and preparation of operational plan for the groups. Similarly, private sector i.e. DABUR Nepal Private Ltd. (DNPL) and Herbs Production and Processing Co. Ltd. (HPPCL) provided technical backstopping for the production of saplings/seedlings of suitable species of NTFP and MAPs - enough for use by users groups, their domestication, imparting training on nurseries establishment and management, technology transfer and value added processing techniques including buy back arrangements of the commodities that communities in the programme districts produce. Project Coordination Unit (PCU) has supporting /facilitating role that supports them in implementing programmes.

The Annual Progress Report (APR) consist a consolidated achievements of four programme districts (Jumla, Humla, Bajhang and Bajura) made during 2003/04 on various activities considering five major components. The component includes Small Infrastructure Development, Leasehold Forestry (LF) and Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFP), Agriculture and Livestock Production, Micro-Finance and Marketing and Institutional Development. Programme activities were carried out in 24 VDCs (6 VDCs in each district) of those four programme districts. All activities were run by the district team with the support from PCU and WUPAP's collaborating institutions keeping "Poorest of the Poor" as the ultimate beneficiaries. The progress so far made until now and the major indicators that are set to be accomplished in Phase I are summarised in Table 1. Information are summarised using the Results and Impacts Monitoring Systems (RIMS) format (Table 2). Two enterprises i.e. potato chips making and leather processing, and one school under the small infrastructure development as a few example are reported as successful stories.

**Table 1.** Progress made to date as against trigger indicators set out for Phase I.

SN	Indicators	Target	Progress to date
1	Lease land handover to LFUG members (ha)	3000	1071
2	Formation of; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community organizations (COs) (No.)</li> <li>• Leasehold forest user groups (LFUGs) (No.)</li> </ul>	440 135	389 135
3	Loan recovery rate (%)	95	Not yet matured
4	Green road construction (Km)	20	
5	Small infrastructures (No.)	75	28
6	Study and evaluation reports make available to IFAD review mission by 2005.	-	
7	Participation in training (Of the total participants) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Women (%)</li> <li>• Oppressed (%)</li> </ul>	35 15	19.0 20.5

WUPAP has adopted Results and Impacts Monitoring System (RIMS) format to summarise concisely the progress made during the reporting period on various components (Table 2). However, detailed of each components where appropriate are also presented subsequently.

**Table 2.** System of results and impact indicators (Indicators are disaggregated by gender, oppressed, where relevant).

Components	First-level results	Second-level results
All components	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 24 VDCs consists 16687 HHs, of which 8085 HHs, from 389 COs, receiving services from WUPAP</li> <li>• Of those 389 COs, 91, 111 and 187 are female, male and mixed. The proportion of male and female for micro-finance and marketing is 60:40, of which 24% are oppressed.</li> </ul>	It is too early to judge second level of results.
1. Rural infrastructure development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>28 small rural infrastructures for use by the COs and LFUG members completed.</b> Of those, <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Schools 9 (3 Humla, 2 Bajura, 1 Jumla and 3 Bajhang),</li> <li>2. Small irrigation canal 8 (2 Humla, 2 Bajura and 4 Bajhang)</li> <li>3. Micro-hydro 1 (Humla),</li> <li>4. Market shed 1 (Humla),</li> <li>5. Water mill 1 (Humla),</li> <li>6. Community building 1 (Humla),</li> <li>7. Toilets - sanitation 1 (70 in numbers in Humla),</li> <li>8. Slaughter house 1 (Humla, Simikot),</li> <li>9. Health post 1 (Bajura),</li> <li>10. Wooden bridge 3 (1 Bajura, 2 Bajhang), and</li> <li>11. Drenching and dipping tank 1 (Humla).</li> </ol> </li> </ul>	
2. a. Leasehold forestry and NTFP including MAP production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>135 LFUGs have been formed.</b> 1849 households involved in LFUG (777 women). Of this 385 are oppressed.</li> <li>• 62 people received nursery management training (19 women).</li> <li>• Of the total 38860 ha land in 4 programme districts, 2473 ha has been identified for LF in programme VDCs.</li> <li>• 116 operational plans for 1628 ha prepared but only 84 plans have been approved for 1071 ha and the same is handed over to LFUG members.</li> <li>• 4 holding, 3 tunnel houses (2 under construction) and 11 village level nurseries established.</li> </ul>	
2.b. Natural resources/lease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 9 ha of land brought under SALT schemes.</li> <li>• 116 LFUG operational plans prepared and 84 approved.</li> </ul>	



land management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 113600 saplings of NTFPs and fodder transplanted.</li> <li>• Forage grass seeded in 13.2 ha as pastureland development distributed..</li> <li>• 36 Km lease land demarcated.</li> <li>• 914 members trained (358 were women =39%). Of the total, 218 were oppressed (24%).</li> <li>• 59 people attended training on rangeland management (12 women), of which 15 oppressed.</li> </ul>	
3.a. Smallholder agriculture development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 85 households practicing kitchen gardening. Of which 65 were poor and 20 oppressed.</li> <li>• 5000 fruits saplings distributed where more than 300 HHs participated.</li> <li>• More than 2000 animals received treatments against internal and external parasites.</li> </ul>	
3.b. Research, extension and training for agricultural production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 233 farmers (70 women) received training on improved crops cultivation. Of this 41 oppressed.</li> <li>• 64 Naikes trained on nursery management</li> <li>• 3 field days observed and 75 farmers participated (20 women and 5 oppressed) and exposure visit in the district to 144 farmers (20 women) organized</li> <li>• 225 women received training on nutrition (48 were oppressed).</li> <li>• 60 people (32 from DFO and 28 DADO) trained on beekeeping (7 were female and 11 oppressed). 15 beehives distributed</li> <li>• More than 200 demonstrations on crops, vegetables, composting technique and intercropping conducted.</li> <li>• 2000 vegetable minikits distributed</li> <li>• Rice, maize and wheat multiplied in 3 ha and vegetables (Rayo, radish and chilli) in 1 ha to produce improved seed.</li> </ul>	
3.c. Smallholder livestock development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 337 farmers received training on improved livestock production.</li> <li>• 58 LFUG members trained on pasture management (33 women). Of which 7 oppressed.</li> <li>• 3000 fodder saplings distributed where more than 100 HHs participated.</li> <li>• 13 animals (2 male buffalo, 1 buck transported and 10 sheep) distributed.</li> <li>• More than 60 demonstrations on forage grasses conducted.</li> <li>• Forage grasses seeded distributed for 1.5 ha land.</li> <li>• 126 people received training on group mobilization.</li> </ul>	
4. Micro-finance and marketing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 389 COs (as above) formed.</li> <li>• 9613 members participating (3899 women). Of this 2247 oppressed.</li> <li>• 362 people trained on saving and credit and bookkeeping (131 women and 70 oppressed).</li> </ul>	
a. Rural financial services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Internal saving is Rs 1406465. Of this 68.5% is disbursed and only 23.9% is repaid. Proportion of investment is 32.8%, 32.1%, 3.1%, 20.6 and 11.4 in Agriculture, Livestock, forest, trade and others respectively.</li> <li>• Credit capital flow is Rs 1414000 and loan has not matured for repayment. Proportion of investment is 60.2%, 32.4% and 7.4% in Agriculture, Livestock and cottage industries respectively.</li> <li>• Considering investments 41% and 35%, 65% and 59% female and male members, of which 27% and 21% members are from oppressed group benefited from internal saving and credit capital respectively.</li> <li>• 59 CO members received training on saving and credit and 325 on accounts keeping and auditing.</li> </ul>	
b Marketing storage and processing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 109 people trained on fruit and herbal processing (28 women and 24 oppressed).</li> </ul>	
c. Rural enterprises development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 313 people trained on micro-enterprises and income generation (93 women). 51 were oppressed.</li> <li>• Several enterprises are now in operation. Incense stick making, potato chips making and leather processing are among them.</li> </ul>	

5a Institutional development (policy change, organizational change)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 10 O/SO trained on infrastructure development and maintenance</li> <li>• 121 staff trained on new Agricultural innovations including fruit management</li> <li>• 68 staff trained on new livestock innovations including pasture management.</li> <li>• 389 COs and 135 LFUGs have been formed.</li> <li>• PCU encourages decentralization.</li> <li>• 2517 people (745 women) received training on leadership, rights-based approach, group dynamic, gender and legal awareness and so forth. Of the total 457 were from oppressed group.</li> </ul>	
5b Management and coordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2 PSC meeting organised</li> <li>• 6 AWPB workshop organised (2 Nepalgunj, 4 respective districts)</li> <li>• 36 LDFB meeting held</li> <li>• 4 orientation workshops conducted</li> <li>• 6 coordination meeting organised.</li> </ul> <p>Budget expenditure against the proposed budget (NRS ‘000)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Infrastructure = 5860.1 (38.9%)</li> <li>• LF and NTFP = 3785.5 (49.4%)</li> <li>• Agriculture and Livestock= 4232.3 (71.8%)</li> <li>• Micro-credit and marketing = 3400.00 (100%)*</li> <li>• Institutional development = 19319.2 (69%).</li> </ul>	
5c Human capital development for rural households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 389 COs and 135 LFUGs have been formed.</li> <li>• 80 members trained on nutrition, sanitation and health.</li> <li>• 28 small rural infrastructure for use by the COs and LFUG members completed.</li> <li>• 12 staff from LDFB and DFO trained on lease land management and GPS operation</li> <li>• More than 124 staff from LAs including PCU received training on various subjects and they were also benefited from exposure visits.</li> </ul>	

\* = This is a transferred amount from LDFB to CCF, from which around 40 % has been invested.

## 2. Components

### 2.1 Infrastructure development

Inadequate small rural infrastructure is a major constraint to sustain development, which has direct impact on the incidence of poverty. Visualising this WUPAP and local bodies works with people and they encourage joint decision making and monitoring process. There are two sub-components under this that includes **green road and small infrastructure development**.

Under the small infrastructures sub-component, which are demanded by the communities in order to show impact on their daily livelihood systems, are constructed. The idea of “Small is beautiful” in its all programme districts is promoted. The project is therefore, giving more emphasis in promoting smaller infrastructures because local poorer can be effectively involved while constructing them and they can maintain for their future use even after the project support is over. The specific areas for project intervention in this component are the supply of safe drinking water, small irrigation canal, community building including school, health post, foot and mule trail, micro-hydro power-house, small bridge and so forth. The major works accomplished in 2003/04 (including green road sub component) are summarised below.

**2.1.1 Green road.** Feasibility study for connecting road between Jumla (Nagma) and Humla (Maila), which is about 100.5 Km, and Simkot to Maila about 86 Km completed. However, the detailed survey work was completed only for 6 Km from Simkot to Maila sector. There has been several uncertainty of receiving resources from World Food Programme (WFP). As a result of that the construction of green road has been jeopardised, hence halted. Work will resume once the resources are assured.

**2.1.2 Demand driven small infrastructure.** Altogether 28 small infrastructures have been constructed in four programme districts for the benefit of people living in those areas. Of the total, 12 in Humla, 6 in Bajura, 9 in Bajhang (3 schools were rehabilitated) and 1 in Jumla (Table 3). It also provided employment to the local poor people while constructing infrastructures. An example of demand driven small infrastructure i.e. school in Humla is shown in Plate 1.

**Table 3** Demand driven small infrastructure in various programme districts.

SN	Infrastructure\District	Humla	Bajura	Bajhang	Jumla
1	Primary/secondary school	3 (Kalsilta, Bhimsen & Janajyoti-Simikot)	2 (Kailashmandu & Barabis)	3 (Kanda, Byanshi & Chainpur)	1 Dandakot
2	Micro-hydro power house	1 (Muchu)			
3	Small irrigation	2 (LF at Thehe and Bhote Khola)	2 (Bhat Kulo & Birsauuni Kulo)	4 (Rayaal -1, Byanshi -2, & Pauwagadi-1)*	
4	Market shed	1 (Simikot)			
5	Water turbine/mill	1 (Thehe)			
6	Community building	1 (Burause)			
7	Toilets	1 (Kharpunath)			
8	Slaughter house	1 (Simikot)			
9	Health post		1 (Pandusen)		
10	Wooden bridge		1 (Pandusen)	2 (Kanda and Datola)	
11	Drenching and Dipping tank	1 (Simikot)			
	<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>

\* Two of them are yet to be completed (Rayaal and Byanshi)

**2.1.3 Training.** A four day training on the construction of small infrastructure organised and 10 Overseer and Sub-overseer from programme districts benefited.

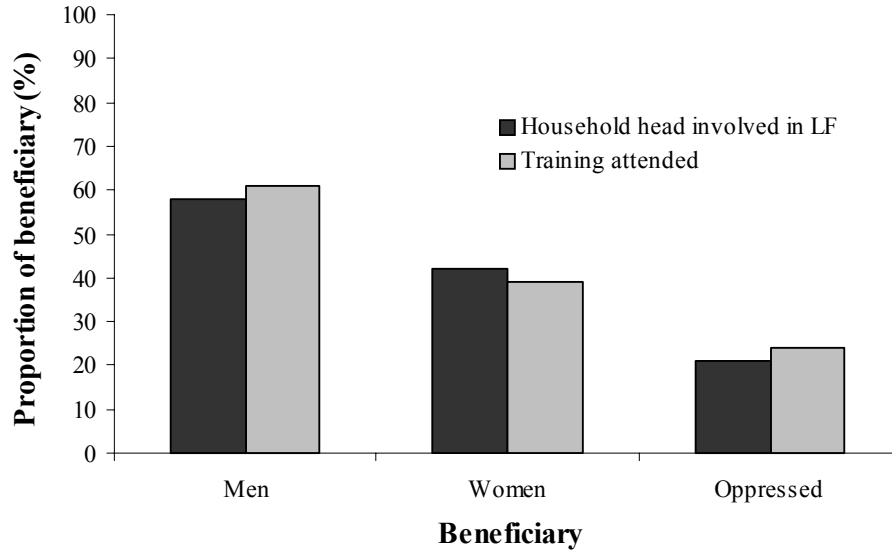


**Plate 1** School building in Humla

## **2. 2. Leasehold forestry and non-timber forest products**

Improve access of forest resources to landless and marginalised people by supporting in the identification of lease land, transfer of that to group members for leasehold forestry development and NTFP/MAPs including fodder crops production are the main objectives of this component. Nursery establishment and management, technology transfer, training on other various aspects including domestication were some of the major activities carried out in 2003/04 which are summarised below.

**2.2.1. Leasehold forest land identification and development.** A total of 2473 ha lease land has been identified. Of this, 1071 ha has been handed over to the leasehold forest users groups (LFUGs) in four programme districts (Table 4). Similarly, a total of 116 operational plans have been prepared and only 84 were approved. Only 36 Km of LF land demarcated. Altogether 1849 households have been involved from 135 user groups, of which 777 and 385 were women and oppressed (dalit) households (Figure 1). Only two households from Humla (*one each from Khalgaun and Simikot VDCs*) were landless.



**Figure 1** Proportion of beneficiaries involved in Leasehold forest and related training. Proportion of oppressed category in both cases is calculated irrespective of gender class.

**2.2.2. Nursery establishment and sapling distribution.** Four district holding nurseries, one for each district; three tunnel houses, one each at Jumla (completed, Plate 4), Humla and Bajhang (80% work completed) and 11 village nurseries, four in Jumla, two in Humla, three in Bajhang and two in Bajura were established. A total of 113600 saplings of Non-timber forest product (NTFP) and Medicinal and Aromatic plants (MAPs) including fodder were distributed in all four districts (Table 4) in 2003/04. Dabur Nepal supported technically to construct tunnel house to introduce the selected MAPs species. Major native species under study includes Chiraito (*Swertia chirata/angustifolia*), Sugandhawal (*Valeriana jatamansii*), Akarkara (*Anacyclus pyrethrum*), Lauth Salla (*Taxus buccata*), Kuth (*Saussrea lappa*) and Atis (*Aconitum himalayae*). Monitoring of their survival rate is in progress.



**Plate 2** Tunnel house in Jumla

**Table 4.** Summary results of LF and NTFP development activities of four districts.

<b>Activities\Districts</b>	<b>Jumla</b>	<b>Humla</b>	<b>Bajhang</b>	<b>Bajura</b>	<b>Total</b>
Leasehold forest land identification (ha)	229	299	572	1373	2473
LFUG formation (No.)	43	15	28	49	135
Operational plan prepared (No.)	27	15	28	46	116
Operational plan approved (No.)	27	15	15	27	84
Lease land handed over (ha)	229	299	300	243	1071
Land demarcation (Km)	5.2	5	10.7	15	35.9
Household involved (No.)	524	176	469	680	<b>1849*</b>
Holding nursery (No.)	1	1	1	1	4
Tunnel house (No.)	1	1	1	0	3
Village nursery (No.)	4	2	3	2	11
Sapling production (NTFP, MAPs, Fodder) (No.)	30000	41100	25000	17500	113600
Trainings (Person)					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LFUG and GPS operation (PCU)</li> </ul>	Participants from DFO, LDF, NGO				16
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training on lease land management, NTFP/MAPs domestication, nursery Naïke, leadership, herbal processing, group dynamics, nursery management, beekeeping, rangeland management</li> </ul>	208	190	330	186	<b>914**</b>

**Note:**

\* Of total (1849), women headed household = 777 and Oppressed = 385.

\*\*Of total (914), Women = 358 and Oppressed = 218.

**2.2.3 Training.** Training and workshops at regional, districts and field levels were organised. An orientation training on overall management and promotion of leasehold forestry and handling of Global Positioning System (GPS) organised at Nepalgunj. Sixteen personnel from different line agencies such as, District Development Committee (DDC), District Forest Office (DFO) and Local Development Fund Board (LDFB) and NGO attended training. About 16 staff from LAs attended training on leasehold forest management, capacity building and technology development. Besides this, 49 trainings events were conducted for farmers (they are categorised in 9 groups) on various dates and duration on LF and NTFP management and promotion at district and village level (Appendix 1a). A total of 914 members participated (Table 4) (358 women). Of this 218 were oppressed (Figure 1).

### 2.3. Agriculture and Livestock production

The agriculture sub-component envisage to improve food security, create awareness among participants, and improve nutritional quality in their daily diet through introducing intensive and integrated farming techniques, by bringing diversification in food and vegetable crops production thereby consumption, promoting farmer participatory adaptive research, offering technological options, educating people by preparing and disseminating information on balanced nutrition that are prepared from locally available food stuff, imparting training for village level workers, community organization (CO) leaders, women groups on household nutrition and hygiene and so forth. Similarly, the livestock production sub-component visualized to increase the efficiency of production of local as well as crossbreed animals like, sheep, goat and buffalo through breeding, improved animal health, fodder and pasture development and feed management. The progress made in agriculture and livestock sub-components are summarised in Table 5.

**Table 5** Summary of agriculture and livestock development activities of four programme districts.

Activities/Districts	Jumla	Humla	Bajhang	Bajura	Total
Village animal health worker training (person)	6	6	6	6	24
Village agriculture worker training (person)	6	6	6	6	24
Capacity building training to staff (person)	8	57	43	13	121
Study tour (with in district) (person)	25	50	44	25	144
Nursery establishment (no.)	1	8	3	8	20
Sapling distribution (fruits and fodder) (no.)	5000 (fruits)	-	3000 (fodder)	-	8000
Nutritional kits distribution (Set)	500	500	500	500	2000
Extension activities/demonstrations (no.)	10	51	63	145	269
Goat and buffalo transportation and Sheep purchase and transportation (no.)	1 (Buffalo)	-	8 (1 buffalo and buck and 6 sheep)	4 (Sheep)	13
Cereal seed production (rice, maize and wheat) (ha.)	-	2	-	1	3
Vegetable seed production (broad leaf mustard, radish and chilli) (ha.)	-	1	-	-	1
Farmers day (no.)	-	2	-	1	3
Parasite control (dipping, drenching and vaccination) (no.)	-	1500 (6)*	-	2*	1500

\* Number of events – several animals were treated (data not available).

**2.3.1. Training and tours.** 24 each for VAHW and VAW from (1 from each VDC) programme districts were trained at Regional Training Centre Nepalgunj. They are expected to provide service on their respective disciplines to CO members. As part of capacity building staff under DLSSO and DADO at district level were trained on rangeland, orchard management, etc. Training organised during the reporting period on various subjects to CO members is presented in Appendix 1b.

Study tours to farmers within district were organised so as to see and adopt good and innovative agricultural and livestock practices practised by farmers in the visited sites. Altogether 144 farmers and staffs participated in tours.

**2.3.2. Nursery establishment and sapling distribution.** Total of 20 nurseries i.e. private and multipurpose were established in four programme districts. About 5000 saplings of fruits i.e. apple, apricot, etc in Jumla to cover 50 ha land and 3000 of fodder species in Bajhang were distributed. Monitoring of their survival rate is in progress.

**2.3.3. Promotional activities (Demonstrations and nutrition kits distribution and field day).** About 269 demonstrations on blast resistant varieties of rice, potatoes (TPS and PBS), maize and wheat, composting technique/green manure, SALT, vegetables, forage grasses, rice/lentil relay cropping, etc were carried out. The objective of these programmes is to demonstrate the performance of new varieties of respective crops in their circumstances. It is expected that farmer will benefit from the adoption of new varieties that they preferred. It is learned that farmers have adopted some new varieties and practices that they are liked and helped to increase productivity and production at household level. Similarly 2000 sets of vegetable seed were distributed to the resource-poor farmers. This has helped to enhance health status by consuming more vegetables in their daily diets. In general vegetables are rich in protein, vitamins and minerals.

Three field days were observed, 2 in Humla and 1 in Bajura. About 75 farmers participated, of which 20 women and 5 were from oppressed class (Table 5).

**2.3.4. Seed production.** Farmers preferred varieties of rice, maize and wheat in 3 ha and broad leaf mustard, radish and chilli in 1 ha were multiplied. This is expected that next year the area under them will increase, which will contribute in increasing production significantly thereby ensuring food security.

**2.3.5. Animal purchase.** Two male buffalo and a buck were provided transportation subsidy and 10 sheep were purchased for genetic improvement. It was learned that they started providing service.

**2.3.6. Parasite control.** Far more than 1500 animals received treatment against internal and external parasites (Dipping, drenching and vaccination) in Humla and Bajura.



## 2. 4. Micro-finance and marketing

It is evident that weaker segments of the society can not be appropriately served in the face of elite domination of the traditional power structures. Therefore, poor and marginal people need to be organised because collective voice can overcome the weakness of their single voices. Keeping these in mind WUPAP, with relevant partners, is promoting the concept of social mobilization (Plate 3). As part of social mobilization community organizations are formed and feasible development efforts as per their demand are carried out. Provide short – and medium term loans through COs to needy people, organise training to CO leaders and other interested group members on micro-entrepreneurship development, promoting linkages with financial institutions and update people with the latest price information of commodities that they are working with are the major activities carried out under this component.

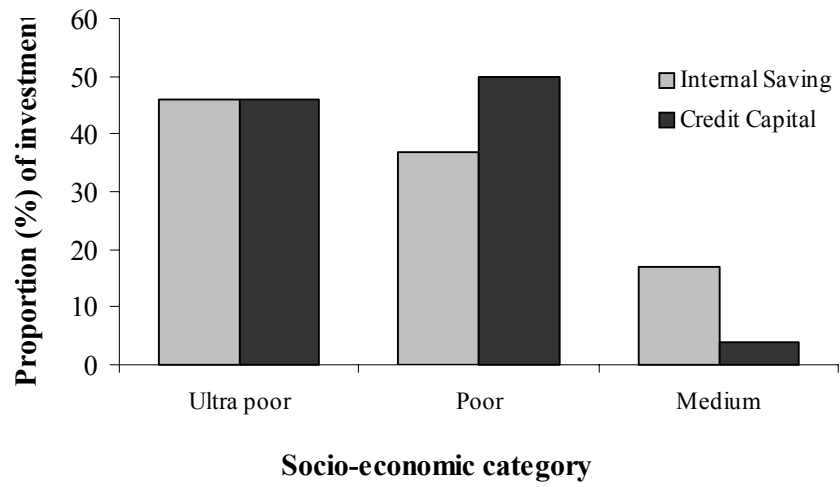
The major activities carried out in 2003/04 (PY 2) under this component are briefly summarised in Table 6. A total of 389 community organizations in four districts have been formed. These groups have saved about Rs. 1406465.00 as internal saving (Table 6), and disbursement is about 68.5%, of this 32.8%, 32.1%, 3.1%, 20.6% and 11.4% in Agriculture, Livestock, forest, trade and others respectively as sector wise investment, and among socio-economic class the poor have received the maximum (Figure 2).

The credit capital flow is Rs 1414000.00 (Table 6). Of this the highest investment is on Livestock (60.2%) followed by Trade (32.4%) and Cottage industries (7.4%), and among socio-economic categories (i.e. Ultra poor, poor and medium), the ultra poor and poor have received more (Figure 2). Overall participation of women and oppressed members seems quite encouraging. Considering investments 41% and 35%, 65% and 59% female and male members, of which 27% and 21% members are from oppressed group benefited from internal saving and credit capital respectively. Loan disbursement was mostly done sometime during the middle of FY, which is yet to be matured; the calculation of recovery rate therefore is irrelevant.

Different types of training on micro-finance including marketing were organised (Appendix 1c). A total of 313 (165 micro-enterprise, 148 income generations) (93 women) people were trained on micro-enterprise and income generation and market management. Of this 51 were oppressed members. This has helped farmers to understand the importance of saving and credit, micro-enterprise, bookkeeping and so forth.

**Table 6** Summary results of major micro-finance and marketing activities of four programme districts.

Activities/Districts	Jumla	Humla	Bajhang	Bajura	Total
COs formation	38	53	168	130	389
Male groups	1	12	66	32	111
Female groups	2	13	64	12	91
Mixed groups	35	28	38	86	187
Male members	807	590	2132	2185	5714
Female members	564	451	1904	980	3899
Oppressed group members	231	92	909	1042	2274
Internal saving (NRS)	163586	477763	168049	597067	1406465
Loan disbursement from internal saving	119590	239000	96768	508696	964054
Credit capital flow (NRS)	0	240000	997000	177000	1414000
Loan recovery rate (%)	Not yet matured				



**Figure 2.** Proportion of investment from internal saving and credit capital to different socio-economic categories of people irrespective of gender and ethnic group.



**Plate 3** Meeting/training for CO and LFUG members.

## ***2.5. Institutional development***

The main objective of this component is to strengthen the institutional framework for the effective implementation of programmes. It covers two major aspects;

**2.5.1 Training.** This helps upgrading skills of personnel engaged through trainings at different levels (local level, district and regional/PCU level) on various subjects like social mobilisation, group sensitization and dynamics, rights-based approach, gender and legal awareness and nutrition issues, programme orientation, participatory impact monitoring and so forth (Appendix 1c). Altogether 2517 received training (1772 and 745 were male and female, respectively)<sup>1</sup>, of which 457 were members from oppressed group. Similarly, staffs from PCU, LDFB, LAs and GOs including social mobilizers were benefited by trainings and visits carried out in 2003/04. The major areas of training includes GIS, professional writing, trainers' training, gender auditing, participatory modelling, accounts and bookkeeping, pasture management, temperate fruits management etc, which were organised at regional and central level (Appendix 2) on various dates. These trainings have helped staff from different line agencies including PCU to upgrade skills on their respective disciplines and understand the concepts on various subjects.

**2.5.2 Equipment and materials supports.** Different equipment and materials purchased and handed over to respective districts including PCU in 2003/04 (Appendix 3). These are required to enhance work efficiency and smooth functioning of institutions, which is related to institutional capacity building.

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<sup>1</sup> This also includes participants of micro-finance and marketing i.e. training on micro-enterprise and income generation and market management.

### 3. Institutional management

Several events were observed since the inception of WUPAP. A chronology of events since the inception of project is presented in Appendix 4.

**3.1 Staffing.** Staff at Project Coordination Unit (PCU), Nepalgunj; Project Liaison Office (PLO), in Kathmandu and district team are presented in Appendix 5. The Project Management Advisor, Dr Thakur Prasad Tiwari; Microfinance and Marketing Specialist, Mr Bashu Babu Aryal; Training Specialist, Mr. Shyam Ghimire and Engineer, Mr. Pradeep Shrestha joined WUPAP in 2003/04. Total man-months used so far for TA staff for each position, until the end of PY2 is given in Table 7a.

**Table 7a Utilised man-months of TA/Specialist (for phase I)**

SN	Position	Appraisal Provision	Approved total month	Staff employed	Date of Appointment	Man month used	Man month balanced
1	Project Management Advisor	1	38	Dr. TP Tiwari	14 May '04	2	36
2	Training Specialist	1	30	Mr Shyam Ghimire	17 May '04	2	28
3	M & E Specialist	1	45	Mr. Keshav Nepal	26 June '03	12.5	32.5
4	Micro-finance and Marketing Specialist	1	38	Mr. Bashu Babu Aryal	14 May '04	2	36
5	WID/Gender Specialist	1	15				13
6	Infrastructure Specialist	1	24				24
7	Nutrition Specialist	1	10				10
	<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>4</b>		<b>18.5</b>	<b>181.5</b>

A several vacant positions were fulfilled in the districts in 2003/04. Table 7b and c shows approved and filled up position until 15 July 2004 in PCU and programme districts respectively.

**Table 7b Positions approved and fulfilled until 15 July 2004, PCU.**

SN	Position	PCU		PLO		Total Fulfilled
		Approved	Fulfilled	Approved	Fulfilled	
1	Project Coordinator	1	1			1
2	M & E Officer	1	-			-
3	Accounts Officer	1	1			1
4	Women Dev Officer	1	1			1
5	Asst. Forest Officer	1	1			1
6	Engineer	1	1			1
7	Asst. Agronomist	1	-			-
8	Comp. Operator/secretary	1	1	1	1	2
9	Admin. Assistant	1	1			1
10	Sub-accountant	1	1			1
11	Assistant/Kharidar	1	-			-
12	Driver	1	1	1	1	2
13	Peon	2	2	1	1	3
14	Watchman	2	1			1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>16</b>

**Table 7c** Positions approved and fulfilled until 15 July 2004, district team.

<b>Districts</b>	<b>Jumla</b>		<b>Humla</b>		<b>Bajhang</b>		<b>Bajura</b>	
	Approved	Fulfilled	Approved	Fulfilled	Approved	Fulfilled	Approved	Fulfilled
DDA*	1		1		1		1	
LDF Secretary	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
M & E Officer	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Accountant	1	1	1	-	1	-	1	1
Overseer	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sub-overseer	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1
Computer operator	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ranger	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sr. Social Mobilizer	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Social Mobilizer	10	6	10	6	10	6	10	6
Saving & credit facilitator	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Peon	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>17</b>

\* Consultation/dialogue is going on to get fulltime advisory service from DLGSP (Bajhang and Bajura) and SNV (Jumla and Humla).

**3.2 Publications.** To make aware about the project to a large audience and facilitate smooth running of the project it has produced different types of brochures, project summary, information bulletins and operating guidelines. They include ledgers to support saving and credit, project summary brochure both in English and Nepali, and some posters. Additionally it has distributed operational guidelines (draft) on different components to project partners in order to facilitate the works.

### **3.3 Meetings and workshops.**

**3.3.1 AWPB workshop:** Two AWPB (annual work plan and budget) workshops, one on 24-25 September for AWPB PY 2 and another on 3-5 June 2004 for AWPB PY3. In the AWPB, activities on various components derived from bottom up planning process from different programme districts were thoroughly discussed and scrutinised at Nepalgunj. In both occasions the first one and one half days were spent on reviewing progress made during the period.

The progress made during PY 2 was also briefed to the Minister and his team at PCU, Nepalgunj (Plate 4).



**Plate 4.** Honourable Minister for Local Development Mr. Yubaraj Gyanwali together with the Project Director Mr. Ganga Datta Awasthi listening progress made in PY2 at PCU Nepalgunj. The Project Coordinator, Mr. Surya Acharya presenting the progress.

**3.3.2 Steering Committee Meeting:** Two Project Steering Committee (PSC) meetings were held in 2003/04, one on 14 August 2003 and another on 14 June 2004 to approve AWPB PY2 and PY3 respectively and also approved staff positions for PCU and districts (Tables 7b and c). In the PSC meetings, consolidated projects submitted from PCU and likelihood of addressing project outputs especially on the policy issues were discussed and approved. Equipment to be procured, and so forth were approved.

**3.4 Partnership.** In 2003/04, the MoU (Memorandum of Understanding) between WUPAP and Nepal Agriculture Research Council (NARC) had been signed on 5 May 2004. The NARC will take lead on the conduct of adaptive on farm research on rice, potato, maize, buckwheat, barley, cauliflower, cabbage, beans etc. in agricultural crops; and livestock breed improvement (buffalo, goat and sheep) and fodder and forage grasses in livestock. Monitoring and evaluation and coordination workshops at district level were also conducted.

**3.5 Programme VDCs.** Until 2003/04 WUPAP programmes were concentrated in 24 VDCs. From PY 3 (2004/05) WUPAP will cover all 40 VDCs from four programme districts (Table 8).

**Table 8.** WUPAP programme VDCs from four districts

Districts	Programme VDCs	
	Currently working VDCs	Proposed for PY3
Jumla	Patmara, Chandan Nath, Talium, Malikathata, Ghode Mahadev and Shanigaun	Kudari, Dhapa, Kanaka Sunsari and Mahat.
Humla	Simikot, Thehe, Khagalgaun, Kharpunath, Chipra and Muchu	Bargaun, Raya, Dandaphaya and Hepka
Bajhang	Byashi, Pauwagadi, Rayal, Chainpur, Dantola and Kanda	Dhamena, Rilun, Majhi Gaon and Parakatne
Bajura	Bharabish, Kailasmandu, Dahakot, Kotila, Pandusen and Antichaur	Brahmatola, Kolti, Bandhu and Kuldevmandu

**3.6 Budget.** The overall expenditure of budget is about 61% (Table 9a) and similarly a two way table showing district and component wise expenditures have been presented in Table 9b. The present political crisis in the country in general and programme districts in particular hampered in achieving progress as expected. This resulted in less mobility of staff in all programme VDCs as expected. Some positions with line agencies are still vacant, which was also partly responsible for delivery percent. Detailed budget expenditures of each programme districts with HMGN as grant, and IFAD as grant and loan is presented in Table 9c and d, and cumulative category wise expenditure so far made since project inception to until 15 July 2004 is presented in Table 9e.

**Table 9a** Districts and PCU expenditure against allocated budget (Rs '000)\*, PY2

Components	Approved budget	Expenditure	IFAD		HMGN	Achievement (%)
			Loan	Grant		
Infrastructure development	15050	5860	5660	200	0.0	39
LF & NTFP	7671	3801	3751	50	0.0	50
Agriculture & Livestock	5896	4232	4217	15	0.0	72
Micro-finance & Marketing	3400	3400	3400	0	0.0	100**
Institutional development	27983	19268	16129	1307	1832	69
<b>Total</b>	<b>60000</b>	<b>36561</b>	<b>33157</b>	<b>1572</b>	<b>1832</b>	<b>61</b>

\* Figure in some components from some districts are still in the processes of verification, therefore total figure could alter later.

\*\* About 40 % has been invested as credit capital to the COs.

**Table 9b** Component and District wise expenditures (Rs '000), PY2

Institute	Infrastructure development	LF & NTFP	Agriculture & Livestock	Micro-finance & Marketing	Institutional development	Total
PCU	316.7	1234.1	1842.9	0.0	9947.6	13341.3
Jumla	151.0	587.3	350.8	800.0	2294.2	4183.3
Humla	3162.4	547.8	681.2	900.0	2555.3	7846.7
Bajhang	977.7	723.3	615.9	800.0	1549.3	4666.2
Bajura	1251.8	709.1	741.6	900.0	2921.4	6523.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>5859.6</b>	<b>3801.6</b>	<b>4232.4</b>	<b>3400.0</b>	<b>19267.8</b>	<b>36561.4</b>

**Table 9c.** Total budget and expenditure from programme districts including PCU in PY2 (16 July 2003 to 15 July 2004) ('000)

S N	Components	PCU		Jumla		Humla		Bajhang		Bajura	
		Budget	Expenditure	Budget	Expenditure	Budget	Expenditure	Budget	Expenditure	Budget	Expenditure
1	Infrastructure Development	1450	317	3400	151	3400	3162	3400	978	3400	1252
2	Leasehold Forestry and NTFP	4500	1234	775	587	785	548	800	723	811	709
3	Agriculture and Livestock	2220	1843	1231	351	710	681	766	616	969	742
4	Micro-finance and marketing	0	0	800	800	900	900	800	800	900	900
5	Institutional support a. Capacity build. b. Operating cost c. Recurrent cost including salaries d. TADA	15579	9947	3374	2294	3166	2555	2864	1549	3000	2921
	<b>Total</b>	<b>23749</b>	<b>13341</b>	<b>9580</b>	<b>4183</b>	<b>8961</b>	<b>7846</b>	<b>8630</b>	<b>4666</b>	<b>9080</b>	<b>6524</b>
	Expenditure (%)	56		44		88		54		72	

**Summary budget expenditure PY2 ('000)\***

Description/Source	HMG/N	IFAD		Total	%
		Loan	Grant		
Total budget	2197.0	52098.0	5705.0	60000.0	100.0
Total expenditure	1832.2	33157.2	1571.9	36561.3	61.0

\*yet to be audited



### 3.6.1 Category

The project financial agreement embraces seven categories namely:

- I Civil Works
- II Equipments, Materials and Vehicles
- III Training and Studies and CSO Services
- IV Credit
- V(a) Institutional and Management Support
- V(b) TA for Training, Implementation Support and TADA for Institutional Support
- VI Incremental Operating Cost
- VII Unallocated

#### 3.6.1.1 Civil works.

Under this category two major sub activities (green road and small infrastructure) were carried out. As indicated above the green road feasibility survey and small portion of detail survey was conducted. Similarly, 28 small infrastructures were constructed during the reporting period (Table 3) in four programme districts.

#### 3.6.1.2 Equipment, Materials and Vehicle

**Equipment.** A number of computers, printers, Duplicating machine, Microscopes, photocopiers, projectors, refrigerators, audio visual sets, metal and digital cameras, fax machine etc were procured (Appendix 3) and gradually being handed over to the respective offices.

**Materials.** Few electric fans, heaters, GIS software, few coolers and some essential office materials like furniture (which lasts for more than one year) have been procured under this category for the set up of the offices.

**Vehicles.** An old Toyota Land Cruiser (1985 Model) was on loan to the project from the ministry since February 2003, which is in use from April at Nepalgunj after a time-to-time repair. Additionally, a used Discovery Land Rover has been handed over to the project from MLD, in late June 2004, which is in running condition.

Three motorbikes (including one motorbike provided by the MLD) and five bicycles are with the project in running condition.

Detail description about materials and equipments are mentioned in Appendix 3.

#### 3.6.1.3 Training and Studies and CSO Services

All training activities conducted under different components including institutional management and CSO services are charged under this category.

#### 3.6.1.4 Credit

The funding under this category is to cover the 90 percent of the amounts disburse by the LDFBs. Only a small sum NRS 3.4 million was allocated for all programme districts during this period, In addition to this NRs 1.0 million was deposited as Credit Capital in LDFB Accounts in the previous year. Out of 4.4 million 1.41 million credit money has been disbursed to the COs. Budget so far transferred in LDFB accounts in this period is as below.

Total budget transferred to Credit Capital Fund (Rs '000)

SN	District	PY 1	PY 2
1	Jumla	400	800
2	Humla	200	900
3	Bajhang	400	800
4	Bajura	000	900
	Total	1,000	3,400

### 3.6.1.5 Institutional management

Under this category TADA of project staff to activities and salary of the national TA has been expended. Total man month of TA against each position is presented in Table 7a.

### 3.6.1.6 Incremental operating cost

This covered house rent, electricity, communication, water supply and vehicle running cost, office refurbishment, and miscellaneous and recurrent expenses. Fund utilized in this category and its detail cost and budgets for the reporting period are given in a statement of expenditure sheet in a separate page.

### 3.6.1.7 Unallocated

This category is not applicable in this reporting period.

**Table 9d.** Category wise expenditure of HMGN and IFAD grant and loan ('000), 2003/04\*

Cat No.	Category	IFAD		HMGN	Total Expenditure	%
		Loan	Grant			
I	Civil works for part A (ii) of the project	5543			5543	
II	Equipment, materials and vehicles	2822		328	3150	
III	Training, studies and CSO services	12966			12966	
IV	Credit	3400			3400	
VA	Institutional management support	5030		1120	6150	
VB	TA for training, implementation support, travel & daily allowances for part E of the project	0	1572		1572	
VI	Incremental operating costs (excluding salaries and allowances) other than for part A of the project	3400		380	3780	
VII	Unallocated	0			0	
	Total	33161	1572	1828	36561	

\* Category wise information is yet to confirm from the audit report.

**Table 9e.** Cumulative category wise expenditure of HMGN and IFAD grant and loan ('000), as of 15 July 2004

Cate.No.	Category	IFAD		HMGN	Expenditure
		Loan	Grant		
I	Civil works for part A (ii) of the project	5543			5543
II	Equipment, materials and vehicles	6879		731	7610
III	Training, studies and CSO services	13845			13845
IV	Credit	4400			4400
VA	Institutional and management support	5737		1389	7126
VB	TA for training, implementation support, travel & daily allowances for part E of the project	0	1653		1653
VI	Incremental operating costs (excluding salaries and allowances) other than for part A of the project	4321		490	4811
VII	Unallocated				
	Total	40725	1653	2610	44988

\* Category wise information is yet to come from some districts therefore will be furnished later.

Funds received from IFAD irrespective of category (upto 15 July 2004) is summarised below.

Date	Description	Amount (\$ US)	Bank accounts
29 Feb. 2003	Initial deposit	400000.00	<b>Loan</b> - Kha 5 Bi Sa Aa 153385
15 Sept 2003	W/A #2	98350.00	"
29 Feb 2004	Advance received	50000.00	<b>Grant</b> - Kha 4 Bi Sa Aa 143120
Total		548350.00	

W/A = Withdrawal application

**3.7 Difficulties encountered.** As a result of present crisis mobility of staff as well as CO members was restricted in some VDCs. Current conflict situation affected the implementation of some activities, more in Jumla and Bajhang than Humla and Bajura. It was understood that recourse allocation and expenditure to all selected VDCs was not uniform.

## 4. Successful stories

### *Potato chips competing Instant noodle in Humla*

Hill districts of Nepal are famous for potato production and consumption, which is a staple food for the hill farmers. Potato is mainly consumed as boiled and vegetable. The LDFB in collaboration with other line agencies (LAS) conducts training to CO members on income generations and entrepreneurship development in a regular fashion in order to train them on the specific aspects to interested member/s to start enterprises accordingly. In 2003/04 Humla conducted two trainings of this type i.e. Chips making from potato and leather processing.

Mr Laxman Bohora and his colleague were among the participants for Chips and Chup making training. They decided to take up Chips making as an enterprise and showed their interest to LDFB with a proposal through CO for necessary support to cash on this opportunity.

Upon reviewing proposal the LDFB decided to support by offering cash as Credit Rs 30000 (Rs. 15000 to each entrepreneur). It is now well established and they are earning net Rs 150/day (Plate 5). Their target market is the district headquarter and nearby VDCs where instant noodle is popular. These days it is competing with noodles and envisioned that it will be more popular among the consumers. Looking at the entrepreneurs' enthusiasm and encouragement, it indicates that they are prepared to substitute the snacks by a local product, as Mr Mim Hamal, LDF secretary says.



**Plate 5** Mr Bohora (wearing cap) with his colleague displaying chips in his shop

### ***Shoe making enterprise in Humla***

As part of income generation Messrs Mangle Sarki (Plate 6) and Bude Sarki (Plate 7) also started small business when they received training on leather processing including shoe making. The LDF decided to support using credit capital fund (CCF) by sanctioning Rs 15000 to each of them as loan. Both of them are fully satisfied with the business they started and earning more than Rs 300/day as net income.



**Plate 6** Mr. Mangle Sarki in his small shop      **Plate 7** Mr. Bude Sarki and his colleague working in shop

### ***Foundation for next generation: An effort from poor and illiterate women***

Simikot is the district headquarters of Humla, lies in the northern side of Himalayas. Despite rich in natural resource base, it lacks other development aspects including education facilities. The Bhimsen Primary School had only four rooms - thought to be inadequate and not properly built to accommodate children of surrounding areas. With this realization WUPAP supported the demand of the local community to improve and extend school room. Surprisingly, men did not show interest on it hence women took the initiation. Women of Badaphal Women Community Organization discussed this issue and formed a committee to accomplish this task. Mrs Keshi Kala Rawat was given the lead role and accomplished construction plus some renovation works within four weeks period only from Rs. 74000 (Plate 8). Now women of that group univocally say that their children would not be illiterate as they do.



**Plate 8.** School building built by one of the women groups in Humla.

There are other several cases in other districts as well. These are becoming regular cash earning enterprises and small infrastructures that are supporting the livelihoods of the poor and marginalised people in the region. The encouragement they feel and level of confidence they poses indicates that these programmes are very successful in generating self-employment at local level using local resources.

## **5. Conclusion**

The Annual Progress Report (APR) consists a consolidated achievements of four programme districts (Jumla, Humla, Bajhang and Bajura) during 2003/04 on various activities considering five major components. The major focus remained to uplift livelihood system of project beneficiaries. Altogether 28 small infrastructures have been constructed in four programme districts for the benefit of people living in those areas. It also provided employment to the local poor people while constructing infrastructures.

Under leasehold forest, four district holding nurseries, one for each district; three tunnel houses, one each at Jumla, Humla and Bajhang and 11 village nurseries, four in Jumla, two in Humla, three in Bajhang and two in Bajura were established. A total of 914 members participated (358 women) in training programme at village and district level.

More than 250 demonstrations on crops, vegetables, fruits, trainings and so forth in agriculture, and breed improvement and fodder and pasture development, feed management, drenching and vaccination including trainings were conducted. In order to provide services to the beneficiaries 24 each for VAHW and VAW from (1 from each VDC) programme districts were trained at Regional Training Centre Nepalgunj. Similarly 2000 sets of vegetable seed as nutritional kits were distributed to the resource-poor farmers.

As part of social mobilization, which is the focused aspect of this project, 389 community organizations in four districts have been formed. A total of 313 people were trained on micro-enterprise (165 micro-enterprises, 93 women) and income generation (148 income generations) and market management. Of this 51 were oppressed members. This has helped farmers to understand the importance of saving and credit, micro-enterprise, bookkeeping and so forth. Altogether 2517 received training (1772 and 745 were male and female, respectively), of which 457 were members from oppressed group. They were trained on leadership, gender and legal awareness, group sensitization and dynamics, micro-enterprise etc.

As part of institutional development and capacity building several equipment and materials were procured and staff were trained on various disciplines. Various levels of training and workshops at regional, districts and field levels were organised. Ten Overseer and Sub-overseer from programme districts benefited by training on the construction of small infrastructure. Sixteen personnel from different line agencies such as, District Development Committee (DDC), District Forest Office (DFO) and Local Development Fund Board (LDFB) and NGO attended training on LFUG management and GPS operation. Altogether 144 farmers and staffs participated in tours. GIS, professional writing, trainers' training, gender auditing, participatory modelling, accounts and bookkeeping, pasture management, temperate fruits management etc were organised at regional and central level. These activities have helped them to enhance their skills, which guarantee the sustainability of the project and contributed to improve livelihood systems of people. The overall expenditure of budget to run activities was about 61%. The present political crisis in the country in general hampered to achieve progress as expected.

## **6 Acknowledgements**

The project would like to acknowledge the CO and LFUG members of Jumal, Humla, Bajhang and Bajura districts for their involvement, co-operation, encouragement and inputs in running project activities. Help and cooperation of the personnel from DDC, DFO, DADO, DLSO, LDFB, DABUR-Nepal, DEPROSC and NARC is highly appreciated. This document is an output from a collaborative work between the Ministry of Local Development and International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD), funded by the IFAD for the benefit of the Mid - and Far Western hill farmers of Nepal. Both are duly acknowledged for their supports.

**Appendix 1a.** Training organised during 2003/04 under LF components at different levels (Village, District) organised by respective DFOs.

Name of the training	Duration (days)	Participants			Remarks
		Total	Women	Oppressed	
Forest nursery management	4-7	62	19	15	4 districts
LF management	2-4	280	126	56	4 districts
NTFP cultivation, domestication, propagation and harvesting	2-5	170	79	53	Jumla, Humla & Bajura
Group dynamic	2-3	171	80	51	Jumla, Bajhang & Bajura
LF Orientation	1	74	22	9	Humla
Herbal processing	4	43	9	3	Jumla, Humla & Bajhang
Rangeland management	1	59	12	15	Jumla, Humla & Bajhang
Bee-keeping	3	32	7	11	Jumla & Bajhang
Leadership	1	23	4	5	Bajura
<b>Total</b>		<b>914</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>218</b>	

**Appendix 1b.** Training organised during 2003/04 under Agriculture and Livestock components at different levels (Village, District and Regional level).

Name of the training	Duration (days)	Organized by	Participants			Remarks
			Total	Women	Oppressed	
Village animal health workers (VAHW)	35	PCU/RTC	24	1	-	4 districts
Village agricultural workers	51	PCU/RTC	24	2	2	4 districts
Improved goat, sheep and buffalo rearing	3-7	DLSO	337	90	20	Jumla, Humla
Forage cultivation		DLSO	58	33	7	Humla
Nursery Nike on nursery establishment and management	3	DADO	64	14	8	Humla, Bajhang & Bajura
Nutrition and kitchen gardening	3	DADO	225	225	48	Humla, Bajhang & Bajura
Improved crops cultivation	4	DADO	233	70	41	Humla & Bajura
Bee-keeping	7	DADO	28	-	-	Jumla & Bajhang
Group mobilization	1-3	DLSO	126	43	10	Jumla & Humla
<b>Total</b>			<b>1119</b>	<b>478</b>	<b>136</b>	

**Appendix 1c.** CO members' level training organised during 2003/04 under institutional development components at different levels (Village, District) organised by respective LDFs.

Name of the training	Duration (days)	Participants			Remarks
		Total	Women	Oppressed	
Leadership (chairperson, managers and CO members)	2-5	503	110	86	4 districts
Gender and legal awareness	2-3	537	253	75	4 districts
Group sensitization and dynamics	3-4	501	98	112	Jumla & Bajura
Programme orientation	1	170	32	36	Bajura
Herbal and fruit processing	3-4	109	28	24	Jumla, Humla & Bajura
Saving and credit	3	59	13	11	Jumla
Bookkeeping/accounts	3	303	118	59	4 districts
Auditor training	3	22	-	3	4 districts
Micro-enterprise	3	165	45	29	4 districts
Income generation and market management	2	148	48	22	Jumla, Humla & Bajura
<b>Total</b>		<b>2517</b>	<b>745</b>	<b>457</b>	

**Appendix 2.** Training attended and visit made during 2003/04 (staff)

Participants	Name of the training/workshop	Duration (days)	Organized by	Remarks
PCU and DFO Staffs (2)	Rangeland Co Management	7	ICIMOD	PCU, DFO jumla
PCU staff (1)	Gender planning and auditing	10 (July)	DoWD, Pulchowk, Samuhik Abhiyan	PCU
PCU staff (1)	Gender Responsive Governance	4 (January)	WDTC, Jawalakhel	PCU
PCU staff (2)	Account soft ware operation training	3 (july)		
PCU staff (1)	Sharing of best practices	6 (September)	Inter-sard, India	PCU
PCU staff (1)	Participatory 3D modelling	6	ICIMOD, Nepal	PCU
WUPAP staff (3)	GIS	15	NEPA-Soft, Kathmandu	PCU and Humla
WUPAP staff (2)	Professional Writing	5	British Council, Kathmandu	PCU
WUPAP staff (26)	M & E	2-4	PCU, Nepalgunj and Bajura	PCU and LDFB
LA staff (16)	Accounts training	5	PCU, Nepalgunj	4 districts
DFO and LDF staff (16)	LFUG and GPS operation	5	PCU, Nepalgunj	4 districts
OS and SOS (10)	Infrastructure dev. And maintenance	4	PCU, Nepalgunj	4 districts



DLSO staff (16)	Pasture management	6	RLTC, Nepalgunj	4 districts
DADO staff (14)	Temperate fruits management and post-harvest	6	RATC, Nepalgunj	4 districts
LDF staff (10)	Computer	30-90	Century Computer Institute, Nepalgunj & LDFB	PCU, Jumla, Bajhang & Bajura
Social mobilizers (34)	Social mobilization	10	PCU, Nepalgunj	4 districts
District team and LA staff + NGOs (72)	Programme orientation	2-3	LDFB	Jumla & Humla
DLSO, DFO, NGO, LDF, DFO, OS and SOS (116)	Leasehold forest, capacity building, technology development etc.	2-7	LDF	Humla, Bajhang & Bajura

**Note:** Number in parenthesis indicates participant numbers.

**Appendix 3** List of equipment/materials purchased in 2003/04.

Particulars/Districts	PCU	Jumla	Humla	Bajhang	Bajura	Total
Computer (Desktop/Laptop)	7	1	-	1	1	10
Printer	5	1	1	-	1	8
Voltage stabilizer	2	1	1	2	1	7
Freeze	2	1	-	-	-	3
Fax machine	-	1	1	1	-	3
Scanner	-	1	1	1	1	4
Overhead projector	-	1	1	-	-	2
Microscope	-	1	1	1	1	4
UPS with battery	2	-	2	1	1	6
Photocopier	-	1	1	1	1	4
Television	1	-	-	-	-	1
Kerosene heater	10	-	-	-	-	10
Gas heater	1	-	-	-	-	1
Ceiling fan	4	-	-	-	-	4
Digital camera	1	-	-	-	-	1
Video camera	1	-	-	-	-	1
Metal camera	2	-	-	-	-	2
Generator	1	-	-	-	-	1
Duplicating machine	-	1	1	1	-	3
Software GIS and accounts	2	-	-	-	-	2

**Appendix 4.** Chronology of WUPAP key events since the inception of project.

<b>Date</b>	<b>Events</b>
5 <sup>th</sup> February 2002	Project agreement between HMG/N and IFAD signed
27 <sup>th</sup> Nov. 2002	Mr Surya P Acharya, Under Secretary, Ministry of Local Development (MLD) appointed as a Project Coordinator (PC)
25 <sup>th</sup> Dec. 2003	AWP&B PY1 Approved by Project Steering Committee (PSC)
1 <sup>st</sup> January 2003	Project officially commenced with a formal letter from IFAD
12 <sup>th</sup> January	Start up workshop at Nepalgunj organised
April 2003	AWPB PY1 submitted to UNOPS and IFAD
April 2003	AWPB PY1 (including procurement of TA, equipment, consultants etc) approved by UNOPS
13 June 2003	Loan US\$ 400000 and Grant US\$ 50000 credited as an advanced from IFAD
23 <sup>rd</sup> April 2003	Senior level mission visited Project Coordination Unit (PCU), Nepalgunj (Hon'ble Vice chairman Dr. Shankar Sharma, NPC, and Secretaries: Mr. Khem Raj Nepal, MLD, Mr Bhanu Prasad Acharya MOF, and Project Director (PD) Mr. Ganga Datta Awasthi, MLD)
14 <sup>th</sup> August 2003	AWPB PY2 Approved by 2 <sup>nd</sup> PSC meeting
7 <sup>th</sup> September 2003	IFAD Consultant Mr. Vineet Raswant visited project for one week in Katmandu
11 <sup>th</sup> September 2003	Loan US\$ 108726.20 and Grant US\$ 1093.86 debited to HMG/N Account from the Project Special Account (total PY1 expenditure)
24 <sup>th</sup> -26 <sup>th</sup> Sept 2003	Project Director, Mr. Ganga Datta Awasthi, visited PCU, Nepalgunj
30 <sup>th</sup> October 2003	AWPB PY2 approved by UNOPS
6 <sup>th</sup> November 2003	Loan US \$ 98350.00 credited to project Special account No: 153385 from IFAD as fist withdrawal money of PY1.
27 <sup>th</sup> -30 <sup>th</sup> Dec 2003	UNOPS 1st Supervision Mission - Mr. Narsinrao Singayapally, Country Portfolio Manager visited PCU, Nepalgunj
12 <sup>th</sup> March 2003	Joint Secretary, Mr Kapil Dev Ghimire, Planning and Foreign Aid Coordination Division, Under Secretary Mr Bashanta Raj Gautam, M & E section of MLD, visited PCU, Nepalgunj
15 <sup>th</sup> March 2004	PD, Mr. Ganga Datta Awasthi, visited PCU, Nepalgunj
15 <sup>th</sup> -16 <sup>th</sup> March 2004	ENRAP II Nepal Planning workshop conducted at Nepalgunj to finalize the ICT activities for knowledge management for IFAD funded project in Nepal.
30 April 2004	Withdrawal Application No. 3 - US \$ 31135.01 requested (NCR 2222728.10) as loan (PY 2 i.e. FY 2060/61)
24-31 week of May 2004	UNOPS 2nd Supervision Mission comprising Messrs Narsinrao Singayapally, Country Portfolio Manager, Vineet Raswant, IFAD Consultant Bijaya Kumar Singh (Leasehold Forest Specialist/Consultant, and Dr. Govinda Koirala (Social Mobilization Specialist) visited PCU, Nepalgunj. Mr Singh and Dr. Koirala visited project districts also.
14 June 2004	AWPB PY3 Approved by 3 <sup>rd</sup> PSC meeting
27 June 2004	Withdrawal Application No. 4 – US \$ 76315.81 requested (NCR 5658054.11) as loan (PY2 i.e. FY 2060/61)

**Appendix 5. WUPAP staff list (PCU, PLU and district team) 2003/04.**

S.N	Name	Designation	Starting date	Home district
1	Ganga Datta Awasthi	Project Director	2059 Kartik	
2	Surya Prasad Acharya	Project Coordinator	2059 Kartik	Palpa
3	Kamala Sharma	WD Officer	2060 Baishakh	Dhading
4	Shiva Prasad Panthi	Account Officer	2060 Shrawan	Palpa
5	Rom Raj Lamichhane	Forest Officer	2060 Ashad	Kaski
6	Pradeep Shrestha	Engineer	2060 Falgun	Pyuthan
7	Ghanshyam Awasthi	Jr. Officer (Admin.)	2059 Chaitra	Darchula
8	Keshab Acharya	Computer Operator	2059 Chaitra	Kapilvastu
9	Kamal Prasad Panthi	Sub-Accountant	2059 Chaitra	Kapilvastu
10	Hindu Ram Thapa	Driver	2059 Chaitra	Lalitpur
11	Ram Prasad Chaudhari	Peon	2059 Chaitra	Banke
12	Kumar Bhujel	Peon	2060 Kartik	Ramechhap
13	Jung Bdr. Tharu	Watchmen	2060 Ashad	Banke

Advisor/Specialists				
1	Dr. Thakur Prasad Tiwari	Project Management Advisor	061 Jestha	Syangja
2	Keshav Nepal	M & E Specialist	060 Ashad	Rupendehi
3	Basu Babu Aryal	M & MF Specialist	061 Jestha	Gorkha
4	Shyam Prasad Ghimire	Training Specialist	061 Jestha	Chitwan

Project Liasion Office				
1	Janardan Nepal	Computer Operator	2060 Aswin	Kathmandu
2	Bhimnsen Dangol	Driver	2060 Mansir	Kathmandu
3	Man Bdr. Tamang	Peon	2060 Kartik	Kathmandu

**Districts**

Bajura				
1	Ganesh Raj Upadhaya	Executive Secretary	059 Chaitra	Bajura
2	Nir Bahadur Shahi	Monitoring Officer	060 Ashad	Bajura
3	Dhan Bahadur Thapa	Accountant	059 Chaitra	Bajura
4	Birendra Bahadur Shahi	S & C Facilitator	059 Chaitra	Bajura
5	Lokendra Bdr. Thapa	Senior Social Mobilizer	060 Shrawan	Bajura
6	Mani Ram Khatri	Computer Operator	060 Ashad	Bajura
7	Rana Bahadur Bumi	Overseer	060 Ashad	Bajura
8	Hansa Bahadur Nepali	Sub-Overseer	059 Chaitra	Bajura
9	Tej Bahadur Kadayat	Sub-Overseer	060 Ashad	Bajura
10	Ganesh Bahadur Adi	Ranger	060 Chaitra	Bajura
11	Jaya Bahadur Thapa	Social Mobilizer	060 Ashad	Bajura
12	Arjun Bahadur Rokaya	Social Mobilizer	060 Ashad	Bajura
13	Dinesh Bahadur Sarki	Social Mobilizer	060 Ashad	Bajura
14	Bir Bahadur Budha	Social Mobilizer	060 Shrawan	Bajura
15	Laxman Joshi	Social Mobilizer	060 Shrawan	Bajura
16	Bhim Bahadur Khadka	Social Mobilizer	060 Shrawan	Bajura
17	Prasad Khadka	Messenger	060 Ashad	Bajura
Humla				
1	Mim Bdr. Hamal	Executive Secretary	059 Chaitra	Humla
2	Junj Bdr. Rokaya	M & E Officer	060 Bhadra	Humla
3	Khagendra Karki	Accountant	060 Bhadra	Humla
4	Rajan Rawat	Saving & Credit Facilitator	060 Bhadra	Humla

5	Raj Bdr Rokaya	Senior Social Mobilizer	060 Bhadra	Humla
6	Shyam Jor Aedi	Computer Operator	060 Bhadra	Humla
7	Palu Rawat	Overseer	060 Kartik	Humla
8	Moti Lal Jaisi	Sub Overseer	060 Bhadra	Humla
9	Padam Dhama	Sub Overseer	060 Bhadra	Humla
10	Umesh Budathoki	Ranger		Kathmandu
11	Shakti Singh Rawat	Social Mobilizer	060 Bhadra	Humla
12	Suman Bhandari	Social Mobilizer	060 Bhadra	Humla
13	Dil Bdr. Shahi	Social Mobilizer	060 Bhadra	Humla
14	Babar Jung Hamal	Social Mobilizer	060 Bhadra	Humla
15	Kanjog Lama	Social Mobilizer	060 Bhadra	Humla
16	Pasang Lama	Social Mobilizer	060 Bhadra	Humla
17	Dasrath Rawat	Messenger/Peon	060 Bhadra	Humla
<b>Bajhang</b>				
1	Birendra Bahadur Singh	Executive Secretary	060 Jestha	Bajhang
2	Rupak Raj Joshi	M&E Officer	061 Jestha	
3	Shyam Bahadur Thapa	Accountant	060 Jestha	Bajhang
4	Uttam Bdr. Bhandari	Saving & Credit Facilitator	060 Jestha	Bajhang
5	Govinda Bdr Singh	Sr. Social Mobiliser	061 Ashar	Bajhang
6	Ganga Singh	Computer Operator	060 Poush	Bajhang
7	Madan Bdr. Bhandari	Overseer	060 Poush	Bajhang
8	Naresh Chandra Joshi	Sub-overseer	061 Ashar	Kanchanpur
9	Khagendra Kumar Bishta	Sub-overseer	061 Ashar	Bajhang
10	Amrendra Kumar Jha	Ranger	060 Poush	Mahottari
11	Dheb Bdr. Bhandari	Social Mobilizer	060 Poush	Bajhang
12	Bandana Singh	Social Mobilizer	060 Poush	Bajhang
13	Sunita Rasaieali	Social Mobilizer	060 Poush	Bajhang
14	Nabin Bdr. Singh	Social Mobilizer	060 Poush	Bajhang
15	Prem Bdr. Khadka	Social Mobilizer	060 Poush	Bajhang
16	Ammar Raj Joshi	Social Mobilizer	060 Poush	Bajhang
17	Dhan Bdr Mahara	Peon	061 Ashar	Bajhang
<b>Jumla</b>				
1	Chetan Raj Giri	Executive Secretary		Jumla
2	Puspa Raj Wagle	M & E Officer	060 Mansir	Tanahun
3	Bishnu Bdr. Shahi	Accountant	060 Kartik	Jumla
4	Khadga Bahadur thami	Saving & Credit Facilitator	060 Kartik	Jumla
5	Radha Krishna Budhathapa	Senior Social Mobilizer	060 Falgun	Jumla
6	Parek Raj Acharya	Computer Operator	060 Falgun	Jumla
7	Suyas Baskota	Overseer	060 Kartik	Kirtipur, Ktm
8	Bharat Bdr. Khatri	Sub-Overseer	060 Kartik	Jumla
9	Nav Raj Budha Thapa	Sub-Overseer	060 Kartik	Jumla
10	Kabita Mahat	Ranger	060 Kartik	Jumla
11	Kamala Adhikari	Social Mobilizer	060 Shrawan	Jumla
12	Kamala Budha	Social Mobilizer	060 Bhadra	Jumla
13	Bhupendra Thapa	Social Mobilizer	060 Shrawan	Jumla
14	Nuwa Rokaya	Social Mobilizer	060 Falgun	Jumla
15	Ram Bahadur Rawat	Social Mobilizer	060 Falgun	Jumla
16		Social Mobilizer		
17	Lal Prasad Dhakal	Peon		