



Government of Nepal
Ministry of Physical Planning and Works
Dept. of Urban Development and Building Construction
Urban Environment Improvement Project



Poverty Mapping, Gender Assessment & Need Identification in Bharatpur Municipality

Community Based Pro-Poor Projects in Bharatpur Municipality



Final Report

Volume 2

June 2009

Implementing Agency

Bharatpur Municipality
Urban & Environmental Improvement Project (UEIP)
Project Implementation Unit (PIU)
Bharatpur, Chitwan
Phone 056-525643, 530061, 527604



51 Lokpath Marg New Baneshwor
Kathmandu
Ph: 4115523/81 Fax: 4115582
email: info@genesis.com.np
<http://www.genesis.com.np>

GoN/Department of Urban Development and Building Construction
Urban Environment Improvement Project

Bharatpur Municipality
Bharatpur, Chitwan

Poverty Mapping and Gender Assessment & Need Identification in Bharatpur Municipality

Community Based Pro-Poor Projects in Bharatpur Municipality

Final Volume 2

June 2009

This document is the outcome of the study “Poverty Mapping, Gender Assessment and Need Identification in Bharatpur Municipality” undertaken by DUDBC/UEIP with the assistance of UN-HABITAT, Water for Asian Cities (WAC) Program. This document is the second volume of the report series and presents the programs and projects identified during the participatory poverty assessments of the poverty clusters along with their detailed design and implementation plan.

This document has been prepared by GENESIS Consultancy (P) Ltd. for DUDBC/UEIP and Bharatpur Municipality. The opinions, findings and conclusions expressed herein are those of the authors/Consultant and do not necessarily reflect those of DUDBC/UEIP or UN-HABITAT.

Data Sources and Credits

Socio-economic data and GIS datasets are acquired from DUDBC/UEIP and were produced/developed by GENESIS Consultancy (P) Ltd. for the project “Preparation of Urban Base Maps and Supply of Computer Hardware for Bharatpur Municipality” during 2007-2008. Socio-economic data is based on the household census survey conducted during April-October, 2007 and is owned by DUDBC/UEIP and Bharatpur Municipality. Authorization from the owner is required for the usage and/or publication of the data in part or whole.

Cover Illustration

Photos: Impoverish area in Ram Nagar, Ward 1

Project Team

Team Leader

Prof. Dr. Mangala Shrestha

GIS Expert

Mr. Anish Joshi

Infrastructure Planner

Mr. Unam Man Pradhan

Engineer

Mr. Siddharam Prajapati

Mr. Sunil Prasad Joshi

Financial Expert/Economist

Mr. Dhruba Nepal

Community Development Expert

Mr. Basanta Kumar Shrestha

Mr. Sudarshan Pokhrel

Statistician

Mr. Basanta Kumar Shrestha

Advisors

Dr. Nirmal Kumar Acharya, *Infrastructure Engineer*

Mr. Mahesh Bhattarai, *Infrastructure Engineer*

Mr. Niraj Acharya, *Community Development Expert*

Acknowledgement

We extend our sincere thanks to DUDBC/UEIP for initiating the Urban Poverty Mapping study of Bharatpur Municipality and UN-Habitat for supporting the study. We sincerely thank Dr. Mahendra Subba, Deputy Director General for his invaluable suggestions and comments on the study. We acknowledge our sincere gratitude to Mr. Shiva Hari Sharma, Project Director, UEIP, Mr. Girija Gorkhaly, Project Director, UDP, Mr. Dwarika Shrestha, Deputy Project Director and Ms. Meera Gyawali, Planner and other staffs of the UEIP/Project Coordination Office for their support and invaluable suggestions for the project.

We extend our gratitude to Mr. Ramji Prasad Baral, Executive Officer, Bharatpur Municipality, Mr. Krishna Raj Pandey, Project Manager (UEIP/PIU), for their continuous support in undertaking this project. Thanks are also due to Mr. Bhoj Raj Kaudel, Mr. Tikaram Kandel, Ms. Menaka Pandit, Mr. Ramkrishna Dhakal and all the personnel of Bharatpur Municipality for their support and facilitation to the consulting team.

We thank the ward secretaries for facilitating the focus group discussion programs and representatives of political parties for their invaluable suggestions on project formulation. We specially thank community leaders and members for their active participations and invaluable suggestions in focus group discussions.

Acronyms and Abbreviations

CSIDB	Cottage and Small Industries Development Board
CTEVT	Council for Technical Education and Vocational Training
DCSI	Department of cottage and small scale industries
F/Y	Fiscal Year
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
HDI	Human Development Index
HHs	Households
MOV	Means of Verification
NRs.	Nepalese Rupees
OVI	Objectively verifiable indicators
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PSC	Project Steering Committee
PVI	Poverty Vulnerability Index
RUG	Road User Group
TEVT	Technical Education and Vocational Training
TNA	Training needs assessment
TTP	Technical training Providers
TUG	Toilet User Group
UEIP	Urban Environment Improvement Project
UG	User Group
US\$/USD	United States Dollar (US\$ 1.00 = NRs.80.00)
WUG	Water User Group

Executive Summary

Name of the Projects	Community Based Poverty Reduction Projects
Objectives of the Projects	The main objective of the projects is to enhance the living standard of urban poor through economical, technical and infrastructural empowerment.
Rationale of the Project	More than 14 percent households and 12 percent population are still below the poverty line. Their access is still far from many basic needs such as social-economic empowerment, infrastructure facilities which are the basic fundamental rights of the people.
Project Area	Poor communities in Bharatpur Municipality which have been identified by the poverty mapping exercise under the study project.
Project Component	The project is based on the three major components viz. infrastructure facility, improving productivity and creation of employment opportunities
Number of Sub Project	Currently 12 types of projects are designed. But the number of the project could be revised according to the necessities of the community and the availability of the resources.
Duration of the Project	Three years
Total Cost of the Project	The estimated total cost is NRs. 77,121,749.53 and in US\$ 1,030,000.
Beneficiaries and Stakeholders	The poor households of the municipality are the preliminary beneficiaries of the projects developed and other households of the project communities will also benefit directly or indirectly. The key stakeholder of the project is Bharatpur municipality, municipality community development section itself and the other main stakeholders will be municipality ward offices, TLOs, CBOs, NGOs/INGOs, political parties and other related institutions working in the municipality.
Implementing Agency	Bharatpur Municipality, Community Development Section

Contents

1. Introduction	1
1.1. Background	1
1.2. Rationale of the Project	1
1.3. Organization of the Report	3
2. Proposed Project	4
2.1. Goal	4
2.2. Purpose	4
2.3. Project Beneficiary	4
2.4. Project Cost	4
2.5. Project Duration	5
2.6. Project Components	5
2.6.1. Providing access to basic infrastructure facilities	5
2.6.2. Improving productivity	5
2.6.3. Enhancing Employment Opportunities	7
2.7. Capacity Development	7
2.8. Expected Outputs	8
2.9. Characteristics of the Project	8
3. Project Implementation Modality	10
3.1. Institutional Arrangements	10
3.2. Infrastructure Development Activities	11
3.3. Productivity Enhancement Activities	11
3.4. Skill Development Training Activities	12
3.5. Awareness/Capacity Development Activities	12
3.6. Mode of Payment for skill training	12
3.7. Financial Arrangements	13
3.8. Sustainability Approach	13
3.8.1. Infrastructure Development	13
3.8.2. Productivity Enhancement	13
3.8.3. Skill Development Training	14
3.8.4. Capacity Development Program	14
4. Sub Projects	15
4.1. Community Water Supply and Sanitation	15
4.1.1. Project Summary	15
4.1.2. Background	15
4.1.3. Project Area and Target Population	16
4.1.4. Objectives of the Project	16
4.1.5. Project Activities	16
4.1.6. Expected Outcome	17
4.1.7. Issues and Proposed Actions	17
4.1.8. Possible Risks	17
4.1.9. Project Cost	17

4.1.10.Implementation Schedule	18
4.2. Community Irrigation	19
4.2.1. Project Summary	19
4.2.2. Background	19
4.2.3. Project area and Target Population	19
4.2.4. Objective of the Project	19
4.2.5. Project Activities	19
4.2.6. Expected Outcome	20
4.2.7. Issues and Proposed Actions	20
4.2.8. Possible Risks	20
4.2.9. Project Cost	20
4.2.10.Implementation Schedule	21
4.3. Kerunga Drain Control Project	22
4.3.1. Project Summary	22
4.3.2. Background	22
4.3.3. Project Area and Target Population	22
4.3.4. Objectives of the Project	22
4.3.5. Project Activities	22
4.3.6. Expected Outcome	23
4.3.7. Issues and Proposed Actions	23
4.3.8. Possible Risks	23
4.3.9. Project Cost	23
4.3.10.Implementation Schedule	24
4.4. Livestock Farming	24
4.4.1. Background	24
4.4.2. Project Rationale	25
4.4.3. Project Area and targeted Population	25
4.4.4. Project Objectives	25
4.4.5. Project Activities	26
4.4.6. Expected Outputs	26
4.4.7. Issues and Proposed Actions	26
4.4.8. Possible Risks	27
4.4.9. Project Cost	27
4.4.10.Implementation Schedule	28
4.5. Poultry Farming	28
4.5.1. Project Summary	28
4.5.2. Background	28
4.5.3. Project Rationale	29
4.5.4. Project Area and Target Population	29
4.5.5. Objectives of the Project	29
4.5.6. Project Activities	29
4.5.7. Expected Output	30
4.5.8. Issues and Proposed Actions	30
4.5.9. Possible Risks	30
4.5.10.Project Cost	31
4.5.11.Implementation Schedule	31
4.6. Mushroom Farming	32
4.6.1. Project Summary	32
4.6.2. Background	32
4.6.3. Rational of the Project	32
4.6.4. Project Area and Target Population	32
4.6.5. Objectives of the Project	33

4.6.6. Project Activities	33
4.6.7. Expected Output	33
4.6.8. Issues and Proposed Actions	34
4.6.9. Possible Risks	34
4.6.10. Project Cost	34
4.6.11. Implementation Schedule	35
4.7. Micro-credit/Saving scheme/Entrepreneurship Development Project	35
4.7.1. Project Summary	35
4.7.2. Background	36
4.7.3. Rational of the Projects	36
4.8. Objective of the Projects	36
4.8.1. Project Activities	36
4.8.2. Project Area and Target Population	37
4.8.3. Expected Output	38
4.8.4. Issues and Proposed Actions	38
4.8.5. Possible Risks	38
4.8.6. Project Cost	39
4.8.7. Implementation Schedule	39
4.9. Service Generating Project	40
4.9.1. Project Summary	40
4.9.2. Background	40
4.9.3. Project Rationale	40
4.9.4. Project Objectives	41
4.9.5. Project Description	41
4.9.6. Project Area and Target Population	41
4.9.7. Expected Output	41
4.9.8. Possible Risks	41
4.9.9. Project Cost	42
4.9.10. Implementation Schedule	42
4.10. Women Empowerment and Awareness Development Project	43
4.10.1. Project Summary	43
4.10.2. Background	43
4.10.3. Project Objectives	43
4.10.4. Project Description	43
4.10.5. Project Area and Target Population	43
4.10.6. Expected Output	44
4.10.7. Possible Risks	44
4.10.8. Indicative Costs	44
4.10.9. Implementation Schedule	45
4.11. Leadership Development Program	46
4.11.1. Project Summary	46
4.11.2. Background	46
4.11.3. Project Objectives	46
4.11.4. Project Description	46
4.11.5. Project Area and Target Population	47
4.11.6. Expected Output	47
4.11.7. Possible Risks	47
4.11.8. Indicative Costs	47
4.11.9. Implementation Schedule	48

5. Skill Development Trainings	49
5.1. Introduction	49
5.2. Rationale of the Project	49
5.3. Objectives of the Project	49
5.4. Course Description	49
5.4.1. Duration	50
5.4.2. Project area and Target Population	50
5.4.3. Group Size	51
5.4.4. Medium of Instruction	51
5.4.5. Pattern of Attendance	51
5.4.6. Focus of Curriculum	51
5.4.7. Entry Criteria	51
5.4.8. Instructional Media, Materials and Facilities	52
5.4.9. Teaching Learning Methodologies	52
5.4.10. Follow up Provision	52
5.4.11. Grading System	52
5.4.12. Students Evaluation Details	53
5.4.13. Trainers' Qualification (Minimum)	53
5.4.14. Trainer-Trainees Ratio	53
5.4.15. Certificate Requirements	53
5.4.16. Skill Testing Provision	53
5.4.17. The Training Delivery	53
5.4.18. Collection and updating of Training Materials	54
5.4.19. Mobilization of Trainers with necessary facilities and materials	54
5.4.20. Conduction of Training	54
5.4.21. Evaluation and Monitoring of Training	54
5.4.22. Reporting	54
5.4.23. Working Methodology	55
5.4.24. The Trainings	56
5.5. Project Cost	65

List of Tables

Table 1 Summary of project cost	4
Table 2 Project summary of infrastructure facility	5
Table 3 Project summary of enhancing productivity	6
Table 4 Capacity development program	7
Table 5 Project location and types of activities	16
Table 6 Cost estimation for sub-project community water supply and sanitation	17
Table 7 Implementation schedule of sub-project community water supply and sanitation	18
Table 8 Cost estimation for sub-project community irrigation	21
Table 9 Implementation schedule of sub-project community irrigation	21
Table 10 Cost estimation for sub-project river control	23
Table 11 Implementation schedule for sub-project river control	24
Table 12 Project area and targeted population for sub-project improving agro based productivity	25

Table 13 Budget estimation	27
Table 14 Implementation schedule	28
Table 15 Detailed cost estimate	31
Table 16 Implementation schedule	31
Table 17 Detailed cost estimate	34
Table 18 Implementation schedule	35
Table 19 Detailed cost estimate	39
Table 20 Implementation schedule	40
Table 21 Project area and target households	41
Table 22 Detailed cost estimate	42
Table 23 Implementation schedule	42
Table 24 Project area	44
Table 25 Implementation schedule	44
Table 26 Implementation schedule	45
Table 27 Detailed cost estimate	47
Table 28 Implementation schedule	48
Table 29 Project Area and Target Population	50
Table 30 Budget Estimation for Trainings (A)	65
Table 31 Budget Estimation for Training (B)	66
Table 32 Budget Estimation for Training (C)	67
Table 33 Summary of cost	68

List of Figures

Figure 1 Project implementation framework	11
Figure 2 Working modality	55

Appendices

Appendix A Project Summary Matrix
Appendix B Design Drawings

Introduction

1.1. Background

Poverty reduction has been the major goal of periodic plans of Nepal. It is also one of the core objectives of Millennium development goal which has targeted to reduce the population of Nepali earning below US\$ 1 per day to 21 percent by 2015. The completed tenth plan adopted high, sustainable and broad economic development, Social sector and rural infrastructure development, Targeted programs and good governance as strategies for poverty reduction. The current three years interim plan of government of Nepal has also emphasized on poverty reduction through targeted programs for disadvantaged and marginalized groups such as Dalit, Janajati, women etc.

As per the policy of government, Department of Urban Development and Building Construction/Urban Environmental Improvement Project (UEIP) with the support from UN-HABITAT has initiated identification of poor through poverty mapping and formulation of targeted programs to reduce urban poverty in its project municipalities. Poverty mapping based on “Asset-Vulnerability based Multi Dimensional Poverty Analysis” model incorporating four poverty dimensions viz. income, human, physical, and social was conducted and poverty clusters were identified within the municipality. For the identified poor clusters, comprehensive needs assessment has been conducted through focus group discussion and three areas of interventions were explored as potential means of poverty reduction measures, which are skill development training, infrastructure development and productivity enhancement. This project provides framework for various activities under poverty reduction measures in impoverished clusters of Bharatpur Municipality.

1.2. Rationale of the Project

Bharatpur Municipality is one of major settlements of Chitawan district and is located along the East-West highway covering an area of 77.49 sq. Km. The municipality has 17,498 households and 86,208 total population. Among the total population 48.8 percent are female and 51.2 percent are male. The proportion of economically active population is 52.98 percent.

The poverty mapping study has revealed that fourteen (14.14) percent of households and 12.3 percent of the population in the municipality are below poverty line¹. Further classification of the poverty level of population show that 13.68 percent is poor, 0.46 percent is extremely poor and 25.9 percent is vulnerable to poverty with remaining 59.9 percent falling in non-poor category. Poverty is manifested in the form of lack of access to basic facilities (like safe drinking water, sanitation, communication, education, health service), unemployment and under productivity, low or no income, and lack of community and social network. These

¹ Composite multidimensional poverty has been defined and measured using Poverty Vulnerability Index (PVI).

forms of poverty independently affect the livelihood of people as well as affect each other and collectively, which drags the people into the poverty trap. Poverty in the municipality shows prevalence along the lines of social exclusion viz. the caste/ethnicity and gender, a common poverty phenomenon where the occurrences is more predominant among the lower castes, minority ethnic group and women.

To bring these people to the main stream of development and reduce the disparity among different classes of people, interventions relevant to their major deficiencies are necessary. Nevertheless, an integrated approach of the intervention is must for efficacy; any aspect leftover may not be effective to hit the core of the problem and increase the PVI value. This project therefore, have three main purposes; a) skill development training to increase productivity of economically active population, b) improved access to infrastructure to provide people with basic facilities/services and c) enhance productivity agricultural in sector for increased income and healthy food intake.

Mobility is an important characteristic for development of society in all respect viz. economically, intellectually, and socially. The easy access to economic centres, educational centres, and social institutions provides transaction of money, knowledge, skill, information, and services, which ultimately adds on an individual's income, expertise decision-making capacities, and productivity. Likewise, access to safe drinking water and sanitation facilities is fundamental right of human being. Safe drinking water and sanitation services are necessary to support urban stability, enable social balance, economic growth, and development and are imperative for the improvement of urban public services. It directly improves health of the people such that healthier body and mind can generate more and be more productive. Productivity of people is function of dynamism in terms of social organization, networking, and information flow. Productivity, not only of people but also of available land needs to be maximized for reduction of poverty. Obviously, irrigation comes first to enhance agricultural yield however, protection of available land from erosion and mass movement is yet another factor. Finally but importantly, electricity, an essential means for almost every form of energy requirement, is the key to these activities. Hence, infrastructure component of the project consists of improvement of road, provision of drinking water supply and improved sanitation, provision of community irrigation and river control measures and the electricity.

The importance of production sector such as beekeeping, livestock farming, fruit and vegetable farming etc. in terms of social and economic benefits such as alleviation of poverty, creation of employment, improvement in health status, improved crop yields cannot be underestimated. Overall productivity programs are very instrumental in diversification strategies of the national economy. In furtherance of these same objectives, the present project aims at increasing production levels of beekeeping, livestock farming; seasonal vegetable production etc. yields and enhances incomes and food security at households' levels. The main reasons of project are for enhancement of food supply and reduction of hunger, *which includes emphasis on emergencies and disasters that require food and agricultural responses*, and development of agricultural research, technological dissemination and adoption of sustainable long-term productivity growth.

Ingenuity and integration are the major issues to be addressed before entering into any successful intervention activity. People from the urban poor clusters, cannot escape from the problem until and unless they are convinced that there is external force and agency to help them to solve their problem. The tools used to instil confidence are psychosocial approach. The social development model of Engineering, Education and Enforcement also suggest emphasizing the

idea through education and enforcement components. There, the rationale of this capacity-building project is to enhance confidence and skill to accomplish the output through infrastructure facility and production.

1.3. Organization of the Report

This report is the second volume of the final report of the study and presents projects and their details appraised for reducing the poverty in the municipality. The projects and their sub-components have been formulated to target the poverty clusters identified by the poverty mapping exercise. On the basis situation analysis of the poverty in the municipality, the report presents holistic projects recommendations and the details of intervention programs in order to address the needs of the poor for pro-poor urban governance in the municipality. The readers are also advised that this document is not intended as a *Policy Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP)* of Bharatpur Municipality. The issues and problems appraised during this study and on which the projects and programs developed and presented here can be used as a roadmap to develop the municipality PRSP.

The report is presented in five chapters and contains the detailed design and implementing framework of the identified projects from the poverty mapping exercise. These projects and programs have been approved by the Bharatpur Municipality and have been designed based on the municipality's recommendations. The first chapter, this chapter presents the background of the study and the contents of the report. The second chapter presents the overview of the projects developed. The third chapter presents the implementation framework and modality of the proposed projects. The fourth chapter presents the details of the projects, its component sub-projects along with their objectives, estimated beneficiaries, expected outcome, issues and problems to be addressed, possible risks and their mitigations and the estimated project cost and schedule. This chapter specifically focuses on infrastructure development and poverty reduction intervention projects. The fifth chapter exclusively focuses on human resources development for enhancing employment opportunities and presents various activities under skill development trainings.

Proposed Project

2.1. Goal

The goal of the project is to improve livelihood of 7,014 household (including vulnerable, poor, and extremely poor) in the municipality through various projects to improve their financial situation, improve access to infrastructures and services and improve social empowerment.

2.2. Purpose

The project has three purposes which are:

- Provide people with access to basic infrastructure facilities
- Increase agriculture/livestock production of farmers and improve access to market
- Enhance employability of economically active population through skill development

2.3. Project Beneficiary

The project targets three types of social class viz. extremely poor, poor and vulnerable to poor who accounts for 40.1 percent of total population (86,208).

2.4. Project Cost

Total project cost is estimated at 77,121,749.53 in Nepalese currency and in US dollar 964,041.87 as shown in Table1 below. The conversion from local currency to US dollar is done at the rate of 80 per dollar.

Table 1 Summary of project cost

S.N.	Components	Amount in Rs '000	Amount in US \$ '000
1	Infrastructure development	19,431.77	242.9
2	Productivity enhancement	19,678.75	245.98
3	Skill development	22,086.23	276.08
4	Capacity development	15,925	199.06
Total		77,121.749	964.02

2.5. Project Duration

The estimated duration for the accomplishment of project activities is three and a half years starting from the year 2010 until the mid of 2013 AD.

2.6. Project Components

The Project will support the objectives of the Government of Nepal's Three years Interim Plan by assisting the delivery of employable training particularly to poor and strengthening the capacity of people by providing infrastructure support and enhancing productivity. The Project comprises four components viz.

- Providing access basic infrastructure facilities
- Improving productivity
- Enhancing employment opportunities, and
- Awareness/Capacity Development

2.6.1. *Providing access to basic infrastructure facilities*

This component provides support to increase mobility of people, improve access to safe drinking water and improved sanitation, and provide irrigation, river control measures, and electricity. The project targets the poor cluster in the municipality to improve their poverty vulnerability index (PVI). The sub-project activities, corresponding cost and schedule is presented in matrix form in table 2. For details of individual sub-project, refer to chapter 4.

Table 2 Project summary of infrastructure facility

S.N.	Sub-project	Cost (in '000)		Implementation Schedule	
		NRs.	US\$	Start Date	Finish Date
1	Community Water Supply and Sanitation	6,090.11	76.13	Jan 01, 2010	Dec 30, 2010
2	Community Irrigation	1,492.41	18.66	Jan 01, 2010	Sept 30, 2010
3	River Control	1,1849.25	144.73	Jan 01, 2010	Sept 30, 2010
Total		19,431.77	239.52	Jan 01, 2010	Dec 30, 2010

2.6.2. *Improving productivity*

This component plays a major role in socio-economic development and environmental conservation, supports for various enterprises, and provides foundation for better income of the poor population. The sub-project activities, corresponding cost and schedule is presented in matrix form in Table 3. For details of individual sub-project, refer to Chapter 4.

Table 3 Project summary of enhancing productivity

Table 3 Project summary of enhancing productivity

S.N.	Projects	Cluster	Target House-holds	Amount (Cost in NRs. '000)
Financial Support				
1	Micro credit	Darai Tole (Ward No. 9), Dipendra Tole (WARD NO.. 12), Milan Tole/Aaptari (Ward No. 2), Laxmipur (Ward No. 5)	40	1,724.5
2	Entrepreneurship development	Rambag (Ward No. 13), Sharadpur/Milan Tole (WARD NO.. 9), Milan Tole/Aaptari (Ward No. 2)	30	
3	Saving scheme	Rambag (Ward No. 13),	20	
4	Saving mobilizers training	Darai Tole (Ward No. 9), Nagarban Tole (Ward No. 4),	20	
Service generating services				
5	Rickshaw distribution	Torikhet (Ward No. 14)	10	2,502.5
6	Thela	Dipendra Tole (Ward No. 12), Bandevi Tole (Ward No. 8)	20	
7	Sewing machine assistance	Bandevi Tole (Ward No. 8)	10	
Livestock farming				
8	Goat farming	Torikhet (Ward No. 14), Dipendra Tole (Ward No. 12), Madhyabindu Tole (Ward No. 7) Bandevi Tole (Ward No. 8), Milan Tole/Aaptari (Ward No. 2), Laxmipur (Ward No. 5)	60	11,849.25
10	Cow/Buffalo farming	Dipendra Tole (Ward No. 12), Madhyabindu Tole (Ward No. 7), Bandevi Tole (Ward No. 8), Milan Tole/Aaptari (Ward No. 2), Laxmipur (Ward No. 5)	50	
11	Pig farming	Dhangadha (Ward No. 12), Laxmipur (Ward No. 5)	20	1,833.75
12	Poultry farming	Bandevi Tole (Ward No. 8)	20	
13	Mushroom farming	Bandevi Tole (Ward No. 8)	20	1,768.75
Total			320	19,678.75 NRs 245.98 US\$

2.6.3. Enhancing Employment Opportunities

This component provides the basic knowledge and skill input to start the livelihood activities to the target cluster. It is believed that, the component not only has direct support to the poor but also support input to the infrastructure development and increasing productivity. The details of the project have been given in Chapter 4.

Table 4 Project summary of skill development activities

S.N.	Program	Wards	Number	Rate	Budget (NRs.)	Schedule
1	Welding training	13	40	35,251.30	1,410,052	April, 2010
2	Plumbing training	7	40	35,251.30	1,410,052	April, 2012
3	Computer training	5, 13	40	35,251.30	1,410,052	Feb, 2011
4	Rickshaw / cycle repair	8, 14	40	35,251.30	1,410,052	Feb, 2011
5	Masonry training	7, 8, 14	100	35,251.30	3,525,130	Aug, 2012
6	Carpentry	8, 12	40	35,251.30	1,410,052	Feb, 2011
7	Candle making	7, 12	40	32,607.10	1,304,284	June, 2011
8	Weaving and cutting	2, 4, 7, 9, 12, 13	80	35,251.30	2,820,104	April, 2010
9	Tile fitter	8, 14	40	35,251.30	1,410,052	April, 2010
10	Handicraft training	2, 8, 12	60	32,607.10	1,956,426	Aug, 2012
11	Repair of cooking stove	2, 5	40	35,251.30	1,410,052	Feb, 2012
12	Driving training	4	40	29,996.80	1,199,872	April, 2012
13	Motor cycle repair	5	40	35,251.30	1,410,052	April, 2010
Total			640		22,086,232	April, 2010

2.7. Capacity Development

Awareness level of the people is determines the level of human development in the existing community. Level of education, access of information and technology, participation in development activities as well as other activities such as community meeting, political participation, economic participation, etc. helps to increase the level of education. On the behalf of the Bharatpur municipality, the level of awareness of the poor people is not found satisfactory. The level of awareness is found low in that community where poverty incidence is high. It indicates that people are poor because of their low awareness level and not picking up in the main stream of the development. To bring the poor people in the main stream of the development capacity of the poor people must be developed. Therefore, the project has identified following programs as a viable means to develop the level of awareness and capacity of the poor in Bharatpur municipality.

Table 4 Capacity development program

S.N.	Projects	Cluster	Target Households	Amount (Cost in NRs. '000)
1	Leadership development	Rambag (Ward no. 13), Sharad-pur/Milan Tole (Ward No. 9), Darai Tole (Ward No. 9), Bandevi Tole (Ward No. 8), Milan Tole/Aaptari	50	2,730

(Ward No. 2)			
2	Awareness development (Old age education and women empowerment)	Darai Tole (Ward No. 9), Torikhet (Ward No. 14), Torikhet (Ward No. 14)	50
Total		100	13,195

2.8. Expected Outputs

Direct outputs

- 800 skilled economically active group
- Safe drinking water facilities to additional 10 percent of population
- River control structures/measures
- 30 nos. of community toilets
- Organized community activities as users group

Indirect outputs

- Creation of employment
- Improved livelihood of poor
- Improved health condition of people
- Improved economic activities
- Better access to facilities and services
- Enhancement of decision making capacity of people and promotion of social harmony
- Decrease in domestic violence
- Improved PVI index (measure of composite poverty)

2.9. Characteristics of the Project

The essence of this project is the bottom up approach, which has been followed to conceptualize and design the project activities. Although many projects have been designed and implemented in the past focusing on poverty reduction following bottom up approach, but many of them often were designed on geographic location specific basis or gender, caste, ethnicity basis. Consequently, the interventions often were not much fruitful to cater the real poor. Such projects, instead of targeting specifically on poor and pro poor class of the society, rather consider whole social class in the intervention location so that the poor and pro poor groups never has access to benefits of interventions. This project, in contrast, has spotted extremely poor, poor, vulnerable to poor and non-poor class in the society and targeted the former three categories; especially to former two while identifying their needs.

The other characteristic is the integrated approach in project design. The project will not only provide infrastructure support and other infrastructure-based services such as water supply, community toilet, river control measures etc, but also enhance capacity of people through skill training and employability skills. Simultaneous enhancement in income generation and access to basic needs will provide synergy in achieving project goals.

Yet another characteristic is the promotion of social network among community people in the form of user's group. For infrastructure development and productivity enhancement activities, users group will be formed who directly will help in planning, design and implementation; then monitor, operate and afterwards maintain the facilities and share experience among each other for further betterment of the facilities. Their decision-making capacity will improve through collective voice and at the top these groups will be a centre for cooperation and learning among user population.

The project comprises number of sub projects under three categories viz. skill development training, infrastructure facilities and productivity enhancement. Each of these categories can be implemented separately because they are unique in nature. However, all three categories must be implemented in coordinated manner to achieve the project goal.

Project Implementation Modality

3.1. Institutional Arrangements

The municipality will be the implementing agency of the proposed project. A project steering committee (PSC) will be formulated to make major decisions regarding policies, budget, and review and monitoring of the project. The committee will be chaired by the mayor of the municipality. In absence of elected representatives, chief executive officer of the municipality will chair the steering committee. Representation in the steering committee will be from each of the wards in the municipality by ward chairman or in absent ward secretary so that the voice of each ward will have access to steering committee. Besides, representation will also be from the cooperative formed out of direct beneficiary group during the project implementation.

For day-to-day management of the project activities a Project Implementation Unit (PIU)² will be formed which will be headed by the project manager assigned by the project steering committee. The PIU will be responsible for implementation of project activities, procurement of all necessary resources both material resources and human resources, invite and award contract, suggest PSC for any sorts of modification required during implementation etc.

At the beneficiary level, specific user's groups will be formulated which are responsible for assisting the Municipality during planning and implementation of the project. In the ward level a User group, encompassing all specific users groups, is formed which will be given priority in development of infrastructure facilities. Involvement of Users group in construction of physical infrastructures will help increase income of community people during the project period and also add in capacity development of the community. This user group will be constituted by involving members working for productivity, infrastructure and skill development sector in the various communities within the ward. Afterwards, the users groups operate and maintain the facilities awarded to them independently or with support from municipality and other donor agencies depending upon the nature and scale of project. However these user groups are coordinated at Municipality level by forming a Cooperative. All user group formed at ward level will be the members of this cooperative. This cooperative will work in coordination with Municipality and PIU to implement the three sectors.

The project will follow understated **General Implementation Procedure** given in subsequent section in general however, the PIU will prepare comprehensive guidelines for project implementation and get endorsed from PSC if necessary. The guidelines so formulated must comply the act, rules or regulations of Nepal government whichever is applicable.

² In terms of Bharatpur Municipality PIU refers to Community Development Section

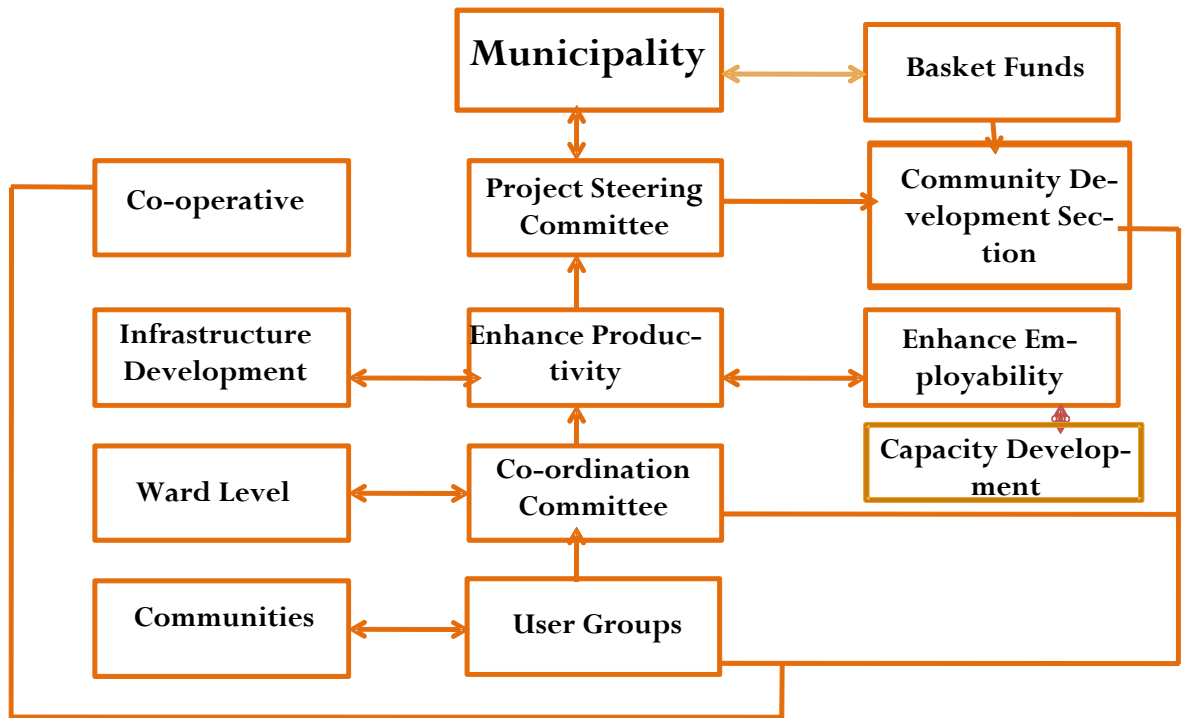


Figure 1 Project implementation framework

3.2. Infrastructure Development Activities

This requires service procurement of consultant for detailed engineering design of the proposed activity. The consultant shall work closely with the Users' Group while planning the design and implementation of the proposed activity.

- Invite contractors and/or users group. Priority shall be given to the users group if the scale of work is within their capacity.
- Award contract and get the activity implemented
- After completion, award the amenity to the community.
- Mobilize User Groups for operation and maintenance of the amenity.

3.3. Productivity Enhancement Activities

Following activities should be carried out for the productivity enhancement program:-

- Identify the beneficiary for the project activity
- Prepare selection criteria
- Form users group and ensure their commitment for their active involvement in all stages of project.
- Provide training for the proposed activity such as off seasonal vegetable production etc. For this matter, processes 1 to 6 in the Skill Development Training in the section 4.3 are valid.
- Mobilize the resources from project side and the users group
- Help people start micro enterprise and start producing goods

- Provide necessary (as per the policy of the project) support for marketing the products. Build capacity of people through networking.

3.4. Skill Development Training Activities

Following activities should be carried out for the success of skill development training:-

- Prepare selection criterion for Technical Training Providers and trainees.
- Select Technical Training Providers
- Select trainees
- Procure or develop curricula whatever is necessary. Procure TEVT expert and/or curriculum expert for preparing curriculum if curriculum is not available in authorized TEVT agency in the country like CTEVT, DCSI, and CSIDB etc.
- Mobilize resources and trainees for training
- Train selected people
- Get skill testing from National Skill Testing Board (CTEVT)
- Get them employed through the Technical Training Providers awarding Skill training or support for self employment

3.5. Awareness/Capacity Development Activities

Following activities should be carried out to develop the level of the poor people:

- Select the target people for capacity development activities
- Provide different kinds of trainings to the selected people
- Organize quarterly seminar and meetings interact or share the program benefit
- Mobilize people into the community
- Forum awareness campaign group to deliver the message of the program in to the community
- Mobilize Group in the community as the watch dog to monitor and evaluate the community development activities in their accessible community.

3.6. Mode of Payment for skill training

The following financing modality will be followed:

- 20 percent mobilization fund after contract to Technical Training Providers
- 30 percent after completion of training
- 30 percent after Skill testing by National Skill testing Board. Penalize the Training Providers 5 percent of the total contract amount if less than 80 percent of the trainees fulfil the skill requirements and get Skill testing certificate.
- Remaining 20 percent after six months of training completion after reviewing employment status of the trainees. Penalize the Training Providers 10 percent and 5 percent of the total contract amount if employment including self employment in relevant occupation is less than 40 percent and 60 percent respectively. No penalty will be made for employment from 60 percent to 80 percent however; additional 10 percent of total contract amount

will be rewarded to the Training Provider if employment is above 80 percent for the particular training conducted by it.

The Technical Training Providers will be responsible for promoting employment of training graduates. Each Training Providers must have post training support unit, which will work for counselling and placement of trainees, promotion of self-employment and networking among other Training Providers and industries.

3.7. Financial Arrangements

A basket fund will be created at municipality level such that any funding generated at national or international level will be collected and mobilized through the basket. The PIU will be responsible authority for mobilization of fund. However, the beneficiary in the form of cooperative and other NGOs and CBOs at local level will be mobilized for supervision and monitoring of project activities such that effective utilization of the resources (fund) can be assured. Prevailing rules, regulations and guidelines of Government of Nepal will be followed as a guideline for financial mobility.

3.8. Sustainability Approach

Sustainability is the major issue in every project. The project will adopted following approach to make project sustainability.

3.8.1. Infrastructure Development

Users groups and cooperatives are the key responsible units for the operation and maintenance of the facility developed during project. Because the project is community based in nature, the involvement of community in decision-making has been ensured right from the needs identification. This will develop feeling of ownership among community people so that up keeping of the post project benefit become their concern.

3.8.2. Productivity Enhancement

Role of beneficiaries in the form of users groups and cooperatives is instrumental for success and sustainability for this component of the project as well. The project will form cooperative at municipality level, users groups at ward level and specific users groups at community level, capacitate them, train them for necessary activities such as poultry farming, vegetable production etc and support then for starting their job for which they got training. However, the cooperative and users groups organize and mobilize people, adopt the technology, apply it, and market the benefits. The cooperative will also act as resource centre for sharing information and knowledge to strengthen and expand the activities.

3.8.3. *Skill Development Training*

The project simply does not provide training but also support for employment promotion and self-employment. A training graduate unless start earning, cannot appreciate the value of skill development thus employment is given much priority than simply awarding training. To promote employment, the financing scheme is designed such as the training provider receives complete payment only after fulfilling some employment requirements. Provisions are also made for rewarding and penalizing training providers based on their performance.

3.8.4. *Capacity Development Program*

To ensure the project benefit in the target community regular interactions, meetings, and extra Curricular activities will organized at the community level. This will helps to increase awareness level, remind the project activities and make people accountable and responsible primarily on their own socio-economic development as well as community development. The trained people will mobilize to their own community to deliver the knowledge which they have learnt during the program. They will provided support and help to increase overall awareness level of the community. This will be the positive impact of the project. Community people will encourage to involving such types of activities through road drama, pestering, pamphlets, visits, etc. activities. These activities will make the project sustainable for the long period of time.

Sub Projects

4.1. Community Water Supply and Sanitation

4.1.1. Project Summary

Project Area:	Bharatpur Municipality, Chitawan
Specific Location:	Ward no.s. 5, 7, 8, 9, 13
Sector:	Basic Infrastructure Facilities
Cost:	NRs. 6,090,106.75 (USD 76,126.33)

4.1.2. Background

Access to safe drinking water and sanitation facilities is fundamental right of human being. Safe drinking water and sanitation services are necessary to support urban stability, enable social balance, economic growth and development and are imperative for the improvement of urban public services. However, access to piped drinking water is available to only 44 percent of population and 39 percent has access to toilet facility in their own dwelling in Nepal. This aspect of human poverty is also prominent in Municipality in as many as ten numbers of wards. No households have access to piped connected drinking water source in Bharatpur yet. About 5 percent of the households have getting drinking water from public stand post and remaining households are depending upon alternative sources such as hand pump and open dug well. Similarly, about 97 percent of the households have toilets in their home. Rest of the population does not have access to toilets therefore, they use nearby open spaces such as yards, roadsides and farmlands for defecation. Furthermore, some communities face the problem of drainage. It's all open thus creating much havoc. Poor and extremely poor strata of the population fall under this category. Consequently, communicable diseases like diarrhea, dysentery, typhoid are common in the area. A large sum of money has been spent in curing such diseases which otherwise could be spent in other requirement like healthier food intake, better education of children and capacity development activities of adults. Moreover, other important but relatively less serious effects are foul nuisance, sight nuisance and bad impression of visitors.

Municipality is still experiencing high levels of poverty. With the majority of municipal poor living in uncertainties occasioned by fluctuating environment, a variety of basic infrastructure facilities such as access to safe drinking water and sanitation facilities need to be adapted and improved to ensure better health of the community people. This sub project therefore will provide access to safe drinking water and improved sanitation facilities so that people will have wholesome water within maximum distance of 5 minutes from their home and there will be appreciable reduction in cases of communicable diseases, people will be healthier and thus more productive.

4.1.3. Project Area and Target Population

The sub project will be implemented in twelve wards within the Municipality area. Most of the water and sanitation poor households will be benefited by the project. The Ward no. and the respective communities where the project will lunch are as follows:

Table 5 Project location and types of activities

Wards	Area (Community)	Intervention
5	Laxmipur	Hand pumps -15 Community Toilets-15
7	Madhyabindu Tole	Public Wells -2
8	Bandevi Tole (Gaurigunj)	Public Well-6
9	Sharadpur, Milan tole, Darai tole,	Hand Pumps-10 Community Toilets-10
13	Rambag	Hand Pumps-5, Community Toilets-5,

4.1.4. Objectives of the Project

The overall objective of the sub project is to improve health condition of community people through providing access to safe drinking water and improved sanitation. The other specific objectives are:

- Construction of community toilets and public awareness campaign on hygienic sanitation (e.g. use of toilets, hand washing, others)
- Installation of bore wells and hand pumps for drinking water and sanitation use

4.1.5. Project Activities

Providing access to safe drinking water and improved sanitation is essential component of the project for reduction of human and physical & assets poverty. The scope of the sub-project includes the construction of sixty (60) toilet units and installation of 123 hand pumps in the strategic locations such that community people will have easy access to these facilities. The sub-project comprises the following works

- Formulation of Water and Toilet Users' Group (WUG & TUG) and capacitate them
 - Installation of 30 number of hand pumps
 - Boring and installation of 8 improved dug wells (open dug wells)
 - Construction masonry platform for hand pumps and dug wells
 - Construction of 30 toilet units with double compartment (squatting pan)
 - Management of waste water from these sources and septage management

4.1.6. Expected Outcome

- After completion of the sub-project, , additional 10 percent of the population in the Municipality will have access to safe drinking water facilities within maximum distance of five minutes' time. Similarly, all the municipal wards of Bharatpur will have improved sanitation facilities
- This will help reduce the cases of water borne diseases and appreciable amount of money will be diverted to other sectors like healthier food intake, better education of children and capacity development activities of adults. This ultimately helps reduce the human poverty and increase the Poverty Vulnerability Index.

4.1.7. Issues and Proposed Actions

- *Operation and Maintenance:* the better operation and continuous maintenance is critical to better performance and longevity of the sub project. The operation and maintenance will be responsibility of users group. For this purpose, users' groups will be formed in each of the community. They will carry the routine maintenance. However, Municipality on request of consortium of UGs will help to extend supports like sewer cleaning jet pumps and other technical support in case of capacity of UGs not sufficient to meet the maintenance requirements. However, Municipality authority will assess the nature and degree of support required and if some major repairs have to be done, it will be carried out on cost sharing basis, i.e. 20 percent from UGs and 80 percent from Municipality.
- *Coordination:* Coordination among WUGs and TUGs and Municipality is key to success of the sub project right from selection of location for hand pumps and toilets to afterwards management of these units.

4.1.8. Possible Risks

The main possible risk identified is the lack of coordination and cooperation among WUG and TUG members. The success of the intervention entirely lies in mobilization of the community people in the form of UGs. Other potential risks are willingness of people to use the facility especially the toilet, absence or low frequency of routine maintenance and safe disposal of waste products from these source.

4.1.9. Project Cost

The total sub project cost is estimated at NRs. 6,090,106.75 (USD 76126.33). The cost is broken down by components and shown in below table.

Table 6 Cost estimation for sub-project community water supply and sanitation

S.N.	Components	Unit	Quantity	Unit cost	Total cost
1	Formation of Users group and awareness program	no		LS	50,000
2	Installation of hand pumps with all necessary fittings and appurtenances	no	30	20,000	600,000

3	Construction of open well complete	no	8	50,000	400,000
4	Construction of masonry working platform	no	38	5,000	190,000
5	Construction of Community Toilets including double toilet chamber, septage storage, and electricity facilities	no	30	87,000	2,610,000
6	Management of septage and waste water by natural method	no		LS	600,000
7	Miscellaneous			L.S	100,000
Sub Total					4,550,000
Including cost for procurement of consultancy @ 3 percent each					4,686,500
Including overhead and Contractors' profit @15 percent					538,9475
Total Cost including VAT					6,090,106.75
Cost in US\$					76,126.33

A typical design drawing for community toilet (*Item 5 in Table 6*) is presented in *Appendix B* of the report.

4.1.10. Implementation Schedule

The sub project is proposed for implementation within the fifteen (15) month period. The sub project will commence with procurement of consultant for detailed engineering survey and geometric design of the proposed roads and complete with review of the project activities. Then, activity wise schedule is presented in following table.

Table 7 Implementation schedule of sub-project community water supply and sanitation

S.N.	Activity	Duration	Start date	Finish date
1	Formation of user's Group	1 month	Jan 01, 2010	Jan 30, 2010
2	Procurement of Consultant and detailed survey and design	3 month	Jan 01, 2010	March 30, 2010
3	Invite contractors and award contract	2 months	April 01, 2010	May 30, 2010
4	Installation of hand pumps with all necessary fittings and appurtenances	4 Months	June 01, 2010	Sept 30, 2010
	Construction of open wells	2 Months	Aug 1, 2010	Sept 30, 2010
5	Construction of masonry working platform	2 Months	Aug 1, 2010	Sept 30, 2010
6	Construction of Community Toilets including double toilet chamber, septage storage, and electricity facilities	3 Months	June 01, 2010	Aug 30, 2010
7				
8	Management of septage and waste water by natural method	4 months	Sept 1, 2010	Dec 30, 2010
9	Supervision, Monitoring and evaluation	12 months	Jan 01, 2010	Dec 30, 2010

4.2. Community Irrigation

4.2.1. Project Summary

Project Area:	Bharatpur Municipality, Chitawan
Specific Location:	Ward no. 13
Sector:	Basic Infrastructure Facilities
Cost:	NRs. 1,492,410.78 (USD 18,655.13)

4.2.2. Background

Agriculture is still the major source of economy for many of the municipal people in Municipality however; the available farmland is not arable. Farmers have to wait seasonal rain to cultivate such that about half of the year the land remains unproductive. This situation further aggravate if the delayed and low rainfall occurs. The need of irrigation facilities is seriously felt in twelve communities so that round the year cultivation opportunity is available to farmers. It will help farmers to switch into cultivation of cash crop from traditional crops, increase productivity and help them to get out of the vicious circle of poverty. Under the project, irrigation facility will be provided for increasing agricultural productivity.

4.2.3. Project area and Target Population

The sub project will be implemented in Rambag Community of Ward no. 13 within the Municipality area.

4.2.4. Objective of the Project

The overall objective of the sub project is to increase agriculture productivity through round the year irrigation facility. The specific project objectives are:

- To install deep well for irrigation.
- To construct canal network for conveyance and distribution of water.
- To organize farmers for effective water management.

4.2.5. Project Activities

The scope of the sub-project includes installation of deep wells and construction of main canal with necessary canal regulating devices. Additionally, watercourses constructed from the farmer's side. The sub-project comprises the following works.

- Form Water Users' Group (WUG) and capacitate them
- Bore deep tube well and install pump
- Construct pump house and provide electricity connection

- Construct masonry main canal with necessary regulating devices
- Construct water courses directly by farmers technical support from project

4.2.6. *Expected Outcome*

- About fifty (50) households are expected to directly benefit from the project.
- The implementation of the sub project is expected to resolve other issues related to poverty i.e. child malnutrition and food threshold providing local farmers livelihood option to obtain or increase income will result to the family's ability to support basic household needs and services.

4.2.7. *Issues and Proposed Actions*

- *Operation and Maintenance:* the better operation and continuous maintenance is critical to better performance and longevity of the sub project. The operation and maintenance will be joint responsibility of Municipality and users group. For this purpose, water users' groups will be formed in each of the community benefited by the sub project. The operation cost especially for running pump will be a part of project for first three years. Afterwards it will be borne by the WUGs and will be raised based on amount of water they use. The WUGs will operate and maintain the sub project. However, Municipality on request of consortium of WUGs will carry major maintenance. Municipality authority will assess the nature and degree of maintenance required. This will be carried on cost sharing basis, i.e. 20 percent from WUGs and 80 percent from Municipality.
- *Coordination:* Coordination among WUGs and Municipality is the key to success of the sub project. The coordination in planning, implementation, operation and maintenance is sought by the project.

4.2.8. *Possible Risks*

The main possible risk identified is the lack of coordination and cooperation among WUG members. The success of the intervention entirely lies in mobilization of the community people in the form of WUGs. Other potential risks are absence or low frequency of routine maintenance, reluctance of community in switching to improved farming methods and improper use of water.

4.2.9. *Project Cost*

The total sub project cost is estimated at NRs. 1,492,410.78 (US\$ 18655.13). The cost is broken down by components and shown in the table below.

Table 8 Cost estimation for sub-project community irrigation

S.N.	Components	Unit	Quantity	Unit cost	Total cost
1	Formation of Users group	no		LS	50,000
2	Test bore for assessing aquifer	no	2	25000	50,000
3	Bore deep tube well and install pump	no	1	100000	100,000
4	Construct pump house	sq m	1	15000	15,000
5	Connect electricity	no	1	50000	50,000
6	Construct main canal with regulating structures	km	2	250000	500,000
7	Construct water courses			LS	100,000
8	Operation cost	Yrs	3	50000	150,000
9	Miscellaneous			LS	100,000
Sub Total					1,115,000
Including cost for procurement of consultancy @ 3 percent					1,148,450
Including overhead and Contractors' profit @15 percent					1,320,717.5
Total Cost including VAT					1,492,410.78
Cost in US\$					18,655.13

4.2.10. Implementation Schedule

The sub project is proposed for implementation within the nine (9) months period. The sub project will commence with procurement of consultant for detailed engineering survey and design and complete with award of the scheme to the community WUGs. Then, activity wise schedule is presented in following table.

Table 9 Implementation schedule of sub-project community irrigation

S.N.	Activity	Duration	Start date	Finish date
1	Formation of Users group	1 month	Jan 01, 2010	Jan 30, 2010
2	Procurement of Consultant and detailed survey and design	3 month	Jan 01, 2010	March 30, 2010
3	Invite contractors and award contract	2 months	April 01, 2010	May 30, 2010
4	Test bore for assessing aquifer	7 days	June 01, 2010	June 7, 2010
5	Bore deep tube well and install pump	1 weeks	June 08, 2010	June 15, 2010
6	Construct pump house	2 weeks	June 16, 2010	June 30, 2010
7	Connect electricity	2 Weeks	July 01, 2010	July 15, 2011
8	Construct main canal with regulating structures	3 months	June 15, 2010	Sept 15, 2010
9	Construct water courses	2.5 months	July 01, 2010	Sept 15, 2010
10	Supervision, Monitoring and evaluation	9 months	Jan 01, 2010	Sept 30, 2010

4.3. Kerunga Drain Control Project

4.3.1. Project Summary

Project Area:	Bharatpur Municipality, Chitawan
Specific Location:	Ward no. 4, 7, 8, 9, 11 and 12
Sector:	Basic Infrastructure Facilities
Cost:	NRs. 11,577,895.3 (USD 144,723.69)

4.3.2. Background

Threat to loss of asset is indication of vulnerability to poverty. Some communities of Municipality are affected by the bank cutting by the river. Under cutting of the bank is the major problem generated by the river. Some land has already been lost and still a large amount hectare of land is under threat of further cutting which account for millions of rupees. Besides, agricultural loss from this land also accounts in millions every year. Therefore, under the project, river control measures will be implemented to prevent land from washing away by rivers and save valuable asset of farmers. It will also help to rehabilitate the land already washed away by the river.

4.3.3. Project Area and Target Population

The sub project will be implemented in Ward no. 4, 7, 8, 9, 11 and 12 of the Municipality. Households with risk of Kurunga Drain cutting will be benefited by the project.

4.3.4. Objectives of the Project

The overall objective of the sub project is to protect loss of agricultural land from bank cutting and to apply the river control measure in the affected communities.

To apply river control measures

4.3.5. Project Activities

The scope of the sub-project includes construction of flexible bank wall and spurs for protection of bank from cutting and guiding the river. The sub-project comprises the following works:

- Form Users' Group (UG) and capacitate them
- Construct flexible bank wall of gabion filled stone masonry
- Construct flexible spurs of gabion filled stone masonry
- Apply bioengineering works

4.3.6. Expected Outcome

- Mostly vulnerable households from river cutting are expected to directly benefit from the project.
- The implementation of the sub project will protect valuable land from being lost due to bank cutting so that the agricultural land will be available for farming purpose, which will ultimately add on income of the community people.

4.3.7. Issues and Proposed Actions

- *Operation and Maintenance:* the better operation and continuous maintenance is critical to better performance and longevity of the sub project. The operation and maintenance will be sole responsibility of users group. For this purpose, users' groups will be formed in each of the community benefited by the sub project. The UGs will operate and maintain the sub project. However, Municipality on request of consortium of UGs will carry major maintenance. Municipality authority will assess the nature and degree of maintenance required. This will be carried on cost sharing basis, i.e. 20 percent from UGs and 80 percent from Municipality.
- *Coordination:* Coordination among UGs and Municipality is key to success of the sub project. The coordination in planning, implementation, operation, and maintenance is sought by the project.

4.3.8. Possible Risks

The main possible risk identified is the lack of coordination and cooperation among UG members. The success of the intervention entirely lies in mobilization of the community people in the form of UGs. Other potential risks are absence or low frequency of routine maintenance and theft of stone from flexible wall.

4.3.9. Project Cost

The total sub project cost, estimated at NRs. 11,577,895.3 (USD 144,723.69), is broken down by components as shown in Table 1 below.

Table 10 Cost estimation for sub-project river control

S.N.	Components	Unit	Quantity	Unit cost	Total cost
1	Formation of Users group	no		LS	100,000
2	Construction of flexible bank wall	rm	400	20000	8,000,000
3	Construction of spurs	no	10	25000	250,000
4	Application of bio engineering works			LS	200,000
5	Miscellaneous			LS	100,000
				Sub Total	8,650,000
	Including cost for procurement of consultancy @ 3.0 percent				8,909,500

Including overhead and Contractors' profit @15 percent	10,245,925
Total Cost including VAT	11,577,895.3
Cost in US\$	144,723.69

4.3.10. Implementation Schedule

The sub project is proposed for implementation within the nine (9) months period. The sub project will commence with procurement of consultant for detailed engineering survey and design and complete with award of the scheme to the community UGs. The activity wise schedule is presented in following table.

Table 11 Implementation schedule for sub-project river control

S.N.	Activity	Duration	Start date	Finish date
1	Formation of Users group	1 month	Jan 01, 2010	Jan 30, 2010
2	Procurement of Consultant and de-tailed survey and design	3 month	Jan 01, 2010	March 30, 2010
3	Invite contractors and award contract	2 months	April 01, 2010	May 30, 2010
4	Construction of flexible bank wall	2 months	June 01, 2010	July 30, 2010
5	Construction of spurs	1 months	July 01, 2010	July 30, 2010
6	Application of bio engineering works	3 Months	July 01, 2010	Sept 30, 2010
7	Supervision, Monitoring and evaluation	9 months	Jan 01, 2010	Sept 30, 2010

4.4. Livestock Farming

Specific Location:	Ward no. 2, 5, 7, 8, 12
Sector:	Agro-based Productivity
Target population:	130 Households
Cost:	NRs. 11,849,250; USD 148,116

4.4.1. Background

Bharatpur Municipality is still experiencing high levels of poverty. With the majority of municipality's poorest people living in uncertainties occasioned by fluctuating environment, a variety of livelihood strategies such as livestock (goat, pig, cows, buffalo) farming need to be adapted and improved to ensure sustainable livelihoods. Under the project, local people will be organized to strengthen their efforts on farming and project management.

4.4.2. Project Rationale

To address the poverty issues of the Bharatpur municipality, livestock farming is also identified as a feasible approach in alleviating poverty of local peri-urban families. Utilizing available suitable lands for livestock farming, adopting scientific methods that were proven effective and providing additional technical assistance necessary will definitely increase of income of poor households in the Bharatpur municipality. The climate of Bharatpur suits for the livestock production too. This project may be useful in following ways:

- employment for often fairly uneducated migrants from rural areas,
- does not need large area of land

4.4.3. Project Area and targeted Population

Livestock farming has been categorized in three groups: goat farming, pig farming and cow/buffalos farming. 10 numbers of families in each cluster of settlement will get the project. Project area with identified farms and numbers of families to be involved in the project are:

Table 12 Project area and targeted population for sub-project improving agro based productivity

Projects	Project Area	HH Number
Goat farming	Torikhet (Ward No. 14), Dipendra tole (Ward No. 12), Madhyabindu tole (Ward No. 7) Bandevis tole (Ward No. 8), Milan tole/Aaptari (Ward No. 2), Laxmipur (Ward No. 5)	60
Cow/Buffalo farming	Dipendra tole (Ward No. 12), Madhyabindu tole (Ward No. 7), Bandevi tole (Ward No. 8), Milan tole/Aaptari (Ward No. 2), Laxmipur (Ward No. 5)	50
Pig farming	Dhangadha (Ward No. 12), Laxmipur (Ward No. 5)	20
Total		130

In totality, the project will benefit to 130 families in Bharatpur Municipality. The beneficiaries of the project will be vulnerable poor urban households who raise or wish to raise livestock farming business. Women and children, in particular, will be targeted.

4.4.4. Project Objectives

The overall objective of the project is to develop competitive and sustainable livestock farming in Bharatpur Municipality. The livestock farming for Poverty Reduction Project aims to reduce poverty incidence in the area through providing support to an agricultural livelihood project identified feasible in the area.

The specific project objectives are:

- To organize and strengthen the livestock growers' organization.
- To increase income of poor families through livestock farming in idle plots and providing skills training on animal product processing.

- To capacitate local cattle/pig growers on new technologies for meat and milk production.
- To link cattle/pig growers and processors with possible market.

4.4.5. *Project Activities*

Following are the project action:

- Training and capability-building support: Capacity building of staff will occur at the same time as pilot field activities commence to assist with the development of appropriate participatory techniques and receive feedback directly from growers with regards to project activities.
- The productivity of locally available resources will be studied and enhanced. The use of local breeds of cattle rather than commercial breeds alone will be studied.
- Support for marketing and networking.
- Formation of Cattle growers' Association
- Policy formulation and implementation

4.4.6. *Expected Outputs*

The expected outputs are:

- One hundred thirty (130) farmers and their households are expected to directly benefit from the project.
- The implementation of Livestock Production for Poverty Reduction Project is expected to resolve other issues related to poverty i.e. child malnutrition, food threshold, sanitation, among others. Providing local farmers livelihood option to obtain or increase income will result to the family's ability to support basic household needs and services.
- Livestock production will be made more efficient by the project thereby it is expected to eventually increase the municipality's income and lower the price of products due to increase in supply.
- Strengthening the social and economic livelihood situation of small urban and periurban cattle growers and their families,
- Increasing and ensuring the year-round supply of clean and affordable meat and milk rich in vitamins and micronutrients for the urban population,
- Improving the quantity and quality of raw material for the local food processing industry,
- Creating or increasing markets for local small and medium-sized entrepreneurs producing organic fertilizers and/or rearing beneficial insects,

4.4.7. *Issues and Proposed Actions*

- **Stakeholder participation:** Participation of the farmers is critical in the successful implementation of this project. Farmers should be trained to implement the project at individual farm level.
- **Co-operation:** The use of pesticides to reduce pests, weeds and predators in arable and horticultural farming can adversely affect the health of cattle.

- **Collaboration:** Collaboration between cattle growers is required to exchange experiences in yielding high productivity.
- **Coordination:** Particular problems are often encountered with respect to management, monitoring, and forecasting and control measures. There is need to increase coordination among countries through sharing information through formation of networks. Cross-border communication and co-operation can be established by utilizing modern technologies to establish an Internet-based information system.

4.4.8. Possible Risks

- Lack of nutritious food
- Poor health of cattle
- Unavailability of high breed cattle
- Foul smell from dung and urine of animal
- Chance of mosquito, flies breeding, needs to apply controlling measures from these insects

4.4.9. Project Cost

The total project cost is estimated at NRs. 11,849,250 (USD 148,116). The cost is broken down by components as shown in Table 13 below.

Table 13 Budget estimation

S.N.	Components	Unit	Quantity	Unit cost	Total cost (NRs.)
1	Capacity building of Municipality				
1.1	Staff Training	Person	3	100,000	300,000
1.2	Observation tours	LS		100,000	100,000
1.3	Salaries/allowances of experts during project period	Person	36	50,000	1,800,000
	Sub-total 1				2,200,000
2	Funding to Cattle/Pig growers				
2.1	Shed construction	Nos.	130	20,000	2,600,000
2.2	Fencing (10% of 2.1)	10%			260,000
2.3	Improved cattle breed with medicine, fodder etc.	HH	130	30,000	3,900,000
	Sub-total 2				6,760,000
3	Training to cattle/pig growers				
3.1	Workshops/Seminars	No.	1	50,000	50,000
3.2	Exchange visits	No.	1	50,000	50,000
3.3	Formation-Cattle/pig growers' Association	No.	3	25,000	75,000
	Sub-total 3				175,000

Total (1+2+3)	9,135,000
Applicable VAT, Tax etc. on (1+2) @15% on (1+2)	1,344,000
Overhead and contingencies @15% of (4)	1,370,250
Grand Total	11,849,250
	US \$ 148,116

4.4.10. Implementation Schedule

The livestock farming for Poverty Reduction Project is proposed for implementation within the eighteen (18) months period and livestock growers to sustain the project thereafter. Implementation schedule is given in table 14.

Table 14 Implementation schedule

S.N.	Activity	Duration	Start date	Finish date
1.	Staff training	3 Months	June 1, 2011	Aug. 30, 2011
2.	Observation tour	1 Month	Sept 1, 2011	Oct. 30, 2011
3.	Livestock growers' training	6 Months	Aug. 1, 2011	Jan 31, 2012
4.	Livestock growers' funding	9 Months	Feb. 1, 2012	Oct. 31, 2012
5.	Implementation of livestock farming		Nov.1, 2012	Continue

4.5. Poultry Farming

4.5.1. Project Summary

Specific Location: Bandevi tole (Ward No. 8)

Sector: Productivity

Target population: 20 HH

Cost: NRs. 1,833,750

4.5.2. Background

Bharatpur Municipality is still experiencing high levels of poverty. With the majority of Bharatpur Municipality's poorest people living in uncertainties occasioned by fluctuating environment, a variety of livelihood strategies such as poultry farming need to be adapted and improved to ensure sustainable livelihoods. Under the project, local people will be organized to strengthen their efforts on farming and project management.

4.5.3. *Project Rationale*

Poultry farming is a popular activity among people in most countries. It can provide meat and eggs for the family, a small and fairly regular source of cash, manure for crop production, feathers, items for traditional rituals and gifts for friends. Labour requirements are low compared with those associated with other small livestock, and production tasks can be combined with women's other household responsibilities. Unlike in the case of larger livestock, often women also control the marketing of poultry and poultry products, with the resulting income theirs to use.

To address the poverty issues of the Bharatpur municipality, poultry farming is also identified as a feasible approach in alleviating the poverty of local farmers and their families. Utilizing available suitable lands for poultry farming, adopting scientific methods that were proven effective and providing additional technical assistance necessary will definitely increase of income of poor households in the Bharatpur municipality. This project may be useful in following ways:

- Employment for often fairly uneducated migrants from rural areas,

4.5.4. *Project Area and Target Population*

Project area will be Bandevi tole (Ward No. 8). The project will benefit to 20 families of above Tole in Bharatpur Municipality. The beneficiaries of the project will be vulnerable poor urban households who raise or wish to raise poultry business. Women and children, in particular, will be targeted.

4.5.5. *Objectives of the Project*

The overall objective of the project is to develop competitive and sustainable poultry farming in Bharatpur Municipality. The poultry farming for Poverty Reduction Project aims to reduce poverty incidence in the area through providing support to an agricultural livelihood project identified feasible in the area and the specific objectives of the project are:

- To organize and strengthen the poultry farmers organization.
- To increase income of poor families through poultry farming in idle plots and providing skills training on chicken and egg production.
- To capacitate local planters on new technologies for poultry farming.
- To link chicken and egg producers and with possible market.

4.5.6. *Project Activities*

Following are the project action of poultry farming:

- Training and capability-building support: Capacity building of staff of Bharatpur Municipality will occur at the same time as pilot field activities commence to assist with the devel-

opment of appropriate participatory techniques and receive feedback directly from farmers with regards to project activities.

- The productivity of locally available resources will be studied and enhanced. The use of local breeds of chickens rather than commercial breeds alone will be studied.
- Support for marketing and networking.
- Formation of 1 no. of Poultry Farmers' Association
- Policy formulation and implementation

4.5.7. *Expected Output*

The expected outputs from poultry farming are:

- Twenty households are expected to directly benefit from the project.
- The implementation of Vegetable Production for Poverty Reduction Project is expected to resolve other issues related to poverty i.e. child malnutrition, food threshold, sanitation, among others. Providing local farmers livelihood option to obtain or increase income will result to the family's ability to support basic household needs and services.
- Poultry production will be made more efficient by the project thereby it is expected to eventually increase the municipality's income and lower the price of products due to increase in supply.
- Strengthening the social and economic livelihood situation of small urban and periurban chicken and egg producers and their families,
- Increasing and ensuring the year-round supply of fresh and affordable chicken meat and egg for the urban population,
- Creating or increasing markets for local small and medium-sized entrepreneurs.

4.5.8. *Issues and Proposed Actions*

Stakeholder participation: Participation of the farmers is critical in the successful implementation of this project. Chicken and egg producers should be trained to implement the project at individual farm level.

Collaboration: Collaboration between vegetable farmers is required to exchange experiences in yielding high productivity.

Coordination: Particular problems are often encountered with respect to management, monitoring, and forecasting and control measures. There is need to increase coordination among countries through sharing information through formation of networks. Cross-border communication and co-operation can be established by utilizing modern technologies to establish an Internet-based information system.

4.5.9. *Possible Risks*

Following are the possible risks in poultry farming:

- Disease to chickens
- High chicken mortality

- Market competition

4.5.10. Project Cost

The total project cost is estimated at NRs. 1,833,750 (US \$ 22,922). The cost is broken down by components as shown in Table 15 below.

Table 15 Detailed cost estimate

S.N.	Components	Unit	Quantity	Unit cost	Total cost (NRs.)
1	Capacity building of Municipality				
1.1	Salaries/allowances of experts	Person	12	50,000	600,000
	Sub-total 1				600,000
2	Funding to Poultry Growers				
2.1	Hatchery construction	Nos.	20	25,000	500,000
2.2	Improved Chicks with medicine, fodder etc.	HH	20	10,000	200,000
	Sub-total 2				700,000
3	Farmer Training				
3.1	Workshops/Seminars	No.	1	50,000	50,000
3.2	Exchange visits	No.	2	25,000	50,000
3.3	Formation-Poultry Farmers' Association	No.	1	25,000	25,000
	Sub-total 3				125,000
4	Total (1+2+3)				1,425,000
5	Applicable VAT, Tax etc @15% on (1+2)				195,000
6	Overhead and contingencies @15% on (4)				213,750
	Grand Total				1,833,750
	US \$				22,922

4.5.11. Implementation Schedule

The Poultry Farming for Poverty Reduction Project is proposed for implementation within the twelve (12) month period and Poultry farmers to sustain the project thereafter. Implementation schedule is given in table 16.

Table 16 Implementation schedule

S.N.	Activity	Duration	Start date	Finish date
	Observation tour	1 Month	April 1, 2011	April 30, 2011
	Poultry Farmer training	3 Months	May 1, 2011	July 31, 2011
	Poultry Farmer funding	3 Months	Aug. 1, 2011	Oct. 31, 2011

4.6. Mushroom Farming

4.6.1. Project Summary

Specific Location: Bandevi Tole (Ward No. 8)

Sector: Productivity

Target population: 20 HH

Cost: NRs. 1,768,750

4.6.2. Background

Bharatpur Municipality is still experiencing high levels of poverty. With the majority of Bharatpur Municipality's poorest people living in uncertainties occasioned by fluctuating environment, a variety of livelihood strategies such as Mushroom farming need to be adapted and improved to ensure sustainable livelihoods. Under the project, local people will be organized to strengthen their efforts on farming and project management.

4.6.3. Rational of the Project

To address the poverty issues of the Bharatpur municipality, Mushroom farming is also identified as a feasible approach in alleviating the poverty of local farmers and their families. Utilizing available suitable spaces for mushroom growing, adopting agricultural methods that were proven effective and providing additional technical assistance necessary will definitely increase of income of poor households in the Bharatpur municipality. This project may be useful in following ways:

- Employment for often fairly uneducated migrants from rural areas,
- Proper disposal of an abundance of refuse from households, commerce and industry and sewage systems by safe means
- Sufficient supply of cheap but nutritious food rich in vitamins and minerals to feed the population of these expanding urban centers.

4.6.4. Project Area and Target Population

Project area will be Bandevi Tole (Ward No. 8) of Bharatpur Municipality. But the project location could be reconsidered and add but the targeted household will not changed according to this budget and time. The project will benefit to 20 families.

4.6.5. *Objectives of the Project*

The overall objective of the project is to develop competitive and sustainable Mushroom farming in Bharatpur Municipality. The mushroom farming for Poverty Reduction Project aims to reduce poverty incidence in the area through providing support to an agricultural livelihood project identified feasible in the area. The specific project objectives are:

- To organize and strengthen the mushroom planters organization.
- To increase income of poor families through mushroom farming in idle plots and providing skills training on mushroom product processing.
- To capacitate local planters on new technologies for mushroom production.
- To link mushroom growers and processors with possible market.

4.6.6. *Project Activities*

Following are the project actions for mushroom production:

- Training and capability-building support
- Provision of technical inputs from reputed plant breeding company.
- Support for marketing and networking.
- Formation of mushroom producer Association
- Policy formulation and implementation

4.6.7. *Expected Output*

The expected outputs of mushroom production are:

- Twenty (20) mushroom growers and their households are expected to directly benefit from the project.
- The implementation of Mushroom Production for Poverty Reduction Project is expected to resolve other issues related to poverty i.e. child malnutrition, food threshold, sanitation, among others. Providing local farmers livelihood option to obtain or increase income will result to the family's ability to support basic household needs and services.
- Agricultural production will be made more efficient by the project thereby it is expected to eventually increase the municipality's income and lower the price of products due to increase in supply.
- Strengthening the social and economic livelihood situation of small urban and periurban mushroom growers and their families,
- Increasing and ensuring the year-round supply of clean and affordable mushroom rich in vitamins and micronutrients for the urban population,
- Improving the quantity and quality of raw material for the local food processing industry,
- Creating or increasing markets for local small and medium-sized entrepreneurs producing organic fertilizers and/or rearing beneficial insects,

4.6.8. Issues and Proposed Actions

Stakeholder participation: Participation of the farmers is critical in the successful implementation of this project. Farmers should be trained to implement the project at individual farm level.

Co-operation: The use of pesticides to reduce pests, weeds and predators in arable and horticultural farming can adversely affect the vegetable production farming.

Collaboration: Collaboration between mushroom farmers is required to exchange experiences in yielding high productivity.

Coordination: Particular problems are often encountered with respect to management, monitoring, and forecasting and control measures. There is need to increase coordination among countries through sharing information through formation of networks. Cross-border communication and co-operation can be established by utilizing modern technologies to establish an Internet-based information system.

4.6.9. Possible Risks

Two constraints, however, remain in the mushroom farming:

- Regular take care to the crop during the entire growing season
- Unfavourable physical and chemical properties of many tropical soils such as soil compaction with low levels of organic matter, low pH, low contents of available phosphorus, and low cation exchange capacity.

4.6.10. Project Cost

The total project cost is estimated at NRs. 1,768,750 (US \$ 22,109). The cost is broken down by components as shown in Table 17 below.

Table 17 Detailed cost estimate

S.N.	Components	Unit	Quantity	Unit cost	Total cost (NRs.)
1	Capacity building of Municipality				
1.1	Salaries/allowances of experts	Person	12	50,000	600,000
1.2	Observation tours	LS		50,000	50,000
	Sub-total 1				650,000
2	Funding				
2.1	Land preparation	Nos.	20	20,000	400,000
2.2	Improved mushroom seeds with fertilizers	HH	20	10,000	200,000
	Sub-total 2				600,000
3	Training to mushroom growers				

3.1	Workshops/Seminars	No.	1	50,000	50,000
3.2	Exchange visits	No.	1	50,000	50,000
3.3	Formation-Mushroom Producers' Association	No.	1	25,000	25,000
	Sub-total 3				125,000
4	Total of (1+2+3)				1,375,000
5	Applicable VAT, taxes etc @15% on (1+2)				187,500
6	Overhead and contingencies @15% on (4)				206,250
	Grand Total				1,768,750
				US \$	22,109

4.6.11. Implementation Schedule

The Mushroom Production for Poverty Reduction Project is proposed for implementation within the twelve (12) month period and mushroom producers to sustain the project thereafter. Implementation schedule is given in table 18.

Table 18 Implementation schedule

S.N.	Activity	Duration	Start date	Finish date
1	Observation tour	1 Month	Sept 1, 2010	Oct. 30, 2010
2	Mushroom producers' training	3 Months	Aug. 1, 2010	Oct. 31, 2010
3	Mushroom producer funding	3 Months	Nov. 1, 2010	Jan. 31, 2011
4	Implementation of Mushroom farming		March 1, 2011	Continue

4.7. Micro-credit/Saving scheme/Entrepreneurship Development Project

4.7.1. Project Summary

Specific Location: Darai tole (Ward No. 9), Dipendra tole (Ward No. 12), Milan tole/Aaptari (Ward No. 2), Laxmipur (Ward No. 5), Rambag (Ward No. 13), Nagarban tole (Ward No. 4)

Sector: Productivity

Target population: 110 HH

Cost: NRs. 1,724,250

4.7.2. *Background*

Bharatpur Municipality is still experiencing high levels of poverty. With the majority of Bharatpur Municipality's poorest people living in uncertainties occasioned by fluctuating environment, a variety of livelihood strategies such as micro-credit/saving need to be adapted and improved to ensure sustainable livelihoods. Under the project, local people will be organized to strengthen their efforts on skill training, saving and entrepreneurship.

4.7.3. *Rational of the Projects*

To address the poverty issues of the Bharatpur municipality, Micro-credit and small saving provisions are also identified as feasible approaches in alleviating the poverty of local peri-urban families. The rationale behind micro-credit project is that it is generally difficult for the poor to get access to credit by conventional means because banks generally require the security of collateral loans. Access to bank loans is practically impossible for the poor. The guarantees they have to furnish are beyond their capability and the procedures are long, expensive and without assurance. Some may succeed in obtaining a loan from private lenders, but struggle with their excessive interest rates. Against this background, the poor remain marginalized as they lack the financial or material means to ensure their livelihood, systems to secure savings, or technical insights and advice to render their initiatives more successful. Micro-finance and micro-insurance schemes are innovative ways of providing the poor with access to capital and thus a way out of poverty. Especially women often lack access to the financial resources necessary to escape poverty and social dependency. Micro-credit schemes can enable women to engage in economic activities and join social networks through which both poverty and social dependency can be overcome.

4.8. **Objective of the Projects**

Objectives of micro-credit projects are:

- To improve the livelihood of urban poor people by providing collateralless loans
- To form a borrowers/savers association (Microcredit clusters)
- To create awareness in saving money
- To provide entrepreneurship training to carryout businesses

4.8.1. *Project Activities*

Credit services are targeted to landless or asset less borrowers, the moderately to extremely poor. Borrowers/Savers are placed into groups of 10-20 people which meet regularly with the loan officer of the micro-credit program. These groups of borrowers substitute for collateral and take over the role of securing the loans dispersed. A number of people will also be provided as saving mobilizers training. The mobilizers will encourage the people about money saving and involvement in the entrepreneurship. Micro-credit loans, entrepreneurship training and saving scheme will be made available for:

- Business sector: Small retail shops, Weaving, Tea stalls, Vegetable/Fruit seller, *Thela/Ricksaw* puller etc.
- Small Industry sector: Furniture making, Workshops (automobile, metal craft) etc.

4.8.2. Project Area and Target Population

The target area, population and field are as follows:

Project	Area	Target HH No.
Micro credit development	Darai tole (Ward No. 9), Dipendra tole (Ward No. 12), Milan tole/Aaptari (Ward No. 2), Laxmipur (Ward No. 5)	40
Saving scheme	Rambag (Ward No. 13),	20
Saving mobilizers training	Darai tole (Ward No. 9), Nagarban tole (Ward No. 4),	20
Entrepreneurship development scheme	Rambag (Ward No. 13), Sharadpur/Milan tole (Ward No. 9), Milan tole/Aaptari (Ward No. 2)	30
Total		110

The project will benefit to 110 families of Bharatpur Municipality.

4.8.3. *Expected Output*

The main benefits of micro credit are:

A reduction in vulnerability to adverse circumstances on the part of the poor:

Microcredit programs help borrowers to insure themselves against crises by building up household assets. Such assets can be sold if needed. They can also be used as security or proof of credit worthiness when dealing with businessmen or more traditional lending agencies. The diversification of assets can reduce the risks of catastrophic loss.

An increase in consumption in the same group:

Increases in consumption and increased regularity in consumption can lead to better health and nutrition, and enhance the ability to make long range plans for the family

A reduction in income poverty:

Micro credit programs also reduce income poverty. That is, borrowers actually tend to make more money over time.

Micro credit/Saving clusters

Clustering increases the chances of success and prosperity for poor loan recipients. The close proximity of a number of businesses in the same line of work also allows for labor sharing, order sharing, and subcontracting within a cluster.

The expected outputs are:

- 40 HH will get loans without having collateral from financial institution
- 30 HH will get entrepreneurship training with micro credit facilities
- 20 HH will have small saving schemes
- 20 persons each from 20 HH will get Saving mobilizers' training
- 50 borrowers' /small saving scheme with household members will have improved living condition

4.8.4. *Issues and Proposed Actions*

- Capture of the loans by relatives
- More loans on same sector: An obstacle to turning a profit is the fact that as micro credit programs become more successful and hand out more loans, more people enter the local marketplace as micro entrepreneurs.
- The poorest have a number of constraints: fewer income sources, worse health and education, etc, which prevent them from investing the loan in high-return activity.

4.8.5. *Possible Risks*

There are a variety of problems and shortcomings associated with the micro credit and micro enterprise cluster models of poverty alleviation.

- Effective use of loans
- Micro credit loans do not reach the poorest of the poor. Instead they tend to reach the moderately poor members of society.

- Danger of borrowers becoming dependent on micro-credit, rather than using it as a means to escape poverty
- Investments may not turn a profit

4.8.6. Project Cost

The total project cost is estimated at NRs. 1,724,250 (US\$ 21,553). The cost is broken down by components as shown in Table 19 below.

Table 19 Detailed cost estimate

S.N.	Components	Unit	Quantity	Unit cost	Total cost (NRs.)
1	Capacity building of Municipality				
1.1	Staff Training	Person	1	50,000	50,000
1.2	Salaries/allowances of experts during project period	Person	12	25,000	300,000
1.3	Saving mobilizer training	Person	20	35,000	35,000
	Subtotal 1				385,000
2	Micro credit/Saving Funding				
2.1	Micro credit/Saving Funding	HH	40	10,000	400,000
2.2	Matching fund for saving scheme (Rs.500/HH/Month) for 3 yrs.	HH	20	18,000	360,000
	Sub-total 2				760,000
3	Borrowers' Training				
3.1	Entrepreneurship training	Package	1	30,000	30,000
3.2	Workshops/Seminars	No.	2	50,000	100,000
3.3	Formation of Borrowers'/Savers' Association	No.	3	25,000	75,000
	Sub-total 3				205,000
4	Total (1+2+3)				1,350,000
5	Applicable VAT, taxes @15% on (1+2)				171,750
	Overhead and contingencies @15% of (4)				202,500
6	Grand Total				1,724,250
				US \$	21,553

4.8.7. Implementation Schedule

The Micro-credit/ Savings for Poverty Reduction Project is proposed for implementation within the twelve (18) month period. The program starts in August 2011 and ends in January

2013. The project will come in effect from February 2013. Implementation schedule is given in table 20.

Table 20 Implementation schedule

S.N.	Activity	Duration	Start date	Finish date
1.	Staff training/Saving mobilizers' training	3 Months	Aug. 1, 2011	Oct. 31, 2011
2.	Workshops/Seminars	3 Months	Nov. 1, 2011	Jan. 31, 2012
3.	Borrowers/Savers funding	12 Months	Feb. 1, 2012	Jan. 31, 2013
4.	Implementation of Scheme		Feb. 1, 2013	Continue

4.9. Service Generating Project

4.9.1. Project Summary

Specific Location: Torikhet (Ward No. 14), Dipendra tole (Ward No. 12), Bandevi tole (Ward No. 8)

Sector: Productivity

Target population: 40 HH

Project Cost: NRs. 2,502,500

4.9.2. Background

Bharatpur Municipality is still experiencing high levels of poverty. With the majority of Bharatpur Municipality's poorest people living in uncertainties occasioned by fluctuating environment, a variety of livelihood strategies such as market development need to be adapted and improved to ensure sustainable livelihoods. Under the project, local people will be organized to strengthen their efforts on cooperative formation, marketing and entrepreneurship.

4.9.3. Project Rationale

To address the poverty issues of the Bharatpur municipality, service generating projects like Tailoring, Cart pulling, Ricksaw pulling etc. are also identified as a feasible approach in alleviating the poverty of local peri-urban families. It is a social process by which individual or groups obtain what they need and want through creating, offering and exchanging services with others. Service generating projects are one of the most important components required for the sustainable operation of micro-enterprises. Most of the programmes geared towards poverty alleviation through micro enterprise development and income generation basically focus on credit or skills training or entrepreneurship development training, technology support, material support etc.

4.9.4. Project Objectives

Following are the objectives of the service generating projects:

- To improve livelihood of poor population
- To provide opportunity for effective means of self-employment and employment generation for sustainable livelihood as an alternative to employment seeking.

4.9.5. Project Description

The identified population will get material assistance. A group of material recipients will be formed. 20% of their income will be collected and saved by their association from them and the same amount will be contributed as a matching fund from the project. The project will be implemented for 5 years period.

4.9.6. Project Area and Target Population

The project target population and area will be following:

Table 21 Project area and target households

S.N.	Project	Project area	Target HH No.
1	Ricksahw distribution	Torikhet (Ward No. 14)	10
2	Thela	Dipendra tole (Ward No. 12), Bandevi tole (Ward No. 8)	20
3	Sewing machine assistance	Bandevi tole (Ward No. 8)	10
Total			40

4.9.7. Expected Output

The expected outputs are:

- 1 No. of User group will be developed,
- 40 no. of poor population (one member from one family) will have direct benefit from project

4.9.8. Possible Risks

Some of the possible risks that can be emerged during implementation of the project are:

- Selling of assistance material
- Improper handling of assistance
- Health problem of cart/rickshaw pullers
- Low quality of supplied materials

4.9.9. Project Cost

The total project cost is estimated at NRs. 2,502,500 (US\$ 31,281). The cost is broken down by components as shown in Table 22 below.

Table 22 Detailed cost estimate

S.N.	Components	Unit	Quantity	Unit cost	Total cost (NRs.)
1	Capacity building of Municipality				
1.1	Salaries/allowances of experts during project period	Person	12	25,000	300,000
	Sub-total 1				300,000
2	Support				
2.1	Sewing machine, Cart, Rickshaw etc.	HH	40	10,000	400,000
2.2	Matching fund (Rs. 500 per month) up to 5 years	HH	40	30,000	1,200,000
	Sub-total 2				1,600,000
3	Borrowers' Training				
3.1	Formation of Service Providers' Association	No.	1	25,000	25,000
	Sub-total 3				25,000
4	Total (1+2+3)				1,925,000
5	Applicable VAT, taxes @15% on (1+2)				285,000
	Overhead and contingencies @15% of (4)				288,750
6	Grand Total				2,502,500
				US \$	31,281

4.9.10. Implementation Schedule

The Service generating program for Poverty Reduction Project is proposed for implementation within the twelve (12) month period. Implementation schedule is given in table 23.

Table 23 Implementation schedule

S.N.	Activity	Duration	Start date	Finish date
	Formation of service providers' association	3 Months	Sept. 1, 2010	Nov 31, 2010
	Service funding	9 Months	Dec. 1, 2010	Aug. 30, 2011

4.10. Women Empowerment and Awareness Development Project

4.10.1. Project Summary

Specific Location: Darai tole (Ward No. 9), Torikhet (Ward No. 14), Sharadpur/Milan tole (Ward No. 9), Bandevi tole (Ward No. 8)

Sector: Productivity

Target population: 50 HH

Project Cost: NRs. 13,195,000

4.10.2. Background

Bharatpur Municipality is still experiencing high levels of poverty. With the majority of Bharatpur Municipality's poorest people living in uncertainties occasioned by fluctuating environment, a variety of livelihood strategies need to be adapted and improved to ensure sustainable livelihoods. Under the project, local people will be organized to strengthen their efforts on awareness, empowerment and capacity building.

4.10.3. Project Objectives

The project aims to create awareness in environment, health, education; build capacity on investment, and other developing issues etc. of the local area.

4.10.4. Project Description

- Coordinate with various external agencies/firms to develop appropriate packaging materials
- Seminar, workshops, messages/information dissemination from radio/tv, wall posters/pamphlets, calendars, vehicle advertising, Key chains, Caps/T-shirts (message printed) as a short term program,
- Initiate a school based education, old age education and gender and other awareness program, women empowerment and involve school teachers and students as medium term program,
- Develop an Educational resource center in each ward of Bharatpur Municipality for providing informal education and awareness opportunities to urban poor as well as general public as a long term program.

4.10.5. Project Area and Target Population

The project will serve to following population specifically and overall population of all wards of Bharatpur Municipality.

Table 24 Project area

Projects	Area	Target HH
Awareness program	Darai tole (WARD NO.. 9)	10
Old age education	Torikheth (WARD NO.. 14)	20
Women empowerment	Sharadpur/Milan tole (WARD NO.. 9), Bandevi tole (WARD NO.. 8)	20
Total		50

4.10.6.Expected Output

The expected outputs from the project are:

- 10 no. of poor population will have direct benefit from the awareness and capacity building development,
- 20 numbers of old age population will get old age education
- 20 numbers of people will get training about women empowerment
- Significant population of Bharatpur Municipality will have indirect benefit from this project

4.10.7.Possible Risks

- Lack of participation of local people
- Social mobilizers have to be motivated

4.10.8. Indicative Costs

The total project cost is estimated at NRs. 13,195,000 (US\$ 164,938). The cost is broken down by components as shown in Table 25 below.

Table 25 Implementation schedule

S.N.	Components	Unit	Quantity	Unit cost	Total cost (NRs.)
1	Capacity building of Municipality				
1.1	Staff Training	Person	2	100,000	200,000
1.2	Salaries/allowances of social mobilizers during project period	Person	24	25,000	600,000
	Sub-total 1				800,000
2	Awareness development				
2.1	Short term program	LS	1	1,000,000	1,000,000
2.2	Medium term	LS	1	2,600,000	2,600,000
2.3	Long term	LS	1	5,200,000	5,200,000
	Sub-total 2				8,800,000
3	Coordination Training				
3.1	Workshops/Seminars for project members	No.	4	100,000	400,000

3.2	Formation of awareness, education and women empowerment steering committee in each ward	No.	3	50,000	150,000
	Sub-total 3				550,000
4	Total (1+2+3)				10,150,000
5	Applicable VAT, taxes @15% on (4)				1,522,500
6	Overhead and contingencies @15% of (4)				1,522,500
7	Grand Total				13,195,000
				US \$	164,938

4.10.9.Implementation Schedule

The awareness, empowerment and capacity-building program for Poverty Reduction Project will be implemented from August 2011. Implementation schedule is given in table 2.

Table 26 Implementation schedule

S.N.	Activity	Duration	Start date	Finish date
1.	Staff training	3 Months	Aug. 1, 2011	Oct. 31, 2011
2.	Formation of ward level awareness/empowerment/old education team	3 Months	Aug. 1, 2011	Oct. 31, 2011
3.	Workshops/Seminars	1 Months	Nov. 15, 2011	Dec.14, 2012
4.	Launching Short term program	6 Months	Nov. 1, 2011	April 30, 2012
5.	Launching Medium term program including women empowerment, old education and gender awareness	18 Months	May 1, 2012	Oct. 31, 2013
6.	Launching Long term program	3 years	Nov. 1, 2013	Oct. 2016

4.11. Leadership Development Program

4.11.1. *Project Summary*

Specific Location: Rambag (Ward No. 13), Sharadpur/Milan tole (Ward No. 9), Darai tole (Ward No. 9), Bandevi tole (Ward No. 8), Milan tole/Aaptari (Ward No. 2)

Sector: Productivity

Target population: 50 HH

Project Cost: NRs. 2,730,000

4.11.2. *Background*

Bharatpur Municipality is still experiencing high levels of poverty. With the majority of Bharatpur Municipality's poorest people living in uncertainties occasioned by fluctuating environment, a variety of livelihood strategies need to be adapted and improved to ensure sustainable livelihoods. Under the project, local people will be organized to enhance their leadership capacity.

4.11.3. *Project Objectives*

The project aims to create leadership in environment, health, education; build capacity on investment, and other developing issues etc. of the local area. The specific objective is to enhance community leaders' understanding of and support for 'balanced development policies. The leaders will be given opportunities to enhance their understanding of the development paradigm, institutional and operational framework to guide policy making towards balanced society in all-round way.

4.11.4. *Project Description*

The project proceeding will be as follows:

Output 1: Training plans prepared for selected leaders' understanding of and capacity for leadership, management and implementation of balanced development,

Output 2: Learning resources and curriculum developed to meet the capacity building needs identified

Output 3: Training workshops covering selected thematic areas of balanced development conducted for the leaders

Output 4: Knowledge networks established to encourage peer learning, to ensure following up of the training impacts, and to create a climate for increased mutual support to application initiatives and reforms undertaken by the leaders in their respective sectors and clusters.

4.11.5. Project Area and Target Population

The project will serve directly to 50 HH of Rambag (Ward No. 13), Sharadpur/Milan tole (Ward No. 9), Darai tole (Ward No. 9), Bandevi tole (Ward No. 8), Milan tole/Aaptari (Ward No. 2) and indirectly to overall population of all wards of Bharatpur Municipality.

4.11.6. Expected Output

The expected outputs from the project are:

- About 50 no. of poor population will have leadership training,
- Significant population of Bharatpur Municipality will have indirect benefit from this project

4.11.7. Possible Risks

- Lack of participation of local people
- Social mobilizers have to be motivated

4.11.8. Indicative Costs

The total project cost is estimated at NRs. 2,730,000 (US\$ 34,125). The cost is broken down by components as shown in Table 27 below.

Table 27 Detailed cost estimate

S.N.	Components	Unit	Quantity	Unit cost	Total cost (NRs.)
1	Capacity building of Municipality				
1.1	Salaries/allowances of coordinator	Person	24	50,000	1,200,000
	Sub-total 1				1,200,000
2	Leadership development				
2.1	Preparation of training plans	LS	1	50,000	50,000
2.2	Learning resources and curriculum development	LS	1	100,000	100,000
2.3	Training workshops	LS	1	500,000	500,000
	Sub-total 2				650,000
3	Implementation Unit formation				
3.1	Formation steering committee in each ward	No.	5	50,000	250,000
	Sub-total 3				250,000
4	Total (1+2+3)				2,100,000
5	Applicable VAT, taxes @15% on (4)				315,000
6	Overhead and contingencies @15% of (4)				315,000

7	Grand Total		2,730,000
		US \$	34,125

4.11.9. Implementation Schedule

The awareness and capacity-building program for Poverty Reduction Project will be implemented from August 2011. Implementation schedule is given in table 28.

Table 28 Implementation schedule

S.N.	Activity	Duration	Start date	Finish date
1.	Preparation of training plans	1 Month	Aug. 1, 2011	Aug. 31, 2011
2.	Learning resources and curriculum development	3 Months	Sept. 1, 2011	Nov. 31, 2011
3.	Workshops/Seminars	3 Months	Dec 1, 2011	Feb.28, 2012
4.	Formation of steering committee	1 Month	March 1, 2012	May 31, 2012

Skill Development Trainings

5.1. Introduction

The capacity building through vocational and entrepreneurship training, access to infrastructure to provide minimum livelihood facilities and increase in product to soothe the viable distribution of commodities for safer livelihood are the means instrumental to reduce poverty. The access, resource and the know-how, most of the time are barrier for the capacity building. This program aims to provide these three components to the urban poor so that they can start income generating activities. The urban poor seemingly estranged from the development mainstream will build-up confidence and help to enhance social harmony lowering the number of poor.

5.2. Rationale of the Project

Ingenuity and integration are the major issues to be addressed before entering into any successful intervention activity. People from the urban poor clusters, can not escape from the problem until and unless they are convinced that there is external force and agency to help them to solve their problem. The tools used to in still confidence are psycho-social approach. The social development model of Engineering, Education and Enforcement also suggest emphasizing the idea through education and enforcement components. There the rationale of this capacity building project is to enhance confidence and skill to accomplish the output through infrastructure facility and production.

5.3. Objectives of the Project

The objectives of the capacity building programs are:

- Select the cluster of urban poor
- Assess the employable training needs of urban poor
- Provide employable vocational skills
- Provide post training support
- Monitor the capacity building program

5.4. Course Description

There are different types of courses offered by this program. Some of them are promoting traditional handicrafts, agro-based and technology based programs.

Traditional skills and handicrafts

- Bamboo products
- Handicrafts
- Packaging
- Boutique/women garments
- Embroidery
- Incense stick making
- Candle making
- Carpentry/ furniture making
- Hosiery
- Painting/banner/artworks
- House painting

Agro-based production

- Floriculture/nursery
- Fruit production
- Seasonal/off-seasonal vegetable production
- Livestock production
- Fishery
- Soap making
- Poultry farming
- Bee keeping

Technology-based

- Auto mechanics
- Electrician (house wiring)
- Mobile repair and maintenance
- Radio/TV repair and maintenance
- Rickshaw/bicycle maintenance
- Plumbing

5.4.1. Duration

The total duration of the course extends 390 hours (90 days).

5.4.2. Project area and Target Population

The target group for this training program will be the urban poor from the clustered areas of the Bharatpur municipalities with educational prerequisite of minimum class five pass.

Table 29 Project Area and Target Population

SN	Program	Ward	Number
1.	Welding training	13	40
2.	Plumbing training	7	40
3.	Computer training	5, 13	40
4.	Rickshaw / cycle repair	8, 14	40

5.	Masonry training	7, 8, 14	100
6.	Carpentry	8, 12	40
7.	candle making	7, 12	40
8.	weaving and cutting	2, 4, 7, 9, 12, 13	80
9.	Tile fitter	8, 14	40
10.	handicraft training	2, 8, 12	60
11.	Repair of cooking stove	2, 5	40
12.	Driving training	4	40
13.	Motor cycle repair	5	40
Total			640

5.4.3. *Group Size*

Group size of this training program will be maximum 30, provided all necessary resources to practice the tasks/ competencies as specified in this curriculum guide.

5.4.4. *Medium of Instruction*

The medium of instruction for this program will be Nepali or English or both.

5.4.5. *Pattern of Attendance*

Trainee should have 90 percent attendance during the training period to get the certificate.

5.4.6. *Focus of Curriculum*

This is a competency-based curriculum. This curriculum emphasizes on competency performance. 80 percent time is allocated for performance and remaining 20 percent time is for related technical knowledge. So, the main focus will be on performance of the specified competencies in the curriculum.

5.4.7. *Entry Criteria*

Individuals who meet the following criteria will be allowed to enter this curricular program:

- Minimum of five class pass or equivalent
- Urban poor from clustered area
- Minimum of 15 years of age
- Should pass entrance examination

5.4.8. *Instructional Media, Materials and Facilities*

The following instructional media and materials are suggested for the effective instruction and demonstration.

- Printed Media Materials (Assignment sheets, Case studies, Handouts, Information sheets, Individual training packets, Procedure sheets, Performance Check lists, Textbooks etc.).
- Non-projected Media Materials (Display, Models, Flip chart, Poster, Writing board etc.).
- Projected Media Materials (Opaque projections, Overhead transparencies, Slides etc.).
- Audio-Visual Materials (Audiotapes, Films, Slide-tape programs, Videodiscs, Videotapes etc.).
- Computer-Based Instructional Materials (Computer-based training, Interactive video etc.).

The theory class rooms at least should have area of 10 square feet per trainee and in the work-shop it should be at least of 30 square feet per trainees. All the rooms and laboratory should be well illuminated and ventilated.

- | | |
|--|---------|
| ▪ Well equipped workshop with adequate space | 1 (No.) |
| ▪ Well furnished class room with adequate space | 1 (No.) |
| ▪ Office room equipped with modern facilities | 1 (No.) |
| ▪ Principle room equipped with modern facilities | 1 (No.) |
| ▪ Reception room equipped with modern facilities | 1 (No.) |

5.4.9. *Teaching Learning Methodologies*

The methods of teaching for this program will be a combination of several approaches. Such as Illustrated Lecture, Group Discussion, Demonstration, Simulation, Guided practice, Practical experiences, Fieldwork and Other Independent learning.

Theory: Lecture, Discussion, Assignment, Group work.

Practical: Demonstration, Observation, Guided practice and Self-practice.

5.4.10. *Follow up Provision*

First follow up: Six months after the completion of the program

Second follow up: Six months after the completion of the first follow up

Follow up cycle: In a cycle of one year after the completion of the second follow up for five years

5.4.11. *Grading System*

The trainees will be graded as follows based on the marks in percentage secured by them in tests/ evaluations.

- Distinction: Passed with 80 percent or above

- First Division: passed with 75 percent or above
- Second Division: passed with 65 percent or above
- Third Division: passed with 60 percent or above

5.4.12. *Students Evaluation Details*

Continuous evaluation of the trainees' performance is to be done by the related instructor/trainer to ensure the proficiency over each competency under each area of the whole course.

Related technical knowledge learnt by trainees will be evaluated through written or oral tests as per the nature in the institutional phase of training.

Trainees must secure minimum marks of 60 percent in an average of both theory and practical evaluations.

5.4.13. *Trainers' Qualification (Minimum)*

- Diploma in related subject or equivalent in related field
- Good communicative and instructional skills
- Experience in related field

5.4.14. *Trainer-Trainees Ratio*

- In theory classes 1(trainer): 20 (trainees)
- In practical classes (in workshop and laboratory) 1(trainer): 10 (trainees)

5.4.15. *Certificate Requirements*

Training institute itself provides certificate of "Completion of training" to those trainees who successfully complete the prescribed course and conducted evaluation.

5.4.16. *Skill Testing Provision*

The graduates who have the completion certificate of "Completion of training" may sit in the skill testing examination of level one as administered by National Skill Testing Board.

5.4.17. *The Training Delivery*

- Selection of trainees
- The municipality will select the trainees from the prioritized poor cluster.

5.4.18.Collection and updating of Training Materials

The training providing team will finalize the necessary materials according to the training manuals. The finalized training materials will be collected and modified if needed. Most of the training materials are already available in the referral institution, very few of them have to be collected and purchased. The local training institutes with whom the firm has signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to execute the training jointly will be informed to collect the materials. Only resources not available there will be collected at the center.

5.4.19.Mobilization of Trainers with necessary facilities and materials

The team will comprise of two trainers and one facilitator. They will handle Group of 20 students. The collected resource materials and the financial support for the accommodation of the resource persons will be provided and the team will be dispatched.

5.4.20.Conduction of Training

The training program will be conducted in a group of 20 students. The training will be conducted 7 hours daily, six day a week. Saturday will be the public holiday. There will be two knowledge classes each day for knowledge and rest will be for skill and guided practice. The guided practice, group work, simulated practice; observation and experiential work will be mode of delivery of the classes. Group discussion, role-play, brainstorming and lectures will be mode of delivery of the knowledge classes.

5.4.21.Evaluation and Monitoring of Training

The written test, preparation of work piece individually and in-group will be the evaluation techniques. The checklist and the criteria for the performance evaluation will be prepared and used for evaluation. The acceptability of the work piece by the local consumers and its quality will be the basis for the reinforcement and moderation of the job and overall program evaluation. The rating scale for the successful completion of the course will be 90 percent attendance and execution of all tasks and duties with 60percent scoring. The team will evaluate the individual training at every Friday and make necessary amendments if any. The trainees will also evaluate the performance of the trainers.

5.4.22.Reporting

A complete report will be submitted to the Project by the team explaining the details of the curriculum, students, training schedule, performance evaluation and the employability status of the trainees.

5.4.23. Working Methodology



Figure 2 Working modality

- **Preparation of training resources and manuals:** The need assessment and the standard texts are the major input to prepare the training resources and the manuals. In preparing training manuals the experience of the other training institutions, standard formats and the local contexts are taken into account.
- **Training delivery:** Since, employment is the ultimate goal of the training; the attitudinal development along with skill and knowledge is vital. The guided practice, simulated work environment and experiential work environment are the environment provided to the trainees. The handouts, audio-visual aids, observation, staff exchange from industries and working for preparing job orders are the techniques employed in delivery.
- **Psycho-social Approach:** The resource does not restrict the income generation activities but also plummets the confidence of the poor even to think that they are also the member of the society with immense potential. The content of the training will also be to enhance the confidence. Hence psycho-social approach will be adopted in delivery.
- **Evaluation:** The successful training is not that one the trainee accomplishes all the skills, but the one who in still confidence in carrying out job effectively and efficiently. The employability and the reduced waste of time and material during work execution are taken as measuring rod for perfection. The regular supervision and monitoring of class and workplace activities will be the basis of evaluation.
- **Feedback:** The evaluation during the coursework will ensure the appropriateness of the curriculum guide, but the feedback from the real work place will ensure applicability of the techniques and technology. The feedback will be instrumental to redesign and develop the training manuals.
- **Post training support:** The selection of employable skill for training will not work if there no linkage and information flow between skilled workers and employer. The establishment of job placement unit to flow the information will be employed to ensure the employability of the trainers. This unit will coordinate among construction companies, finan-

cial institutions, manpower agencies and training providers with skilled graduates. This networking has been diagrammatically represented in the above figure.

5.4.24. The Trainings

- Carpentry/furniture

The training competencies:

- The basic principles of carpentry and furniture making
- The tools and equipments used in carpentry
- The different kinds of joints
- Surface finishing in carpentry
- Personal and instrumental safety precautions
- Entrepreneurship skills

Training duration

The duration will be 390 hours.

Group size

The trainee's group size will be 20.

Resources

- Well ventilated and lighted class room.
- One facilitator and two trainers
- Tools and Equipment (as per curriculum)

Budget (A)

- Plumbing

The training competencies:

- The basic principles of plumbing and plumbing fixtures
- The tools and equipments used in plumbing and plumbing fixtures
- The different kinds of joints and bents in HDP and GI pipes
- Fixing and lying of plumbing fixtures and appliances
- Personal and instrumental safety precautions
- Entrepreneurship skills

Training duration

The duration will be 390 hours.

Group size

The trainee's group size will be 20.

Resources

- Well ventilated and lighted class room.
- One facilitator and two trainers
- Tools and Equipment (as per curriculum)

Budget (A)

- House wiring

The training competencies:

- The basic principles of house wiring
- The tools and equipments house wiring
- The different kinds of electrical appliances
- Fixing and lying of domestic wiring
- Personal and instrumental safety precautions
- Entrepreneurship skills

Training duration

The duration will be 390 hours.

Group size

The trainee's group size will be 20.

Resources

- Well ventilated and lighted class room.
- One facilitator and two trainers
- Tools and Equipment (As per curriculum)

Budget (A)

- Motorcycle repair

The training competencies:

- The basic principles of motorcycle functions
- The tools and equipments used in repairing
- The different parts of motorcycle
- Fitting and fixing of auto-parts
- Personal and instrumental safety precautions
- Entrepreneurship skills

Training duration

The duration will be 390 hours.

Group size

The trainee's group size will be 20.

Resource

- Well ventilated and lighted class room.
- One facilitator and two trainers
- Tools and Equipment (As per curriculum)

Budget (A)

- Mobile repair/maintenance

The training competencies:

- The basic principles of communication and telephones
- Different components telephone/mobile
- Tools and equipments used in mobile repair
- Fitting and fixing of mobile and its parts
- Entrepreneurship skills

Training duration

The duration will be 390 hours.

Group size

The trainee's group size will be 20.

Resources

- Well ventilated and lighted class room.
- One facilitator and two trainers
- Tools and Equipment (As per curriculum)

Budget (A)

- Rickshaw/cycle repair maintenance

The training competencies:

- The basic principles of Rickshaw/bicycle system
- Different components Rickshaw/bicycle
- Tools and equipments used in Rickshaw/bicycle repair
- Fitting and fixing of Rickshaw/bicycle and its parts
- Entrepreneurship skills

Training duration

The duration will be 390 hours.

Group size

The trainee's group size will be 20.

Resources

- Well ventilated and lighted class room.
- One facilitator and two trainers
- Tools and Equipment (As per curriculum)

Budget (A)

- Mushroom production

The training competencies:

- The mushroom and their growing seasons
- Different diseases in fruits
- Manures and treatments
- Fruit harvesting and preservation
- Entrepreneurship skills

Training duration

The duration will be 390 hours.

Group size

The trainee's group size will be 20.

Resources

- Well ventilated and lighted class room.
- One facilitator and two trainers
- Tools and Equipment (As per curriculum)

Budget (B)

- Seasonal/off-seasonal vegetable production

The training competencies:

- The vegetables and their growing seasons
- Different diseases in vegetables
- Preparation of land, manures and treatments
- Vegetable harvesting and preservation
- Entrepreneurship skills

Training duration

The duration will be 390 hours.

Group size

The trainee's group size will be 20.

Resources

- Well ventilated and lighted class room.
- One facilitator and two trainers
- Tools and Equipment (As per curriculum)

Budget (B)

- Livestock production

The training competencies:

- The livestock and their growth
- Different diseases in livestock
- Preparation of sheds, fodder and treatments
- Benefits and utility of livestock

- Entrepreneurship skills

Training duration

The duration will be 390 hours.

Group size

The trainee's group size will be 20.

Resources

- Well ventilated and lighted class room.
- One facilitator and two trainers
- Tools and Equipment (As per curriculum)

Budget (A)

- Soap making

The training competencies:

- The basic principles of soaps constituents
- Mixing constituents and making soaps
- Tools and equipments used in soap making
- Packaging and waste management
- Entrepreneurship skills

Training duration

The duration will be 390 hours.

Group size

The trainee's group size will be 20.

Resources

- Well ventilated and lighted class room.
- One facilitator and two trainers
- Tools and Equipment (As per curriculum)

Budget (B)

- Bamboo products

The training competencies:

- The basic concept of bamboo growth, their cutting and bending
- Different kinds of bamboo products
- Tools and equipments used in bamboo cutting and bending
- Surface finishing and preservation
- Safety and waste management
- Entrepreneurship skills

Training duration

The duration will be 390 hours.

Group size

The trainee's group size will be 20.

Resources

- Well ventilated and lighted class room.
- One facilitator and two trainers
- Tools and Equipment (As per curriculum)

Budget (B)

- Handicrafts

The training competencies:

- The basic concept of raw materials used in handicraft
- Cutting, bending, melding and joining members for making products
- Tools and equipments used in handicraft making
- Surface finishing and preservation
- Safety and waste management
- Entrepreneurship skills

Training duration

The duration will be 390 hours.

Group size

The trainee's group size will be 20.

Resources

- Well ventilated and lighted class room.
- One facilitator and two trainers
- Tools and Equipment (As per curriculum)

Budget (B)

- Packaging

The training competencies:

- The basic principles of packaging
- Materials used in packaging
- Cutting, bending, joining and fabricating packaging product
- Preservatives used
- Tools and equipments
- Surface finishing and waste management
- Entrepreneurship skills

Training duration

The duration will be 390 hours.

Group size

The trainee's group size will be 20.

Resources

- Well ventilated and lighted class room.
- One facilitator and two trainers
- Tools and Equipment (As per curriculum)

Budget (B)

- Boutique and women garments

The training competencies:

- The basic concept of boutique and women garment
- Basic concept of designing, cutting and sewing
- Tools and equipment for cutting and sewing
- Basic ideas of folding and dry cleaning
- Safety and waste management
- Entrepreneurship skills

Training duration

The duration will be 390 hours.

Group size

The trainee's group size will be 20.

Resources

- Well ventilated and lighted class room.
- One facilitator and two trainers
- Tools and Equipment (As per curriculum)

Budget (A)

- Embroidery

The training competencies:

- The basic concept of embroidery
- Basic concept of designing, cutting and sewing
- Tools and equipment for cutting and sewing
- Basic ideas of folding and dry cleaning
- Safety and waste management
- Entrepreneurship skills

Training duration

The duration will be 390 hours.

Group size

The trainee's group size will be 20.

Resources

- Well ventilated and lighted class room.
- One facilitator and two trainers

- Tools and Equipment (As per curriculum)

Budget (A)

- Incense stick making

The training competencies:

- The basic principles of constituents
- Mixing constituents and making incense stick
- Tools and equipments used
- Safety and waste management
- Entrepreneurship skills

Training duration

The duration will be 390 hours.

Group size

The trainee's group size will be 20.

Resources

- Well ventilated and lighted class room.
- One facilitator and two trainers
- Tools and Equipment (As per curriculum)

Budget (B)

- Candle making

The training competencies:

- The basic principles of candles, wax and wicks
- Mixing constituents and making candle
- Tools and equipments used
- Packaging and waste management
- Entrepreneurship skills

Training duration

The duration will be 390 hours.

Group size

The trainee's group size will be 20.

Resources

- Well ventilated and lighted class room.
- One facilitator and two trainers
- Tools and Equipment (As per curriculum)

Budget (B)

- House painting

The training competencies:

- The basic principles of painting and paints
- Different kinds of paints and paintings
- Making painting mix
- Applying painting in surface
- Safety and waste management
- Entrepreneurship skills

Training duration

The duration will be 390 hours.

Group size

The trainee's group size will be 20.

Resources

- Well ventilated and lighted class room.
- One facilitator and two trainers
- Tools and Equipment (As per curriculum)

Budget (C)

- Hosiery

The training competencies:

- The basic concept of wools and hosiery
- Basic concept of designing, cutting and weaving
- Tools and equipment
- Basic ideas of folding and dry cleaning
- Safety and waste management
- Entrepreneurship skills

Training duration

The duration will be 390 hours.

Group size

The trainee's group size will be 20.

Resources

- Well ventilated and lighted class room.
- One facilitator and two trainers

- Tools and Equipment (As per curriculum)

Budget (B)

- Painting/banner/artwork

The training competencies:

- The basic principles of painting and paints
- Different kinds of paints and paintings
- Different kinds of calligraphy
- Making painting mix
- Applying painting
- Safety and waste management
- Entrepreneurship skills

Training duration

The duration will be 390 hours.

Group size

The trainee's group size will be 20.

Resources

- Well ventilated and lighted class room.
- One facilitator and two trainers
- Tools and Equipment (As per curriculum)

Budget (C)

5.5. Project Cost

Three kinds of cost have been calculated. They are designated as A, B and C, costly, average cost and low cost respectively. However, this cost doesn't include the cost of curriculum development.

Table 30 Budget Estimation for Trainings (A)

SN	Particulars	Quantity/input	input person month	Rate NRs	Amount NRs	Remarks
I	Competitive components					
1	Team leader/senior instructor	1	3.00	22000	66,000.00	
2	Instructor/asst. instructor	1	3.00	18000	54,000.00	
3	Teaching/learning materials	20	1.00	11600	232,000.00	
4	Support staff, monitoring, transport, promotional and post training support	20	1.00	1200	24,000.00	
5	Production of document/report	1	1.00	7500	7,500.00	
6	Sub-total					

					383,500.00
II	Non Competitive components				
1	Stipend				
1.1	1 st category stipend for 50 percent	10	3	3000	90,000.00
1.2	2nd category stipend for 50 percent	10	3	1500	45,000.00
2	Provisional sum for skill testing	20	1	2500	50,000.00
3	Sub-total				185,000.00
4	Overhead cost @15 percent on competitive cost				57,525.00
5	Contingencies @ 5 percent on competitive cost				19,175.00
6	Sub-total of competitive cost				460,200.00
7	13 percent VAT on competitive cost				59,826.00
8	Total competitive cost				520,026.00
9	Grand total				705,026.00
10	Cost per students				35,251.30

Table 31 Budget Estimation for Training (B)

S.N	Particulars	Quantity/input	input person month	Rate NRs	Amount NRs	Remarks
I	Competitive components					
1	Team leader/senior in-structor	1	3.00	22000	66,000.00	
2	Instructor/asst. instructor	1	3.00	18000	54,000.00	
3	Teaching/learning materials	20	1.00	9650	193,000.00	
4	Support staff, monitoring, transport, promotional and post training support	20	1.00	1200	24,000.00	
5	Production of document/report	1	1.00	7500	7,500.00	
6	Sub-total				344,500.00	
II	Non Competitive components					
1	Stipend					
1.1	1 st category stipend for 50 percent	10	3	3000	90,000.00	
1.2	2 nd category stipend for 50 percent	10	3	1500	45,000.00	
2	Provisional sum for skill testing	20	1	2500	50,000.00	

3	Sub-total	185,000.00
4	Overhead cost @15 per-cent on competitive cost	51,675.00
5	Contingencies @ 5 per-cent on competitive cost	17,225.00
6	Sub-total of competitive cost	413,400.00
7	13 percent VAT on competitive cost	53,742.00
8	Total competitive cost	467,142.00
9	Grand total	652,142.00
10	Cost per students	32,607.10

Table 32 Budget Estimation for Training (C)

SN	Particulars	Quantity/ input	input person month	Rate NRs	Amount NRs	Remarks
I	Competitive components					
1	Team leader/senior instructor	1	3.00	22000	66,000.00	
2	Instructor/asst. instructor	1	3.00	18000	54,000.00	
3	Teaching/learning materials	20	1.00	7725	154,500.00	
4	Support staff, monitoring, transport, promotional and post training support	20	1.00	1200	24,000.00	
5	Production of document/report	1	1.00	7500	7,500.00	
6	Sub-total				306,000.00	
II	Non Competitive components					
1	Stipend					
1.1	1 st category stipend for 50 per-cent	10	3	3000	90,000.00	
1.2	2 nd category stipend for 50 per-cent	10	3	1500	45,000.00	
2	Provisional sum for skill testing	20	1	2500	50,000.00	
3	Sub-total				185,000.00	
4	Overhead cost @15 percent on competitive cost				45,900.00	
5	Contingencies @ 5 percent on competitive cost				15,300.00	
6	Sub-total of competitive cost				367,200.00	
7	13 percent VAT on competitive cost				47,736.00	
8	Total competitive cost				414,936.00	
9	Grand total				599,936.00	
10	Cost per students				29,996.80	

Table 33 Summary of cost

SN	Program	Ward	Number	category	Cost	Amount
1.	Welding training	13	40	A	35251.3	1410052
2.	Plumbing training	7	40	A	35251.3	1410052
3.	Computer training	5, 13	40	A	35251.3	1410052
4.	Rickshaw / Cycle repair	8, 14	40	A	35251.3	1410052
5.	Masonry training	7, 8, 14	100	A	35251.3	3525130
6.	Carpentry	8, 12	40	A	35251.3	1410052
7.	Candle making	7, 12	40	B	32607.1	1304284
9.	Weaving and cutting	2, 4, 7, 9, 12, 13	80	A	35251.3	2820104
10.	Tile fitter	8, 14	40	A	35251.3	1410052
11.	Handicraft training	2, 8, 12	60	B	32607.1	1956426
12.	Repair of cooking stove	2, 5	40	A	35251.3	1410052
13.	Driving training	4	40	C	29,996.80	1199872
14.	Motor cycle repair	5	40	A	35251.3	1410052
Total			640			2,20,86,232

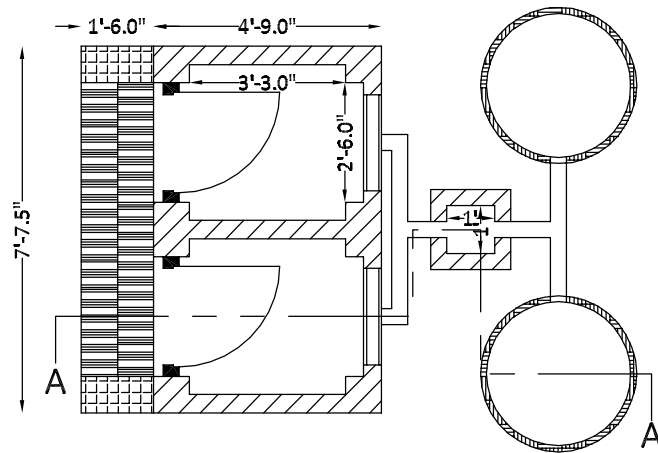
Appendix A: Project Summary Matrix

Narrative Summary	OVis	MOVs	Assumption/Risks
Goal: Improve livelihood of 3500 households.	Poverty level of target population reduced by 25 percent by the end of 2015.	Baseline survey Poverty mapping Report	Gradual improvement in national economy and labor market
Purpose # 1 Increase agro-based production of target group and Improve access to market	Vegetable/Fruits//Livestock/Poultry production increased by 25 percent within 3 years after completion of project At least 80 percent of the vegetable/Fruits//Livestock/Poultry production have access to market.	Baseline survey Monitoring Report	Infrastructure are available Local authority supports marketing management. Improvement in purchasing capacity of the people in Bharatpur
Purpose # 2 Enhance employability of economically active population through skill development	Unemployment reduced by 25 percent among target population Per year income increased by 40 percent among target population from the enhanced skill	Baseline survey Employment survey report	Infrastructure available Gradual improvement in labor market
Purpose # 3 Provide people with access to basic infrastructure facilities	Number of toilet users increased by 80 percent among target population Population having access to safe drinking water within a distance of 5 minutes walk increased by 5 percent Additional 20 hectare land will be free from rain fed cultivation A community will be saved from bank cutting.	Baseline survey Monitoring and Project review report	Resources available Active participation of people to establish and maintain infrastructures
Purpose # 4 Create awareness in social development and build leadership capacity	At least 50 people will develop ability in awareness and empowerment campaign At least 50 people will build leadership capacity in the society	Base line survey	Active participation of people
Output # 1 Safe and accessible water supply and improved	Eight open wells and thirty hand pumps along with 30 community toilets will be in operation	Field survey Project report	Consumers readiness to use facilities Consumers capability to operate

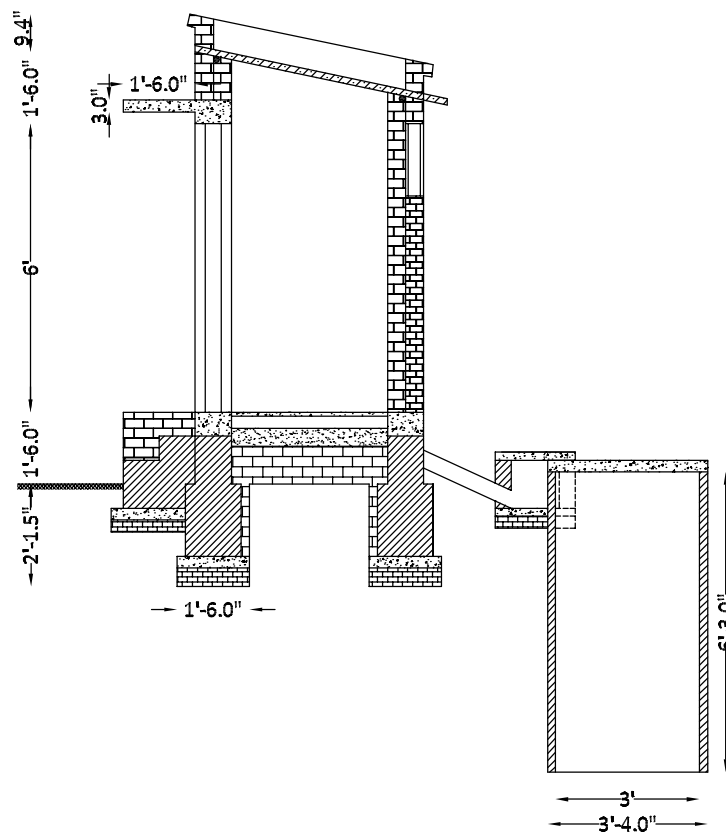
sanitation facilities		Field survey	and maintain facilities
Activity # 1	Inputs#	Field survey	Budget released timely
Formulate user groups	Budget: 6090.11	Project report	Active community participation
Carry detail engineering survey and design		Field survey	
Construct the facilities			
Award the facilities to the community			
Output #2	Fifty households will have round the year irrigation facilities	Field survey	Reliable water source available
Community Irrigation scheme		Project report	Local authority and bodies support
		Field survey	
Activity # 2	Inputs#		Budget released timely
Formulate users groups	Budget: 1492.41		
Carry detail engineering survey and design			
Construct ground water based tube well irrigation scheme			
Output # 3	Bank cutting will be reduced by 25 percent	Field survey	Local authority and bodies support
River training	Additional 25 percent land will be saved	Project report	
Activity # 3	Inputs#	Field survey	Budget released timely
Formulate user groups	Budget: 11577.895	Project report	
Carry detail engineering survey and design for river training			
Construct spur/gabion walls			
Apply bioengineering works			
Output # 4	At least 21 farming growers' association formulated and started practicing commercial farming for bee keeping, banana and vegetable (Seasonal and off-seasonal), live-	Baseline survey	Land available for commercial farming
Commercial farming initiated/practiced		Project report	
Increased Livestock/poultry/agriculture Production			

stock and floriculture			
Activities # 4	Inputs#	Observation tour	Budget allocated and released timely
Formulate 21 farm grower	Master Plan	Project report	
Acquire land from association	Land: 125 Hectare		People motivated for advanced agricultural production
Prepare land to suit Commercial farming	Expert: 9 nos.		Experts available
Provide training for livestock/poultry farming	Budget: NRs. 2550.00		
Provide support for livestock and-seed/seedlings/fertilizers			
Start farming			
Market product to nearby market			
Output #5	390 number of target population trained in employ-able/income generating vocational trainings	Skill testing results	Infrastructure and experts avail-able
Trained economically active population	At least 75 percent are engaged in employment in the relevant field of received training	Employment survey	
Activities #5	Inputs#	Training record	Budget released timely
Design and develop training package for identified training programs	Curriculum 15 training subjects		TNA completed timely
Develop selection criteria for TTPs & trainees	Budget: NRs. 14149.00		
Identify potential TTPs and select them			
Select trainees			
Provide trainings			
Conduct skill testing of trainees			
Provide post training supports			

Appendix B Design Drawings



Plan



Section AT A-A

Poverty Mapping, Gender Assessment & Need Identification
in
Bharatpur Municipality

Community Toilet
Typical Design Drawing

Scale:- 1"=4'

Sub-Project
Community Water Supply & Sanitation

Drawing 1