



## FINAL EVALUATION REPORT

# Biodiversity and Resource Management for Sustainable Food Security in Mountain Communities (BiOREM) Project

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March 2022

## Acknowledgement

We thank participants of focus group discussion and key informant survey for their information and time. Without this the work would not have completed.

Logistical support received from Mr Manoj Upadhaya, Partiva B.K., Sajana Panta, Janak Bahdur Karki and Kalpana Sharma during focus group discussion and key informant interview is gratefully acknowledged. The consultants are indebted to Field support received from Mr Tej Kumar Rai (Project Officer, SAHAS Dailekh) and Mr Prabin Khadka (Admin and Finance Officer, SAHAS Dailekh) for all support they provided during our field work.

We duly acknowledge Lisann Fried, Programme Manager of SODI and Wolfgang Zarth, Spokes Person of Nepal Team, Germany for their comments and suggestion on the earlier draft, which added values of this report.

Finally, we gratefully acknowledge the support of Dr. Surendra Shrestha (Executive Director, SAHAS), Mr. Sujan Shrestha (Knowledge Management, Monitoring and Evaluation Senior Coordinator, SAHAS) and Mr. Raju Jati (Climate Change and DRR Coordinator, SAHAS) for overall guidance and in shaping this study. In addition, administrative support from Mr. Ramesh Moktan (Admin and Finance Coordinator, SAHAS) is duly acknowledged.

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# List of abbreviations

|        |  |
|--------|--|
| BBS    | Bachelor of Business Studies   |
| BIOREM | Biodiversity and Resource Management for Sustainable Food Security in Mountain Community Nepal |
| CAP    | Community develops adaptation plan   |
| CBNO   | Community-based network organisation   |
| CBO    | Community-based organisation   |
| CBS    | Central Bureau of Statistics   |
| CBNO   | Community-Based Network Organisation   |
| CC     | Climate Change   |
| CCA    | Climate Change Action  |
| DAC    | Development Assistance Committee   |
| DAO    | District Administration office   |
| DDC    | District Development Committee   |
| DRR    | Disaster risk reduction  |
| FGD    | Focus group discussion   |
| FSL    | Food security and livelihoods  |
| FYM    | Farmyard manure  |
| GDP    | Gross domestic product   |
| GESI   | Gender equality and social inclusion   |
| GHG    | Greenhouse Gas   |
| HDI    | Human development index  |
| HG     | Home Gardening   |
| IFCO   | Improving Food Security through Community organising Project                                   |
| IGA    | Income generating activities   |
| KII    | Key informant interview  |
| KPPC   | Karnali Provincial Planning Commission   |
| MC     | Main Committees  |
| MDG    | Millennium Development Goal  |
| MEAL   | Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability & Learning  |
| MoF    | Ministry of Finance  |
| MoHA   | Ministry of Home Affairs   |
| NDHS   | Nepal demographic health survey  |
| NPC    | National planning commission   |
| NRM    | Natural resources management   |
| OECD   | Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development   |
| PSE    | Public sector engagement   |
| PRSP   | Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper   |
| PwD    | People with disability   |
| RBA    | Right Based Approach   |
| SLC    | School Leaving Certificate   |
| SODI   | Solidarity Service International e.V.  |
| UNDP   | United Nations Development Programme   |
| WASH   | Water, sanitation and hygiene  |
| WHO    | World Health Organization  |
| WTO    | World Trade Organization   |



# Final Evaluation of Biodiversity and Resource Management for Sustainable Food Security in Mountain Communities (BiOREM) project



## Summary

SAHAS Nepal is implementing a project entitled 'Biodiversity and Resource Management for Sustainable Food Security in Mountain Communities (BiOREM)' in partnership with SODI (Solidarity Service International e.V.) Germany since January 2019.

Karnali is largest in area, (27,984 km<sup>2</sup>), smallest in population (1,168,515 people- 4.41% of the total population in Nepal) and poorest in economy (KPPC, 2020). Agriculture is the main source of occupation and livelihoods of the people in Karnali, while agro-pastoral livelihood dominates in higher altitudes. Karnali Province in Western Nepal is the most vulnerable province in terms of climate change and disaster risks. The region is particularly vulnerable to climate phenomena such as, torrential rains followed by flooding and landslides, hailstones, droughts and water

shortage posing challenges for agricultural production and food security. Land holding is small (average 0.54 ha/hhs) and fragmented. Only 15% of agricultural land in the province is irrigated. Food insecure population is at least 40%, while undernutrition exists in 55% of the population. Under this pretext, BiOREM project was implemented to improve community-based ecology for food and livelihood security of rural and marginalised communities of Dailekh district. The project interventions were focused on three main aspects, viz.

- » strengthening food security situation,
- » enhancing capacities of local communities on climate and disaster related risks, and
- » increasing the capacities of civil society and local government.

The project is being implemented in two rural municipalities of Dailekh districts, viz. Mahabu (Ward 1, 2 and 3) and Bhairabi (Ward 1, 2, 6 and 7). The project is going to conclude by the end of April 2022.

The evaluation was conducted to analyse project successes in achieving the intended outputs, draw recommendations for future project design. In addition, the evaluation aimed at studying the relevance and priorities of the existing program components. The evaluation also served as an opportunity for

joint learning and accountability among target groups, line agencies, local development bodies as well as funding partners.

The evaluation was conducted during December 2021 – February 2022. A mixture of tools including quantitative and qualitative research methods such as literature review, interviews, focus group discussion, key informant interviews, and direct observation. The process was guided by participatory approach and different views from the study areas were respected.

## Main findings of this feasibility study are as follows

- » Identification of problem, setting objective, planning activities was based on the national, provincial and local plans, policies and strategies. Participatory approach was adopted throughout the project cycle. Community organisation was used for community mobilisation. Most deprived and marginalised households were selected as target beneficiaries.
- » There is very good integration between FSL, CC and DRR in the project action addressing the need of the beneficiaries more holistically.
- » Enthusiasm, participation and collaboration from local stakeholders as well as beneficiaries was very good.
- » Most planned activities have been successfully conducted, however some of the activities were delayed and some others could not be completed due to the restriction imposed on community gathering during COVID-19 pandemic, shift in priority of Palika to contain COVID-19 pandemic, etc. In addition, project budget was re-allocated and used for COVID-19 response. As a result, some of the activities were not implemented and expected outputs were not achieved. It would be good to find ways so that such emergency situation could be supported without any negative repercussion on project activities.
- » The project action has enhanced technical knowledge and skills of the community members about nursery management, vegetable production, bio-control of insect/pest, vermi-culture; management of polyhouse, smart irrigation system, drinking water system; and, off-farm business.
- » Beneficiary households engaged in income generating activities (vegetable production, livestock production, off-farm business etc.), which increased the women's access to and control over financial resources.
- » The project action on asset creation and capacity building is expected to ensure sustainability of the project output. The productive assets, such as, polyhouses, irrigation facility etc., are contributing to increase production; while polyhouse in reducing under-nutrition; drinking water facility in enhancing access to safe drinking water & sanitation; and off-farm activity is enhancing household income.
- » Gender gap in the community has narrowed down. Capacity of females has enhanced significantly as they are now able to lead the CBO, discuss the issues and make collective decision, take the minutes of the meeting, maintain account of saving and credit group, clearly articulate the situation/problem and advocate the issue of their concern etc. which has helped women to come forward in the society. Thus, gender gap in the proposed project area has narrowed down.





- » Distribution of agriculture tools (winnowing fans, secateurs, sprinkler and garden pipe set) reduced women's drudgery and saved their time.
- » Distribution of weighing balance and plastic crate helped in marketing the farm produce.
- » Poor physical condition of the schools has been improved with the project support. Children have now access to safe drinking water.
- » Some activities (such as drinking water scheme) were under-budgeted and could not be completed. Efforts for efficient use of available resources is commendable but care should also be given in preparing a pragmatic budget considering market price, inflation etc so that such situation could be avoided in future.
- » Anomaly was observed between the activity target and the target of associated indicator particularly in the case of 'Activity 1.3.1. Orientation on Maternal Health and Child Nutrition'. Target set for indicator was more than the target set for the implementation of the associated activities. As a result, Indicator target was not achieved.
- » The intervention logic and the indicators to monitor the progress was not aligned well as activity for the construction of irrigation pond (Activity 2.1.2) was planned under Output 2.1, but indicator to monitor the achievement was mentioned under output 1.3.
- » Farmers are enthusiastic about commercialisation of vegetable production. It is essential to enhance market link for vegetables; and enhance awareness and understanding of farmers on value chain development.
- » Based on the findings of the study, following recommendations have been suggested:
  - It is suggested to create a separate 'Emergency Fund' at organisational level to support any future emergency response action so that any negative repercussion to project activities can be avoided due to transfer of project fund to emergency actions.
  - Activity budget should be prepared pragmatically considering market price, inflation and other possible factor affecting the cost of inputs so that sufficient budget is available for implementation of planned activities.
  - CBOs and CBNOs are suggested to play role in enhancing market link as well as enhancing awareness and understanding on value chain development.
  - It is suggested to decide the indicator target considering the target set of activity.
  - Suggested to organise a refresher training to programming team mainly in preparing log frame and MEAL plan.



# 1. Introduction

## 1.1 Subject of the evaluation

SAHAS Nepal is implementing a project entitled '*Biodiversity and Resource Management for Sustainable Food Security in Mountain Communities (BiOREM)*' in partnership with SODI (Solidarity Service International e.V.) Germany since January 2019. The project aimed at improving community-based ecology for food and livelihood security of rural and marginalised communities of Dailekh district. The project interventions were focussed on three main aspects, viz.

- » strengthening food security situation,
- » enhancing capacities of local communities on climate and disaster related risks, and
- » increasing the capacities of civil society and local government.

The project is being implemented in two rural municipalities of Dailekh districts, viz. Mahabu (Ward 1, 2 and 3) and Bhairabi (Ward 1, 2, 6 and 7). A total of 47 (16 women and 31 mixed) Community Based Organisations (CBOs) were formed to facilitate implementation of project activities. The project is going to conclude by the end of April 2022.

## 1.2. Reason for and aim of the evaluation

The evaluation was conducted to analyse project successes in achieving the intended outputs, draw recommendations for future

project design. In addition, the evaluation aimed at studying the relevance and priorities of the existing program components. The evaluation also served as an opportunity for joint learning and accountability among target groups, line agencies, local development bodies as well as funding partners.

## Objectives of the Evaluation

- » Assess the outcome, impact and sustainability of the project activities.
- » Assess the sustainability of SAHAS Nepal's community development approach of CBO/MC/CBNO (3 phase-concept), i.e., to understand the role of community organizations in ensuring sustainability and ownership of SAHAS Nepal programmes.
- » Recommend realistic ways forward on how future initiatives, program innovation, and further priority aspects could be built new projects and programmes
- » Documenting lessons learned, possible good practices approach, and the potential for replication and upscaling.

## 1.3. Evaluation mission

The evaluation was conducted during December 2021 – February 2022. The field study was conducted by two-member evaluation team with logistical and communication support from project staff. DOs & DON'Ts of social survey was reviewed before embarking for field study. The Lead consultants constantly monitored the field study.

## 2. Methodological approach

A two-member team conducted this assignment. The evaluation team reviewed the project related documents including logical framework, baseline report, progress/annual/final reports, relevant Government's policy/acts/guideline. The study framework was discussed and refined in consultation with project team considering the outcome indicators set in the logical framework.

The evaluation team applied comparative data analysis approach to see the impact of project intervention. The quantitative information from final report of the project were compared with the project baseline information. The data analysis framework was discussed with project team to arrive at consensus. Data from the FGDs and KIs were used to triangulate the quantitative data collected by the project where feasible. The preliminary findings were shared with the SAHAS Nepal Team to ensure ownership and concurrence with the analysis.

### Tools/instruments

The study team used the following tools/instruments to collect relevant information for this evaluation.

**Desk Review:** Available information including federal, provincial and local policies, profile of Palikas, sector specific - Disaster Risk Reduction and Management, poverty alleviation, economic development, employment, GESI and public sector engagement (PSE) - policies and plans, annual plans and reports, COVID-19 assessment reports and any other relevant information related to PSE, GESI, return of migrants etc. were studied to understand the local context as well as opportunities, challenges and supporting an enabling environment.

### Consultation with SAHAS M&E team:

Preliminary information deducted from the desk review was discussed with SAHAS Nepal team in the process of refining the study approach, process and framework. The Evaluation team consulted with the SAHAS Nepal team for the finalization of the issues to explore during the discussions.

The evaluation team applied appropriate tools and approaches for collecting relevant information from multiple sources, which was guided by the objective of the assessment and deliverables required. Information on FSL, NRM, DRR, GESI were the central focus of data collection process. The primary information was collected using FGDs and KI whereas, secondary information was derived from published reports and documents. Information was collected using participatory approaches with the Partner CBOs, key informants, Project Staff, municipality authorities and other stakeholders.

**Focus Group Discussions (FGD):** A thorough discussion was held with the SAHAS Nepal team in the process of finalization of information to collect from FGDs. Based on the above discussion, a checklist was prepared to collect community specific information, which guided the discussion process (Annexes 1-3). Discussion was conducted with one Community-Based Network Organisation



(CBNO), three Main Committees (MCs) and 9 CBOs involved in the project implementation (Annex 4). The FGD was conducted by the study team (Fig. 1). Every attempt was made for creating a gender-responsive and safe environment for women from marginalized communities, so their voices are represented.

#### **Key Informant Interviews (KII):**

Similar to FGDs, the discussion with the SAHAS Nepal team was held to finalize a checklist for and identification of Key Informants. The study collected diversity of perceptions and information from different stakeholders, especially from marginalized groups. A checklist was used to guide the interview.

Details of participants consulted during the field study have been presented in Annex 5.

**Direct Observation:** Direct observation of existing situation in the field/community was made to supplement the details as well as to enrich the data collection report.

**Field implementation:** The field study was conducted by two-member evaluation team with logistical and communication support from project staff. DOs & DON'Ts of social survey was reviewed before embarking for field study. The Lead consultants constantly monitored the field survey. The detailed field plan is presented in Annex 6.

**Quality assurance:** The two-member team performed the quality assurance task (Table 1). The team leader coordinated all the tasks performed and led the

process. The consultant led the field study. The roles and responsibilities of each member is presented in the following table.

**Table 1. Team members and their role and responsibilities**

| Team Members   | Qualification | Gender | Activities/roles  |
|----------------|---------------|--------|---|
| Madhu Subedi   | PhD           | Male   | » Coordination with SAHAS project team,<br>» Preparation of study framework,<br>» Preparation of checklists<br>» Field coordination and supervision,<br>» Synthesis of information<br>» Preparation of reports<br>» Presentation of key findings<br>» Finalisation and submission of final report |
| Rakshya Bhusal | MSc           | Female | » Familiarize with evaluation tools,<br>» Information collection through group discussions, KII and direct observation,<br>» Preparation field notes<br>» Support in report preparation   |

**Critical assessment:** Quantitative assessment was based on the endline study done by the project. The information provided a very good insight about the technical progress made by the project. However, the information was not sufficient enough to portray a clear picture of the future scenario particularly when the successful interventions are scaled up. Therefore, KII, meeting with government agencies, market survey and direct observations of infrastructures and

services were conducted to supplement the information required to build up the analysis and arrive at the conclusion.

Qualitative assessment on the other hand was based on response of local respondents which at times was influenced by their (mis) speculation about likely future repercussion of their response. For instance, the figures for 'percentage sale of farm products' mentioned by local communities was often less than actually they were selling. Such information was triangulated through KII, discussion with field staff, market survey etc.





## 3. General conditions

### Country Situation

Nepal is one of the least developed and poverty-ridden country, now reeling under food deficit problems. According to Human Development Index, 2020, it ranked 142<sup>nd</sup> among the 189 countries with HDI of 0.602 (UNDP, 2020). It is also one of the poorest countries in South Asia.

Socially, Nepal is a very diverse country. There are more than 100 languages and dialects. Government has recognized that there are 59 'indigenous' groups (CBS, 2012). The condition of marginal indigenous groups is precarious. Their access to resources including the land is marginal. Therefore, food security problems are more severe among these people. This also applies to women, who are discriminated in many respects because of male-dominant social structure. General indicators of malnutrition, literacy, life expectancy and mean year schooling suggest discrimination against women. However, level of discrimination varies among social groups. Another group of people that are discriminated in society are Dalits or the low caste. The access to resources, including the land, is extremely poor among the Dalits. Food insecurity is common and recurrent problem among these groups.

The lack of food security is also linked to the decline in capacities of poor households in rural areas. The problems related to health are growing. Sufficient and nutritious is the pre-condition for healthy population.

Nepal is now at a critical crossroad with regard to agricultural production and food security. It has also become a member of World Trade Organization (WTO). Food security including the food production is now affected by the provisions in WTO, especially on 'agreement on agriculture'. The main concern now is with patent rights on seeds and technology,



possible dumping of cheap food and food safety.

At the national level planning process, food security has still not been the central focus although Nepal Planning Commission (NPC) has developed the draft plan on food security. Even though it has signed international agreement, which recognize food security as basic human rights, in practice not much is done in this regard. The liberalization policy, on the other hand, is working against the principles of 'rights to food'. The decline in the outlets and reduction in the funding to agency responsible for the distribution of food is one example of the liberalization policy. Government has considered poverty reduction as the priority and the 15<sup>th</sup> plan (2019-24) has focused on Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) and Millennium Development Goal (MDG), the achievement on food security has remained dismal (NPC, 2020). As a member of UN, Nepal has given priority in achieving sustainable development goals which focus on food security, women empowerment, environment conservation and nutrition. The constitution of Nepal has recognized "Right to Food" as fundamental human right. About 49% of the population consume less than minimum amount of daily diet required for healthy life. As a result, 27% children under 5 years age are underweight and 36% of children under 5 years of age are stunted (NDHS, 2016).

Because of the growing international pressure and trade practices like unrestricted trade, Nepal is also losing its capacity to produce the food it prefers. Farmers are also negatively affected, as they do not get meaningful price for their produce. They are also facing the burdens of vagaries of the market. Because of all these changes, the country as a whole is losing its control on food production and food security. Therefore, there is an urgent need to restore food sovereignty of the country. The changes in food habits of people due to advertisement of big companies and growing preference among the children for fast food and industrially processed packaged food, which are often expensive but providing less nutrition to their price, has also been affecting food security. The problem of malnutrition has been growing among the children.

Agriculture is the main source of livelihood for nearly 60.4% of the people in Nepal (MoF, 2020). It contributes about 27.7 per cent of the national Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The farming, however, is largely subsistence-oriented and farmers are predominantly small holders with an average holding of less than 1 hectare of cultivated land. Farmers' access to infrastructure (irrigation, electricity, road, market and so on), services and inputs necessary for farming is quite poor and inadequate. As a result, the average productivity of the major cereal food crops is merely between 2-3 tons/hectare, and a majority of the farming households are food deficit from their own production. The per capita income is about US\$ 1160 and 31% of the total population is below poverty line (NPC, 2021). Rural poverty is regarded as a key factor affecting food and livelihood security in Nepal.

## The situation of the project area

The district borders Jajarkot to the East, Achham to the west, Kalikot to the north and Surkhet to the south. Dailekh



district is one of the remote districts in Karnali province in Nepal. Dailekh Bazaar is located 650 km from Kathmandu and is connected by 67 km of blacktop road to Birendranagar in Surkhet district. It has huge diversity in terms of access, development interventions and livelihood opportunities. Dailekh has an area of 1,505 square kilometres with altitude range of 544 to 4,168 metres above sea level (DDC, 2012). Dailekh Bazaar is also connected to the Karnali Highway, 60km of which are in Dailekh district.

**Table 2. Climate of Dailekh.**

| Climate zone   | Elevation (m asl) | % Area |
|----------------|-------------------|--------|
| Upper tropical | 300-1000          | 16.7   |
| Sub-Tropical   | 1000-2000         | 63.5   |
| Temperate      | 2000-3000         | 16.1   |
| Sub-alpine     | 3000-4000         | 2.3    |

About 43,121 hectares of land is arable (28.8% of total land) and only 9,419 ha of land (21.8% of the total cultivated lands) are irrigated throughout the year (DDC-Dailekh, 2016). Nearly 68.3% of cultivable lands are unirrigated and about 51.9% of land is covered by forest (DDC-Dailekh 2016). Dailekh has diverse climatic zones from sub-tropical, temperate and alpine climates (Table 2). The temperature ranges from 5°C to 34°C and average rainfall is 1700 mm per year. Almost 80% of land is covered by hills whereas 20% of land is high hills.

Dailekh district consist of four municipalities and seven rural municipality (Fig. 2). This region is also developmentally challenged due to difficult geographical terrain and a very limited access to basic infrastructures and services, such as road and transportation, irrigation, safe drinking water, market, financial institutions, medical treatment, education, communication, agricultural inputs and so on. As a result, economic growth in the region is quite slow and poor, poverty is widespread, livelihood options are meagre, and people are quite vulnerable to a number of socio-political and natural factors and forces.

The total population of the district is 253,319 of 52% female (CBS, 2021). The literacy rate of the district is 62.9% (Female: 53%). The district falls in 51<sup>st</sup> rank in Human development index of Nepal (UNDP, 2014) with HDI score of 0.422. More than 80% people live in rural areas while more than 50% of people including 10 years of age and above are engaged in agriculture for their livelihoods (CBS, 2011). The farming is, however, largely subsistence oriented and dominated by small holders with average holding of 0.40 ha, which is almost half the national and hill average holding of 0.78 and 0.73 ha respectively. The farming systems are complex and the crop production is highly

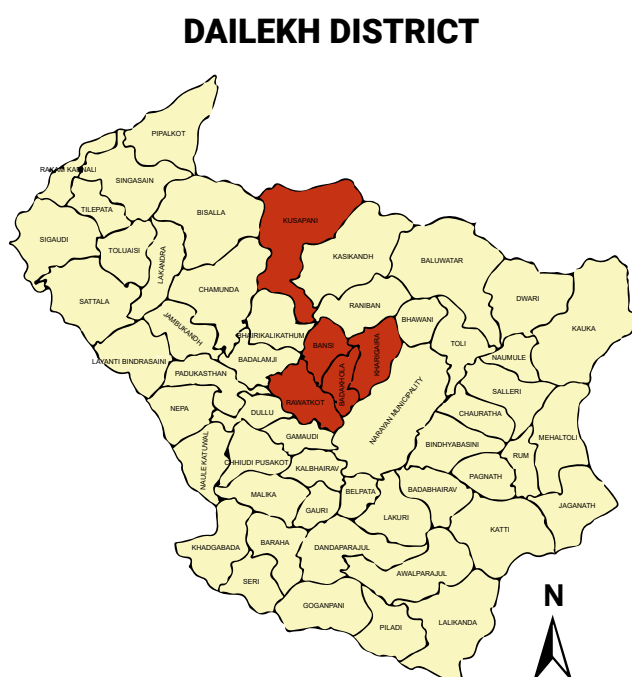
inter-dependent with livestock rearing and community forest. Maize, rice and wheat are major food crops grown in the district. Farmers also grow large varieties of vegetables for home consumption as well as for sale.

The agricultural potential and natural resources endowment in rural areas of Dailekh offers tremendous opportunities for agricultural production and economic development for the local communities (Fig. 3). However, there has been insufficient attention and efforts to utilise this potential. It appears development priority and efforts are skewed towards urban towns and district headquarters. With the opening of road network and infrastructure development in recent years, farmers in the area have increasingly started using modern technologies (such as new seeds and external inputs) and adopting semi-commercial farming practices in response to the local markets and demands of district headquarters.

**Table 3: Food sufficiency from own production**

| Name of     | Food availability month (% HHs) |     |     |      |
|-------------|---------------------------------|-----|-----|------|
| VDC         | 1-3                             | 3-6 | 6-9 | 9-12 |
| Khari Gaira | 7                               | 76  | 16  | 1    |
| Bansi       | 40                              | 48  | 10  | 2    |
| Badakhola   | 25                              | 40  | 20  | 15   |
| Rawatkot    | 36                              | 45  | 6   | 13   |
| Kusapani    | 25                              | 50  | 20  | 5    |

Source: VDC Profile 2073 and Field Study, 2018



Though agriculture is the main source of economy and employment for a majority of (92%) people, Dailekh is one of the food insecure districts (among 42 districts) in Nepal (Helvetas, 2014). The research revealed that population under warning of deteriorating food insecurity was 21,000, followed by acute food and livelihood crisis was 1800; thus, total population at risk in the district was 22800, respectively. Out of 55 former VDCs, acute food insecurity recurs in 29 VDCs clustered in the northern and eastern parts of the district. Of 52.6 metric ton of food required for the district, only 47.7 metric ton were produced

in the district in 2014 with annual food deficit of 4.8 metric ton (DDC 2016). These figures could go up sharply due to adverse climate change effects on human health, farming and animals and nature resources. Food availability from their own production in the project areas also reveals the gravity of food insecurity problem in area (Table 3). Majority of population have no food even 6-9 months and they have to heavily depend upon other livelihoods options on migration in city and town in Nepal and abroad specially India and Arabian countries.

The main crops cultivated in Dailekh are maize, wheat, paddy, millet, oilseed, potato and vegetables.

However, main staple foods are maize, millet, wheat followed by rice. The farmers also raise small animals such as goats, sheep, and chicken, and only rich people have buffalo, and cattle. The majority of households (97%) use firewood for cooking, while 37%

of households use solar energy and 14% use electricity for lighting. Agricultural production has been affected in recent years by growing migration to cities, India and Gulf countries to earn income as unskilled labourers. Recent study indicates 80-85% of male population migrate seasonally to India whereas 2-3% of male population goes abroad in Gulf countries for foreign employment. Thus, responsibility of farming and caring children and sick family members shifted to Women, children and elderly. Besides that, Dailekh was highly affected by the 12 years of armed conflict in Nepal. A total of 355 people lost their lives, 610 were injured, and 1,367 people were displaced in Dailekh due to the conflict.

Caste-and gender-based discriminatory practices are prevalence in Dailekh immensely. Thakuris, Brahmins, Magars, Gurung, Kami and Damai are the main inhabitants of these VDCs. The demographic feature of the project area is presented in Table 4.

**Table 4. Social composition of population**

| S. N. | Name of VDC | Total HHs | Total Population | Female | Male  | Caste/Ethnicity groups (%) |           |            |
|-------|-------------|-----------|------------------|--------|-------|----------------------------|-----------|------------|
|       |             |           |                  |        |       | Dalits                     | Janajatis | Khas Arvas |
| 1.    | Badakhola   | 588       | 2775             | 1526   | 1249  | 26.0                       | 34.1      | 39.9       |
| 2.    | Bansi       | 785       | 4005             | 2192   | 1813  | 28.0                       | 5.0       | 66.9       |
| 3.    | Kharigaira  | 826       | 3978             | 2249   | 1729  | 25.2                       | 19.7      | 55.1       |
| 4.    | Kusapani    | 968       | 5117             | 2523   | 2594  | 16.9                       | 27.5      | 55.6       |
| 5.    | Rawatkot    | 1045      | 5243             | 2745   | 2498  | 18.3                       | 0.0       | 81.7       |
| Total |             | 4212      | 21118            | 11235  | 9883  | 22.1                       | 15.8      | 62.1       |
| %     |             |           |                  | 53.2%  | 46.8% |                            |           |            |

(Source: CBS 2014)



Even though every VDC has at least a Sub-Health Post, the current number and standard of service in the district is far below compared to requirement, which is mainly due to frequent turnover of technical human resources, vacant positions, and lack of skilled technicians, medicines and tools. Problem of undernutrition is prevalent in Dailekh. It is among the districts with a high prevalence of stunting (over half) in children under 5 years of age. Over a fifth of women of reproductive age are anaemic and nearly a fifth of the male underweight.

There are 228 people living with HIV in Dailekh, 19 of them children, 98 male and 130 female (DDC-Dailekh, 2016). Dailekh district has been declared as Open Defecation free district in 2015. Hence, every household have constructed toilet (DDC-Dailekh, 2016). Water supply schemes technically reach 74% of the population, but only 52% of it benefits from

pipe water supply facilities. In most VDC such as Kharigaira, Kusapani and Badkhola have their own water sources, but Rawatkot and Bansi VDC lack water resources. So, there is scarcity of drinking water. In Rawatkot, drinking water has been brought through pipe from Majhuwa river, 24 kilometres away but water is still not enough for all the households. Bansi is drought prone area and has very little water resource. Still 45% of population has to drink water from well and springs.

The common sources of water in the district (rivers, streams and wells) are often contaminated with bacteria and thus not safe for drinking. In the project areas, households have to travel 30-60 minutes to fetch drinking water. Collection of water is considered to be the responsibility of female. Water scarcity thus particularly adding workload on females. Child marriage is common in Dailekh.



## 4. Developing the capacity of the project executing agency and its partners

### Capacity of implementing staff:

A group of eight staff comprised the Field Team of BiOREM project. There was a good balance (1:1) between male and female staff (Table 5). The staff had diverse academic background as well as work experience. Each of the technical staff were given responsibility of managing one project site, however they were also responsible for providing support to other site of the project as and when the skills of one staff is needed in other sites. So, these technical staff played the role of Manager in one site and Problem Shooter

in other sites of the project. The staff were capable of dealing multidisciplinary issues associated to farming system and livelihoods despite the disciplinary orientation of their academic qualification. Often their response was guided by holistic analysis of the context. The staff had good rapport with and good access to local government and their line agencies. Palika officials in the project area mentioned SAHAS as valued collaborator with who they wanted to continue working. Thus, SAHAS was deeply embedded within the local community and government system.

**Table 5. Personal qualification of staff involved in project implementation and management.**

| Name of project staff | Gender | Qualification                           | Area of main experiences   |
|-----------------------|--------|---|--|
| Tej Kumar Rai         | Male   | B Ed                                    | Group Strengthening Training, Coordination & linkage with stakeholder & line agencies. GESI training, Planning and implementation, Leadership Development training   |
| Prabin Khadka         | Male   | Bachelor of Business Studies (BBS)      | Financial Management, Office Administration & Assist to programme coordination & linkage at local line agencies.   |
| Partiva B.K.          | Female | B Ed                                    | GESI Training, Report Writing, Coordination & linkage with stakeholder, Group Meeting, Group Strengthening Training, Group Concept training  |
| Janak Bahdur Karki    | Male   | Diploma in Engineering                  | Design & estimation, Monitoring & supervision of all construction activities, Provide Technical idea to community, Report Writing, Climate Change Training Coordination & Linkage at local line agencies, Group Concept training |
| Sajana Panta          | Female | Diploma in Agriculture (Animal Science) | Provide livestock technical support to community, livestock Management Training and Report writing, Group Meeting, Coordination & Linkage at local line agencies, Group Concept training   |
| Manoj Upadhaya        | Male   | Diploma in Agriculture (Plant Science)  | Provide Agri - technical support to community, Home Garden Training other agriculture related support, Group Concept training  |
| Kalpna Sharma         | Female | Auxiliary Nursing Midwifery             | Health & sanitation technical support to community, Report writing, Coordination & Linkage at local line agencies  |
| Anita Nepali          | Female | School Leaving Certificate (SLC)        | Assist to office management (Office cleaning and Sanitation)   |

*“Earlier used to go to training for the allowance now excited to learn something new”*

*Ms Sarala Thapa  
Koteshwor Women Farmers Group*

#### **Capacity development of stakeholders:**

Within the 3 years of project period, 2183 people received opportunity to enhance their capacity in one of the 17 different skill building courses (Table 6). Of them 78% of the participants were female. Training was planned to enhance knowledge of beneficiaries in the area of intervention, mainly improved/ alternative production technologies, nutrition management, life skills, climate change and DRR issues.

**Table 6. Capacity building of project executing agency and the implementing partners**

| Name/nature of training  | No of participating CBOs | Number of participants |             |             |
|--|--------------------------|------------------------|-------------|-------------|
|  |                          | Male                   | Female      | Total       |
| Promote Integrated Organic Home Garden Training  | 44                       | 82                     | 466         | 548         |
| Organic Farming Promotion - Bio Pesticides and compost Making Training                                   | 18                       | 32                     | 124         | 156         |
| Off seasonal vegetable Production (training)   | 23                       | 55                     | 118         | 173         |
| Beehive Support (Orientation)  | 1                        | 4                      | 16          | 20          |
| Business Development Training  | 9                        | 19                     | 25          | 44          |
| Developing Value Chain on Potato, Sisno and Ginger crop  | 1                        | 4                      | 16          | 20          |
| Orientation on Maternal Health and Child Nutritional and Test  | 40                       | 9                      | 230         | 239         |
| Improve cooking stove making training  | 4                        | 5                      | 0           | 5           |
| Training to develop community adaption plan against climate change                                       | 39                       | 30                     | 92          | 122         |
| Poly house and drip irrigation support (Training)  | 7                        | 24                     | 40          | 64          |
| Training for community on climate change and DRR/Vulnerability assessment for communities                | 38                       | 30                     | 64          | 94          |
| Climate Change Training and Sensitization on DRR Measures to Local Representatives & Government Officers | RM                       | 26                     | 6           | 32          |
| Group Concept training   | 41                       | 49                     | 145         | 194         |
| Leadership Development Training for women and youth  | 44                       | 39                     | 95          | 134         |
| Account Keeping Training   | 40                       | 21                     | 86          | 107         |
| Main Committee Concept and formation Training  | 45                       | 34                     | 84          | 118         |
| Gender equality and social inclusion Training  | 34                       | 7                      | 106         | 113         |
| <b>Total</b>   |                          | <b>470</b>             | <b>1713</b> | <b>2183</b> |

**Creation of local structure for project implementation:** SAHAS Nepal works in remote areas focusing on the poor and socially excluded groups using Right Based Approach (RBA) and inclusive community-based approach. SAHAS Nepal implements the community development interventions through community-based groups. Therefore, before embarking on to field implementation, SAHAS Nepal facilitates formation of community-based organisation (CBO). Once established the CBO takes lead and becomes the face of project implementation at community level. The CBO connects project staff with beneficiaries, supports in targeting beneficiaries, field implementation and monitoring of project activities, using and safe keeping of community assets, and

represent beneficiary group in the discussion with local government and development agencies. Community Based Organisations (CBOs) implement development programmes and projects in collaboration and coordination with the local development bodies, local government, sectoral line agencies, and other development actors. SAHAS Nepal seeks this collaboration to create synergies to undertake the project activities more efficiently and effectively.

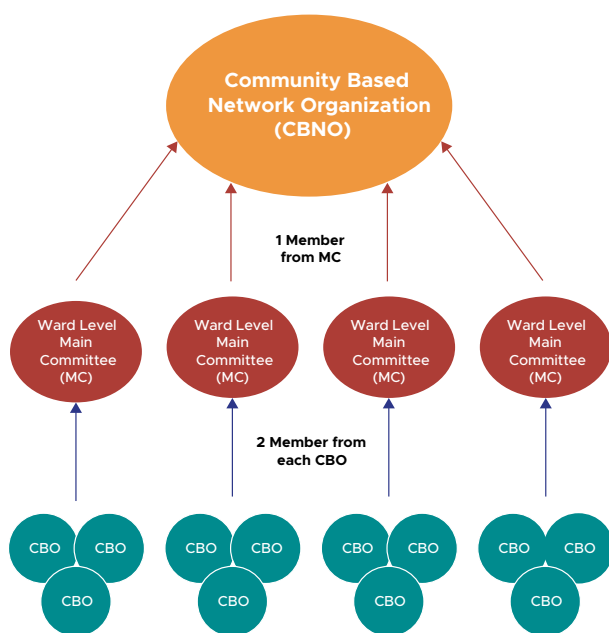


Figure 4. Approach/Process of Community-based Network Organisation

In order to achieve sustainability of community development endeavour, SAHAS Nepal strengthen capacity of CBO and facilitates in development of network (called main Committee and CBNO) linking the CBOs established in different communities. Three layers of community network structure (viz. CBO, Main Committee - MC and Community-based Network organisation - CBNO) has been developed in order to better coordination and support to CBOs (Fig. 4). Due care is given to make these organisations inclusive in order to establish role of women, marginalised and excluded section of the society and appropriate clauses are provisioned in the procedural guidelines of these organisation. After three years of establishment of CBOs,

MC and CBNO is formed and registered with district authority. Two members from each CBO represent in the Main Committees (MC) and one member from each MC represent in the Community-based Network organisation (CBNO). The first three years of SAHAS Nepal's community approach is the phase for forming and organising community groups. The second three years is the phase of the capacity building enabling them to manage their development intervention and self-governance. During this phase, networks of these community groups are formed. Then a district-level CBO is established comprising of these CBO networks. After 6 years the district-level independent network of CBO is fully engaged in development livelihood and other social activities with its CBO member and households. The role of the project/programme is changed at the end of the first phase and the decision-making and implementing responsibility of the focus groups is increased. During the second phase, SAHAS Nepal focuses more on capacity-building of this institution's /CBOs network organisation and technical backstopping. After the project completion (6 years), SAHAS Nepal enters into a "partnership modality" with the CBO network organisation for another three years while the CBO network implements their development activities for their members. SAHAS Nepal changes its working approach and strengthens its capacity and linkages with other development agencies and the local, national, and international levels.

The network is expected to work as information hub for the CBOs and provide a platform to discuss problem faced by CBOs, advocating CBOs issues with government line agencies, raising community issues in the annual planning meeting of the local government as well as linking with non-government organisations. The network is expected to play a pivotal role in taking community issues to local government as well as mediating available government support to community.



## 5. Developmental impact

### 5.1. Relevance

The project action is well in line with the SDG, national plan and provincial plan for development. Out of 17 important goals set out to combat development lacuna in Nepal, this action responds to achievement of 7 goals, as;

|   |  |
|---|--|
|    | End poverty in all its forms everywhere  |
|    | End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture                         |
|   | Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls  |
|  | Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all                                       |
|  | Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all |
|  | Reduce inequality  |
|  | Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts  |

Similarly, the major focus of the 15th five-year plan (2019/20-2023/24) of Nepal is on high and equitable national income; high and sustainable production and productivity; healthy and balanced environment. The plan targeted to increase per capita national income to USD 1,585 against USD 1,051 that of the base year of the plan 2015 (NPC, 2017).

While, the First 5-year Plan of the Karnali Province outlays the plan to increase the per capita income from existing USD 606 to USD 1147 within 5-year period of the plan (by 2024/25). In addition, the plan projected to increase agricultural sector productivity from 4.4% to 11.1%, increase the area under year-round irrigation from 15.5% to 33%, reduce the proportion of population below poverty line from 28.9% to 18%, reduce unemployment rate from 9.7% to 6%, achieve gender development index of 0.930, increase the proportion of household with basic food security from 22.5% to 50%. In addition, the Karnali province is high priority to fight against climate change effects, reduce the incidences and impacts of disaster risk and promote organic agriculture in the province (KPPC, 2020).

Among the seven provinces in Nepal, Karnali is the poorest province in Nepal (KPPC, 2020). Agriculture is the main source of occupation and livelihoods but only ~6% of the land area is used for agricultural. Only 15% of agricultural land of the province is irrigated and land holding is small (average 0.54 ha/hhs) and fragmented that dictates the productivity of agricultural crops. As a result, Karnali is food deficit region with an annual deficit of 25,428 tons which is manifested by the fact that at least 40% people are food insecure and 55% are undernourished. This province has 600,000 people in multidimensional poverty and has the lower Human Development Index (HDI) of 0.538 (NPC and UNDP 2020). More than 77% of households in the province are not sufficient even to feed them (myrepublica, 2019). Karnali Province in Western Nepal is the most vulnerable province in terms of climate change and disaster risks despite the fact that Nepal is least contributor of global warming, which is evident from the amount of Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emission compared to other countries in the world (MoHA, 2015). High temperature, torrential/no rain, flood, landslide, and drought are recurrent climate induced hazards with varying intensity and impacts.

Significant proportion of area in Dailekh is without irrigation. About one quarter (25%) of land has Irrigation facility in Dailekh (CBS 2074). More than 73% households in Dailekh produce food sufficient for 6 months or less (CBS 2074). Discussion with community members revealed some important environmental issues are affecting agricultural production and livelihoods in Dailekh, such as strong wind during grain filling stage of maize, drought during winter, hailstone during harvesting stage of rice and wheat, excess precipitation during monsoon, landslides, flood, and river side cutting (refer Section 3 for further details). In this context, the issues identified and articulated in the proposal is relevant, which is key to the success of the project.

Most deprived and marginalised groups are more affected by climate change effects. SAHAS adopt pro-poor, pro-marginalised, pro-women working approach. This helps in alleviating poverty among the most deprived and marginalised section of the society.

SAHAS use participatory approach and involve beneficiaries during discussion, consensus building and decision making. As a result, ownership of beneficiaries and stakeholders is developed on the decision made and with consensus on the discussion and decision.

*"Perhaps BiOREM would have implemented in all 7 ward of our Palika"*

**Ms Padam Kumari Bist**  
*Vice-Chairperson, Bhairabi Rural Municipality*

The project performance was discussed with Palika authorities in the project area (viz. Bhairabi and Mahabu Rural Municipality). The authorities were very satisfied with the way the project planned and implemented the activities and mentioned that the project worked in important issues identified by the palika. Both of the palika authorities mentioned that livelihood enhancement and addressing CC effects are among the two

most challenges and therefore identified as important issues for them. Both palikas are aspiring to make meaningful advances on these issues and would welcome any collaboration towards this.

## 5.2. Coherence

The project action is well connected with and contribute to achievement and national as well as local development policy, strategy and programmes.

Out of 17 main goals set out to combat development lacuna in Nepal, this action responds to achievement of 7 goals (refer section 5.1 for details).

High and equitable national income; high and sustainable production and productivity; healthy and balanced environment, the major focus of the 15<sup>th</sup> five-year plan of Nepal, are the major outcome this action is striving to achieve.

Karnali is known for poverty, short supply of food and lack of economic prospects. Karnali is the poorest province in Nepal and 28.9% people in the region are below poverty line 28.9% (KPPC, 2020). Most households are hooked in the loop of intergenerational poverty cycle and only 22.5% household have basic food security. Provincial and local government are trying to enhance economic prospects and reduce poverty in the region. Similarly, there has been increasing realisation among development actors about the on-going climate change phenomena and resulting effects as a result government as well as development partners are trying to respond the effects of climate adversity.

Other development actors working in the area generally found to complement the project action. For instance, the drinking water scheme built by Gorkha Welfare Foundation and wastewater collection supported by Helvetas in some communities, where the waste water is collected and used for irrigating vegetable crop.

SAHAS adopt right-based working approach and implement pro-poor, pro-marginalised, pro-women development interventions. As a result, SAHAS actions not only helped local community in alleviating poverty, but also uphold the rights of the most deprived and marginalised section of the society.

### 5.3. Effectiveness

Identification of problem, setting objective, planning activities was based on discussion with local beneficiaries and local government adhering with the national, provincial and local plans, policies and strategies for development. Participatory approach was adopted throughout the project cycle. Community organisation was used for community mobilisation. Most deprived and marginalised households were selected as target beneficiaries and local community were involved in the selection process in order to garner consensus and avoid discontentment from community members. The BiOREM project was implemented effectively as laid out in the proposal and log frame. Most planned activities have been successfully conducted, however some of the activities were delayed and some others could not be completed due to the effect of COVID-19 pandemic, such as fund relocation to generate resources for COVID-19 response actions, shift in priority of palika to contain COVID-19 pandemic, etc.

Following main expected outcomes have been planned to achieve in the target areas:

**OUTCOME 1:** Agriculture and non-agriculture production, market linkage and income diversified, improved and environmentally sustainable.

**OUTCOME 2:** Capacity of local community is enhanced and strengthened on Climate Change effect and Disaster risk reduction

**Outcome 3:** Capacity of civil society organization and local government bodies strengthened

The project accomplishments in outcome and outputs level indicators are as follows.

**OUTCOME 1: Agriculture and non-agriculture production, market linkage and income diversified, improved and environmentally sustainable.**

The progress towards the Outcome 1 have been partially achieved as the targets for some of the activities however was not achieved fully mainly because of the restriction imposed during COVID-19 pandemic.

The main outcome Indicators were:

- » At least 50% of focus households have increased the availability of food by one month by adopting ecological farming technologies.
- » 100 youth (man and women) engaged in on and off-farm income generating activities (IGA)

### Progress towards achieving the outcome

Out of two outcome level indicators, one (youth involvement in IGA) was well achieved (100 youths planned cf 145 youths achieved) while the other one related to increasing household food availability was not achieved (Table 7). The reason for the under-achievement of this indicator was:

- » Marketing of vegetables was affected by travel restriction imposed due to COVID-19 pandemic.
- » Decrease in maize production due to army worm infestation.



- » Decrease in potato production due to late blight.
- » Damages to off-season vegetables due to hailstone damage.

**Table 7. Status of Outcome level indicators under Outcome 1.**

| Indicators   | Baseline 2019   | Target 2021 | Achievement 2021* |
|--|---|-------------|-------------------|
| At least 50% of focus households have increased the availability of food by one month by adopting ecological farming technologies. | 0%  | 50%         | 37.21% (428)      |
| 100 youth (man and women) engaged in on and off-farm income generating activities (IGA)  | 0   | 100         | 145               |
| <b>*Notes</b>  |   |             |                   |
|  | Under achieved  |             |                   |
|  | Slightly under-achieved / likely to achieve by the end of the project |             |                   |
|  | Fully Achieved  |             |                   |

Three outputs have been expected under the outcome 1.

**Output 1.1: Knowledge and skill of community improved on utilization of local and improved crops, livestock management, biodiversity and ecological farming.**

COVID-19 pandemic remained major factor for the achievements of target set under output 1.1. During pandemic, training was conducted in small groups, therefore training events were increased, which increased number of

participating hhs. Under this activity, 55 plastic houses, drip set and seeds were provided along with training. While training and seed distribution for the establishment of home gardens could not be done during 2<sup>nd</sup> year due to restriction impose during COVID-19 pandemic.

Most activities under output 1.1 were implemented successfully as planned (Table 8). Some of the activities exceeded the target, as

- » Improved Buck Support: was provided to 60% community members as opposed to target set (50%). More households received goats as passing-by gift approach adopted by project. In addition, project used community contribution to distribute goat to other additional hhs.
- » Women Drudgery Reducing Agriculture Tools: The project provided tools to 25 additional hhs than planned (100 hhs). Material cost for tools was reduced due to bulk purchase and the saving was used to provide support to additional hhs.
- » Off-season Vegetable Production: During pandemic, training was conducted in small groups, therefore training events were increased, which increased number of participating hhs (173 hhs) than planned (150 hhs). Under this activity, 55 plastic houses, drip set and seeds were provided along with training.
- » Fruit and Forage Planting for Commercial (Sapling Support): Originally, it was planned to provide the support to 8 hhs. Participating hhs contributed 25% of the cost as a result it was possible to support additional 9 hhs (Total 17 hhs).

*"SAHAS showed us the path to progress."*

*Chairperson  
Bhairabi Farmers Group*

Beneficiary households engaged in income generating activities (vegetable production, livestock production, off-farm business etc.),



which increased the women's access to and control over financial resources. This enhanced by women's power and confidence on decision making. With this, women are changing their habit of spending money on less important activities and inclined towards establishing habit of saving, while promotion of integrated organic home garden (training and seeds support) was slightly underachieved. And target set for days celebration was not achieved (12 events planned cf 9 events achieved) due restriction imposed for public gathering during COVID-19 pandemic. As a result, targets of two output indicators (establishment of Home Gardens and improvement of livestock shed management) were not achieved (Table 8).



**Table 8. Achievement by indicators and activities under output 1.1.**

| Indicators   | Baseline 2019 | Target 2021 | Achievement 2021* |
|--|---------------|-------------|-------------------|
| 50% (600 of 1200) CBOs members trained on farming, livestock, and organic vegetables and increased productions of crops, vegetable and livestock through adapting climate resilience technologies and practices. | 15%           | 50%         | 60% (685)         |
| 40% HHs established Home Gardening (HG).   | 2%            | 40%         | 37.2% (428)       |
| 40% HHs have improved livestock shed management  | 0%            | 40%         | 26.3% (303)       |
| Activities   | Unit          | Target      | Achievement       |
| Activity 1.1.1: Promote Integrated Organic Home Garden (Training and Seeds Support)  | HHs           | 600         | 597               |
| Activity 1.1.2: Organic Farming Promotion – Vermin Composting, Bio Pesticides, IPM and FYM for Ecological Farming (Drum and Cement Support)  | HHs           | 150         | 150               |
| Activity 1.1.3: Improved Buck Support  | HHs           | 50          | 92                |
| Activity 1.1.4: Women Drudgery Reducing Agriculture Tools  | HHs           | 100         | 125               |
| Activity 1.1.5: Off-season Vegetable Production  | HHs           | 150         | 173               |
| Activity 1.1.6: Fruit and Forage Planting for Commercial (Sapling Support)   | HHs           | 8           | 17                |
| Activity 1.1.7: Beehive Support  | HHs           | 40          | 40                |
| Activity 1.1.8: Vegetable Seed Production  | HHs           | 30          | 31                |
| Activity 1.1.9: Day Celebration (National Rice, World Food Day etc.)   | Event         | 12          | 9                 |

**Output 1.2: Improvement in market linkage and production of Eco-friendly small and medium enterprises (SMEs) based on agriculture, forest and local knowledge and practices through value chain, with especial focus to youth and women**

Most activities under output 1.2 were implemented successfully as planned (Table 9). Cash Crop Production and Seeds Support activity exceeded the target. It was initially planned for 60 hhs, however there was increased demand for seed potato and in return participating hhs contributed 50% of the cost as a result it was possible to support more hhs (172 hhs) than planned. While construction of collection centres was not achieved mainly because of insufficient budget. Construction of three collection centres was planned, of which one collection centre was completed, other one is under construction and remaining one will not be pursued due to insufficient fund available. Target for business development training will also remain incomplete due to absence of some participants invited for the training.

**Output 1.3: Improved in education and WASH of women and children and reducing women drudgery**

Most activities under output 1.3 were implemented successfully as planned (Table 10). Orientation on Maternal Health and Child Nutrition activity exceeded the target because more participants (pregnant women and mothers) requested to participate in this training (200 hhs targeted cf 239 hhs achieved). Despite this, the achievement did not reach the target of associated indicator. It was not possible to meet indicator target of 30% (which is 345 hhs) by setting activity target of 200 hhs. This was a programming error.

Similarly, construction of 10 drinking water and irrigation scheme was planned, of which 8 schemes were completed, 1 scheme is under-construction and one scheme will remain incomplete. The budget was not sufficient for the construction of drinking water scheme, where the water source is not located nearby. The budget allocated (NPR 115,000 per scheme) was less than the cost incurred for the

**Table 9. Achievement by indicators and activities under output 1.2.**

| Indicators   | Baseline 2019 | Target 2021 | Achievement 2021* |
|--|---------------|-------------|-------------------|
| At least 100 youth engaged in on and off-farm IGA  | 0             | 100         | 145               |
| 3 collection centres constructed for marketing crops and vegetables                          | 0             | 3           | 2                 |
| Develop value chain on three crops (potato, Sting nettle i.e., <i>sisno</i> and ginger etc.) | 0             | 3           | 3                 |
| Activities   | Unit          | Target      | Achievement       |
| Activity 1.2.1: Cash Crop Production and Seeds Support                                       | HHs           | 60          | 172               |
| Activity 1.2.2: Off-farm Income Generating Activities  | HHs           | 50          | 51                |
| Activity 1.2.3: Business Development Training  | HHs           | 50          | 44                |
| Activity 1.2.4: Construction of Collection Centre  | No.           | 3           | 2                 |
| Activity 1.2.5: Local Market Development and Linkage   | Event         | 2           | 2                 |
| Activity 1.2.6: Developing Value Chain on Potato, Sisinoo & Ginger Crop                      | HHs           | 30          | 38                |

competed schemes (NPR 150000 – 200,000 per scheme). In addition, some of the fund allocated for this activity was transferred for COVID-19 response action. Again, resource leverage from Palika was not possible to top up the budget shortfall due to priority shift of palika due to COVID-19 pandemic.

The intervention logic and the indicators to monitor the progress was not aligned well as activity for the construction of irrigation pond (Activity 2.1.2) was planned under Output 2.1, but indicator to monitor the achievement was mentioned under output 1.3. Therefore, the achievement of activity will be discussed under Output 2.1.

Efforts for efficient use of available resources is commendable but care should also be given in preparing a pragmatic budget considering market price, inflation etc so that such situation could be avoided in future and sufficient budget is available for implementation of planned activities. In addition, the completion of the activity was delayed due to COVID-19 pandemic.

In addition, distribution of agriculture tools (winnowing fans secateurs, sprinkler and garden pipe set) reduced women's drudgery and saved their time. Distribution of improved cooking stove not only saved time but reduced the amount of fuelwood requirement and reduced health hazard due to indoor air pollution from conventional stove.

Schools were either remain closed or run online classes during COVID-19 pandemic. As a result, authentic statistics on student drop out was not possible to collect and not available. According to teachers, there is increase in the number of school-going children.

Complying with the restriction imposed on public gathering during COVID-19 pandemic and also to avoid children from the possible exposure to health hazard, formation of child club was cancelled during the activity revision in 2020.

**Table 10. Achievement by indicators and activities under output 1.3.**

| Indicators  | Baseline 2019 | Target 2021 | Achievement 2021* |
|---|---------------|-------------|-------------------|
| Pregnant and postnatal women aware and trained on importance on consumption of healthy and nutritious diet. | 0%            | 30%         | 29% (328)         |
| Number of drinking water system (DWS) and irrigation pond constructed                                       | 0             | 10          | 8 DWS             |
| Percentage decrease in dropout rate   | 6.4%          | 4%          | NA                |
| Activities  | Unit          | Target      | Achievement       |
| Activity 1.3.1: Orientation on Maternal Health and Child Nutrition  | HHs           | 200         | 239               |
| Activity 1.3.2: Drinking Water System Construction & Renovation   | No.           | 10          | 8                 |
| Activity 1.3.3: Improved Cooking Stove Support  | HHs           | 100         | 187               |
| Activity 1.3.4: Construction Pot Cleaning Slab and Rack   | HHs           | 100         | 100               |
| Activity 1.3.5: Student Personal Hygiene Kit Support  | No.           | 400         | 400               |
| Activity 1.3.6: School Building Renovation  | No.           | 6           | 6                 |
| Activity 1.3.7: Teaching Material Support   | No.           | 20          | 20                |
| Activity 1.3.8: Interaction on School Management Committee, Parents and Students on School Improvement Plan | No.           | 6           | 6                 |
| Activity 1.3.9: Youth Club Formation  | -             | NA          | NA                |

## OUTCOME 2: Capacity of local community is enhanced and strengthened on Climate Change effect and Disaster risk reduction

The progress towards the Outcome 2 have been achieved well. The outcome Indicator was:

- » 100 HHs adopted at least 5 climate resilient technologies and DRR practices.

### Progress towards achieving the outcome

A total of 124 households have constructed structures to reduce climate effects and for disaster risk reduction, such as poly house, improved cooking stoves, waste-water collection structure, drinking water & irrigation ponds (Table 11). Almost all households in the project area have Installed solar light. GO/and some NGOs/INGO are also supporting for the installation of solar lights.

**Table 11. Status of Outcome level indicators under Outcome 2.**

| Indicators   | Baseline 2019 | Target 2021 | Achievement 2021* |
|--|---------------|-------------|-------------------|
| 100 HHs adopted at least 5 climate resilient technologies and DRR practices. | 0             | 100         | 124               |



## Output 2.1: Community develop adaptation plan (CAP) against climate change and DRR and adopt CCA technologies

All activities under output 2.1 were implemented successfully as planned (Table 12). Target set for indicators were achieved. All planned activities were accomplished and associated targets were met except for Activity 2.1.2, which is expected to complete by the end of the project. Out of 10 schemes planned, construction of 9 plastic ponds were completed and one pond is under construction.

Achievement of Activity 2.1.5 (seed support) was much high than targeted because 1200 Napier saplings were received free from livestock development section of the Palika. In addition, there were free distribution/exchange of saplings between farmers. Thus, in total,

- » 1475 saplings were planted by 125 hhs
- » 16 kg oat grass was cultivated by 110 hhs
- » 50 broom grass seedlings were planted by 25 hhs.

As a result, the achievement was significantly more than target.

During COVID-19 pandemic, training was conducted in small groups within the community only. As a result, many small training sessions were conducted instead of fewer relatively larger group as planned originally. As a result, it was possible to accommodate some additional participants who showed their interest. The higher achievement in Activity 2.1.7 was because of this.



**Table 12. Achievement by indicators and activities under output 2.1.**

| Indicators   | Baseline 2019 | Target 2021 | Achievement 2021* |
|--|---------------|-------------|-------------------|
| At least 100 members trained about climate change and climate resilient technologies and DRR practices | 0             | 100         | 126               |
| Number of community adaptation plan formulated   | 0             | 5           | 5                 |
| Activities   | Unit          | Target      | Achievement       |
| Activity 2.1.1: Development of Adaptation Plan   | Event         | 5           | 5                 |
| Activity 2.1.2: Plastic Pond Construction for Irrigation   | No.           | 10          | 9                 |
| Activity 2.1.3: Participatory Varietal Selection / Drought or Stress Tolerant Variety (Seeds Support)  | HHs           | 150         | 164               |
| Activity 2.1.4: Poly house and Drip Irrigation Support   | HHs           | 60          | 81                |
| Activity 2.1.5: Sloping Agricultural Land Technology (Seeds Support)                                   | HHs           | 15          | 125               |
| Activity 2.1.6: Wastewater Collection Pond for Kitchen Garden (Cement Support)                         | HHs           | 100         | 100               |
| Activity 2.1.7: Compost Making (Plastic, Drum & Pipe Support)  | HHs           | 80          | 132               |

**Output 2.2: Increased in public awareness and knowledge sharing on climate change adaptation (CCA) and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)**

Most activities under output 2.2 were implemented successfully as planned (Table 13). Target set for indicators were achieved. Most planned activities were either accomplished or being implemented

and associated targets were met except for Activity 2.2.2. Out of 2 training planned, one training could not be organised due to busy schedule of officials of Bhairabi Rural Municipality. As yet two activities are still remained incomplete, but Activity 2.2.4 (Video production) is being done and remaining 5 trainings under Activity 2.2.5 (emergency response training) is planned for March 2022.

**Table 13. Achievement by indicators and activities under output 2.2.**

| Indicators   | Baseline 2019 | Target 2021 | Achievement 2021* |
|--|---------------|-------------|-------------------|
| Number of awareness and orientation on climate change and DRR  | 0             | 4           | 6                 |
| Activities   | Unit          | Target      | Achievement       |
| Activity 2.2.1: Climate Change Training and Sensitization on DRR Measures to Communities                                 | Event         | 4           | 6                 |
| Activity 2.2.2: Climate Change Training and Sensitization on DRR Measures to Local Representatives & Government Officers | Event         | 2           | 1                 |
| Activity 2.2.3: Vulnerability Assessment of Community  | Event         | 5           | 6                 |
| Activity 2.2.4: Promoting Farmer Innovation and Documentation of Good Practices  | No.           | 3           | 0                 |
| Activity 2.2.5: Emergency Response Preparedness Training   | Events        | 8           | 3                 |

### Outcome 3: Capacity of civil society organization and local government bodies strengthened

There is mix progress towards achievement of the Outcome 3. The outcome Indicator was:

- » CBNOs established and engaged in local development, lobby and enabling them for their rights.

#### Progress towards achieving the outcome

It was planned to establish 2 CBNOs. The activities associated to outcome 3 were planned to implement towards the end of the project. This was further delayed due to restriction on gathering during the COVID-19 pandemic. At present, both CBNOs are formed and application for registration has been already lodged in the District Administration office (DAO) (Table 14). Of which one CBNO (Antar-Nirbhar Bikas Samaj Nepal, Bhairabi) has been registered, while the other CBNO (Navajyoti Bikas Samaj, Mahabu) is in the process of registration.

**Table 14. Status of Outcome level indicators under Outcome 3**

| Indicators  | Baseline 2019 | Target 2021 | Achievement 2021* |
|---|---------------|-------------|-------------------|
| <b>Outcome 3: Capacity of civil society organization and local government bodies strengthened</b> |               |             |                   |
| CBNOs established and engaged in local development, lobby and enabling them for their rights.     | 0             | 2           | 1                 |

### Output 3.1: CBOs formed and CBO members gained knowledge and skills in relation to formation and mobilization of CBOs in development

All activities under output 3.1 were implemented successfully as planned (Table 15). Target set for indicator was achieved. Out of 10 activities planned, 6 activities were accomplished and associated targets were met. Remaining four activities could not meet the target due to various reasons, as:

**Activity 3.1.5:** Training on Right Based Approach could not be conducted because the budget allocated was diverted to COVID-19 response for providing health materials to hospitals/health posts. However, the content of the training course was combined with 'leadership development, gender equality and social inclusion' training. Thus, capacity building on the intended subject (Right Based Approach) has been achieved despite the activity appeared to be incomplete.

**Activity 3.1.6:** Twenty-seven events (6 Palika level & 21 ward level) were planned for developing and sharing of action plans of group. Of which 11 events (4 Palika level & 7 Ward level) were completed. Then some of the budget allocated for this activity was diverted to COVID-19 response actions for providing health materials to hospitals/health posts. As a result, 14 events could not be organised. Two events are planned for March 2022.

**Activity 3.1.9:** Campaign against Social, Culture and Political Discrimination was delayed due to restriction on community gathering imposed during the COVID-19 pandemic. Out of 6 events planned, 4 events have been completed and remaining 2 events are planned for March 2022.

**Activity 3.1.10:** Two sessions of training on 'strengthening the Capacity of Local Representatives on Good Governance' was planned, of which one has been completed. The Palika officials remained totally occupied in COVID-19 response actions. As a result, one training could not be organised due to busy schedule of Palika officials.

**Table 15. Achievement by indicators and activities under output 3.1.**

| Indicators  | Baseline 2019 | Target 2021     | Achievement 2021* |
|---|---------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| Number of CBOs and Main Committees formed and initiated development activities  | 0             | 45 CBOs & 5 MCs | 47 CBOs & 7 MCs   |
| Activities  | Unit          | Target          | Achievement       |
| Activity 3.1.1: Group Concept Training  | No.           | 5               | 7                 |
| Activity 3.1.2: Leadership Development Training for women and youth   | No.           | 7               | 7                 |
| Activity 3.1.3: Account Keeping Training  | No.           | 5               | 7                 |
| Activity 3.1.4: Group Strengthening and Main Committee Formation  | Event         | 5               | 7                 |
| Activity 3.1.5: Right Based Approach Training   | Event         | 2               | 0                 |
| Activity 3.1.6: Developing and sharing of action plans of group at Ward and Rural municipality level service provider | No.           | 27              | 11                |
| Activity 3.1.7: Interaction Visit Between Groups  | Event         | 2               | 4                 |
| Activity 3.1.8: Gender and Inclusive Training   | No.           | 7               | 7                 |
| Activity 3.1.9: Campaign against Social, Culture and Political Discrimination   | Event         | 6               | 4                 |
| Activity 3.1.10: Strengthening the Capacity of Local Representatives on Good Governance                               | Event         | 2               | 1                 |

The CBOs established by the project were found to be active in their community. They have been facilitating and mediating the implementation of project activities in their communities. The CBOs were competently managing their organisation, facilitating discussion, building consensus, take the minutes of the meeting, maintain account of saving and credit group, articulating subject and advocating issues of their concern. Now they have access and control over financial resources. They have been found to be informed about their current activities and future plan. They have clear understanding about the role and responsibility of CBO, MC and CBNO. When prompted during the discussion, they mentioned that they have their organisation (CBO) and some savings through which they will continue the good work further and they have their network organisations (MC and CBNO) to support them after the project.

The project was responsive to unfolding situation in the country. Project budget was re-allocated and used for COVID-19 response. This helped government and general public

in their fight against the pandemic. However, some of the activities were not implemented and expected outputs were not achieved due to fund crisis. The project was responsive to unfolding situation and generous in supporting the fight against the pandemic in the country, but project activities were adversely affected by the transfer of fund intended for project action. It would be good to find ways so that such humanitarian emergency situation could be supported without any negative repercussion to project activities.

### Output 3.2: CBOs Network Registered

All activities under output 3.2 were planned to implement towards the end of project. As a result, all indicators and activities are incomplete as yet (Table 16).

**Activity 3.2.1:** Two CBNOs were planned to establish and Register with District Administration office (DAO). As yet, one CBNO (Antar-Nirbhar Bikas Samaj Nepal, Bhairabi) has been registered with DAO, while the other one (Navajyoti Bikas Samaj, Mahabu) is in the process of registration.

**Activity 3.2.2:** Organizational Development Training will be organised once registration of CBNOs with DAO is completed.

**Table 16. Achievement by indicators and activities under output 3.2.**

| Indicators  | Baseline 2019 | Target 2021 | Achievement 2021* |
|---|---------------|-------------|-------------------|
| Number of CBNO formed and registered                | 0             | 2           | 1                 |
| Activities  | Unit          | Target      | Achievement       |
| Activity 3.2.1: CBNO Registration                   | Event         | 2           | 1                 |
| Activity 3.2.2: Organizational Development Training | No.           | 1           | 0                 |

## 5.4. Efficiency

The project used implementation modality for utilising the in-kind contribution from beneficiary. Generally, external and purchased inputs was provided by the project, while farmers were responsible for locally available resources such as labour, land, manure etc.

**Table 17. Income earned by project beneficiaries by adopting project activities.**

| Year  | Amount earned NPR |
|-------|-------------------|
| 2019  | 687,500           |
| 2020  | 2,208,100         |
| 2021  | 5,044,490         |
| Total | 7,940,090         |

A competitive budget was prepared for this intervention. The intervention was planned to achieve budget efficiency. On average, this project spent €256.2 per beneficiary (equivalent to NPR 34,985 per beneficiary) during its 3-year project period (2019-21). While beneficiaries earned a total of NPR 7,940,090 per beneficiary (equivalent to NPR 6,904 per beneficiary) during its 3-year project period (Table 17). This income was accrued by 589 beneficiaries from the sale of their products (refer Annex 7 for detail).

*“SAHAS invested 20,000 rupees but the achievement was worth two million” indicating how efficient was the project.*

*Ms Prem Kumari Budha  
Vice-Chairperson, Mahabu Rural Municipality*

SAHAS, the implementing organisation, has different policies (financial, procurement policies), which describe about the financial best practice and internal control system. Any procurement was done adhering with the financial policy of the organisation. Procurement Committee reviewed the bid proposals, analysed the information and provided their suggestion to Management team. The management team then reviewed the suggestion from procurement committee and forwarded their recommendation to Executive Director for the approval. Once procurement is done then tracking system was activated that ensured if the procured items have been used for the intended use or not.

The project promoted low cost, sustainable input, local innovation and site-specific technologies and practices that decrease the cost of intervention and enhances efficiency. The intervention not only provide the hardware, but also provide relevant software (skills required to handle tools, repair and maintenance of tools) as required.

The project facilitated the beneficiary groups in attracting fund from other sources, such as Palika and other like-minded organisations. During the project period, beneficiary groups generated NPR. 11,144,342 of which NPR. 9,889,008 was received from Palika and different development agencies and NPR. 1,255,334 was community contribution (Table 18). The funds were used in complimentary, scaling up and value chain development actions, such as

**Complimentary actions:** Such as irrigation facility for SAHAS's vegetable production programme.



**Scaling-up and expanding project actions:** Such as construction of shed required for the herd expanded from two goats provided by SAHAS, increasing polyhouses, drums for increasing biopesticides production, etc.

**Value chain development actions:** Such as seed and grain storage, rustic store construction for the seed potato production programme implemented by SAHAS etc.

**Table 18. Resources generated by CBOs from other sources for scaling up of project activities**

| Name of CBOs                            | Intervention   | Community contribution | Other sources |
|---|--|------------------------|---------------|
| Ghunekhali Krishak Samuha               | Plastic House and Drip Irrigation  | 102,000                | 476,000       |
| Phoolbari Krishak Samuha                | Shed Improvement with vermin Compost   | 0                      | 140,000       |
| Bausadhara Nabayubak Krishak Samuha     | Plastic House and Drip Irrigation  | 10,000                 | 68,000        |
| Shivashakti Krishak Samuha              | Buffalo Rearing, Shed Improvement 20 Persons,  | 120,000                | 10,00,000     |
| Raniban Pasupanchi Tatha Krishak Samuha | Goat Support, Shed Improvement -5 persons  | 30,000                 | 250,000       |
| Bhairavi Krishak Samuha                 | Agriculture Materials Support, Goat Support, Plastic House, Beehive Support, Cow Support, 34,000 pcs Timur Plant, Walnut plant 100 pcs and Irrigation Project 1, | 35,000                 | 38,63,008     |
| Sundar Simsere Krishak Samuha           | Plastic House  | 10,000                 | 500,000       |
| Manakamana Krishak Samuha               | Indigenous Crop Protection Program, Shed Improvement with vermin Compost, Winnowing Fan Support, millet Crop Protection Program and 12 pcs Tin Bhakari           | 4,125                  | 199,700       |
| Bagaura Hariyali Krishak Samuha         | Improve Cooking Stove, Plastic House 15 pcs, Agriculture Tools, Water Spray Tank 10ltr@ 1 pcs, 2.5 ltr@25 and Goat Shed Improvement from Karnali Province        | 60,000                 | 658,600       |
| Bipana Tatha Sanakishan Kriksi Samuha   | Drinking Water System Construction, Plastic House and Shed Improvement   | 102,171                | 295,000       |
| Pragatisil Kriksi Samuha                | Plastic House  | 9,000                  | 40,000        |
| Sagarmatha Kriksi Samuha                | Shed Improvement   | 60,000                 | 120,000       |
| Laligurans Kriksi Samuha                | Goat Shed Improvement  | 10,000                 | 50,000        |
| Setogurans Kriksi Samuha                | Drinking Water System  | 66,000                 | 90,000        |
| Sworgabhumid Dalahanbali Kriksi Samuha  | Tractor, Iron Plastic House  | 120,000                | 14,65,000     |
| Palti Kriksi Samuha                     | Tractor 1  | 5000                   | 65,000        |
| Baraaha Kriksi Samuha                   | Drinking Water System  | 83,570                 | 200,000       |
| Dewanbada Mahila Krishak Samuha         | Local Chicken Support, Improved Iron Cooking Stove   | 20,000                 | 321,500       |

|   |   |                  |                   |
|---|---|------------------|-------------------|
| Kotbada Mahila Krishak Samuha                 | Plastic House and Water Spray tank                        | 40,000           | 10,600            |
| Hariyali Krishak Samuha                       | Hand Winnowing Fan  | 2,268            | 12,600            |
| Kailash Krishak Samuha                        | Plastic House   | 8,000            | 20,000            |
| Bhimsen Lauri Jana Chetanamulak Kriksi Samuha | Plastic House   | 7,200            | 12,000            |
| Pipal Chautari Kriksi Samuha                  | Fruit Plant per40@ 50                                     | 1,000            | 2,000             |
| Mahadev Mahila Kriksi Tatha Ayearjan Samuha   | Beehive Support (RM 5 pcs) 15pc Project                   | 30,000           | 45,000            |
| Mahadev Garbari Beybasthapan Krishak Samuha   | Shed Improvement 20 Person from Bhairavi RM, Drum Support | 100,000          | 240,000           |
| Sristhan Krishak Samuha                       | Plastic House, Slab and Rack                              | 80,000           | 356,000           |
| Panchakosi Krishak Samuha                     | Waste-Water Collection, Slab and Pond, Shed Improvement   | 138,000          | 261,000           |
| Samaj Sudhar Kalika Krishak Samuha            | Jai Grass   | 2,000            | 10,000            |
| <b>Total Amount NPR</b>                       |   | <b>1,255,334</b> | <b>9,889,008</b>  |
| <b>Grand total NPR</b>                        |   |                  | <b>11,144,342</b> |

BiOREM project provided small support to CBNO (Swabalambi Ekata Samaj – SES), established by previous project, to assist with some operational cost. Such CBNOs works independently in the area of previous project. Learning from the previous project, SES generated NPR. 4,817,000 of which NPR. 4,151,000 was received from Palika and different development agencies and

NPR. 666,000 was community contribution (Table 19). The funds were used in scaling up of interventions of previous project. Thus, SAHAS approach of working with CBOs, MCs and CBNOs has proved to be instrumental in sustaining project works after project period. In addition, the approach seeded the structure to work on community initiatives and to continue in future.

**Table 19. Resources generated by CBNOs (Swabalambi Ekata Samaj – SES) from other sources for scaling up of project activities**

| Name of CBOs                  | Intervention                           | Community contribution | Other sources |
|-------------------------------|--|------------------------|---------------|
| Sirjansil Dalit Samuha        | Integrated Pest Management             | 5,000                  | 20,000        |
| Jawala Samuha                 | Agriculture Road                       | 100,000                | 1,400,000     |
| Khaula Hariyali Samuha        | Health Material                        | No                     | 20,000        |
| Mahadev Paratishil Samuha     | Indigenous Crop Protection             | 10,000                 | 100,000       |
| Tripane Taja Tarkari Samuha   | Drinking water System, Plastic House   | 110,000                | 680,000       |
| Bagawati Krishak Samuha       | Irrigation Pond                        | 18,000                 | 150,000       |
| Jana Sewa Sakriya Samuha      | Iron Plastic House                     | 75,000                 | 380,000       |
| Hatemalo Pragatisil Samuha    | Irrigation Pond                        | 15,000                 | 80,000        |
| Jana Jagriti Sakriya Samuha   | Buffalo Rearing                        | 60,000                 | 300,000       |
| Chetansil Sakriya Samuha      | Child Education House, Irrigation Pond | 55,000                 | 200,000       |
| Hariyali Taja Tarakari Samuha | Shed Improvement                       | 8,000                  | 16,000        |
| Okhaldanda Dalit Samuha       | Cardamom Seeds                         | 5,000                  | 35,000        |
| Pipal Chautari Samuha         | Plastic House                          | 32,000                 | 40,000        |

|                                |                       |                |                  |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|------------------|
| Krisi Kishan Samuha            | Goat Shed Improvement | 30,000         | 80,000           |
| Tolipata Krisi Samuha          | Irrigation Pond       | 25,000         | 120,000          |
| Krisi Sakriya Samuha           | Potato Block Program  | 75,000         | 300,000          |
| Pragatisil Samuha              | Irrigation Pond       | 30,000         | 150,000          |
| Jana Sakriya Pragatisil Samuha | Plastic Pond          | 13,000         | 80,000           |
| <b>Total Amount NPR</b>        |                       | <b>666,000</b> | <b>4,151,000</b> |
| <b>Grand total NPR</b>         |                       |                | <b>4,817,000</b> |

The organisation has built good rapport with local government and has implemented activities co-funded by project and local government.

Also, Project recruited the local staff where possible who are familiar with the local situations. Hiring of local staff reduces the cost and capacity building of such staff ensures the access of local community to skilled person locally even after the project. In addition, the project focused on the staff's capacity building to achieve the best result of the project.

In addition, the project responded the unfolding adversities efficiently and effectively. Project extended its solidarity with government in the fight against COVID-19, the worldwide pandemic, without significantly compromising the project activities.

### Support to COVID-19 response action of the government

The World Health Organization (WHO) announced Coronavirus (COVID-19) is pandemic and affected more than 210 countries and Territories. COVID-19 is infected to 3,646,834 people, killed 252,442 people Worldwide, and the infected cases and death toll is still rising (World Health Organisation). The pandemic has shown that countries need to be more united than ever in their fight against this outbreak.

According to WHO, Nepal was one of the highest risk countries from COVID-19 in the World. COVID-19 infected first case was confirmed in Kathmandu on 24 January 2020. Following the confirmation of the COVID-19

case in Nepal, the Government has decided to enforce lockdown in a bid to slow down the spread of virus in the country. The lockdown was eased when the hospital cases due to virus was at minimum the threshold and imposed again with the rise in hospital cases. This continuing as of now.

The government has not been able to test in the large population due to lack of manpower and equipment and remote ness of the settlement. Western parts of Nepal are more vulnerable because large population go to India as migrant workers. Nationwide lockdown imposed by Indian government forced the Nepali migrant workers to return back to their home. Many of those returnee migrants were exposed to virus while they were in India act as carries and spread the disease in rural areas of the region.

Despite Nepal Government developed plans and enforced guidelines at three tiers (Central, Provincial and Local) of Government, the efforts to control corona virus was insufficient to prevent COVID-19 pandemic. There were insufficient of health Kits, equipment and lack of skills and knowledge, and structures in the country. Nepal's poor public-health-care-system and their poor preparedness was overwhelmed to handle a large-scale disease outbreak like COVID-19 pandemic. Medical doctors working without sufficient protective gears and there was insufficient testing kit, basics protective gears (such as facemasks and sanitizer) and isolation bed. As a result, Nepal was performing poor in key functions (systematic screening of disease, isolation of infected people and treatment of ill patients) to contain the virus. A limited number of testings against COVID-19 and the large populations living in remote rural areas, many migrants

from India, gulf countries and inside country may have contributed in transmitting the virus to family and communities in home country. Local Government in Dailekh requested SAHAS to support in enhancing public awareness, establishment of quarantine/isolation ward and provisioning medical materials.

In this backdrop, SAHAS Nepal responded to Government request and pledged its solidarity in the fight against to COVID-19 pandemic. Support worth NPR 6,932,225 (equivalent to €50,775) was provided for COVID-19 response. Fund required was generated by requesting the funding agencies as well as diverting funds from the existing project (Table 20). A total of NPR 1,307,250 (equivalent to €9,575) was borne from BiOREM project, which was 3.3% of the total project budget.

**Table 20. Details of fund generated for the fight against COVID-19 pandemic.**

| Source  | Wave1 (NPR)      | Wave 2 (NPR)     | Total (NPR)      |
|---|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| fund diverted from BiOREM Project (refer Annex 8) | 1,307,250        |                  | 1,307,250        |
| SODI Germany                                      |                  | 3,750,000        | 3,750,000        |
| NepalTeam Germany                                 | 1,874,975        |                  | 1,874,975        |
| <b>Total</b>                                      | <b>3,182,225</b> | <b>3,750,000</b> | <b>6,932,225</b> |

SAHAS Nepal conducted different activities such as awareness raising and materials support for preventing spread of COVID-19 in coordination and collaboration in two Rural Municipalities in Dailekh district.

During the first wave of the pandemic, these activities were conducted in area of six Palika officials including BiOREM project areas (Mahabu and Bhairabi Rural Muunicipalities) and working areas of CBNOs, viz. SES and PRAYAS (Narayan Municipality, Chamunda Bindrasaini Municipality, Bhagawatimai Rural Municipality, Naumule Rural Municipality). The activities were prepared in consultation and implemented in collaboration with respective Palika and their line agencies. Under this support, health kits and equipment were provided to local health authorities and cash support was provided for the provisioning of food for people staying in quarantine centre.

During the second wave of the pandemic, health kits and equipment were provided to hospital in Mahabu Rural Municipality, District hospital in Narayan Municipality, isolation centre (Health post) in Bhairabi Rural Municipality and Isolation centre (Health post) of Naumule Rural Municipality. Similarly, food voucher was provided to 100 vulnerable households (COVID-19 infected, PwD, poor single mother, most deprived and marginal) within the BiOREM project area for the provisioning of food.

Following the need assessment exercise with Chairpersons of Wards, Palika officials and Primary Health Care Centres/Health Post In-charge, two major activities were conducted as;

### a. Material support to local health system

The needs of different public health outpost was compiled. Considering the funds available, following materials were supported to different Municipal health systems during both first and second wave of the pandemic (Tables 21 - 23).





**Table 21. COVID-19 1<sup>st</sup> wave response in BIOREM and CBNOs (Health kits and equipment distribution programme)**

| Name of Health Equipment | Unit | BIOREM Project (Mahabu RM & Bhairabi RM) | CBNOs (Narayan M, Chamunda RM, Bindrabasini M & bhagwatimai RM) | Total |
|--------------------------|------|--|---|-------|
| PPE Set                  | Set  | 90                                       | 109   | 199   |
| Thermal gun              | Pcs  | 26                                       | 45  | 71    |
| Medical Kits             | Set  | 18                                       | 36  | 54    |
| KN 95 Mask               | Pcs  | 133                                      | 144   | 277   |
| Washable Mask            | Pcs  | 1550                                     | 2072  | 3622  |
| Gloves                   | Set  | 400                                      | 1315  | 1715  |
| Soap                     | Pcs  | 2554                                     | 2166  | 4720  |

**Table 22. COVID-19 second wave response**

| Health Equipment Name | Unit   | Health Equipment               |                             |  |   | Total |
|-----------------------|--------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|---|-------|
|                       |        | Bhairabi RM (Isolation Center) | Mahabu RM (Mahabu Hospital) | Narayan Municipality (District Hospital) | Naumule RM (Isolation Centre/ Hospital) |       |
| PCR Kits              | Pcs    | -                              | -                           | 650                                      | -                                       | 650   |
| Antigen Kits          | Pcs    | 500                            | 500                         | 650                                      | 500                                     | 2150  |
| PCR VTM Collection    | Pcs    | 500                            | 500                         | 650                                      | 500                                     | 2150  |
| Oximeter              | Pcs    | 5                              | 3                           | 5  | 4                                       | 17    |
| Thermal Gun           | Pcs    | 5                              | -                           | -  | 4                                       | 9     |
| Oxygen Cylinder       | Pcs    | -                              | -                           | 10                                       | -                                       | 10    |
| Oxygen Regulator      | Pcs    | -                              | -                           | 10                                       | -                                       | 10    |
| Filter                | Pcs    | -                              | -                           | 5  | 3                                       | 8     |
| Face Shield           | Pcs    | -                              | -                           | 80                                       | 50                                      | 130   |
| Head Cover            | Pcs    | -                              | -                           | 80                                       | 50                                      | 130   |
| Eye Glass             | Pcs    | -                              | -                           | 80                                       | -                                       | 80    |
| PPE Set               | Pcs    | 30                             | 30                          | 50                                       | 20                                      | 130   |
| Gloves Surgical       | Box    | 20                             | 20                          | 20                                       | 20                                      | 80    |
| Surgical Mask         | Box    | 50                             | 30                          | 50                                       | 30                                      | 160   |
| Sanitizer 500 ml      | Bottle | 30                             | 30                          | 80                                       | 30                                      | 170   |
| Examination Gloves    | Box    | -                              | 20                          | -  | -                                       | 20    |
| Mask KN 95            | Pcs    | 50                             | -                           | -  | -                                       | 50    |
| Blanket               | Pcs    | -                              | -                           | -  | 24                                      | 24    |

**Table 23. Details of face masks distributed during COVID-19 pandemic**

| Health kits & Equipment Name      | Unit | BIOREM      |           | CBNOs      |                         | Total |
|-----------------------------------|------|-------------|-----------|------------|-------------------------|-------|
|                                   |      | Bhairabi RM | Mahabu RM | Naumule RM | Narayan Municipality    |       |
| Mask Bank Program (Surgical Mask) | Box  | 100         | 100       | 100        | 100                     | 400   |
| Mask Usages                       | Box  | 9           | 0         | 40         | 34 (District hospitals) | 83    |
| Total                             | Box  | 91          | 100       | 60         | 66                      | 317   |

Government authorities (municipality/rural municipalities, and health authorities) acknowledged the receipt of the materials and appreciation letter to SAHAS Nepal.

## b. Preparedness and capacity development support to local people

In addition, SAHAS Nepal also implemented preparedness action as a preventive measure to enhance awareness among vulnerable populations and protect them from the risk of disease transmission. The objective of this action was to strengthen the capacity of local government to fight against the coronavirus; and enhance community-capacity to contain the spread of the virus. This action provided key messages safe and healthy livings as well as knowledge and skills to fight against coronavirus. Particularly this action raised awareness on hand washing and social distancing through distribution of pamphlets, hoarding boards, posters and radio jingle. Hand washing soap, mask etc. were distributed (Table 24). In addition, medicine kits and non-medical materials were also provided to Local Government to enhance their capacity to protect and boost morale of health workers in the fight against coronavirus. Three different activities were conducted under this action, as:

**Capacity Building:** This activity was focused on enhancing capacity of local Government to minimise spread of virus in the communities. The activity was implemented in the working areas of SAHAS Nepal (Bhairabi and Mahabu Rural Municipalities) and CBNOs (SES and PRAYAS) such as Narayan Municipality, Chamunda Bindrasaini Municipality, Bhagawatimai Rural Municipality, Naumule Rural Municipality. This action provided health kits and other medical materials (such as PPE, thermal gun, mask, sanitizer, glove, masks) to health posts. SAHAS Nepal handed over the materials to RMs in presence of Municipality officials (RM Chairperson, Vice-chairperson, Ward Chairperson, Executive Officers and Health Post In-charges) and Project Officer of BIOREM project in Dailekh district. Both Bhairabi and Mahabu Rural Municipalities distributed the materials to all Health Posts within the municipality. SAHAS Nepal arranged transportation of the materials to the rural municipalities for distribution and RMs delivered the materials to their respective health posts/centres and community people.

**Table 24: Details of activities conducted under preparedness action**

| Activities   | When          | Responsible person                      | Remarks   |
|--|---------------|---|---|
| Support essential medical supplies (mask, PPE, sanitiser, Thermal gun, sanitizer, soap etc.) | May-June 2020 | Project Officer                         | MoU with local government; documentation will be prepared |
| Food Support for people in Quarantine  | May-June 2020 | Project Officer                         | MoU with local government; documentation will be prepared |
| Radio Jingle   | May-June 2020 | Project Focal Person                    | MoU with Radio station                                    |
| Flex, pamphlets  | May-June 2020 | Project Officer                         | In coordination with RM/ wards                            |
| Sanitation Awareness and hand-washing practices  | May-June 2020 | Project officer                         | Facilitated by Project officer and staffs                 |
| Mask distribution  | May-June 2020 | Project officer                         | Facilitated by Project officer                            |
| Documentation, Monitoring and Reporting  | May-June 2020 | Project Focal Person & KMME Coordinator | Report to SODI and Nepalteam, Germany                     |

**Awareness Raising:** Awareness raising to COVID-19 was done in the BiOREM project area (Bhairabi and Mahabu Rural Municipalities) and CBNOs working areas (Narayan Municipality, Bhagawatimai Rural Municipality, Naumule Rural Municipality). Pamphlets were distributed, flex boards were put on display and jingles were played in community Radio for increasing public awareness about the pandemic. Jingles were prepared in Nepali language with local accent and broadcasted for a month. The working area of SAHAS Nepal is under broadcast coverage. Awareness campaign was organised to disseminate information for prevention, early detection and control of COVID-19 in the communities. Soaps and sanitizers were provided along with Information and proper hand-washing technique was displayed. During the campaign, orientation was provided on method to keep in self-quarantine in case any symptoms of corona virus appear. A total of 1500 hand washing soap and 1500 masks were distributed during the campaign. Using virtual tools (SKYPE, ZOOM), SAHAS Nepal central office provided orientation to BIORERM staffs for conducting public awareness campaign. The awareness campaign was organised using safe operating guidelines.

**Table 25. Support to Palika for the provisioning of food for people in quarantine centres**

| Name M/R M                       | Amount NPR     |
|----------------------------------|----------------|
| Bhairabi Rural Municipality      | 125,000        |
| Mahabu Rural Municipality        | 125,000        |
| Narayan Municipality             | 144,120        |
| Chamundabindrasaini Municipality | 268,020        |
| Bhagawatimai Rural Municipality  | 51,420         |
| Naumule Rural Municipality       | 136,440        |
| <b>Total</b>                     | <b>850,000</b> |

**Food Support:** Fund support for food: The Project also supported nutritious food items to those people staying in Local Government Quarantine Centres. There was high inflow of returnee migrants from India, gulf countries and different parts of Nepal. A 14-day isolation

in government designated quarantine centres was made mandatory for all returnee migrants. High number of people in Local Government Quarantine Centres increased food need in the Quarantine Centres. This action supported the increasing food need in Local Government Quarantine Centres (Table 25). The food support was provided based on the need of Quarantine Centres. Food was distributed to needy community people also.

## 5.5. Overarching developmental impacts

SAHAS Nepal works in remote areas focusing on the resource poor, marginalised and socially excluded groups of people. Therefore, the project provided emphasis on gender sensitive actions right from the start of the intervention. Females were given priority in beneficiary selection and group formation. Females were encouraged to take the responsible position on the CBO. In general, 75% of the members of the CBOs, discussed during this evaluation study, were female (Annex 4). Some exclusively female CBOs were also established. Discussion with women group revealed that there is substantial enhancement in the capacity of women group in managing the organisation, facilitating discussion, articulating subject and advocating issues of their concern. Now they have access and control over financial resources. As a result, women's status in the society has lifted. While on the other hand, this has increased the workload for already heavily burdened women in the society. However, women seem happy to take this workload.

The project interventions not only enhanced farm production and food security, production of diverse types of vegetable have contributed to maintain family nutrition.

Compared to pre-project situation, beneficiaries have increased production and family income. During the discussion, most of them mentioned that they are planning to

increase the farm production and expand off-farm business. This will help them escaping out of the loop of inter-generational poverty cycle and ending poverty.

## SAHAS made my life: Rising together with livelihood support

Sita Baral had an inter-caste marriage at the age of 16. Sita was born in upper caste family and married with a boy (Keshav) from Magar family considered lower caste. As a result, she was ousted by her family and society. Though she was accepted by her in-laws, but they could not get along as a family. it began to be very difficult for them to live with the family, so they decided live separately. Then challenges started to flood in for a young couple to manage their life without any resources and income.

Sita and her husband inherited a piece of land during the separation. They used to produce a “2 Pathi” (about 7 kgs) of wheat, which was sufficient for two months. Difficulty increased after they had a daughter and a son. Keshav went to India in search of job but could not earn well and returned back to Nepal after 16 months. Children were growing and family expenses was increasing. Then Sita borrowed loan from local money lender and started a retail shop. But with the small amount of loan, she could not keep enough goods in the shop to attract customer and earn enough.



*“SAHAS Nepal came to our village and held a meeting, I also participated in the meeting and heard about the project. We formed a group named “Raniban Mixed Farmer group” in my chairmanship. We implemented many community development works and also started monthly saving which supported many families. I participated in off-farm income generation activity and received a support worth NPR 10,000. I added goods in my shop and started chat (snacks) shop. Since there is no chat shop nearby, I started to earn NPR 10,000 to NRS 15,000 a month. With the profit I made I have also added more goods in my shop. I have also bought two goats from my earning. Now I could support my household expenses and have saved some money for future. Now my children going to better school”.*

Shop, snack shop and Goats keep Sita and Keshav busy all day. They have many items in their shop and they started to accrue good profit from the shop. They have bought a small house and increased the goat herd. Sita is planning to expand her shop.

Now their parents also started behaving well, take advice from them and respect their decisions. Neighbours, who never treated them well, started to consider them as roll model.

At present, Sita is actively involved in community development works. She can manage and mobilize community group properly. She is representing the community in various program organized by local government and other organization.

*“I am very thankful to SAHAS Nepal for their support, encouragement and empowering us, it supported me a lot to improve my livelihood as well as my capacity and my social profile. I am committed to keep the group active and explore resources from various stakeholders to support people like us and improve their livelihood.”*



The project used Right Based Approach (RBA) and inclusive community-based approach for project implementation.

The project contribution in establishing farmers' group and their network working for enhancing livelihood capacity of the community and climate change actions. The network is envisaged to sustain project interventions even after the project completion.

Social mobilisation work of the project remained very effective in raising farmers' interest and initiatives. Considering the project success, farmers' enthusiasm and initiatives, social structure for group mobilisation, Palika and other organisations started to work with project beneficiaries. Recent examples of this are; Palika announced to develop Manma area to develop as 'Kiwi Production Pocket'; and, Provincial programme provided budget to construct 8 km long piped irrigation system in Mamma.

With the knowledge and confidence gained from the project, farmers are now moving towards commercialisation of vegetable production. But there is no big market to consume the production if increased through commercialisation. Therefore, it is essential to enhance market link for the vegetables as well as enhance awareness and understanding of farmers on value chain development. Otherwise, wastage of perishable commodity would incur unbearable losses to poor farmers.

## 5.6. Sustainability

Strengthening local capacity was one of the sustaining change that project has made which is key to the success of project action. Establishing beneficiary groups was instrumental in enhancing their capacity in leading and managing their organisation, discuss on common issues and arrive at the decision, identifying issues for advocacy and lobbying.



Working approach of SAHAS is also contributing to the continuation of project interventions after the project duration. SAHAS establish community organisation (CBOs, MCs and CBNOs) in the project area. These community organisations become fully functional immediately after the project. CBNO gets small amount of budget to cover the operational costs from the following project. For instance, some funds were provided by BiOREM project to SES (Swabalambi Ekata Samaj) established by the previous project (IFCO – Improving Food Security through Community organising). SAHAS facilitated establishments of CBOs, and their networks in the project area (Annex 9). The CBNOs established by SAHAS will be supported by future project for next 3 years. SAHAS learning from past project suggest that establishing community-based structures (such as, CBOs, MCs and CBNOs) is effective in sustaining and scaling up the project work after the project period. Saving and credit groups are helpful in enhancing access of beneficiaries to financial support needed to implement project activities. And orientation of farmers, intermediary and traders on value chain and market systems is necessary for augmenting economic benefits and livelihood enhancement of beneficiaries from project actions. CBOs and their network established by the project is expected to play a coordinating role between local beneficiaries

and GO, NGOs, markets and service providers and continuing the project interventions even after the project. The organisation has built good rapport with local government and has implemented activities co-funded by project and local government. Also, SAHAS recruit the local staff as much as possible who will retain the knowledge and experience gained at the disposal of local community.

*“Ordinary farmers have been converted into commercial producer.”*

**Mr Tilak Bahadur Rana**  
Member, Uddhamshil Main Committee

Targeted beneficiaries are involved in vegetable production at small (kitchen garden to semi-commercial) scale. They also use some improved technologies for vegetable production, such as poly house, small irrigation, bio-pesticides etc. The vegetable produced in kitchen garden is mostly used for home consumption and any excess production is sold on nearby market, while products from semi-commercial scale are targeted for market. The quantity of vegetable produced and sold varies between households depending on size of production. There is no big market in or near the project area and the quantity of excess production is also small. Thus, at present there is no problem of marketing, but if the quantity of production increased, then access to bigger market is essential. Increase in production is likely as farmers are now confident about using modern approach of vegetable production due to project actions and they have now realised the economic benefit from vegetable production. It is suggested CBOs and CBNOs to play role in enhancing market link as well as enhancing awareness and understanding on value chain development, otherwise

wastage of perishable commodity would incur unbearable losses to poor beneficiaries. This action contributed to enhance awareness about climate change effects, which may help in increasing involvement and contribution of local communities on climate change action. In longer term, the project action may help towards building more inclusive, just and gender-sensitive society.

Similarly, foreign trade policy is also likely to affect the project effectiveness. Nepal has open border and open trade policy with India. Indian products are cheaper in the market than Nepalese product mainly due to low cost of production (because of larger scale of production cheaper input prices and assured supply of inputs, such as irrigation, seeds, fertilisers) compared that in Nepal. Thus, Nepalese product cannot compete with Indian product as a result, Nepalese farmers are experiencing problem in marketing. Any regulatory mechanism for Indo-Nepal trade in favour of Nepalese farmers would benefit project beneficiaries and enhance project effectiveness. It is suggested CBOs and CBNOs to discuss with Palika authorities to explore how market could be regulated at local level. Higher local tax for the product imported from outside the district could be one option.

Exit strategy was discussed at the beginning of the project. The project approach was also briefed to the beneficiaries as most beneficiary articulated well when a query was prompted to them regarding their plan aftermath of the project. They mentioned that they have their organisation (CBO) and some savings through which they will continue the good work to prosper further. In addition, they have network organisations (MC and CBNO) to support them when needed.

## 6. Cross-cutting issues

Implementation of any development initiatives requires some investment. Climate change and DRR action at household level particularly requires investment from beneficiary households. Livelihood actions have enhanced household income and thereby investment capacity of the beneficiaries to achieve climate change and DRR outcomes.

*“Number of people visiting health post has increased due to increased awareness.”*

**Mr Samsher Bista**  
Public health inspector

SAHAS Nepal ensures role of females in the society while implementing development interventions. It was observed that the capacity of females enhanced dramatically due to female focus approach adopted by the project. As they are now able to lead the CBO, discuss the issues and make collective decision, take the minutes of the meeting, maintain account of saving and credit group, clearly articulate the situation/problem and advocate the issue of their concern etc., which has helped women to come forward in the society. Thus, gender gap in the project area has narrowed down.

### Relived from Chaupadi: a traditional fallacy harmful for women

Rautkot is a historical place inhabited by religious people. The community have been still practicing Chhaupadi, which is legally punishable now. Practice of Chhaupadi was deep rooted and fuelled by myths. Menstruating women is considered untouchable and deprived from entering into the house. They are not allowed to eat nutritious food like milk and yogurt. They are also prohibited to take part in normal family activities. They think this will offend their god (Masta) and bring down a curse on their households if they enter into house and did not comply with the rules. Therefore, they are forced to live outside of the house in one corner of the cow sheds or makeshift huts (called Chau Goth), regardless of the weather. Women were not allowed to touch the taps and fetch water to clean themselves during the menstruation period, which is very necessary for maintaining the personal hygiene.

Sarala Thapa, a resident of Rautkot, also suffered from chaupadi practice since she started mensurating.

*“We were forced to stay away from our family. We were considered impure and were not allowed to touch people and goods. We had to give birth to our children in Chau-Goth and stay there with our infants for 11 nights until we were religiously purified. We were not allowed to bath and have nutritious food. We were also scared of insect's bite, including snakes and scorpions, while sleeping during the night. We also had high risk of sexual violence in Chau Goth away from home. Menstruating women were forced to stay away from public events and meetings. Sometimes we used to light a fire whole night and count the days to get back home.”*

*“SAHAS Nepal reached out to us and we formed a group named ‘Koteshwor Mahila Krishak Samuha’ and I was elected as vice president of the group. We participate in many trainings organized by SAHAS and came to know myths related to menstruation. We used to avoid milk, curd, dairy products and nutritious foods and stay in the chhau Goth while menstruating and following the wrong practices. Now we are convinced*



*that this is a wrong practice and most of us stay in our house and eat nutritious food and dairy products during menstruation. Earlier we used to get cold, suffer from stomach-ache and reproductive diseases due to poor protection against weather adversity and unhygienic condition in Chau Goth. As some of us left practicing Chau rules and nothing bad has happened. As a result, community is also started to practice this. Chau practice is gradually disappearing in our community”.*

*“We are actively working to convince our neighbours about negative consequences of discrimination during menstruation. We learned this from the training organised by SAHAS, otherwise we would never dare to go against Chau practice and remain trapped in this superstition. Thank you SAHAS Nepal for this!”*

On the other hand, vulnerable groups (women, children, PwD, chronic illness, poor) are most affected by disaster. Increase in family income of such vulnerable groups has enhanced their household capacity to invest for reducing vulnerability and disaster risk.



## 7. Conclusions and recommendations

### 7.1. Conclusions

Identification of problem, setting objective, planning activities was based on the national, provincial and local plans, policies and strategies. Participatory approach was adopted throughout the project cycle. Community organisation was used for community mobilisation. Most deprived and marginalised households were selected as target beneficiaries.

There is very good integration between FSL, CC and DRR in the project action addressing the need of the beneficiaries more holistically.

Enthusiasm, participation and collaboration from local stakeholders as well as beneficiaries was very good.

Most planned activities have been successfully conducted, however some of the activities were delayed and some others could not be completed due to the restriction imposed on community gathering during COVID-19 pandemic, shift in priority of Palika to contain COVID-19 pandemic, etc. In addition, project budget was re-allocated and used for COVID-19 response. As a result, some of the activities were not implemented and expected outputs were not achieved. It would be good to find ways so that such emergency situation could be supported without any negative repercussion on project activities.

The project action has enhanced technical knowledge and skills of the community members about nursery management, vegetable production, bio-control of insect/pest, vermin-culture; management of polyhouse, smart irrigation system, drinking water system; and, off-farm business.

Beneficiary households engaged in income generating activities (vegetable production, livestock production, off-farm business etc.), which increased the women's access to and control over financial resources.

The project action on asset creation and capacity building is expected to ensure sustainability of the project output. The productive assets, such as, polyhouses, irrigation facility etc., are contributing to increase production; while polyhouse in reducing under-nutrition; drinking water facility in enhancing access to safe drinking water & sanitation; and off-farm activity is enhancing household income.

Gender gap in the community has narrowed down. Capacity of females has enhanced significantly as they are now able to lead the CBO, discuss the issues and make collective decision, take the minutes of the meeting, maintain account of saving and credit group, clearly articulate the situation/problem and advocate the issue of their concern etc. which has helped women to come forward in the society. Thus, gender gap in the proposed project area has narrowed down.

Distribution of agriculture tools (winnowing fans, secateurs, sprinkler and garden pipe set) reduced women's drudgery and saved their time.

Distribution of weighing balance and plastic crate helped in marketing the farm produce.

Poor physical condition of the schools has been improved with the project support. Children have now access to safe drinking water.

Some activities (such as drinking water scheme) were under-budgeted and could not be completed. Efforts for efficient use of available resources is commendable but care should also be given in preparing a pragmatic budget considering market price, inflation etc so that such situation could be avoided in future.

Anomaly was observed between the activity target and the target of associated indicator particularly in the case of 'Activity 1.3.1. Orientation on Maternal Health and Child Nutrition'. Target set for indicator was more than the target set for the implementation of the associated activities. As a result, Indicator target was not achieved.

The intervention logic and the indicators to monitor the progress was not aligned well as activity for the construction of irrigation pond (Activity 2.1.2) was planned under Output 2.1, but indicator to monitor the achievement was mentioned under output 1.3.

Farmers are enthusiastic about commercialisation of vegetable production. It is essential to enhance market link for vegetables; and enhance awareness and understanding of farmers on value chain development.

## 7.2. Recommendations

It is suggested to create a separate 'Emergency Fund' at organisational level to support any future emergency response action so that any negative repercussion to project activities can be avoided due to transfer of project fund to emergency actions.

Activity budget should be prepared pragmatically considering market price, inflation and other possible factor affecting the cost of inputs so that sufficient budget is available for implementation of planned activities.

CBOs and CBNOs are suggested to play role in enhancing market link as well as enhancing awareness and understanding on value chain development.

It is suggested to decide the indicator target considering the target set of activity.

Suggested to organise a refresher training to programming team mainly in preparing log frame and MEAL plan.

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## Annexes

### Annex 1. Research questions organized against OECD/DAC criteria

The evaluation team will answer the key questions based on OECD/DAC evaluation criteria as given below.

| Criteria  | Desk Review | External Stakeholder Meeting | FGD/KII/<br>Field Observation | Discussion with project staff |
|---|-------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Relevance   |             |                              |                               |                               |
| Have the programme activities undertaken to date addressed the needs identified in the Contextual Analysis upon which the programme was designed?                 | Yes         | Yes                          | No                            | Yes                           |
| To what extent are the objectives of the programme still valid?   | Yes         | No                           | No                            | Yes                           |
| Are the activities and outputs of the programme consistent with the overall goal and the attainment of its objectives?  | Yes         | No                           | No                            | Yes                           |
| Are the activities and outputs of the programme consistent with the intended impacts and effects?   | Yes         | No                           | No                            | Yes                           |
| Has the context changed significantly since programme design, how has that impacted the programme? Have we adapted activities and strategies in response to this? | Yes         | Yes                          | No                            | Yes                           |

| Criteria   | Desk Review | External Stakeholder Meeting | FGD/KII/<br>Field Observation | Discussion with<br>project staff |
|--|-------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Is the programme's Theory of Change still valid? Does it need to be adapted to the programme's desired changes are delivered? For integrated programmes, how well has integration been done across sectors considering issues of targeting and geographical areas covered? | Yes         | Yes                          | No                            | Yes                              |
| To what extent have programme beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries participated in the programme, and how has that affected programme quality / results?  | No          | Yes                          | No                            | Yes                              |
| <b>Efficiency</b>  |             |                              |                               |                                  |
| How well have we been utilising the resources available has the efficiency of resource utilisation over the course of the programme increased or decreased, if so how?   | Yes         | Yes                          | No                            | Yes                              |
| How well is the programme connected with other projects and programmes, in particular in terms of facilitating emergency responses?  | Yes         | Yes                          | No                            | Yes                              |
| Were activities cost-efficient?  | Yes         | No                           | No                            | Yes                              |
| Were objectives achieved on time?  | Yes         | No                           | No                            | Yes                              |
| Was the programme or project implemented in the most efficient way compared to alternatives?   | Yes         | No                           | No                            | Yes                              |
| <b>Effectiveness</b>   |             |                              |                               |                                  |
| What is the progress against each of the indicators included in the results framework for the programme (from baseline 2019 onwards)?  | Yes         | Yes                          | No                            | Yes                              |

| Criteria  | Desk Review | External Stakeholder Meeting | FGD/KII/<br>Field Observation | Discussion with project staff |
|---|-------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| For each indicator, is the programme met the targets set? If not, why? Any alternative actions taken to respond this, such as; (a) alteration of programme activities and strategies to achieve target or (b) adjusting targets | Yes         | No                           | No                            | Yes                           |
| » How successfully has the programme been in addressing issues of (i) inequality and (ii) risk and vulnerability?   | Yes         | Yes                          | Yes                           | Yes                           |
| » How have interventions affected men and women (and other relevant vulnerable groups) differently in the programme area?   |             |                              |                               |                               |
| » To what extent have gender equality and social inclusion been considered throughout the planning, monitoring, and implementation of the projects?   |             |                              |                               |                               |
| <b>Impact</b>   |             |                              |                               |                               |
| What real difference has the activity made to the beneficiaries to date?  | Yes         | Yes                          | Yes                           | Yes                           |
| What has happened as a result of the programme or project?  | No          | No                           | Yes                           | Yes                           |
| What real difference has the activity made to the beneficiaries?  | No          | No                           | Yes                           | Yes                           |
| How many people have been affected?   | No          | No                           | Yes                           | Yes                           |
| <b>Sustainability</b>   |             |                              |                               |                               |
| Have considered issues of sustainability in the areas of intervention?  | Yes         | Yes                          | No                            | Yes                           |
| Do we have an Exit Strategy in place for the geographic areas of intervention?  | Yes         | Yes                          | No                            | Yes                           |

| Criteria   | Desk Review | External Stakeholder Meeting | FGD/KII/ Field Observation | Discussion with project staff |
|--|-------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Have we been working with local partners, if not, why? If yes, how has this contributed to or inhibited progress towards achievement of programme's results and the sustainability of those? Have we considered how to increase the likelihood of their activities being sustained after the grant period? | Yes         | Yes                          | No                         | Yes                           |
| To what extent did the benefits of a programme or project continue after donor funding ceased?   | No          | Yes                          | Yes                        | Yes                           |
| What were the major factors which influenced the achievement or non-achievement of sustainability of the programme or project?   | No          | No                           | No                         | Yes                           |
| Meso and macro level engagement  | No          | Yes                          | Yes                        | Yes                           |
| How impactful have we been at meso and macro level?  | Yes         | No                           | No                         | Yes                           |
| How well have we been working with other stakeholders, such as, NGOs, private sector and government, to achieve results at meso and macro level?   | Yes         | Yes                          | No                         | Yes                           |
| Have we tried to influence by sharing, learning and building capacity of implementing partners? How successful has that been?  | Yes         | Yes                          | No                         | Yes                           |
| Connectedness  |             |                              |                            |                               |
| Was the BiOREM programmes linked? If not, why? If yes how well do they work together? Is the programme team able to see linkages or progress from emergency to recovery to development? If yes in what way?  | Yes         | Yes                          | No                         | Yes                           |



| Criteria     | Desk Review                                    | External Stakeholder Meeting | FGD/KII/<br>Field Observation | Discussion with project staff |
|--------------|--|------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <b>Note:</b> |  |                              |                               |                               |
|              | Means of Verification for each line of enquiry |                              |                               |                               |

## A. Desk Review Guide

| Criteria  | Suggested Documents for Review   |
|---|--|
| <b>Relevance</b>  |  |
| Have the programme activities undertaken to date addressed the needs identified in the Contextual Analysis upon which the programme was designed?   | Contextual analysis<br>Project proposal<br>Theory of Change<br>Annual reports  |
| To what extent are the objectives of the programme still valid?   |  |
| Are the activities and outputs of the programme consistent with the overall goal and the attainment of its objectives?  |  |
| Are the activities and outputs of the programme consistent with the intended impacts and effects?   |  |
| Has the context changed significantly since programme design, how has that impacted the programme? Have we adapted activities and strategies in response to this?   |  |
| Is the programme's Theory of Change still valid? Does it need to be adapted to the programme's desired changes are delivered? For integrated programmes, how well has integration been done across sectors considering issues of targeting and geographical areas covered?  |  |
| <b>Efficiency</b>   |  |
| How well have we been utilising the resources available has the efficiency of resource utilisation over the course of the programme increased or decreased, if so how?  | Project proposal<br>Budget reviews & financial reports<br>Implementation plans (planned vs. achieved)<br>Project reports<br>Annual reports |
| How well is the programme connected with other projects and programmes, in particular in terms of facilitating emergency responses?   |  |
| Were activities cost-efficient?   |  |
| Were objectives achieved on time?   |  |
| Was the programme or project implemented in the most efficient way compared to alternatives?  |  |
| <b>Effectiveness</b>  |  |
| What is the progress against each of the indicators included in the results framework for the programme (from baseline 2019 onwards)?   | Project Proposal<br>Theory of Change<br>Contextual Analysis<br>Project reporting<br>Annual reports   |
| For each indicator, is the programme met the targets set? If not, why? Any alternative actions taken to respond this, such as; (a) alteration of programme activities and strategies to achieve target or (b) adjusting targets   |  |
| How successfully has the programme been in addressing issues of (i) inequality and (ii) risk and vulnerability?<br>How have interventions affected men and women (and other relevant vulnerable groups) differently in the programme area?<br>To what extent have gender equality and social inclusion been considered throughout the planning, monitoring, and implementation of the projects? |  |

| Criteria   | Suggested Documents for Review                      |
|--|---|
| <b>Impact</b>  |   |
| What real difference has the activity made to the beneficiaries to date?   | Project reporting<br>Annual reports<br>Case studies |
| <b>Sustainability</b>  |   |
| Have considered issues of sustainability in the areas of intervention?   | Project Proposal<br>Annual reports                  |
| Do we have an Exit Strategy in place for the geographic areas of intervention?   |   |
| Have we been working with local partners, if not, why? If yes, how has this contributed to or inhibited progress towards achievement of programme's results and the sustainability of those? Have we considered how to increase the likelihood of their activities being sustained after the grant period? |   |
| <b>Meso and macro level engagement</b>   |   |
| How impactful have we been at meso and macro level?  | Annual reports                                      |
| How well have we been working with other stakeholders, such as, NGOs, private sector and government, to achieve results at meso and macro level?   |   |
| Have we tried to influence by sharing, learning and building capacity of implementing partners? How successful has that been?  |   |
| <b>Connectedness</b>   |   |
| Was the BiOREM programmes linked? If not, why? If yes how well do they work together? Is the programme team able to see linkages or progress from emergency to recovery to development? If yes in what way?  | Project proposals<br>Annual reports<br>Final Report |

## B. External Stakeholder Meeting Guide

### Before the meeting:

- » At least one day before the meeting do a practice run with all the programme team – this will be very important to ensure we all know what we are doing and time is not lost in the meeting.
- » The day before the meeting, have materials prepared beforehand for each session, do not waste time during the meeting doing this. For example, write all the key programme activities by sector on flip charts.
- » Keep flip charts simple, no long sentences, do not list every single activity, just keep it to the top-line activities.

### During the meeting:

- » It may be useful to divide the meeting schedule up by the seven different DAC criteria.
- » For each session, use the flip charts/power point to give an overview of what the programme has done to date, then what are the questions we need to discuss.

### Roles & Responsibilities:

- » Notetakers – very very important to get this right, these are your 'data collectors'. They should be taking notes under the headings of the questions listed below. Ideally, they would type up

these notes to save time after the meeting.

- » Lead Facilitator
- » Support facilitator
- » Timekeeper

| Criteria  |
|---|
| <b>Relevance</b>  |
| Have the programme activities undertaken to date addressed the needs identified in the Contextual Analysis upon which the programme was designed?   |
| Has the context changed significantly since programme design, how has that impacted the programme? Have we adapted activities and strategies in response to this?   |
| Is the programme's Theory of Change still valid? Does it need to be adapted to the programme's desired changes are delivered? For integrated programmes, how well has integration been done across sectors considering issues of targeting and geographical areas covered?  |
| To what extent have programme beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries participated in the programme, and how has that affected programme quality / results?   |
| <b>Efficiency</b>   |
| How well have we been utilising the resources available has the efficiency of resource utilisation over the course of the programme increased or decreased, if so how?  |
| How well is the programme connected with other projects and programmes, in particular in terms of facilitating emergency responses?   |
| <b>Effectiveness</b>  |
| What is the progress against each of the indicators included in the results framework for the programme (from baseline 2019 onwards)?   |
| How successfully has the programme been in addressing issues of<br>(i) inequality and<br>(ii) risk and vulnerability?<br>How have interventions affected men and women (and other relevant vulnerable groups) differently in the programme area?<br>To what extent have gender equality and social inclusion been considered throughout the planning, monitoring, and implementation of the projects? |
| <b>Impact</b>   |
| What real difference has the activity made to the beneficiaries to date?  |
| <b>Sustainability</b>   |
| Have considered issues of sustainability in the areas of intervention?  |
| Do we have an Exit Strategy in place for the geographic areas of intervention?  |
| Have we been working with local partners, if not, why? If yes, how has this contributed to or inhibited progress towards achievement of programme's results and the sustainability of those? Have we considered how to increase the likelihood of their activities being sustained after the grant period?  |
| To what extent did the benefits of a programme or project continue after donor funding ceased?  |
| <b>Meso and macro level engagement</b>  |
| How well have we been working with other stakeholders, such as, NGOs, private sector and government, to achieve results at meso and macro level?  |
| Have we tried to influence by sharing, learning and building capacity of implementing partners? How successful has that been?   |
| <b>Connectedness</b>  |
| Was the BiOREM programmes linked? If not, why? If yes how well do they work together? Is the programme team able to see linkages or progress from emergency to recovery to development? If yes in what way?   |

## C. FGD/KII/Field Observation

To be done after all the data for Reporting is compiled, any anomalies (e.g., any results that we didn't expect or can't explain) should be triangulated with FDG/KIIs/Field observations.

In the table below there are some additional questions that could be explored through FDG/KIIs/Field observations that may help make the report more informative.

**NOTE: this should be not be a massive exercise, keep data collection to a minimum.**

### A. DAC criteria-based questions

| Criteria  |
|---|
| Effectiveness   |
| How successfully has the programme been in addressing issues of inequality and (ii) risk and vulnerability?                                       |
| How have interventions affected men and women (and other relevant vulnerable groups) differently in the programme area?                           |
| To what extent have gender equality and social inclusion been considered throughout the planning, monitoring, and implementation of the projects? |
| Impact  |
| What real difference has the activity made to the beneficiaries to date?  |
| What has happened as a result of the programme or project?  |
| What real difference has the activity made to the beneficiaries?  |
| How many people have been affected?   |
| Sustainability  |
| To what extent did the benefits of a programme or project continue after donor funding ceased?  |

### B. Output Specific questions

| Question  |
|---|
| Output 1.1: Knowledge and skill of community improved on utilization of local and improved crops, livestock management, biodiversity and ecological farming.  |
| What knowledge did you learn?   |
| What skills did you gain?   |
| Output 1.2: Improvement in market linkage and production of Eco-friendly small and medium enterprises (SMEs) based on agriculture, forest and local knowledge and practices through value chain, with especial focus to youth and women |
| What has been done towards developing value chains? Details.  |



|   |
|---|
| How did women and youths participated and benefitted from market linkage?   |
| Output 1.3: Improved in education and WASH of women and children and reducing women drudgery  |
| Which information did you find useful?  |
| Which practice are you following as suggested in the training?  |
| Please tell us the effects of constructions of drinking water and irrigation systems in the community?                                |
| Output 2.1: Community develop adaptation plan (CAP) against climate change and DRR and adopt CCA technologies                         |
| In your opinion, what is the significance of developing Community Adaptation Plan (CAP)?  |
| What real benefit did community received by developing (CAP)?   |
| Output 2.2: Increased in public awareness and knowledge sharing on climate change adaptation (CCA) and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)  |
| What did you learn?   |
| What will you do in the case of disaster/climate change?  |
| Output 3.1: CBOs formed and CBO members gained knowledge and skills in relation to formation and mobilization of CBOs in development. |
| Types of development activities conducted by CBOs and Main Committees?  |
| Participation and role of female in CBOs and Main Committees?   |
| Output 3.2: CBOs Network Registered   |
| -   |

## D. Meeting with project staff

### Before the meeting:

- » Compile as much of the results/findings as possible before the meeting
- » Share the above findings and reporting matrix with the team a couple of days before the meeting so they can begin to familiarise themselves with what will be discussed.

### During the meeting:

- » Structure the meeting by the seven DAC criteria, plus 1 session on **Recommendations and Corrective Actions**
- » Present each question and the findings to date
- » Team to discuss the findings and add any further information, corrections or observations
- » The last session of the meeting should be dedicated to **Recommendations** based on the evaluation findings.

### Roles & Responsibilities:

- » Notetakers – very very important to get this right, these are your ‘data collectors’. They should be taking notes under the headings of the questions listed below. Ideally, they would type up these notes to save time after the meeting.
- » Lead Facilitator
- » Timekeeper

| Criteria  |
|---|
| <b>Relevance</b>  |
| Have the programme activities undertaken to date addressed the needs identified in the Contextual Analysis upon which the programme was designed?   |
| To what extent are the objectives of the programme still valid?   |
| Are the activities and outputs of the programme consistent with the overall goal and the attainment of its objectives?  |
| Are the activities and outputs of the programme consistent with the intended impacts and effects?   |
| Has the context changed significantly since programme design, how has that impacted the programme? Have we adapted activities and strategies in response to this?   |
| Is the programme's Theory of Change still valid? Does it need to be adapted to the programme's desired changes are delivered? For integrated programmes, how well has integration been done across sectors considering issues of targeting and geographical areas covered?  |
| To what extent have programme beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries participated in the programme, and how has that affected programme quality / results?   |
| <b>Efficiency</b>   |
| How well have we been utilising the resources available has the efficiency of resource utilisation over the course of the programme increased or decreased, if so, how?   |
| How well is the programme connected with other projects and programmes, in particular in terms of facilitating emergency responses?   |
| Were activities cost-efficient?   |
| Were objectives achieved on time?   |
| Was the programme or project implemented in the most efficient way compared to alternatives?  |
| <b>Effectiveness</b>  |
| What is the progress against each of the indicators included in the results framework for the programme (from baseline 2019 onwards)?   |
| For each indicator, is the programme met the targets set? If not, why? Any alternative actions taken to respond this, such as; (a) alteration of programme activities and strategies to achieve target or (b) adjusting targets   |
| How successfully has the programme been in addressing issues of<br>(i) inequality and<br>(ii) risk and vulnerability?<br>How have interventions affected men and women (and other relevant vulnerable groups) differently in the programme area?<br>To what extent have gender equality and social inclusion been considered throughout the planning, monitoring, and implementation of the projects? |
| <b>Impact</b>   |
| What real difference has the activity made to the beneficiaries to date?  |
| What has happened as a result of the programme or project?  |
| What real difference has the activity made to the beneficiaries?  |
| How many people have been affected?   |
| <b>Sustainability</b>   |
| Have considered issues of sustainability in the areas of intervention?  |
| Do we have an Exit Strategy in place for the geographic areas of intervention?  |

| Criteria   |
|--|
| Have we been working with local partners, if not, why? If yes, how has this contributed to or inhibited progress towards achievement of programme's results and the sustainability of those? Have we considered how to increase the likelihood of their activities being sustained after the grant period? |
| To what extent did the benefits of a programme or project continue after donor funding ceased?   |
| What were the major factors which influenced the achievement or non-achievement of sustainability of the programme or project?   |
| Meso and macro level engagement  |
| How impactful have we been at meso and macro level?  |
| How well have we been working with other stakeholders, such as, NGOs, private sector and government, to achieve results at meso and macro level?   |
| Have we tried to influence by sharing, learning and building capacity of implementing partners? How successful has that been?  |
| Connectedness  |
| Was the BiOREM programmes linked? If not, why? If yes how well do they work together? Is the programme team able to see linkages or progress from emergency to recovery to development? If yes in what way?  |

## Annex 2. Quantitative assessment: achievement against indicators (Total coverage HH – 1150)

| Indicators   | Baseline 2019 | Target 2021 | Achievement 2021* | Remarks   |
|--|---------------|-------------|-------------------|---|
| OUTCOME 1: Agriculture and non-agriculture production, market linkage and income diversified, improved and environmentally sustainable.  |               |             |                   |   |
| At least 50% of focus households have increased the availability of food by one month by adopting ecological farming technologies.   | 0%            | 50%         | 37.21% (428)      | Marketing of vegetables was affected by COVID-19 pandemic. Maize production decreased due to infestation of army worm. Potato production decreased due to late blight. Hailstone damaged the off-season vegetables  |
| 100 youth (man and women) engaged in on and off-farm income generating activities (IGA)  | 0             | 100         | 145               | More youths attracted towards income generation activities and requested for participation in the programme.  |
| Output 1.1: Knowledge and skill of community improved on utilization of local and improved crops, livestock management, biodiversity and ecological farming.   |               |             |                   |   |
| 50% (600 of 1200) CBOs members trained on farming, livestock, and organic vegetables and increased productions of crops, vegetable and livestock through adapting climate resilience technologies and practices. | 15%           | 50%         | 60.0% (685)       |   |
| 40% HHs established Home Gardening (HG).   | 2%            | 40%         | 37.2% (428)       | Training and seed distribution could not be done during 2nd year due to COVID-19 pandemic   |
| 40% HHs have improved livestock shed management  | 0%            | 40%         | 26.3% (303)       | 303 (26%) - completed<br>95 (8%) – under construction<br>Total 398 (35%) – achieved<br><br>Lots of sub-activities (Organic Farming Promotion – Vermin Composting, Bio Pesticides, IPM and FYM for Ecological Farming (Drum and Cement Support) planned under this activity (refer Activity 1.1.2) |



| Indicators  | Baseline 2019 | Target 2021 | Achievement 2021*                  | Remarks  |
|---|---------------|-------------|------------------------------------|--|
| Output 1.2: Improvement in market linkage and production of Eco-friendly small and medium enterprises (SMEs) based on agriculture, forest and local knowledge and practices through value chain, with especial focus to youth and women |               |             |                                    |  |
| At least 100 youth engaged in on and off-farm IGA   | 0             | 100         | 145                                |  |
| 3 collection centres constructed for marketing crops and vegetables   | 0             | 3           | 2                                  | 1 completed<br>1 under construction<br>1 incomplete (budget not sufficient)  |
| Develop value chain on three crops (potato, Sting nettle i.e., sisno and ginger etc.)   | 0             | 3           | 3                                  |  |
| Output 1.3: Improved in education and WASH of women and children and reducing women drudgery  |               |             |                                    |  |
| Pregnant and postnatal women aware and trained on importance on consumption of healthy and nutritious diet.   | 0%            | 30%         | 29% (328)                          |  |
| Number of drinking water and irrigation canal constructed   | 0             | 10          | 8 completed & 1 under construction | Renovation/construction of 7 drinking water system and 8 irrigation system   |
| Percentage decrease in dropout rate   | 6.4%          | 4%          | NA                                 | Authentic statistics on drop out is not available because of school remain closed during COVID-19 pandemic. According to teachers, there is increase in the number of school-going children.   |
| OUTCOME 2: Capacity of local community is enhanced and strengthened on Climate Change effect and Disaster risk reduction  |               |             |                                    |  |
| 100 HHs adopted at least 5 climate resilient technologies and DRR practices.  | 0             | 100         | 124                                | Construction of structures for climate adaptation (poly house, improved cooking stoves, waste-water collection structure, drinking water & irrigation ponds). Almost all households in the project area have Installed solar light. GO/some NGOs are also supporting for the installation of solar lights. |
| Output 2.1: Community develop adaptation plan (CAP) against climate change and DRR and adopt CCA technologies   |               |             |                                    |  |

| Indicators   | Baseline 2019 | Target 2021     | Achievement 2021* | Remarks   |
|--|---------------|-----------------|-------------------|---|
| At least 100 members trained about climate change and climate resilient technologies and DRR practices                               | 0             | 100             | 126               | Two trainings (Climate Change Training and Sensitization on DRR Measures to Communities and Vulnerability Assessment of Community) were combined during implementation as a result two additional training was possible.  |
| Number of community adaptation plan formulated   | 0             | 5               | 5                 |   |
| Output 2.2: Increased in public awareness and knowledge sharing on climate change adaptation (CCA) and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) |               |                 |                   |   |
| Number of awareness and orientation on climate change and DRR  | 0             | 4               | 6                 | Two trainings (climate change training and sensitization on DRR measures to communities and vulnerability assessment of community) were combined during implementation as a result two additional training was possible.  |
| Outcome 3: Capacity of civil society organization and local government bodies strengthened   |               |                 |                   |   |
| CBNOs established and engaged in local development, lobby and enabling them for their rights.  | 0             | 2               | 0                 | This activity was delayed due to COVID-19 pandemic. Both CBNOs formed and application for registration already lodged in the District Administration office (DAO). The project is waiting for DAO's decision on registration application.                                       |
| Output 3.1: CBOs formed and CBO members gained knowledge and skills in relation to formation and mobilization of CBOs in development |               |                 |                   |   |
| Number of CBOs and Main Committees formed and initiated development activities   | 0             | 45 CBOs & 5 MCs | 47 CBOs & 7 MCs   | Ward Chairmen suggested to establish 7 MCs (instead of 5 MCs planned) in 7 wards within the project area.   |
| Output 3.2: CBOs Network Registered  |               |                 |                   |   |
| Number of CBNO formed and registered   | 0             | 2               | 1                 | Both CBNOs formed and application for registration already lodged in the District Administration office (DAO). one CBNO (Antar-Nirbhar Bikas Samaj Nepal, Bhairabi) has been registered, while the other one (Navajyoti Bikas Samaj, Mahabu) is in the process of registration. |

\*Notes

|  |   |
|--|---|
|  | Under achieved  |
|  | Slightly under-achieved / likely to achieve by the end of the project |
|  | Fully achieved  |

## Annex 3. Quantitative assessment: achievement against activities

| Activity No.  | Description   | Unit  | Target | Achievement* | Remarks  |
|---|---|-------|--------|--------------|--|
| Outcome 1: Agriculture and non-agriculture production, market linkage and income diversified, improved and environmentally sustainable.                       |   |       |        |              |  |
| Output 1.1: Knowledge and skill of community improved on utilization of local and improved crops, livestock management, bio-diversity and ecological farming. |   |       |        |              |  |
| Activity 1.1.1:   | Promote Integrated Organic Home Garden (Training and Seeds Support)   | HHs   | 600    | 597          |  |
| Activity 1.1.2:   | Organic Farming Promotion – Vermin Composting, Bio Pesticides, IPM and FYM for Ecological Farming (Drum and Cement Support) | HHs   | 150    | 150          |  |
| Activity 1.1.3:   | Improved Buck Support   | HHs   | 50     | 92           | More households received goats as passing-by gift, the approach adopted by project. Project used community contribution to distribute goat to other additional hhs.  |
| Activity 1.1.4:   | Women Drudgery Reducing Agriculture Tools   | HHs   | 100    | 125          | Material cost reduced due to bulk purchase and the saving was used to provide support to additional hhs.   |
| Activity 1.1.5:   | Off-season Vegetable Production   | HHs   | 150    | 173          | During pandemic, training was conducted in small groups, therefore training events were increased, which increased number of participating hhs. 55 plastic houses, drip set and seeds were provided along with training. |
| Activity 1.1.6:   | Fruit and Forage Planting for Commercial (Sapling Support)  | HHs   | 8      | 17           | Participating hhs contributed 25% of the cost as a result it was possible to support additional hhs.   |
| Activity 1.1.7:   | Bee Hive Support  | HHs   | 40     | 40           |  |
| Activity 1.1.8:   | Vegetable Seed Production   | HHs   | 30     | 31           |  |
| Activity 1.1.9:   | Day Celebration (National Rice, World Food Day etc.)  | Event | 12     | 9            | It was not possible to organise such events during pandemic.   |

| Activity No.  | Description   | Unit  | Target | Achievement* | Remarks  |
|---|---|-------|--------|--------------|--|
| Output 1.2: Improvement in market linkage and production of Eco-friendly small and medium enterprises (SMEs) based on agriculture, forest and local knowledge and practices through value chain, with especial focus to youth and women |   |       |        |              |  |
| Activity 1.2.1:   | Cash Crop Production and Seeds Support                        | HHs   | 60     | 172          | There was increase in demand for seed potato and in return participating hhs contributed 50% of the cost as a result it was possible to support more hhs than planned.   |
| Activity 1.2.2:   | Off-farm Income Generating Activities                         | HHs   | 50     | 51           |  |
| Activity 1.2.3:   | Business Development Training                                 | HHs   | 50     | 44           | Some invitees could not participate.   |
| Activity 1.2.4:   | Construction of Collection Center                             | No.   | 3      | 2            | 1 completed<br>1 under construction<br>1 incomplete (budget not sufficient)  |
| Activity 1.2.5:   | Local Market Development and Linkage                          | Event | 2      | 2            |  |
| Activity 1.2.6:   | Developing Value Chain on Potato, Sisnoo and Ginger Crop      | HHs   | 30     | 38           |  |
| Output 1.3: Improved in education and WASH of women and children and reducing women drudgery  |   |       |        |              |  |
| Activity 1.3.1:   | Orientation on Maternal Health and Child Nutritional and Test | HHs   | 200    | 239          | More participants (pregnant women and mothers) requested to participate in this training.  |
| Activity 1.3.2:   | Drinking Water System Construction & Renovation               | No.   | 10     | 8            | 8 completed<br>1 under construction<br>1 incomplete<br><br><b>Note:</b><br>No request received. There was budgetary limit (NPR 100,000) for individual action, which was insufficient for the construction of drinking water scheme, particularly where the water source is distantly located. In general, the completed schemes incurred more budget (NPR 150000 – 200,000) than budgeted. COVID pandemic delayed the completion of activity. |
| Activity 1.3.3:   | Improved Cooking Stove Support                                | HHs   | 100    | 187          | Better and cheaper option of cooking stove was provided as a result it was possible to support more hhs.   |
| Activity 1.3.4:   | Construction Pot Cleaning Slab and Rack                       | HHs   | 100    | 100          |  |
| Activity 1.3.5:   | Student Personal Hygiene Kit Support                          | No.   | 400    | 400          |  |
| Activity 1.3.6:   | School Building Renovation                                    | No.   | 6      | 6            |  |

| Activity No.   | Description   | Unit  | Target | Achievement* | Remarks   |
|--|---|-------|--------|--------------|---|
| Activity 1.3.7:  | Teaching Material Support   | No.   | 20     | 20           |   |
| Activity 1.3.8:  | Interaction on School Management Committee, Parents and Students on School Improvement Plan | No.   | 6      | 6            |   |
| Activity 1.3.9:  | Youth Club Formation  |       |        |              | According to project staff this activity is not planned in original document.   |
| Outcome 2: Capacity of local community is enhanced and strengthened on Climate Change effect and Disaster risk reduction |   |       |        |              |   |
| Output 2.1: Community develop adaptation plan (CAP) against climate change and DRR and adopt CCA technologies            |   |       |        |              |   |
| Activity 2.1.1:  | Development of Adaptation Plan  | Event | 5      | 5            |   |
| Activity 2.1.2:  | Plastic Pond Construction for Irrigation  | No.   | 10     | 9            | 1 under construction  |
| Activity 2.1.3:  | Participatory Varietal Selection / Drought or Stress Tolerant Variety (Seeds Support)       | HHs   | 150    | 164          |   |
| Activity 2.1.4:  | Poly house and Drip Irrigation Support  | HHs   | 60     | 81           | Farmers Groups were facilitated to register their request to RMs. In response 21 plastic houses were provided by Bhairabi (10) and Mahabu (11) RMs to farmers.  |
| Activity 2.1.5:  | Sloping Agricultural Land Technology (Seeds Support)  | HHs   | 15     | 125          | 1200 Napier saplings were received free from livestock development section of the Palika. In addition, there were free distribution of saplings between farmers. Thus, In total, 1475 saplings were planted by 125 hhs 16 kg oat grass was cultivated by 110 hhs 50 seedling of broomgrass was planted by 25 hhs. As a result the achievement was significantly more than target. |
| Activity 2.1.6:  | Waste Water Collection Pond for Kitchen Garden (Cement Support)                             | HHs   | 100    | 100          |   |
| Activity 2.1.7:  | Compost Making (Plastic, Drum & Pipe Support)   | HHs   | 80     | 132          | During the pandemic, training was conducted in each Farmers Group separately that increased number of participants.   |



| Activity No.  | Description  | Unit   | Target | Achievement* | Remarks  |
|---|--|--------|--------|--------------|--|
| Output 2.2: Increased in public awareness and knowledge sharing on climate change adaptation (CCA) and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)  |  |        |        |              |  |
| Activity 2.2.1:   | Climate Change Training and Sensitization on DRR Measures to Communities                                 | Event  | 4      | 6            | Activities 2.2.1 and 2.2.3 were merged that allowed to increase the events.  |
| Activity 2.2.2:   | Climate Change Training and Sensitization on DRR Measures to Local Representatives & Government Officers | Event  | 2      | 1            | Training could not be planned due to busy schedule of officials of Bhairabi RM.  |
| Activity 2.2.3:   | Vulnerability Assessment of Community  | Event  | 5      | 6            | Activities 2.2.1 and 2.2.3 were merged that allowed to increase the events.  |
| Activity 2.2.4:   | Promoting Farmer Innovation and Documentation of Good Practices  | No.    | 3      | 0            | Production of video on farmer Innovation and good practices is underway.   |
| Activity 2.2.5:   | Emergency Response Preparedness Training   | Events | 8      | 3            | 8 events planned<br>3 events completed<br>5 events planned for March 2022  |
| Outcome 3: Capacity of civil society organization and local government bodies strengthened  |  |        |        |              |  |
| Output 3.1: CBOs formed and CBO members gained knowledge and skills in relation to formation and mobilization of CBOs in development. |  |        |        |              |  |
| Activity 3.1.1:   | Group Concept Training   | No.    | 5      | 7            | Originally planned – 5 events<br>Revised in 2020 – 7 events<br>Training was conducted in all 7 wards within the project area.  |
| Activity 3.1.2:   | Leadership Development Training for women and youth  | No.    | 7      | 7            |  |
| Activity 3.1.3:   | Account Keeping Training   | No.    | 5      | 7            | Originally planned – 5 events<br>Revised in 2020 – 7 events<br>Training was conducted in all 7 wards within the project area.  |
| Activity 3.1.4:   | Group Strengthening and Main Committee Formation   | Event  | 5      | 7            | Originally planned – 5 MCs<br>Revised in 2020 – 7 MCs<br>7 MCs were established in all 7 wards within the project area.  |
| Activity 3.1.5:   | Right Based Approach Training  | Event  | 2      | 0            | The budget was diverted to COVID-19 response for providing health materials to hospitals/health posts. Training was combined with 'leadership development, gender equality and social inclusion' training. |

| Activity No.                               | Description   | Unit  | Target | Achievement* | Remarks   |
|--|---|-------|--------|--------------|---|
| Activity 3.1.6:                            | Developing and sharing of action plans of group at Ward and Rural municipality level service provider | No.   | 27     | 11           | 27 events (6 palika level & 21 ward level) were planned.<br>11 events (4 palika level & 7 Ward level events) completed<br>14 events – budget was diverted to COVID-19 response actions for providing health materials to hospitals/health posts.<br>2 events planned for March 2022 |
| Activity 3.1.7:                            | Interaction Visit Between Groups  | Event | 2      | 4            | Due to restriction on community gathering imposed during the COVID-19 pandemic, this activity was modified and conducted in smaller sessions. As a result, number of events conducted were more than planned.   |
| Activity 3.1.8:                            | Gender and Inclusive Training   | No.   | 7      | 7            |   |
| Activity 3.1.9:                            | Campaign against Social, Culture and Political Discrimination   | Event | 6      | 4            | This activity was delayed due to restriction on community gathering imposed during the COVID-19 pandemic.<br>4 completed<br>2 planned for March 2022  |
| Activity 3.1.10:                           | Strengthening the Capacity of Local Representatives on Good Governance                                | Event | 2      | 1            | One training could not be planned due to busy schedule of palika officials.   |
| <b>Output 3.2: CBOs Network Registered</b> |   |       |        |              |   |
| Activity 3.2.1:                            | CBNO Registration   | Event | 2      | 1            | Both CBNOs formed and application for registration already lodged in the District Administration office (DAO). One CBNO (Antar-Nirbhar Bikas Samaj Nepal, Bhairabi) has been registered, while the other one (Navajyoti Bikas Samaj, Mahabu) is in the process of registration.     |
| Activity 3.2.2:                            | Organizational Development Training   | No.   | 1      | 0            | Training will be organised once registration of CBNOs with District Administration office (DAO) is completed.   |
| <b>*Notes</b>                              |   |       |        |              |   |
|  | Under achieved  |       |        |              |   |
|  | Slightly under-achieved / likely to achieve by the end of the project                                 |       |        |              |   |
|  | Fully achieved  |       |        |              |   |

## Annex 4. List of organisations (CBNO, MC, CBOs) discussed

| CBO, MC, Network                               | Address                  | No of members |      |       |
|--|--------------------------|---------------|------|-------|
|  |                          | Female        | Male | Total |
| Community-based Network (CBNO)                 |                          |               |      |       |
| Prayas Community-based Network                 |                          | 6             | 7    | 13    |
| Main Committee                                 |                          |               |      |       |
| Udhamshil Krishak Mul-Samiti                   | Bharabhi RM-6            | 7             | 6    | 13    |
| Shajha Chautari Mul-Samiti                     | Mahabu RM-1, Kharigaira  | 10            | 5    | 15    |
| Panchadewal Krishi Tatha Pasupanchi Mul-samiti | Bharabhi RM-2            | 10            | 3    | 13    |
| Community-based Organisation (CBOs)            |                          |               |      |       |
| Bhairabi Krishak Samuha                        | Bharabhi RM-7, Kusapani  | 8             | 14   | 22    |
| Shivashakti Krishi Samuha                      | Bharabhi RM-7, Kusapani  | 16            | 11   | 27    |
| Phulbari Krishak Samuha                        | Bharabhi RM-6, Kurmakot  | 18            | 8    | 26    |
| Bagaura Hariyali Krishak Samuha                | Bharabhi RM-2, Rawatkot  | 20            | 2    | 22    |
| Koteshower Mahila Krishak Samuha               | Bharabhi RM-1, Rautkot   | 30            | 0    | 30    |
| Kotbanda Mahila Krishak Samuha                 | Mahabu RM-3, Bansi       | 22            | 0    | 24    |
| Palti Krishi Samuha                            | Mahabu RM-1, Kharigaira  | 20            | 10   | 30    |
| Bipanna atha Sana Kishan Krishak Samuha        | Mahabu RM-1, Kharighaira | 23            | 7    | 30    |
| Sworgabhumi Dalahan Bali Krishi Krishak Samuha | Mahabu RM-2, Tara Chuor  | 17            | 7    | 24    |

## Annex 5. Details of informants consulted during field study

### A. Participants of Focus Group Discussion (FGD)

FGD with Koteswor Mahila Krishak Samuha, Bhairabi-1, Jharmadi, Dailekh

Date: 2078/09/12

Facilitators: Pratibha B.K, Manoj Upadhaya, Rakshya Bhusal, Madhu Subedi

| S. N. | Participants               | Gender | Position          | Remarks |
|-------|----------------------------|--------|-------------------|---------|
|       | Sarala Thapa               | Female | Vice-Chair person |         |
|       | Nira Khadka Thapa          | Female | Secretary         |         |
|       | Chandra Kumari Thapa       | Female | Vice secretary    |         |
|       | Gama Thapa                 | Female | Treasurer         |         |
|       | Padamkala Thapa            | Female | Member            |         |
|       | Parbati Sarki              | Female | Member            |         |
|       | Radha Thapa                | Female | Member            |         |
|       | Pabitra Thapa              | Female | Member            |         |
|       | Sabitra Menal              | Female | Member            |         |
|       | Chandra kiran Karki Thapa  | Female | Member            |         |
|       | Gauri Thapa                | Female | Member            |         |
|       | Santu Yogi Thapa           | Female | Member            |         |
|       | Kamala Thapa               | Female | Member            |         |
|       | Shyam Kumari Thapa         | Female | Member            |         |
|       | Chandra Kumari Bista Thapa | Female | Member            |         |
|       | Priya B.K                  | Female | Member            |         |
|       | Pabitra Sarki              | Female | Member            |         |
|       | Sabitra B.K                | Female | Member            |         |
|       | Bhadra Sarki               | Female | Member            |         |
|       | Purna Sarki                | Female | Member            |         |
|       | Aarati Sawan               | Female | Member            |         |
|       | Laxmi Bhnadari             | Female | Member            |         |
|       | Ratna Bahadur Thapa        | Male   | Member            |         |
|       | Indra Khatri               | Female | Member            |         |
|       | Usha Thapa                 | Female | Member            |         |
|       | Dipa Thapa                 | Female | Member            |         |
|       | Sangita B. K               | Female | Member            |         |
|       | Radha Bhandari Thapa       | Female | Member            |         |

## B. FGD with Bagaura Hariyali Krishi Samuha, Bhairabi-2, Rawatkot, Dailekh and Panchadewal pashupanchi tatha Krishi main committee

**Date:** 2078/09/12

**Facilitators:** Pratibha B.K, Manoj Upadhaya, Rakshya Bhusal, Madhu Subedi

| S. N. | Participants          | Gender | Position           | Remarks                |
|-------|-----------------------|--------|--------------------|------------------------|
|       | Rupkala Thapa         | Female | Chairperson of CBO | Member of MC           |
|       | Prem Bahadur Thapa    | Female | Secretary of CBO   | Chairperson of MC      |
|       | Dhanrup Thapa         | Female | Member             |                        |
|       | Purna Bahadur Thapa   | Female |                    | Secretary of MC        |
|       | Pushpa Karki Thapa    | Female |                    | Member of MC           |
|       | Sulochana Thapa       | Female | Member             |                        |
|       | Parbati Thapa         | Female |                    | Vice chairperson of MC |
|       | Bimala Bhandari Thapa | Female |                    | Member of MC           |
|       | Shanta Thapa          | Female |                    | Member of MC           |
|       | Ramkala Thapa         | Female | Member             |                        |
|       | Janu Thapa            | Female | Member             |                        |
|       | Shanta Thapa          | Female | Treasurer of CBO   |                        |
|       | Laxmi Thapa           | Female | Member             |                        |
|       | Gita Thapa            | Female | Member             |                        |
|       | Mankumari Thapa       | Female | Member             |                        |
|       | Chandra Thapa         | Female | Member             |                        |
|       | Surja Thapa           | Female | Member             |                        |
|       | Harikala Thapa        | Female | Member             |                        |
|       | Mansara Thapa         | Female | Member             |                        |
|       | Bhagwati Thapa        | Female | Member             |                        |
|       | Nanda kala Thapa      | Female | Member             |                        |
|       | Purna Kala Thapa      | Female | Member             |                        |
|       | Samundra Thapa        | Female | Member             |                        |
|       | Nanda Kala Thapa      | Female | Member             |                        |
|       | Naina Damai           | Female |                    | Member of MC           |



## C. FGD with Bhairabi Krishak Samuha, Bhairabi-7, Kusapani, Dailekh

**Date:** 2078/09/13

**Facilitators:** Pratibha B.K, Manoj Upadhaya, Rakshya Bhusal, Madhu Subedi

| S. N. | Participants          | Gender | Position         | Remarks |
|-------|-----------------------|--------|------------------|---------|
|       | Bishnu Kandel         | Male   | Chairperson      |         |
|       | Tularam Acharya       | Male   | Vice chairperson |         |
|       | Bhagwati Rijal        | Female | Secretary        |         |
|       | Sabita Rawal          | Female | Treasurer        |         |
|       | Manahari Kandel       | Male   | Member           |         |
|       | Bhawani Gurung        | Female | Member           |         |
|       | Mina Gurung           | Female | Member           |         |
|       | Dillisara Gurung      | Female | Member           |         |
|       | Chandrakali Kandel    | Female | Member           |         |
|       | Ratnakali Khanal      | Female | Member           |         |
|       | Top Bahadur Gurung    | Male   | Member           |         |
|       | Thaneswor Kandel      | Male   | Member           |         |
|       | Dila Chapai           | Female | Member           |         |
|       | Khagisara Acharya     | Female | Member           |         |
|       | Ratna Prasad Kandel   | Male   | Member           |         |
|       | Krishan Prasad Chapai | Male   | Member           |         |
|       | Shiv Prasad Kandel    | Male   | Member           |         |
|       | Sabitra Kandel        | Female | Member           |         |
|       | Thaneshwor Kandel     | Male   | Member           |         |
|       | Lalsara Gurung        | Female | Member           |         |
|       | Tanka Prasad Acharya  | Male   | Member           |         |

## D. FGD with Shivashakti Pashupanchi tatha Krishi Samuha, Bhairabi-7, Kusapani, Dailekh

**Date:** 2078/09/13

**Facilitators:** Pratibha B.K, Manoj Upadhaya, Rakshya Bhusal, Madhu Subedi

| S. N. | Participants           | Gender | Position    | Remarks |
|-------|------------------------|--------|-------------|---------|
|       | Raj Bahadur Gurung     | Male   | Chairperson |         |
|       | Kushal Mijar           | Male   | Secretary   |         |
|       | Durga Prasad Adhikari  | Male   | Treasurer   |         |
|       | Tularam Adhikari       | Male   | Member      |         |
|       | Abhisara Adhikari      | Female | Member      |         |
|       | Hari Prasad Kandel     | Male   | Member      |         |
|       | Chakra Bahadur Gurung  | Male   | Member      |         |
|       | Dilli Prasad Poudel    | Male   | Member      |         |
|       | Krishna Gautam         | Female | Member      |         |
|       | Tika Gautam            | Male   | Member      |         |
|       | Hira Pokharel          | Female | Member      |         |
|       | Bhawani Kandel         | Female | Member      |         |
|       | Indra Gautam           | Female | Member      |         |
|       | Madhu Mijar            | Female | Member      |         |
|       | Bhumi Bohora           | Female | Member      |         |
|       | Tulki Damini           | Female | Member      |         |
|       | Dila Sunar             | Female | Member      |         |
|       | Tilak Sarki            | Male   | Member      |         |
|       | Sabitra Damai          | Female | Member      |         |
|       | Bhakti Nepali          | Female | Member      |         |
|       | Asmita Adhikari        | Female | Member      |         |
|       | Khagisara Poudel       | Female | Member      |         |
|       | Ranjana Adhikari       | Female | Member      |         |
|       | Nagendra Prasad Gautam | Male   | Member      |         |

## E. FGD with Fulbari Krishak Samuha, Bhairabi-6, Kurmakot, Dailekh

**Date:** 2078/09/14

**Facilitators:** Pratibha B.K, Manoj Upadhaya, Janak Bahadur Karki, Rakshya Bhusal, Madhu Subedi

| S. N. | Participants        | Gender | Position    | Remarks |
|-------|---------------------|--------|-------------|---------|
|       | Amar Paharai Magar  | Male   | Chairperson |         |
|       | Bhima Gurung        | Female | Secretary   |         |
|       | Khagendra Saru      | Male   | Member      |         |
|       | Gita Paharai        | Female | Member      |         |
|       | Dan Bahadur Thapa   | Male   | Member      |         |
|       | Raju Thapa          | Female | Member      |         |
|       | Deukala Thapa       | Female | Member      |         |
|       | Hira Kumari Paharai | Female | Member      |         |
|       | Tulsi Gurung        | Female | Member      |         |
|       | Khagisara paharai   | Female | Member      |         |
|       | Rajkumari Tarami    | Female | Tresurer    |         |
|       | Hem Paharai         | Male   | Member      |         |
|       | Jaisara Paharai     | Female | Member      |         |
|       | Nirmala Shahi       | Female | Member      |         |
|       | Sita Gurung         | Female | Member      |         |
|       | Parbati Gurung      | Female | Member      |         |
|       | Sabitra Gurung      | Female | Member      |         |
|       | Raju Gurung         | Male   | Member      |         |

## F. FGD with Uddhamsil Main committee, Bhairabi-6, Ghumnekhali , Dailekh

**Date:** 2078/09/14

**Facilitators:** Pratibha B.K, Manoj Upadhaya, Janak Bahadur Karki, Rakshya Bhusal, Madhu Subedi

| S. N. | Participants             | Gender | Position    | Remarks |
|-------|--------------------------|--------|-------------|---------|
|       | Amar Paharai Magar       | Male   | Chairperson |         |
|       | Tilak Rana Magar         | Male   | Member      |         |
|       | Baliram Poudel           | Male   | Member      |         |
|       | Rajkumari Thapa          | Female | Member      |         |
|       | Laxmi Sapkota            | Female | Member      |         |
|       | Nagendra Prasad Adhikari | Male   | Member      |         |
|       | Chandra Bahadur Rana     | Male   | Member      |         |
|       | Shiva Thapa Magar        | Male   | Member      |         |
|       | Kalam Bahadur Sapkota    | Male   | Member      |         |

## G. FGD with Kotbada Mahila Krishak Samuha, Mahabu-3, Basi, Dailekh

**Date:** 2078/09/14

**Facilitators:** Kalpana Sharma, Manoj Upadhaya, Rakshya Bhusal, Madhu Subedi

| S. N. | Participants     | Gender | Position         | Remarks |
|-------|------------------|--------|------------------|---------|
|       | Sita Bista       | Female | Member           |         |
|       | Ganga Bista      | Female | Chairperson      |         |
|       | Sidhara Bista    | Female | Secretary        |         |
|       | Magisara Sarki   | Female | Treasurer        |         |
|       | Balita Bista     | Female | Member           |         |
|       | Tulchha Bista    | Female | Member           |         |
|       | Harikala Sarki   | Female | Member           |         |
|       | Ram Kumari Bista | Female | Member           |         |
|       | Patu Sarki       | Female | Member           |         |
|       | Jamuna Bista     | Female | Member           |         |
|       | Santu Bista      | Female | Member           |         |
|       | Gori Bista       | Female | Member           |         |
|       | Shila Malla      | Female | Vice Chairperson |         |
|       | Maya Bista       | Female | Member           |         |

## H. FGD with Bipanna तथा साना किसान Samuha, Mahabu-1, Kharigaira, Dailekh and Sajha Chautari Main committee

**Date:** 2078/09/15

**Facilitators:** Sajana Panta, Manoj Upadhaya, Rakshya Bhusal, Madhu Subedi

| S. N. | Participants          | Gender | Position                | Remarks         |
|-------|-----------------------|--------|-------------------------|-----------------|
|       | Dipa Kumari Khatri    | Female | Chairperson of CBO      | Secretary of MC |
|       | Kamala Sarki          | Female | Vice chairperson of CBO |                 |
|       | Prem Prasad Jaisi     | Male   | Treasurer of CBO        |                 |
|       | Bhuwan bahadur Khatri | Male   | Secretary               |                 |
|       | Sita Kumari Khatri    | Female | Vice secretary          |                 |
|       | Khagisara Khatri      | Female | Member                  |                 |
|       | Bhagiram Jaisi        | Male   | Member                  |                 |
|       | Devisara Khatri       | Female | Member                  |                 |
|       | Tara Khatri           | Female | Member                  |                 |
|       | Bhuwansara Khatri     | Female | Member                  |                 |
|       | Mankumari Khatri      | Female | Member                  |                 |
|       | Gauri Sarki           | Female | Member                  |                 |
|       | Pabitra Sarki         | Female | Member                  |                 |
|       | Challi Sarki          | Female | Member                  |                 |
|       | Nanda Bahadur Sarki   | Male   | Member                  |                 |
|       | Bishna Sarki          | Female | Member                  |                 |
|       | Sita Nepali           | Female | Member                  |                 |
|       | Mainkala Khatri       | Female | Member                  |                 |

| S. N. | Participants         | Gender | Position | Remarks                |
|-------|----------------------|--------|----------|------------------------|
|       | Kamala Sarki         | Female | Member   |                        |
|       | Durga Sawad          | Female | Member   |                        |
|       | Ram Bahadur Khatri   | Male   | Member   |                        |
|       | Tilak Khatri         | Male   | Member   |                        |
|       | Nawraj Sharma        | Male   | Member   | Chairperson of MC      |
|       | Ambakala Rawal Karki | Female |          | Member of MC           |
|       | Janaki Rawal         | Female |          | Member of MC           |
|       | Laxmi Rokaya         | Female |          | Member of MC           |
|       | Kamala Khatri        | Female | Member   | Vice Chairperson of MC |
|       | Surya Ray Sawad      | Male   |          | Member of MC           |
|       | Bindu Thapa          | Female |          | Vice Secretary of MC   |
|       | Tara B.K             | Female |          | Treasurer of MC        |
|       | Parbati Khatri       | Female | Member   |                        |
|       | Tej Bahadur Rokaya   | Male   | Member   | Member of MC           |

## I. FGD with Palti Krishak Samuha, Mahabu-1, Kharigaira, Dailekh

**Date:** 2078/09/15

**Facilitators:** Sajana Panta, Manoj Upadhaya, Rakshya Bhusal, Madhu Subedi

| S. N. | Participants          | Gender | Position         | Remarks |
|-------|-----------------------|--------|------------------|---------|
|       | Tej Bahadur Rokaya    | Male   | Chairperson      |         |
|       | Bindu Kumari Thapa    | Female | Vice Chairperson |         |
|       | Durga Prasad Sharma   | Male   | Secretary        |         |
|       | Ran Bahadur Bayek     | Male   | Vice Secretary   |         |
|       | Laxmi Kumari Thapa    | Female | Treasurer        |         |
|       | Krishna Bahadur Thapa | Male   | Member           |         |
|       | Padamkala Bayek       | Female | Member           |         |
|       | Maina Bayek           | Female | Member           |         |
|       | Gita Kumari Sawad     | Female | Member           |         |
|       | Prith Bahadur Bayek   | Male   | Member           |         |
|       | Man Bahadur Rokaya    | Male   | Member           |         |
|       | Jagat Kumari Thapa    | Female | Member           |         |
|       | Dalli Thapa           | Female | Member           |         |
|       | Haridevi Rokaya       | Female | Member           |         |
|       | Goma Bayek            | Female | Member           |         |
|       | Suryaram Sawad        | Male   | Member           |         |
|       | Patra Bahadur Thapa   | Male   | Member           |         |
|       | Krishna Bahadur Sawad | Male   | Member           |         |
|       | Pabitra Thapa         | Female | Member           |         |
|       | Khagi Thapa           | Female | Member           |         |
|       | Rita Khatri           | Female | Member           |         |
|       | Naina Sawad           | Female | Member           |         |



| S. N. | Participants  | Gender | Position | Remarks |
|-------|---------------|--------|----------|---------|
|       | Dhana Sawad   | Female | Member   |         |
|       | Gaura Thapa   | Female | Member   |         |
|       | Krishna Sawad | Female | Member   |         |

## J. FGD with Swargabhumi Dalahanbali Krishak Samuha, Mahabu-2, Badakhola, Dailekh

**Date:** 2078/09/15

**Facilitators:** Sajana Panta, Manoj Upadhaya, Rakshya Bhusal, Madhu Subedi

| S. N. | Participants           | Gender | Position         | Remarks |
|-------|------------------------|--------|------------------|---------|
|       | Hemraj Thapa           | Male   | Chairperson      |         |
|       | Laxmi Thapa            | Female | Member           |         |
|       | Ramkali Thapa          | Female | Member           |         |
|       | Hastakala Bhandari     | Female | Member           |         |
|       | Manbahadur Khadka      | Male   | Vice chairperson |         |
|       | Thir Bahadur Thapa     | Male   | Member           |         |
|       | Chandra Thapa          | Female | Member           |         |
|       | Man Kumari Thapa       | Female | Member           |         |
|       | Gita Khadka            | Female | Member           |         |
|       | Khagisara khadka       | Female | Member           |         |
|       | Debu Bayek             | Female | Member           |         |
|       | Laxmi Thapa            | Female | Member           |         |
|       | Keshab devi Thapa      | Female | Member           |         |
|       | Mansara Thapa          | Female | Member           |         |
|       | Bishna Thapa           | Female | Member           |         |
|       | Bima Thapa             | Female | Member           |         |
|       | Ban Bahadur Shahi      | Male   | Member           |         |
|       | Saraswoti Thapa        | Female | Member           |         |
|       | Man Kumari sawad       | Female | Member           |         |
|       | Bom Bahadur Thapa      | Male   | Member           |         |
|       | Bimala Thapa           | Female | Member           |         |
|       | Gagan Thapa            | Male   | Member           |         |
|       | Harimaya Thapa         | Female | Member           |         |
|       | Nabin Bahadur Bhandari | Male   | Member           |         |

## K. FGD with CBNO (Panchakoshi ekata samaj - PRAYAS), Dailekh

**Date:** 2078/09/17

**Facilitators:** Tej Kumar Rai, Prabin Khadka, Manoj Thapa, Rakshya Bhusal, Madhu Subedi

**Venue:** SAHAS Office Dailekh

| S. N. | Participants            | Gender | Position | Remarks |
|-------|-------------------------|--------|----------|---------|
|       | Sita B.K                |        |          |         |
|       | Dharmaraj Adhikari      |        |          |         |
|       | Karishma Sijali         |        |          |         |
|       | Debisara Ghimire        |        |          |         |
|       | Nim Prasad Upadhaya     |        |          |         |
|       | Dal Bahadur Thapa Magar |        |          |         |
|       | Mahendra Bahadur Malla  |        |          |         |
|       | Tika Devi Bhandari      |        |          |         |
|       | Aniram Sharma           |        |          |         |

## 2. Key Informant interview (KII)

| S. N. | Participants          | Gender | Position  | Date       |
|-------|-----------------------|--------|---|------------|
| 1.    | Samsher Bahadur Bista | Male   | Public Health Inspector, Health Post, Bhairabi Rural Municipality | 2078/09/12 |
| 2.    | Chabiram Acharya      | Male   | Ward Chairperson, Bhairabi Rural Municipality-7                   | 2078/09/14 |
|       |                       |        |   |            |
|       |                       |        |   |            |

## 3. Meeting with palika officials

| S. N.                                | Participants          | Gender | Position                  | Date       |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|--------|---------------------------|------------|
| Bhairabi Rural Municipality, Dailekh |                       |        |                           |            |
| 1                                    | Prem Bahadur Buda     | Male   | Chairperson               | 2078/09/12 |
| 2                                    | Padam Kumari Bista    | Female | Vice Chairperson          | 2078/09/12 |
| 3                                    | Bhalaram Pangali      | Male   | Administrative Head       | 2078/09/12 |
|                                      |                       |        |                           |            |
| Mahabu Rural Municipality, Dailekh   |                       |        |                           |            |
| 1                                    | Janga Bahadur Shahi   | Male   | Chairperson               | 2078/09/14 |
| 2                                    | Prem Kumari Buda      | Female | Vice Chairperson          | 2078/09/14 |
| 3                                    | Prem Bahadur Chalaune | Male   | Livestock Department Head | 2078/09/14 |
| 4                                    | Bhakta bahadur Malla  | Male   | Administrative Head       | 2078/09/14 |

## 4. Consultation for Case Study

| S. N. | Participants        | Gender | Remarks           |
|-------|---------------------|--------|-------------------|
|       | Sarala Thapa        | Female | Rawatkot          |
|       | Khagisara Adhikari  | Female | Kusapani          |
|       | Sita Baral          | Female | Kusapani          |
|       | Ratna Prasad Kandel | Male   | Kusapani          |
|       | Rupkala Thapa       | Female | Rawatkot          |
|       | Hemraj Thapa        | Male   | Mahabu, Badakhola |

## 5. Consultation with Project staff

| S. N. | Participants         | Gender | Remarks   |
|-------|----------------------|--------|---|
|       | Dr Surendra Shrestha | Male   | Executive Director, SAHAS central office                                  |
|       | Sujan Shrestha       | Male   | Knowledge Management, Monitoring and Evaluation Senior Coordinator, SAHAS |
|       | Raju Jati            | Male   | Climate Change and DRR Coordinator, SAHAS                                 |
|       | Ramesh Moktan        | Male   | Admin and Finance Coordinator, SAHAS                                      |
|       | Tej Bahadur Rai      | Male   | Project Office Dailekh  |
|       | Prabin Khadka        | Male   | Project Office Dailekh  |
|       | Manoj Upadhaya       | Male   | Field Office Dailekh  |
|       | Pratibha B. K        | Female | Field Office Dailekh  |
|       | Sajana Panta         | Female | Field Office Dailekh  |
|       | Janak Bahadur Karki  | Male   | Field Office Dailekh  |
|       | Kalpana Sharma       | Female | Field Office Dailekh  |

## Annex 6. Field plan

| S.N.                                       | Time          | Description  | Observation  | Remarks           |
|--|---------------|--|--|-------------------|
| 26th Dec 2021: Travel to Dailekh           |               |  |  |                   |
| 1  | 7:20-8:30     | Departure from KTM to Surkhet                            |  | Evaluator         |
| 2  | 9:00-13:00    | Surkhet to Dailekh                                       |  | Evaluator         |
| 3  | 13.00-14.00   | Lunch  |  |                   |
| 3  | 14.00 – 17:00 | Meeting with BIOREM staffs                               |  | Tej               |
| 4  |               | Night stay (Hotel New Model)                             |  | Dailekh           |
| 27th Dec 2021: Bhairabi RM-3, Rawatkot     |               |  |  |                   |
| 1  | 7:00-7:30     | Tea and Breakfast  | Hotel  |                   |
| 2  | 7:30-9:00     | Travel From Dailekh to Bharabi RM (Rawatkot )            | By Jeep  | 1 Hours 30 minute |
| 3  | 9:00- 11:30   | Focus Group Discussion                                   | Koteshwor Mahila Krishak Samuha, Rawatkot 1  | 2 Hours 30 minute |
| 4  | 11:30-11:50   | Travel to Rawatkot -2                                    |  | 20 Minute         |
| 5  | 11:50- 12:20  | Lunch at Group   | Bagaura Hariyali Samuha  | Partiva B.K       |
| 6  | 12:20 – 14:50 | Focus Group Discussion                                   | Bagaura Hariyali Samuha  | 2 Hours 30 Minute |
|  |               | Observation  | 1. Plastic House<br>2. Vermin Compost<br>3. Bio-pesticide<br>4. Women drudgery equipment support | Rawatkot -2       |
| 7  | 14:50-15:00   | Tea Break  | Group  | 10 Minute         |
| 8  | 15:00- 16:00  | Meeting with Main Committee                              | Panchadewal Krishi Tatha Pasupanchi Mulsamiti  | 1 Hours           |
| 9  | 16:00- 17:50  | Travel to Kusapani and Night Stay                        | Hotel  | Manoj Upadhya     |
| 28 Dec 2021: Bhairabi RM–7, Kusapani Manma |               |  |  |                   |
| 1  | 7:30-8:00     | Tea and Breakfast  |  |                   |
| 2  | 8:00-8:30     | Travel From Kusapani Bhatichaur to Kusapani Manma-7      | By Jeep  | 30 Minute         |
| 3  | 8:30-9:00     | Travel From Kusapani Bhatichaur to Kusapani Manma - 7    | By Foot  | 30 Minute         |
| 4  | 9:00-11.30    | Focus group discussion                                   | Bharabi Krishak Samuha   | 2 Hours           |
|  |               | Observation  | Plastic House<br>Kiwi Cultivation<br>Beehive<br>Plastic Pond                                     |                   |
| 5  | 11:30-12:00   | Lunch Break  |  |                   |
| 6  | 12:00-13:00   | Travel from Kusapani Manna to Kusapani Gauthali chaur -7 | By Jeep  | 1 Hours           |

| S.N.  | Time        | Description   | Observation   | Remarks           |
|---|-------------|---|---|-------------------|
| 7   | 13:00-15:30 | Focus Group Discussion                                    | Sivashakti Krishak Samuha   | Kusapani -7       |
|   |             | Observation   | School Building<br>Shed Improvement<br>Beehive<br>Buck Support<br>Resource leverage-<br>Buffalo Support | Kusapani – 7      |
| 8   | 15:30-16:00 | Travel from Gauthali to Bhatichaur                        |   | 30 minute         |
| 9   |             | Night stay  | Hotel (Man Bahadur Baral Magar)   | Manoj Upadhya     |
| 29 Dec 2021: Bhairabi RM-6, Kurmakot              |             |   |   |                   |
| 1   | 7:30-8:00   | Tea and Breakfast   |   |                   |
| 2   | 8:00 -9:00  | Travel to Bhatichaur to Kurmakot – 6                      |   | 1 Hours           |
| 3   | 9:00-12:00  | Focus Group Discussion                                    | Phoolbari Krishak Samuha  | Janak             |
|   |             | Observation   | 1.Plastic House<br>2.Irrigation Pond<br>3.Grocery<br>4.Goat Support<br>5.Home Garden                    |                   |
| 4   | 12.00-13.00 | Lunch Break at Group                                      |   |                   |
| 6   | 13:00-13:45 | Travel from Kusapani Kurmakot to Kusapani Khambagade      | BY Jeep   | 30 Minute         |
| 7   | 13:45-14:45 | Meeting with Main Committee                               | Udhamsil Krishak Mulsamiti  | Khambagade - 6    |
| 8   | 14:45-15:45 | Stakeholder (KII) –ward chairpeson                        | Chhabiram Acharya or Dilli Ram Puri   |                   |
| 9   | 15:45-16:45 | Travel from Kusapani Khambagade to Bhairabi RM Dandimandi | BY Jeep   | 1 Hours           |
| 10  |             | Night Stay  |   |                   |
| 30 Dec 2021: Bharabi RM-5 and Mahabhu RM-3, Bansi |             |   |   |                   |
| 1   | 8:00-8:30   | Tea and Breakfast   |   |                   |
| 2   | 9:00-10:00  | Lunch   |   |                   |
| 3   | 10:00-11:00 | Stakeholder (KII) RM Office                               | RM Chairperson – Prem Bahadur Buda or Vice Chairperson – Padam Kumari Bista                             |                   |
| 4   | 11:00-13:30 | Travel from Bharabi RM to Mahbu -3 Bansi                  | By Jeep   | 2 Hours 30 Minute |
| 5   | 13:30-16:00 | Focus Group Discussion                                    | Kotbanda Mahila Krishak Samuha  | Bansi -3          |



| S.N.                                 | Time        | Description  | Observation  | Remarks       |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|--|--|---------------|
|                                      |             | Observation  | Tailoring (Off farm)<br>Vegetable Farming<br>Grocery Shop<br>Goat Support                            | Bansi -3      |
| 10                                   | 16:00-17:00 | Travel from Mahabu RM –Bansi -3 to Khaigaira         | By Jeep  | 2 hours       |
| 11                                   |             | Night stay   | Hotel (Tulsi Guest House)  |               |
| 31 Dec 2021: Mahabu RM-1, Kharigaira |             |  |  |               |
| 1                                    | 8:00-8:30   | Tea and Breakfast                                    | Kharigaira Hotel   |               |
| 2                                    | 8:30-9:00   | Travel from Mahabu Kharigaira to Mahabu silla Tole   | By Jeep  | 30 Minute     |
| 3                                    | 9:00-11:30  | Focus Group Discussion                               | Bipana Tatha Sana Kisan Krishak Samuha   | Kharigaira 1  |
|                                      |             | Observation  | 1. Drinking water System<br>2. ICS<br>3. Beehive<br>4. Vermin Compost<br>5. Goat Support<br>Hotel    | Kharigaira -1 |
| 4                                    | 11:30-12:30 | Lunch Break  |  |               |
| 5                                    | 12:30-13:00 | Travel from Kharigaira to Gaindabaz Mahabu RM Office | By Jeep  | 30 Minute     |
| 6                                    | 13:00-14:30 | Stakeholder (KII)                                    | RM Chairperson – Janga bahadur Shahi or Vice Chairperson – Prem Kumari Buda / Vet Chief              |               |
| 7                                    | 14:30-15:00 | Travel from Gaidabaz to Kharighaira                  | By Jeep  | 30 Minute     |
| 8                                    | 15:00-16:00 | Meeting with Main Committee                          | Saja Chautari Mulsamiti  | Kharigaira -1 |
|                                      |             | Night Stay   | Hotel -Kharigaira  |               |
| 01 Jan 2022: Mahabu RM–1, Kharigaira |             |  |  |               |
| 1                                    | 8:00- 8:30  | Tea Breakfast  | By Jeep  |               |
| 2                                    | 8:30-9:00   | Travel from Mahabu Kharigaira to Mahabu Kahule       | By Jeep  | 30 Minute     |
| 3                                    | 9:00-11:30  | Focus Group Discussion                               | Palti Krishak Samuha   | Kharigaira -1 |
|                                      |             | Observation  | Plastic House<br>Slab and Pond<br>School Support/<br>Teaching Material<br>Support<br>Home Garden     | Kharigaira -1 |
| 4                                    | 11:30:12:00 | Lunch Break  |  |               |
| 5                                    | 12:00-12:30 | Stakeholder (KII)                                    | Ward Chairperson   |               |
| 6                                    | 12:30-13:30 | Travel from Kharigaira to Tarachaur                  | By Jeep  | 1 Hours       |
| 7                                    | 13:30-16:00 | Focus Group Discussion                               | Sworgabhumii Dalahan<br>Bali Krishi Krishak Samuha   |               |
|                                      |             | Observation  | Plastic House<br>Vermin Compost<br>Bio-Pesticide<br>Home Garden<br>Buck Support<br>Resource Leverage |               |
| 8                                    | 16:00-17:00 | Travel from Tarachaur to Dailekh                     | By Jeep  | 1 Hours       |
|                                      |             | Night Stay   | Dailekh Hotel  |               |
| 02 Jan 2022: Narayan Municipality-1) |             |  |  |               |
| 1                                    | 7:00-7:30   | Tea Breakfast  | Hotel  |               |
| 2                                    | 9:00-10:00  | Lunch  | SAHAS Nepal Mess,<br>Dailekh   |               |

| S.N.                        | Time        | Description                      | Observation                       | Remarks   |
|-----------------------------|-------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------|
| 3                           | 11:00-16:00 | Meeting with CBNO (PRAYAS)       | SAHAS Nepal Meeting Hall, Dailekh |           |
| 4                           | 16:00-20:00 | Travel to Surkhet and Night stay | By Jeep                           | Sukhet    |
| 03 Jan 2022: Surkhet to KTM |             |                                  |                                   |           |
| 1                           | 9:00- 10:00 | Flight –Surkhet to KTM           | By airplane                       | Evaluator |

## Annex 7. Income earned by project beneficiaries by adopting project activities.

| S. N. | Name of Beneficiaries | Group Name and Address                         | BCOs Members Income |        |        | Grand Total (NPR) |
|-------|-----------------------|--|---------------------|--------|--------|-------------------|
|       |                       |  | 2019                | 2020   | 2021   |                   |
| 1     | Basnta Sawan          | Fulbari Dalit Mahila Krishak Samuha Bhairabi-1 | -                   | 3,500  | 3,700  | 7,200             |
| 2     | Mangala Sarki         |  |                     | 2,500  | 2,500  | 5,000             |
| 3     | Basnta Nepali         |  |                     | 4,000  | 4,500  | 8,500             |
| 4     | Ishara Thapa          |  |                     | 500    | 400    | 900               |
| 5     | Urmila Sawan          |  |                     | 500    | 600    | 1,100             |
| 6     | Jasoda Thapa          |  |                     |        | 700    | 700               |
| 7     | Purna Thapa           |  |                     |        | 500    | 500               |
| 8     | Sabitra Kami          | Koteshor Mahila Krishak Samuha, Bhairabi -1    | 16,000              | 48,000 | 48,000 | 112,000           |
| 9     | Pabitra Thapa         |  |                     |        | 6,000  | 6,000             |
| 10    | Chandra Thapa         |  |                     |        | 7,000  | 7,000             |
| 11    | Laxmi Bhandari        |  |                     |        | 5,000  | 5,000             |
| 12    | Radha Thapa           |  |                     |        | 6,500  | 6,500             |
| 13    | Nira Khadka Thapa     |  |                     |        | 7,000  | 7,000             |
| 14    | Chandra Kiran Karki   |  |                     |        | 1,500  | 1,500             |
| 15    | Aarati Sarki          |  |                     |        | 1,000  | 1,000             |
| 16    | Sarala Thapa          |  |                     | 1,200  | 1,500  | 2,700             |
| 17    | Usha Thapa            |  |                     | 1,500  | 2,000  | 3,500             |
| 18    | Krishana Kumari Thapa |  |                     | 2,000  | -      | 2,000             |
| 19    | Padam Kala Thapa      |  |                     |        | 2,500  | 2,500             |
| 20    | Gama Thapa            |  |                     |        | 600    | 600               |
| 21    | Mina (Rupa) B.K.      | Madasiun Krishak Samuha, Bhairabi- 1           | 500                 | 600    | 500    | 1,600             |
| 22    | Harikala B.K.         |  | 300                 | 400    | 600    | 1,300             |
| 23    | Sangita B.K.          |  | 500                 | 500    | 700    | 1,700             |
| 24    | Kokila Kumari Thapa   |  | -                   | 1,000  | 2,500  | 3,500             |
| 25    | Harikala (Ratna) B.K. |  | -                   | -      | 24,000 | 24,000            |

|    |                      |   |  |        |        |        |
|----|----------------------|---|--|--------|--------|--------|
| 26 | Puspa Thpa (Karki)   | Shrithana Krishak Samuha, Bhairabi- 1   |  | 5,000  | 5,000  | 10,000 |
| 27 | Juna (Binod) Yogi    |   |  | 12,000 | 10,000 | 22,000 |
| 28 | Radha Karki          |   |  | 4,000  | 4,500  | 8,500  |
| 29 | Aasha Yogi           |   |  | 5,000  | 4,000  | 9,000  |
| 30 | Kamala Yogi          |   |  | 4,500  | 3,500  | 8,000  |
| 31 | Shanti Yogi          |   |  | 4,000  | 3,000  | 7,000  |
| 32 | Janaki Karki         |   |  | 12,000 |        | 12,000 |
| 33 | Krishna Mahatara     |   |  | 2,500  | 3,000  | 5,500  |
| 34 | Jhupu Mahatara       |   |  | 3,000  | 3,000  | 6,000  |
| 35 | Laxmi Yogi (Ishori)  |   |  | 1,200  | 1,500  | 2,700  |
| 36 | Kesh Bdr. Bista      | Manakamana Krishak Samuha, Bhairabi- 1  |  |        | 8,000  | 8,000  |
| 37 | Bhakta Bdr. Bista    |   |  |        | 6,000  | 6,000  |
| 38 | Chhabilal Bista      |   |  |        | 7,000  | 7,000  |
| 39 | Prakash Bista        |   |  |        | 4,000  | 4,000  |
| 40 | Nirak Bdr. Khatri    |   |  |        | 1,500  | 1,500  |
| 41 | Punti Bhandari       |   |  |        | 1,000  | 1,000  |
| 42 | Jagat Kumari Bista   |   |  |        | 1,500  | 1,500  |
| 43 | Laxmi Baduwal        |   |  |        | 2,000  | 2,000  |
| 44 | Shanti Kumari Bista  | Pragatishil Krishak Samuha, Bhairabi- 1 |  |        | 1,300  | 1,300  |
| 45 | Nirmala Mahatara     |   |  |        | 2,000  | 2,000  |
| 46 | Yagya Mahatara       |   |  | 12,000 | 14,000 | 26,000 |
| 47 | Laxmi Sarki          |   |  |        | 1,500  | 1,500  |
| 48 | Dambar Devi Mahatara |   |  |        | 1,000  | 1,000  |
| 49 | Jamara Thapa         |   |  |        | 2,500  | 2,500  |
| 50 | Chandra Sarki        |   |  |        | 15,000 | 15,000 |
| 51 | Maan Kumari Mahatara |   |  |        | 1,500  | 1,500  |

|    |                              |   |        |        |        |        |
|----|------------------------------|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 52 | Rupkala Thapa                | Bagaura Hariyali Krishk Samuha, Bhirabi 2, Rawatkot | 7,500  | 7,500  | 22,500 | 37,500 |
| 53 | Khadka Bdr. Thapa            |   | 25,000 | 12,500 | 25,000 | 62,500 |
| 54 | Prem Bdr. Thapa              |   | 2,500  | 5,000  | 5,500  | 13,000 |
| 55 | Laxmi Thapa                  |   | -      | 3,200  |        | 3,200  |
| 56 | Gauri Thapa                  |   | 5,000  | 2,500  | 4,000  | 11,500 |
| 57 | Ramkala Thapa                |   | 7,500  | 15,000 | 17,000 | 39,500 |
| 58 | Gita Thapa                   |   | 12,500 | 15,000 | 20,000 | 47,500 |
| 59 | Nandakala (Gagan) Thapa      |   | 6,000  | 1,500  | 3,500  | 11,000 |
| 60 | Mansara Thapa                |   | 2,500  | 3,500  | 5,000  | 11,000 |
| 61 | Chandra Kala (Dhanrup) Thapa |   | 10,000 | 5,000  | 4,500  | 19,500 |
| 62 | Janu Thapa                   |   | 10,000 | 7,500  | 5,000  | 22,500 |
| 63 | Nandakala (Ram) Thapa        |   | 1,000  | 2,000  | 4,000  | 7,000  |
| 64 | Samundra Thapa               |   | 4,000  | 500    | 3,500  | 8,000  |
| 65 | Chandra Devi Thapa           |   | 4,000  | 7,500  | 5,000  | 16,500 |
| 66 | Parbati (Surja) Thapa        |   |        | 15,000 | 15,000 | 30,000 |
| 67 | Maisara Thapa                |   | 2,500  | 2,500  | -      | 5,000  |
| 68 | Ranjana Thapa                |   |        |        | 15,000 | 15,000 |
| 69 | Shanta Thapa                 |   |        |        | 3,500  | 3,500  |
| 70 | Bhagawati Thapa              | Gharbagaicha Krishi Samuha, Bhairabi 2              |        |        | 6,000  | 6,000  |
| 71 | Man Bdr. Thapa               |   |        |        | 5,500  | 5,500  |
| 72 | Purna Bdr. Thapa             |   |        |        | 7,000  | 7,000  |
| 73 | Karna Bdr. Thapa             |   |        |        | 4,500  | 4,500  |
| 74 | Tara Thapa                   |   |        |        | 5,000  | 5,000  |
| 75 | Prem Bdr. Thapa              |   |        |        | 6,000  | 6,000  |
| 76 | Lok Bdr Thapa                |   |        |        | 7,500  | 7,500  |
| 77 | Padam Bdr. Thapa             |   |        |        | 5,000  | 5,000  |
| 78 | China Thapa                  |   |        | 2,000  | 2,500  | 4,500  |
| 79 | Shanta Thapa                 | Chautari Aama Samuha, Bhairabi-2                    |        | 7,000  | 14,000 | 21,000 |
| 80 | Jhuma Devi Thapa             |   |        | 7,000  | 48,000 | 55,000 |
| 81 | Laxmi (Setu) Thapa           |   |        | 6,000  |        | 6,000  |
| 82 | Manju Thapa                  |   |        | 24,000 | 60,000 | 84,000 |
| 83 | Sita Thapa                   |   |        | -      | 8,000  | 8,000  |
| 84 | Pankumari Thapa              |   |        | 3,500  | 4,000  | 7,500  |
| 85 | Bimala Thapa                 |   |        | 2,500  | 2,000  | 4,500  |
| 86 | Nisha Rana Bista             |   |        |        | 20,000 | 20,000 |
| 87 | Putala Thapa                 |   |        | 8,000  | 5,000  | 13,000 |
| 88 | Prem Kala Thapa              |   |        | 4,000  | 3,000  | 7,000  |
| 89 | Sita Sarki                   | Bayalkot Mahila Krishak Samuha Bhairabi 2           |        | 6,000  | 30,000 | 36,000 |
| 90 | Nanda Sarki                  |   |        |        | 24,000 | 24,000 |
| 91 | Laxmi Sarki                  |   |        | 1,200  | 1,300  | 2,500  |
| 92 | Tulchha Sarki                |   |        | 1,300  | 1,000  | 2,300  |
| 93 | Yamuna Sarki                 |   |        |        | 1,500  | 1,500  |
| 94 | Shanta Thapa                 |   |        |        | 27,000 | 27,000 |
| 95 | Surja Sarki                  |   |        |        | 25,000 | 25,000 |
| 96 | Pabitra Sarki                |   |        | 12,000 | 12,000 | 24,000 |

|     |                       |  |        |        |        |         |
|-----|-----------------------|--|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| 97  | Saraswati Khatri      | Mahadev Mahila<br>aaya aarjan samuha<br>Bhairabi-2 |        |        | 15,000 | 15,000  |
| 98  | Parbati Thapa         |  |        | 1,200  | 15,000 | 16,200  |
| 99  | Nirmala Khatri        |  |        | 15,000 | 15,000 | 30,000  |
| 100 | Nandakala Thapa       |  |        | 1,700  | 1,200  | 2,900   |
| 101 | Chitra Devi Thapa     |  |        | 12,000 | 13,000 | 25,000  |
| 102 | Sita Thapa            |  |        | 1,500  | 1,300  | 2,800   |
| 103 | Purne Damai           | Pariwartanshil Samuha<br>Bhairabi-2                |        |        | 7,000  | 7,000   |
| 104 | Saraswati Nepali      |  |        |        | 6,000  | 6,000   |
| 105 | Gita Nepali           |  |        |        | 6,000  | 6,000   |
| 106 | Debika Sunar          | Bhimsenlauri<br>Janachetanamulak<br>Krishi Samuha  |        | 9,500  | 5,000  | 14,500  |
| 107 | Debisara Sunar        |  |        | 9,000  | 11,000 | 20,000  |
| 108 | Pura Sarki            |  |        |        | 6,000  | 6,000   |
| 109 | Goma Dhakal           | Pipalchautari Krishi<br>Samuha                     |        |        | 5,200  | 5,200   |
| 110 | Hari Parsad Sharma    | Sagarmatha Krishi<br>Samuha                        |        |        | 6,000  | 6,000   |
| 111 | Sabitri Priyar        | Laligurans Krishi<br>Samuha                        |        |        | 5,000  | 5,000   |
| 112 | Man Raj Thapa         | Sworgabumi<br>Dalahanbali Krishi<br>Krishak Samuha | 25,000 | 42,000 | 52,000 | 119,000 |
| 113 | Dipa Kumari Khatri    | Bipanna Tatha<br>sanakisan Krishi<br>Samuha        | 5,000  | 7,000  | 15,500 | 27,500  |
| 114 | Piram Parsad Jaisi    | Bipanna Tatha<br>sanakisan Krishi<br>Samuha        | 8,000  | 9,000  | 13,000 | 30,000  |
| 115 | Vagiram Jaisi         | Bipanna Tatha<br>sanakisan Krishi<br>Samuha        | 4,000  | 9,500  | 8,000  | 21,500  |
| 116 | Bhuban Bahadur Khatri | Bipanna Tatha<br>sanakisan Krishi<br>Samuha        | 6,000  | 9,000  | 17,000 | 32,000  |
| 117 | khagisara Khatri      | Bipanna Tatha<br>sanakisan Krishi<br>Samuha        | 42,000 | 4,500  | 13,000 | 59,500  |
| 118 | Bindu Sarki           | Bipanna Tatha<br>sanakisan Krishi<br>Samuha        | 12,000 | 5,000  | 12,000 | 29,000  |
| 119 | Kamala Sarki          | Bipanna Tatha<br>Sanakisan Krishi<br>Samuha        | 5,600  | 7,000  | 8,000  | 20,600  |
| 120 | Ram Bahadur Khatri    | Bipanna Tatha<br>Sanakisan Krishi<br>Samuha        | 7,000  | 9,000  | 6,400  | 22,400  |
| 121 | Mainakala Khatri      | Bipanna Tatha<br>Sanakisan Krishi<br>Samuha        | 2,000  | 3,000  | 11,000 | 16,000  |



|     |                       |   |        |        |        |        |
|-----|-----------------------|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 122 | Gauri Sarki           | Bipanna Tatha Sanakisan Krishi Samuha       | 8,000  | 7,000  | 5,000  | 20,000 |
| 123 | Kamala Khatri         | Setogurans Krishi Samuha                    |        | 8,000  |        | 8,000  |
| 124 | Parbati Khatri        | Setogurans Krishi Samuha                    |        | 5,000  | 6,000  | 11,000 |
| 125 | Rama Rokaye           | Setogurans Krishi Samuha                    |        | 4,500  | 7,200  | 11,700 |
| 126 | Laxmi Rokaye          | Setogurans Krishi Samuha                    |        | 3,000  | 9,000  | 12,000 |
| 127 | Sarswoti Rokaye       | Setogurans Krishi Samuha                    |        | 4,000  | 12,000 | 16,000 |
| 128 | Patra bahadur Thapa   | Palti Krishi Samuha                         |        |        | 5,600  | 5,600  |
| 129 | Tej Bahadur Rokaye    | Palti Krishi Samuha                         |        |        | 9,500  | 9,500  |
| 130 | Durga Parsad Sharma   | Palti Krishi Samuha                         |        |        | 7,500  | 7,500  |
| 131 | Rita Khatri           | Palti Krishi Samuha                         |        |        | 12,000 | 12,000 |
| 132 | Dan Bahadur Medasi    | Bhimsenlauri Janachetanamulak Krishi Samuha | 12,000 | 11,000 | 18,000 | 41,000 |
| 133 | Gori Medasi           | Bhimsenlauri Janachetanamulak Krishi Samuha | 11,000 | 10,000 | 13,000 | 34,000 |
| 134 | Harikala Sunar        | Bhimsenlauri Janachetanamulak Krishi Samuha | 13,000 | 5,000  | 6,000  | 24,000 |
| 135 | Tara BK               | Bhimsenlauri Janachetanamulak Krishi Samuha | 8,500  | 9,000  | 8,000  | 25,500 |
| 136 | Gagan Thapa           | Pipalchautari Krishi Samuha                 |        |        | 11,000 | 11,000 |
| 137 | Ruma Thapa            | Pipalchautari Krishi Samuha                 |        |        | 6,000  | 6,000  |
| 138 | Nabaraj Sharma        | Pipalchautari Krishi Samuha                 |        |        | 9,000  | 9,000  |
| 139 | Dil bahadur Thapa     | Pipalchautari Krishi Samuha                 |        |        | 6,000  | 6,000  |
| 140 | Gobinda Bhattra       | Pipalchautari Krishi Samuha                 |        |        | 7,000  | 7,000  |
| 141 | Lal kumari Rawol      | Setogurans Krishi Samuha                    |        |        | 4,000  | 4,000  |
| 142 | Aambakala Rawol karki | Setogurans Krishi Samuha                    |        |        | 2,500  | 2,500  |
| 143 | Suntali Sarki         | Setogurans Krishi Samuha                    |        |        | 5,000  | 5,000  |
| 144 | Junkala Rokaye        | Setogurans Krishi Samuha                    |        |        | 6,000  | 6,000  |

|     |                       |  |        |        |        |         |
|-----|-----------------------|--|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| 145 | Tara Khatri           | Bipanna Tatha Sanakisan Krishi Samuha        |        | 7,000  | 17,000 | 24,000  |
| 146 | Dalli Thapa           | Palti Krishi Samuha                          |        |        | 5,000  | 5,000   |
| 147 | Laxmi Thapa           | Palti Krishi Samuha                          |        |        | 5,500  | 5,500   |
| 148 | Padamkala bayek       | Palti Krishi Samuha                          |        |        | 7,000  | 7,000   |
| 149 | Gita Sawot            | Palti Krishi Samuha                          |        |        | 6,000  | 6,000   |
| 150 | Naina kumari Sawot    | Palti Krishi Samuha                          |        |        | 5,000  | 5,000   |
| 151 | Man bahadur Rokaye    | Palti Krishi Samuha                          |        |        | 6,500  | 6,500   |
| 152 | Santi Darji           | Laligurans Krishi Samuha                     |        |        | 7,500  | 7,500   |
| 153 | Mansara BK            | Laligurans Krishi Samuha                     |        |        | 4,000  | 4,000   |
| 154 | Nabina Darji          | Laligurans Krishi Samuha                     |        |        | 2,000  | 2,000   |
| 155 | Khagisara BK          | Laligurans Krishi Samuha                     |        |        | 7,000  | 7,000   |
| 156 | Rupa BK               | Laligurans Krishi Samuha                     |        |        | 5,000  | 5,000   |
| 157 | Pattu BK              | Laligurans Krishi Samuha                     |        |        | 1,500  | 1,500   |
| 158 | Bhumisara Darji       | Laligurans Krishi Samuha                     |        |        | 11,000 | 11,000  |
| 159 | Samjhana Nepali       | Laligurans Krishi Samuha                     |        |        | 6,500  | 6,500   |
| 160 | Sunmaya Nepali        | Laligurans Krishi Samuha                     |        |        | 4,500  | 4,500   |
| 161 | Durga Sawot           | Bipanna Tatha sanakisan Krishi Samuha        |        | 7,500  | 15,000 | 22,500  |
| 162 | Padam bahadur Khatri  | Bipanna Tatha sanakisan Krishi Samuha        |        |        | 4,200  | 4,200   |
| 163 | Maniram jaisi         | Sagarmatha Krishi Samuha                     |        |        | 9,000  | 9,000   |
| 164 | bhuwaney jaisi        | Sagarmatha Krishi Samuha                     |        |        | 14,000 | 14,000  |
| 165 | Bishnu sharma         | Sagarmatha Krishi Samuha                     |        |        | 45,000 | 45,000  |
| 166 | Hemraj thapa          | Sworgabumi Dalahanbali Krishi Krishak Samuha | 30,000 | 42,000 | 52,000 | 124,000 |
| 167 | Junakala desuwa thapa | Sworgabumi Dalahanbali Krishi Krishak Samuha | 15,000 | 12,000 | 9,000  | 36,000  |
| 168 | Man raj khadka        | Sworgabumi Dalahanbali Krishi Krishak Samuha | 20,000 | 42,000 | 44,000 | 106,000 |

|     |                     |  |        |        |        |         |
|-----|---------------------|--|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| 169 | kusma thapa         | Sworgabumi<br>Dalahanbali Krishi<br>Krishak Samuha | 30,000 | 43,000 | 52,000 | 125,000 |
| 170 | sarbajit thapa      | Sworgabumi<br>Dalahanbali Krishi<br>Krishak Samuha | 18,000 | 40,000 | 50,000 | 108,000 |
| 171 | Thir bahadur thapa  | Sworgabumi<br>Dalahanbali Krishi<br>Krishak Samuha |        |        | 7,000  | 7,000   |
| 172 | ban bahadur sahi    | Sworgabumi<br>Dalahanbali Krishi<br>Krishak Samuha |        |        | 8,000  | 8,000   |
| 173 | Bishnu thapa        | Sworgabumi<br>Dalahanbali Krishi<br>Krishak Samuha |        |        | 12,000 | 12,000  |
| 174 | Yagaraj bhandari    | Sworgabumi<br>Dalahanbali Krishi<br>Krishak Samuha |        |        | 15,000 | 15,000  |
| 175 | Man kumari thapa    | Sworgabumi<br>Dalahanbali Krishi<br>Krishak Samuha |        |        | 2,500  | 2,500   |
| 176 | keshab thapa        | Sworgabumi<br>Dalahanbali Krishi<br>Krishak Samuha |        |        | 9,000  | 9,000   |
| 177 | Aamar bahadur thapa | Sworgabumi<br>Dalahanbali Krishi<br>Krishak Samuha |        |        | 6,500  | 6,500   |
| 178 | Khagisara khadka    | Sworgabumi<br>Dalahanbali Krishi<br>Krishak Samuha |        |        | 35,000 | 35,000  |
| 179 | Chandra thapa       | Sworgabumi<br>Dalahanbali Krishi<br>Krishak Samuha |        |        | 20,000 | 20,000  |
| 180 | keshab kumari thapa | Sworgabumi<br>Dalahanbali Krishi<br>Krishak Samuha |        |        | 25,000 | 25,000  |
| 181 | Rohit bhandari      | Sworgabumi<br>Dalahanbali Krishi<br>Krishak Samuha |        |        | 20,000 | 20,000  |
| 182 | Nabin bhandari      | Sworgabumi<br>Dalahanbali Krishi<br>Krishak Samuha |        |        | 15,000 | 15,000  |
| 183 | Ram bahadur thapa   | Sworgabumi<br>Dalahanbali Krishi<br>Krishak Samuha |        |        | 10,000 | 10,000  |
| 184 | Sangita thapa       | Baraha krshi Samuha                                |        |        | 12,000 | 12,000  |
| 185 | Jagat thapa         | Baraha krshi Samuha                                |        |        | 20,000 | 20,000  |
| 186 | Anju thapa          | Baraha krshi Samuha                                |        |        | 6,000  | 6,000   |
| 187 | Santa thapa         | Baraha krshi Samuha                                |        |        | 5,500  | 5,500   |
| 188 | Ranabadur thapa     | Baraha krshi Samuha                                |        |        | 10,000 | 10,000  |
| 189 | Asmita thapa        | Baraha krshi Samuha                                |        |        | 6,000  | 6,000   |
| 190 | Dilpa kumari thapa  | Baraha krshi Samuha                                |        |        | 5,500  | 5,500   |
| 191 | Bimala thapa        | Baraha krshi Samuha                                |        |        | 6,500  | 6,500   |
| 192 | Sita thapa          | Baraha krshi Samuha                                |        |        | 5,000  | 5,000   |
| 193 | Ganga thapa         | Baraha krshi Samuha                                |        |        | 7,000  | 7,000   |
| 194 | Bisna thapa         | Baraha krshi Samuha                                |        |        | 5,000  | 5,000   |
| 195 | Purba thapa         | Baraha krshi Samuha                                |        |        | 5,500  | 5,500   |
| 196 | Chandra thapa       | Baraha krshi Samuha                                |        |        | 4,000  | 4,000   |
| 197 | Dil maya thapa      | Baraha krshi Samuha                                |        |        | 6,500  | 6,500   |
| 198 | Budhi bahadur thapa | Baraha krshi Samuha                                |        |        | 6,000  | 6,000   |
| 199 | Dhan bahadur thapa  | Baraha krshi Samuha                                |        |        | 4,000  | 4,000   |
| 200 | Nanda thapa         | Pargatisil Krishi Samuha                           | 7,000  | 4,000  | 12,000 | 23,000  |

|     |                       |                               |        |        |        |        |
|-----|-----------------------|-------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 201 | bhakta bahadur khatri | Pargatisil Krishi Samuha      | 5,000  | 3,000  | 14,000 | 22,000 |
| 202 | Pahalman khatri       | Pargatisil Krishi Samuha      | 6,000  | 4,000  | 25,000 | 35,000 |
| 203 | Hari bahadur khatri   | Pargatisil Krishi Samuha      | 11,000 | 1,500  | 35,000 | 47,500 |
| 204 | man bahadur rana      | Pargatisil Krishi Samuha      | 7,000  | 5,000  | 10,000 | 22,000 |
| 205 | Krishna bahadur rana  | Pargatisil Krishi Samuha      | 3,000  | 4,500  | 8,500  | 16,000 |
| 206 | Nanda rana            | Pargatisil Krishi Samuha      | 2,000  | 75,000 | 12,000 | 89,000 |
| 207 | Yamuna rana           | Pargatisil Krishi Samuha      |        |        | 6,000  | 6,000  |
| 208 | laxmi gurung          | Pargatisil Krishi Samuha      |        |        | 7,500  | 7,500  |
| 209 | Harikala thapa        | Pargatisil Krishi Samuha      |        |        | 8,000  | 8,000  |
| 210 | Sangita khatri        | Pargatisil Krishi Samuha      |        |        | 6,500  | 6,500  |
| 211 | Mithu rana            | Pargatisil Krishi Samuha      |        |        | 5,800  | 5,800  |
| 212 | tirtha rana           | Pargatisil Krishi Samuha      |        |        | 8,000  | 8,000  |
| 213 | basan rana            | Pargatisil Krishi Samuha      |        |        | 6,000  | 6,000  |
| 214 | Bishnu thapa          | Pargatisil Krishi Samuha      |        |        | 6,000  | 6,000  |
| 215 | Padam rana            | Pargatisil Krishi Samuha      |        |        | 8,000  | 8,000  |
| 216 | Jhupu thapa Magar     | Pargatisil Krishi Samuha      |        |        | 7,500  | 7,500  |
| 217 | Khadka bahadur khatri | Pargatisil Krishi Samuha      |        |        | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| 218 | Bima rana             | Bhairab Krishi Samuha         |        |        | 6,000  | 6,000  |
| 219 | Kamala Rana           | Bhairab Krishi Samuha         |        |        | 7,500  | 7,500  |
| 220 | Karna thapa           | Bhairab Krishi Samuha         |        |        | 12,300 | 12,300 |
| 221 | Ramudevi baduwal      | Bhairab Krishi Samuha         |        |        | 11,500 | 11,500 |
| 222 | Manju gurung          | Kailas Krishi Samuha          |        |        | 15,000 | 15,000 |
| 223 | Mithu gurung          | Kailas Krishi Samuha          |        |        | 12,000 | 12,000 |
| 224 | laxmi gurung          | Kailas Krishi Samuha          |        |        | 14,000 | 14,000 |
| 225 | Dilmaya Gurung        | Kailas Krishi Samuha          |        |        | 13,000 | 13,000 |
| 226 | Bhagawati dhungana    | Hariyali Krishi Samuha        |        |        | 9,000  | 9,000  |
| 227 | Raj kumari chalaune   | Hariyali Krishi Samuha        |        |        | 12,000 | 12,000 |
| 228 | Sanju budha           | Hariyali Krishi Samuha        |        |        | 8,000  | 8,000  |
| 229 | Ganga bista           | Kotbada Krishi Samuha         |        | 10,000 | 20,000 | 30,000 |
| 230 | Sita bista            | Kotbada Krishi Samuha         |        | 15,000 | 38,000 | 53,000 |
| 231 | Maya bista            | Kotbada Krishi Samuha         |        | 35,000 | 11,000 | 46,000 |
| 232 | Sidara bista          | Kotbada Krishi Samuha         |        | 8,000  | 9,000  | 17,000 |
| 233 | Padma bista           | Kotbada Krishi Samuha         |        | 60,000 | 12,000 | 72,000 |
| 234 | Laxmi bista           | Kotbada Krishi Samuha         |        | 9,000  | 90,000 | 99,000 |
| 235 | Parbati buda          | Sirukhan Krishi Samuha        |        | 20,000 | 12,000 | 32,000 |
| 236 | Rama budha            | Sirukhan Krishi Samuha        |        | 13,000 | 14,000 | 27,000 |
| 237 | Samjhana budha        | Sundar Thambasi Krishi Samuha |        | 11,000 | 45,000 | 56,000 |
| 238 | Laxmi bista           | Kotbada Krishi Samuha         |        | 9,000  | 3,000  | 12,000 |
| 239 | Urmila bista          | Kotbada Krishi Samuha         |        | 55,000 | 10,000 | 65,000 |
| 240 | Chandra Damai         | Dewanbada Krishi Samuha       |        |        | 20,000 | 20,000 |
| 241 | Krishna damai         | Dewanbada Krishi Samuha       |        |        | 25,000 | 25,000 |

|     |                    |   |       |        |         |         |
|-----|--------------------|---|-------|--------|---------|---------|
| 242 | Sarada damai       | Dewanbada Krishi Samuha                     |       |        | 32,000  | 32,000  |
| 243 | Khagisara nepali   | Dewanbada Krishi Samuha                     |       |        | 38,000  | 38,000  |
| 244 | Dhan bahadur budha | Sundar thambasi Krishi Samuha               |       |        | 20,000  | 20,000  |
| 245 | Ratna sarki        | Sundar thambasi Krishi Samuha               |       |        | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| 246 | Kabita bk          | Dulalbada Krishi Samuha                     |       |        | 12,000  | 12,000  |
| 247 | Aanita sahi        | Malika krisak Samuha                        |       |        | 15,000  | 15,000  |
| 248 | Dhansara khatri    | Sirukhan Krishi Samuha                      |       |        | 15,000  | 15,000  |
| 249 | Santu bista        | Kotbada Krishi Samuha                       |       |        | 20,000  | 20,000  |
| 250 | Tulsa karki        | Hariyali Krishi Samuha                      |       |        | 90,000  | 90,000  |
| 251 | Jaipura chalauney  | Hariyali Krishi Samuha                      |       |        | 75,000  | 75,000  |
| 252 | Yasima chalauney   | Hariyali Krishi Samuha                      |       |        | 90,000  | 90,000  |
| 253 | Chetana rawol      | Hariyali Krishi Samuha                      |       |        | 6,500   | 6,500   |
| 254 | Pabitra budha      | Hariyali Krishi Samuha                      |       |        | 7,000   | 7,000   |
| 255 | Aambu budha        | Hariyali Krishi Samuha                      |       |        | 8,500   | 8,500   |
| 256 | Juna sarma         | Hariyali Krishi Samuha                      |       |        | 7,000   | 7,000   |
| 257 | Gori budha         | Hariyali Krishi Samuha                      |       |        | 60,000  | 60,000  |
| 258 | Bisna sunar        | Deauti khadya surakxya Samuha               |       |        | 10,000  | 10,000  |
| 259 | Basan Damai        | Dewanbada Krishi Samuha                     |       | 7,000  | 10,000  | 17,000  |
| 260 | Harimaya damai     |   |       | 9,000  | 35,000  | 44,000  |
| 261 | Nanda damai        | Dewanbada Krishi Samuha                     |       | 2,500  | 25,000  | 27,500  |
| 262 | Jasma sarki        | Dewanbada Krishi Samuha                     |       | 13,000 | 12,500  | 25,500  |
| 263 | Pattu damai        | Sundar thambasi Krishi Samuha               |       | 6,000  | 15,000  | 21,000  |
| 264 | Chakra budha       | Sundar thambasi Krishi Samuha               | 5,500 | 9,000  | 15,000  | 29,500  |
| 265 | Raj kumari tiruwa  | Bhimsenlauri Janachetanamulak Krishi Samuha |       | 1,500  | 3,500   | 5,000   |
| 266 | Sabita medasi      | Bhimsenlauri Janachetanamulak Krishi Samuha |       | 6,000  | 3,000   | 9,000   |
| 267 | Dhan kumari medasi | Bhimsenlauri Janachetanamulak Krishi Samuha |       | 77,000 | 9,000   | 86,000  |
| 268 | Tulsa sarki        | Bhimsenlauri Janachetanamulak Krishi Samuha |       | 2,400  | 3,500   | 5,900   |
| 269 | Pittu sarki        | Bhimsenlauri Janachetanamulak Krishi Samuha |       | 4,500  | 1,300   | 5,800   |
| 270 | Goma bayek         | Palti Krishi Samuha                         |       | 8,000  | 55,000  | 63,000  |
| 271 | Bindu thapa        | Palti Krishi Samuha                         |       | 9,000  | 8,000   | 17,000  |



|     |                      |   |       |       |       |        |
|-----|----------------------|---|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| 272 | Ganga kami           | Bhimsenlauri<br>Janachetanamulak<br>Krishi Samuha | 1,000 | 1,500 | 3,000 | 5,500  |
| 273 | Basan kami           | Bhimsenlauri<br>Janachetanamulak<br>Krishi Samuha | 1,600 | 600   | 3,200 | 5,400  |
| 274 | Sita sunar           | Bhimsenlauri<br>Janachetanamulak<br>Krishi Samuha | 1,200 | 1,600 | 3,000 | 5,800  |
| 275 | Aasha chaudhari      | Bhimsenlauri<br>Janachetanamulak<br>Krishi Samuha | 1,500 | 500   | 800   | 2,800  |
| 276 | Tulcha kami          | Bhimsenlauri<br>Janachetanamulak<br>Krishi Samuha | 3,500 | -     | 6,000 | 9,500  |
| 277 | Goma sunar           | Bhimsenlauri<br>Janachetanamulak<br>Krishi Samuha | 1,000 | 7,000 | 4,000 | 12,000 |
| 278 | Surja khan           | Bhimsenlauri<br>Janachetanamulak<br>Krishi Samuha | 2,000 | 2,200 | 700   | 4,900  |
| 279 | Sangita thapa Magar  | Bhimsenlauri<br>Janachetanamulak<br>Krishi Samuha | 1,000 | 5,000 | -     | 6,000  |
| 280 | Sukma sunar          | Bhimsenlauri<br>Janachetanamulak<br>Krishi Samuha | 900   | 300   | 6,700 | 7,900  |
| 281 | Supriya sunar        | Bhimsenlauri<br>Janachetanamulak<br>Krishi Samuha | 500   | 280   | 900   | 1,680  |
| 282 | Susmita sunar        | Bhimsenlauri<br>Janachetanamulak<br>Krishi Samuha | 600   | 400   | 5,500 | 6,500  |
| 283 | Maya sunar           | Bhimsenlauri<br>Janachetanamulak<br>Krishi Samuha | 4,500 | 2,000 | 2,500 | 9,000  |
| 284 | Challi saki          | Bipanna Tatha<br>sanakisan Krishi<br>Samuha       | 1,200 | -     | 3,300 | 4,500  |
| 285 | Padamkala sawot      | Bipanna Tatha<br>sanakisan Krishi<br>Samuha       |       | 1,100 | 4,000 | 5,100  |
| 286 | Sita khatri          | Bipanna Tatha<br>sanakisan Krishi<br>Samuha       | 900   | 1,100 | 500   | 2,500  |
| 287 | Pattu khatri         | Bipanna Tatha<br>sanakisan Krishi<br>Samuha       | 500   | 700   | 1,100 | 2,300  |
| 288 | Bhubansara khatri    | Bipanna Tatha<br>sanakisan Krishi<br>Samuha       |       | 5,000 | 2,000 | 7,000  |
| 289 | Man kumari khatri    | Bipanna Tatha<br>sanakisan Krishi<br>Samuha       |       | 4,500 | 1,000 | 5,500  |
| 290 | Kamala sarki (saney) | Bipanna Tatha<br>sanakisan Krishi<br>Samuha       |       | 1,200 | 6,700 | 7,900  |
| 291 | Janaki rawol         | Setogurans Krishi<br>Samuha                       |       | 1,300 | 700   | 2,000  |
| 292 | Chameli Sarki        | Setogurans Krishi<br>Samuha                       |       | 5,500 | 6,700 | 12,200 |

|     |                        |                             |  |       |       |       |
|-----|------------------------|-----------------------------|--|-------|-------|-------|
| 293 | Bisna rokaye           | Setogurans Krishi Samuha    |  |       | 6,000 | 6,000 |
| 294 | Sunita rokaye          | Setogurans Krishi Samuha    |  |       | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| 295 | Padam rokaye           | Setogurans Krishi Samuha    |  |       | 2,200 | 2,200 |
| 296 | Balsari rokaye         | Setogurans Krishi Samuha    |  | 1,100 | 350   | 1,450 |
| 297 | Dalli kami             | Setogurans Krishi Samuha    |  | 2,300 | 400   | 2,700 |
| 298 | Debkumari rawol        | Setogurans Krishi Samuha    |  | 550   | 750   | 1,300 |
| 299 | Bhabisara gurung       | Setogurans Krishi Samuha    |  | 3,400 | 2,200 | 5,600 |
| 300 | Dil kumari rawol       | Setogurans Krishi Samuha    |  | 500   | 100   | 600   |
| 301 | Rana bahadur sarki     | Setogurans Krishi Samuha    |  | 600   | 400   | 1,000 |
| 302 | Ganga kami             | Setogurans Krishi Samuha    |  | 270   | 690   | 960   |
| 303 | Purna rokaye           | Setogurans Krishi Samuha    |  | 200   | 600   | 800   |
| 304 | Lalita gurung          | Setogurans Krishi Samuha    |  |       | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| 305 | Puspa gurung           | Setogurans Krishi Samuha    |  |       | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| 306 | Harimaya gurung        | Setogurans Krishi Samuha    |  |       | 3,000 | 3,000 |
| 307 | Junkala rokaye( kha)   | Setogurans Krishi Samuha    |  |       | 3,500 | 3,500 |
| 308 | Om kumari khatri       | Setogurans Krishi Samuha    |  |       | 4,000 | 4,000 |
| 309 | Bhakta bahadur sarki   | Setogurans Krishi Samuha    |  |       | 3,000 | 3,000 |
| 310 | Bindu sarki            | Setogurans Krishi Samuha    |  |       | 500   | 500   |
| 311 | Gagan sarki            | Setogurans Krishi Samuha    |  |       | 400   | 400   |
| 312 | Dhan bahadur thapa     | Baraha krshi Samuha         |  |       | 800   | 800   |
| 313 | Ganga thapa            | Baraha krshi Samuha         |  |       | 900   | 900   |
| 314 | Pream bahadur thapa    | Baraha krshi Samuha         |  |       | 1,100 | 1,100 |
| 315 | Tirtha thapa           | Baraha krshi Samuha         |  |       | 600   | 600   |
| 316 | Dilkumari thapa        | Baraha krshi Samuha         |  |       | 700   | 700   |
| 317 | Harikala Dhakal        | Pipalchautari Krishi Samuha |  |       | 500   | 500   |
| 318 | Aamrita sarki          | Pipalchautari Krishi Samuha |  |       | 2,500 | 2,500 |
| 319 | Ranga sarki            | Pipalchautari Krishi Samuha |  |       | 1,100 | 1,100 |
| 320 | Padamkala sarki        | Pipalchautari Krishi Samuha |  |       | 900   | 900   |
| 321 | Surja sarki            | Pipalchautari Krishi Samuha |  |       | 900   | 900   |
| 322 | Madhab prasad updhyaya | Pipalchautari Krishi Samuha |  |       | 1,100 | 1,100 |

|     |                      |                             |  |       |       |       |
|-----|----------------------|-----------------------------|--|-------|-------|-------|
| 323 | Balusara sarki       | Pipalchautari Krishi Samuha |  |       | 600   | 600   |
| 324 | Batey sarki          | Pipalchautari Krishi Samuha |  |       | 700   | 700   |
| 325 | Pream prasad dhakal  | Pipalchautari Krishi Samuha |  |       | 500   | 500   |
| 326 | Nanda bahadur thapa  | Pipalchautari Krishi Samuha |  |       | 2,500 | 2,500 |
| 327 | Purna bahadur thapa  | Pipalchautari Krishi Samuha |  |       | 1,100 | 1,100 |
| 328 | umesh dhakal         | Pipalchautari Krishi Samuha |  |       | 900   | 900   |
| 329 | Man bahadur rokaye   | Palti Krishi Samuha         |  |       | 800   | 800   |
| 330 | Pritha bahadur bayek | Palti Krishi Samuha         |  |       | 500   | 500   |
| 331 | pabitra kumari thapa | Palti Krishi Samuha         |  |       | 500   | 500   |
| 332 | Gita kumari sawod    | Palti Krishi Samuha         |  |       | 1,500 | 1,500 |
| 333 | Khagisara thapa      | Palti Krishi Samuha         |  |       | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| 334 | Maina bayek          | Palti Krishi Samuha         |  |       | 900   | 900   |
| 335 | Rana bahadur bayek   | Palti Krishi Samuha         |  |       | 1,600 | 1,600 |
| 336 | Urmila jaisi         | Sagarmatha Krishi Samuha    |  |       | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| 337 | Bhubansara Rokaye    | Sagarmatha Krishi Samuha    |  | 500   | 2,000 | 2,500 |
| 338 | Bal kumari rokaye    | Sagarmatha Krishi Samuha    |  | 600   | 2,200 | 2,800 |
| 339 | Aamrita kumari thapa | Sagarmatha Krishi Samuha    |  | 1,000 | 1,400 | 2,400 |
| 340 | Ratna prasad panday  | Sagarmatha Krishi Samuha    |  | -     | 550   | 550   |
| 341 | Laxmi adhikari       | Sagarmatha Krishi Samuha    |  | 300   | 700   | 1,000 |
| 342 | Khagendra sharma     | Sagarmatha Krishi Samuha    |  | 1,000 | 600   | 1,600 |
| 343 | Sabitra jaisi        | Sagarmatha Krishi Samuha    |  | 1,100 | 1,300 | 2,400 |
| 344 | Ramesh bahadur jaisi | Sagarmatha Krishi Samuha    |  | 4,500 | 1,200 | 5,700 |
| 345 | Sunita updhaya       | Sagarmatha Krishi Samuha    |  | 250   | 1,300 | 1,550 |
| 346 | padamkala thapa      | Sagarmatha Krishi Samuha    |  | 350   | 600   | 950   |
| 347 | Dev kumari neuaney   | Sagarmatha Krishi Samuha    |  | 1,500 | 900   | 2,400 |
| 348 | Kishan rokaye        | Sagarmatha Krishi Samuha    |  | 400   | 800   | 1,200 |
| 349 | Nagendra sharma      | Sagarmatha Krishi Samuha    |  | 200   | 800   | 1,000 |
| 350 | Laxmi bista          | Kotbada Krishi Samuha       |  | 1,000 | 2,200 | 3,200 |
| 351 | Sila malla           | Kotbada Krishi Samuha       |  | -     | 1,600 | 1,600 |
| 352 | Tulsa bista          | Kotbada Krishi Samuha       |  | 800   | 500   | 1,300 |
| 353 | Pattu sarki          | Kotbada Krishi Samuha       |  | 500   | 600   | 1,100 |
| 354 | kisan sarki          | Kotbada Krishi Samuha       |  | 1,100 | 800   | 1,900 |
| 355 | Padam bista          | Kotbada Krishi Samuha       |  | 600   | 1,000 | 1,600 |
| 356 | Maya bista           | Kotbada Krishi Samuha       |  | 800   | 1,100 | 1,900 |
| 357 | Dharma bista         | Kotbada Krishi Samuha       |  | 5,500 | 500   | 6,000 |

|     |                        |   |        |        |        |        |
|-----|------------------------|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 358 | Kali bista             | Kotbada Krishi Samuha                   |        | 1,000  | 200    | 1,200  |
| 359 | Jaukala bista          | Kotbada Krishi Samuha                   |        | 700    | 1,000  | 1,700  |
| 360 | Dalli bista            | Kotbada Krishi Samuha                   |        | 900    | 700    | 1,600  |
| 361 | Laxmi bista            | Kotbada Krishi Samuha                   |        | 500    | 1,300  | 1,800  |
| 362 | Dilu gurung            | Kailas Krishi Samuha                    |        | 2,200  | 1,100  | 3,300  |
| 363 | Uma gurung             | Kailas Krishi Samuha                    |        | 1,400  | 700    | 2,100  |
| 364 | Dil maya gurung        | Kailas Krishi Samuha                    |        | 500    | 1,100  | 1,600  |
| 365 | Tulsi kumari gurung    | Kailas Krishi Samuha                    |        | 2,500  | 1,300  | 3,800  |
| 366 | Sandhya Gurung         | Kailas Krishi Samuha                    |        | 1,000  | 1,500  | 2,500  |
| 367 | Rithu Gurung           | Kailas Krishi Samuha                    |        | 3,500  | 3,000  | 6,500  |
| 368 | Bhuban baduwal         | Kailas Krishi Samuha                    |        | 500    | 600    | 1,100  |
| 369 | Santa devi gurung      | Kailas Krishi Samuha                    |        | 6,500  | 1,400  | 7,900  |
| 370 | Kausiladevi gurung     | Kailas Krishi Samuha                    |        | 3,000  | 1,600  | 4,600  |
| 371 | Devi gurung            | Kailas Krishi Samuha                    |        | 1,200  | 1,500  | 2,700  |
| 372 | Tulcha gurung          | Kailas Krishi Samuha                    |        | 1,000  | 2,000  | 3,000  |
| 373 | Mankala thapa          | Kailas Krishi Samuha                    |        | 500    | 700    | 1,200  |
| 374 | Tilak Rana             | Ghumna Khali Krishak Samuha, Bhairabi 6 | 5,500  | 3,500  | 12,000 | 21,000 |
| 375 | Rajkumari Thapa        |   | 10,500 | 6,000  | 16,000 | 32,500 |
| 376 | Man Bdr Sunar          |   | 3,500  | 2,500  | 6,600  | 12,600 |
| 377 | Chabiram lamechana     |   | 9,500  | 35,000 | 16,000 | 60,500 |
| 378 | Nagendra prasad Jaishi |   | 13,000 | 6,000  | 6,600  | 25,600 |
| 379 | Yam parsad Adhikari    |   | 12,500 | 5,500  | 6,700  | 24,700 |
| 380 | Janaki Neupana         |   | 12,000 | 7,000  | 17,500 | 36,500 |
| 381 | Tulshi Kadel           |   | 10,200 | 3,000  | 9,000  | 22,200 |
| 382 | Chandra Bdr Rana       |   | 6,500  | 4,000  | 5,000  | 15,500 |
| 383 | Suman Rana             |   | 3,000  | 1,000  | -      | 4,000  |
| 384 | Mina Tarami            |   | 12,000 | 4,000  | 6,900  | 22,900 |
| 385 | Ratna Baral            |   | 8,500  | 2,500  | 8,000  | 19,000 |
| 386 | Shiba Prasad Paudel    |   | 6,500  | 2,500  | -      | 9,000  |
| 387 | Sabitra Acharya        |   | 7,000  | 5,000  | 9,000  | 21,000 |
| 388 | Ashok Neupana          |   | 6,500  | 3,000  | 4,500  | 14,000 |

|     |                         |  |   |        |        |        |
|-----|-------------------------|--|---|--------|--------|--------|
| 389 | Amar Bdr paharai Magar  | Phulbari Krishak Samuha, Bhairabi 6          | - | 13,600 | 20,000 | 33,600 |
| 390 | Damar Bdr paharai Magar |  | - | 4,800  | 10,000 | 14,800 |
| 391 | Purna Bdr hamal         |  | - | 10,400 | 12,000 | 22,400 |
| 392 | Dan bdr Thapa           |  | - | 12,000 | 11,000 | 23,000 |
| 393 | Bom bdr Gurung          |  | - | 3,200  | 9,000  | 12,200 |
| 394 | Naina sing paharai      |  | - | 4,000  | 8,000  | 12,000 |
| 395 | Bhima Gurung            |  | - | 4,800  | 5,500  | 10,300 |
| 396 | Nanda Bdr Paharai       |  | - | 3,200  | 6,000  | 9,200  |
| 397 | Bhadra Gurung           |  | - | 3,600  | 5,000  | 8,600  |
| 398 | Sabi Gurung             |  | - | 4,000  | 4,500  | 8,500  |
| 399 | Arjun Paharai           |  | - | 4,000  | 4,000  | 8,000  |
| 400 | Hira Paharai            |  | - | 4,800  | 3,400  | 8,200  |
| 401 | Rajkumari Thapa         |  | - | 3,000  | 24,000 | 27,000 |
| 402 | Raju Thapa              |  | - | 4,800  | 20,000 | 24,800 |
| 403 | Daukala Tarami Magar    |  | - | 4,000  | 3,500  | 7,500  |
| 404 | Purna Gurung            |  | - | 6,000  | 4,400  | 10,400 |
| 405 | Partima Tarami Pahari   |  | - | 3,400  | 6,000  | 9,400  |
| 406 | Sabitra Gurung          |  | - | 4,400  | 2,200  | 6,600  |
| 407 | Saurav Pandya           | Tunidhara Sallari Krishak Samuha, Bhairabi 6 | - | 25,750 | 30,000 | 55,750 |
| 408 | Bhagati Rijal           |  | - | 11,500 | 28,000 | 39,500 |
| 409 | Baliram Kshatri Paudel  |  | - | 8,000  | 3,500  | 11,500 |
| 410 | kalam sapkota           |  | - | 8,000  | 3,000  | 11,000 |
| 411 | Lalit Sapkota           |  | - | 2,000  | 4,400  | 6,400  |
| 412 | Chhatra Kumari Pandya   |  | - | 22,500 | 32,000 | 54,500 |
| 413 | Mankumari Sapkota       |  | - | 1,500  | 2,000  | 3,500  |
| 414 | Pabitra Joishi          |  | - | 2,000  | 3,000  | 5,000  |
| 415 | Lal Bdr Pokhrel         |  | - | 9,000  | 8,000  | 17,000 |
| 416 | Tikaram Acharya         |  | - | 5,000  | 6,600  | 11,600 |
| 417 | Kaushila Thapa Magar    |  | - | 7,000  | 5,500  | 12,500 |
| 418 | Pankala Baral Magar     |  | - | 8,000  | 4,500  | 12,500 |
| 419 | Devi Khatry             |  | - | 6,000  | 4,500  | 10,500 |
| 420 | Ishori kadel            |  | - | 4,000  | 3,000  | 7,000  |
| 421 | Bakhat Bdr Khatri       |  | - | 7,000  | 5,600  | 12,600 |
| 422 | Jeevan Pun              |  | - | 5,500  | 3,000  | 8,500  |
| 423 | Chabikala Thapa         |  | - | 6,000  | 3,400  | 9,400  |

|     |                         |  |   |       |        |        |
|-----|-------------------------|--|---|-------|--------|--------|
| 424 | Ritu kami               | Nawayuk Krishak Samuha, Bhairabi 6           | - | 7,000 | 12,000 | 19,000 |
| 425 | Laxmi Sapkota           |  | - | 6,500 | 6,000  | 12,500 |
| 426 | Samjhana Sunar          |  | - | 6,500 | 12,000 | 18,500 |
| 427 | Chandra Kumari B.K      |  | - | 5,500 | 4,500  | 10,000 |
| 428 | Chandrakali B.K         |  | - | 6,000 | 5,500  | 11,500 |
| 429 | Keshab B.K              |  | - | 7,000 | 6,000  | 13,000 |
| 430 | Balkumari Giri          |  | - | 2,000 | 4,400  | 6,400  |
| 431 | Juna Kami               |  | - | 1,500 | 2,500  | 4,000  |
| 432 | Gagan Sunar             |  | - | 2,000 | 3,300  | 5,300  |
| 433 | Laxmi B.K               |  | - | 2,000 | 3,300  | 5,300  |
| 434 | Bimala B.K              |  | - | 3,500 | 3,400  | 6,900  |
| 435 | Narama B.K              |  | - | 4,400 | 4,400  | 8,800  |
| 436 | Ganga B.K               |  | - | 4,500 | 5,450  | 9,950  |
| 437 | Tara B.K                |  | - | 3,450 | 7,000  | 10,450 |
| 438 | Sita B.K (Lilaram)      |  | - | 5,600 | 6,000  | 11,600 |
| 439 | Khagishara Khadka       | Panchakoshi Krishak Samuha, Bhairabi 6       | - | 6,000 | 5,500  | 11,500 |
| 440 | Amrita Darlami          |  | - | 5,000 | 5,600  | 10,600 |
| 441 | Laxmi Khatri            |  | - | 3,300 | 5,000  | 8,300  |
| 442 | Devi Darlami            |  | - | 3,500 | 3,300  | 6,800  |
| 443 | Mina Saru Magar         |  | - | 4,500 | 4,000  | 8,500  |
| 444 | Puspa Pokhrel           |  | - | 5,000 | 5,500  | 10,500 |
| 445 | Chandra Kumari Khadka   |  | - | 4,400 | 3,400  | 7,800  |
| 446 | Sabitra Khadka          |  | - | 7,000 | 6,000  | 13,000 |
| 447 | Dila Khadka             |  | - | 2,400 | 6,700  | 9,100  |
| 448 | Bishna Khadka           |  | - | 3,000 | 5,600  | 8,600  |
| 449 | Jit Kumari Thapa Magar  |  | - | 4,500 | 5,500  | 10,000 |
| 450 | Lal Bdr Khadka          |  | - | 5,500 | 3,200  | 8,700  |
| 451 | Khagendra Prasad Gautam | Baisdhara Nawayuk Krishak Samuha, Bhairabi 6 | - | 8,000 | 6,000  | 14,000 |
| 452 | Chandra Kumari Kadal    |  | - | 5,600 | 3,300  | 8,900  |
| 453 | Gita Bon Sannasi        |  | - | 5,000 | 6,000  | 11,000 |
| 454 | Bhawati Gautam          |  | - | 4,500 | 5,500  | 10,000 |
| 455 | Sagar Gautam            |  | - | 3,000 | 7,000  | 10,000 |
| 456 | Thum Bdr Gurung         |  | - | 4,400 | 30,000 | 34,400 |
| 457 | Bal Bdr Khatri          |  | - | 6,000 | 3,000  | 9,000  |



|     |                       |  |       |        |        |        |
|-----|-----------------------|--|-------|--------|--------|--------|
| 458 | Surya bdr Baral Magar | Shiba Sakti Krishak Samuha, Bhairabi 7   | 3,500 | 3,500  | 9,000  | 16,000 |
| 459 | Raj bdr Gurung        |  | 6,000 | 7,000  | 5,500  | 18,500 |
| 460 | Durga parsad Adhikari |  | 8,000 | 5,500  | 14,500 | 28,000 |
| 461 | Bal bdr Gurung        |  | -     | 3,000  | 5,500  | 8,500  |
| 462 | Manikala Gautam       |  | -     | 1,500  | 5,000  | 6,500  |
| 463 | Tularam Adhikari      |  | -     | 2,500  | 5,500  | 8,000  |
| 464 | Dilli Parsad Paudel   |  | -     | 2,250  | 4,500  | 6,750  |
| 465 | Kushal Mizar          |  | -     | -      | 6,000  | 6,000  |
| 466 | Nanda Mizar           |  | -     | -      | 3,500  | 3,500  |
| 467 | Ratna Mizar           |  | -     | -      | 4,500  | 4,500  |
| 468 | Kalpana Pokhrel       |  | -     | -      | 6,000  | 6,000  |
| 469 | Madhu Mizar           |  | -     | -      | 7,000  | 7,000  |
| 470 | Dammar Gurung         |  | -     | -      | 4,400  | 4,400  |
| 471 | Bishna Nepali         |  | -     | -      | 3,500  | 3,500  |
| 472 | Tanka Bdr Gurung      |  | -     | -      | 6,600  | 6,600  |
| 473 | Hira Pokherl          |  | -     | -      | 6,700  | 6,700  |
| 474 | Tika Kumari Gautam    |  | -     | -      | 4,500  | 4,500  |
| 475 | Jamuna Adhikari       |  | -     | -      | 7,000  | 7,000  |
| 476 | Rita Malla            | Sundar Semsar Krishak Samuha, Bhairabi 7 | 7,000 | 30,000 | 6,000  | 43,000 |
| 477 | Khagi Gurung          |  | 6,000 | 25,000 | 5,000  | 36,000 |
| 478 | Tulshi Malla          |  | 6,000 | 30,000 | 8,000  | 44,000 |
| 479 | Sita Gurung           |  | 5,500 | 15,000 | 5,000  | 25,500 |
| 480 | Deviram Adhikari      |  | 5,000 | 5,000  | 3,300  | 13,300 |
| 481 | Dilu Gurung           |  | -     | 30,000 | 25,000 | 55,000 |
| 482 | Saurab Gurung         |  | -     | 10,000 | 12,000 | 22,000 |
| 483 | Dipak Pokhrel         |  | -     | 4,000  | 3,300  | 7,300  |
| 484 | Gauri Gurung          |  | -     | 3,000  | 4,500  | 7,500  |
| 485 | Dhankumari Malla      |  | -     | 5,500  | 7,600  | 13,100 |
| 486 | Balu Gurung           |  | -     | 2,000  | 1,500  | 3,500  |
| 487 | Lila Gurung           |  | -     | 3,000  | 4,400  | 7,400  |
| 488 | Laxmi Paudel          |  | -     | 4,400  | 6,000  | 10,400 |
| 489 | Tulshi Mizar          |  | -     | 1,500  | 6,000  | 7,500  |
| 490 | Srijana Gurung        |  | -     | 4,500  | 3,400  | 7,900  |
| 491 | Jasuda Adhikari       |  | -     | 3,000  | 4,500  | 7,500  |
| 492 | Sita Gurung           |  | -     | 2,500  | 4,500  | 7,000  |
| 493 | Tika Gurung           |  | -     | 3,000  | 7,000  | 10,000 |

|     |                        |  |        |        |         |         |
|-----|------------------------|--|--------|--------|---------|---------|
| 494 | Anil Nepali            | Radhakrishna Krishak Samuha, Bhairabi 7    | -      | 2,500  | 10,000  | 12,500  |
| 495 | Dharma Raj Acharya     |  | -      | 2,500  | 8,000   | 10,500  |
| 496 | Durga Parsad sarma     |  | -      | 3,500  | 5,500   | 9,000   |
| 497 | Bishnu Kumari Tiwari   |  | -      | 1,500  | 6,000   | 7,500   |
| 498 | Radhika Paudel         |  | -      | 17,500 | 6,000   | 23,500  |
| 499 | Purna Parsad Sarma     |  | -      | 2,500  | 7,000   | 9,500   |
| 500 | Nandakali Lamechana    |  | -      | 2,000  | 6,000   | 8,000   |
| 501 | Dharma raj Sarma       |  | -      | 2,000  | 6,300   | 8,300   |
| 502 | Mangali Tiwari         |  | -      | 1,000  | 5,000   | 6,000   |
| 503 | Laxmi Kumari Tiwari    |  | -      | 1,750  | 6,700   | 8,450   |
| 504 | Sarita Lamichane       |  | -      | 3,300  | 5,500   | 8,800   |
| 505 | Indrakali Lamichane    |  | -      | 3,500  | 10,000  | 13,500  |
| 506 | Dipak Acharya          |  | -      | 6,500  | 5,000   | 11,500  |
| 507 | Harikala Tiwari        |  | -      | 4,500  | 10,000  | 14,500  |
| 508 | Hari Parsad Lamichane  |  | -      | 3,300  | 5,500   | 8,800   |
| 509 | Gobindra kadel         | Raniban Mishrit Krishak Samuha, Bhairabi 7 | 7,000  | 5,000  | 12,000  | 24,000  |
| 510 | Chabikala Sijali Magar |  | 6,000  | 2,500  | 8,000   | 16,500  |
| 511 | Muna Thapa Magar       |  | 7,000  | 2,750  | 15,000  | 24,750  |
| 512 | Chabilal Nepali        |  | -      | 2,500  | 4,500   | 7,000   |
| 513 | Tulshi Darlami         |  | 5,000  | 2,750  | 8,000   | 15,750  |
| 514 | Sita Baral             |  | -      | 25,000 | 125,000 | 150,000 |
| 515 | Goraknath Yougy        |  | 12,000 | 13,000 | 25,000  | 50,000  |
| 516 | Rukuma Damai           |  | 4,000  | 3,500  | 7,500   | 15,000  |
| 517 | Bindra Shahi           |  | -      | 3,500  | 7,000   | 10,500  |
| 518 | Indra Mizar            |  | -      | 6,000  | 12,000  | 18,000  |
| 519 | Lil Bdr Baral Magar    |  | -      | 6,000  | 6,000   | 12,000  |
| 520 | Niruta Thapa Magar     |  | 5,000  | 7,000  | 12,000  | 24,000  |
| 521 | Bishnu Parsad Kadal    | Bhairab Krishak Samuha, Bhairabi 7         | -      | 7,500  | 9,500   | 17,000  |
| 522 | Tularam Acharya        |  | -      | 3,000  | 3,000   | 6,000   |
| 523 | Bhakti Ram Chapai      |  | -      | 1,500  | 1,500   | 3,000   |
| 524 | Krishna Parsad Chapai  |  | -      | 1,500  | 2,500   | 4,000   |
| 525 | Bhagawati Kumari Rijal |  | -      | 1,500  | 1,500   | 3,000   |
| 526 | Mina Gurung            |  | -      | 1,500  | 2,500   | 4,000   |
| 527 | Dillisara Gurung       |  | -      | 1,500  | 1,500   | 3,000   |
| 528 | Sabitra Gurung         |  | -      | -      | 4,000   | 4,000   |
| 529 | Dip Bdr Gurung         |  | -      | -      | 5,500   | 5,500   |
| 530 | Shiba Parsad kadal     |  | -      | -      | 4,500   | 4,500   |
| 531 | Ser Bdr Gurung         |  | -      | -      | 3,500   | 3,500   |
| 532 | Thanashor Kadel        |  | -      | -      | 2,500   | 2,500   |
| 533 | Manahari Kadel         |  | -      | -      | 4,000   | 4,000   |
| 534 | Top Bdr Gurung         |  | -      | -      | 7,000   | 7,000   |
| 535 | Balkumari Gurung       |  | -      | -      | 4,400   | 4,400   |
| 536 | Sabitra Rawal Gurung   |  | -      | -      | 3,400   | 3,400   |
| 537 | Ratna Parsad Kadel     |  | -      | -      | 5,000   | 5,000   |
| 538 | Dilli Ram Chapai       |  | -      | -      | 2,300   | 2,300   |

|     |                               |  |   |        |        |        |
|-----|-------------------------------|--|---|--------|--------|--------|
| 539 | Nandakali Adhikari            | Mahadev Gharbari<br>Krishak Samuha,<br>Bhairabi 7    | - | 4,500  | 5,500  | 10,000 |
| 540 | Sabitra Bhandari              |  | - | -      | 6,000  | 6,000  |
| 541 | Bishnu Parsad Acharya         |  | - | -      | 6,000  | 6,000  |
| 542 | Hari Parsad Acharya           |  | - | -      | 5,500  | 5,500  |
| 543 | Dipak Paudel                  |  | - | -      | 5,000  | 5,000  |
| 544 | Abishara B.K                  |  | - | -      | 7,000  | 7,000  |
| 545 | Balkumari Acharya             |  | - | -      | 7,000  | 7,000  |
| 546 | Puspa Adhikari                |  | - | -      | 4,000  | 4,000  |
| 547 | Mankumari Kathyat<br>Adhikari |  | - | -      | 4,000  | 4,000  |
| 548 | Jhuma B.K                     |  | - | -      | 5,500  | 5,500  |
| 549 | Dipa Bhattraai Adhikari       |  | - | -      | 4,000  | 4,000  |
| 550 | Puspa Kathyat                 |  | - | -      | 5,000  | 5,000  |
| 551 | Ratnakali Adhikari            |  | - | -      | 6,000  | 6,000  |
| 552 | Laxmi Adhikari                |  | - | -      | 4,500  | 4,500  |
| 553 | Pankali Paudel                |  | - | -      | 5,500  | 5,500  |
| 554 | Krishna Adhikari              |  | - | -      | 7,000  | 7,000  |
| 555 | Nanda Adhikari                |  | - | -      | 6,000  | 6,000  |
| 556 | Lila Kathyat                  |  | - | -      | 4,500  | 4,500  |
| 557 | Pabitra Bhusal                |  | - | -      | 5,000  | 5,000  |
| 558 | Sabitra Paudel                |  | - | -      | 4,500  | 4,500  |
| 559 | Laxmi B.K                     | Samaj sudhar Kalika<br>Krishak Samuha,<br>Bhairabi 7 | - | 3,300  | 6,000  | 9,300  |
| 560 | Bishna Gurung                 |  | - | -      | 7,000  | 7,000  |
| 561 | Surya Bdr Tarami<br>Magar     |  | - | -      | 4,500  | 4,500  |
| 562 | Gauri Paudel                  |  | - | -      | 6,000  | 6,000  |
| 563 | Tulsi Tarami                  |  | - | -      | 5,500  | 5,500  |
| 564 | Indra Tarami                  |  | - | -      | 6,000  | 6,000  |
| 565 | Anita B.K                     |  | - | -      | 5,500  | 5,500  |
| 566 | Janaki Sunar                  |  | - | -      | 4,500  | 4,500  |
| 567 | Balkumari Baral               |  | - | -      | 3,500  | 3,500  |
| 568 | Jaishara Sunar                |  | - | -      | 6,000  | 6,000  |
| 569 | Dipa Kumari Gurung            |  | - | -      | 5,500  | 5,500  |
| 570 | Than Bdr Sunar                |  | - | -      | 4,400  | 4,400  |
| 571 | Shibanath Yougi               | Bhairab Baahuudhya<br>Krishak Samuha,<br>Bhairabi 7  | - | -      | 7,000  | 7,000  |
| 572 | Ratna Parsad Acharya          |  | - | -      | 6,000  | 6,000  |
| 573 | Parshya Mizar                 |  | - | -      | 3,300  | 3,300  |
| 574 | Tika Sharma Paudel            |  | - | -      | 4,500  | 4,500  |
| 575 | Sher Bdr Bharati              |  | - | -      | 8,000  | 8,000  |
| 576 | Chakra Bdr Sunar              |  | - | -      | 7,000  | 7,000  |
| 577 | Laxmi Adhikari                |  | - | -      | 5,500  | 5,500  |
| 578 | Bhagarati joishi              |  | - | -      | 6,300  | 6,300  |
| 579 | Nandakali Adhikari            |  | - | -      | 8,700  | 8,700  |
| 580 | Santa Mizar                   |  | - | -      | 8,100  | 8,100  |
| 581 | Gajadis B.K                   |  | - | -      | 7,000  | 7,000  |
| 582 | Basana Nepali                 |  | - | -      | 7,400  | 7,400  |
| 583 | Tikaram Joishi                |  | - | -      | 6,500  | 6,500  |
| 584 | Namda Sarki                   | Bayalkot Mahila Krishak<br>Samuha, Bhairabi 2        | - | 12,000 | 18,000 | 30,000 |
| 585 | Raj Kumari Thapa              | Phulbari Krishak<br>Samuha, Bhairabi 6               | - | 2,000  | 4,000  | 6,000  |
| 586 | Hari Prasad Sharma            | Sagarmatha Krishi<br>Samuha                          | - | -      | 4,000  | 4,000  |

|     |                |                          |         |           |           |           |
|-----|----------------|--------------------------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 587 | Shanti Darji   | Laligurans Krishi Samuha | -       | 3,000     | 7,000     | 10,000    |
| 588 | Anita Shahi    | Malika krisak Samuha     | -       | 3,000     | 10,000    | 13,000    |
| 589 | Esima Chalaune | Hariyali Krishi Samuha   | -       | -         | 5,000     | 5,000     |
|     | Total (NPR)    |                          | 687,500 | 2,208,100 | 5,044,490 | 7,940,090 |

## Annex 8: BIOREM: Revised budget of BiOREM project activities to generate resources for COVID-19 Support

| S. N.   | Activities   | Allocated Budget NPR | COVID-19 Budget NPR | Remarks   |
|---|--|----------------------|---------------------|---|
| Outcome 1: Agriculture and non-agriculture production, market linkage and income diversified, improved and environmentally sustainable. |  |                      |                     |   |
| 1   | Construction of Collection Centre  | 300,000              | 150,000             | As one of the municipalities Collection Center is going to build by their own cooperatives So the allocated budget NRs 15000.00 for a collection center has been proposed to support RM for their capacity strengthening for COVID-19 prevention.   |
| 2   | Drinking Water System/ Irrigation Construction & Renovation              | 928,569              | 304,927             | The project budget provision was to conserve the water sources/springs and allocated budget for this year will be enough for the water resources conservation. There was carry forwarded amount (NRs 328569) from last year. Out of last year's carry forwarded amount NRs 304927.00 has been proposed to support RM for their capacity strengthening for COVID-19 prevention.                  |
| 3   | School Building Renovation   | 493,677              | 150,000             | The RM or Schools are looking for bigger project for school building construction. The project budget has provision for renovation of the school. As per school committee there are minor renovation need and our budget will be more than sufficient for renovation works. So, part of the budget can be proposed for RM capacity strengthening for fighting for COVOD-19 spread in the areas. |
| Outcome 2: Capacity of local community is enhanced and strengthened on Climate Change effect and Disaster risk reduction                |  |                      |                     |   |
| 1   | Climate Change Training and Sensitization on DRR Measures to Communities | 120,000              | 85,123              | Both of these activities completed and this is surplus amount, which could be proposed to support RM (local government) for COVID-19 prevention.  |
| 2   | Vulnerability Assessment of Community                                    | 50,000               | 32,070              |   |
| Outcome 3: Capacity of civil society organization and local government bodies strengthened  |  |                      |                     |   |
| 1   | Group concept training   |                      | 12,322              | This activity was already completed and this is surplus amount, which could be proposed to support for COVID-19 prevention specially community awareness and distribution of hand washing soap and masks distribution for COVID-19 prevention.  |

|   |   |         |           |   |
|---|---|---------|-----------|---|
| 2 | Account keeping Training                                      |         | 42,351    | The target people did not show keen interest for account keeping refreshers' training and budgeted amount for the training could be proposed to support for COVID-19 prevention specially community awareness and distribution of hand washing soap and masks distribution  |
| 3 | Project Inception workshop at Municipality level              |         | 40,472    | The project inception at the Rural municipalities was completed last year and there is carry forwarded amount from last year. The amount NRs 40472.00 can be proposed to support RM for their capacity strengthening for COVID-19 prevention.   |
| 4 | Project Inception workshop at ward level                      |         | 78,475    | The project inception at project working wards was completed last year and there is carry forwarded amount from last year. The amount NRs 78475.00 can be proposed to support the wards health posts/center through their RMs for their capacity strengthening for COVID-19 prevention.   |
| 5 | Ward Level Annual Review Meeting                              | 275,770 | 201,013   | The project also organizes municipality level review meeting, where all the ward representatives participate the meeting. So, there is no need of having similar kind of review meeting in the wards and RMs. So, the wards level review meeting budget could be allocated to strengthening their capacity for COVID-19 prevention. |
| 6 | Field Monitoring from Municipality Level Line Agencies        | 134,333 | 54,333    | This amount (NRs 54333.00) from field monitoring by RM and their line agencies was carry forwarded from last year. hence the amount could be proposed to support the RM for their capacity strengthening for CIVID-19 Prevention in the working areas.  |
| 7 | Right Based Approach Training                                 | 120,000 | 120,000   | The project is planning to include Right Based Approach in leadership development and Gender Awareness trainings. So there will not be separate RBA training. So the budgeted amount for RBA training could be proposed for community awareness and soap, masks and food distribution for people staying in quarantines             |
| 8 | Campaign against Social, Culture and Political Discrimination | 72328   | 36,164    | These activities will be carried out coordinating with other likeminded organization working in the municipalities. So about 50% of the budgeted amount could be proposed to support for awareness raining activities for preventing COVID-19.  |
|   | Total NPR   |         | 1,307,250 |   |



## Annex 9. Details of CBOs established by BiOREM project and their members.

| S. N. | Name of the Group                            | No. of member |      | Total |
|-------|--|---------------|------|-------|
|       |  | Female        | Male |       |
| 1     | Shristhan Mahila Krishak Samuha              | 25            | 0    | 25    |
| 2     | Koteswor Mahila Krishak Samuha               | 30            | 0    | 30    |
| 3     | Pragatishil Krishak Samuha                   | 25            | 0    | 25    |
| 4     | Madasiun Krishak Samuha                      | 25            | 0    | 25    |
| 5     | Fulbari Dalit Mahila Krishak Samuha          | 27            | 0    | 27    |
| 6     | Manakamana Krishak Samuha                    | 14            | 8    | 22    |
| 7     | Samridhdi Krishi तथा पशुपालन (Mahadev) Samuh | 17            | 0    | 17    |
| 8     | Chautari Ama samuh                           | 27            | 0    | 27    |
| 9     | Chutari hariyali Krishi Samuha               | 20            | 3    | 23    |
| 10    | Ghar Bagaicha Krishi Samuha                  | 11            | 8    | 19    |
| 11    | Bayalkot Mahila Krishak Samuha               | 22            | 0    | 22    |
| 12    | Parivartanshil Samuh                         | 11            | 4    | 15    |
| 13    | Fulbari Krishak Samuha                       | 18            | 8    | 26    |
| 14    | Navayug Krishak Samuha                       | 24            | 3    | 27    |
| 15    | Ghumnekhali Krishak Samuha                   | 11            | 16   | 27    |
| 16    | Tunidhara Krishak Samuha                     | 10            | 17   | 27    |
| 17    | Panchakoshi Krishak Samuha                   | 22            | 1    | 23    |
| 18    | Navayug bausadhara Krishak Samuha            | 24            | 10   | 34    |
| 19    | Mahadev Gharbari Krishak Samuha              | 21            | 2    | 23    |
| 20    | Bhairab bahuuddeshiya Krishak Samuha         | 9             | 7    | 16    |
| 21    | Bhairabi Krishak Samuha                      | 6             | 14   | 20    |
| 22    | Shivashakti Krishak Samuha                   | 16            | 11   | 27    |
| 23    | Ranivan Mishrit Krishak Samuha               | 11            | 13   | 24    |
| 24    | Radha Krishna Krishak Samuha                 | 14            | 12   | 26    |
| 25    | Sundar Simser Krishak Samuha                 | 16            | 9    | 25    |
| 26    | Samaj Sudhar Kalika Krishak Samuha           | 29            | 3    | 32    |
| 27    | Bhimsenlauri Janachetanamulak Krishak Samuha | 19            | 1    | 20    |
| 28    | Laliguras Krishak Samuha                     | 18            | 2    | 20    |
| 29    | Bipanna Tatha Sana Kisan Samuh               | 15            | 10   | 25    |
| 30    | Seto Guras Krishak Samuha                    | 20            | 1    | 21    |
| 31    | Sagarmatha Krishi samuh                      | 12            | 12   | 24    |
| 32    | Pipalchautari Krishak Samuha                 | 11            | 11   | 22    |

| S. N. | Name of the Group                                  | No. of member |      | Total |
|-------|--|---------------|------|-------|
|       |  | Female        | Male |       |
| 33    | Palti Krishak Samuha                               | 19            | 5    | 24    |
| 34    | Pragatishil Samudayik Bikas Krishak Samuha         | 14            | 9    | 23    |
| 35    | Bhairabi Krishi Samuha                             | 29            | 4    | 33    |
| 36    | Kailas Krishak Samuha                              | 21            | 4    | 25    |
| 37    | Swargabhumi Dalahanbali Krishi Samuha              | 11            | 9    | 20    |
| 38    | Bhairavsthan Krishak Samuha                        | 14            | 0    | 14    |
| 39    | Barah Krishak Samuha                               | 17            | 7    | 24    |
| 40    | Dewan Dada Mahila Krishak Samuha                   | 26            | 0    | 26    |
| 41    | Malika Krishak Samuha                              | 29            | 1    | 30    |
| 42    | Deuti Krishi Tatha Khadya Surakshya Krishak Samuha | 32            | 0    | 32    |
| 43    | Kotwada Mahila Krishak Samuha                      | 24            | 0    | 24    |
| 44    | Sundar Thambasi Krishak Samuha                     | 27            | 2    | 29    |
| 45    | Dulalbada Krishi Samuha                            | 15            | 0    | 15    |
| 46    | Sirukhan Mahila Krishak Samuha                     | 35            | 0    | 35    |
| 47    | Hariyali Mahila Krishak Samuha                     | 30            | 0    | 30    |
|       | Total  | 923           | 227  | 1150  |

**SODI!**



For more information

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