

# Khaidi Depelopment Project Timure, Rasuwa



## Project Evaluation Report

Submitted by

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## Executive Summary

This study has been conducted with the objective of evaluating Khaidi Development Board (KDB) implemented Khaidi Development Project (KDP) in Timure Village Development Committee (VDC- a local government unit) of Rasuwa district. Timure, VDC stands very low at Human Development Index.

Khaidi Development Board has been working in Timure, Rasuwa- a remote district for the past several years in creating rural community focused infrastructures to reduce poverty. KDB has been working in partnership with a local NGO Bhumitkshyokpa (BT). Khaidi Development Project (KDP) with support from Norwegian support institution NORAD, has been working in partnership with BT since 2008.

Today more (than before) of the community members and their wards in project areas are getting drinking water. More families of focus groups have their own semi/permanent pit latrines/ toilets.

The project has contributed in terms of environmental restoration of heavily degraded forest lands. It has also contributed to improve access to forest products and livestock ownership among the members.

The highland trail has eased the local transportation of food grains. Also forest and fodder management has been accessible. The time to fetch water has significantly reduced. Trail construction and irrigation scheme are some of the activities that require additional resource, skilled technical inputs and longer time period, hence recommended as continuing schemes.

More women participating in trainings were found familiar with the term Women's education, women's rights, women's economic independence (economic empowerment), equality with men and ability to enjoy women's rights.

Popularity gaining micro credit scheme and improved food production activities are some of the innovative schemes run on community's own. The positive results achieved so far, especially regarding the empowerment of women, prompted BT to expand these activities and start similar classes in other feasible and beneficial target groups.

Student stipend program initially triggered the enrolment but similar and more permanent type of schemes from the government was found more attractive to the students as well as the guardians. Some

Vegetable farming, livestock raising has contributed to bringing noticeably positive change in people's eating behavior.

Technical skill development training schemes brought employment locally. Now semi skilled technical resources are available in the area.

KDB and its partner organization BT have sufficiently coordinated with CDO/DDC/VDC and other line agencies. All the government local bodies are happy with the project activities.

Project performance is satisfactorily high, as indicated by target-achievement status in terms of number of program activities performed and the persons benefited by these activities.

Project activities have been reported as highly relevant to address the felt needs of the communities. The literacy classes and the community libraries are considered as highly instrumental in increasing awareness.

The pattern of project expenditure conforms to the general norms of project cycle with highest proportion in the middle stage of the project. Overall expenditure of 75 percent of the amount applied for shows a good financial performance.

Considering the nature of the project, inaccessible project area, the non-skilled community, difficult terrain and climate and limited funding and time frame limited funding the overall Project performance is satisfactorily high, as indicated by target-achievement status.

The social aspects, economic aspects seem prosperous as the literacy rate is higher in all clusters as compared to pre-project situation. Source of income has increased considerably. Such projects with more and comprehensive objectives need longer time frame. Also the sustainability part of the project outputs needs to be assured for the couple years afterwards.

# **Evaluation of Khaidi Development Project**

## **1. Introduction**

This study has been conducted with the objective of evaluating Khaidi Development Board (KDB) implemented Khaidi Development Project (KDP) in Timure Village Development Committee (VDC) of Rasuwa district. The study is based on a combination of secondary source data gathered from published/unpublished documents/reports and data files made available by KDB and primary data collected by carrying out field survey of the VDC Timure. Primary data and information were collected through household survey, focus group discussions and key informants' interviews by using structured questionnaires and checklists.

### **1.1 Background**

Khaidi Development Board has been working in Timure, Rasuwa- a remote district for the past several years in creating rural community focused infrastructures to reduce poverty. KDB has been working in partnership with a local NGO Bhumitkshyokpa (BT).

Timure, a remote Village Development Committee, (VDC- a local government unit) in Rasuwa district stands very low at Human Development Index. The project area of Timure has been very recently connected by a rural road connecting Tibet-China border 30 km from district headquarter. It takes 8 hrs for the community to reach to the nearest service centre – the districts headquarter.

KDB through Khaidi Development Project (KDP) with support from Norwegian support institution NORAD, has been working in partnership with BT since 2008 in integrated projects that improve the quality of life of the rural people in the area. The KDP initially tried out a pilot project in the community during 2008. The focus of the Project has been on improving the lives of the most vulnerable people in the area.

The KDP consisted of three major components:

The Community Empowerment component focused mainly on non-formal education with learning lessons on water, land, forest, sanitation, primary education and health care and nutrition. Similarly orientation programmes

on human rights, domestic violence, conflict resolution and citizens' participation were designed and delivered to empower local residents.

Small Infrastructures component consisted community health and sanitation drinking water schemes, micro irrigation schemes, water mills, school / community buildings rehabilitation, High land trek route construction and NTFP (Non Timber Forest Products) nursery establishment.

The Institutional Development component focused on capacity building of BT, VDC personnel, Senior Citizen, Youth and community level workers.

Among the three components, Year 1 time was given time to run components 1 activities and rest of the components were parallel y run in following years 2 and 3.

## **1.2 Objectives & Scope of the Evaluation**

The project document has comprehensively indicated the overall objectives of project through evaluation eyes as follows:

- has the local community gained self confidence while implementing the activities through their self help capacity?
- has the project brought desired change in the socio-economic condition of the deprived women of the project area through the intervention?

Following the Terms of Reference (ToR) of the study, given by KDB, the major objectives of the present evaluation were set as follows :

- to evaluate the achievements of the project in relation to its objectives,
- to assess the impact of the project on improving the living condition and reducing vulnerability of target groups, and
- to draw lessons for future community development programs.

The scope of the evaluation covered:

- evaluation of the appropriateness of project activities in relation to needs problems of the target population,

- assessment of whether the project has contributed to improving socio-economic condition of the target group and the extent of improvement, and
- assessment of the strengthening of BT capacity

### **1.3 Methodology**

The evaluation was carried out largely on the basis of primary data and information supplemented by relevant secondary source data. The primary data and information were collected by carrying out field survey and the secondary source data and information gathered from project documents, baseline reports and other documents.

### **1.4 Study Approach**

The evaluation of the project was made in terms of project performance, impact on social and economic life of the target people and contribution to the development of BT. Project performance was assessed in terms of achievement of its numeric targets, project cost and expenditure pattern, level of women's participation in project activities and relevance and acceptance of the project, as perceived by the target people.

Effectiveness and impact of the project activities were evaluated by comparing the situations "before" and "after" the project. The "before" situation was established by extracting relevant data. Although some baseline information about these clusters were made available by the project office, these were limited to a few issues and not compatible with the format of baseline survey. Hence, comparison of project impact in these clusters was not possible. Besides, the baseline survey lacks data on overall situation of the project areas. So comparison of project impact in overall terms with the pre-project situation was not possible.

#### **1.4.1 Field Survey**

The field survey of the project area was carried out during the period between October and November 2011. The field survey covered villages of all 9 wards. The sample size consisted of 46 households which constituted 40 percent of beneficiary households of the project area.



## **1.4.2 Survey Instruments**

The major survey instruments used for the collection of primary data and information included household interview, focus group discussions, key informants' interview and meetings with concerned stakeholders.

### Household Interview

Semi-structured questionnaires were administered to interview sample households and thereby collect quantitative data on various issues and aspects of project activities. The questionnaires contained various questions considered necessary for evaluation of the performance and impact of project activities.

### Focus Group Discussions

In each villages of the general mixed focus group discussion was organized to gather general opinion of the people on the relevance of project activities to the local needs and priority and their effectiveness in addressing the problems. Group specific meetings were also organized to find out the status of the activity for which the group was responsible, problems faced, and major issues and concerns.

### Interviews of Key Informants

Key persons directly or indirectly concerned with the implementation of CDP were interviewed to gather information on issues relating to project activities, status of district chapter and sub-chapter and relation with district line agencies, NGOs.

### Meetings

BT members participated at a meeting organized in Timure together with representatives of district level government lines agencies and non-government organizations, to discuss institutional matters and coordination and cooperation among various concerned offices in the implementation of KDP.

On the basis of the above methodology the team members initiated the evaluation that took about two weeks time. As the project was of a community development nature the information, data were discussed and analyzed and the results commonly agreed.

## **2. Project Objectives**

- The project intended to bring visible change in the socio –economic conditions of the community in the area through the social awareness creating micro rural productive assets in self-help capacity
- Local clubs, NGOs and community based organizations were expected to create strong and functional relations with these stakeholders including the business community and the local government units.

### **2.1 Overall Objective**

The overall objective of the project is to improve the situation of the vulnerable communities, families and individuals and empower them.

### **2.2. Specific Objectives**

- To increase the level of awareness and improve the health condition of the most vulnerable communities of the project area.
- To promote and build-up the capacity of the community organizations and BT institution at all levels and make them self-reliant.

## **3. Expected Results**

By the end of the project phase it was planned that the target beneficiaries will directly as well as indirectly have achieved outcomes:

### **3.1 Direct Results**

- Each household will have better hygiene facilities through piped drinking water and locally constructed toilet facilities.
- The local youth are trained in the vocational field so that these will be available locally.
- Through women literacy training each household will have at least one women member literate.

### **3.2 Indirect Results**

- Fundraising and income generation through group as well as individual saving schemes.

- Conservation of Non Timber Forest Products, NTFP (herbs) and natural environment to attract more international tourist for Highland Trek.

The following indicators were set to measure direct and indirect outcomes:

- Arable land area increased by 10%.
- Increased women literacy - each household will have at least one women member literate.
- The covered households will have piped drinking water facilities.
- Each household will have toilet facilities constructed locally.
- Savings schemes expanded from current 4 groups to 10 groups. Revolving seed money established and the saving/credit groups federated into a cooperative.
- Fundraising through the tourism initiation will cover 20 % of the livelihood expenses.
- The area will have 20 % more international tourist for the Highland Trek.
- Non Timber Forest Products, NTFP (herbs) conserved and expanded.
- Tamang community promotes the nature living and conservation.
- Labour intensive concept of construction promoted.
- Trained technical personnel available locally.

The project in an integrated approach had envisaged the following components and outputs for full term phase of three years (2008- 2010):

- Construction of small water supply schemes for piped drinking water for 100 households.
- Rural sanitation schemes including toilet facilities for 100 households.
- 10 km of micro irrigation channel constructed and the community has managed micro irrigation schemes.
- 2 water mills constructed and 2 rehabilitated
- 3 school / community buildings rehabilitated.
- 100 primary level students given stipend and uniforms.
- 9 non-formal classes to increases literacy conducted.
- 6 orientation programmes on human rights, domestic violence, conflict resolution conducted.
- Material support for teaching and sports provided to 3 schools.

- 20 km of High land trek route constructed.
- 10 saving / credit groups have mobilized 10,000 Rs annually. Each s/c groups receive seed money of 20,000 Rs.
- 3 nursery of NTFP (Non Timber Forest Products) established and operated.
- 3 model community living centres in nature established.
- 20 community level workers trained.
- BT strengthened and has its own technical capacity.

#### 4. The project's budget

The Khaidi Development Project with the financial support from Norwegian Government NORAD with three years of completion period was estimated at the cost of US\$ 65,124 out of which US\$ 26,098 was estimated for Year1 (2008), US \$ 24,105 for Year 2 (2009) and rest US \$ 14,921 for Year 3 (2010). A 10% of the total cost was estimated to be shared by KDB and local partner NGO-BT. Part of the resource was estimated to be available from local communities as their contribution.

Following is the Original total budget of the project.

(All amounts in NOK)

	Year			Total
	2008	2009	2010	
a) Investments				
Construction of small water supply schemes for 100 hh	6 500	6 500	13 000	26 000
Rural sanitation schemes/ toilet facilities for 500hh	5 200	3 900	3 900	13 000
10 km of micro irrigation channel	13 000	19 500	19 500	52 000
2 water mill constructed and 2 rehabilitated	9 750	13 000	3 250	26 000
3 school/community buildings rehabilitated	7 800	13 650	4 550	26 000
100 primary level students given stipend and uniform	1 950	1 950	2 600	6 500
9 non- formal classes to increases literacy conducted	9 750	9 750	6 500	26 00
6 orientation on Human Rights, Domestic violence, conflict resolution	19 500	15 600	10 400	45 500

Material and teaching sports provided to 3 schools	6 500	6 500	9 750	22 750
20 km of High land trek route constructed.	32 500	39 000	26 000	97 500
Seed money 10 saving credit groups	3 900	3 900	5 200	13 000
3 nurseries of NTFP established	13 000	11 050	11 700	35 750
3 model community living centres	1 950	3 250	7 800	13 000
20 community level workers trained	650	650	5 200	6 500
<b>TOTAL a):</b>	<b>131 950</b>	<b>148 200</b>	<b>129 350</b>	<b>409 500</b>
<b>b) Operating costs</b>				
Salary	13 000	29 500	23 000	65 500
Allowances	650	1 800	1 600	4 050
Travel cost	5 200	4 250	4 250	13 700
Rental	3 250	3 250	3 250	9 750
Supplies	1 950	2 950	2 300	7 200
Miscellaneous	1 300	650	650	2 600
<b>TOTAL b):</b>	<b>25 350</b>	<b>42 400</b>	<b>35 050</b>	<b>102 800</b>
<b>c) Other revenues</b>				
Tariff from water users	1 300	1 300	1 950	4 550
The proceeds from non-timber forest products, tourists' stay, local products	3 250	7 150	15 600	26 000
BT's investments / other contributions	6 500	8 450	6 500	21 450
<b>TOTAL c)</b>	<b>11 050</b>	<b>16 900</b>	<b>24 050</b>	<b>52 000</b>
<b>SUM TOTAL (a + b - c) *</b>	<b>146 250</b>	<b>173 700</b>	<b>140 350</b>	<b>460 300</b>

b. The project's financial plan

	Year			Total
	2008	2009	2010	
Financing need*	146 250	173 700	140 350	460 300
- Own share (min 10%)	14 625	17 370	14 035	46 030
= Norad's share	131 625	156 330	126 315	414 270

(max 90%) **				
+ Administrative expenses (max 8 % of Norad's share)	10 530	12 506	10 105	33 141
= TOTAL Amount applied for	142 155(US \$26098)	168 836US \$ 24105)	136 420(US \$14921)	447 411(US \$ 65124)

\* Basis for calculating Norad's share of costs

\*\* Basis for calculating the administration allowance

## 5. Implementation modality

The project was designed to be implemented in partnership with local NGO-BT. A 10 percent of the local fund to be raised was the primary responsibility of the NGO.

BT was established with two major purposes:

- assist in local development efforts by providing technical, administrative and managerial skill to the community, semi-governmental and non-governmental organizations.
- undertaking social, economic, and educational programmes to raise the living status of the deprived rural community - especially the women and children in Rasuwa.

BT is one of the leading community based organizations in Rasuwa that is truly owned by the local community. For the last several years BT has been working with the community while building social capital and rehabilitating the social infrastructure. The organization has working experiences in implementing rural community infrastructures like water supply and sanitation; marginalized farmers managed irrigation, school and community buildings, rural tourism all through social mobilization.

## 6. Output and Impact of Project Activities

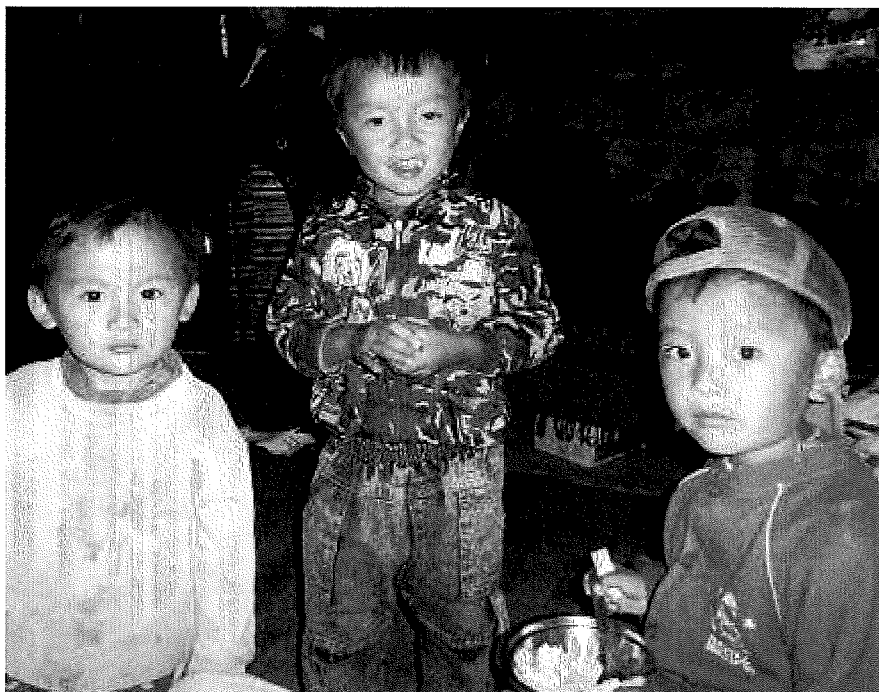
### 6.1 Main Findings-indicator wise

#### Small water supply schemes/ Sanitation Toilet facilities

A local water supply scheme covering 100 hh of the VDC is completed and clean water is delivered in entire project area covering Ward no. 7, 8, and 9. The volume of water available for drinking and other sanitation purpose is

reported to be sufficient and exceeds the national per unit supply of 40 litres per day per person. The engineering design and construction infrastructures are of good quality. The schemes currently is locally supervised and monitored by women members of BT. Beneficiaries are reported to be saving 50 percent of the time spent in for water fetching. Locally trained sanitation workers/ plumbers were contracted for the installation and technical services. Altogether 9 tap stands are built for supplies.

20 semi permanent toilets were completed in Khaidi village. The toilets are clean and hygienic and in operation. With the use of toilets village area has seen more cleanly. The construction included technical preparation, awareness raising for sanitation and construction material procurement. Students have started to teach their guardians about the benefit of having toilets. Increased awareness among children and women on hygiene and sanitation is been observed. Children have started to use more water for cleaning purpose. Women members from BT have taken the responsibility for regularly maintenance of the water taps and stands. About 94 percent of the sampled households dispose off their household garbage at a fixed pit. All the households use of improved stoves.



Clean Timure Kids !

### **Multipurpose (Drinking water/Irrigation) scheme**

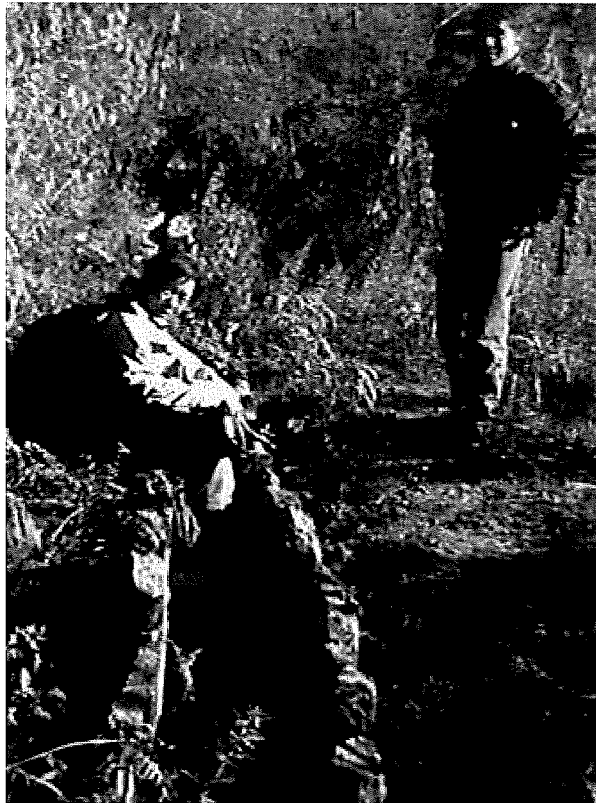
A scheme that was designed to harvest water from nearby stream is partially completed. This multipurpose scheme is designed to fetch drinking water for Khaidi village and irrigation through a reservoir tank. The major structures include intake and channel lining with stone masonry. With the discharge capacity of more than 5 litres per second the scheme contributes to increase production in the command area of the village. The structures constructed are of good quality and standard. Other construction works included pipe laying and reservoir tanks is completed.

### **Small Irrigation scheme**

Small Irrigation from Ghatte Khola was the major identified schemes during inception. This scheme faced several technical problems during its alignment. One of the issues that the canal is intercepted by access road under construction is still an issue to be resolved with the roads building contractor. It was leant that the contractors have agreed to make a cross or parallel short **span** structure that would ease the road crossing. Another major issue is of rock cutting in the area since long. During technical/engineering preparation an open channel of 5 km approximate length including 1.5 km rock cutting in cliff area was identified. By end of Year 3, 70% of the channel digging and stone retention works in boulder mixed common soil have been completed. Regulated water through channel has been available for cultivation.

This irrigation scheme at its current poorly supplied water however has helped to expand the command area by 5 percent. As envisaged during inception a increment of 10 percent of arable land could not be achieved due to incompleteness of the project. Although the area is well fed with water vegetable garden have started to show up. A total of 2 km of the channel works are only of permanent structures.





The canal which had 300 meters left to be built 200 meters of it has been lined with stones. The part of canal that was finished constructing is also damaged. People say the reason as the forest fire lately has seriously damaged some of the section. The raising of Gabon wall could be a possible solution which is a cost effective as the stones are available from the quarry and the wire net are not difficult to transport and cheaper too. There are four sources of water which could be brought to the village.

- source of water that supplies to Timure two kilo meters of canal that needs to be built.
- source of water which is between the source of water that supplies to Timure and Khaidi .
- Source of water across the valley

This seems to be the possible source of water which could be brought to village. But a valley of width three kilo meters separates it.

### **Watermill construction/ rehabilitation**

Major agriculture crop in the area is barley and millet. Community has set up their watermill with grinding facility. Such simple technology equipment

Watermills are the regular means available in the area to grind the grains. With the simpler technical support and maintenance of some of its pipe and grinding stone wheels both of the water mills are running in its fuller operation. The mills have been completely rehabilitated and reconstructed with permanent walls and roofs. The grinding stones have been changed. The watermill after rehabilitation is providing milling facility in an efficient manner to the entire VDC.



More vegetables farming through Project intervention

#### **Students' stipend and uniform**

Under this component more than 100 students of 2 primary schools (Timure and Khaidi) were provided stipend to cover the education related expenses, monthly tuition fees and minimum Tiffin expense throughout the project period. Such stipends were provided in cash as well as kind. This support was finalized after discussion with the school management committee and the local leaders of the community. The support has attracted students to get enrolment. The enrolment in primary education in these two schools have reported to increase. The students are seen to be tidier and a positive impact on the hygiene of the students is visible. Also the incentive has helped more students to appear at grade 10 examination.

#### **Saving credit scheme**

The saving credit scheme as initiated by the project was in fact a continuation of the traditional saving scheme of BT. But with the organized social mobilization and empowering scheme the saving schemes are now more organized, transparent and of little bad debt. BK has now more than 20 groups functioning for the saving and credit schemes. Under the scheme the women members compulsorily deposit monthly amount in their common account to be operated as per the group norms. For the scheme the groups were oriented and trained for account keeping, banking and meeting management. The groups were mobilized for income generation activities. The saving money has been re spent as loans among members. All of the groups have been provided NRs. 20,000 as seed money.

The groups are being taken care and supervised by local volunteer Social mobilizer. Although the group savings is getting momentum, it was observed that some level of dissatisfaction over the deposit persisted. Also the members who seem to be active have limited time to offer for the activity. This demands involvement of other less active members through group interaction. Currently the monthly deposit has accumulated as 15,000 per month. The interest by the group members and the loanee themselves is determined. Local savings are being deposited in nearby commercial bank Nepal Bank limited.

The image shows a close-up of a handwritten ledger or account book. The text is written in Nepali script. The ledger has several columns, including names, dates, and numerical entries. The handwriting is somewhat cursive and dense. The paper appears to be lined and slightly aged.

## Saving credit Books maintained

Beneficiaries were learning the value of earning money. Those interviewed during the audit said they used this newfound income for continuing their children's education, obtaining better health services, maintaining their household more effectively, and saving for future opportunities. In addition, beneficiaries have indicated that they were very happy with the program.

### **Non- formal (Literacy) education**

As a part of the supplementary activities, 9 non-formal literacy classes were conducted. Before conducting the class data of the all of the household on education related indicators were collected. Based on the data literacy education class were conducted during the available time of BT members. Altogether 90 members participated in 8 weeks long class. The participants were taught how to write and read the basics of letters and numerical. The local instructors conducted the classes. The learning lessons included water, land, forest, sanitation, primary education and health care, nutrition, human rights etc. The participants were provided books, educational materials, and stationary from the scheme cost. Improved stove is also a new device introduced by the project. A total of 28 households of the project area have installed improved stoves. Of the sample households, 78.4 percent now have improved stoves.

The 2-month literacy, life skills, and entrepreneurship training course had higher-than expected course completion rates, indicating that beneficiaries viewed the course as useful in their daily lives and in generating income opportunities. Many participants attended this course in conjunction with the agricultural productivity component of the program to enhance their success in marketing their produce.

### **High land Trail /Trek route**

This scheme was initially undertaken to connect the famous Dudhkund area for tourism purpose. However the high altitude terrain and labour unavailability in the area seriously hampered the progress and it remained Construction of Dudhkund high land trail/ trek route is considered to be an ambitious project. In Year 1, 5 km. section of 2.5 m wide trail was constructed. 25 km long this trek route was surveyed in March 2008 and technical feasibility study done. The construction in year 2 faced the

shortage of the working members from BT. A total of 16 km of the route has been completed. This route further needs to be constructed, maintained and upgraded. With the construction of the limited section the trail has served local residents for the transportation of grains and fodder wood from the vicinity.

The trail with the connection to the newly constructed rural roads has become more useful for the villagers to bring down the local agriculture and livestock products to get better market price.



Timure linked with Roads



Newly cut trail

**NTFP Nursery establishment**

2 saplings nursery is established. The saplings produces are now available for the area. Although the high altitude terrain provides limited sunlight and warm climate for nursery maintenance such a nursery can be built and maintained in smaller area and with selected variety of plants. The practice of kitchen gardening is widespread in the targeted communities, as about 91 percent households are involved in it.

**Community Building/ Centre Rehabilitation**

Various training and meeting activities that require a public place has been partially fulfilled. BT members and other social gatherings that require a hall has been served by this rehab centre. Under the scheme one community centre has been already established in Khaidi in Year 1. The purpose of the building is to provide common facilities and space for community's socio-cultural gathering, meetings and other training programme conductions. The building has toilet and water supply facilities and is situated in the middle of the village. The building was constructed from support from various

organizations including BT. The building is supported from the project for maintenance and installation of water supply and electricity. The same facility was maintained in the year 2 and 3.

### **Skill Training for community level workers**

Altogether 20 people were given training on masonry, carpentry and plumbing during the project period. The local trained personnel are employed by the project to commence the schemes of the project.

The trainings have helped to equip the local people with skills useful for community works, group organization, household income generation and foreign employment. Trainings relating traditional healers, birth attendants First Aid, health and sanitation management, HIV/AIDS, etc. have contributed to improve the health and sanitation situation of the community. Training in kitchen gardening, use of toilets, non-formal education etc. has brought positive change in health and sanitation practices of family members. Trainings and orientation programmes on human rights, environment conservation, democracy, participation etc. were said to be more eye opener for most. Self-help groups and institutional development related trainings have increased peoples' understanding and importance of organizing into groups.

One common contribution of the projects is that they have helped to increase the number of women members in groups and savings and credit activities, orientation/trainings, and micro-enterprise activities.

Generally chairpersons, managers and a few members have received orientation/training related to gender, account keeping and skill development. There was a clear lack of understanding of, and on, gender among project staff, including district advisors, social mobilisers, facilitators and leaders of various groups.

Women members, who are doing income-generating activities, including micro-enterprises, are increasingly less dependent or no longer rely on their husbands or other male family members for family's view and treatment of.

### **Gender based violence**

Gender discrimination, including domestic violence, is said to be relatively low in Lama community. Some women members said that domestic violence against women has decreased due to their engagement in income-generating

activities a nominal achievement in reducing discrimination against women and girls.

Group members get some information from facilitators and/or social mobilisers, and do not know how to write, except for their names, how to articulate their needs, how to make demands, and how to get support of other well off women members or leaders. Projects groups formed by different projects implemented by donor agencies. There does not appear to be effort made by the projects to stop duplication of work or to create synergy; to help groups form external linkages and make demands for services from

### **The Conflict**

Due to long term internal conflict, women who were engaged in income generating activities, including microenterprises, supported by KDB, were facing marketing problems. The conflict and dissolution of elected representatives at the local level have resulted in the breaking of rural urban back. KDP through its scheme partially supported the community to bridge the gap through revived enterprising backstopping.

### **6.1 Economic Impact**

Almost all sample households (87 percent) have agriculture as one of their sources of income. These households also derive income from other sources, such as micro enterprise (42 percent), remittance (30percent), traditional cottage handicraft, such as making domestic liquor, making bamboo goods and ropes weaving traditional carpet and blanket, knitting and weaving traditional clothes. Of the total sample households, 23 percent reported borrowing money for various purposes. The proportion of households taking loans ranged between 13 percent to 39 percent.

### **6.2 Institutional Development**

Decision Making Process:

The decisions are made on the basis The project has also contributed to enhance the institutional capability of BT. There is a good prospect of continuation of certain activities even after the phasing out of the project. The beneficiary population is so attached to certain facilities that they have made necessary arrangements for the continuation of these activities even after the phase out of the project. The benefit of safe drinking water is highly appreciated by the local community. They have formed water users' committee and established maintenance fund to sustain the activity in the future. People indicated a strong desire to continue adopting new



knowledge, attitude and practices gained in various fields, as they have already realized the benefit of these.



Focus Group Meeting

Although one of the objectives of the project is to reduce vulnerability of the target groups by improving the living condition, there is lack of adequate efforts in this direction, particularly in the economic area. Except skill training which help people to earn income, income generation does not figure strongly in the activity agenda of the project. This lack of focus is reflected in the fact that the goal of reducing the vulnerability of target people as measured by food self-sufficiency for more than six months has not been achieved. There are certain project activities which need external support for continued benefits to the local community.

## 7. Project Cost

Following is the cost incurred for the schemes and activities scheduled for project period of three years. The expenses under similar categories are shown in accumulated manner.

### Year-1

Schemes /Activities	Achievement Target	Cost estimates for Year 1	Actual Expenditure Year

	for Year 1	(US\$)	1 (US\$)
1.Small water supply schemes/ Toilet schemes	30 hh	1800	1707
2.Watermill rehabilitation	2 no.	1500	(3300)
3.Micro Irrigation scheme	3km	2000	2363
4.School support	3 no.	1000	
5.Students' stipend and uniform	25 no.	300	1312.5
6.Saving credit scheme	4 groups	600	(1900)
7.Skill training for community level workers	20 no.	100	672
8.Orientation- Human rights and conflict resolution	2 no.	3000	(3100)
9.Non- formal (Literacy) education	3 no.	1500	999
10.High land Trail /Trek route	5 km	5000	652
11.NTFP Nursery establishment	1 no.	2000	1173
12.Community Buildings/ Centre rehabilitation	1 no.	3000	487
13.School infrastructure rehabilitation	1 no.	1200	-
Total a		19800	9365.5

### Year-2

	Schemes /Activities scheduled in Year 2	Achievement Year 2	Cost estimates for Year 2 (US\$)	Actual Expenditure Year 2 (US\$)
1.	Small water supply schemes/ Toilet schemes	40 hh	1600	2510
2.	Watermill rehabilitation	1 no.	2000	6784
3.	Micro Irrigation scheme	3km	3000	
12.	Community Buildings/ Centre rehabilitation	1 no.	500	2892
4.	School support	3 no.	1000	4028
5.	Students' stipend and uniform	40 no.	300	
9.	Non- formal (Literacy) education	3 no.	1500	
6.	Saving credit scheme	4 groups	600	1614

11.	NTFP Nursery establishment	1 no.	1700	
10.	High land Trail /Trek route	7 km	6000	4888
	Total a		22800	22716

**b. Operating Cost**

Categories	Cost estimates for Year 2 (US\$)	Actual Expenditure in Year 2 (US\$)
Salary	3000	3995
Allowances	200	
Travel cost	500	
Rental	500	
Supplies	300	
Miscellaneous	100	
Total b	4600	3995
All Total (a+b)	27400	26711

**Year-3**

**a. Investment**

	Schemes /Activities	Achievement of Year 3	Actual Expenditure Year 3 (US\$)
1.	Small water supply schemes/ Toilet schemes	40 hh	1970
2.	Watermill rehabilitation		
12	Community Buildings/ Centre rehabilitation	1 no.	2875
3.	Micro Irrigation scheme	3km	1880
4.	School support	3 no.	5054
5.	Students' stipend and uniform		
9.	Non- formal (Literacy) education		
6.	Saving credit scheme	4 groups	2920

11	NTFP Nursery establishment		
10	High land Trail /Trek route	7 km	2276
	Total a		16974

**b. Operating Cost**

Categories	
Salary	5162
Allowances	
Travel cost	
Rental	
Supplies	
Miscellaneous	
Total b	5162
All Total (a+b)	22136

**Three Years Expenses**

	Year 1(2008)	Year 2 (2009)	Year 3 (2010)	Total
Financing needs	K 146 250	K173 700	K140 350	K460 300
applied for	K142 155 US \$ 26,098	K168 836 US \$ 24,105	K136 420 US \$ 14,921	K447 411 US \$ 65,124
Expense	US \$ 9365.5	US \$ 22716	US \$ 16974	US \$ 49055.5
Percent of total	36	94	113	75.3

**8. Capacity development of Local Partner**

The project had envisaged following roles of the implementing partner BT. BT was to provide overall guidance and coordination on

- Technical backstopping.
- Fundraising.
- Developing human resource locally.
- Monitoring and evaluation.

As Bhumutshyokpa is governed by the Council and Executive body that have members from the community, VDC - local government, District Development Committee (DDC) - district level local government, civil society and the local social clubs. It presents its annual plans, programmes and budget to the VDC and DDC council through participatory planning processes.

BT is working according to the new Local Governance and Community Development programme by Ministry of Local Development, with emphasis on empowerment of citizens and communities for active engagement with local governments and strengthening downward accountability

Having satisfactorily implemented the project BT has now grew up as an self sustained NGO in the area. Its well trained human resource has been contributing to the services demanded in the area.

## **9. Findings of the Evaluation**

The following findings are derived from the achievements of the project in connection to achieve the project objectives of bringing visible change in the socio –economic conditions of the community in the area through the social awareness creating micro rural productive assets in self-help capacity.

Today more (than before) of the community members and their wards in project areas are getting drinking water. More families of focus groups have their own semi/permanent pit latrines/ toilets. People are now more aware of health/sanitation related issues, having less misbelieves. According to the respondents/members, the child mortality rate has been decreased. People are aware of HIV & AIDs. The local health post data reveals decrease in water borne diseases.

The project has contributed in terms of environmental restoration of heavily degraded forest lands. It has also contributed to improve access to forest products and livestock ownership among the members mainly through the improved supply of forage. The availability of fuel has significantly improved for communities, and the labour involved in animal grazing and

fuel collection reduced. The awareness on forest management has helped the community to actively work on current forest fire.

The highland trail has eased the local transportation of food grains. Also forest and fodder management has been accessible. The time to fetch water has significantly dropped. The trail has started to attract local as well as foreign tourists. The trail scheme not only has physical benefit, it has provided a continued support to retain local labor from migrating for jobs outside the area.

More women participating in trainings were found familiar with the term Women education, women rights, women's economic independence (economic empowerment), equality with men and ability to enjoy women's rights. The perceptions of men's groups on an empowered woman were similar to those cited by the women's group. The attributes of women's empowerment were: education, economic self-dependence (employment), involvement/membership in a group, involvement in income. About 45% of women are informed about Mothers' group and community forestry users' group only in their community welfare/community development programs. The concept of social inclusion and Constitutional Assembly was heard of by only few of women were affiliated to political parties. Hence, for greater public awareness, the project is promoting strong networks/linkages with the media in promoting women empowerment. They have become more aware of their rights and have developed some ability to act collectively against gender based social cultural discrimination in family and society. Sustainability and institutional strength of BT created through the project cannot be assured unless they federate.

Tea and convenience shops in the area have been opened by the community members to cater project staff from other projects in the area. They have been able to take loans from the banks as well as their own savings to run the shops. Such micro initiatives has helped women members to be financially independent and assuming decision making role in the family.

Popularity gaining micro credit scheme and improved food production activities are some of the innovative schemes run on their own. The positive results achieved so far, especially regarding the empowerment of women, prompted BT to expand these activities and start similar classes in other feasible and beneficial target groups. The micro credit schemes functions

well. The group now does not depend on the local elites for their loan needs for enterprise or social needs.

All beneficiaries, representatives of public and political party organizations, pupils and other local people are satisfied with the management of BT.

Student stipend program initially triggered the enrolment but similar and more permanent type of schemes from the government was found more attractive to the students as well as the guardians. Some school rooms constructed at the same places where the Nepal government planned to establish them also face similar situation.

More and more women are getting involved in most of the focus groups. Likewise, we also found a reasonable number of women participating in executive bodies of CBO, and NGOs. Women are participating actively in group discussions. It is a very good sign of movement towards an equitable society. A positive note is made about the public audit group. It creates more awareness, better transparency and gives a good message about the project, its expenses to the local public.

Vegetable farming, livestock raising has contributed to bringing noticeably positive change in people's eating behavior. According to focus group members this became possible mostly due to the income generated through the commercial vegetable farming.

BT is implementing very appropriate programs in project areas. It has great potential to change the face of these backward and remote VDCs. Project activities do not seem to be against the will of local people.

Technical skill development training schemes brought employment locally. Now semi skilled technical resources are available in the area.

KDB and its partner organization BT have sufficiently coordinated with CDO/DDC/VDC and other line agencies. It is observed that resources allocated for the programs have been fully utilized and reached to the targeted beneficiaries. All the government local bodies are happy with the project activities. The project has good coordinating linkage with local authority as well as district level line agencies. District Level government line agencies including education and health are complaining that they do

not get any information through the District Development Committee- a district local government unit, officials about the project activities.

Different focus groups have different needs. But more of them expressed their views about their needs in trainings, drinking water, irrigation, health post buildings or more school . They are demonstrating more needs in hardware than in software.

## **10. Overall evaluation and recommendation**

Project performance is satisfactorily high, as indicated by target-achievement status in terms of number of program activities performed and the persons benefited by these activities. Under non-formal education program, the achievement is 96percent of target activities and 82 percent of target beneficiaries. With regard to health and sanitation, the achievement exceeds the targeted number of program activities, benefiting 93 percent of total targeted beneficiaries.

Under the drinking water scheme, 100 percent target is achieved in both performing the program activities and benefiting the people. All the sample households have access to safe (piped) drinking water, which is sufficient throughout the year. In most of the cases water taps are attached to the house, while in some other cases these are in between 2 or 3 houses. The pre-project situation of households' access to safe drinking water is not known.

Similarly, 100 percent achievement is recorded in the formation of self-help groups and training the group members, but accomplishing the number of beneficiaries exceeding the target. A similar performance is seen in the institutional development component, exceeding the target activities.

Project activities have been reported as highly relevant to address the felt needs of the communities. The literacy classes and the community libraries are considered as highly instrumental in increasing awareness and school enrolment of children. Similarly, health and sanitation activities are highly appreciated among the target population. Community people are now so attached with various activities initiated by the project, such as drinking water, self-help groups, kitchen gardening, etc. that they would feel miserable in their absence.



Some of the project activities are gender friendly with predominance of women in total participation, while some others are predominated by male participation. Women constitute 52 percent of the total number of participants in the overall project activities. Of the total participants, the proportion of women are:

97 percent in literacy classes

73 percent in health and sanitation trainings

80 percent in self-help groups

Under the project, about 60 persons have received training in non-formal education, health and sanitation, vocational skill self-help activities, Human Rights, Conflict management and institutional development. Project activities have been reported as highly relevant to address the felt needs of the communities. The literacy classes and the community libraries are considered as highly instrumental in increasing awareness and school enrolment of children. Similarly, health and sanitation activities are highly appreciated among the target population. Community people are now so attached with various activities initiated by the project, such as drinking water, self-help groups, kitchen gardening, etc. that they would feel miserable in their absence. Irrigation scheme and Trail construction are some of the activities that require additional resource, skilled technical inputs and longer time period, hence recommended as continuing schemes.

The pattern of project expenditure conforms to the general norms of project cycle with highest proportion in the middle stage of the project. Actual expenditure is always less than the budgeted amount. Overall expenditure of 75 percent of the amount applied for shows a good financial performance.

Considering the nature of the project, inaccessible project area, the non-skilled community, difficult terrain and climate and limited funding and time frame limited funding the overall Project performance is satisfactorily high, as indicated by target-achievement status in terms of number of program activities performed and the persons benefited by these activities.

The social aspects, economic aspects seem prosperous as the literacy rate is higher in all clusters as compared to pre-project situation. Source of income has increased considerably. Such projects with more and comprehensive objectives need longer time frame. Also the sustainability part of the project outputs needs to be assured for the couple years afterwards.

**Person contacted for information/interview/response**

Mr. Kamalkant Regmi- Chief District Officer,Rasuwa  
Mr. Ramji Baral-Local Development Officer, DDC, Rasuwa  
Mr. R. Dhakal, VDC Secretary, Timure  
Mr. S.R. Gautam  
Mr. Norbu Tamang  
Ms. Rilti Tamang  
Ms. LakpaTamang  
Ms Sonam Ghale  
Ms. Cherly Ghale  
Ms Phurpu Dolma Tamang  
Ms. Nima Tamang  
Ms. Karmu Tamang  
Ms Pasang Chhenjom Tamang  
Ms. Chhiring Dolma Tamang

**Reference materials**

KDP Project Document  
KDP Annual Progress Reports  
BT Annual reports  
Rasuwa DDC/ NGO Reference  
VDC Records  
Timure Health Post services data  
Syabru Rasuwa Gadhi Roads Project document

# Curriculum Vitae

**NAME** : **PURUSOTTAM NEPAL**  
**DATE OF BIRTH** : 12 November 1962  
**NATIONALITY** : Nepali  
**EDUCATION** : Master of Philosophy (M-Phil) in Management, Tribhuvan University, Kathmandu Nepal, 2007 (Dissertation Title - "Fiscal Decentralization and Size of Local Government: A Case of Nepal").  
: Master in Business Administration, Tribhuvan University, Kathmandu Nepal, 1989  
: Bachelor of Law, Tribhuvan University, Kathmandu Nepal, 1990  
: Bachelor of Commerce, Tribhuvan University, Kathmandu Nepal, 1986.

## **WORKSHOP/SEMINAR/TRAINING** :

- Training on "Advance Course on Management and Development" Jan 02 to 07 Feb, 2011, Nepal Administrative Staff College, Kathmandu, Nepal
- Training on "Fiscal Decentralization and Sub-National Financial Management in a Federal Nepal, 13 to 17 December 2010, Jointly organized by Center for Constitutional dialogue (CCD) Nepal and Duke Center for International Development, Duke University, USA.
- Training on Local Governance Policy Making and Civil Society, June 2 to July 11, 2008, Local Autonomy College, Tokyo, Japan.
- Training on Conflict Resolution and Peace Building, 2 - 9 Dec, 2007, Nepal Administrative Staff College (NASC), Kathmandu, Nepal.
- Capacity Building for Managing for Development Results, 4-10 Oct, 2007, Nepal Administrative Staff College (NASC), Kathmandu, Nepal.
- Training on Proposal Preparation and Report Writing, 1 – 7 August, 2005, Organized by Institute of Local Governance Studies (INLOGOS), Kathmandu.
- Training on Fiscal Decentralization, January 7-12, 2004, Kathmandu, Nepal, provided by Andrew Young School of Policy Studies, Georgia State University, USA.
- Training on *Financial Management in the Public Sector* during 1<sup>st</sup> Feb 2001 to 11<sup>th</sup> April 2001, at Tietgen Business College, Odense, Denmark organized by Danish Fellowship Program, Denmark.
- Personnel Administration Training in Feb-March 1993, Organized by Nepal Administrative Staff College, Lalitpur.  
Training on *Financial Administration in March-April 1989* organized by Revenue Administration and Training Center, Kathmandu.

## **Involvement in different research and studies**

- Prepare draft version of 'three years national periodic plan' for local development sectors, design draft of strategic visions, missions, objectives and strategies for local development, MOLD, Feb. 2011
- Revenue Potential Studies of District Development Committees (DDCs) (Solu, Sunsari, Kavre and Puthan) for respective DDCs, April - August, 2009.
- Draft log frame based 4 years periodic plan (Finance Chapter) for Makawanpur DDC, May, 2009.
- Draft National Salary Evaluation and Recommendation report, Ministry of General Administration, Kathmandu, March 2007 and March 2008.
- Prepare final draft of the "Financial Management Working Manual", and "Planning Working Manual" for District Development Committees of Nepal, INLOGOS, June 2006
- Conduct Village Development Program Impact Assessment as a Team member, Bhakapur District Development Committee, Kathmandu, July, 2006;
- Mid term review of District Periodic Plan of Bhakapur District Development Committee, as a team member, March, 2006;
- Prepare DDC Operation Manual for financial management as a Team member, Decentralized Financing and Development Programme, Kathmandu, December, 2005;
- Conduct Revenue Enhancement Study of Makawanpur and Palpa District Development Committee, Summer Hill Institute, February 2006 and October 2005;
- Conduct a study on Implementation Status of CSSP Operational Manual And Financial Management System of DEOs/Community Schools, DOE/World Bank, July 2005;
- A Study on Account and Audit system of LGs in Nepal and Preparation of Working Manual to reform Accounting System of LGs, LBFC, July 2005;
- Conduct Revenue Enhancement Study of Sindhupalchowk District Development Committee, DMI, May 2005;
- Prepare Sectoral Devolution Guideline for DDC Sindhupalchowk/ INLOGOS, June 2005;
- Design Revenue Enhancement Manual for DDCs in Nepal, LBFC, September, 2005;
- Supervise and Monitor the studies on different aspects Fiscal Decentralization of Nepal (Expenditure Assignment Study, expenditure Needs Study, Intergovernmental Fiscal Transfer Study and Revenue Assignment Study) conducted by LBFC, Nepal, 2004 to 2006 ;
- Preparation of Public works procurement Manual for the Municipalities, Thimi, Dhulikhel and Banepa, Malangawa, Amargadhi and Lahan Municipalities, Nepal (Dec. 2002 to May 2005);
- Preparation of Purchasing Manual for the Municipalities, Thimi, Malangawa, Amargadhi and Lahan Municipality, Nepal (Dec 2002 to May 2005);
- Conduct a review of DDC/VDC taxation system of Nepal, and made recommendation to reform local tax system, LBFC, July 2004;
- Conduct Revenue Enhancement Study of Parsa District, LBFC, July 2004;
- Conduct study of Revenue Enhancement of Five Municipalities of Nepal, (Pokhara, Nepalganj, Bharatpur, Birganj and Dharan), LBFC/GTZ December, 2004;
- Conduct Revenue Enhancement study of MHDP district Ilam, Panchathar and Taplejung, ADDCN, September 2003;

- Conduct Institutional Review of DDC's for Assessing Capacity Building Needs in selected two districts of Nepal, for Participatory District Development Programme (PDDP) and Local Governance Programme (LGP), Nepal (Dec. 2001);
- Assessment of Financial Management & Reporting System of Local Governments and User Committees, Nepal for UNCDF/Local Development Fund Programme, Nepal (Oct. 2001);
- Design Administrative, Financial and Local Development Bylaws for different LGs (DDCs, VDCs, Municipalities) (June 2000);
- A Comparative Study of the Provisions of Local Self Governance Act 2056 and other Prevailing Acts regarding Local Development for DANIDA/DASU through CLRS (December 1999);
- Analysis of effectiveness in Implementing Grant Directives and Local Governance Act by the Local Government for Local Development Training Academy, Jawlakhel, Lalitpur (March 2000);
- Design and prepared Draft of Local Self Governance (Financial Administration) Regulation 2056 (1999) for HMG/N, Ministry of Local Development, Kathmandu. (September 1999); and
- Design and drafting of Financial Regulation of National Garden and City Hall Development Board for City Hall Development Board Nepal (December 1998).
- National Consultant : Local Public Financial Management Scoping Mission, Decentralized Financing and Development Programme, Kathmandu, February, 2006; and DDC/VDC taxation Report Translation, DASU/Danida, October 2005
- Team Member : Design and drafting of Accounting Guideline of Poverty Alleviation Project in Western Terai Nepal funded by International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD) for PAPWT, Lalitpur (December 1999).

#### **MEMBER SHIP IN PROFESSIONAL SOCIETIES :**

- Executive Member of Institute of Local Government Studies (INLOGOS), A leading NGO working for Local Governance.
- Executive Member of Centre for Administration Management and Development, A leading administration and management institute of Nepal.
- Executive Member Secretary of Summer Hill Institute, a Education and Humanitarian sector NGO working in Middle part of Nepal
- Executive Member of Centre for Legal Research and Services, a legal research organization working specially child, women and human rights activities in Nepal.
- Founder member of Liberty Education Foundation, Nepal
- Member of Nepal Chartered Accountants Association
- Registered Auditor, Class 'B'
- Member of Forum for Economic and Management Writings, etc.

#### **WORK EXPERIENCE**

: More than 25 years of work experience in civil service of Nepal with different discipline and positions.

## **ANUP DHAKAL**

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### **Academic History**

- Bachelors in Civil Engineering , Tribhuvan University, Institute on Engineering , Pulchowk Campus,-66.15% first Division - 2011
- 10+2 Higher Secondary Education Board (HSEB) , Himalayan Whitehouse International College , New Baneshwor Kathmandu - 68.5 % first Division-2007
- School Leaving Certificate (SLC) Affiliated to HMG , Galaxy Public School , Gyaneshwor , Kathmandu -81.25 % first Division with Distinction - 2005

### **Scholarships and Award**

- 50 % merit scholarship from college administration for the academic session 2005-2007 at Himalayan Whitehouse Int'l College (2005-2007)
- Full scholarship from school administration for the session 1996-2005 at Galaxy Public School (1996-2005)
- Different Awards for Sports, Poems, Debate, Quiz Knowledge, etc. in School and college.

### **Organizations Involved and Participation**

- Active Member of Civil Engineering Students' Society, Nepal (CESS-Nepal)
- Volunteered in 'Civil Engineering Exhibition cum Competition 2065' May 2008
- Lab demonstrator in 'Civil Engineering Exhibition and competition 2066' Dec 2009
- Participated in 'Civil Engineering Presentation Competition 2011' 2011

### **Seminars Attended**

- Participated in one day workshop on 'Green Chemistry , Green Engineering and Bio-Mimicry' facilitated by Prof. Mark Dorfman followed by issue findings and panel discussions – March 2006
- Participated in one day seminar on 'Future Prespective of Civil Engineer' organized by ANNFSU, IOE Pulchowk Campus Held on 25<sup>th</sup> Feb. 2009.

### **Supportive Skills:** - (With Level of Expertise)

- Communication:
  - English (Speak, Read, Write) – Very Good
  - Nepali (Speak, Read, Write) – Very Good
- Computer (General):
  - Office Package, Windows – Very Good
  - Programming ie. FORTRAN, QBASIC – Good

- Computer (Technical):
  - AutoCAD, Land Development – Very Good
  - AutoCAD 3D – Good

**Experience**

- Worked as technical advisor for 'KDB Foundation' in different projects including water supply, trekking route, home stay plans, etc of Khaidi Vdc, Rasuwa
- Surveyed the Khaidi VDC as a team leader in *2010*

**Referee: -**

- Er. Anil Marsani, Academic Director – Advanced College of Engineering And Management, Final Year Project Supervisor.(9851013963)