

(Unofficial translation)

"Pleasant, Happy, Cultured and Prosperous Myagang"

Myagang Rural Municipality

First Periodic Plan

(2021/22-2025/26)



Myagang Rural Municipality

Deurali, Nuwakot District

November, 2021

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Myagang Rural Municipality

Office of Rural Municipality Executive

Deurali, Nuwakot District

Bagmati Province, Nepal

Message

It is our pride to develop and publish the first periodic plan of the Myagang Rural Municipality based on the provisions outlined in the Local Government Operation Act 2017. In addition, this periodic plan is formulated with the aspirations and provisions outlined in the Constitution of Nepal and the Local Government Operation Act, in consonance with the vision, goal, and objectives of the 15th national plan and 1st periodic plan of Bagmati Province as well as localization of Sustainable Development Goals. The Periodic Plan Formulation Guidelines 2018, issued by the National Planning Commission is followed accordingly while preparing this periodic plan. This rural municipality is committed to implementing the first periodic plan to improve the living standard of citizens of the Myagang Rural Municipality through planned development with a long-term vision of "Pleasant, Happy, Cultured and Prosperous Myagang". Therefore, we are committed to implementing the first periodic plan.

I would like to express sincere gratitude to vice-chair, Mrs. Shanti Lama Gurung, ward chairs, executive committee members, chief and representatives of political parties, council members, teachers, local intellectuals, I/NGOs, civil societies, and social workers for their active participation, contribution, and valuable suggestions in formulating the periodic plan. Similarly, I would like to thank Chief Administrator Officer, Mr. Pawan Kumar Pyakurel, Chief of Education Section and Coordinator of Periodic Plan Formulation Mr. Shersingh Rawat, and all the staff of this rural municipality for their active involvement in periodic plan formulation.

On behalf of this rural municipality and also by my side, I would like to express sincere gratitude to senior officers of the Ministry of Federal Affairs and General Administration, officers and experts of Policy Commission of Bagmati Province, Senior Governance Manager of Purnima project (Mott Mac Donald), Mr. Santosh Bisht, and senior officers and advisers of Purnima project including Ms. Seema Rajouria, Mr. Saroj Shrestha, Mr. Bisandev Joshi, and Mr. Bishnu Pathak for their tremendous support and valuable contributions to make this possible. Similarly, I would like to express sincere thanks to experts of CEMID- Nepal for their valuable technical inputs and contribution in formulating the periodic plan.

Lastly, I expect active participation and cordial support in the smooth and effective implementation of this periodic plan from all sectors, communities, agencies, and development partners including people from all walks of life.

Asha Tamang
Chairperson



Myagang Rural Municipality
Office of Rural Municipality Executive

Deurali, Nuwakot District

Bagmati Province, Nepal

Message

The Constitution of Nepal 2015, which is the fulfillment of 65 years old desire of Nepalese, to write the constitution by elected representatives, promulgated Nepal as a federal democratic republic, has established three levels autonomous and indispensable structures of the state. With state restructuring, the local level government is now responsible for overall local level legislative, executive and judiciary functions. This is a historical opportunity and the responsibility and duty of the local level government to utilize this opportunity for the overall positive transformation of this rural municipality. Of the three levels of government, the local level is the closest government unit to citizens, which has an important responsibility to delivery services as per the desire of citizens and responsible for the overall development of the rural municipality.

It is indeed a great pleasure to publish with full commitment to implement the first periodic plan of this rural municipality which is formulated as per the provision in the Constitution of Nepal-2015 and Local Government Operation Act-2017. On this occasion, I would like to thank all ward chairs, members of the executive committee, chief and staff of sectoral sections as well as the adviser and engineer of the Purnima project who were involved in the formulation of the first periodic plan for their active participation and cooperation. All of us are hopeful that the successful implementation of the periodic plan with the vision of "Pleasant, Happy, Cultured, and Prosperous Myagang" will transform the entire socio-economic situation of this rural municipality. It is also believed that required supports and cooperation will be received from all the stakeholders including people from different walks of life for the smooth implementation of the periodic plan. Last but not the least, I would like to express special thanks to all the team members of the Purnima project (Mott Mac Donald) and experts of CEMID-Nepal for their support and cooperation to formulate the first periodic plan of this rural municipality

Shanti Lama Gurung

Vice Chairperson



Myagang Rural Municipality
Office of Rural Municipality Executive

Deurali, Nuwakot District
Bagmati Province, Nepal

Message

It is a glory to be able to formulate and publish the first periodic plan of Myagang Rural Municipality as per the provision in Local Government Operation Act 2017, to develop this rural municipality in a planned way. We are committed to implementing the first periodic plan (2021/22-2025/26), to improve the living standard of citizens of Myagang Rural Municipality through planned development with a long-term vision of "Pleasant, Happy, Cultured and Prosperous Myagang".

This periodic plan by highlighting the interrelated opportunities of political, social, cultural, natural, scientific, and technical aspects in the changed context has given direction for quick and sustainable development which in turn delighted and encouraged. I would like to express sincere thanks to the chair, vice-chair, ward chairs including all the elected representatives as well as staff of this rural municipality for their leading role to prepare the first periodic plan of this rural municipality. I would like to express gratitude to all the team members of the Purnima project and also to experts of CEMID- Nepal for their continued support and facilitation.

Lastly, I expect active participation and cordial support in the smooth and effective implementation of periodic plans from all sectors, communities, agencies, and development partners including people from all walks of life.

Pawan Kumar Pyakurel
Chief Administrative Officer

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List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

DRRM	:	Disaster Risk Reduction and Management
ECD	:	Early Childhood Development
FY	:	Fiscal Year
GDP		Gross Domestic Product
ICS	:	Improved Cooking Stove
Km	:	Kilometer
LAPA	:	Local Adaptation Plan of Action
LISA	:	Local Government Institutional Self -Assessment
LG	:	Local Government
LGOA	:	Local Government Operation Act
MTBF	:	Medium Term Budgetary Framework
MTEF	:	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MTEF	:	Medium Term Financial Framework
MTRF	:	Medium Term Result Framework
MoFAGA		Ministry of Federal Affairs and General Administration
NAPA	:	National Adaptation Plan of Action
NGOs	:	Non-Government Organizations
NTFPs	:	Non-Timber Forest Products
OPD	:	Out Patient Department
PG	:	Provincial Government
PLGSP		Provincial and Local Governance Support Programme
PCR	:	Polymer Chain Reaction
PNC	:	Post Natal Care
RM		Rural Municipality
SDG		Sustainable Development Goals

Chapter- 1

Background

1.1 Background

The Constitution of Nepal by encompassing federal democratic republic governance has defined federal, provincial, and local levels, as state structures. As per the provision in the constitution and laws, three levels of government will use exclusive and concurrent power. The constitution has assigned power to respective governments to formulate and implement laws, annual budgets, policy and plans within their jurisdiction. It is the responsibility of three tiers of government to implement the provision of fundamental rights and guiding principles of the state as mentioned in the constitution in a planned way. As per the international commitment made by the Government of Nepal, the state has to accomplish the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 2030, and in this context local governments are required to contribute to achieving the relevant SDGs by localizing the goals.

Elected representatives of three levels of governments, who were elected in the 2017 general elections, are committed to contributing to achieving broader objectives of the country such as; sustainable peace, good governance, development, and prosperity-as highlighted in the preamble of the constitution. In this context, the Local Government Operation Act 2017 (LGOA) has been formulated to operationalize the constitutional obligations of local government systematically. LGOA has made an arrangement for the local governments to formulate and implement periodic development plans to develop sectors/cross-sectors within its jurisdiction. Further, it provisions to pay attention, to interrelated cross-sectoral themes such as good governance, environment, child-friendly governance, climate change adaptation, disaster management, and gender equality & social inclusion etc. while formulating periodic development plans. Supplementary provisions are incorporated to make it consistent with goals, objectives, and policies of federal and provincial governments. In this context, the first periodic plan of Myagang Rural Municipality (2021/22-2025/26) is formulated by considering relevant documents such as 'Periodic Plan Formulation Guideline (model) 2018' issued by the National Planning Commission, 15th Plan, first periodic plan of Bagmati Province along with phase wise interaction with concerned stakeholders of the rural municipality. Myagang Rural Municipality is committed to implementing the first periodic plan effectively.

1.2 Objective of Periodic Plan Formulation

The main objective of the periodic plan of Myagang Rural Municipality is to contribute to achieving the vision "**Pleasant, Happy, Cultured and Prosperous Myagang**" by mobilizing its internal resources as well as external resources from federal, and provincial governments , development partners, private sectors, cooperative and communities and also by considering the national vision; "**Prosperous Nepal, Happy Nepali**" and vision of Bagmati Province; "**Healthy, Cultured, and Happy Citizens with Socialism Oriented Prosperous Province**".

1.3 Methodology and Process of Periodic Plan Formulation

A) Preliminary Stage

The following procedures are followed in this periodic plan development process;

1. Consultation meetings with federal and Bagmati provincial governments were organized to prepare a periodic development plan. In this context, meetings were organized with

experts and officials of the Ministry of Federal Affairs and General Administration (MoFAGA), Provincial Center for Good Governance and Provincial Policy and Planning Commission on 02 Feb 2021 and 10 February 2021. The following decisions were taken in those meetings:

- a) Formulate periodic plan by considering reflecting local situation/contexts (spatial) and allocate substantial resources in the transformational programme as far as possible.
 - b) Maintain synergies among annual plan and periodic plan by preparing Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF)
 - c) Incorporate and contextualize Sustainable Development Goals in the periodic plan.
 - d) Formulate annual plan to achieve goals and objectives of the periodic plan.
 - e) The Provincial Policy and Planning Commission will facilitate establishing coordination with district level and provincial level offices and will also provide necessary literature/documents.
2. An introductory meeting was organized in Myagang Rural Municipality on 03 February 2021 with officials of the rural municipality to discuss goals, objectives, and steps of the periodic plan development process. In the same meeting, a detailed action plan (calendar) to formulate periodic plan was developed and the following decisions were taken (list of participants is attached in annex 1):
- a) Appoint Mr. Sher Singh Rawat, Chief of Education Section as the contact person to facilitate the periodic plan development process,
 - b) Establish a steering committee, five sectoral committees and a technical committee as per the provision in model guidelines issued by the National Planning Commission.
 - c) Assign coordination and supervision responsibility to Section Chiefs of Planning Section and Information Section to prepare rural municipality profile and include them in the training programme to be held in Kathmandu on software apps (KoBo collect) developed by MoFAGA.
 - d) Conduct household and institutional surveys by Myagang Rural Municipality and complete within one month by selecting required enumerators who will be trained by CEMID – Nepal on data collection using mobile apps – software. Training will be organized at the rural municipality office.
3. Include officers from Myagang Rural Municipality and advisors from Purnima TA team in data collection software training programme to be organized by CEMID- Nepal on 25-26 March 2021. A total of 35 participants took part in the training, and Joint Secretary of MoFAGA, PLGSP experts and CEMID- Nepal experts facilitated training as resource persons.

B) Data Collection, Analysis, and Orientation Phase

- a) Orientation programme on the concept of participatory planning, periodic plan development and annual plan formulation process as well as Medium Term Expenditure Framework formulation was organized for elected representatives and staff of Myagang Rural Municipality on March 9, 2021. Similarly, orientation on

mobile software applications was also organized for enumerators selected by the rural municipality on 10 March 2021.

- b) Software was downloaded on smartphones of respective enumerators. (List of participants is attached in annex 2).
- c) The team agreed to complete the household and institutional survey within one month effective from 14 March 2021. Similarly, it was also decided to assign the concerned officer of Myagang Rural Municipality and CEMID- Nepal GIS expert to solve any issues/problems that arise during data collection in consultation with. Likewise, it was also decided to make necessary arrangements to link data collected through the survey with the LG profile system of MoFAGA.
- d) The team of experts from CEMID-N collected secondary information from resource persons of district/provincial offices between 14- 23 March 2021. During the course, Provincial Policy and Planning Commission organized a meeting on information sharing at Bidur, Nuwakot district on 22 March 2021 among elected representatives and Purnima TA team. (List of participants is attached in annex- 4)
- e) Similarly, the CEMID-N expert team, dated 17-18 March 2021 collected basic information on various aspects of Myagang Rural Municipality through discussions with elected representatives, and rural municipality section chiefs. Likewise, focus group discussions were also conducted with stakeholders at the ward/settlement level (List of participants is attached in annex 3) to understand their perspective.
- f) Preliminary draft was submitted to Myagang Rural Municipality on 30 July 2021 for their review. Likewise, the second draft was submitted on 18 August 2021 by incorporating comments and suggestions received from the rural municipality for validation in the rural municipality executive committee meeting.

C) Periodic Plan Formulation Phase

Vision Setting Workshop:

- a) In consultation with elected representatives and staff of Myagang Rural Municipality, additional data were collected on 17 August 2021 and incorporated in the revised profile.
- b) Vision setting workshop was organized in Myagang Rural Municipality among 50 officials and stakeholders on 18 & 19 August 2021. (List of participants is attached in annex 5).

The workshop was divided into two parts. On the first day, workshop agenda for two days' workshop was discussed and finalized followed by technical sessions led by CEMID-N experts. Code of conduct was also discussed. It was followed by presentation on rural municipality profile. After intensive discussion on data adequacy, profile was approved with an understanding that missing data will be incorporated in the final draft. Then after presentation and discussion on different topics such as GESI, environment/climate change, MTEF, physical infrastructure took place.

The last session of the first day was devoted on the concept of vision and participatory approach of vision setting. Each participant was requested to write a vision in Meta card. Then after a working committee of seven members under the chair of vice-chair of rural municipality was formed to discuss, classify and grouped individual visions expressed in cards as per subject themes and also to prepare 4 visions by synthesizing visions proposed by

participants and to present those 4 visions in the workshop. With that understanding the workshop was closed with thanks.

On the second day, development vision of Myagang Rural Municipality was set as "Pleasant, Happy, Cultured and Prosperous Myagang". The second session of the second day was devoted for presentation and discussion on how to decide overall development goal and objectives through participatory approach, then after five years goal and objective of Myagang Rural Municipality were determined. Then after, participants were divided into five sectoral groups to carry out following activities (description of sectoral group is given in (annex 6)

- Each sectoral committee's viz. Economic Development, Social Development, Infrastructure Development, Forest & Environment Development and Good Governance & Institutional Development will prepare draft sector/sub-sector wise goal, objective, strategies, working policies, major programme areas with five years target along with budget, based on analysis of strength, weakness, opportunity and challenge of concerned sector/sub-sector.
- Each sectoral committee presented the findings of group work in plenary session for discussion and endorsed after feedback received from plenary session.
- Time table to prepare periodic plan was updated (attached in annex 7)
- Technical session was closed with remarks of participant and with commitments of chair and vice–chair of rural municipality to implement periodic plan through annual development plans.

1.4 Basis of Plan Formulation

Following documents were reviewed to prepare periodic plan development process of Myagang Rural Municipality;

- 15th plan document.
- Concept paper on long-term goal 2100 of Nepal
- Sustainable Development Goal and identified areas
- Local Government Operation Act 2074
- Inter-Governmental Fiscal Management Act 2074
- Federal, provincial and local level (coordination and inter-relation) Act 2077
- Sectoral strategies and policies of GoN
- Disaster management related strategy and policy of GoN
- Various guidelines issued by MoFAGA, GoN
- Periodic Plan Formulation Guidelines (model) 2075
- Rural/Municipality Profile Preparation Guidelines 2074
- First Periodic Plan of Bagmati Province, annual programme and sector wise policy and programme
- Election manifesto of major political parties which are active at the local level
- Suggestions received from representatives of local-level political leaders, intellectuals, private sector, NGO, and civil society
- Suggestions received from interaction with officials from provincial and local level offices.
- Suggestions received from cooperative, forest users' committee, and citizens
- Annual programme, budget and policy of rural municipality from previous years

- Revenue Improvement Action Plan of Myagang Rural Municipality
- Various study reports, policies, and budget-related documents of RM.

1.5 Review of Myagang Rural Municipality's Past Development efforts:

The elected representatives of Myagang Rural Municipality have already completed four years of their tenure now and they will be completing their full tenures in 2021/22. Therefore, review of the 2020/21 the development efforts seem important in this contexts which are analyzed in the respective sectors as follows;

a) Revenue and Expenditure

Internal revenue of this rural municipality was Rs 1.3 million in 2016/17 which increased to Rs 1.8 million in 2020/21. Contribution of internal revenue in total revenue is less than 1 percent. The lockdown due to Covid-19 pandemic had affected economic activities in this rural municipality which in turn affected badly in revenue collection as well. In 2019/20, capital expenditure was 54% which slight improved to 84% in 2020/21.

Table 1.1: Status of revenue during 2017/18 – 2020/21

S.N	Income source	Fiscal Year (Rs in 000)				
		2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	Total
1	Own source revenue, fiscal transfer from federal, & provincial government as well as revenue sharing	11300	245329	292627	342291	891547
2	Capital budget			1948	1862	
3	Capital expenditure			1062	1564	
4	Expenditure in %			54.8	84	

Source: Myagang RM

b) Economic and Social Sectors

Economy of this rural municipality is based on agriculture and significant remittance contributions. Approximately, 74% families are engaged in agriculture and 40 % families sell their agricultural products.

The value of gross domestic production is Rs 1.80 billion and contribution of agriculture, industry and service sector in gross domestic production are 47.29%, 9.05% and 43.66% respectively. Total value of annual export is Rs 39.6 million and value of annual import is Rs 684.2 million. About 8.13% citizens of this rural municipality are working in foreign countries mostly India and low income countries.

About 57% households have annual income less than Rs 100 thousand. Per capita gross domestic production is Rs 93.376 thousand and per capita income is Rs 125.910 thousand in 2020/21.

c) Industrial Sector

About 1,404 people are engaged in 404 enterprises. A total of five institutional companies including banks and 19 cooperatives are providing services in this rural municipality and 61% households have their bank accounts.

d) Food Security and Livelihood

Regarding food sufficiency, only 29% families are self-sufficient in food grain from their own production for more than 9 months while 53.24 % are self-sufficient for less than 3 months and 53.24% are self-sufficient for less than 6 months. 54% population are poor while 25.17% are ultra-poor. Thus, it gives the impression that this rural municipality needs to focus on the commercialization of agriculture to be self-sufficient in food grains, and improve the economic condition of citizens by increasing employment opportunities with a proper attention to food security.

e) Education

In case of educational sector, 24 schools including 22 community schools are in operation in this rural municipality. Literacy rate is 80.82% (men = 86% and women= 75.11%) Youth literacy is 42.74%. Net enrollment rate at primary level is 92.3% and 43.9% at secondary level.

f) Health and Nutrition

In case of health sector, there is a 15-bed hospital under construction in this municipality. Similarly, health centers, health posts and birthing centers are providing regular health services in each ward. There is a greater need to arrange technical human resources, health equipment and laboratory in those health facilities for better service delivery.

g) Road and Transport

In this rural municipality, all-weather road is approachable within 2 hrs of walk for every communities. Total length of all-weather road is 53 km of which 27 km is gravel and 26 km is rough road. There is a total of 37 earthen roads available in the rural municipality. Around 35 earthen roads exist in this rural municipality which support link each ward to rural municipality headquarter. Mid-hill highway (Madhya Pahad Lokmarga) is also under construction which passes through this rural municipality.

h) Irrigation and Agriculture

Out of 2,568 hectares of irrigable land only 750 hectares (29%) is irrigated in this RM. As a source of irrigation, thirteen rivulets and one pond are available in this RM. Currently, there are thirty three irrigation schemes under construction. Therefore, this rural municipality should encourage farmers for commercial farming because this RM is potential for commercial farming on off-seasonal vegetables, green house farming and fruits cultivation with increased availability of irrigation facilities.

i) Energy

In this rural municipality, electricity supply is available throughout the year through national grid which provides an opportunity to invest in industry which in turn will create employment opportunities. Now, 97.30% families are using electricity for lighting purpose. In this RM, 73.04% families are using firewood for cooking. An immense opportunity exists to save forest resources, health and environment by encouraging local citizens use electricity for cooking purpose.

j) Water and Sanitation

A total of 57% families have toilet facilities. Similarly, 68.18% families are linked with piped drinking supplies. As per the Government of Nepal policy, each family should have one drinking water tap and one toilet, but which still has not been met in this RM.

k) Institutional Development:

This rural municipality has developed a total of 28 Acts, guidelines, manual, policies and operational procedures so far. Ten different committees of municipal executives and assembly are formed in this RM. All the good governance tools (such as public hearing, public audit, and social audit) have been followed to make rural municipality free of corruption and become accountable. This rural municipality has obtained 34.25 scores in Local Government Institutional Self- Assessment (LISA) conducted in 2020/21. At present, annual expenditure of this rural municipality is about 90%.

The basic physical infrastructure and institutional structure of this rural municipality are well established. Attention is required to improve the living standard of citizens by enhancing the access to services and facilities as well as by increasing the investment in priority areas.

1.6 Limitations

- i) Because of lockdown due to Covid -19 pandemic, interaction programs and consultative meetings organized among the limited no of people for the periodic plan formulation. Similarly, formulation workshops could not happen as planned because limited no of participants participated in the workshops due to COVID-19 restrictions.
- ii) Due to Covid-19 restrictions, household survey was also affected hence could not collect data as expected.
- iii) The team could not collect required data of the then Village Development Committees (VDC) as expected, because the VDC data was not available from the rural municipality office. Similarly, district level line agencies also do not have municipality wise segregated data available.
- iv) Information on loss due to Covid-19 on public health, local economy and livelihood at local level are not available so the team could not elaborate more on various aspects of socio-economy recovery plan as desire.

1.7 Structure of Periodic Plan Document

The periodic plan document consists of 3 parts. Part 1 consists of 10 chapters. Following are the chapters in part 1:

- Chapter 1 presents background, objectives, methodology, basis of periodic plan formulation, review of development efforts etc.
- Chapter 2 provides present situation of Myagang Rural Municipality

- Chapter 3 presents periodic plan formulation process including vision, goal, and strategy
- Chapter 4 presents overall economic policy
- Chapter 5 describes economic development Sector
- Chapter 6 presents social development Sector
- Chapter 7 describes infrastructure development Sector
- Chapter 8 presents forest, environment, climate change and disaster management Sector
- Chapter 9 describes good governance and institutional development Sector
- Chapter 10 presents logical/results framework Matrixes
- Part 2 describes socio-economic recovery plan
- Part 3 presents medium term expenditure framework Matrixes

Chapter- 2

Present Situation of Rural Municipality

2.1 Introduction

Myagang Rural Municipality is located in southwest of Nuwakot district of the Bagmati Province. The previous Barsunchet, Kimtang, Deurali, Bungtang and Samari VDCs were merged to form Myagang Rural Municipality. Office of Rural Municipality Executive is located at Chiwurebhanjang, DeuraliBhanjang, Deurali of ward number 3.

Table 2.1: Brief Introduction of Rural Municipality

Included VDCs	Bungtang,Deurali,Kimtang,Samari and Barsunchet VDCs	Headquarter of RM : Deurali
Total Area	97.84 Sq.KM	
Headquarter of RM	Myagang Rural Municipality ward no.-3 Deurali	
Number of Wards	6	
Border Territory		
East	Kispang RM, Bidur Municipality	
West	Netrwati Rural Municipality of Dhading District	
North	Khaniyabas Rural Municipality of Dhading District	
South	Bidur Municipality and Tarkeshwar RM	
Source: Myagang RM: Project description of Nepal Reconstruction Authority, Nepal Gazette-2073/11/27 Number 58		

2.2 Geographical Situation

Myagang Rural Municipality is situated at an altitude ranging from 3,000ft to 12,000ft above sea level. Total area of this rural municipality is 97.84 sq.km of which 46.21 sq.km is agricultural area. About one-fourth of geographical area (24.07 sq.km) is covered by forest area and 27.56 sq.km is covered by other elements. This rural municipality is prone to landslide because of steep land patterns and fragility.

2.3 Population

The total number of households in this rural municipality is 4513. About 78.24% of household heads are men, 21.65% of households are headed by women, and 0.11% households are headed by the third gender. The total population of Myagang Rural Municipality is 19,362 and the population density is 198 per sq.km. The average household size of this rural municipality is 4.29. Of the total population, male constitute 51.41%, female 48.5% and third gender 0.09%. The population growth rate is 4.11% in this rural municipality. In terms of distribution of population by age group, 66% are in the range of 15-59 years, 22% are less than 14 years and 11% are 60 and above 60 years.

In terms of ethnicity, Tamang is the major ethnic group (84.12%) followed by Brahmin (3.14%). Other ethnic groups such as the Dalit community, Newar, Magar and Chhetri also

reside in this rural municipality. In this rural municipality, 85.65% of people speak Tamang language, and 12.10% speak the Nepali language. Other common languages spoken in this rural municipality are Ghale, Newari and Magar. In terms of the religion, 63.84% of the total population is Buddhists, 27.77% Hindus, 8.29% Christians and 0.08% Bon followers. Among the total populations, approx.70.70% are residing in this rural municipality, 19.4% in other parts of the country, and 9.8% in other foreign countries.

2.4 Living Standard

In about 86.88% of the houses zinc-coated sheet are used to cover the roof, RCC in 11.94% of the houses, stone in 0.59% houses, and straw in 0.39% houses to cover roof. Similarly, 56.17 % houses have been constructed with cement and sand, 43.36% houses constructed with sand and stone, 0.22% houses with the frame structure and only one house constructed with loadbearing technology. About 92.89% of the houses have been constructed as per the norms of the rural municipality. Of the total, 73.04% of families use wood and straw as fuel for cooking food. 57% of the families have ordinary toilet. Similarly, 68.18% families are using safe drinking water facility and 97.3% of families are using electricity for lighting purpose. 54% of families don't have assets as specified in the multidimensional poverty index so 54 % families are poor in terms of the multidimensional poverty index and 25.17% families are ultra-poor.



2.5 Economic Condition

The economy of this rural municipality is mainly based on agriculture and remittance has an important role in livelihood. The Gross Domestic Production (GDP) of this rural municipality is Rs. 1.8079 billion. The contribution of agriculture, industry, and service sectors in GDP are 47.29%, 9.05%, and 43.66% respectively. The value of annual export is Rs. 39.6 million while annual import is Rs. 684.216 million. The total annual income of this rural municipality is Rs.2.4379 billion and per capita gross domestic production is Rs. 93,376.

a) Agriculture and Livestock

Agriculture is the main occupation of citizens of this rural municipality. About 73.76% families are engaged in agriculture. Food grain, vegetables and livestock production are the main basis of livelihood. About 40% farmers sell agricultural & livestock products. A total of 138 agriculture and livestock farms and 40 agricultural groups have been registered in this rural municipality. Farmers grow paddy, maize, wheat and barley as main staple crops including tomato, green leaves, potato, orange, avocado and tea in this rural municipality. In the case of livestock cows, buffalos, goats, and poultry rearing are common here. This rural municipality has distributed high breed goats to promote goat farming.

Total agricultural land is 4,623 hectares in this rural municipality. Per capita agriculture land is 1.02 hectare. Irrigable land is 2,568 hectares but only 750 hectares of land is irrigated now

in this rural municipality. As a source of irrigation, 13 rivulets and 1 pond are available. In this rural municipality, 13 irrigation schemes are in operation. Greenhouse covering about 100 hectares have been used for growing off-season vegetables and high-value fruits like kiwi using sprinkle irrigation system. Besides canal irrigation, drip irrigation and plastic pond irrigation are also used for agriculture in this rural municipality.

b) Industries & Enterprises

About 1,404 people are engaged in 404 industrial enterprises. Micro enterprises with a focus on potato chips, juice, sausage, Nepali paper and tea are in operation. Tea produced in this rural municipality is also exported to foreign countries.

c) Food Security

Only 29% of families are self-sufficient in food grain for more than 9 months from their own production. 25.17 % of families are self-sufficient in food grain for less than 3 months and 53.24% of families are self-sufficient in food grain production for less than 6 months. This rural municipality imports food grains annually amounting to Rs 352.14 million.

d) Tourism

Shiva temple and Tudi Park with historical importance debris of royal palace are important tourist sites in this rural municipality. Bungtang area which is located at a 22,500 meters height is also a touristic view point from where Kathmandu valley is clearly visible. Likewise, some other interesting tourist sites in this rural municipality are; places related to the unification of Nepal, the famous temple of Mahadev and Parbati, and historical Myagang hill. About 15,000 tourists visit those places every year. This rural municipality is rich in unique Tamang cultures.

e) Access to Finance

Five branches of commercial banks and financial institutions are in operation in this rural municipality. About 61% families have their bank account.

f) Income and Expenditure

Of the total population, 8.13% are in foreign employments. For foreign employments, most of the people used to go to India and other low-income countries. About 57% of the families have annual income less than Rs 100 thousand. Half of the families have annual income less than Rs 88.345 thousand. There is a difference in the distribution of income among citizens. Palma ratio is 3.336 and Gini Coefficient is 0.48. Annual expenditure of 46% of families are less than Rs 100 thousand while half of the families have annual expenditure less than Rs 111.170 thousand.

2.6 Physical Infrastructure

In this rural municipality, the all-weather road is approachable within 2 hours of walk for every community. Total length of all-weather road is 53 km of which 27 km is gravel and 26 km are without gravel. Total number of earthen roads is 37. Around 351 earthen roads exist in this rural municipality. Every wards are linked to rural municipality headquarter by road networks. Network of earthen road is almost complete in this rural municipality. Mid-hill highway is also under construction which passes through this rural municipality as well. Moreover, 3 roads with at least 39 km length are under construction (province project). Two

motorable bridges, 14 suspension bridges are also in operation in this RM. 13 trekking trails with around 47 KM length are also in operation.

2.7 Social Sector

a) Education

Literacy rate of this rural municipality is 80% (men = 86.21%, women= 75.11%). Similarly, the youth literacy rate is 42.74%. Out of 24 schools in this rural municipality, 22 are community schools. Net enrollment rate at the primary level is 92.3% and 43.9% at the secondary level. Teacher –student ratio at the primary level is 1:23 and 1:33 at the secondary level. Dropout at the primary level is 13% and 8% at the secondary level.

b) Health

In this rural municipality, one primary health center and 6 health posts are providing regular health services. The institutional structure of the health sector is in the preliminary stage in this rural municipality and many health workers are recruited on a contract basis. 66 female community health volunteers are providing health services. Ambulance service is not available in any of the wards in this rural municipality. Similarly, family planning contraceptives are used by 11% only. Regarding pre-natal post-natal care, 30.5% of women have performed four times pregnancy test, 5.6% of women have performed tests after delivery, 15.2% of women have delivered children with the help of trained health workers and institutional delivery rate was 62% in 2020/21. Maternal mortality, mortality rate of infants and children below 5 years, and malnutrition is zero in this rural municipality. About 69.6% of babies have taken three doses of pentavalent vaccine along with hepatitis B. 54.3% of children are fully vaccinated, and all children of this rural municipality have received vaccines as per the requirement according to age.

2.8 Forest and Environment

In this rural municipality, there are 24 community managed forests and 2,158 households are member of community forest user groups.

2.9 Good Governance

Village Assembly /executive has approved 28 legal frameworks including Acts, guidelines, working procedures, norms, policies, and directives. A total of ten committees including Village Council, Judiciary Committee, Ward Committees and Rural Municipality Executive Office are functioning as per the prescribed responsibilities in the Local Government Operation Act. This rural municipality has scored 34.25 points in Local Government Institutional Self-Assessment (LISA) in 2020/21.

Part- I
Periodic Plan Formulation

Chapter- 3

Vision, Goal and Objective

3.1 Background

As per the provision in the Constitution of Nepal, each level government is entitled to operate and manage delegated power in an autonomous way. Three tiers of government are required to implement constitutionally authorized power in their jurisdictions on the basis of cooperation, co-existence and coordination. Each level of government is also entitled to operate and manage delegated power by formulating its own Acts, regulations, policies, norms, and working procedures. It is mentioned in Local Government Operation Act 2074, article 24 that rural municipalities shall formulate and implement periodic plan, annual plan, strategic sectoral medium-term and long-term development plan to develop areas within its jurisdiction. In this context, Myagang Rural Municipality has formulated the first periodic plan through a participatory approach.

3.2 Analysis of Strength, Weakness, Opportunity and Challenge (SWOC)

Strength	Weakness
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Rural municipality has the power to formulate policies, regulations, acts, plans, operational guidelines, etc. for different sectors within its authorized jurisdiction.• The current elected representatives have four years of working experience in the rural municipality.• Revenue Improvement Action Plan (RIAP) of this rural municipality is prepared• Socio-Economic Profile is prepared.• Periodic Plan is in the final stage.• Federal and provincial governments are investing in infrastructure developments including roads.• Electricity is available through the national grid.• Internet facility is available.• E-governance is introduced in some service sectors.• Sub National Treasury Regulation Application (SuTRA) software is applied to operate and manage consolidated fund.• Of the total labor force youth constitutes about 51.9%.• NGOs and development partners are	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Revenue has not been collected as per Revenue Improvement Action Plan• All staff positions are yet to fulfill as per approved organizational structure.• Projects implemented by other agencies are not included in rural municipality annual plans• Networks of all-weather road is yet to establish.• Internet service is not effective due to poor network.• All the committees of rural municipality are yet to be formed officially and whatever committees have been formed, are not effectively functional.• Electricity is yet to utilize for different purposes (cooking, industry, etc.)• Skilled human resources returned from foreign countries are yet to mobilize.• All the good governance tools and procedures are yet to utilize properly.• Most of the projects are of small scale divided on the basis of piecemeal basis.• Potential sources of irrigation are yet to use.• Drinking water facility is not available to all the families and all the families do not have a toilet facility.

<p>working together with rural municipality.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical human resource is not available as per requirement. • Skill development of the human resource is not taking place as per requirement. • Required Acts, regulations, guidelines, manuals, and policies, etc. are yet to formulate.
<p>Opportunity</p>	<p>Challenge</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High potential for cultivation of multiple crops because of conducive geographical structure, soil, and climate condition. • Conducive environment for commercial livestock farming. • Increasing interests of farmers towards cash crops. • Increasing attraction of returned laborers on agriculture. • Potential to cultivate high-value crops such as tea, coffee, mushroom. • Possibilities to upscale livestock, poultry, and fish farming. • One municipality one industrial village policy. • Existence of pleasant natural beautiful sites and historical places like Myagang and Samari. • Existence of unique culture of Tamang community and cultural diversification. • Operation of a substantial number of banks and financial institutions. • Substantial income from remittance. • Existence of 2 technical schools and 15 bedded hospitals are under construction. • Increased investment of federal and provincial governments in social sectors such as health and education, and including priorities on agricultural and industrial sectors. • Road access in rural municipality's headquarter and ward offices. • Easy access to the market because it is joined with district headquarters. • Possibility of all-weather road in the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diversification and commercialization of agricultural sector according to local geographical situation. • Explore the possibility of increasing irrigation facility. • Link agricultural production with value chain. • Develop tourism infrastructure • Construct industrial infrastructure. • Convert roads into all-weather roads by repairing and upgrading existing roads. • Create employment opportunity for youths by developing skilled human resources. • Promote industry based on local resources, means and skill. • Manage equipment, infrastructures and human resources in health sector and increase the coverage of health insurance. • Inter and intra agency coordination. • Mobilize investment of financial institutions in productive sectors. • Maintain environmental balance, promote climate change suitable policy and manage disaster risks reduction action plan. • Reduce poverty level and improve human development index.

<p>near future because mid-hill highway passes through this rural municipality.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support of Earthquake Reconstruction Projects in the construction of public, private, and government infrastructure. • Possibilities to use 13 rivers and 1 pond for electricity, irrigation, and drinking water purposes. • 24 community managed forests and suitable soil as well as a favorable environment for herbs farming. 	
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3.3 Vision

"Pleasant, Happy, Cultured and Prosperous Myagang"

The above vision has been elaborated as follows:

Pleasant

Fresh, clean, and greenery from environmental aspects. Likewise well managed and beautiful villages, settlements and market areas.

Happy

- Well-being and decent standard of living
- Civilized and just society
- Healthy and balanced ecology
- Good governance
- Strong local democratic values and principles
- Mutual unity and dignity

Cultured

Educated, healthy, graceful, respecting cultural diversity, elegance, respect other's personality and regards among each other.

Prosperous

- High and balanced income growth
- Increase in Human Development Index
- Increase in production and productivity of agriculture, industry, and service sector by using available opportunities with healthy competition.
- Increase in an investment opportunity and create employment opportunities.
- Easy access of all the citizens in physical and social infrastructures.

3.4 Goal

To achieve equitable social and economic development with realization of good governance.

3.5 Overall target

Table 3.1: Overall Target

S.N	Result Indicator	Unit	Base Year 2020/21	2025/26
1	Gross Domestic Production (GDP; at 2020/21 price)	Rs 10 million	180.79	270.19
2	Per capita GDP in (2020/21)	Rs 000	93.38	114.09
3	Total income (2020/21price)	Rs 10 million	243.79	392.63
4	Per capita income (2020/21 price)	Rs 1000	125.91	165.79
5	Annual economic growth	%	2.5	10.30
6	Growth rate of agriculture	%	4	9
7	Growth rate of industrial sector	%	3	18
8	Growth rate of service sector	%	5	10
9	Gini coefficient	Index	0.48	0.435
10	Palmo ratio	Ratio	3.36	2.634
11	Ultra poor families (food sufficiency less than 3 months from own production)	%	25.17	15
12	Families with food sufficiency more than 6 months from own production	%	47.00	70
13	Tourist	Number	0	500
14	Unemployment	%	25.2	18
15	Families with bank account	%	61	100
16	Unemployed	%	25.2	18
17	Income from remittance	Rs10 million	63	120
18	Children aged 5- 15 going school	%	80.82	100
19	Enrollment rate at basic level	%	92.30	98
20	Literacy rate	%	80	90
21	Delivery in health center	%	30.5	75
22	GESI index	%	0.931	0.96

23	All-weather road	Km	53	92
24	Families with access in all-weather road	%	21.58	30
25	Safe and integrated settlement development	Number	1	2
26	Earthquake prone house constructed	%	92.8	100
27	Irrigated land	%	16.22	54
28	Families with electricity facility	%	97.47	100
29	Families using electricity for cooking purpose	%	1	25
30	Families with drinking water and toilet facility	%	95	100
31	LISA score	%	34.25	85

3.6 Overall objectives

1. To improve standard of living of Myagang citizens by increasing employment opportunities and income generations.
2. To improve in social sectors including access to education and health services in equitable ways.
3. To develop and expand quality physical infrastructures.
4. To protect forest, environment and other resources from natural disasters.in an effective way which are conducive to climate change.
5. To establish good governance through institutional improvement.

3.7 Overall strategies

1. To commercialize agriculture and establish linkage in value chain.
2. To develop entrepreneurship by promoting local resource based industry, trade and enterprises.
3. To improve quality of basic and secondary education.
4. To improve access in basic health services.
5. To promote inclusiveness in local development and governance system
6. To construct and expand road, electricity, irrigation, and communication infrastructures.
7. To maintain balance between developmental activities and environment.
8. To adopt resilient local developmental activities that are suitable to climate change and disaster management.
9. To improve good governance in local development and service delivery.

3.8 Role of Public, Private and civil society

3.8.1 Public Sector

The role of public sector in achieving development goal with vision of "Pleasant, Happy, Good Cultured and Prosperous Myagang" is crucial. The role of public sector is equally important to encourage private sector, cooperative and local communities to invest and participate in development activities and expansion of agro-industries for sustainable economic growth. This sector plays important role in formulation, implementation, monitoring and regulation of plan, strategy and norms and standards.

a) Rural Municipality

As per the provision in constitution, relation between federal, provincial and local governments are based on principle of cooperative, co-existence and coordination. This rural municipality will establish coordination and cooperation with federal government, provincial government and other local level institutions to achieve its vision, goal, objectives and by adopting appropriate strategies. This periodic plan is formulated in conjunction with vision, goal, objective and strategy of federal and provincial governments to establish the basis for prosperity through development and expansion of local economies. Accordingly, rural municipality will play an important role of a development manager to provide effective services to the citizens and will continuously coordinate and cooperate with private sectors, cooperatives, civil societies and communities.

b) Provincial Government

The role of provincial government will be coordination and facilitation in implementation of periodic plan of rural municipality. Moreover, provincial government will provide various grants and formulate necessary policies and regulations. The role of provincial government will be crucial in the construction of all- weather roads to connect district headquarter, construction of irrigation schemes, provide technical inputs in agriculture & industry etc. Including capacity development of local governments.

c) Federal Government

The federal government will prepare Acts as per the constitutional provisions. They will facilitate, coordinate and collaborate in the implementation of periodic plan of rural municipality. Moreover, the federal government will; provide special and matching grants as per the demand of rural municipalities; support to implement national-level sector programmes through rural municipalities; provide guidance and coordinate with the banking sector, private sector, and development partners to the implementation of the periodic plan.

3.8.2 Private Sector

The role of the private sector in coordination and collaboration in socio-economic development of rural municipality is crucial. Investment of private sector in agriculture, industry, construction and service sector is expected to grow, either under public private partnership or independently with enhanced competitive capability. Moreover, the role of the private sector is in the production of quality goods and services, in the management of an easy and simple supply system, in the construction of quality infrastructure, and in the creation of employment opportunity.

3.8.3 Cooperative Sector

The cooperative sector will play a supportive role to increase employment opportunity and alleviate poverty in rural municipality by mobilizing local resources, skill and capital and establishing a good governance system in cooperative. Moreover, this sector will support in the socio- economic transformation of citizens by achieving inclusive economic growth through increased production, processing and marketing of goods and services as well as selling basic goods such as agricultural inputs. Therefore, cooperative sector will remain as an important partner in socio-economic development of rural municipality.

3.8.4 NGO and Civic Society

NGO and civic society will play an important supportive role in the socio-economic development of the rural municipality. NGO and civic society will support; enhancing public awareness; local development, poverty alleviation, advocacy and capacity building; and implementation of priority sector activities. Additionally the organizations will extend support to empower and ensure participation, involvement, and contribution of community organizations, user's groups, civil society, on achieving development goals, service delivery, and maintain transparency and accountability at the local level. The role of NGOs and communities are expected to be crucial in the implementation of periodic plan and in achieving sectoral targets.

Chapter- 4

Overall Economic Policy

4.1 Gross Domestic Production and Sectoral Contribution

In FY 2020/21, the Gross Domestic Production (GDP) of this rural municipality was Rs. 1.8079 billion and by the end of the first periodic plan, it is estimated to be Rs 2.7019 billion. The contribution of the agriculture sector, industrial sector, and service sector in GDP in 2020/21 (base year) were 47.29%, 9.05%, and 43.66% respectively which is estimated to be 44.98%, 10.49%, and 44.53 % respectively by the end of first periodic plan. Gross Domestic Production is expected to grow by 8.4% during the plan period, while the agricultural sector, industrial sector, and service sector are expected to grow by 7.3%, 11.7%, and 8.8% respectively. Detailed descriptions of sector-wise indicators is given in table 4.1, 4.2, and 4.3.

Table 4.1: Gross Domestic Production (in Rs 100 thousand)

Sector	Contribution %	Base Year 2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
Agriculture	47.29	8,550	8,977	9,516	10,230	11,150	12,154
Industry	9.05	1,636	1,734	1,882	2,089	2,402	2,834
Service	43.66	7,893	8,446	9,122	9,943	10,937	12,031
Total		18,079	19,157	20,262	22,262	24,489	27,019

The contribution of the agricultural sector in GDP is envisaged to increase from Rs. 855 million in the base year to Rs. 1.2154 billion by the end of the first periodic plan. Similarly, the contribution of the industrial sector and service sector in GDP is estimated to increase from Rs. 163.6 million in the base year to Rs. 283.4 million by the end of the periodic plan and from Rs. 789.3 million in the base year to Rs.1.2031 billion by the end of the first periodic plan.

Table 4.2: Growth Rate of Gross Domestic Production (%)

Sector	Base Year 2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Overall
GDP	6.0	7.1	8.5	10.0	10.3	8.4
Agriculture	5.0	6.0	7.5	9.0	9.0	7.3
Industry	6.0	8.5	11.0	15.0	18.0	11.7
Service	7.0	8.0	9.0	10.0	10.0	8.8

The annual growth rate of GDP is estimated to increase from 6% in the base year to 10.3% at the end of the periodic plan. Similarly, growth rates of the agriculture sector, industrial sector,

and service sector are estimated to increase from 5% to 9%, 6% to 18%, and 7% to 10 % respectively from base year to last year of the periodic plan

The contribution of different sectors in GDP is given in table 4.3. The agricultural sector's contribution in GDP is estimated to decrease from 47.29% in the base year to 44.98% at the end of the periodic plan whereas the contribution of the industrial sector and service sector has been estimated to increase from 9.05% to 10.49% and from 43.66% to 44.53% respectively.

Table 4.3: Sector-wise contribution in GDP (%)

Sector	Base Year 2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Overall
Agriculture	47.29	46.86	46.38	45.95	45.53	44.98
Industry	9.05	9.05	9.17	9.38	9.81	10.49
Service	43.66	44.09	44.45	44.66	44.66	44.53
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

4.2 Value Added in GDP and Investment

The value-added in GDP during the periodic plan and required investment are given in table 4.4, 4.5, and 4.6. Accordingly, value-added in GDP is estimated to be Rs 893.9 million at 2020/21 prices of which value-added in the agriculture sector is Rs 364 million and that of non-agriculture sector is Rs 533.5 million

Based on marginal capital growth, investment amounting to Rs 4.1558 is required for value added during the periodic plan. Based on marginal capital growth considered in the 15th plan and first periodic plan of Bagmati Province, investment amounting to Rs 1.1893 billion is required in the agriculture sector and Rs 2.9665 billion in the non-agriculture sector. Of the required investment, 66% investment is expected from the public sector, 64.8% from the private sector, 6.5% from the cooperative sector, and 2.7 % from the community level.

Table 4.4 Value-Added and investment (in Rs 100 thousand)

Sector	Base Year 2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Total
Agriculture	427	539	714	921	1004	3605
Non-agriculture						
Industry	98	147	207	313	432	1197
Services	553	676	821	994	1094	4138
Total: non-agriculture	651	823	1028	1308	1526	1526
Total: agri+	1078	1362	1742	2229	2530	5131

non-agri						
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Table 4.5: Investment required by sector (Rs 100 thousand)

Sector	Proportion of marginal capital growth	Base Year 2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Total investment in project period
Agriculture	3.3	1411	1778	2355	3038	3312	11894
Non-agriculture	5.56	3618	4576	5715	7270	8485	29664
Total	4.95	5029	6354	8070	10308	11797	41558

Calculated based on weightage average ratio of marginalized capital production of Bagmati province

4.3 Estimation of Resources

Resources are required for the rural municipality to perform prescribed responsibilities. Investment is required to achieve the development goal of this rural municipality by undertaking constitutionally provisioned authorities especially public service delivery, socio-economic development, and mobilizing other sectors. Sources of investment are public, private, cooperative and community.

The projected investment requirement for the periodic plan is Rs 4.1741 billion of which public sector investment is 74% followed by the private sector (18%), cooperative (6%) and community (2%). Projected public sector investment is higher in 2021/22 because projected expenditure for 2021/22 is much higher than actual expenditure in the previous year.

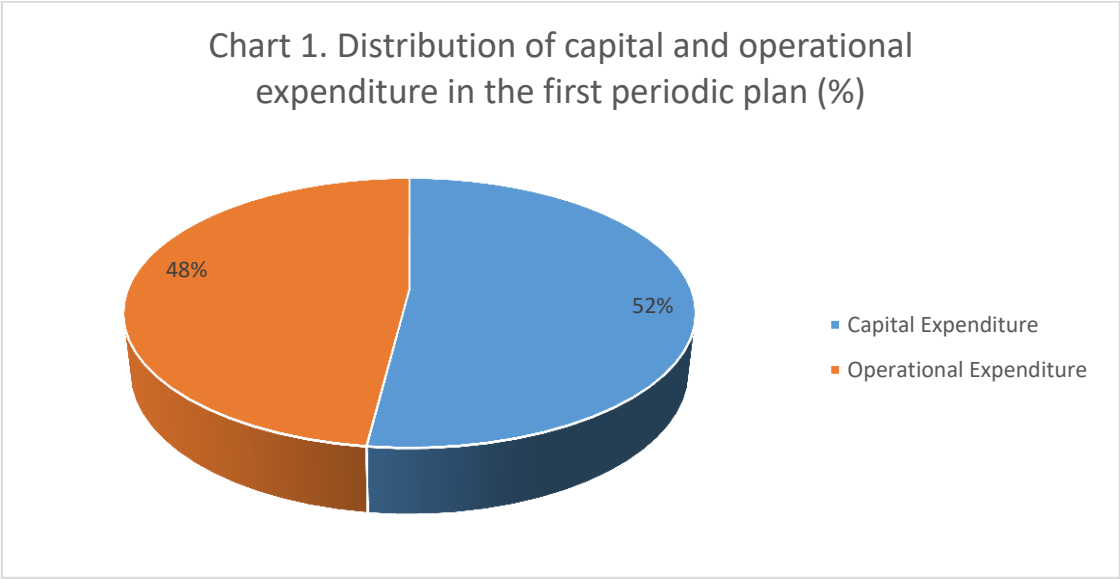
Table 4.6: Investment of various sectors (in Rs 100 thousand)

Investment Sector	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	Total	Investment in %
Public	5211	5686	6141	6599	7099	30736	74
Private		223	1123	2679	3518	7542	18
Cooperative		318	565	722	826	2430	6
Community		127	242	309	354	1032	2
Total	5211	6354	8071	10308	11797	41741	100

4.4 Public Expenditure

In this rural municipality, public expenditure for the periodic plan is estimated to be Rs 3.0736 billion of which Rs 2.5936 billion will be the consolidated fund of rural municipality

and Rs 480 million will be the specific programme of federal and provincial governments. The investment sector and sources of funds are given in table 4.7 and 4.8. Of the total investment (Rs 2.596 billion) from the consolidated funds of rural municipality 52% will be capital budget and 48% will be operational budget.



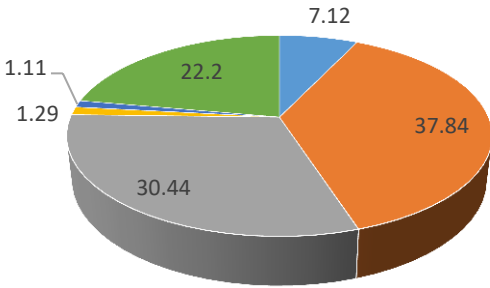
Similarly, of the total expenditure from the consolidated fund of rural municipality highest expenditure will be in the social sector (37.84%) followed by infrastructure (30.44%), operation (22.2%), economic development (7.12%), environment and disaster management (1.29%) and institutional development & good governance (1.11%). Distribution of public expenditure by sector is depicted in Chart 2.

Table 4.7: Distribution of Public Expenditure by Sector (in Rs 100 thousand)

a) Budget under consolidated fund		Base Year 2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	Total project period
1	Total budget	3008	4491	4841	5171	5524	5909	25,936

1.1	Current budget	1444	2156	2324	2482	2652	2836	12,450
1.2	Capital budget	1564	2335	2517	2689	2872	3073	13,486
2	Sector-wise development budget	2450	3449	3747	4022	4318	4642	20,178
2.1	Economic Development	95	280	329	368	410	459	1,846
2.1	Social Development	1274	1769	1853	1954	2061	2176	9,813
2.3	Infrastructure Development	1044	1329	1449	1570	1702	1846	7,896
2.4	Environment & Disaster Management	30	33	64	71	79	88	335
2.5	Institutional Development and Good Governance	7	38	52	59	66	73	288
2.6	Operation Cost	558	1042	1094	1149	1206	1267	5,758
b) Conditional grant of the federal and provincial government for the specific programme either through a consolidated fund or directly								
3	Total projected budget	581	720	845	970	1075	1190	4,800
4	A grand total of projected budget	3589	5211	5686	6141	6599	7099	30,736

Chart 2: Distribution of Public Expenditure by Sector



- Economic Development
- Social Development
- Infrastructure Development
- Environment & Disaster Management
- Institutional Development and Good Governance
- Operation Cost

4.5 Sources of Public Expenditure

Myagang Rural Municipality will identify and mobilize remaining balance and potential sources under the public expenditure sector to manage resources required to achieve the goal and objective of the first periodic plan. As per the constitutional provision and existing rules and regulations, this rural municipality will mobilize following financial sources during the first periodic plan.

a) Internal Revenue

This rural municipality will increase internal revenue gradually during the periodic plan. Massive reform is necessary for the present internal revenue collection system to reduce dependency on external revenue. Capacity needs to be enhanced to mobilize potential internal revenue sources. The Revenue Improvement Action Plan prepared in 2021/22 needs to be implemented effectively. Internal revenue of this rural municipality by the end of the first periodic plan is estimated to be Rs 100.57 million.

b) Intergovernmental Fiscal Transfer

This rural municipality is expected to receive equalization grants, conditional grants, matching grants, and a special grants from federal and provincial governments. Federal and provincial governments will provide equalization grants and conditional grants to the rural municipality based on recommendations of the National Natural Resource and Fiscal Commission. The federal government will provide matching grants and special grants to the rural municipality based on recommendations of the National Planning Commission based on the assessment of proposals submitted by the municipality. In the case of provincial grants, it will be provided based on the procedure of the provincial government. During the first period plan, this rural municipality is expected to receive Rs 2.1106 billion (81% of total revenue) under inter-governmental fiscal transfer (table 4.8).

c) Federal and Provincial Authorized Programme Fund

During the first periodic plan, this rural municipality is expected to receive Rs 480 million for the authorized programme. This rural municipality will receive funds for the authorized programme either in the form of a conditional grant or the District Treasury Comptroller Office will handle the fund directly for the authorized programme.

d) Foreign Aid

This rural municipality will receive foreign aid based on sector-wise adjustment of the Ministry of Finance, such type of grant is likely to adjust with federal grants. In the case of a foreign loan, the rural municipality is entitled to receive it but only after the secondary agreement. As foreign loans will increase the financial liability of rural municipality, it is not proposed to take foreign loans during the plan period.

e) Utilization of Financial Stock/Saving

The saving/financial stock (previous year saving) will be utilized to meet the deficit in expenditure from the consolidated funds. During the first periodic plan, Rs 377.3 million will be mobilized from saving/financial stock.

f) Loan

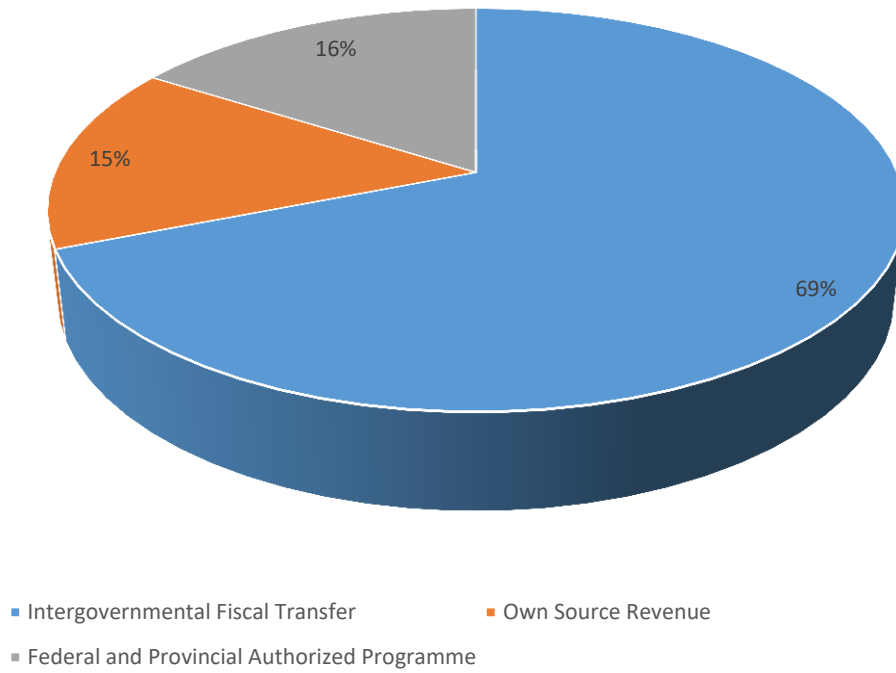
As per the constitutional provision, the rural municipality is entitled to borrow loan. The Natural National Resource and Fiscal Commission has fixed the loan ceiling that rural municipalities can borrow. Legally, a rural municipality can borrow with the approval of the federal government, but in the absence of the Act, this provision is not yet used. This rural municipality can borrow a loan from Town Development Fund, but Myagang Rural Municipality has not borrowed such a loan, so this aspect is not considered in assessing sources of funding for public expenditure.

Table 4.8: Sources of Fund for Public Expenditure (Rs 100 thousand)

S.N	Description	2020/21 actual	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	Total
1	Total revenue	3429	4491	4841	5171	5524	5909	25936
1.1	Inter-governmental fiscal transfer	3405	3743	3969	4196	4458	4740	21106
1.1.1	Federal grant	2263	2528	2658	2777	2921	3072	13956
1.1.2	Federal revenue distribution	394	544	598	658	724	796	3320
1.1.3	Provincial grant	577	530	558	590	625	665	2968
1.1.4	Provincial revenue distribution	171	141	155	171	188	207	862
1.2	Own source	24	748	872	975	1066	1169	4830
1.2.1	Own source revenue	24	171	199	214	229	244	1057
1.2.2	Bank Balance		577	673	761	837	925	3773
1.3	Authorized programme	581	720	845	970	1075	1190	4800

Of the total investment from the public sector (Rs 3.0736 billion) during the first periodic plan, 69% is expected from the inter-governmental fiscal transfer, 15% from federal and provincial authorized programme, and 16 % from the bank balance.

Chart 3: Sources of Public Expenditure



Chapter- 5

Economic Development

5.1 Background

Economic development is an important base of human prosperity. This depends on optimum utilization of means of production and outputs produced. As human resource is both the means and ends of development, optimum utilization of human resource contributes; to reducing unemployment, enhancing income, creating employment opportunities, and in overall economic development. It is expected that the effective implementation of this periodic plan will improve indicators of various sectors. Agriculture, tourism, industry, trade, cooperatives, finance, labor, and employment sectors have been included in the economic development component.

5.2 Overall Economic Development

The Gross Domestic Production of this rural municipality in 2017/18 was Rs 1.8079 billion and per capita, gross domestic production was Rs 93,376 thousand. Gini coefficient which indicates a difference in income of citizens is 0.48 and the Palmo ratio, which is the ratio of total income 10 % high earning citizens to the total income of low earning 40% citizens is 3.36.

At the end of the periodic plan, Gross Domestic Production is expected to reach Rs 2.7019 billion and per capita gross domestic production will be Rs 114.09 thousand, provided that the envisaged socio-economic target is achieved and good governance is established. Similarly, Gini coefficient and Palmo ratio are expected to reduce to 0.435 and 2.634 respectively.

Table 5.1: Overall economic indicators

Result Indicator	Unit	Base Year 2020/21	2025/26
Gross Domestic Production (at 2020/21 price)	Rs 10 million	180.79	270.19
Per Capita Gross Domestic Production (at 2020/21 price)	Rs 1000	93.38	114.09
Annual economic growth rate	%	2.5	10.3
Agriculture sector growth rate	%	4	9.0
Industrial sector growth rate	%	3	18.0
Service sector growth rate	%	5	10.0
Gini coefficient	Index	0.48	0.435
Palmo ratio	Proportion	3.36	2.634

Source: Household Survey 2020/21, Group Discussion, Economic Survey 2020/21, Human Development report 2014, the exchange rate of 2021, assuming population growth rate will remain at 4.11%

5.3 Agriculture and Livestock

5.3.1 Background

Agriculture sub- sector which contributes about 20.15% of the national GDP, in which a large portion of people are engaged, has crucial role in Nepalese livelihood. As per the provision in the constitution, the development of the agriculture and livestock sector including the management of agricultural products, veterinary and cooperatives are the responsibility of the local level. The Local Government Operation Act 2017, has given the power to the local level to formulate Acts, policy, norms, guidelines, plan formulation, implementation, and monitoring related to agriculture& livestock, management of agricultural products, and veterinary including agriculture extension management, operation, and control. In this context, legal provision is also arranged for scientific land use management to increase agriculture production.

Ending hunger, improving food security and nutrition, and promoting sustainable agriculture is the sectoral vision of the 15th plan as well as of the Sustainable Development Goals. In the 1st periodic plan of Bagmati province, agriculture has been considered as the main driving force of development.

5.3.2 Existing Situation

The main sources of livelihood of this rural municipality are food grain, vegetables and livestock. About 74% of families of this rural municipality are engaged in agriculture. At present 138 agriculture & livestock entrepreneurs and 40 agricultural groups have been registered in the rural municipality. Besides vegetable cultivation, paddy, maize, wheat, millet, barley as food grain, fruits including orange and avocado, and tea as cash crop are also grown in this rural municipality. In the case of livestock and poultry 1,763 cows, 3,241 buffalo, and 12,607 chickens are maintained. This rural municipality has distributed high breed goats. Farmers are earning income by selling honey and silk besides, livestock products.

5.3.3 Major Problems

Major problems in the agriculture sub- sector are subsistence agricultural system; low irrigation facility; inadequate and untimely supply of seed, fertilizer and other agricultural inputs; less number of agricultural technicians; shortage of agricultural commodity collection center; a limited number of businessmen involved in buying and selling of agricultural products; non-availability of technical services as per the demand of farmers; inadequate supply of agricultural inputs and technical services even in the pocket area; commercialization of agriculture not taking place; skillful youths not attracted in agriculture; agricultural products not linked with value chain; livestock farming not taking place in commercial-scale; land-use plan not in operation and low inter-government coordination; and no practice of accounting of impact of climate change impact in agriculture.

5.3.4 Opportunity and Challenge

Opportunity

Opportunities in sector are as follows:

- Development of agriculture sub-sector as a priority area of federal, provincial, and local government.

- Global focus on mitigation of climate change and support to least developed country to adapt climate change in agriculture sector.
- Availability of irrigation sources.
- Attraction of people towards agriculture after lockdown.
- Rural municipality is closer to the market centers of Kathmandu valley and district headquarter Bidur.
- Transforming pocket area as a zone.
- Institutional development of agriculture and livestock groups.
- Attraction of farmers towards cash crops and off-seasonal vegetable cultivation.
- Operation of agro-based cottage industries such as tea processing, potato chips, and rice mills.

Challenge

Challenges in this sub- sector are as follows:

- Increasing trend in conditional grant instead of equalization grant.
- Provide necessary technical services to farmers on time as per necessity.
- Timely supply of agricultural inputs including seed and fertilizer easily.
- Establish and operate agricultural product collection center to maintain value chain.
- Attract youths in agriculture.
- Transform subsistence agriculture and livestock occupation into the commercial-scale.
- Introduce scientific land use system
- Assure appropriate price of agriculture and livestock products.
- Link the federal and provincial level programme with needs and priorities of local level.
- Initiate climate change impact accounting in agriculture sub-sector.
- Enhance the skill of women farmers' group in commercialization of agriculture.
- Upgrade existing knowledge and technology of traditional agricultural tools.

5.3.5 Goal: Productivity and production of the agriculture sector will have been improved.

5.3.6 Objective: To develop and expand commercial agriculture/livestock.

5.3.7 Strategy

- To modernize and commercialize agriculture
- To attract farmers including women and deprived communities in improved and commercial livestock and poultry farming
- To increase access of farmers in modern agricultural technology.
- To promote marketing of agricultural products
- To introduce and implement land-use plan.
- To prepare Local Adaptation Plan of Action (LAPA) focusing agriculture sector.

5.3.8 Working Policy

Strategy	Working Policy
1.To modernize and commercialize the agriculture system.	1. Potential pocket area will be developed to adopt an improved agricultural system.

	<p>2. Subsidy system will be arranged to encourage agriculture/livestock farmers towards commercialization.</p> <p>3. Arrangement will be made to supply agricultural inputs including seed and fertilizers easily in collaboration with the cooperative and private sectors.</p> <p>4. Farmyard manure will be produced in collaboration with commercial farmers and farmers' groups.</p> <p>5. Farmers' access to improved technology will be assured.</p> <p>6. Agro-vets and cooperatives will be mobilized to supply seed easily and conveniently to farmers.</p> <p>7. Arrangement will be made to provide grants to those farmers using improved technology to promote the technology.</p> <p>8. Farmers will be classified as commercial and subsistence farmers and a programme will be implemented to attract farmers in commercial farming.</p> <p>9. Potential areas for fruits and high-value crops will be identified and promoted.</p> <p>10. Small, marginal, and landless farmers will be facilitated to obtain and fully utilize agricultural and fallow lands.</p> <p>11. Soil will be treated after conducting tests and introduce suitable farming system.</p> <p>12. Farmers including deprived communities will be attracted in mushroom farming and bee keeping.</p> <p>13. Agriculture system based on farmyard manure will be promoted and manure will be prepared by using local grass, straw, and cow dung.</p>
<p>2. To attract farmers including women and deprived communities in improved and commercial livestock and poultry farming</p>	<p>1. Farmers including women and deprived communities will be encouraged in livestock farming with appropriate breed by identifying area-specific livestock.</p> <p>2. Indigenous animals' breed will be improved.</p> <p>3. Pasture land and area with sufficient grass will</p>

	<p>be developed as a commercial goat farming areas.</p> <p>4. Agriculture extension service will be made effective to enhance the awareness level of farmers.</p> <p>5. Information about the market price of livestock products will be easily provided to farmers in collaboration with the private sector and cooperative.</p> <p>6. Promotional programme will be implemented to encourage farmers in trout fish and other types of fish farming on a commercial scale.</p> <p>7. Farmers will be encouraged in duck, pig, honey bee, and poultry farming.</p>
<p>3. To enhance farmers' access to modern agricultural technology.</p>	<p>1. Agricultural technicians will be made available in sufficient numbers by providing technical skills/education to youths.</p> <p>2. Arrangement will be made to provide services to farmers by mobilizing students who have completed agriculture courses and by providing internships in coordination with educational institutions conducting agriculture courses.</p> <p>3. Mobile agriculture school programme will be implemented in collaboration with Agriculture Knowledge Center.</p> <p>4. Progressive farmers' knowledge, skill, and experience sharing programme will be implemented.</p> <p>5. Training programme will be arranged in coordination with Agriculture Knowledge Center and Livestock Service Center.</p> <p>6. Production of tea and off-season vegetables will be increased by providing facilities and encouraging farmers to expand the cultivation of those crops.</p> <p>7. Traditional technology will be upgraded with modern technology.</p>
<p>4. To promote marketing of agricultural products</p>	<p>1. Agricultural commodities will be linked with the price chain by grading and preliminary processing of local products.</p> <p>2. Arrangement will be made for crop and</p>

	<p>livestock insurance.</p> <p>3. Construction and management of cold storage and agricultural product collection center will be carried out in collaboration with the cooperative and private sectors.</p> <p>4. Agricultural commodity production calendar will be prepared. Based on the calendar, the market will be identified in coordination with the provincial government. Market information will be provided to farmers.</p> <p>5. Food security will be assured by establishing and operating a food banks.</p>
<p>5. To prepare and implement a land-use plan</p>	<p>1. Land use area will be determined based on local plan, condition, and needs.</p> <p>2. Concept paper on long-term land-use plan will be prepared based on an existing situation, population growth rate, food grain requirement and also including the demand for land required for construction of infrastructure and economic development.</p> <p>3. Land within the rural municipality will be categorized based on Land Use Act 2076, norms and guidelines as well as local needs and existing conditions.</p> <p>4. Land use resource map will be updated with technical support of the Ministry of Land Management, Cooperative and Poverty Alleviation.</p> <p>5. Land Use Plan will be prepared based on land use map as well as socio-economic and infrastructure development plan.</p> <p>6. Land ownership records and certificates will be updated based on land classification.</p>
<p>6.To prepare Local Adaptation Plan of Action (LAPA) focusing agriculture sector</p>	<p>1. Central and provincial governments will be approach for initiation of accounting climate change impact in agriculture sector</p> <p>2. LAPA focusing agriculture sector will be prepared.</p> <p>3. LAPA will be implemented in coordination with central and provincial governments and adjoining local governments.</p>

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5.3.9 Major Programmes

Programme to be implemented by the rural municipality

- Develop and expand agriculture pocket area program-
- Agriculture extension programme
- Soil testing and improvement programme
- Promotion of commercial livestock farming and breed improvement programme
- Promotion of goat farming programme
- Dairy promotion programme
- Fisher development programme
- Construction of cold storage and marketing of agricultural products programme.
- Formulation and implementation of scientific land-use plan.

Programme to be implemented in coordination with the provincial government

- Formulation of scientific land use plan

Programme to be implemented in coordination with the federal government

- Formulation of scientific land use plan

5.3.10 Expected Results

The contribution of the agriculture sector in GDP will reach Rs. 1.2154 billion, production of food grain, vegetables, fruits and livestock product (meat, egg, and milk) will reach 2500 MT, 600 MT, 800 MT, and 400 MT respectively, households with food sufficiency for less than 3 months from their own production will reduce from 25.17% to 15%, households with food sufficiency for more than 6 months from their production will reach 70%. Household expenditure on food will reduce from 35% to 25%.

5.4 Tourism and Culture

5.4.1 Background

Tourism is an important sector for local economic development and to create employment opportunities. The Local Government Operation Act 2017 has given the power to the local level to develop, expand and promote the local tourism by identifying and developing appropriate tourism services, promoting homestays and local products.

The 15th plan has linked the tourism sector with economic growth and employment opportunity while the first periodic plan of Bagmati province has considered culture-friendly tourism as the main basis of development. Similarly, the Sustainable Development Goals has linked tourism with employment generation and gross domestic production indicators.

5.4.2 Existing Situation

Shiva temple and Tudi Park with historical importance debris of royal palace are important tourist sites of in this rural municipality. Bungtang area which is located at a 22,500 meters height is also a touristic viewpoint from where Kathmandu valley is clearly visible. Bungtang area located at 2500 meter height, from that place Kathmandu valley is visible. Likewise, some other interesting tourist sites in this rural municipality are; places historical important sites related to the unification of Nepal, and the famous temple of Mahadev and Parbati, Mahadevsthan lying in Nuwakot border and historical Myagang hill are some of the tourist sites situated in this rural municipality. About 15,000 tourists visit annually those places every year in this rural municipality. This municipality is rich in unique Tamang Cultures.

5.4.3 Major Problems

The major problems in the tourism sector in this rural municipality are; infrastructures are not well developed; tourism master plan not available; local goods for tourist are not identified so far and marketing strategy not developed, hotels and services required for tourists are not available; and promotion of local special cultures and important places not taking place.

5.4.4 Opportunity and Challenge

Opportunity.

Opportunities in this sub-sector are as follows:

- This rural municipality is located very closer to Nuwakot district headquarter and Kathmandu.
- Mid-hill highway crosses this rural municipality.
- All the wards are linked with road networks.
- High potential for agri-tourism.
- Rich in local Tamang cultures and traditions.
- Rubi valley trekking route crosses through this rural municipality.

Challenge

Challenges in this sub-sector are as follows:

- Develop tourism infrastructures.

- Promote tourist destinations and marketing.
- Manage basic tourist facilities in historical and cultural spots.
- Attract private sector in tourism.
- Promote local Tamang culture.
- Develop sufficient number of homestays by encouraging women.

5.4.5 Goal: Establish Myagang as a pleasant tourist destination.

5.4.6 Objective: To enhance income and employment opportunities through the tourism.

5.4.7 Strategy

- To develop tourism infrastructures.
- To link benefit from tourism with local income and employment.

5.4.8 Working Policy

Strategy	Working Policy
1.To develop tourism infrastructure	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tourism Development Master Plan (TDMP) will be formulated by considering climate change and environment. 2. Tourism infrastructure will be developed as per the TDMP priorities. 3. Attract private sector investment in tourism. 4. Bungtang area will be developed as hill station. 5. Women led homestays will be developed and promoted based on Tamang culture. 6. Cultural museum reflecting local identity will be established. 7. Road access up to tourism destinations will be developed.
2.To link benefit from tourism with local income and employment.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Training and other facilities will be provided to women to operate homestay. 2. Guest hospitality-related orientation will be conducted. 3. Food menu based on the local products will be developed. 4. Gift houses based on the local products will be encouraged to operate. 5. Porters, guides and waiters will be trained to create employment opportunity.

5.4.9 Major Programmes

To be implemented by the rural municipality

- Formulate Myagang Tourism Development Master Plan

- Develop tourism infrastructure
- Develop Myagang hill station
- Establish a cultural museum
- Conserve and develop historical place and culture
- Training for women and local youths.

Implement in coordination with the provincial government

- Tourism promotion programme

Implement in coordination with the federal government

- Tourism promotion through Tourism Board
- Training and communication

5.4.10 Expected Results

By the end of periodic plan period, the contribution of the service sector in gross domestic production will be reached 10%, Myagang Tourism Development Master Plan will be formulated, at least one homestay based on Tamang culture will be in operation, the number of foreign tourists visiting this rural municipality will reach 500 and national tourist will reach 50 thousand, and construction of Myagang hill station will be initiated.

5.5 Industry and Trade

5.5.1 Background

Industry and trade are an important base of local economic development of this rural municipality. The Local Government Operation Act 2017, has given power and responsibility to the local level to develop entrepreneurship, monitor and supervise micro, cottage, and small industries including management of local market and weekly markets. Based on geographical location, investment, availability of local resources and market condition it seems that micro, cottage, and small-scale industry based on locally available resources can be a basis of local economic development of this rural municipality. The 15th plan has envisaged developing employment-oriented industry, while the first periodic plan of Bagmati province has linked industrial development with the prosperity of the province. Similarly, the goal of SDGs for industry and trade sector is to establish and promote micro, small and cottage industries.

5.5.2 Existing Situation

At present, micro industries such as potato chips, sausage, juice, Nepali paper and cottage industries such as ply and tea processing are in operations in this rural municipality. Tea produced in this rural municipality are exported to foreign countries. A total of 404 enterprises are in operation, of which 34 enterprises are related to agriculture, forest and fish farming. Similarly, there are 63 enterprises related to production, 3 related to construction, 161 wholesalers & retailers, 29 education, 50 restaurant and 64 lodges as well as other enterprising institutions. A total of 1,404 laborers are employed in those enterprises and industries.

5.5.3 Major Problems

Unclear power of local governments due to the contradiction between federal Act and provincial Act; lack of entrepreneurship skills with the citizens; minimal industrial activities due to attraction towards the overseas employments; lack of industrial infrastructures; shortage of capital and technology to establish industry; private sector don't have patient to take a return from long-term investment; cost of production for local production is high; remittances not invested in the industrial/productive sectors; industries and trades running in a traditional ways, and undermining the value of service sector are major problems in this sector.

5.5.4 Opportunity

Opportunities in this sub-sector include

- Government of Nepal's policy to promote one industrial village in each local government.
- Availability of forest based raw materials for ply industries.
- Potential for expanding agro-based industries such as tea and herb processing
- Electricity linked with the national grid.
- Availability of youth returnee migrants' workers having skills and knowledge.
- Policy of the government to provide soft loan to returnee youths
- Link with the strategic and local road network.

Challenge

Challenges in this sub-sector are as follows;

- Develop entrepreneurial skill of women, youths and deprived group.
- Establish industrial village.
- Link local product with value chain.
- Provide capital to youth entrepreneurs.
- Develop and expand service sector.
- Create awareness related to governments incentives to promote enterprises.

5.5.5 Goal

Industry, trade, and enterprises will have been expanded along with growth in industrial production.

5.5.6 Objective

- To establish industry based on locally available raw materials, skilled human resources and labor by developing entrepreneurship.
- To expand occupational activities and make supply system easy.

5.5.7 Strategy

1. To develop local entrepreneurship.
2. To encourage private sectors establish industries and service sector.
3. To expand access to market for produced goods.
4. To manage regular supply of necessary consumer goods.

5.5.8 Working Policy

Strategy	Working Policy
1. To develop local entrepreneurship	1. Training on entrepreneurship for youths and women who are interested to be entrepreneurs will organized by identifying enterprising youths and women. 2. Facilitation system will be arranged to provide seed capital easily to migrant workers and other interested enterprising youths and women. 3. Necessary capital will be made available easily for entrepreneurs through coordination with banks and financial institutions. 4. Local tax will be subsidized for industrial enterprises generating employment opportunity. 5. Necessary facilitation will be carried out for access of targeted entrepreneurs including women and deprived groups in subsidized loan and local tax exemption.. 6. Start-up capital will be provided to develop employment oriented industry based on local raw materials. 7. Will be encouraged to operate cottage industry by mobilizing

	<p>saving of various community groups.</p> <p>8. Training will be organized to develop skill on enterprises.</p>
2.To mobilize private sector to develop industrial and service sector	<p>1. Industrial village with necessary infrastructure will be established by considering climate resilience and environment protection.</p> <p>2. Electricity and local road will be expanded to encourage private sector to establish industry.</p> <p>3 Industrial Development Master Plan will be prepared to develop industry.</p> <p>4. In collaboration with District Chamber of Commerce support will be provided to establish Local Chamber of Commerce.</p>
3.To expand access to market for produced goods	<p>1. Support will be provided to private sector to identify potential market.</p> <p>2. Weekly market will be promoted for local product and to make supply system simple.</p> <p>3. Cooperative will be promoted to involve in buying and selling of local product.</p> <p>4. In collaboration with Chamber of Commerce and Industry local product will be linked with market chain and local products will be displaced in industrial exhibition.</p> <p>5. In coordination and collaboration with provincial government, access to market for local products will be developed.</p> <p>6. In collaboration with nearby local level, arrangement will be made to make available necessary raw material and skillful manpower.</p> <p>7. Necessary support will be provided by municipality for branding of local product.</p> <p>8. In collaboration with federal government cottage industry development programme will be implemented.</p>
4.To manage supply of necessary consumer goods	<p>1. In collaboration and coordination with public, cooperative and private sector, supply system of food grain and other necessary goods will be managed.</p> <p>2. In collaboration with cooperative, food bank will be established. Food grain will be made available at cheap price and easily.</p> <p>3. Monitoring and supervision will be carried out regularly to control black market to make supply system easy and simple.</p> <p>4. In coordination with local administration, necessary arrangement will be made to control unhealthy business.</p> <p>5. Selling of unhealthy food will be controlled in coordination</p>

	<p>with food laboratory.</p> <p>6. In collaboration with local chamber of commerce and industry, arrangement will be made for regular supply of food grain.</p> <p>7. At the best interest of consumers, selling of unhealthy food grain will be controlled. Arrangement will also be made for marketing of fresh meat, milk, food grain and vegetables.</p>
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5.5.9 Major Programmes

To be implemented by rural municipality

- Micro, cottage and small scale enterprise promotion programme.
- Youth entrepreneur development programme.
- Product marketing and promotion programme.
- Enterprise expansion programme.
- Market supervision and monitoring.

To be implemented in coordination with provincial government

- Various skill development training
- Facilitate in industry, commerce and enterprises
- Registration and supervision of industry and enterprise.

To be implemented in collaboration with federal government

- Marketing
- Investment enhancement
- Skill development and entrepreneurship development
- Inter-governmental coordination and collaboration

5.5.10 Expected Results

By the end of plan period, contribution of industry sector in gross domestic production will be reached 10.49%, ten export oriented industry will be in operation, Local Chamber of Commerce and Industry will be established and operational.

5.6 Financial and Cooperative Sub-Sector

5.6.1 Background

Cooperative is one of the important area for economic development. The 15th plan has envisaged self-reliance, production oriented, sustainable and justifiable economic development through cooperative. The constitution has given power and responsibility to local level to register, promote and supervise cooperative within its geographical area.

5.6.2 Existing Situation

In this rural municipality, 5 commercial banks & financial institutions and 19 cooperatives are in operation. Out of 5 banks, commercial banks and development banks have established 2 sections each, while micro finance has established one section. About 49.41% women of this rural municipality are involved in cooperative or group and most of them (98%) deposit more than Rs 100 per month in cooperative or group.

5.6.3 Major Problems

Non-existence of section/unit in rural municipality to manage and regulate cooperatives, majority of cooperatives involved in saving and credit, lack of cooperative information center, cooperatives are not operating as per the principle of cooperatives, inadequate knowledge on financial aspect, bank and financial institutions concentrated at certain place and not available in all the wards are some of the major problems of this sector.

5.6.4 Opportunity and Challenge

Opportunity

Opportunities in this sub- sector are as follows:

- Awareness of people about cooperative.
- Significant number of women involvement in cooperative.
- Capital formation through micro level saving.
- Transform women group and agriculture production group in cooperative.
- Availability of bank and financial services.
- Two-third families' access to bank account.

Challenge

Challenges in this sub-sector are as follows:

- Regulate cooperative effectively.
- Attract saving and credit cooperatives in production, distribution and marketing.
- Develop and expand production and distribution cooperatives.
- Expand services of bank and financial institution in all wards.
- Provide concessional loan as declared by the Government of Nepal to targeted group/individual.

5.6.5 Goal

Access in finance and invest in productive sector will be easy.

5.6.6 Objective

- 1) To develop and expand cooperative and financial institutions
- 2) To increase the access of citizens in finance.

5.6.7 Strategy

- 1) To promote production and distribution cooperative.
- 2) To expand the role of cooperative in development and expansion of agriculture.
- 3) To disseminate and promote cooperative.
- 4) To make financial services easy.

5.6.8 Working Policy

Strategy	Working Policy
1) To promote production and distribution cooperative.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Policy to promote production and distribution cooperative will be introduced. 2) Arrangement will be made for easy registration of production and distribution cooperative 3) Arrangement will be made for training and exposure visit to enhance the capacity of production and distribution cooperative. 4) Facilitation will be carried out to sell seed and fertilizer and procure agricultural products. 5) Necessary support will be provided for marketing of commodities produced by production cooperative. 6) Facilitation will be carried out to industrial enterprises established with the support of cooperative. 7) Subsidy will be provided to agricultural cooperative to procure tools and machinery.
2) To expand the role of cooperative in development and expansion of agriculture.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Small farmers including women will be encouraged in large scale farming by integrating farmland through cooperative. 2) Facility and subsidy will be provided to farmers engaged in non-organic agriculture through cooperative 3) Necessary support will be provided for marketing of non-organic agricultural products. 4) Local cooperatives will be linked with district, province and federal level cooperative.
3) To disseminate and promote cooperative.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Cooperative unit and information center will be established in the office of rural municipal executive and information related to cooperative will be updated 2) Women and deprived group will be oriented on

	cooperative. 3) Training will be provided to cooperative members on planning, production and marketing.
4) To make financial services easy.	1) Rural Municipality will facilitate to expand the services of bank and financial institution. 2) Financial literacy programme will be organized in coordination with financial institutions. 3) Programme in the form of campaign with slogan "One Family: One Bank Account" will be launched to encourage family to open at least one bank account.

5.6.9 Major Programmes

To be implemented by rural municipality

- Development and promotion of production cooperative programme
- Cooperative promotion programme
- Agriculture cooperative expansion programme
- One family one bank account programme

To be implemented in coordination with province government.

- Cooperative education
- Inter level coordination

To be implemented in coordination with federal government

- Cooperative education
- Inter level coordination and facilitation

5.6.10 Expected Results

By the end of plan period, investment of cooperative sector will be 6% of the total investment, citizens will be literate on cooperative, quality of services of cooperative will be improved, all the family will have at least one bank account, at least one-one cooperative based agricultural and non-organic farming will be in operation, and in each ward agricultural inputs will be disposed through cooperative.

5.7 Labor, Employment and Safe Migration

5.7.1 Background

The Constitution of Nepal has established employment right and labor right as fundamental right and adopted a policy to encourage the use of capital, skills, technology, and experiences acquired from foreign employment in the productive sectors of the country. The 15th plan has envisaged to use remittance income in productive sector for higher economic growth and to create employment opportunity in the country. The Local Government Operation Act has given responsibility to local level to register migration and maintain family record. Similarly, local level is given responsibility for documentation of information on employment and unemployment situation of citizens, as well as collection and documentation of information of migrant workers. A need has been realized to develop employment sector through proper planning as this sector has important role in local socio-economic development. The 15th plan and sustainable development goal have given emphasis on promotion of productive and decent employment, while the first periodic plan of Bagmati province has given emphasis on quality employment.

5.7.2 Existing situation

Of the total population, only 71% are residing in this rural municipality while citizens residing in different parts of the country and foreign country are 19 and 10 percent respectively. About 25.24% of citizens are fully unemployed and 34.2 % are working in subsistence agriculture sector. Similarly, 60% citizens are unemployed and partially unemployed. A total of 1575 citizens (8.13%) are working in foreign country and 549 citizens have taken some kind of skill development training. Annual remittance income is estimated to be Rs 630 million, of which major portion is spent in daily consumption. Employment opportunity is minimal in this rural municipality and 1404 persons are involved in different occupation.

5.7.3 Major problems

Information on employed and unemployed labor force not available, high proportion of fully employed and partial unemployed labor force, substantial number of youths working in foreign country and majority of them working in India with low wage, substantial number of families depends on remittance income and large proportion of remittance income spent in daily consumption are major problems of this sector.

5.7.4 Opportunity and Challenge

Opportunity

Opportunities in this sub-sector are as follows

- Implementation of Prime Minister's Employment Programme through local government.
- Employment generation and entrepreneurship promotion programme for returnees including women considered as priority programme of the Government of Nepal.
- Flow of substantial remittance income in rural municipality.
- Skillful and knowledgeable migrant workers enthusiastic to work at local level.
- Development of technology facilitates widening the market of local products.
- Access in loan facility including soft loan based on skill and scheme.

Challenge

Challenges in this sub-sector are as follows:

- Provide an employment opportunity to returnees and their families.
- Enhance and contextualize their experiences and knowledge through skill development training.
- Maximize the benefit of foreign employment opportunity by developing skill.
- Encourage to invest remittance income in productive sector.
- Minimize the effects social evils due to migration.
- Transform skill of migrant workers in entrepreneurship.
- Manage and utilize information on employment and skills for the betterment of interested citizens focusing more on women.

5.7.5 Goal

Decent employment opportunity will have been increased.

5.7.6 Objective

To increase employment opportunity.

5.7.7 Strategy

- 1) To manage properly employment information system
- 2) To promote local employment focusing women and disadvantaged groups.
- 3) To manage foreign employment

5.7.8 Strategy and Working Policy

Strategy	Working Policy
1) To manage properly employment information system	1). Disaggregated data and information on skill and unskilled laborer will be collected and managed 2). Disaggregated data and information on employed and unemployed labor force will be collected and update regularly. 3). Employment Information Center will be strengthened and activated as Employment Exchange Center. 4). Disaggregated employment data and information will be processed and will be disseminated regularly by developing information system. 5). Information on skilled labor force will be collected and managed 6). Employment related documents will be digitized and posted in rural municipality website in collaboration with federal government.
2) To promote local employment focusing	1). Employment opportunity will be created through environmental friendly and labor based local development

women and disadvantaged groups.	<p>programme maximizing women and targeted disadvantaged groups.</p> <p>2). Private sector will be encouraged to operate employment oriented industries.</p> <p>3). Loan flow system at subsidized interest rate by keeping education certificate as collateral will be introduced at rural municipality level in collaboration with federal government with specific focus on women entrepreneurs.</p> <p>4). Capital expenditure at rural municipality will be linked with creation of employment opportunity.</p>
3) To manage foreign employment	<p>1). Skill development and financial literacy training will be organized for youths going for foreign employment in coordination with federal government.</p> <p>2). Dissemination of basic information system for youths interested to go in foreign employment will be managed in coordination with federal government and pre- orientation programme will be also organized.</p> <p>3). Remittance income will be encouraged to invest in productive sector to create self-employment and employment opportunity especially for women managed ventures.</p> <p>4) In collaboration with federal and provincial governments, rural municipality will facilitate to invest remittance money in local industry and enterprises.</p> <p>5) Mental and social counseling services will be provided to the family of laborer in foreign employment in coordination with federal government.</p> <p>6). Social integration programme for laborer returning from foreign employment will formulated and organized.</p> <p>7). Environment for easy adjustment in society for laborer returning from foreign employment will created.</p>

5.7.9 Major Programmes

To be implemented by rural municipality

- Employment Information Center operation and management programme
- Prime Minister's Employment Programme
- Safe settlement programme
- Financial literacy and remittance money investment in productive sector programme
- Social rehabilitation programme
- Awareness programme

To be implemented in coordination with provincial government

- Skill development training

To be implemented in coordination with federal government

- Employment Promotion Fund
- Social Security
- Skill development
- Prime Minister's Employment Programme

5.7.10 Expected Results

By the end of plan period, migration rate will be reduced to 20 percent from the present 29%, percentage of citizens in foreign employment will be reduced to 6% from the present 8.13%, full unemployment will be reduced to 20% from 25.24%, present unemployment rate 60% will be reduced to 40 %, employment information center will be in operation with digitation, remittance income will be Rs 1.20 billion, investment of remittance income will be at least 15% in productive sector and expenditure of remittance income on daily consumption will be reduced.

Chapter 6

Social Development

6.1 Education

6.1.1 Background

Education is the basis of human development and also an important driver for social transformation. The Constitution of Nepal has guaranteed the right to education as a fundamental right. The constitution has guaranteed the right to learn basic level of education. Furthermore, the constitution has pursued a policy of making education scientific, technical, vocational, empirical, and employment-oriented as well as service oriented by regulating and managing the private sector's investment and increasing investment of state.

The 15th plan and the first periodic plan of Bagmati province have considered education as the main basis for socio-economic transformation while the sustainable development goal has envisaged to assure inclusive, justices and quality education.

6.1.2 Existing Situation

Literacy rate of this rural municipality is 80.82%. Literacy rate of men is 86.21 % while that of women is 75.11%. Out of school rate of children (5- 15 years) is 4.58%. Net enrollment rate at basic level is 92.3% while in secondary level enrollment rate is 43.9%. At basic level teacher student ratio is 1:23 while in secondary level the ratio is 1:33. Drop- out rate at basic level is 13 % and at secondary level drop-out rate is 8 %. Out of 24 schools in this rural municipality, community schools are 22 and public schools are 2. Moreover, this rural municipality has 1 campus and 5 community learning centers. Out of 22 community schools, 5 schools have computer laboratory, 3 schools have science laboratory, and 6 schools have internet facility. Child clubs have been established in 9 schools and 19 schools are disable friendly. Girl's toilets are available in 11 schools. Out of 127 teachers' post, 23 men and 28 women teachers are working as permanent teacher while 76 teachers are working on contract basis. Out of total teachers, 38 % teachers are women. Total number of students studying in different grades are 3636 of which 52.78 % students are girl.

6.1.3 Strength

Strength aspect of this includes: exclusive power of local level to operate & manage basic and secondary schools; physical structure of most of the schools constructed after the earthquake in good condition; appropriate teacher student ratio; computer based education system; local language based curriculum introduced in class 1-3; and significant proportion of women teachers.

6.1.4 Problem and Challenge

Problem

Major problems of this sector include: high drop-out rate in basic and secondary level; 4.58% children (5- 15 years) are out school; girl's toilet not available in all schools; inadequate educational materials; low number of permanent teachers; minimal number of subject- wise trained teachers; low literacy rate of women; school closed for long duration due to Covid-19 and lack of computer based teaching system in all schools.

Challenge

Challenges in this sub-sector are as follows:

- Expand technical education.
- Make school level education technology friendly.
- Manage science laboratory in all secondary schools.
- Reduce school dropout ratio.
- Increase learning rate.
- Build child friendly and disable friendly schools.
- Increase women literacy rate.
- Expand playground facility and extra-curriculum activities in schools.
- Expand class rooms
- Manage skillful teachers (science, math and English).
- Manage alternative teaching system (virtual classes) during the pandemic.
- Universal access to basic education during the pandemic.

6.1.5 Opportunity

Opportunities in this sub-sector are as follows:

- Constitutional arrangement of compulsory and free education up to basic and secondary level.
- Local government authorized to manage and operate basic and primary education.
- Recognition of education for all to translate the Sustainable Development Goals by the Government of Nepal.
- Policy of government to establish one technical school in each municipality
- Assured grants from federal government to local government for education.
- School enrollment campaign by different spheres of government.
- Parents and elected representatives active in development of education sector.
- Provision of various types of scholarship and facilities for girls and deprived communities.
- Assure access in education for all in the policy of Bagmati province as well.

6.1.6 Goal

All citizens will have an access in basic and secondary level education.

6.1.7 Objective

To enhance quality of education.

6.1.8 Strategy and Working Policy

Strategy

- 1 To make school as modern technology oriented.
- 2 To enhance the capacity of teachers.
- 3 To develop educational and physical infrastructure of school.
- 4 To make school structure and activities- disable friendly and child friendly
- 5 To create an environment to enroll and retain all school going children as well as to teach them.

Working Policy

Strategy	Working Policy
<p>1. To make school as modern technology oriented.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ICT class will be managed in school with computer and printer facility. • Information technology with computer and internet facility • CC- camera and electronic attendance will be introduced in school. • Science laboratory, math laboratory, library and subject wise laboratory will be established in all the schools. • Child friendly environment will be established with smart TV in day care center and child classes. • One school and one subject wise laboratory hub will be created <p>ICT focal teacher with skill in information technology will be managed in all the school.</p>
<p>2. To enhance the capacity of teachers.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity of teacher will be enhanced to provide alternative education • Capacity of officials of School Management Committee will be enhanced • Parent – Teacher meeting will be organized regularly • Social Audit will be organized regularly • Refresher training for teachers will be organized on concerned subject. • Appropriate teacher – student ratio will be maintained by school mapping. • Performance evaluation of teachers will be carried out in teacher – parent meeting by developing criteria and excellent teachers will be rewarded. • School will be developed as women children and disable friendly and will be encouraged to complete school level education. • Local curriculum with local identity, climate resilience and environment consideration will be developed and classes will be regularized. • Number of children not going to school will be made zero. • Education Learning Model School will be developed to improve quality of primary level • Entrepreneurship and livelihood skill development education will be developed. • Performance evaluation will be signed between school management and headmaster.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inclusive School Management Committee will be formed. • School Management Committee, teacher – parent committee will be rewarded/punished based on performance. • Center for Assessment of Quality of Education will be established. • Training will be organized for teachers on vocational education and information technology by assessing the needs. • Scholarship, day snack and other incentive package will be arranged for women, Dalit, disadvantaged group and backward communities to assure their access in quality, technical and special education. • In coordination with intergovernmental agencies, NGOs and private sector arrangement will be made to provide skill oriented education to differently able children with scholarship. • Vocational education programme will be organized for youth's with incomplete school education. • Short term and long term training will be organized to enhance the capacity of headmaster, teacher and school management committee. • Municipality level education material fair will be organized. • To minimize the effect of Covid-19 in education, alternative teaching method will be continued. • Education Acts, regulation, guidelines and procedures will be formulated and will be implemented.
<p>3. To develop educational and physical school infrastructure.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School development plan will be formulated and implemented accordingly. • Sanitary pad will be made available in all the schools. • Class rooms will be expanded based on student and class room norm. Repair and maintenance of school buildings will be carried out regularly • One additional multipurpose school will be established and operationalized. • One school one garden, and one student one tree programme will be initiated to maintain greenery in school compound and excellent school will be awarded • In line with concept of the Government of Nepal "learning by doing" working environment will be created for students.
<p>4. To make school</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All schools will be made child friendly, disable

structure and activities- disable friendly and child friendly.	friendly, and women friendly. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sanitary pad will be provided free of cost. • School building, class room, furniture, game and curriculum will be made disable friendly, child friendly and girl's family.
5.To create an environment to enroll and retain all the school going children as well as to teach them	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Door to Door campaign for compulsory enrollment for school going children will be launched. • Day snack programme will be extended in all the schools with the participation of mother. • Day snack programme will be continued in coordination and collaboration with NGO and private sector. • Guardian education programme will be launched for all the guardian of rural municipality to orient them on children care, child right, safe maternity and counseling. • Mother Group, community organization, child club and NGO will be mobilized to enroll and to retain children in school. • Guardian Awareness Programme will launched to implement compulsory and free education • Special encouragement programme including day snack, scholarship and dress will be implemented to enroll and retain children from disadvantaged group. • In coordination with intergovernmental agencies, NGOs and private sector arrangement will be made to provide skill oriented education to differently able children with scholarship. • Based on recommendations of social audit conducted in guardian's meeting, necessary improvement will be carried out to promote high enrollment and retention rate as well as to make community school as center of attraction. • Additional activities such as interschool game, quiz, etc. will encouraged to carry out regularly.

6.1.9 Major Programmes

Programme to be implemented by rural municipality

- School improvement programme
- School infrastructure improvement programme
- Educational material management
- School information technology development and expansion
- Special enrollment campaign
- Scholarship programme

- Community focused special education programme
- Formulate education policy, monitor and supervision
- Rural municipality level and school level additional activities such as game and quiz competition
- Conduct and manage examination of basic level education
- Capacity building of teacher and teacher encouragement programme
- Develop local curriculum
- Conduct social audit

Programme to be implemented in collaboration with provincial government

- Educational promotion
- Special education programme
- Course book management and free distribution of course book
- Teacher's training
- Computer education
- Laboratory, library and additional activities.
- Construction of play ground
- Establish science laboratory, e-library and computer lab
- Improve curriculum
- Fulfil teachers' post.
- Conduct secondary and higher secondary level examination

Programme to be implemented in collaboration with federal government

- Special education programme
- Reconstruction of school building
- Curriculum management and distribution
- Teachers' training
- Remote teaching
- Establish multi-purpose school
- Establish residential school
- Education evaluation
- Conduct secondary level examination

6.1.10 Expected Results

By the end of plan period, all school going children (5- 15 years) who are out of school will be enrolled in school, literacy rate will reach 100%, net enrollment rate will reach 100%, 5 technical schools will be in operation, at least 25 model child development centers will be in operation, 30 community teaching centers will be in operation, all schools will have child club, basic and primary level curriculum with local identity will be prepared and implemented, 1500 students will receive scholarship, learning achievement will reach 75%, at least 8 community centered informal education and digital education will be in operation at ward level, teacher posts will be fulfilled in all schools, 100% schools will have basic facilities such as toilet, laboratory, capacity development plan will be prepared and at least 35 training programme will be completed.

6.2 Health and Nutrition

6.2.1 Background

Healthy life is one of the important indicators of development. The Constitution of Nepal has established basic health as fundamental right and local level has been made responsible to provide health service at local level. The 15th plan with long term vision of "Prosperous Nepal, Happy Nepali" has given emphasis on quality health service. The present health policy is to establish health center in each ward and 5- 15 beds hospital in each rural/ municipality. The goal of periodic plan of Bagmati province in health sector is to ensure easy access in health service and deliver quality health service to citizens. Out of 17 goals of SDGs, the third goal is "Healthy and Happy Life" and it has 6 indicators.

6.2.2 Existing Situation

In this rural municipality 6 health posts are in operation. The primary health center at ward number 3 is upgraded as 15 bed hospital. Health institution has 6 birthing centers and 50 health workers. Similarly, 66 female Community health volunteers are engaged in providing health service. Status of health institution is given below

Description	Number	Description	Number
15 bed hospital (upgraded PHC to Hospital)	1(under construction)	Birthing Center	6
Preliminary health center(PHC)	1	Household Clinic	16
Health post	6	Vaccines Clinic	10

In this rural municipality, 11% adults have used family planning tools, 30% pregnant women have tested 4 times, 5.6 % women have tested 3 times after delivery, and 15.2 % women have delivered child with the help of trained health worker (in 2020/21). Similarly, institutional delivery rate is 62%, maternal mortality rate and child mortality rate child below 5 years age is zero. About 69.6% children vaccinated 3 doses of vaccines including hepatitis. Number of people with HIV aids is zero and trauma patients are 2. Number of citizens suffering from cancer, diabetics and respiration are 2, 34 and 31 respectively. Only 25% families have access to health center within 30 minutes' walk.

In this rural municipality, 162 citizens infected from Covid-19 of which 2 persons died and 160 persons recovered. In this rural municipality, 8 beds have been allocated for Covid -19 patients. Similarly, 12 beds have been arranged in 3 quarantines. As migrant workers are coming back from foreign countries, chances of spread of occurrence of other disease in an epidemic form are high in this rural municipality. This rural municipality has received funds 1.5 million NRs from different sources including provincial and federal government for Covid – 19 management.

6.2.3 Major Problems

Major problems in this sector include: inadequate services provided by health centers/posts, low quality health services provided by health centers, inadequate number of doctor and human resource, training facility not available for health workers, and ambulance service not

available in this rural municipality. In case of budget, this rural municipality depends only on conditional grants from federal government and medicine to be distributed free of cost not available on time.

Major diseases in this rural municipality are high blood pressure, heart ailment, diabetics, respiratory problem, kidney problem, pneumonia, tuberculosis, diarrhoea, prolapses and cancer.

6.2.4 Opportunity and Challenge

Opportunity

Opportunities in this sub-sector are as follows

- Progressive health and nutrition indicators of mother and children.
- Various NGOs providing support in health sector.
- Availability of birthing centers in each ward.
- Health center upgraded as fifteen beds hospital.
- Disaster Management Center established in ward number 1 &2
- Health infrastructure improved due to Covid-19.

Challenge

Challenges in this sub-sector are as follows:

- Expand and improve laboratory with x-ray machine and ECG facility in primary health posts.
- Promotion and operation of four test process for all pregnant women in health post /birthing center.
- Motivate women for delivering in health post/cent and hospital.
- Provide quality health services to all citizens.
- Provide mobile specialized services through specialists.
- Arrange logistic and collaborative institutional referral health services.
- Improve physical infrastructure in hospital and fulfill the post of doctor and health workers.
- Detect and treat chronic disease.
- Operate ambulance service.
- Prevent pregnant at childhood and drug control.

6.2.5 Goal

All the local citizens will have access on basic health services.

6.2.6 Objective

To expand quality health facilities.

6.2.7 Strategy

- 1) To provide quality health services.
- 2) To expand alternative health services.
- 3) To maintain mother& child security as well as nutrition security

6.2.8 Strategy and Working Policy

Strategy	Working Policy
1) To provide quality health services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arrangement will be made to install x-ray machine, laboratory, ECG and basic equipment in the hospital. • Each pregnant women will be encouraged for checkup in health facilities. • Minimal number of equipment and manpower will be provided depending on the level of health institutions, • Disaster Management Committee will be established in all the wards to control epidemic diseases such as Covid-19. • Buildings that can be used as quarantine to treat communicable diseases will be identified and managed. • Listed free medicine will be distributed on time by arranging necessary staff and inventory. • Refresher and necessary training will be organized for health workers and volunteers. • Health insurance scheme will be expanded. • Incentive to encourage health workers will be provided. • Trishuli Hospital will be developed as referral hospital in collaboration with provincial and federal governments. • Health camp will be organized to check breast cancer and other women specific diseases by mobilizing specialist. • Non-communicable diseases such as heart, lungs, cancer etc. will be referred to specialized institutions. • Disadvantaged groups and elderly citizens will be provided free of costs basic health services. • At least 2 ambulance services will be operationalized. • Heli ambulance services in collaboration with federal government will be operated to save the life of critical pregnant women and persons who are in critical condition due to accident. • Critical patient will be referred in coordination with specialized hospital
2) To expand alternative health services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Patients found effective in Ayurvedic and homeopathic treatment will be facilitated to adopt those medicines.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity of human resources engaged in indigenous treatment method will be enhanced. • Yoga education will be linked with school curriculum and will be encouraged to adopt in daily life.
3) To maintain mother& child security as well as nutrition security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emphasis will be given in consumption of local pretentious products to improve food habit. • Street drama will be organized to encourage pregnant women for checkup in health center 4 times. • Egg and pulses will be distributed on monthly basis by taking into account the health of children below 5 years and pregnant women. • Special awareness programme will be three times a year on the critical situation that can come in child marriage and pregnant during childhood.

6.2.9 Major Programmes

Programme to be implemented by rural municipality

- Formulate health policy.
- Operate hospital
- Improve physical infrastructure in health center
- Organize health camps by mobilizing medical doctors
- Operate ambulance service
- Expand the coverage of health insurance.
- Safe delivery services

Programme to be implemented in collaboration with provincial government.

- Physical infrastructure development of health centers
- Develop Trishuli Hospital as referral hospital

Programme to be implemented in collaboration with federal government.

- Develop physical infrastructure of health center
- Organize health camp.

6.2.10 Expected Results

By the end of plan period, local health policy will have been formulated, 15 bed hospital with necessary equipment will be in operation, relation with referral hospital will be established, 75% pregnant women will deliver baby in health center, women visiting health center three times after delivery will reach 15%, pregnant women visiting health center four times will reach 60%.

6.3 Gender Equality, Social Inclusion and Targeted Group

6.3.1 Background

In the present context, Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) is an important issue. It is highlighted in the Constitution of Nepal to create society based on equity on the basis of proportional inclusive and participatory principles to preserve and promote unity among diversity, socio-cultural solidarity, tolerance and harmony by internalizing the characteristics with multiethnic, multilingual, multi-religious, multicultural and geographical diversities, and to ensure economic equality, prosperity and social justice by ending class-based, ethnic, regional, lingual, religious, gender-based and all forms of caste-based untouchability. Similarly, the constitution has assured right of women, right of children and social security right of disabled or those who are physically or mentally incapacitated, single women, differently able children and endangered communities. The 15th plan has set a goal for equal and meaningful participation of women and to maintain equity. The Sustainable Development Goals has recognized the value of "No One Should Leave Behind". The 5th goal of SDGs is to achieve equity and to empower all women, youth and children.

6.3.2 Existing Situation

The total population of Myagang Rural Municipality is 19,362 (household survey 2078) of which 9954 are women (51.41%). Similarly, of the total population, percentage of children, senior citizens, disable persons, and single women are 19.41%, 3.16%, 1.12% and 3.64% respectively. Literacy rate of this rural municipality is 80% and that of women is 75.11%. Similarly, 31.08% citizens are covered by social security allowance and contribution of women in total employment is 24.7%. In case of ownership of fixed asset by sex, most of the owners are men while women owner are 11.10% with 2.26% joint ownership. 58% women are engaged in agriculture (men=2963 and women= 3668). Out of elected representatives 40.63% are women (13) and 18.76% are Dalit and minority community.

6.3.3 Major Problems

Major problems in this cross-cutting sub- sector include: weak access of women in various services including health and education sectors; less number of women targeted programme; inadequate physical infrastructure which are friendly to women, disable persons and children; decrease in care services for senior citizens; uncontrolled ethnic discrimination and violence against women; continued discrimination against women and third gender; problem of disable persons and senior citizens not addressed properly; lower number of women leading in decision making process; low attention to enhance the capacity of leaders and lack of disaggregate data.

6.3.4 Opportunity and Challenge

Opportunity

Opportunities in this cross- cutting sub- sector are as follows:

- Well defined constitutional provision related to GESI.
- Constitutional guarantee of different rights by prioritizing inclusion in fundamental rights.
- Constitutional and legal provision for inclusive representation.

- Rights based development approach.
- Assured participation of women, Dalit and minority group in decision making process of three levels of government.
- Effective role of women in decision making process of indigenous group.
- Special protection and social security from local government for senior citizens by making their rights a fundamental right.
- Right of children considered as human right in the constitution.
- Gradual creation of conducive environment to use the knowledge, skill and experience of senior citizens.
- Constitutional provision of social security and facility for disable persons.
- Improved attitude towards women, children and senior citizens.

Challenge

Challenges in this cross-cutting sub-sector are as follows:\

- Develop women, children, disable persons and senior citizens friendly infrastructure.
- Maintain gender equality and equity in day to day governance practices.
- Eliminate all forms of violence, discrimination and exploitation against women.
- Assess the economic value of household level activities of women.
- Improve economic condition of marginalized women.
- Create environment to use fundamental rights of children and youths.
- Assure representation of women, disable persons, disadvantaged group and communities in different committees and decision making layers within the rural municipalities.
- Establish meaningful participation of women, children and disadvantage group in decision making process.
- Establish child friendly local governance.
- Arrange for easy access of disable persons in employment opportunity.
- Create enabling environment for elderly citizens to spend life happily.
- Manage disable friendly education and educational materials for them.
- Mainstream GESI in all the sectors and sub-sectors.
- Rollout gender responsive budget and audit systems at local level.

6.3.5 Goal

Development process and use of opportunity will have been inclusive along with equality.

6.3.6 Objective

To enhance gender equality and social inclusion.

6.3.7 Strategy

- 1) To empower and mainstream deprived group and community and also to eradicate violence and discrimination.
- 2) To distribute benefits of development opportunities through inclusive and equity participation.

- 3) To empower and develop by assuring social security and conservation of disable citizens.
- 4) To secure rights of children and create child friendly environment.
- 5) To recognize and conserve senior citizens.
- 6) To arrange GESI responsive budget and conduct gender audit.

6.3.8 Working Policy

Strategy	Working Policy
1) To empower and mainstream deprived group and community and also to eradicate violence and discrimination.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Rural municipality level GESI policy will be formulated and will be implemented in coordination with local level organizations. 2) Awareness level of deprived group, sex and community will be enhanced by arranging informal education and orientation. 3) Deprived, discriminated and violence suffered women will be empowered by conducting capacity development programme. 4) Participation of men and women will be assured to achieve GESI oriented development. 5) Peoples' trust on judiciary committee will be enhanced by enhancing the effectiveness of judiciary committee. 6) Rehabilitation Fund will be established and operationalized to control violence against women and children. Rehabilitation Center will also be established. 7) Arrangement will be made to provide job oriented training and employment opportunity for people suffered from violence and human trafficking. 8) Awareness raising programme will be launched in massive level to minimize gender based violence, human trafficking and child marriage.
2) To distribute benefits of development opportunities through inclusive and equity participation.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Opportunity will be arranged through equality based participation of deprived group in employment, occupation and enterprises. 2) Women's involvement in economic activities will be increased by enhancing their capacity and by changing the role of men. 3) Women's access in services and opportunity will assured by enhancing meaningful participation of women in all steps and process of development. 4) GESI will be mainstream in all the programme to be implemented in rural municipality. GESI responsive programme and budget will be implemented.

	<p>5) Role of women, single women, Dalit and minority group elected representatives will be made effective by developing their capacity.</p> <p>6) Arrangement will be made to distribute social security allowance to sick and to those senior citizens who are unable to go in the bank, will be provided in their residence.</p> <p>7) Infrastructure will be constructed by giving priority in women friendly infrastructure.</p>
3) To empower and develop by assuring social security and conservation of disable citizens.	<p>1) Necessary arrangement will be to assure the access of disable persons in all the services such as health and education provide by the rural municipality.</p> <p>2) Special education and scholarship programme will be implemented by type of disable persons or relationship will be established with educational institution to enroll disable person and to provide engagement.</p> <p>3) Social security for disable persons will be arranged by increasing their involvement an all the steps and process of development.</p> <p>4) Arrangement will be made to distribute social security allowance to disable persons in the ward or settlement.</p> <p>5) Disable friendly infrastructure will be constructed.</p>
4) To secure rights of children and create child friendly environment	<p>1) Arrangement will be made to protect rights of children by formulating children friendly strategy, working policy, and programme.</p> <p>2) Rights of the children will be protected by declaring child friendly rural municipality.</p> <p>3) Awareness programme on all types of discrimination, exploitation and violence against children and youths will be launched in coordination with organizations involved in community building.</p> <p>4) Arrangement will be made to collect information on physical and mental condition of children and youths to create education learning environment as per living condition.</p> <p>5) Children and youth friendly education policy will be developed and implemented.</p> <p>6) Special attention will be given in the construction of child friendly infrastructure.</p>
5) To honor and protect senior citizens.	<p>1) Senior Citizens will be honored on the basis of their contribution in order to give them a sense of enjoyable livelihood.</p> <p>2) Arrangement will be made to distribute social security</p>

	<p>allowance for senior citizens aged more than 80 years in their home.</p> <p>3) Senior citizen friendly infrastructure will be constructed.</p>
6) To arrange GESI responsive budget and conduct gender audit.	<p>1) GESI audit will be conducted on rural municipality level plan and budget.</p> <p>2) Arrangement will made to collect and manage disaggregated data related to women, Dalit, senior citizens, and disable persons, indigenous group and marginalized community.</p>

6.3.9 Major programmes

To be implemented by rural municipality

- Formulation of GESI policy
- Disaggregated data
- Women empowerment programme, leadership development, capacity development training
- Income generating employment oriented programme
- Capacity enhancement of judiciary committee.
- Awareness programme related to gender discrimination, violence and exploitation
- Child friendly policy and programme
- Disable friendly materials
- Policy related to senior citizen
- Senior Citizen award programme

To be implemented in collaboration with provincial government

- Women empowerment programme, leadership development, capacity development training
- Formulation of child friendly policy and programme
- Senior citizen policy
- Construction of disable friendly, children friendly and women friendly infrastructure
- Disable friendly materials

To be implemented in collaboration with federal government

- Construction of disable friendly, children friendly and women friendly infrastructure

6.3.10 Expected Results

By the end of plan period, rural municipality will have GESI policy, gender responsive budget system will be in operation, 300 persons will receive training, committees will be inclusive, gender budget audit will be conducted regularly, and collection and documentation of disaggregate data will be regularized.

6.4 Youth and Sports

6.4.1 Background

Productive youths are driving force for country's development, while sport is an important medium for overall physical and mental development. The Constitution of Nepal has made a provision to create an atmosphere conducive to enjoy political, economic, social and cultural rights, while enhancing the participation of youths in national development, to make their all-round personality development while providing special opportunity in areas including education, health, and employment.

The 15th plan has envisaged to develop and mobilize healthy, positive, enterprising, and creative youth force that is aware of rights and committed to responsibilities through development and expansion of sport and to enhance credibility of the nation in international community. It is necessary to develop sports in an enterprising way to create an employment opportunity as well as to contribute in developing bright future of youth which in turn will contribute to achieve sustainable development goal and to maintain national pride and glory.

6.4.2 Existing Situation

About 66 % of the total population of this rural municipality is economically active (15- 59 years) and 8.13% are working in foreign countries.

6.4.3 Major Problems

Major problems include: low technical employment opportunity in line with interest of youths; capacity of youth force not developed; low number of youth related programme; youth skill and training not linked with employment; vocational training not accessible to all; youth force not mobilized in productive sector; displacement of youth; low infrastructure for development of sports; low investment in sports; low occupational players; lower number of sport trainers; low income of club and organizations related to sports.

6.4.4 Opportunity and Challenge

Opportunities of this sub-sector are as follows:

- Priority of rural municipality to mobilize youth.
- Existence of local structure with youth involvement.
- Various organizations organize sports competition for special players.
- Constitutional provision to develop youth force.
- High priority of local government to create employment opportunity and self-employment.
- Gradual development of sports infrastructure.
- High potential for courageous and tourist sports.

Challenge

Challenges in this sub- sector are as follows:

- Generate employment and self-employment opportunity for youths.
- Develop entrepreneurship skill of youths.

- Retain youths from migration.
- Mobilize youths in social work and disaster management.
- Enhance capacity of youths in technical and IT activities.
- Protect youths from drug addiction.
- Construct sports infrastructure and encourage youths in sports.
- Organize sports competition to promote occupational sports.

6.4.5 Goal

Youth force will have been engaged in creative activity.

6.4.6 Objective

1. To enhance employment opportunity for youths
2. To create healthy, creative and discipline youths through development of sports.

6.4.7 Strategy

- 1) To increase employment opportunity by developing capacity of youths
- 2) To develop and expand sports infrastructure
- 3) To institutionalize occupational sports.

6.4.8 Working Policy

Strategy	Working Policy
1) To increase employment opportunity by developing capacity of youths	1. Opportunity will be provided to youths who have completed school level education 2. Rural municipality will facilitate with financial institutions for concessional loan to youths to operate enterprises. 3) Technical and skillful training will be provided to youths. 4) Environment will be created for youths who have learned skill in foreign countries to use their skill in rural municipality and will facilitate to register industry/ occupation. 5) Formulation of youth employment oriented programme at local level will be encouraged. 6) Youth employment will be promoted in coordination with private sector, NGO and development partner. 7) Investment in youth training, entrepreneurship development and employment oriented activities will be enhanced. 8) Necessary arrangement will be made to provide concessional loan and interest subsidy to youths for

	self-employment. 9) Investment will be enhanced to commercialize traditional occupation.
2) To develop and expand sports infrastructure	1). Initiation will be taken to construct multipurpose playground at school and rural municipality level. 2) Quality sports infrastructure will be developed 3) Inter- school and inter- municipality level sports will be organized and excellent players will be awarded with shield and prize. 4) Covered hall at ward level and rural municipality level will be managed. 5) Sports fund will be established to provide opportunity for excellent players to participate in province and national level competition,
3) To institutionalize occupational sports.	1).Establishment and development of occupational sports club will be encouraged. 2) Differently able persons will be attracted in sports by organizing special sports competition. 3) Sports will organized in coordination and collaboration with private sector. 4) Youths will be made capable to participate in provincial and national level competition by enhancing the capacity.

6.4.9 Major Programmes

To be implemented by rural municipality

- Youth oriented capacity development programme
- Investment enhancement programme
- Livelihood, technical and skillful training programme for youths.
- Mobilize youths in development process
- Identify potential sports area.
- Identify creative players at school level
- Construct playground and covered hall
- Establish occupational sports club
- Establish sports development fund

To be implemented in collaboration with provincial government

- Livelihood, technical and skillful training programme for youths.
- Identify potential sports area.
- Construct playground and covered hall

- Organize provincial and national level sports competition

To be implemented in collaboration with federal government

- Identify potential sports
- Organize sports competition at national level

6.4.10 Expected Results

By the end of plan period, capacity and skill of youths will be increased, more youths will be involved in development of different sectors, youth's mobilization in disaster management will be increased, occupation sports will be initiated, local, provincial and national level sports competition will be organized annually, school level playground will be constructed, rural municipality level playground and covered hall will be constructed, interschool level sports competition will be organized on annual basis and youth related local level policy will be formulated.

Chapter- 7

Infrastructure Development

7.1 Transport System

7.1.1 Background

Development of transport infrastructure is extremely important to make development work timely, cost effective and standard quality. Transport infrastructure is also considered as driver of development. The Constitution of Nepal and Local Government Operation Act have placed the functional responsibility of infrastructure development to local level to formulate transport policy, operational guidelines and master plan in consonance with federal and provincial Acts and regulation. The responsibility to local level also includes construction of transport infrastructure, maintenance, operation and management of transport sector.

7.1.2 Existing Situation

In this rural municipality, all weather road is approachable within 2 hours of walk. Total length of all-weather road is 53 km while the length of gravel road and earthen road are 27 km and 351 km respectively. In case of bridge, 2 bridges and 14 suspension bridges are in operation. Similarly, 13 track roads of 47 km length and 4 foot trail along the Rubi Valley Nirku Bhumi are in operation.

All wards are linked with municipality center through earthen road. Three roads of 39 km length are in construction stage under provincial government and mid-hill people's road has passed through ward # 5 and 6 of this rural municipality of 17 km length. The rural municipality center is connected with mid-hill people's road at Samira through earthen road.

7.1.3 Major Problems

Major problems in this sector include: all roads that connect municipality center are seasonal and earthen road; increasing trend to construct road without feasibility study and design; construction of track road and foot trail without following the norms; necessary suspension bridge and ridge not yet constructed; regular maintenance of constructed road not taking place; environmental aspect not considered while constructing road.

7.1.4 Opportunity and Challenge

Opportunity

Opportunities in this sub- sector are as follows:

- Mid-hill highway passing through ward number 5 and 6 of this rural municipality.
- Ongoing construction of three important roads under provincial government.
- Priority of three spheres of government in road construction.
- Interest of rural municipality and citizens in road construction.
- Existence of tourist foot trail,
- Strategic road network and local road connected.
-

Challenge

Challenges in this sub- sector are as follows:

- Construction of all-weather link road from rural municipality center to all ward centers.
- Collaboration and coordination with federal and provincial governments in environment friendly and labor intensive local roads.
- Coordination with federal and provincial governments to include priority projects of this rural municipality in their programme.
- Control in use of heavy equipment in road construction with sufficient engineering guidance.
- Resumption of previous environment friendly participatory labor based road construction programme.

7.1.5 Goal

Citizens will be able to reach all-weather road within half an hour.

7.1.6 Objective

To develop and extend transport infrastructure.

7.1.7 Strategy

- 1) To construct all- weather road in rural municipality center, ward center, and in important places.
- 2) To repair, maintain and upgrade existing roads so as to make them suitable to operate as all -weather road.
- 3) To construct and upgrade existing tourist road in rural municipality.

7.1.8 Working Policy

Strategy	Working Policy
1).To construct all- weather road in rural municipality center, ward center, and in important places.	1).Transport master plan will be formulated and implemented. 2). Standard norms will be determined by categorizing roads. 3) Roads will be constructed only after the approval of DPR and while preparing DPR climate change and environmental issues will be considered as per model guidelines issued by MoFAGA. 4) Roads will be constructed in accordance with the concept of environment friendly and participatory approach. 5) Heavy machinery will be used only in managed way in the construction of road and other infrastructure. 6) Roads linking municipality center, ward center and

	<p>important sites will be upgraded.</p> <p>7) Employment will be created by using local skill, source and means by giving priority to women groups and disadvantaged groups.</p> <p>8) By determining the right of way, land ownership within the right of way will be transferred in the name of road and plot number will be published in local gazette.</p> <p>9) All the norms of road safety will be adopted and citizen vigilance group will also be formed to control increasing trend of road accident.</p>
2) To repair, maintain and upgrade existing roads so as to make them suitable to operate as all -weather road.	<p>1) Inventory survey will be carried out every year to know the condition of road before initiating road maintenance.</p> <p>2) Road maintenance will be carried out regularly by creating road maintenance fund.</p> <p>3) Concerned consumers will be made mobilized and made responsible to operate road as all weather-road.</p> <p>4) While doing bio-engineering work in lower and upper part of road bioengineering grass that are useful to local communities will be planted.</p> <p>5). Movement of citizens will be made comfortable by constructing road bridge and suspension bridge within the periphery of one hour.</p>
3) To construct and upgrade existing tourist road in rural municipality.	<p>1).Foot trail to reach famous religious and tourist spot will be constructed or upgraded by assessing the situation.</p> <p>2) Tourist roads will be made operational throughout the year.</p>

7.1.9 Major Programmes

To be implemented by rural municipality

- Formulate transport infrastructure related policy, formulate transport master plan and implement the plan
- Expansion of road network
- Construction of road bridge and suspension bridge
- Establish and operate repair and maintenance fund
- Construct tourist foot trail and alternative trail road.

To be implemented in collaboration with provincial government

- Construction of provincial road
- Construction of tourist foot trail
- Construction of bridge in provincial road
- Construction of long span suspension bridge

To be implemented in collaboration with federal government

- Construction of strategic road in rural municipality
- Construction of road bridge with 25 meter span and long span suspension bridge
- Intergovernmental cooperation

7.1.10 Expected Results

By the end of plan period, master plan formulated will be in operation, access in all-weather road will be within half an hour, all weather road of 92 km length and 52 km provincial road will have be completed, number of road bridge and suspension bridge will reach 4 and 16 respectively, roads will be categorized based on norms, 92 km road will be upgraded as all-weather road and construction of tourist road will be completed.

7.2 Housing, Building and Settlement Development

7.2.1 Background

Housing is basic requirement of human beings. The Local Government Operation Act, has placed functional responsibility to local level to develop safe settlement; formulate policy related to building construction; formulate plan and programme, implement, monitor and evaluation; construct, maintain and operate government building, school building, community building, city hall and public buildings. The sustainable development goal has envisaged to make human settlement inclusive and sustainable.

7.2.2 Existing Situation

This rural municipality has 4513 private houses scattered in 6 wards, 10 government buildings, 3 community buildings, 39 buildings of community schools. Similarly, there are 16 temples, 24 gumba, 3 churches and 1 hospital with 15 beds. In this rural municipality, 316 houses are connected with gravel road, 4172 houses connected with earthen road and 25 houses connected with foot trail. Out of 4309 houses damaged in earthquake 4263 houses have been constructed and construction of remaining houses are in process. In this rural municipality 24 houses are located in integrated settlement.

7.2.3 Major Problems

Major problems in this sector include: rural municipality lacks its own its own building; 4 ward offices don't have their own building; settlement not developed properly; local identity missing in newly constructed buildings; settlement development plan not available; building code not followed completely while constructing new building.

7.2.4 Opportunity and Challenge

Opportunity

Opportunities in this sub-sector are as follows:

- Housing the priority area of federal, provincial and local governments.
- Construction of almost all buildings damaged by earthquake completed.
- Availability of local skills, sources and means for building construction and settlement development.
- Realization of need to adopt building code.
- Priority of rural municipality to develop integrated settlement.

Challenge

Challenges in this sub-sector are as follows:

- Develop and implement safe and well managed settlement plan.
- Construction of women, children and disable friendly buildings.
- Implement building code fully.
- Develop integrated settlement and construct new buildings by reflecting local identity.
- Construct housing for displaced people from various calamities.

7.2.5 Goal

Settlement will have been developed with safe housing and building.

7.2.6 Objective

To develop safe and well managed settlement and buildings in line with building code.

7.2.7 Strategy

- 1) To construct safe housing and building with all type of facilities.
- 2) To develop integrated settlement with basic infrastructure

7.2.8 Working Policy

Strategy	Working Policy
1) To construct safe shelter and building with all type of facilities.	1).Building codes will be implemented strictly. 2) IEE and EIA will be enforced in construction of housing and settlement developing. 3).Government building, public, community and private houses will be allowed to construct only after the approval of building map. 4) Skilled technicians who can construct earthquake prone houses will be developed in rural municipality. 5). Government buildings will be women, children and disable friendly. 6). Government buildings that are under construction will be completed on time and remaining ward buildings will be constructed.
2) To develop integrated settlement with basic infrastructure	1).Settlement plan will be developed and implemented. 2).Disaster prone area will be identified and carry out mapping. 3) Integrated settlement with minimum infrastructure will be constructed.

7.2.9 Major Programmes

To be implemented by rural municipality

- Formulate settlement development plan
- Implement building code along with code of conduct
- Construction of government and public buildings

To be implemented in collaboration with provincial government

- Inter-government and inter-agency coordination
- Collaboration in developing and expanding settlement development

To be implemented in collaboration with federal government

- Formulate policy and norms
- Reconstruction and renovation

- Construct housing for disadvantaged group
- Inter-governmental coordination

7.2.10 Expected Results

By the end of plan period, reconstruction of earthquake damaged private and public buildings as well as infrastructure will be completed, construction of 2 integrated settlements with minimal infrastructure will be completed, building code will be implemented strictly, government and public buildings will be constructed as women and disable friendly.

7.3 Irrigation and River Control

7.3.1 Background

Irrigation is an important infrastructure to increase agricultural production and productivity. As per the Local Government Operation Act, it is the responsibility of local level to construct small irrigation, construct retention wall, mapping of river related disaster, river training, and control landslides.

7.3.2 Existing Situation

Total agricultural land in Myagang Rural Municipality is 4623 hectare of which irrigable land is 2568 hectare (26.25%). Potential sources for irrigation are 13 rivers and 1 pond. At present, irrigation facility is available only in 750 hectare agricultural land. Besides surface irrigation, drip irrigation, plastic pond, sprinkle irrigation and pipe irrigation system based on new technology are in operation. A total of 13 irrigation schemes are in operation.

As most of the land are sloppy, landslide and flood are damaging agricultural land in high scale. Moreover, change in river course is also damaging agricultural land annually. Additionally, use of heavy equipment in infrastructure construction is also contributing in landslides in this rural municipality.

7.3.3 Major Problems

Major problems in this sector include: lack of irrigation facility in irrigable land, increase in water induced disaster and minimal use of new technology in irrigation.

7.3.4 Opportunity and Challenge

Opportunity

Opportunity of this sub-sector are as follows:

- Devolution of power to local level to use river and other natural resources by formulating appropriate norms, standards and plans,
- Existence of sufficient water sources,
- Possibility to irrigate agricultural land even with low volume of water through development of alternative irrigation technology,
- Inclusion of irrigation and agriculture as priority area of local level.

Challenge

Challenges of this sub-sector are as follows:

- Extend irrigation facilities in 1800 hectare irrigable land,
- Develop and use alternative technology in irrigation,
- Implement water utilization master plan,
- Operate in full capacity of existing irrigation schemes,
- Introduce multiple water use technology,
- Control and minimize water induced disaster.

7.3.5 Goal

Irrigation facility will be in all irrigable land throughout the year.

7.3.6 Objective

To develop and expand irrigation facility and minimize water induced disaster.

7.3.7 Strategy

- 1) To expand irrigation facility in irrigable land
- 2) To minimize water induced disaster and minimize loss of human and properties.

7.3.8 Working Policy

Strategy	Working Policy
1) To expand irrigation facility in irrigable land	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1).Irrigation facility will be increased in irrigable land by developing and expanding gradually ground irrigation schemes. 2) Alternative irrigation system such as plastic pond, drip irrigation and sprinkle irrigation will be developed. 3) Maximum local resources and skill will be used in the construction of irrigation schemes. 4) Users' committee will be made responsible in construction, operation and management by providing them necessary training. 5) Irrigation schemes damaged by earthquake will be operated by repairing. Also traditional culverts will be operationalized by repairing regularly. 6) Multiple water use policy will be adopted to expand irrigation facility. 7) Water Utilization Masterplan will be formulated
2) To minimize water induced disaster and minimize loss of human and properties.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1). Mapping of disaster prone area will be carried out. 2) Disaster affected area will be managed by assigning priority. 3) Water Utilization Masterplan will be formulated and applied to conduct detail study on water induced disaster and landslide. 4) Bio-engineering technology will be used to control landslide and in river training.

7.3.9 Major Programmes

To be implemented by rural municipality

- Construction and management of irrigation schemes
- Formulate water utilization master plan

- Bio-engineering activity
- River training

To be implemented in coordination with provincial government.

- Construct province level irrigation scheme
- Medium level river training
- Inter-governmental coordination

To be implemented in coordination with federal government

- Collaboration in formulation of masterplan
- Management of river and landslide
- Reconstruction
- Inter-governmental coordination

7.3.10 Expected Results

By the end of plan period, irrigation facility will be increased from 750 hectare to 2550 hectare agricultural land, damaged irrigation schemes will be in operation after renovation, water utilization masterplan will be formulated and implemented and mapping of water induced disaster will be completed.

7.4 Electricity and Alternative Energy

7.4.1 Background

Electricity and energy are indispensable part of human life and basis of development and prosperous. The constitution has placed functional responsibility of micro-hydro and alternative energy within the exclusive rights of local level while the Local Government Operation Act has authorized local level to operate and manage hydro power up to 1 megawatt, distribute & manage electricity at local level including formulation of alternative energy policy, law, regulations, plan, monitoring and supervision. Energy is prioritized sector in federal and provincial plans and also incorporated in sustainable development goal.

7.4.2 Existing Situation

All the 6 wards of this rural municipality are linked with national grid. About 97.3% families are using electricity for lighting purpose while remaining families (2.7 %) are using kerosene and solar panel for lighting purpose.

About 73% families are using firewood for cooking purpose while 24% families are using LP gas and biogas. This rural municipality doesn't have micro-hydro.

7.4.3 Major Problems

Major problems in this sector include: irregular supply of electricity; unable to use electricity in economic activities; increasing pressure on forest due to use firewood for cooking purpose.

7.4.4 Opportunity and Challenge

Opportunity

Opportunities of this sub-sector are as follows:

- Rural electricity connected in national grid,
- Power delegated to local level to operate and manage hydro up to 1 megawatt and alternative energy,
- Availability of sufficient water sources for electricity generation,
- Increasing interest of local citizens on alternative energy,
- Possibility of expansion of hydropower with extension of road length,
- Increase in economic activities by using electricity,
- Decrease in dependency on firewood with the development of alternative energy.

Challenge

Challenges of this sub-sector are as follows:

- Replace firewood by electricity and alternative energy,
- Develop alternative energy
- Link electricity in other economic activities.

7.4.5 Goal

All citizens will have access in clean, sustainable and reliable energy.

7.4.6 Objective

To provide electricity and renewable energy to all the families of this rural municipality.

7.4.7 Strategy

- 1) To extend dependable and reliable electricity service.
- 2) To develop and expand alternative energy

7.4.8 Working Policy

Strategy	Working Policy
1) To extend dependable and reliable electricity service.	1).Projects will be identified to produce 1 megawatt electricity 2). National distribution line will be maintained and upgraded in coordination with Nepal Electricity Authority (NEA). 3). All the families will be provided electricity service in coordination with NEA. 4) Collaboration out with NEA for agricultural commercialization and to increase consumption of electricity in industry sector will be carried out. 5).Entrepreneurs will be encouraged to increase consumption of electricity in income generating sector.
2) To develop and expand alternative energy	1) Use of firewood in cooking will be decreased gradually by using electricity for cooking purpose to displace firewood by electricity. 2) Alternative energy will be developed and expanded in collaboration with Alternative Energy Promotion Centre and private sector. 3) Arrangement will be made for alternative energy grants and matching fund. 4) Consumption of firewood will be minimized by using bio-gas, smokeless stove etc.

7.4.9 Major Problems

To be implemented by rural municipality

- Identify and promote electricity project
- Grants in alternative energy
- Increase level of awareness to use electricity safely

To be implemented in collaboration with provincial government.

- Construct medium level hydropower project
- Strengthen and expand distribution line of electricity.
- Inter-governmental coordination

To be implemented in collaboration with federal government

- Strengthening electricity distribution line
- Construct hydropower project
- Inter-governmental coordination

7.4.10 Expected Results

By the end of plan period, all the families will be connected with national electricity distribution system, feasibility study of new hydropower projects will be completed, and 25 % families will be using bio-gas.

7.5 Information and Communication

7.5.1 Background

Information and Communication have an important role in developing and using modern technology. With maximum use of present information technology, all individuals have been connected in communication in one way or other way. The Constitution of Nepal has established rights of information as fundamental rights. The Local Government Operation Act has assigned power to local level to use information technology, e-governance, to operate FM radio station and to publish local level newspaper.

7.5.2 Existing Situation

In this rural municipality, 3705 families are using mobile service while 2084 families have installed disk home TV. Though internet network is weak, 215 families are using internet facility. About 106 families are using computer/laptop.

7.5.3 Major Problems

Major problems in this sector include: non-availability of land line telephone service; internet service unreliable; non-operation of local level FM radio; local level newspaper unpublished; limited use of e-governance system by rural municipality.

7.5.4 Opportunity and Challenge

Opportunity

Opportunities of this sub-sector are as follows:

- Possibility of wireless network and expansion of optical fiber,
- Government policy to expand internet facility in all municipalities, health centers and schools,
- Policy to increase use of information technology in service delivery,
- Attraction of people on information system,
- Presence of private sector internet service providers,
- Expansion of computer education in school with modern information technology,
- Construction of telephone and mobile towers,
- Use of web-site of rural municipality and increasing use of computer apps

Challenge

Challenges of this sub-sector are as follows:

- Provide access to all citizens in information
- Link information technology with all types of services provided by rural municipality,
- Encourage the citizens to use available e-governance mechanism,
- Make inter-governmental coordination and collaboration effective
- Expand access in internet and Wi-Fi
- Link rural municipality's information with electronic system.

7.5.5 Goal

Information and communication system will have been developed and extended.

7.5.6 Objective

To extend access of citizens in reliable information and communication services.

7.5.7 Strategy

- 1) To extend telephone, internet and mobile services.
- 2) To develop service delivery system based on information technology

7.5.8 Working Policy

Strategy	Working Policy
1) To extend telephone, internet and mobile services.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1) Efforts will be made to construct and extend telephone tower.2) Facilitation will be carried out to operate local level FM station3) Support will be provided to publish newspaper at local level.4) Reliable internet services will be extended in all schools, health centers, financial institutions and ward offices.5) Reliable services will be operated in coordination with internet/mobile service providers.6) Free Wi-Fi zone will be developed in important places by extending Wi- Fi service.7) Information and agriculture technology and agricultural price will be provide to farmers through mobile app.8) Important information will be disseminated through mobile app to citizens.9) Information technology will be used in disease diagnosis and treatment by establishing linkage with specialized hospital or by linking doctor's service in hospital
2) To develop service delivery system based on information technology	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1) Networking will be established by developing electronic information system in rural municipality and ward level offices.2) School focused e-library will be developed and extended.3) Computer education will be extended in schools4) Citizens' awareness on rights to information will be enhanced.5) Attention will be given to use electronic information

	<p>technology to reduce time required to provide services to citizens as well as cost.</p> <p>6) Arrangement will be made to provide on-line service in vital registration and in issuing recommendation certificate.</p> <p>7) Coordination will be established with federal and provincial governments to promote paperless governance.</p>
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7.5.9 Major Programmes

To be implemented by rural municipality

- Cooperate and facilitate to operate FM radio
- Publish local newspaper
- Construct electronic information infrastructure
- Establish e-library
- Facilitate to construct Wi Fi tower

To be implemented in coordination with provincial government

- Construct telephone tower
- Construct electronic information infrastructure
- Involve in electronic information system at federal, provincial and local levels

To be implemented in coordination with federal government

- Information highway
- Construct telephone tower
- Involve in electronic information system at federal, provincial and local levels
- Formulate rules and regulations
- Intergovernmental coordination

7.5.10 Expected Results

By the end of plan period, 100 % families will receive information through any kind of information media, e-library will be established in schools, telephone tower will covered 95% geographical area, 75 % families will have access in telephone network, FM radio will be in operation covering 50% families, 10 % families will be using computer, and all services of rural municipality will be linked with electronic information system.

7.6 Drinking Water and Sanitation

7.6.1 Background

Drinking water and sanitation facility are basic needs of human beings. The Constitution of Nepal has considered drinking water and sanitation facility as fundamental rights and included in exclusive rights of local level. Drinking water for all and availability of sanitation facility and their sustainable management is the goal of sustainable development. The 15th plan has envisaged to enhance equality services by ensuring basic drinking-water and sanitation services to all. Similarly, the first periodic plan of Bagmati province has envisaged to ensure access of 100 % families in clean drinking water and sanitation services.

7.6.2 Existing Situation

In this rural municipality 38 drinking water schemes are in operation. A total of 2324 families are using personal taps while families using public taps, boring, rivers and culverts are 763, 1144, 26 and 266 respectively. At present, there is no drainage scheme in this rural municipality. 5/6 organizations are involved in waste management. At present wastes are managed at households' level. A total of 2554 families are using ordinary toilet while 1782 are using toilet with safety tank facility. In this rural municipality 4391 families have toilet facility while, 123 families don't have toilet though the rural municipality is declared as open defecation free area.

7.6.3 Major Problems

Major problems in this sector include: All families not covered by clean drinking water supply system; minimum sources of drinking water; maintenance system of drinking water projects not developed; lack of skilled manpower related to drinking water; and lack of citizens' awareness on sanitation.

7.6.4 Opportunity and Challenge

Opportunity

Opportunities of this sub-sector are as follows:

- Interest of federal, provincial and local governments as well as development partners in construction of drinking water projects,
- Establishment of drinking water and sanitation center
- Roll out one house-one tap – one toilet policy of federal government across the country,
- Increasing level of awareness of citizens on drinking water and sanitation.

Challenge

Challenges of this sub-sector are as follows:

- Supply of hygienic and clean drinking water through proper treatment,
- Timely completion of ongoing drinking projects,
- Achieve the national target of one house-one tap-one toilet
- Conservation of the sources of water
- Encourage women and other family members to use their saved time in income generating activities,

- Increase citizens' awareness on sanitation and proper waste management.

7.6.5 Goal

All citizens will have been covered by hygienic and clean drinking water supply system and Myagang Rural Municipality will be declared as clean rural municipality.

7.6.6 Objective

To provide clean and hygienic drinking water to all the households and to manage appropriate sanitation system.

7.6.7 Strategy

- 1) To establish system to provide clean and hygienic drinking water to all the citizens.
- 2) To arrange sustainable sanitation management system.

7.6.8 Working Policy

Strategy	Working Policy
1) To establish system to provide clean and hygienic drinking water to all the citizens.	1) Drinking water and sanitation master plan will be formulated to manage drinking water and sanitation properly. 2) Multiple use of water policy will be adopted. 3) Activities will be carried out to contribute in achieving the national goal: " one house – one tap" 4) Laboratory will be established to test the water quality along with human resource. 5) Special attention will be given to conserve sources of drinking water and only processed water will be distributed. 6) Water processing system will be established to supply only processed water. 7) Drinking Water and Sanitation officer will be recruited to regularize distribution of drinking water and training will be organized time to time for executive officer. 8) Drinking Water Users' Committee will be made responsible in operation and maintenance of water supply system and reading meter will be installed and minimum charge will be introduced. 9) On going drinking water scheme will be completed on time. 10) Women and family members will be encouraged to use their saved time for income generating activities. 11) Provision will be made to preserve rain water through rain water harvesting technology and plastic ponds.
2) To arrange sustainable sanitation management system.	1) Families that don't have toilet will be encouraged to construct toilet. 2) Activities will be carried out to contribute in achieving

	<p>the national goal:" one house – one toilet"</p> <p>3) Toilet will be connected with bio-gas and gas will be used as fuel for cooking purpose</p> <p>4) Special attention will be given to aware citizens on the importance of clean kitchen.</p> <p>5) Awareness campaign on use of smokeless stove will be implemented.</p> <p>6) Various awareness campaign on sanitation will be launched.</p> <p>7) Waste management technique at household level will be developed.</p> <p>8) To manage waste, dumping site will be identified and will be developed in coordination with other municipalities.</p>
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7.6.9 Major Programmes

To be implemented by rural municipality

- Formulate and implement masterplan
- Establish, manage and operate laboratory
- Arrange drinking water and sanitation workers to manage and distribute drinking water.
- Construction and maintenance of drinking water structure

To be implemented in collaboration with provincial government

- Conservation of sources of drinking water and processing of drinking water
- Provincial level drinking water

To be implemented in collaboration with federal government.

- Construction of drinking water processing plant
- Establish laboratory and organize training
- Formulate policy and guidelines
- Inter-governmental coordination

7.6.10 Expected Results

By the end of plan period, all the families will be covered by hygienic, clean and quality drinking water supply system along with achievement in one house- one tap vision; ongoing drinking water projects will be completed; laboratory will be established and operationalized to test quality of drinking water; drinking water system will be regularized along with workers to maintain supply system; masterplan will be in operation and all families will have toilet facility.

Chapter- 8

Forest, Environment, Climate Change and Disaster Management

8.1 Forest, Environment, Biodiversity and Wastage Management

8.1.1 Background

Forest, environment, biodiversity, climate change and wastage management are important and interlinked subjects to achieve the sustainable development goals. The Constitution of Nepal has placed forest, environment, bio-diversity and climate change management within the fold of federal, provincial and local governments as their functional responsibility, while the Local Government Operation Act 2017 has given environment conservation, biodiversity and watershed management, wildlife conservation as the responsibility of local government. As per the constitutional provision, three spheres of government are required to formulate and implement policies, Acts, and regulations related to forest, environment, biodiversity and climate change. Climate change and deteriorating biodiversity are burning environmental issues. Due to climate change, damage from natural disasters such as storms, lightning, drought, hailstorm and avalanches are in increasing trend. Similarly, important sectors such as agriculture, forest, biodiversity and water resources have been affected by climate change. It is extremely necessary to conserve biodiversity and environment to protect fundamental rights; to live in a clean and hygienic environment, to use natural resources properly and in a sustainable way, and to maintain a balance between development and environment.

8.1.2 Existing Situation

Forest area which occupies 24% of the total land area (2623.29 hectares) of this rural municipality is an important natural resource. There are 24 community forest and 5 private forest of 3 hectares each in this rural municipality. All types of plants including *Swertia chirayita*, *Nardostachys grandiflora*, *Daphne bholua*, *Paris polyphylla*, *Asparagus racemosus*, *Emblica officinalis*, *Curculigo orchoides*, *Pinus roxburghii*, *Berberis aristata*, *juglans regia*, *Bergenia ciliata*, *Sapindus mukorossi*, *Zanthoxylum armatum* and *Taxus baccata* are available in this rural municipality. This rural municipality lies 900 meters above the sea level and some parts of the rural municipality lies at 4,000 meters above the sea level. There is no proper waste management system in this rural municipality. Bio-degradable waste is used at household level, but plastic waste management is a problem in this rural municipality.

8.1.3 Major Problems

Major problems in this sector include extensive use of firewood for cooking purposes; encroachment of forest land; loss of plants and species due to forest fire; illegal hunting of wild animals (poaching); insufficient number of technical human resources; smuggling of forest products; lack of coordination between concerned agency and forest department; lack of awareness on environment; unable to manage balance relation between development and environment.

8.1.4 Opportunity and Challenge

Opportunity

Opportunities in this sub-sector are as follows:

- In accordance with the constitutional provision federal, provincial, and local governments are responsible for forest management, environment and biodiversity conservations.
- Financial resource allocation by the federal and provincial governments to rural municipality for effective forest management.
- Different policies related to water resource conservation, land use, human settlement development, environmental adaptation, national and international environmental management provides numerous opportunities for sustainable natural resource management through revenue generation.
- The carbon services are included under the federal power in schedule 5 of the constitution, accordingly clause (1) of articles 57 and 109 provides an opportunity for carbon trading.
- As per the articles 57, 214, 221 and 226 of the constitution, local level is responsible for conservation of watersheds, wildlife, mining, and minerals, so natural resources can be successfully managed and utilized for revenue generation and economic growth at the local level.
- EIA and IEE frameworks are in existence and mandatory both for the public and private sectors to operate development projects with least possible impacts on existing natural resources and ecosystems.
- Management and operation of agricultural extension and natural resource management are described as power of local government in the constitution that create an enabling environment to adopt innovative and climate-friendly technologies.
- The constitutional provision of royalty sharing from natural resources among the three spheres of government creates a potentiality for revenue generation from scientific forest management.
- The local government is responsible for environmental conservation, biodiversity & watershed management and wildlife conservation as well as formulation and implementation of policies, Acts, and guidelines. Moreover, local government is responsible to develop effective watershed management plans based on upstream and downstream linkage and multiple use of available water resources as well as wildlife farming by developing appropriate guidelines in line with National Parks and Wildlife Conservation, 2017 Amendment Act.
- All the wards have community forest and communities manage their resources according to operational plan, which provides an opportunity to assess and establish forest product-based industry as inventories of forest resources are already listed in the operational plan.
- As per the legal requirement, 10% of overall earnings from forest resources needs to be deposited in the rural municipality's consolidated fund, which provides an opportunity for dedicating resources for sustainable forest management.
- There is also a provision for green space conservation at the local level, which allows local government to manage public land.

Challenge

Challenges in this sub-sector are as follows:

- The Forest Policy -2015, Forest Sector Strategy-2016 and Land Use Policy-2015 are the policies that governs land use in Nepal (MoLRM, 2015). At the subnational level, the emphasis in these policies is to increase community resiliency through community-based adaptation and mitigation, but they lack concrete strategies to deal with climate change and forest management. Similarly, ecosystem-based climate adaptation and resilience receives less attention in implementation. Similarly, policies do not explicitly describe the institutions and procedures for implementation.
- As many legislations aren't well-formulated, it's difficult to adopt and formulate forest-management-related laws, rules, standards, and conventions.
- Even though IEE and EIA are mandatory, enforcement and implementation of these requirements is lacking because EIA ignores the cumulative impacts. Many stakeholders believe that EIA process is time-consuming and unnecessarily making implementation of project difficult due to delay in decision-making process.
- The federal and provincial policies have given low priority to environment and biodiversity conservation as well as watershed management sector and there is no policy/guidelines developed at the local level for implementation of environment and biodiversity conservation activities.
- Integrating community forest work plan in the annual plan of rural municipality is a challenge because there is no clear policy at the local level for mainstreaming.
- Expansion of forest coverage is a challenge because all wards receive sufficient resources from community forest for their use.
- To control forest fire, illegal trade and poaching are challenges in forest management.
- Enforcing environmental friendly guidelines in infrastructure construction projects such as roads and bridges is a challenge despite the widespread belief that these requirements will help to control landslide.
- To control haphazard usage of heavy machines without technical direction or environmental considerations is a challenge as these equipment reduce project costs and time.
- To reduce dependency on firewood for cooking is a challenge.
- To enhance intergovernmental coordination in order to ensure policy coherence and implementation is also a challenge.

8.1.5 Goal

To protect forest, environment and watershed area.

8.1.6 Objective

To maintain a balance between development and environment.

8.1.7 Strategy

- 1) To manage, promote and preserve the forest.
- 2) To preserve biodiversity and watershed area.
- 3) To preserve the environment and regulate waste management.

8.1.8 Working Policy

Strategy	Working Policy
<p>1) To manage, promote and preserve the forest.</p>	<p>1) Local level forest-management-related laws, rules, standards will be formulated which will further elaborate institutions and procedures as well.</p> <p>2) Community forest users' committees including ward level will be encouraged to formulate and implement programme as per their management work plan</p> <p>3) Facilitation will be carried out to conserve leasehold forest, religious forest and private forest.</p> <p>4) Forest nursery will be established as per the need and community forest users' committees will be encouraged to establish nursery.</p> <p>5) Training programme will be organized to enhance the capacity of forest users' committees</p> <p>6) Necessary facilitation will be carried out to maintain a balance between demand and supply of forest products.</p> <p>7) Income generating activities based on forest products will be promoted.</p> <p>8) A sense of ownership of local citizens will be developed on forest management and conservation.</p> <p>9) Promotional activities will be carried out to develop and conserve the private forest.</p> <p>10) Citizens' awareness programme will be launched to protect the forest from fire and will be encouraged to adopt fire control mechanism.</p> <p>11) Coordination will be established with forest sector stakeholders, community forestry groups and local NGOs.</p> <p>12) Support will be provided to document biodiversity related information.</p> <p>13) Collaboration and correlation with federal, provincial and local level stakeholders will be encouraged.</p> <p>14) Local level acts and policies will be formulated and implemented in a coordinated approach</p> <p>15) Judicial use of natural resources such as gravel,</p>

	<p>sand, boulders and forest products will be encouraged in keeping with environmental considerations and before issuing permission for natural resources EIA and IEE will be made prerequisite and compulsory</p>
<p>2) To preserve biodiversity and watershed area.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) 13 river catchment and river shed areas that need to be conserved will be identified and support will be provided to prepare watershed management plan in collaboration with provincial level and that will be included in local planning process as well. 2) Check dams will be constructed to preserve forest areas. 3) Conservation of landslide prone areas will be given high priority. 4) River, pond and watershed area conservation programmes will be launched. 5) Drain will be constructed on the roadside to protect soil erosion. 6) Special attention will be given to preserving agro biodiversity while planting trees and saplings on both sides of the road. 7) Biodiversity and environment related indigenous knowledge, skill and practices will be conserved and promoted. 8) To preserve biodiversity necessary support will be provided to forest users group. 9) IEE and EIA will be made prerequisite to carry out construction work. 10) Employment opportunity will be created for women and disadvantaged groups by involving them in forest, biodiversity and environmental activities
<p>3) To preserve the environment and regulate waste management.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Legal system will be introduced to preserve the environment and natural resources. 2) Coordination and collaboration will be carried out with all organizations involved in the conservation of biodiversity. 3) Environment related policy, guidelines and plan will be formulated and implemented. 4) Use of plastic bags will be prohibited completely. 5) Open space and public areas will be protected. 6) Environment related awareness programme will be implemented at school level. 7) Physical infrastructure projects will be approved based on findings of the IEE and EIA study to

	<p>maintain a balance between development and environment.</p> <p>8) Environmental friendly local construction works will be carried out and use of heavy machines will be discouraged</p> <p>9) Green area will be developed, preserved and promoted</p> <p>10) Citizens' awareness programme will be implemented to minimize environmental risk.</p> <p>11) Greenery will be established by constructing the park, open space and picnic spot at ward level.</p> <p>12) Waste will be categorized as reusable and non-reusable. Reusable waste will be used to prepare farmyard manure.</p> <p>13) To manage waste in the market, management committee will be formed and will be made responsible.</p> <p>14) Sewerage will be constructed in market center.</p>
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8.1.9 Major Programmes

To be implemented by the rural municipality

- Prepare inventory and work plan of community forest.
- Management and marketing of forest products.
- Biodiversity conservation.
- Formulation of local environment-friendly guidelines/policies/acts.
- Preparation of local land use plan.
- IEE/EIA enforcement.
- Assess the impact of climate change in agriculture and forest sectors.
- Prepare an action plan to address the impact of climate change in agriculture and forest sectors.
- Develop a strategy to address the impact of climate change on various aspects including watershed management.
- Environmental guidelines for local construction work.
- Fire control.
- Intergovernmental coordination and collaboration.
- Water sources and watershed conservation.
- Waste management.
- Capacity development.

To be implemented in coordination with the provincial government

- Categorize forest as community, private, religious and national forest.
- Conserve and promote national forest.
- Control soil erosion and conserve watershed.
- Fire control

- Control poacher

To be implemented in coordination with the federal government

- Resource mobilization
- Dispose and regulate products of community forest and natural resources
- Intergovernmental coordination

8.1.10 Expected Results

By the end of the plan period, forest nursery will be established, forest area will be increased from 24% to 35%, environment related policy, law and regulations will be implemented, green area will be increased by 2%, and initial environment evaluation (IEE) guidelines will be implemented.

8.2 Climate Change and Disaster Management

8.2.1 Background

Climate change is being intensified due to deforestation, industrialization, use of fuel in transportation and unmanaged settlement which is contributing to generation of greenhouse gas at an alarming level. Although the role of Nepal in the world's total greenhouse gas emission is negligible, the country has been ranked in the 10th position among the countries affected by climate change in the Global Climate Risk Indices -2021, published by German Watch.

Nepal is ranked in the 11th position among earthquake-prone countries out of 198 countries (source: UNBCPR 2004) and in terms of water induced disaster, it lies in the 30th position (source: Human Development Report 2009). According to National Adaptation Plan of Action, 2010(NAPA), climate change has adversely affected agriculture, water resources, forests, biodiversity, human health, tourism, energy, irrigation, settlements, and infrastructure. Likewise, the intensification of flood, landslides and fire have caused huge loss of property and affected livelihoods, especially of the poor, women, children, aged groups and Disadvantaged groups, forcing people to relocate.

In keeping with the National Adaptation Program for the Implementation of National Climate Change Policy 2019 and Local Adaptation Plan for Action 2010, Nepal is implementing climate change adaptation programs at the local level.

The Constitution of Nepal has placed the responsibility of climate change and disaster management under the folder of federal, provincial and local governments and each government is entitled to formulate and implement policy, law, regulations and guidelines in their respective areas. Similarly, the Local Government Operation Act, 2017 has given the power to the local level to formulate and implement periodic and annual plan to address climate change, disaster management and other related aspects. These legal provisions mandated federal and provincial governments to support local governments and communities to adopt the provisions of climate change and disaster reduction activities at local level.

The sustainable development goals has envisaged addressing climate change and its adverse effects. In the context of localization of sustainable development goals at the local level, the **Local Adaptation Plan of Action (LAPA) should pay attention on well- managed climate friendly settlements, agriculture eco systems and wide aware ness on climate change aspects to local communities..**

8.2.2 Existing Situation

The maximum and minimum temperature in this rural municipality are estimated to be 32 degree CC and 15 degree CC. The average rainfall is 184.64 millimeters and maximum rainfall in June and July is recorded at 691.7 millimeters. Nuwakot district has been placed

under risk zone as per the study conducted by the Ministry of Forest and Environment in 2021.

This rural municipality has formed Local Disaster Management Committee, such committees have also been formed at ward level in 2 wards.

8.2.3 Major Problems.

Major problems in this sector are as follows;

- Lack of policies, guidelines and framework related to climate change and disaster management.
- Lack of technical human and financial resources at local level to formulate and implement Local Adaptation Plan of Action(LAPA) to address climate change issues.
- Reliance on natural resources for livelihood.
- Early warning information on weather inaccessible to citizens.
- The effects of climate change has caused human and physical property loss due to storm, lightning, hail storm, landslides, pandemic, insects swarm and weeds etc.
- Weak capacity of Local Disaster Management Committee.
- Lack of focal person to look after environment conservation, climate change and disaster management at the local level.
- Risk of soil erosion, land slides persistent due to unchecked flow of rivulets, brooks and streams
- Continued natural and human induced disaster, loss of public and private property, physical infrastructures and human casualties are in increasing trend
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8.2.4 Opportunity and Challenge

Opportunity

Opportunities in this sub-sector are as follows:

- The Constitution of Nepal has recognized climate change and disaster as important sub-sectors. Accordingly, all levels of government have authority to get prepared for natural and man-made disaster in advance, including rescue, relief and restoration which provides an opportunity for climate-resilient development at the local level.
- Local government is authorized to manage water supply, micro hydropower projects, alternative energy and disaster management initiatives which allows them to construct priority projects based on local needs.
- Various Acts, such as Local Government Operation Act 2017, Disaster Risk Minimization Act 2017, Environment Conservation Act 2019, Hydrology Policy 2019, and National Structure of Locally Suitable Plan 2019 are in effect, allowing for resilient development for long-term sustainability.
- EIA/IEE frameworks are available for use to develop environmentally and socially acceptable sustainable infrastructure with minimal ecological impact. Those frameworks allow for a wider consultation among professionals, government agencies, and interested parties to effectively implement EIA and review existing policy and legislative instruments.

- National Adaptation Plan of Action (NAPA) and Local Adaptation Plan of Action (LAPA) frameworks are in place, which allows to develop LAPA at the local level to cope with negative effects of climate change.
- High-level commitments have been made by the Government of Nepal at different international and national forums to implement SDGs at all levels. Therefore, there are opportunities of achieving these global commitments by managing database and reporting against these commitments.
- The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), which runs from 2015 to 2030, reaffirms the necessity for decentralized approach to disaster response.
- The local level has high potential to implement climate-smart technologies, particularly in vegetable farming, as well as embracing low-carbon, ecologically friendly activities.
- Potential for forest area expansion for carbon sequestration, as many public and private land remain barren, allowing for future carbon trading, such as the Government of Nepal's REED+ schemes.

Challenge

Challenges in this sub-sector are as follows:

- Establishing a method for financing locally-led adaptation to enable local communities to contribute in execution of Paris Agreement, NDCs, NAPs, and SDGs, given the difficulty of obtaining fund.
- Localizing Sustainable Development Goals in all sectors and agencies, programs and activities in absence of required database and reporting mechanism against SDGs at the local level.
- Integration of participatory and gender-sensitive climate change adaptation (CCA) into local government planning and budgeting procedures, as local governments have limited intuition and ability for planning and resource allocation.
- Promoting climate-resilient development policies is also a challenge because there is a false perception that resilient development increase project costs.
- Preparing and implementing the Local Adaptation Plan of Action is a challenge as there is no legitimate database at the local level to prepare such document.
- Enhancing knowledge about climate change (CC), its effects and future CC threats due to lack of clarity in definition and recording of loss and damage caused by CC.
- Enhancing and adopting climate-friendly traditional knowledge and practices are difficult because there are no efforts in knowledge management or records to justify that local climate-friendly technologies are better.
- Promoting watershed management from an upstream and downstream perspective, as most development activities are focused on settlements level only ignoring the upstream protection.
- Implementing payment for ecosystem services (PES) is a challenge.
- Providing support and compensation to vulnerable and deprived communities, particularly children and women affected by climate change, by minimizing and counting the actual loss and harm caused by climate change due to poor database management.

8.2.5 Goal

To minimize the impact of climate change and disaster risk.

8.2.6 Objective

To reduce loss due to climate change and disaster risk.

8.2.7 Strategy

- 1) To implement programme conducive to climate change.
- 2) To reduce loss due to disaster.
- 3) To mmainstream disaster risk mitigation concept into development management field

8.2.8 Working Policy

Strategy	Working Policy
<p>1) To implement programme conducive to climate change.</p>	<p>1).Support will be provided to identify and document the risk created by climate change.</p> <p>2) Sustainable Development Goals in all sectors and agencie’s programs and activities mainstreamed and lacialised. The required database and reporting mechanism against SDGs will also be maintained at local level</p> <p>3) Work plan including Local Adaptation Plan of Action (LAPA), conducive to climate change will be prepared and implemented by localizing relevant areas.</p> <p>4) Participatory,gender-sensitive climate change adaptation (CCA) activities into local government planning and budgeting procedures will be integrated and institutional capacity of local government’s will also be enhanced for planning and resource allocation.</p> <p>5) Local level development work conducive to climate change and disaster minimization will be implemented.</p> <p>6) Climate-friendly traditional knowledge and practices will be encouraged to adopt, as well as efforts will be made to maintain knowledge management or records to justify local climate-friendly technologies.</p> <p>7) Study will be conducted to identify factors that create greenhouse gas and activities will be formulated and implemented accordingly.</p> <p>8) Climate change conducive institutional structure will be established and budget will be managed</p> <p>9) Facilitation will be carried out to construct climate</p>

	<p>change conducive physical infrastructure.</p> <p>10) Special attention will be given in conservation of water resources and land in a balanced way between greenery and environment.</p> <p>11) Programme will be implemented to minimize the effect of climate change in agriculture.</p> <p>9) Modern technologies with minimal use of water will be promoted.</p>
<p>2) To reduce loss due to disaster.</p>	<p>1). Disaster Risk Minimization and Management law will be formulated and implemented.</p> <p>2) Learning center will be established and records for climate change and disaster will be collected and used for planning.</p> <p>3) Mapping of disaster-prone areas will be carried out.</p> <p>4) Watershed management from an upstream and downstream perspective will be promoted to support developmental activities focused on settlements level upon considering upstream protection.</p> <p>5) Disaster Management Fund will be established and will be operated by formulating guidelines.</p> <p>6) Disaster will be minimized by enhancing access to reliable information on weather forecast.</p> <p>7) Essential materials will be kept in stock for emergencies.</p> <p>8) Local youths will be trained in disaster management and will be mobilized as volunteers.</p> <p>9) Coordination with Red Cross Society will be established at the local level.</p> <p>10) Community based disaster management programme will be identified and implemented</p> <p>11) Reliable database of actual loss of property caused by disaster and climate change will be maintained and support and compensation to vulnerable and deprived communities, particularly affected children and women will be provided by minimizing and counting the actual loss and harm caused by climate change</p> <p>12) Coordination with federal and provincial governments on disaster management activities will be</p>

	<p>encouraged for joint implementation</p> <p>11) Women groups will be reoriented to adopt climate resilience activities</p>
3) To mainstream disaster risk mitigation concept into development management field	<p>1) The concept related to disaster risk management and climate change adaptation will be incorporated in development activities of rural municipality</p> <p>2) Annual policies and programmes will be formulated to develop capacity of rural municipality to enhance disaster resilience capacity.</p> <p>3).Disaster mitigation and management efforts will be mainstreamed into the planning process.</p> <p>4) Disaster management and climate change adaptation will be incorporated, operated and mobilized mandatorily by mainstreaming it into the capacity building plan rural municipality.</p> <p>5) Risk prevention, disaster preparedness, risk reduction and management programs will be made effective in collaboration with NGOs, media and community-based organizations as well as civil society organizations.</p> <p>6) Social security provision of most vulnerable families will be arranged for their recovery for the climate related disasters.</p>

8.2.9 Major Programmes

To be implemented by the rural municipality

- Formulate law and regulation
- Maintain data base
- Vulnerability assessment and prepare Local Adaptation Plan.
- Keep in stock relief materials for emergency
- Disaster risk mapping
- Institutional arrangements up to ward level
- Community-based disaster management committee
- Capacity enhancement in disaster management

To be implemented in coordination with the provincial government

- Keep in stock relief materials for emergency
- Disaster risk mapping

- Capacity enhancement in disaster management and climate change
- Technical and skill human resource support for climate resilient planning and implementation

To be implemented in coordination with the federal government

- Model law
- Keep in stock relief materials for emergency
- Disaster risk mapping
- Capacity enhancement in disaster management
- Resource management
- Technical and skill human resource support for climate resilient planning and implementation

8.2.10 Expected Results

By the end of plan period, climate-resilient development framework as well as Local Adaptation Plan will be formulated and implemented, local level disaster management committee will be activated, disaster management fund will be established and will be in operation, disaster mapping will be completed, community based disaster management will be operationalized in all wards and loss due to disaster will be reduced by half.

Chapter -9

Good Governance and Institutional Development

9.1 Good Governance and Institutional Development

9.1.1 Background

Local government is nearest to citizens in terms of service delivery. Local government is responsible for delivering basic services to citizens. In fact citizens will realize change and democratic system in the country only when there is good governance environment in all the organizations. For this to happen, local government should be capable, transparent, corruption free, accountable and participatory.

9.1.2 Existing Situation

Myagang Rural Municipality Executive Committee consists of 14 elected representatives while village council consists of 34 elected representatives. In this rural municipality 10 committees are functional including plan and budget formulation committee, monitoring committee, revenue advisory committee and legal committee. Ward Secretaries are working in 4 wards out of 6 wards. Only 2 wards have its own office building while office building of rural municipality is under construction. This rural municipality has recruited staff in 22 positions out of 31 approved positions. In case of local mediator under judicial committee, 88 mediators to facilitate judicial committee have registered in rural municipality but all local mediators are not providing services. This rural municipality has scored 34.25 points out of 100 points in Local Government Institutional Self-Assessment (LISA) conducted in 2020. At present, 3 development partners and 8 NGOs are working in this rural municipality.

This rural municipality has approved 28 Acts, regulations, guidelines, policy and manual. Similarly, this rural municipality has adopted Sub-National Treasury Regulation Application (SuTRA) to manage and operate Local Consolidated Fund. Computer software is being used in vital registration, social security and profile. Citizen Charters have been posted in the vicinity of rural municipality and ward offices. Physical infrastructure works are being carried out through tender and users' committee. Moreover, public audit and public hearing are being conducted.

9.1.3 Strength

Strength of this rural municipality include: Preparation and application of 28 various Acts, bylaws, guidelines, policy and manual, presence of elected representatives in rural municipality executive and village council. The organizational structure of rural municipality is in place, application of accounting system based on SuTRA is functional and the office is sufficiently equipped with computers and internet facilities in all sections and sub-sections. Discussion and meetings are regular amongst and between various committees, sectoral committees and units. Monitoring system is in place to monitor programme implemented by rural municipality. Revenue Improvement Action Plan is prepared and gradual increase in internal revenue of rural municipality is noticed. The rural municipality has initiated feasibility study of large projects. A system of conducting public audit and public hearing are

in place. Citizen Charter posted in the municipality and ward offices. A system of making public an estimated budget of projects costing more than Rs 500 thousand is in place.

9.1.4 Problem and Challenge

Problem

Major problems in this sub- sector are as follows:

- Many approved posts in this rural municipality are lying vacant and established sections are not performing effectively
- Organization & Management (O&M) study yet to be conducted as per requirement of Core and non-core human resources for effectively performing the assigned responsibilities to Rural Municipality
- Internal revenue is low.
- Village assembly committees (such as good governance, account) are yet to be formed
- User's committees are unable to maintain account properly.
- Inter-governmental and inter-municipality coordination are weak.
- Monitoring system and mechanisms are weak.
- Good governance tools such as social audit, public audit, public hearing are not followed properly.
- Local NGOs and other development agencies are not fully involved in plan and budget formulation process of rural municipality.
- Information and documentation system are weak.

Challenge

Challenges in this sector are as follows:

- To formulate laws related to local service delivery.
- To establish electronic network rural municipality and wards.
- To incorporate plan/programme of NGOs in annual plan of rural municipality.
- Introduce one-door service delivery system (provide service from one section/unit) at ward level.
- To increase internal revenue.
- To minimize fiduciary risk by maintaining fiscal discipline.
- Takeover of assets from the then Village Development Committees and District Development Committee.
- To control frequent transfer of staff at local level.

9.1.5 Opportunity

Opportunities in this sector are as follows:

- Local level has power to formulate laws as per the provision in LGOA.
- Local level has power to recruit staff.
- Newly recruited staff are innovative and competitive.
- Local level has power to deliver basic services to citizens.
- Community Organizations such as community forest group, women network, mothers' group, agriculture group and livestock groups have been formed.
- Projects such as Purnima are providing technical and financial support for long period.

9.1.6 Goal

Good governance will be realized.

9.1.7 Objective

- 1) To enhance effectiveness in service delivery.
- 2) To institutionalize social accountability.

9.1.8 Strategy and Working Policy

Strategy

- 1) To strengthen institutional and organizational mechanisms.
- 2) To deliver quality service in an effective, reliable, simple, reliable and assured way.
- 3) To make activities of judiciary committee - client friendly.
- 4) To mobilize community organizations and NGOs in social awareness and economic prosperity.
- 5) To enhance social accountability

Working Policy

Strategy	Working Policy
1) To strengthen institutional and organizational mechanisms.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1).Organizational structure of rural municipality will be reviewed and revised to make it action oriented based on O&M study.2) Capacity development training for elected representatives and staff will be organized.3) LISA will be conducted regularly and score will be at least 85 points in three years4) Account and Good Governance Committee of village council will be formed and will be involved in audit arrear and in management of public complain.5) Capacity of committees and sections will be enhanced.6) Necessary laws will be formulated and will be published in local gazette.7) Activities related to planning, assets and revenue will be linked in software system.8) Monitoring will be carried out on the basis of result indicators.9) All projects to be implemented in rural municipality will be included in project bank.

	<p>10) Annual procurement plan will be prepared and implemented.</p> <p>11) Profile and periodic plan will be updated regularly in coordination and collaboration with development partners.</p> <p>12) Important documents will be digitized.</p> <p>13) Tax base will be expanded by organizing awareness programme on the importance of revenue and by organizing campaign.</p>
<p>2) To deliver quality service in an effective, reliable, simple, reliable and assured way.</p>	<p>1) Online vital registration system will be introduced and will be linked with national networking.</p> <p>2) Mobile team will be mobilized three times a year to provide services in remote areas.</p> <p>3) Necessary consensus will be provided to enterprises and tax payers suffered from Covid-19.</p> <p>4) Income and expenditure as well as progress reports of rural municipality will be made public.</p> <p>5) Priority will be given to clear advance and arrears amount by submitting report to the Account Committee.</p> <p>6) Zero corruption concept will be adopted.</p> <p>7) Building will be made earthquake prone and disable friendly by enforcing building code strictly.</p> <p>8) Journalist prize will be awarded to journalist involved in dissemination of positive news about development activities at local level</p>
<p>3) To make activities of judiciary committee- client friendly.</p>	<p>1) Legal consultants will be managed to provide advice and suggestion to judiciary committee.</p> <p>2) Capacity enhancement programme will be organized for members of judiciary committee.</p> <p>3) Work performance bench of judiciary committee will be established.</p> <p>4) Complains registered for judicial settlement and meditation will be documented.</p> <p>5) Meditation unit will be established in ward office and arrangement will be made for trained meditators.</p>
<p>4) To mobilize community organizations and NGOs in social awareness and</p>	<p>1) Feedback will be collected from the network of women group, mother group, child club, youth group and other service seekers.</p>

economic prosperity.	<p>2) Programme and budget of I/NGOs will be integrated in annual plan and budget of rural municipality.</p> <p>3) Focal Person will be appointed to register, renew, monitoring and regulation of NGO, civil society, local club and society.</p> <p>4) Inter-governmental and inter-agency coordination will be made effective.</p> <p>5) Facilitation will be carried to develop enterprise at local level in collaboration with private sector.</p>
5) To enhance social accountability.	<p>1) Public hearing, public audit and social audit will be conducted by formulating operational guidelines.</p> <p>2) Digital citizen charter will be introduced.</p> <p>3) Use of automation attendance, computer and internet will be made effective.</p> <p>4) Arrangement will be made to collect and response on citizens' grievance.</p> <p>5) Participatory planning and monitoring system will be strengthened and will be reviewed regularly</p>

9.1.9 Major Programmes

To be implemented by rural municipality

- Manage organizational structure and human resource.
- Institutionalize participatory planning and monitoring system
- Capacity development
- Revenue mobilization and financial management.
- Service delivery management and SOP.
- Documentation of information
- Establish coordination with NGO, community organization and private sector

To be implemented in collaboration with provincial government

- Facilitation in O&M
- Office building construction
- Capacity development
- Develop and install software
- Electronic reporting

To be implemented in collaboration with federal government

- Formulate model law.
- Advisory service
- Capacity development
- Develop and install software

9.1.10 Expected Results

By the end of plan period, networking between rural municipality and ward offices will be established, rural municipality and ward offices will have their own buildings, website will be updated regularly, 45 laws, guidelines will be formulated, public audit and public hearing will be organized twice a year, all the staff positions will be fulfilled, LISA score will reach 85 points, audit arrears will be less than 2 % of the total expenditure, mobile team will be mobilized 2 times a year to provide services in remote area, at least 65% services will be through online service, contribution of internal revenue in annual budget will reach at least 20% of total budget, fiscal management plan will be in operation, citizens' grievances will be reduced, criminal cases and other cases registered in rural municipality will be resolved smoothly through judiciary procedure.

9.2 Statistics and Planning

9.2.1 Background

Planned effort is necessary to perform constitutionally assigned responsibilities in a systematic way. Only through planned working procedure goal can be achieved within predetermined period by using resources optimally. As per the provision in Local Government Operation Act, rural municipality is required to formulate and implement periodic, annual, strategic, medium-term and long term development plan. While formulating local level plan, statistics is required to understand existing real situation at local level. It is mentioned in the Local Government Operation Act that local level is required to prepare, update and document municipality profile and resource maps by collecting and analyzing data. Such type of data and information will help to formulate realistic plan and to adopt evidence based decision making process.

9.2.2 Existing Situation

For the preparation of this first periodic plan different data sources have been used such as information based on population census 2011, information based on Health Management Information System, information based on Education Management Information System and information collected by concerned sections are being used in this rural municipality. Household survey was conducted in this rural municipality after the earthquake in 2015. Household survey covering all the households and institutional survey were conducted in 2021 and municipality profile was prepared accordingly.

9.2.3 Problem

Major problems in this sector include: non-existence of system of collecting, analyzing, and documentation of data, non-existence of record of public assets, lack of uniformity in data among various agencies, non-existence of integrated data base, ineffective participatory planning process, and non-existence of system to prioritize projects, and allocation of budget in block in annual plan.

9.2.4 Opportunity and Challenge

Opportunity

Opportunities in this sector are as follows:

- Local level has power to collect, analyze and document socio-economic data and information
- Local level is authorized to formulate annual plan and budget for socio-economic development at local level.
- Current local level is nascent structure and therefore more open and receptive towards change.
- SuTRA software is rolled out and supported accountable financial management
- Local level is closet government of people.
- Local level has power to generate income through tax, non-tax and service charges.

Challenge

Introduce evidence based decision making process, institutionalize participatory planning process, formulate integrated annual plan of rural municipality by incorporating activities and budget of NGOs and other sector and implement in coordinated way, establish project bank, update database of projects, prioritize and implement transformative projects with detail project proposal and to complete projects within the time frame are challenges of this sector.

9.2.5 Goal

Evidence based plan formulation system will have been in place.

9.2.6 Objective

To establish reliable data collection system and institutionalize participatory planning process

9.2.7 Strategy

- 1) To establish data collection and documentation system.
- 2) To establish participatory planning process.
- 3) To institutionalize systematic plan formulation and implementation process.
- 4) To make intergovernmental and interagency coordination effective

9.2.8 Working Policy

Strategy	Working Policy
1) To establish data collection and documentation system.	1) Basic and institutional data of rural municipality will be established and will be updated annually along with profile. 2) Resource maps will be prepared and published. 3) Information and documentation Section will be established and system will be developed to provide data easily available. 4) Rural Municipality data will be linked with information system 5) Capacity on data collection and documentation will be enhanced. 6) Profile, resource maps and other important information will be loaded in rural municipality website.
2) To establish participatory planning process.	1) Budget forecast system will be made reliable 2) Participatory planning process will be adopted from ward level. 3) Meaning participation of stakeholder in planning process will be enhanced from settlement level to materialize the concept of no one leave behind in development process.

	<p>4) Activities of sectoral committees will be enhanced.</p> <p>5) Arrangement will be made to discuss intensively annual plan and budget in village council</p>
3) To institutionalize systematic plan formulation and implementation process	<p>1) Project bank will be established</p> <p>2) Annual Plan will formulated by selecting projects on the basis prioritization criteria.</p> <p>3) Projects costing more than Rs 1 million will be included in annual plan based on feasibility study.</p> <p>4) Public hearing and public audit will be made mandatory.</p> <p>5) Projects prioritized in periodic plan will be included in project bank (annex 8) based on detail project report</p> <p>6) Beneficiaries will be made responsible in maintenance and sustainability of projects by involving them from the beginning.</p>
4) To make intergovernmental and interagency coordination effective	<p>1) Inter-level coordination will be established to avoid duplication in project.</p> <p>2) Priority will be given for inter-governmental and inter-level joint projects.</p> <p>3) Development Partners and other agencies working in rural municipality will be invited to participate in annual planning process to incorporate their programme in annual plan.</p>

9.2.9 Major Programmes

To be implemented by rural municipality

- Prepare, update and publish rural municipality profile.
- Prepare and publish resource map.
- Institutionalize participatory planning process.
- Localize sustainable development goal
- Prepare report of pre-feasibility, feasibility and detail project report.
- Prepare and implement transport masterplan, drinking water and sanitation masterplan, and masterplan of other sector.
- Enhance capacity of municipality staff and elected representatives on participatory planning process.
- Prepare medium term expenditure framework
- Activate monitoring and evaluation committee.
- Organize public audit and public hearing
- Establish project bank

To be implemented in coordination with provincial government.

- Strengthen participatory planning process.

To be implemented in coordination with federal government

- Strengthen participatory planning process.
- Formulate fiscal accountability Act.
- Strengthen project bank

9.2.10 Expected Results

By the end of plan period, socio-economic data will be available regularly, rural municipality profile will be updated, participatory planning process will be in implementation, first periodic plan of rural municipality will be in implementation, programme of development partners and NGOs will be incorporated in annual plan of rural municipality, medium term expenditure framework will be prepared, transport masterplan will be prepared and implemented, project bank will be established, monitoring plan will be prepared and implemented, and progress of development project will be more than 90%.

9.3 Monitoring and Evaluation

9.3.1 Background

The monitoring and evaluation system has an important role in successful and effective implementation of policy, plan and programme. During the programme implementation phase, it is indeed essential to know whether activities are being carried out as per the work plan or not; whether resources are being used or not as planned; whether or not technical and management problem hindered in smooth implementation of activities; whether activities will be completed or not as per schedule; whether implementation of activities are in track or not, in order to take timely decision to carry out activities smoothly. In this context, rural municipality is being involved in monitoring and supervision of approved plan and programme besides the programme implemented by other development agencies.

9.3.2 Existing Situation

In this rural municipality, monitoring and evaluation committee has been formed but monitoring is not taking place in a systematic way by preparing work plan. Monitoring and Evaluation Guidelines is yet to prepare. There is no practice of preparing and approving annual monitoring and evaluation plan. It appears that monitoring has been considered as supervision activity. Elected representatives are involved in joint monitoring of some projects but on adhoc basis. Progress review meetings are taking place on trimester and annual basis, but not in a systematic way. This rural municipality has taken monitoring and evaluation system in isolation instead of considering it as an integral part of planning cycle. In this rural municipality, monitoring is focused on activity rather than expected results.

9.3.3 Major Problems

Major problems in this sector include: monitoring committee formed but not effective; low priority for monitoring, not possible to monitor all projects due to large number of small-scale projects, limited number of technical staff for monitoring, budget inadequate for monitoring, monitoring system not based on result indicators, monitoring reports not prepared regularly in standard format, review meeting not taking place in a planned way, monitoring is taken as an requirement to release last installment of budget, evaluation of completed projects not taking place, less knowledge with elected representatives on results based monitoring system, monitoring taken as ritual job and not considered as a mechanism to provide feedback to improve.

9.3.4 Opportunity and Challenge

Opportunity

Opportunities in this sector are as follows;

- Local level has power to formulate monitoring committee under the chair of vice-chair of rural municipality at municipality level and under the chair of ward chair at ward level.
- Local Government Operation Act has given power to rural municipality to formulate necessary guidelines and structure for monitoring and supervision of development projects within its jurisdiction.
- Development projects such as Purnima are providing support to local level in strengthening monitoring and evaluation system.

Challenge

Challenges in this sector are as follows:

- Establish and operationalize results based monitoring system.
- Introduce participatory monitoring system.
- Establish monitoring & evaluation system as an integral part of planning cycle.
- Introduce and institutionalize the third party monitoring and evaluation mechanism.

9.3.5 Goal

Expected results of development plan will be achieved and its utilization will be increased.

9.3.6 Objective

- 1) To establish results based monitoring system
- 2) To establish evaluation system.

9.3.7 Strategy

- 1) To monitor regularly periodic plan implementation.
- 2) To strengthen monitoring and evaluation system
- 3) To make review and reporting system effective.

9.3.8 Working Policy

Strategy	Working Policy
1) To monitor regularly periodic plan implementation.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1) Monitoring will be carried out to assess whether annual plan and medium term expenditure formulated on the basis of period plan is directed towards achieving the target set in periodic plan.2) By developing results and indicators, mid-term evaluation will be carried out to assess whether the goal and objective of periodic plan will be achieved.3) Mid- term evaluation will be carried out on 3rd year and end evaluation of periodic plan after the plan period.
2) To strengthen monitoring and evaluation system	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1) Monitoring system will be strengthened by enhancing the capacity of monitoring committee.2) Monitoring will be carried out based on annual monitoring plan by developing capacity and by allocating budget for monitoring.3) Monitoring of sectoral Programme will be carried out by developing indicators.4) Responsibility will be assigned for monitoring

	<p>projects.</p> <p>5) Monitoring report will be discussed in Rural Municipal Executive Committee and will take necessary steps to resolve issues observed.</p> <p>6) Monitoring report will be made public by posting in website.</p>
3) To make review and reporting system effective.	<p>1) Local Issue Resolution Committee meetings and annual review meeting will be organized to review the progress regularly.</p> <p>2) Issue resolution system will be developed to discuss and resolve issues reported by monitoring committee.</p> <p>3) Trimester and annual review meeting will be organized regularly with participation of stakeholders.</p> <p>4) Physical and financial progress report will be provided to concern agency on time for this to happen computer based reporting system will be developed in coordination with provincial and federal governments.</p> <p>5) Progress report of development project will be provided to concern agency</p>

9.3.9 Major Programmes

- Develop results based monitoring system.
- Prepare annual monitoring plan.
- Organize local issue resolution committee meetings
- Organize Third Party Monitoring of selected projects
- Prepare monitoring and evaluation guidelines
- Mid-term review of periodic plan
- Prepare monitoring report.

9.3.10 Monitoring and Evaluation Aspects

A. Monitoring and Evaluation of Periodic Plan

Monitoring and evaluation of periodic plan will be carried out in a systematic way as shown in the following table.

Description	Responsibility	Monitoring Time	Monitoring Technique
1. Interrelation between midterm expenditure framework and periodic plan	Rural Municipality	Annual plan formulation stage.	1. Comparative analysis to check consistency with priority and goal of periodic plan.

			2. Analyze to assess whether policy and guiding principle of periodic plan transformed in project
Interrelation between medium term expenditure framework and annual programme	Rural Municipality	1 Annual plan and programme formulation stage 2 Expected results of periodic plan in annual review.	1. Analyze whether annual programme is formulated in line with medium term expenditure framework 2. Analyze whether budget estimated in medium term framework included in annual plan and budget 3. Results based monitoring in terms quantitative and qualitative indicators during the implementation of annual programme
3 Mid -term review of periodic plan	Rural Municipality	After 2 years' of implementation of periodic plan	Third Party Monitoring to assess the achievements of periodic plan
4 Final evaluation of periodic plan	Rural Municipality	After completion of periodic plan duration	Third Party Monitoring to assess the achievements and impact of the plan

B. Monitoring of Activities Included in Annual Plan

Monitoring of projects included in annual plan of rural municipality will be carried out to assure the quality of work as well as to assure completion of projects on time. Issues observed during the monitoring will be resolved as soon as possible to control misuse of resources.

C. Monitoring and Evaluation system

Regular Monitoring: Regular monitoring of ongoing projects will be carried out by section chief or technician or assigned staff. Monitoring report with detail description of technical and quality assurance will be the basis for final payment.

Monitoring by Monitoring Committee: Monitoring Committee will carry out monitoring of projects based on approved work plan.

Monitoring by rural municipality: Rural Municipality will carry out monitoring of ongoing projects within its geographical area and will report to concern agency for necessary action in case issues or problems observed.

D. Projects to be monitored by rural municipality

- Monitor programme and projects approved by rural municipality
- Monitor projects implemented by rural municipality
- Monitor projects and programme implemented with the financial support of federal or provincial government
- Monitor projects implemented by I/NGOs.
- Monitor other projects as per the need

E. Aspects to be covered in monitoring

- Check whether activities are carried out as per work schedule.
- Check the quality of work completed.
- Check whether task completed within the prescribed timeline.
- Check whether public audit carried out.
- Check whether any defect in completed task
- Check any weakness in design
- Check any grievance

F. Monitoring Committee

As per the Local Government Operation Act there is a provision for formation of monitoring committee under the chair of vice –chair of rural municipality. Moreover, there is also provision to form monitoring committee at ward level and section wise as per the need. Monitoring Committee will prepare annual monitoring plan along with responsibility. Monitoring Committee will carry out monitoring on indicator basis and will submit report in monthly meeting of rural municipal executive committee for necessary action. Monitoring will be carried out by adopting one of the following procedures:

- Collect regular report
- Field visit
- Interaction with concerned stakeholders
- Mobilize civil society organization
- Conduct public audit, public hearing , social audit

G. Evaluation

Rural Municipality will carry out evaluation of completed projects to assess whether expected results are achieved or not. Lessons learned will be used in formulating future projects. Rural Municipality can also evaluate the performance of target group focused project as per the need. Third Party will be mobilized in evaluation. Evaluation will focus on relevance, efficiency, effectiveness and sustainability. Evaluation findings will be discussed in executive committee meeting and will be disseminated through public media.

9.3.11 Expected Results

By the end of plan period, monitoring and evaluation guidelines will be in operation, monitoring system based on action plan will be in place, three times monitoring of ongoing projects will be in practice, monitoring by the third party at least one project will be in practice, 90 % projects will be completed on time, impact of large projects will be evaluated,

system to review development efforts will be institutionalized, and intergovernmental reporting system will be based on e-reporting.

9.4 Internal Revenue Mobilization

9.4.1 Background

Financial resources need to be managed from different sources in order to meet expenditure requirement in public sector under public financial management. The contribution of internal and external sources to generate financial resources is very important. In fact, it will be easy to meet expenditure requirement for periodic plan by effectively mobilizing revenue sources. Higher the proportion of internal revenue in total revenue, higher will be the autonomy for municipality to spend budget in development activities. In case of Myagang Rural municipality, proportion of internal revenue in total revenue is low and depends largely on grants of federal and provincial governments. The reasons behind low internal revenue of this municipality include unable to aware citizens, low volume of commercial production and productivity due to lack of entrepreneurship in rural municipality, weak economic condition of citizens, narrow revenue base, low rate and lack of capacity to utilize tax and non-tax sources. Given the reason behind low internal revenue of Myagang Rural Municipality, it is necessary to explore and use potential sources of revenue within the power given by the constitution.

9.4.2 Existing Situation

Major sources of internal revenue of Myagang Rural Municipality include property tax, land tax, enterprise tax, recommendation charge, service charge, rent tax, enterprise renew charge and charge against use of natural resource. Internal revenue of this rural municipality is very low despite various sources of revenue. Internal revenue of this rural municipality in FY 2020/21 is about 1% of total revenue. In 2020/21 this rural municipality has collected Rs 2.4 million. Due to lockdown imposed by the government because of Covid-19 pandemic has caused slackness in economic activities has affected internal revenue collection. So proportion of internal revenue in total revenue in 2021/22 is estimated to be 4%. In the present context, it is extremely important to increase internal revenue in order to reduce gradually dependency on external revenue.

9.4.3 Internal Revenue Mobilization Possibility

As per the provision in Local Government Operation Act, existing and potential major sources of internal revenue of rural municipality are property tax, land tax, enterprise tax, rent tax, enterprise registration and renew charge, building construction permission charge, revenue from sell of natural resources like sand, boulders, gravels and earthen goods and other service charges. In order to improve existing low internal revenue of rural municipality, it is necessary to explore potential sources of revenue by considering various aspects such as tax payer friendly revenue policy, expand revenue base, review and revise existing tax rate in favor of taxpayer. Several issues like taxpayer's ability to pay, friendliness, equality and equity among taxpayers, transparency and cost effectiveness should be considered while mobilizing revenue at the local level. In this context, potential sources of internal revenue mobilization mentioned in the Revenue Improvement Action Plan 2021 of Myagang Rural municipality are as follows:

Tax Revenue

- (a) **Property Tax:** Rural Municipality is entitled to collect house and land tax (land occupied by building) as per the legal provision hence, there is a possibility collecting house tax from 4513 households in Myagang Rural Municipality. In order to collect house tax, it is required to prepare the list of tax payers by assessing the value of building. It is also required to approve the house tax from the village council.

- (b) **Land Tax:** Land tax can be collected by classifying agricultural land as irrigated and non-irrigated land. There is possibility of imposing land tax in this rural municipality. As per the Land Use Act, land tax needs to be determined on the basis of land classification and mapping.
- (c) **House Rent Tax:** In this rural municipality around 800 enterprises are in operation, out of which about 25 % enterprises are operating in rented buildings. In order to collect house rent tax, it is required to prepare inventory of rented house in two categories viz. residential and enterprises and tax rate need to be determined accordingly.
- (d) **Enterprise Tax:** About 800 enterprises are operating in this rural municipality. It is possible to collect substantial amount of revenue from enterprises by classifying the enterprises in terms of capital investment and annual volume of transaction. In this regard rural municipality is required to prepare an inventory of enterprises and registration and renewal of enterprises.
- (e) **Herbs, scraps and bones, horn, feather, skin etc:** Another source of internal revenue of this rural municipality is to impose tax on export of herbs, scrap& bones, horn, feather and skin.
- (f) **Advertisement Tax:** To collect advertisement tax, rural municipality is required to prepare a list of advertisement posted in city area along with concerned agency and tax rate should be fixed reasonably.

Non-Tax Revenue

- a) **Charges on infrastructure developed by rural municipality:** This rural municipality can collect revenue for weekly market, public land and structured built by municipality by fixing reasonable rate.
- b) **Charges natural resources:** As per the provision in Local Government Operation Act, rural municipality can collect revenue from sell of natural resources like sand, boulders, gravels and earthen goods. However, it is necessary to fix reasonable rate by conducting environmental assessment.
- c) **Service charge to approve house/building construction:** As per the provision in Local Government Operation Act, rural municipality has power to make mandatory to take permission from municipality to construct buildings, so this can be potential source of internal revenue.
- d) **Other areas:** Beside above mentioned sources of internal revenue of rural municipality following are also potential sources of internal revenue:
 - a. Registration/renew charge.
 - b. Service charge.
 - c. Community forest
 - d. House/land registration

9.4.4 Internal Revenue Mobilization Strategy and Working Policy

In accordance with Revenue Improvement Action Plan 2020 of rural municipality following strategies will be adopted

- 1) Existing laws and regulations related to revenue will be made more simple and practical by incorporating important aspects.
- 2) Revenue Section will be established and strengthened to implement revenue policy.
- 3) Revenue based will be extended gradually to increase internal revenue.

- 4) Stakeholders will also be consulted to decide tax rate and service charge.
- 5) Revenue mobilization will be made inclusive and progressive.
- 6) Revenue administration will be made more effective by giving emphasis on coordination and collaboration with provincial government and District Development Committee.

9.4.5 Expected Results

By the end of plan period, internal revenue base will be more than present revenue base, internal revenue will be increased from Rs 10.million in 2020/21 to Rs 105.7 million in 2025/26 and service charge and tax rate will be more tax payer friendly.

Table 9.1: Internal Revenue Projection (at 2020/21 price, in Rs100 thousand)

Description	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	Total
Property tax	3.00	5.00	7.00	9.00	11.00	13.00	45.00
House and land tax and registration	-	-	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00	42.00
Land tax	11.80	54.00	55.00	56.00	57.00	58.00	280.00
House rent	0.50	10.00	12.00	13.00	14.0	15.00	64.00
Enterprise tax	2.50	35.30	36.00	37.00	38.00	39.00	185.30
Other tax	-	-	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	26.00
Total tax income	17.80	1,04.30	124.00	131.00	138.00	145.00	642.30
Service charge	-	7.40	10.00	12.00	14.00	16.00	59.40
Building construction permission charge	1.80	12.00	13.00	14.00	15.00	16.00	70.00
Other charge	0.11	10.00	11.00	12.00	13.00	14.00	60.00
Income from sell of natural resource	4.00	37.50	39.00	42.00	45.00	48.00	211.50
Other non-tax revenue	-	-	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	14.00
Total non-tax	5.91	66.90	75.00	83.00	91.00	99.00	414.90
Grand Total	23.71	171.20	199.00	214.00	229.00	244.00	1057.20

Chapter- 10

Logical/Results Framework

10.1 Background

The results framework is developed in the form of logical framework to establish interrelation between impact and outcomes as well as interrelation between outcomes and outputs of periodic plan in order to make planning process results oriented. While developing logical framework an attempt has been made to reflect the contribution of development sectors and sub-sectors in achieving the overall goal and objective of periodic plan. The results framework is being prepared by development sector and sub-sector. Integrated results framework is also prepared by considering key result indicators to overlook results framework in totality. Indicators are given in cumulative until it is mentioned as annual. Main source of information used in developing results framework include profile, various documents published by rural municipality and feedback of consultative workshops.

10.2 Integrated and Sectoral Logical Framework

Integrated results is prepared by considering impact, outcome and outputs of all development sectors which is depicted in table 10.1 while sector wise results framework are given in table 10. 2- 10.19

Table 10.1 Integrated Logical Framework

Result levels	Result Indicators	Unit	Base Year 2020/21	Targets					Information Source	Responsibility	Risk/Assumption
				F.Y 2021/22	F.Y 2022/23	F.Y 2023/24	F.Y 2024/25	F.Y 2025/26			
Impact	Total Gross Domestic Production	Rs. in 10 million	180.79	191.64	205.24	222.69	244.96	270.19	Budget Speech of Rural Municipality (RM)	Rural Municipality (RM)	
	Economic growth rate	Percentage	2.5	6.0	7.1	8.5	10.0	10.3	Budget Speech of Rural Municipality (RM)	Rural Municipality (RM)	
Effect-1	Per capita income	Rs. in thousand	93.38	95.5	100.2	108.6	118.3	119.27	Progress Report of RM	RM	In collaboration/cooperation with Federal/Provincial Governments and private/cooperative sector
	Population living below poverty line	Percentage	25.17	24.4	23.0	21.0	18.0	15.0			
Effect-2	Literacy rate	Percentage	80	85	87	90	92	95			
	Life expectancy	Percentage	70.9	71	71.5	71.5	72	72			
	Families with drinking water and toilet facility	Percentage	95	96	97	98	99	100			
Effect-3	Maximum time required to reach all weather road head	Hour: minute	2.00	2.00	1.45	1.30	1.00	0.30			
	Population having electricity facility	Percentage	97.3	98	99	100	100	100			
	Citizen using at least one communication means	Percentage	77.6	80	82	85	90	95			
Effect-4	Coverage of community forestry	Hector	2623	2623	2800	2800	3000	3000			
	Human casualties from disaster	Death Number	100	75	50	25	10	5			
Effect-5	Service satisfaction	Percentage	20	30	35	50	60	70			

10.2 Economic Sector

Result levels	Result Indicators	Unit	Base Year 2020/21	Targets					Information Source	Responsibility	Risk/Assumption
				F.Y 2021/22	F.Y 2022/23	F.Y 2023/24	F.Y 2024/25	F.Y 2025/26			
	Annual Economic Growth Rate	Percentage	na	6.0	7.1	8.5	10.0	10.3	Statistics of RM	RM	Collaboration and cooperation is expected from Federal/Provincial Governments and private/cooperative sector. Newly Elected officials are committed to implement and expedite this plan
Effect-1	a) Growth in Agriculture Sector	Percentage	na	5	6	7.5	9.0	9.0			
	b) Growth in Industrial Sector	Percentage	na	6	8.5	11	15	18			
	c) Growth in Service Sector	Percentage	na	7	8	9	10	10			
Effect-2	a) Indicator displaying income inequalities (0-1)	Gini coefficient	0.480	0.471	0.461	0.452	0.443	0.435			
	b) Proportion of population with highest 10% income and lowest 40%	Palma ratio	3.36	3.202	3.049	2.904	2.766	2.634			
Effect-1	Result indicators under economic growth rate										
Result-1	Production of agriculture sector (Base price 2020/21)	Rs 10 million	85.5	89.77	95.16	102.3	111.5	121.54	Statistics of RM	RM	Collaboration and cooperation is expected from Federal/Provincial Governments and private/cooperative sector.
Result-2	Production of industrial sector (Base price 2020/21)	Rs 10 million	16.36	17.34	18.82	20.89	24.02	28.34			
Result-3	Production from service sector (Base price 2020/21)	Rs 10 million	78.93	84.46	91.22	99.43	109.37	120.31			
Result-4	Families with bank accounts	Percentage	61	65	70	80	90	100	Statistics of RM	RM	Collaboration and cooperation is expected from Federal/Provincial Governments and private/cooperative sector.
Result-5	Budget expenditure (base year 2020/21)	Rs 10 million	30.08	39.17	42.39	45.18	48	51.37			

Result-6	Own source income (Base Price 2020/21)	Rs 100 thousand	18.63	173.00	190.00	209.00	230.00	253.00			
Result -7	Total investments in plan period(Base price 2020/21)	Rs 10 million		52.11	63.53	80.71	103.08	117.97	Statistics of RM		Collaboration and cooperation is expected from Government/non-Government/ cooperative, private and community Sectors
Effect-2	Result Indicators of Income Inequalities										
Result-1	Share of income of lowest 40% population	Percentage	11.5	12.36	13.29	14.29	15.36	16.51	Statistics of RM		
Result -2	Multi -dimensional Poverty	Percentage	54	50.23	46.51	42.28	38.44	34.94		RM	
Result-3	Population living below poverty line	Percentage	25.17	24.5	23.0	21.0	18.0	15.0	Statistics of RM		

10.3 Agriculture and Livestock

Result Indicators	Result Indicators	Unit	Base year 2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	Source of Information	Responsible Implementation Unit	Risk/Assumption
Impact	Contribution of agriculture sector in GDP (Base price 2020/21)	Percentage	47.29	46.86	46.38	45.95	45.53	44.98	Statistics of RM	RM	Collaboration expected with all financial institutions, cooperatives and agricultural related agencies
		Rs 10 million	85.5	89.77	95.16	102.3	111.5	121.54			
Effect-1	Agricultural Production	MT	1958	2087	2340	2760	3270	3900	Statistics of RM	RM	Collaboration expected with all financial institutions, cooperatives and agricultural related agencies
Effect-2	Export of agricultural products(Base Price of 2020/21)	Rs 100 thousand	224	263.7	321.7	405.45	536.75	680			
Effect-3	Production of livestock (base price of 2020/21)	Rs 100 thousand	160	180	210	260	320	400			
Effect -1	Result indicators of agricultural production										
Result 1.1	Food grain production	MT	1370	1437	1600	1850	2150	2500	Statistics of RM	RM	Collaboration expected with all financial institutions, cooperatives and agricultural related agencies
1.2	Vegetable production	MT	276	300	340	410	500	600			
1.3	Fruits production	MT	312	350	400	500	620	800			
Effect-2	Result Indicators of agricultural products export										
Result-2.1	Export of rice	Rs 100 thousand	0	0	1	10	25	50	Statistics of RM	RM	Collaboration expected with all financial institutions, cooperatives and agricultural related agencies
2.2	Export of maize	Rs 100 thousand	0	0	0.5	2	5	10			
2.3	Export of wheat	Rs 100 thousand	0	0	0.2	1	2.5	5			
2.4	Export of millet	Rs 100 thousand	0	0	0.05	0.25	1	2			
2.5	Export of potato	Rs 100 thousand	19	22	27	33	40	50			
2.6	Export of tomato	Rs 100 thousand	150	180	220	250	300	400			
2.7	Export of peas	Rs 100 thousand	0	0	0.1	0.25	0.75	15			
2.8	Export of green bean	Rs 100 thousand	0	0	0.5	20	50	100			
2.9	Export of cabbage and cauli flower	Rs 100 thousand	32	36	42	52	65	80			
2.10	Export of kiwi	Rs 100 thousand	1	1.2	2	3	5	8			
2.11	Export of oranges	Rs 100 thousand	15	17	20	24	30	40			

2.12	Export of cardamom	Rs 100 thousand	7	7.5	8.2	9.5	11	15				
2.13	Export of broom	Rs 100 thousand	0	0	0.1	0.25	0.8	2				
2.14	Export of honey	Rs 100 thousand	0	0	0.05	0.2	0.7	2				
Effect 3	Result indicators under Livestock production and export											
Result 3.1	Export of meat	Rs 100 thousand	0	0	0.5	1.5	5	15	Statistics of RM	RM	Collaboration expected with all financial institutions, cooperatives and agricultural related agencies	
3.2	Export of piglet	Rs 100 thousand	0	0	0.8	1.5	5	10				
3.3	Export of live animals including goats	Rs 100 thousand	120	130	150	180	220	300				
3.4	Export of local chicken	Rs 100 thousand	0	0	0.1	0.5	1.5	3				
3.5	Milk Production	Liter	46780	49119	51575	54154	56861	59704				
3.6	Meat Production	MT	114	119.7	125.69	131.97	138.57	145.5				

10.4 Tourism and Culture											
Level of Result Indicators	Result Indicators	Unit	Base year 2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	Source of Information	Responsible Implementation Unit	Risk/Assumption
Impact	Share of tourism sector in total contribution of service sector 's contribution in GDP	Percentage	0	0	1	2.5	5.0	10	Statistics of RM	Rural Municipality	
Effect-1	Tourist Arrival	Number	50000	55000	60500	110100	120200	150500	Statistics of RM	Rural Municipality	Collaboration/cooperation expected among Federal/provincial governments, tourism Board and private secytor and communities
Effect 1 :Result Indicators under Tourist arrival											
Result-1	Formulation of Tourism Master Plan	Number	0	0	1	1	1	1	Statistics of RM	Rural Municipality	Collaboration/cooperation expected among Federal/provincial governments , tourism Board and private sector and communities
Result-2	Operating home stay (exhibiting Tamang Culture)	Number	0	0	0	1	1	1			
Result-3	Tourism Spot	Number	1	1	1	2	3	3			
Result-4	Internal tourists	Number	50000	55000	60500	110000	120000	150000			
Result-5	External tourists	Number	0	0	0	100	२००	500			

10.5 Industrial Sector

Level of Result Indicators	Result Indicators	Unit	Base year 2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	Source of Information	Responsible Implementation Unit	Risk/Assumption
Impact	Contribution of Industrial sector in GDP	Percentage	9.05	9.05	9.17	9.38	9.81	10.49	Statistics of RM	Rural Municipality	
Effect-1	Growth Rate of Industrial Sector	Percentage		6	8.5	11	15	18	Statistics of RM	Rural Municipality	Collaboration/cooperation expected among Federal/provincial governments, FNCCI local chapters and private sector and communities
Effect-1	Result indicators of industrial sector growth rate										
Result-1	Small Industry	Number	2	2	2	3	4	6	Statistics of RM	Rural Municipality	Collaboration/cooperation expected among Federal/provincial governments FNCCI Local Chapter and private sector and communities
Result-2	Micro Industry	Number		10	25	50	150	300			
Result-3	Export Oriented Industry	Number	2	2	3	4	6	10	Statistics of RM		
Result-4	Local Chapter of FNCCI	Number	0	1	1	1	1	1			

10.6 Cooperative and Financial Sector

Level of Result Indicators	Result Indicators	Unit	Base year 2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	Source of Information	Responsible Implementation Unit	Risk/Assumption
Impact	Contribution of Cooperative sector in Investment	Percentage			5	7	7	7	Statistics of RM	Rural Municipality	Expected collaboration among Local Level Municipality, cooperatives and private sector /communities
Effect-1	Cooperative Institutions	Number	19	20	21	23	26	30	Statistics of RM	Rural Municipality	
Result-1	Cooperatives related to agricultural input distribution	Number	0	0	1	2	4	6			
Result-2	Cooperative based organic farming	Number	0	0	0	1	1	1			
Result-3	Cooperative based expanded farming	Number	0	0	0	1	1	1			
Result-4	Saving and Credit Cooperatives	Number	0	0	1	2	3	5			

10.7 Labor and Employment

Level of Result Indicators	Result Indicators	Unit	Base year 2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	Source of Information	Responsible Implementation Unit	Risk/Assumption
Impact	Unemployment rate	Percentage	25.24	25.10	24.00	23.00	22.00	20.00	Statistics of RM	Rural Municipality	
Effect-1	Share of Foreign Employment in Total Population	Percentage	8.13	8.10	8.00	7.50	7.00	6.00	Statistics of RM	Rural Municipality	Collaboration is expected with Federal and Provincial Governments
Result -1	Skill Development Training	Number	549	650	800	1100	1500	2000	Statistics of RM	Rural Municipality	Intergovernmental and private sector Collaboration is expected
Result -2	Remittance Income	Rs 10 million	63	65	70	80	95	120			
Result -3	Investment of remittance income in production sector	Percentage	0	1	3	5	8	15			

10.8 Logical Framework of Education Sector

Result levels	Result Indicators	Unit	Base Year 2020/21	Targets					Information Source	Implementation Office	Risk/Assumption
				F.Y 2021/22	F.Y 2022/23	F.Y 2023/24	F.Y 2024/25	2025/26			
Impact level	1. Literacy Rate	Percentage	80	85	87	90	92	95	Municipality report	Municipality report: education	
	2. Net Enrolment Rate(Basic level)	Percentage	93	94	95	96	98	100	„	„	
Effect-1	a) Learning Achievement Rate	Percentage	50.56	55	60	65	70	75	Municipality report	Municipality report: education	Intergovernmental coordination, Community and private sector cooperation
	b) Continuity Rate(basic level)	Percentage	66.78	68	70	72	75	80			
	c) Continuity Rate (secondary level)	Percentage	51.54	53	55	57	60	65			
Results											
1	Girls and Boys Ratio	Ratio	94:100	95:100	96:100	97:100	98:100	98:100			
2	Schools with Child Clubs	Number	9	10	12	12	12	14			
3	School centered literacy classes operated	Number									
4	Community centered literacy classes operated and No. of settlements conducting digital literacy classes	Percentage	0	0	1	2	6	8			
5	Disabled and girls friendly schools	Number	19	20	21	22	24	24			
6	Child friendly learning skills adopted schools	Percentage	12	15	18	21	24	27			
7	Proportion of female teachers	Percentage	44	45	46	48	50	52			
8	No of schools operating non-formal	Number	1	1	3	6	6	6			

	education										
9	Number of students receiving scholarships	Number	1148	1200	1300	1400	1500	1600	IEMIS		
10	School Dropout Rate (Basic level)	Percentage	13	12	10	8	6	4			
11	School Dropout Rate (Secondary level)	Percentage	8	6	5	3	1	1			
12	Class 1 enrollment rate after completing preprimary level	Percentage	63	70	75	80	85	90			
13	Technical and Vocational School	Number	0	0	1	1	1	1			
14	Students attending technical education	Number	0	0	100	150	200	250			
15	Community Learning Centers	Number	5	10	15	20	25	30			
16	Non-Formal Education Classes	Number	1	1	3	6	6	6			
17	Schools having physical facilities such as playground, toilets and drinking water facilities	Number	14	16	18	20	22	24			
18	Schools having computer laboratory	Number	5	6	8	10	12	14			
19	Schools having science labs	Number	3	4	5	6	7	9			
20	Schools having computers, internet and e-education facilities	Number	6	10	15	20	24	24			

10.9 Health and Nutrition

Health and Nutrition

Level of Result Indicators	Result Indicators	Unit	Base year 2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	Source of Information	Responsible Implementation Unit	Risk/Assumption	Level of Result Indicators
Impact	Life Expectancy (at birth)	Year	77.09	78.0	78.5	79.5	80.0	80.0	Local report HDI report 2019			3.1
Effect-1	Access to health facilities within half an hour	Percentage	25	30	35	45	47	48	Household survey		Expected Intergovernmental coordination, Cooperation of Private and community sector mobilised	3.8
Effect-2	Maternal Mortality Rate	In 100 thousand (live birth)	0	0	0	0	0	0	HMIS 2077		„	3.1
Effect-3	Under five years age child mortality rate,	Percentage	0	0	0	0	0	0	HMIS 2077		„	3.2
Effect-1	Result indicators of access to health facilities within half an hour											
Result-1	Number of hospital	Number	1	1	1	2	2	2	Municipality's Health Report			
Result-2	Number of doctors	Number	0	1	1	2	2	2				
Effect-2	Result Indicators of Maternal Mortality Rate											
Result -1	Institutional pregnancy health checkup as per protocol (four times)	Percentage	30.05	35	40	65	67	70	Municipality's Health Report			3.8
Result-2	Institutional delivery service	Percentage	62	65	68	72	74	75				3.8
Result-3	Institutional postnatal care n checkup as per health protocol (three times)	Percentage	5.6	10	15	25	27	28				3.8
Result -4	Birthing Centers	Number	6	6	7	7	7	7				
Result-5	Delivery through expert health attendants	Percentage	15.2	20	22	30	32	32				3.8
Effect-3	Result Indicators of, under five years child mortality rate											
Result-1	Neonatal infant mortality rate	In one thousand live birth	1	0	0	0	0	0	HMIS 2077			3.2
Result-2	Full Vaccination Coverage	Percentage	54.3	60	62	70	75	75	HMIS 2077			

10.10 Logical Framework of Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI)

Result levels	Result Indicators	Unit	Base Year 2020/21	Targets					Information Source	Implementation Office	Risk/Assumption
				F.Y 2021/22	F.Y 2022/23	F.Y 2023/24	F.Y 2024/25	2025/26			
Impact	Gender Development Index	Index	0.931	0.935	0.940	0.945	0.950	0.960	Bagmati Province Periodic Plan	RM	
Effect-1	Women's Ownership in Land and Property	Percentage	11.10	15	25	50	55	60	Report of RM	RM	In collaboration with Federal and Provincial Governments as well as Private and NGO sectors
Effect-2	Population under social security and protection	Percentage	31.08	35	40	45	50	55	Report of RM	RM	In collaboration with Federal and Provincial Governments
Result Indicators of Effect -1											
Result-1	Household women's leadership	Percentage	21.65	25	28	30	35	40	Report of RM	RM	
Result-2	Ownership of single female headed household	Percentage	11.10	15	20	25	35	50	Report of RM	RM	
Result-3	Singlefemale ownership on land	Percentage	11	15	20	25	35	50	Report of RM	RM	
Result-4	Women having accounts in the Bank or Cooperatives	Percentage	61.03	65	70	75	80	85	Report of RM	RM	
Result-5	Female membership in the cooperatives	Percentage	46.47	50	53	55	58	60	Report of RM	RM	
Result-6	Women employed	Percentage	24.07	30	35	40	45	50	Report of RM	RM	
Result-7	Involvement /participation of women in decision making of household affairs or other business transactions	Percentage	7.31	10	13	15	18	20	Report of RM	RM	
Result-8	Women having development trainings	Number	285	385	485	600	800	1000	Report of RM	RM	
Result-9	Women having leadership development trainings	Percentage	0	10	20	30	40	50		RM	
Result-10	Women toilets in public places	Number	0	2	3	5	8	10	Report of RM	RM	

Result -11	Women's participation in sports	Percentage	0	5	7	10	13	20		RM	
Result -12	Participation of women representatives at local level	Percentage	40.62	42	44	46	48	50	Report of RM	RM	
Result -13	Representation of women in leadership positions in different local level committees/structures	Percentage	0	15	20	25	35	45		RM	
Result -14	Representation of disadvantaged /marginalized communities in leadership positions in different local level committees/structures	Percentage	0	5	10	15	18	20		RM	
Result -15	Participation of Dalits/marginal communities at local level	Percentage	18.7	21	22	23	24	25	Report of RM	RM	
Result -16	Girl child friendly schools	Percentage	19	20	21	22	23	24	Report of RM	RM	
Result -17	Child Club formation	Number	9	11	12	15	20	24	Report of RM	RM	
Result -18	Minimization of gender based violence incidents	Percentage	0.42	0.32	0.30	0.25	0.15	0.05	Report of RM	RM	
Result -19	Minimization of children based violence incidents	Percentage	0	10	9	7	5	3		RM	
Result -20	Minimization of child marriage cases	Percentage	83.47	75	60	50	40	30	Report of RM	RM	
Result -21	Gender Responsive Budget formulation/allocation	Percentage	0	10	15	20	25	30		RM	

Result Indicators of Effect-2

Result -1	Senior citizen having identity cards	Percentage	3.16	5	10	15	20	25	Report of RM	RM	
Result -2	male/female having citizenship certificates	Percentage	69.16	75	77	80	85	90	Report of RM	RM	
Result -3	Single women having identity cards	Percentage	1.24	10	15	20	35	50	Report of RM	RM	
Result -4	Targeted communities benefitted from social security	Percentage	31.08	35	40	45	50	55	Report of RM	RM	
Result -5	Senior citizen friendly public places	Number	0	1	2	3	4	5		RM	
Result -6	Classified disabilities	Percentage	1.12						Report of RM	RM	

									RM		
Result -7	Disable person having identity cards	Percentage	59.44	65	70	75	80	85	Report of RM	RM	
Result -8	Disabled women having identity cards	Percentage	0	20	30	40	50	60		RM	
Result -9	Disabled women exposed to trainings	Percentage	0	10	20	30	40	50		RM	
Result -10	Disable friendly public places	Number	0	5	7	9	10	12		RM	
Result -11	Participation of disabled persons in sports	Percentage	0	2.5	3.5	4.5	7	10	Report of RM	RM	

10.11 Logframe of Youth and Sports

Result levels	Result Indicators	Unit	Base Year 2020/21	Target					Information Source	Implementation Office	Risk/Assumption
				F.Y 2021/22	F.Y 2022/23	F.Y 2023/24	F.Y 2024/25	F.Y 2025/26			
Effect	Youth Employment	Percentage	0	20	30	40	50	60		RM	Expected cooperation of federal and provincial governments
Result 1	Youth targeted programs	Number	0	10	20	30	40	50		RM	
Result 2	Youth engaged in foreign employment	Percentage	8.13	8	7.5	7	6	5	Report of RM	RM	
Result 3	Women engaged in foreign employment	Percentage	0	7	6	5	4	3		RM	
Result 4	Youth received concessional loans	Percentage	0	20	25	30	40	50		RM	
Result 5	Disabled youths received concessional loans	Percentage	0	5	12	15	18	20		RM	
Result 6	Youth exposed to lifecycle education, skills, trainings	Percentage	0	10	20	30	40	50		RM	
Result 7	Disabled youths exposed to lifecycle education, skills, trainings	Percentage	0	5	10	15	20	30		RM	

Effect	Youth engaged in sports	Percentage	0	15	20	25	30	50		RM	Expected cooperation of federal and provincial governments
Result 1	Youth club, networks and institutions	Percentage	0	10	13	16	20	30		RM	
Result 2	Play ground	Number	0	1	1	1	1	1		RM	
Result 3	Covered hall	Number	0	1		1		1		RM	
Result 4	RM level sport competition	Number	0	2	3	4	5	6		RM	
Result 5	National level players	Number	0	2	4	6	8	10		RM	
Result 6	National level women players	Number	0	1	2	3	4	5		RM	
Result 7	National level disabled youth players	Number	0	1	2	3	4	5		RM	
Result 8	Youths exposed to sports related skills and trainings	Number	0	5	7	10	15	20		RM	
Result 9	Disabled youths exposed to sports related skill and training	Number	0	1	2	3	4	5		RM	
Result 10	Professional sport club	Number	0	1	1	1	1	1		RM	

10.12. Transport Sector-Logical Framework

Result levels	Result Indicators	Unit	Base Year 2020/21	Target					Information Source	Implementation Office	Risk/Assumption
				F.Y 2021/22	F.Y 2022/23	F.Y 2023/24	F.Y 2024/25	2025/26			
Impact	Maximum time to reach all weather road head	Hour							Progress Report of RM	Rural Municipality(RM) and Provincial Government	
Effect	Families having access to all weather road	Percentage	21.58	22.87	23.9	25.7	27	30	Report of RM	Rural Municipality(RM) and Provincial Government	Expected cooperation from Federal/provincial government
Result-1	Blacktopped road	KM	-	29	32	35	40	45	Report of RM	Rural Municipality(RM) and Provincial Government	
Result-2	Gravel road	KM	27	35	40	48	52	65	Report of RM	RM	
Result-3	Earthen road	KM	254	351	355	355	357	360	Report of RM	RM	
Result-4	Bridges	Number	2	2	3	3	3	4			
Result-5	Suspension bridges	Number	14	14	15	15	16	16			

10.13. Logical Framework –Building, housing and settlement development

Result levels	Result Indicators	Unit	Base Year 2020/21	Target					Information Source	Implementation Office	Risk/Assumption
				F.Y 2021/22	F.Y 2022/23	F.Y 2023/24	F.Y 2024/25	F.Y 2025/26			
Impact	Population Inhabited in safe housing and integrated settlement development	Percentage							Progress Report of RM	RM	
Effect	Safe housing and integrated settlement development	Number	1	1	1	2	2	2	Progress Report of RM	RM	
Result-1	RCC buildings	Number	539	550	570	585	590	600	Progress Report of RM	RM	Expected cooperation from Federal/provincial and private sector
Result-2	Buildings constructed adopting the building code /earthquake resistance	Percentage	92.8	93	95.5	96.9	99	100	Progress Report of RM	RM	Management/resource
Result-3	Families having their own houses	Percentage	92.85	93	95.9	96	99	100	Progress Report of RM	RM	
Result-4	Houses with CGI sheet roofing	Percentage	86.8	86.8	86.9	87	87.3	87.5	Progress Report of RM	RM	

10.14. Logical Framework – Irrigation and River Control

Result levels	Result Indicators	Unit	Base Year 2020/21	Target					Information Source	Implementation Office	Risk/Assumption
				F.Y 2021/22	F.Y 2022/23	F.Y 2023/24	F.Y 2024/25	F.Y 2025/26			
Impact	Round the year irrigated land(out of total Irrigable land)	Ha	30	35	45	50	55	60	Progress Report of RM	RM	
Effect	1. Irrigated Land	Ha.	900	1200	1400	1600	1800	2000	Progress Report of RM	RM	Expected Intergovernmental cooperation
	2. River control	Number	0	0	1	2	3	4	Progress Report of RM	RM	
Result-1	Irrigated land through	Ha.	850	1100	1250	1525	1650	1750	Progress	RM	

	irrigation canals								Report of RM		
Result-2	Irrigated land through alternative sources of irrigation	Ha	50	100	150	175	200	250	Progress Report of RM	RM/Province	
Result-3	Spur construction	Number	0	0	2	5	7	10	Progress Report of RM	RM/province	
Result-4	Bio- engineering	Number	0	0	2	5	7	10			

10.15 Logical Framework- Electricity and Energy Sector

Result levels	Result Indicators	Unit	Base Year 2020/21	Target					Information Source	Implementation Office	Risk/Assumption
				F.Y 2021/22	F.Y 2022/22	F.Y 2023/24	F.Y 2024/25	FY 2025/26			
Impact	Households/families using electricity	Percentage	97.3	98	99	100	100	100	Progress Report of RM	RM/Electricity authority	
Effect	Households/families using electricity	Percentage	97.3	98	99	100	100	100	Progress Report of RM	RM RM	Resource/Management Expected cooperation from Electricity Authority, Alternative Energy Promotion Center and Private sector,
	Households/families using alternative energy	Percentage	2.7	3	5	8	10	14	Progress Report of RM		
Result-1	Electricity generation scheme at local level	Number	0	0	1	2	2	3	Progress Report of RM	RM	With private sector partnership
Result-2	Households/families using solar energy	Percentage	2	3	5	10	15	20	Progress Report of RM	RM/Province RM/province	
Result-3	Electricity generation at local level	M.W.	0	0	1	2	2	3	Progress Report of RM		

10.16 Logical Framework –Communication Sector

Result levels	Result Indicators	Unit	Base Year 2020/21	Target					Information Source	Implementation Office	Risk/Assumption
				F.Y 2021/22	F.Y 2022/22	F.Y 2023/24	F.Y 2024/25	FY 2025/26			
Impact	Population having access to communication	Percentage	77.6	80	82	85	90	95	Progress Report of RM Progress Report of RM	RM/Service provider RM/ Service provider	
Effect	Internet use	Percentage	5	10	20	25	27	30	Progress Report of RM		Expected partnership with private sector/service providers
Result Indicators											
1	Landline/Mobile use(above 16yrs)	Percentage	-	5	10	20	22	25	Rural Municipality	RM/ Service provider	Expected partnership with private sector/service providers
2	Radio use	Percentage	33	35	38	40	45	50	Rural Municipality	RM/ Service provider	Expected partnership with private sector/service providers

10.17 Logical Framework –Drinking Water and Sanitation

Result levels	Result Indicators	Unit	Base Year 2020/21	Target					Information Source	Implementation Office	Risk/Assumption
				F.Y 2021/22	F.Y 2022/23	F.Y 2023/24	F.Y 2024/25	२०२५/२६			
Impact	Households having drinking water and sanitation facilities(DWSS)	Number	95	96	97	98	99	100			
Effect	Families having piped water supply	Percentage	93	95	97	98	99	100	RM	RM/Province	Source: Civic awareness management
Result Indicators											
1	Families having Private taps	Percentage	51.2	60	75	80	90	100	RM	RM/Province	Source: Civic awareness management
2	Families using other sources of water such as well	Percentage	6.5	5	3	2	0	0	RM	RM/Province	Source: Civic awareness management
3	Families having toilets	Percentage	97	98	99	100	100	100	RM	RM/Province	Source: Civic awareness management
4	Use of flush system and safety tank system toilets	Percentage	40.7	55	67	78	91	100	RM	RM/Province	Source: Civic awareness management

10.18. Logical Framework – Forest, Environment, Biodiversity, DRR and Climate Change

Level of Result Indicators	Result Indicators	Unit	Base year 2020/21	FY					Source of Information	Responsible Implementation Unit	Risk/ Assumption
				2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26			
Impact	Community forestry area	Ha	2623.29	2623.29	2800	2800	3000	3000	Records of RM and publication of Forest Division Office	RM	
	Annual human loss due to disaster	Number	100	75	50	25	10	5	Records of RM and publication of Forest Division Office	RM	
Effect-1	Community Forestry Groups	Number	24	24	26	26	28	28	Records of RM e	RM	Expected Intergovernmental coordination, Partnership with community Forestry, private sector and community level institutions
Effect-2	Ratio of IEE in implemented projects	Percentage	20	30	40	50	60	80	Records of RM and publication of Forest Division Office	RM	
Effect-3	Wards implemented LAPA	Number	1	2	4	6	6	6	Records of RM and publication of Forest division Office	RM	
Effect-4	Disaster management committees formed at wards	Number	2	4	5	6	6	6	Records of RM and publication of Forest division Office	RM	

Effect 1, Result Indicators											
1	Community Forestry Management plan prepared and updated	Number	22	24	24	25	26	28	Records of RM	RM	
2	Women members in Community Forestry Groups	Percentage	35	38	42	45	48	50	Records of RM	RM	Expected partnership with Community Forestry Groups and Civil society
Effect-2 Result Indicators of Conducted IEE in Implemented Projects											
1	Settlements conducted awareness enhancement activities on environment management	Percentage	20	40	60	80	100		Records of RM	RM	
2	Capacity Development Training on IEE	Number	2	4	6	8	10				
Effect-3 Result Indicators of LAPA Implementation											
1	Awareness raising training on LAPA conducted in Wards	Ward Number	1	2	3	4	6		Records of RM	RM	
Effect-4 Result Indicators of disaster management committee formation											
1	Damage due to disaster and climate change	Rs in,1000	1000	900	800	700	600	500			1
2	Committee formation in the wards	Number	1	2	4	5	6	6	Records of RM	RM	2

3	Awareness raising training conducted wards	Number	2	4	6	6	6	6	Records of RM	RM	3
4	Training for volunteers conducted on disaster risks reduction and climate change	Person	200	250	300	300	350	500	Records of RM	RM	4

10.19 Logical Framework – Result Indicators of Institutional Development

Result levels	Result Indicators	Unit	Base Year 2020/21	Target					Information Source	Implementation Office	Risk/Assumption
				F.Y 2021/22	F.Y 2022/23	F.Y 2023/24	F.Y 2024/25	F.Y 2025/26			
Impact	Citizen service satisfaction	Percentage	20	30	35	50	60	70	Annual report of RM	RM	
Effect	Local Government Institutional Self-Assessment	Score	34.25	38	40	50	60	75	Annual report of RM	RM	Expected Intergovernmental coordination and cooperation of Civil society
Result Indicators											
1	a) Online service	Percentage	10	25	35	45	55	65			
	b) Average time on service delivery	Hours	5	4	3	2	1	1			
	c) Public Hearing	Number of Times	1	4	4	4	4	4			
	d) Publish statement of expenditure	Number of Times	0	3	3	3	3	3			
2	Settlement of Aaudit arears	Percentage	15	35	55	70	85	100			
3	Contribution of own source revenue in total budget	Percentage	2.10	2.46	2.95	3	3.10	3.25			
4	Conduct trainings to elected representatives/administrative	Number	20	55	75	85	90	120			

	officials on good governance promotion										
5	Training/Orientation to Users committee members as per nature of the project	Number	350	500	650	700	750	1000			
	a) Trimester progress Review	Number of Times	3	3	3	3	3	3			
	b) Annual progress review	Number of Times	1	1	1	1	1	1			
6	Approved laws, policies, directives, procedures and standards, Norms by RM	Number	28	33	38	43	48	50			
7	Active institutional committees and mechanisms for policy formulation/implementation	Number	10	12	14	16	18	20			
8	Active I/NGOS, Development Partners in the RM	Number	8	15	15	25	30	35			
9	Fulfilment of Approved positions	Percentage	22	17							
10	Review of Organizational structure and conduct O &M survey	Number of Time	0	1	Implementation of approved O&M report						
11	Construction of RM /Ward Office Buildings	Number	2	2	2	6					

Part- 2

Socio Economic Recovery Plan

1. Background

1.1 General COVID-19 Pandemic Context

Information on the impact of COVID -19 pandemic on various sectors including public health, education, economy and livelihood at local level are not available hence, national scenario on the impact of COVID- 19 is highlighted.

The global COVID-19 pandemic crisis initially impacted Nepal through the tourism sector, followed by industry and trade sectors. On March 21, 2020, the Government of Nepal (GoN) announced a nationwide lockdown to contain COVID-19, which affected industrial and agricultural production besides service sector, resulting in more than 25 percentage point decline in capacity utilization of industry and 64.7 percent drop in credit provision to the private sector. By March 2020, tourists' arrival in Nepal dropped to zero.

The daily life of people was crippled, the working class faced difficulties to work physically, and public services were partially compromised during the lock-down period. The emergency health services, travel, movement of goods and construction of infrastructure projects were badly affected following the lockdown.

As a result of COVID-19 pandemic a fiscal deficit of 7.3 percent of GDP in FY 2020 compared to previous year was observed. The Government of Nepal has envisaged to finance the deficit through concessional resources from international development partners and domestic borrowing. The annual GDP growth rate of Nepal was -2.09% in 2020 against 6.66% in 2019 and 1.9% in 2021.

In nutshell, the COVID-19 pandemic had affected transport, industry, trade, tourism, employment, education, health services, infrastructure development, and public services. Due to COVID-19, more than 11,700 Nepalese had lost their life (February, 01, 2022, COVID-19 Tracker). Creating jobs for those who have lost jobs during the pandemic and also for returnees from foreign employment at the required scale seems to be a daunting challenge now.

Initially, the immunization program of GoN was woefully low but now it is taking encouraging momentum. More than 51.8% of people have got two jabs and the Government has planned to reach 100% by mid- 2022 (Ministry of Health, GoN). The Government of Nepal has administered at least 29,664,607 doses of COVID-19 vaccines so far. WHO and virologists of Nepal believe that the COVID-19 pandemic will move towards endemic in coming years.

1.2 National Level Measures Initiated

i) GoN initiated immediate health measures aimed at increasing access to testing for COVID-19 infections and establishment of quarantine facilities, as well as waiver on customs duties for medical items related to COVID-19 such as masks, sanitizer, and surgical gloves.

ii) GoN implemented food distribution programs and extended eligibility for the Prime Minister's Employment Program, and also provided discounts on utility bills.

iii) GoN provided economic support to firms, initiated deferred payment of taxes, and provided concessional loan facilities to severely affected sectors. The cumulative cost of these programs is estimated at 5 percent of GDP.

iv) The Nepal Rastra Bank- the central bank announced relaxation of regulatory requirements for banks and financial institutions and reduction of targeted interest rates as part of the country's interest rate corridor.

The development partners working in Nepal had supported GoN in the above initiatives and beyond.

1.3 Economic Outlook, and Challenges

Despite efforts of the Government of Nepal to curb the economic fallout due to COVID -19, its impact on local livelihood and economy is expected to be profound. Under a baseline scenario, where global infection and economic stress begin to ease, growth is projected at 2.1 percent (year-on-year) in FY 2021. Even though this scenario assumes a gradual economic recovery, growth is expected to remain subdued due to challenging outlook in tourism and remittances and lower industrial and agricultural production due to lasting supply chain disruptions. The current account deficit is projected to narrow to 6.5 percent of GDP. While low level of imports will continue to limit revenue collection, fiscal measures announced as part of the FY 2021 budget, including a revision of customs duties, will provide some support to budget. Taken together, the fiscal deficit is projected to reduce marginally to 6.6 percent of GDP in FY 2021.

The capital expenditure incurred by federal, provincial, and local levels is woefully low that has put pressure on liquidity.

Given its unprecedented nature, the global economic uncertainty associated with the COVID-19 pandemic is exceptional. Due to large share of informal economy, an economic contraction would risk exacerbating poverty, inequality, and food insecurity.

The budget for FY 2021 has proposed measures to manage an anticipated shortfall in revenue in view of requiring an increase in spending to manage the socio-economic fallout of the crisis.

In addition to measures already adopted, a strategic and systematic approach is needed to address the risks. Such an approach that incorporates a medium- to long-term view would include the relevant reforms and measures to support inclusive and green growth. The key elements of a strategic approach to transition the economy are relief, restructuring and resilient recovery.

1.4. Context of Myagang Rural Municipality

In Myagang Rural Municipality, 162 people were infected from COVID-19, 2 patients died and 160 persons recovered. In this rural municipality, 8 beds in hospital have been allocated for COVID-19 patients. Similarly, 12 beds have been arranged in 3 quarantines. This rural municipality has received funds of NR 1.5 million from different sources including provincial and federal governments for control, prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of COVID-19 patients.

2. Existing Situation Myagang Rural Municipality

Due to lockdown during the COVID-19 pandemic, all the socio-economic activities in Myagang Rural Municipality were affected. Agricultural production, industrial production, marketing and supply chain of essential consumer goods were affected. Additionally, development activities implemented by rural municipality and other agencies could not be completed on time. The capital budget could not be spent as planned on the one hand and on the other hand revenue collection was reduced. The budget allocated for development activities has been forced to use in the control of COVID-19 and treatment of patients. Many people lost their jobs and faced economic crises mostly by poor and vulnerable groups. Schools were closed for a long period due to COVID-19 which hampered education of hundreds of students.

Due to COVID-19 pandemic, health service has been affected badly. In this rural municipality, health workers are inadequate even in normal situation so during the COVID-19 pandemic period inadequacy in health workers and health centers have been realized. Due to lack of health workers, laboratory and medical equipment, citizens were forced to go district headquarter for treatment and regular activities such as village clinics could not take place.

Detail and reliable information on the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic in social sector, productive sector, infrastructure sector, and cross-cutting sectors are not available at the local level to formulate a socio-economic recovery plan, therefore it is necessary to conduct a detailed socio-economic impact study to execute and monitor the recovery plan.

Myagang Rural Municipality has noticed a decrease in production in agriculture, industry, tourism and so forth. However, this rural municipality seems to be moving towards a neo-normal scenario because a) rate of severity of omicron variant is lower than the previous delta variants ,b) immunization (vaccination coverage) is expanded and c) herd immunity improved (WHO and FMoHP. In this context, Myagang Rural Municipality has developed the social and economic recovery plan to rebound the local economy in an inclusive and resilient manner.

Health: Myagang Rural Municipality has improved the health facilities in the last two years, though this rural municipality still depends on district health institution for services such as ambulance, equipment, PCR test and other health services. More financial resources were allocated to contain COVID-19 by reducing budget in different sectors including infrastructure sector. In this rural municipality, people are waiting for second doze of vaccination. Besides several limitations, this rural municipality is able to manage PCR test, provide health services to COVID-19 patients and initiated measures for containing COVID-19 transmission in coordination with federal and provincial governments.

Local Economy: The local transport system was halted during the lockdown period that impacted the local supply chain and crippled the movement of local people too. The infrastructure projects were delayed since workers left the project sites during the lockdown and the supply chain of construction materials was also stopped during the lockdown period. The vulnerable group (25.17% ultra-poor population, LG Profile of Myagang Rural Municipality, 2078) faced difficulties in terms of food security during the lockdowns period. The poor families and people who lost jobs during the lockdown were impacted severely. Due to lockdown, this rural municipality could not collect revenue as planned. Notwithstanding the low revenue, the rural municipality needs to create jobs for those who have lost their jobs abroad and in Nepal. In this context, it is necessary to rebound the local economy through a coordinated action plan.

Education: The lockdown also impacted education sector as well. All the schools could not run online teaching due to lack of robust ICT infrastructure. In order to revive education sector it is necessary to promote ICT and provide support to educational institutions-schools and colleges.

3. Major Problems

Major problems in this sector include inadequate services provided by health centers/posts, low-quality health services provided by health centers, inadequate number of doctors and human resources, lack of training facility available for health workers, and no ambulance service available in this rural municipality. In the case of budget, this rural municipality heavily depends on conditional grants from the federal government and medicine to be distributed free of cost not available on time.

4. Key Issues

Key issues on the path to contain COVID – 19 pandemic and move towards economic and social recovery are as follows:

- Lack of reliable data and resources (human and financial) to formulate and implement socio- economic recovery plan.
- Dedicated unit to implement the recovery plan is lacking.
- Low capacity of rural municipality's staff to implement the recovery plan.
- Lack of PCR testing lab and lack of health workers.
- Lack of experience in coping with pandemic like COVID-19.

5. Opportunity and Challenge

5.1. Opportunity:

The federal and provincial governments have supported this rural municipality in upgrading health facilities in terms of required equipment, health services, and human resource. Development partners like Purnima have supported in preparing economic and social recovery plans. The youth who returned to villages from foreign employment has started agro-based, trade-based, service-related startups. Some of the schools have already started online classes and banks have started online services. Some of the opportunities are listed as follows:

- I. Various NGOs and development partners working in this rural municipality are willing to provide support to implement the recovery plan of the rural municipality.
- II. Ministry of Federal Affairs and General Administration (MoFAGA) is formulating model guidelines for preparing local economic development (LED) plans. MoFAGA is also planning to support local level in identifying and implementing innovative projects for inclusive and resilient local economic development.
- III. The health center of this rural municipality has been upgraded to fifteen beds hospital.
- IV. Disaster Management Centers established at ward number 1 and 2 can be used to address future shocks of pandemics and other disaster. Health infrastructure has been upgraded and health services have been improved prior to COVID-19 situation and these upgraded facilities will be helpful to fight the existing pandemic in terms of control, prevention, diagnosis, and treatment.
- V. Some of the returnees from foreign employment, who have got good exposure and professional skills have already started innovative startups. These people are source of

inspiration for initiating innovative entrepreneurship which will contribute towards rebounding the local economy in the normal situation and beyond.

5.2 Challenge

The COVID-19 pandemic has posed challenges in terms of upgrading health facilities, creating more jobs, supporting the poor, supporting the businesses that have stopped business due to pandemic and mobilizing additional financing for economic and social recovery.

Major diseases in this rural municipality are high blood pressure, heart ailment, diabetics, respiratory problem, kidney problems, pneumonia, tuberculosis, diarrhea, prolapses, and cancer. COVID-19 patients with above-mentioned diseases made health services more complicated.

Based on experiences, the specific challenges of Myagang Rural Municipality are as follows:

- I. How to ensure the quality of essential health services in holding centers, quarantine facilities, health centers, and hospitals?
- II. How to ensure the health priorities e.g. vaccination, surveillance, and reporting system in order during the pandemic.
- III. How to ensure the health and safety of people (especially vulnerable ones) when the economy opens up (at the stage of rebound)?
- IV. How to establish a transparent, and effective mechanism at this rural municipality level for effective health and economic relief programs during the present pandemic or future shocks.
- V. How to develop local capacity and robust institutional mechanism for enhanced resilience of rural municipalities and people for future pandemic shocks?
- VI. How to support educational and other service delivery organizations in digitization to make them able to introduce and enhance online services in the future.
- VII. How to ensure full vaccination to all citizens especially the most vulnerable ones within six months now.

6. Goal

"Myagang Rural Municipality's economy rebounded to normal with people engaged in local economic activities and most vulnerable people received financial and health supports."

7. Objective

The main objective of socio-economic recovery plan is to rebound the local economy and enhance the resilience of institutions and people of Myagang Rural Municipality.

8. Strategy

- I. To support the COVID-19 impacted local industries, trade, tourism businesses, agriculture, and educational institutions to rebound in normal condition.
- II. To develop local capacity in relief management, restructure the system in the new context and enhance resilience for future pandemic shocks.

9. Socio -Economic Recovery Framework

Based on experiences of international, regional and national practices the socio- economic recovery framework of Myagang Rural Municipality is formulated in three stages namely a) relief stage, b) restructuring stage, and c) resilience stage.

Level I-Relief Stage: At this stage, the priority will be given to address the immediate health impacts of the pandemic by providing support to livelihoods and reduce vulnerability.

Level II-Restructuring Stage: Once the pandemic comes under control and infection rates drop down, the economy needs to re-open gradually, leading to restructuring stage. The focus in this stage is on strengthening health systems and adjusting to a new normal that prioritizes local employment generation in a greener and more digital economy.

Level III- Resilience Stage: The resilient recovery stage will focus on new investment opportunities and reforms to promote more sustainable, inclusive and resilient local economic growth in a post-pandemic situation. Graduation from this stage vulnerability to any upcoming pandemic in the future will be at different level.

10. Strategy and Working Policy

Strategy	Working Policy
1. To support the COVID-19 impacted local industries, trade, tourism businesses, agriculture, and educational institutions to rebound in normal condition.	
1.1 Saving the life of citizens	Relief Level a) Public health emergency services namely public health and hygiene campaigns (hand-washing, masks, social distance) will be carried out as and when required. b) Testing, tracking, and data collection on pandemic will be carried out. c) WATSAN will be managed effectively in pandemic state and beyond.
	Restructuring Level: Health System a) Engagement of private sector will be strengthened. b) Vaccination program will be scaled up and no one will be left behind especially poor and vulnerable ones. c) Telemedicine will be initiated in remote settlements.
	Resilient Recovery Level: Pandemic-Ready Health System a) The standard operating procedures (SOPs) in emergency response plans for both emergency and maintaining essential health service delivery will be initiated.
1.2 Protecting the poor and vulnerable (leave no one behind) in coordination with federal and provincial	Relief Level: Social Emergency a) The poor and vulnerable group will be protected during the lockdown and emergencies by transferring cash or in-kind for food security. b) The Prime Minister’s Employment Program will be linked with quick employment generation schemes for people who have lost their jobs during the pandemic crisis and vulnerable group (poor, old, land/homeless, destitute/deprived, disabled, marginalized)

Strategy	Working Policy
governments, development partners/NGOs.	<p>Restructuring Level: Human Capital Building</p> <p>a) The public works for infrastructure investment projects will be implemented in labor-intensive modality to create more jobs.</p> <p>b) Business development using federal/provincial/local grants and subsidized loans will be mobilized through commercial banks, microcredit institutions and cooperatives for startup business and individual entrepreneurs to rebound the local economy.</p> <p>c) Development of digital platforms for service delivery will be initiated.</p> <p>d) Employment and labor status will be established as a social registry to better target and coordinate services to the most deserving poor and vulnerable people of all wards.</p> <hr/> <p>Resilient Recovery Level:</p> <p>a) Equity and inclusion will be applied to employment generation programs.</p> <p>b) The "e-services" and platforms for distance learning will be developed for the public schools and access to children of vulnerable and access of poor groups to such services will be ensured.</p>
2. To develop local capacity in relief management, restructuring the system in the new context, and enhancing resilience for future pandemic shocks.	
2.1 Job creation 2.2 Sustainable business growth	<p>Relief Level: Economic Emergency</p> <p>a) The business firms, agro-firms, industries, and individual entrepreneurs will be provided with liquidity support during the rainy days of the pandemic.</p> <p>b) In consultation with the federal government and BFIs, a debt payment deferment policy will be adopted during the pandemic crisis.</p> <p>c) In coordination with federal and provincial governments, economic support packages will be targeted to most affected firms in a time-bound manner, to maintain employment, especially in targeted agriculture and tourism sectors.</p> <hr/> <p>Restructuring Level: Firm Restructuring & Debt Resolution</p> <p>a) The returnee youths will be engaged in modern/hi-tech agriculture production, tourism-based economic activities and tourism-based small and micro-enterprises (SMEs).</p> <hr/> <p>Resilience Level: Green Business Growth and Job Creation</p> <p>a) The financial infrastructure will be strengthened to develop e-commerce platforms and engage the private sector in green-agro business.</p> <hr/> <p>Restructuring Level: Firm Restructuring & Debt Resolution</p> <p>a) The returnee youths will be engaged in agriculture production, tourism-based economic activities, and tourism-based SMEs.</p>

11. Key Programs and Actions

Dimension	Key Programs and Actions		
	Relief Level	Restructuring Level	Resilient Recovery Level
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Upgrading holding and quarantine facilities (b) SOPs on delivery of essential health service (c) Capacity development of health workers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Upscaling public health priorities e.g. vaccination, surveillance, and reporting system (b) Effective private sector participation in COVID-19 and non-COVID health service delivery (c) Guidelines for health and safety of the private sector as the economy opens up 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Adopting emergency response plans, including standard operating procedures for both emergencies and essential services. (b) Strengthening operational procedures for proper management of health care waste (c) Implementation of new service delivery modes such as telemedicine to increase resilience to shocks (d) Strengthening local level health service delivery mechanisms
Social	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Providing emergency cash or in-kind transfers using existing delivery systems for social safety nets or through employment programs (b) Expanding coverage of existing programs (such as the Prime Minister's Employment Program) (c) Supporting public schools in distance learning programs for all using TV, radio, SMS, internet, printed materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Providing cash or in-kind transfers to the poor and vulnerable and deploying electronic payment systems (b) Generate employment in public infrastructure works(projects) (c) Establishing a social registry, to help identify beneficiaries and coordinate programs, (d) Taking steps to get children back to school who left school during the pandemic, (e) Organize short-term vocational training related to the agriculture sector. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Strengthening the design of existing programs and including informal workers in contributory schemes, (b) Strengthen the social protection system by implementing social security allowances, (c) Fully deploy the social registry to ensure future shock-preparedness (d) Providing employment support by reskilling and redeploying those who lost their livelihoods, (e) Strengthening the education system to withstand further shocks by increasing connectivity, adopting the Emergency Education Operations Procedures, and developing and delivering e-education services
Economic a) Agriculture and animal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Provision of a time-bound subsidized emergency financial 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Provide matching or conditional grants, loan restructuring, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) For informal enterprises increase access to finance, through digital

Dimension	Key Programs and Actions		
	Relief Level	Restructuring Level	Resilient Recovery Level
husbandry b) Industries and trade c) Tertiary/Service Sector (tourism, trade, hotel, transport..)	package for priority sectors like tourism and agriculture. (b) Ensure timely delivery of social security schemes, (c) Initiate temporary relief in taxes and rental/ utility deferrals, provide wage subsidies, suspend import duties for critical supplies, and avoid the impact on credit scores (d) Decentralized distribution of relief packages from ward offices (seeds and fertilizers) to affected farmers and centrally procure agriculture produce to respond to food security needs	and equity infusion to firms, in a selective and time-bound manner (b) Provide fiscal incentives for green investments, including enhancing energy efficiency, hygiene and sanitation, waste management, and the adoption of cleaner technologies (c) Streamline and simplify approval processes for investment (d) Expand the reach and coverage of mobile banking and digital financial services, and the use of non-collateral based lending (e) Support programs to promote digital literacy and establish information technology centers to facilitate access to the internet and computers	financial services, mobile banking, and digital literacy (b) Implement the Credit Information and Reporting Act and the amended Secured Transactions Act to expand the basis for lending beyond fixed collateral (c) Adopt comprehensive and long-term insolvency and out-of-court procedures (d) Invest in food storage and distribution infrastructure (e) Accelerate key investment climate reforms (f) Develop guidelines to support environmental management (waste management, air quality, water quality) investments at tourism destinations and promote eco-tourism.

12. Expected Results

Health Recovery Dimension: On the social and health infrastructure dimension, by the end of the plan period, the planned 15-bed hospital will be fully operationalized with equipment (ambulance, test lab, essential medicine), capacity of health workers will be enhanced, special services (PCR test, COVID-19 and other viral pandemic treatment) will be made easily available and 6 health posts will be upgraded simultaneously for decentralized health services.

Economic Recovery Dimension: On the economic recovery front, at least 100 jobs will be created locally on annual basis, at least 5 tourist destinations will be operationalized and at least 10 start-up businesses will be supported. About 10 youths who returned from foreign employment will be supported in establishing hi-tech agriculture farms and animal husbandry farms. All the differently able, poor, marginalized people including people who lost jobs will

be supported to establish self-employment schemes by mobilizing banks, cooperatives, private sector, development partners and federal funds.

Part- 3

Medium Term Expenditure Framework

1. Background

Medium Term Expenditure Framework is an important medium to establish interrelationship between periodic plan and annual plan, to use limited resources optimally in prioritized sectors to achieve high return, to enhance skill in public financial management, and to develop transparent and estimable budget formulation process. Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) initiated during the 10th plan (2002-2007) could not continue for some time due to various reasons, however after the re-establishment of democracy, it has been made compulsory for three tiers of government to prepare MTEF every year while formulating annual income and expenditure statement, by including provision in Inter-governmental Fiscal Arrangement Act 2017, and Economic Procedure and Financial Accountability Act 2017. Medium Term Expenditure Framework of this rural municipality is prepared by adopting the provisions mentioned in those Acts, Local Level Medium Term Expenditure Framework Guidelines 2021 and in harmony with policy and priority of the first periodic plan. As there is no multiyear project in implementation in this rural municipality, three years budget projection by project is not included in MTEF. Similarly, all projects included in annual plan of this rural municipality are prioritized projects and hence there is no need to explain about prioritized projects. Risks aspects are included in logical framework hence not included in MTEF.

2. Concept and Objective

Medium Term Expenditure Framework is an important tool of public financial management. This tool helps to predict financial resources realistically, allocate resources optimally in prioritized projects and prepare three years budget projection. MTEF is framework of overall budget and results. It is required to prepare it every year. While preparing the MTEF, actual expenditure data is used in the first year and for the second and third year projected data are used. The main objectives of MTEF are as follows:

- To establish interrelationship between periodic plan and annual plan and to maintain harmony in resource allocation.
- To ensure allocation of resources in prioritized projects.
- To prepare budget by estimating internal and external revenue of rural municipality.
- To make public expenditure efficient, effective and results oriented.
- To make budget estimate realistic.

3. Institutional Arrangement

The Local Government Operation Act has made an arrangement for Budget Estimate and Resource Allocation Committee under the chair of rural municipality. This committee is responsible to provide guidance and instruction to estimate budget for 3 years, to allocate sector wise budget on the basis of estimated resources and expenditure. Moreover, there is also provision of working group under the chair of Chief Administrative Officer of rural municipality with all the section heads as member to formulate Medium-Term Expenditure Framework.

4. Formulation Process

The working group in consultation and coordination with various sectoral committees will prepare MTEF for three years and will be submitted to Budget Estimate and Resource Allocation Committee. The committee will present the MTEF in municipal executive committee for approval.

5. Goal, Objective and Strategy

a. Vision

"Pleasant Happy, Cultured and Prosperous Myagang"

b. Goal

To attain equitable sustainable social and economic development along with good governance.

c. Overall objectives

- (a) To improve standard of living of citizens of Myagang through increase in employment and income.
- (b) To develop social sector including education and health in equitable way.
- (c) To develop and expand quality physical infrastructure.
- (d) To carry out disaster management activities in an effective way by conserving and promoting forest, environment and genetically diversification which are conducive to climate change.
- (f) To establish good governance through institutional improvement.

d. Overall strategies

- (a) To commercialize agriculture and establish linkage in value chain.
- (b) To promote local resource based industry, trade and occupation by developing entrepreneurship.
- (c) To improve quality of basic and secondary education and make it employment oriented.
- (d) To make access in basic health services easy.
- (e) To promote inclusiveness in local development and governance system
- (f) To construct and expand the construction of infrastructure such as road, electricity, irrigation, and communication.
- (g) To maintain balance between development and environment.
- (h) To make local development favorable to environment and manage disaster.
- (i) To improve good governance in local development and service delivery.

6. Sector wise projection of public expenditure

Sector wise projection of public expenditure tables for MTEF are given in table 3.1 to table 3.20

Table 3.1: MTEF – Sector Wise Projection of Public Expenditure (Rs 100 thousand)

S.No	Description	2020/21 Actual	2021/22	2022/23 Projection	2023/24 Projection
		(Base year)	Budget Estimate		
1	Total budget expenditure	3008	4491	4841	5171
1.1	Current budget	1444	2156	2324	2482
1.2	Capital budget	1564	23,35	25,17	26,89
2	Sector wise allocation of development expenditure	2450	3449	3747	4022
2.1	Economic Development	95	280	329	368
2.1.1	Agriculture and Livestock	44	209	230	253
2.1.2	Industry and Trade	21	35	40	44
2.1.3	Labor& Employment	—	—	12	15
2.1.4	Tourism and Culture	30	35	39	43
2.1.5	Poverty Alleviation	—	1	5	8
2.1.6	Financial and Cooperative	—	—	3	5
2.2	Social Development	1274	1769	1853	1954
2.2.1	Education	699	1099	1146	1203
2.2.2	Youth and Sports	43	46	51	56
2.2.3	Health and Nutrition	384	371	390	409
2.2.4	Gender Equality and Social Inclusion	16	136	143	157
2.2.5	Drinking Water and Sanitation	132	117	123	129
2.3	Infrastructure Development	1044	1329	1449	1570
2.3.1	Road & Bridge	424	841	925	1018
2.3.2	Building, housing and settlement development	87	324	340	357
2.3.3	Heritage protection-reconstruction	9	13	15	17
2.3.4	Water resources , irrigation and energy	157	151	159	166
2.3.5	Other public construction	367	—	10	12
2.4	Environment and disaster management	30	33	64	71
	Forest and soil conservation	—	—	10	12
2.4.1	River basin protection	9	—	10	11

2.4.2	Environment protection and solid waste management	8	5	11	12
2.4.3	Disaster Management	13	28	33	36
2.5	Institutional development, service delivery and good governance	7	38	52	59
2.5.1	Institutional capacity development	7	25	27	30
2.5.2	planning and monitoring	—	13	15	17
2.5.3	Good Governance	—	—	10	12
2.6	Operating Expenses	5,58	10,42	10,94	11,49
3	Total projected amount	3008	4491	4841	5171
4	Social Security	450	500	550	600
5	Local infrastructure partnership program	50	75	95	115
6	Prime Minister Employment Program	11	15	20	25
7	Other sector wise delegated programs	70	1,30	1,80	2,30
	a) Economic Sector				
	b) Social Sector	30	40	50	60
	d) Environment Sector	20	50	70	90
	c) Institutional Development	10	20	30	40
8	Total Projected Amount of (B)	581	720	845	970
9	Total Projected Amount (A+B)	3589	5211	5686	6141

Table 3.2: MTEF- Budget Projection (Rs 100 thousand)

a) Rural Municipality's Budget Expenditures under local Treasury		Base year 2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
1	Total Budget Expenditure	3008	4491	4841	5171
1.1	Current Budget	1444	2156	2324	2482
1.2	Capital Budget	1564	2335	2517	2689
2	Sectoral Development Budget	2450	3449	3747	4022
2.1	Economic Development	95	280	329	368
2.2	Social Development	1274	1769	1853	1954
2.3	Infrastructure Development	1044	1329	1449	1570
2.4	Environment and Disaster Management	30	33	64	71

2.5	Institutional Development, Service Delivery and Good Governance	7	38	52	59
2.6	Operational Expenses	558	1042	1094	1149
3	Total Projected Expenditure	581	720	845	970
4 (1+3)	Total Projected Expenditure	3589	5211	5686	6141

Time 3.3: MTEF -Projection of Intergovernmental Fiscal Transfer (Rs 100 thousand)

S.No.	Income description	2020/21 Actual	2021/22 Estimate	2022/23 Projection	2023/24 Projection
1	Federal Grant	2263	2528	2658	2777
1.1	Equalization Grant	708	729	765	804
1.2	Conditional Grant	1555	1610	1691	1756
1.3	Special Grant	—	108	113	119
1.4	Matching Grant	—	81	89	98
2	Federal Revenue Sharing	394	544	598	658
3	Total Federal Intergovernmental Fiscal Transfers	2657	3072	3256	3435

Table 3.4: MTEF- Intergovernmental Transfers-Provincial

(Rs in 100 thousand)

S.No.	Income description	2020/21 Actual	2021/22 Estimate	2022/23 Projection	2023/24 Projection
1	Provincial Grant	577	530	558	590
1.1	Equalization Grant	99	55	58	64
1.2	Conditional Grant	166	158	166	174
1.3	Special Grant	50	28	31	34
1.4	Matching Grant	262	289	303	318
2	Provincial Revenue sharing	171	141	155	171
3	Total provincial Intergovernmental Fiscal Transfers	748	671	713	761

Note: Calculated on other basis due to unavailability of budget book of 201/22

Source: Budget book of Bagmati Province, Intergovernmental Fiscal Transfers ,RMs actuals of 2020/21, NNRFC Book and SuTRA Data.

Table 3.5: MTEF -Own Source Revenue Projection

Internal Revenue Projections (Base Price of 2020/21)				
Rs in 100 thousand				
Income description	2020/21 Actual	2021/22 Estimate	2022/23 Projection	2023/24 Projection
Property Tax	3.00	5.00	7.00	9.00
House and Land Registration Tax	–	–	9.00	10.00
Land Tax	11.80	54.00	55.00	56.00
House Rent and Lease Tax	0.50	10.00	12.00	13.00
Business Tax	2.50	35.30	36.00	37.00
Other Taxes	–	–	5.00	6.00
Tax Income Total	17.80	1,04.30	124.00	131.00
Administrative and Judicial Fee	–	7.40	10.00	12.00
House Drawing Approval Charges	1.80	12.00	13.00	14.00
Other Charges	0.11	10.00	11.00	12.00
Natural Resources (sales)	4.00	37.50	39.00	42.00
Other Non-tax Revenue	–	–	2.00	3.00
Non Tax Revenue Total	5.91	66.90	75.00	83.00
Grand Total	23.71	1,71.20	1,99.00	21,4.00

Sector Wise MTEF

Table 3.6: MTEF-Agriculture and Livestock

Indicators	Unit	Base Fiscal Year (FY) 2020/21	Target		
			FY 2021/22	FY 2022/23	FY 2023/24
Food Sufficiency (Consumption sufficiency own source food more than six months)	Percentage	46.76	46	48	53
Milk production	Litre (in thousand)	47	50	55	65
Meat production	KG(in thousand)	114	120	135	160
Skin& herd production	KG(in thousand)	11	11	12	13
Farmers engaged in commercial production	Person	3750	4500	4800	5300
Commercial potato production area	Ha	5.3	5.5	6	7
Vegetable commercial production area	Ha	7	8	9	10.5
Lead or commercial farmers	Number	140	200	300	450
Active rural agriculture lead farmers	Number	11	15	20	35
Local commercial agriculture farm	Number	390	400	440	500
Cereal production(paddy, maize, wheat and barley)	MT	1370	1400	1500	1700
Vegetables production	MT.	276	300	330	390
Fruits production	MT	312	350	400	480
Honey production	MT.	0.5	0.7	1	1.5
Compost and organic manure production	MT	495	515	600	800
Commercial agriculture nursery	Number	5	7	10	18

Active commercial farmers	Number	62	75	90	120
Farmers associated in cooperatives	Person	3100	3200	3350	3480
Cold storage	Number	0	0	1	1
Agricultural production collection and marketing centres	Number	2	3	5	8
Commercial livestock farming	Number	390	400	430	480
Milk and milk products	Mt.	40	41	44	48
Commercial production of feed grass	Ha	3	3.5	4	4.5
Active livestock farmers groups	Number	22	24	30	38
Breed improvement and treatment centre	Number	3	3	4	4
Livestock service centre	Number	3	3	4	4
Active village livestock health worker	Number	10	10	12	14
Artificial insemination centre in use	Number	1	3	4	4
Milk chilling-collection centre	Number	0	1	1	3

Table 3.7: MTEF-Industry, Commerce and Tourism Sector

S.No.	Indicators	Unit	Base Fiscal Year (FY) 2020/21	Target		
				FY 2021/22	FY 2022/23	FY 2023/24
1	Persons involved in Industries and commercial ventures	Person	1404	1500	1800	2200
2	Export oriented industries	Number	2	2	4	6
3	Operated small industries	Number	2	2	3	4
4	Entrepreneurs exposed to entrepreneurship trainings and e-enterprise start-up	Number	0	10	20	30
5	Managed touristic sites and spots	Number	1	1	1	2
6	Well managed home stay and rural touristic village	Number	0	0	0	1

7	Tourist level hotel and lodges	Number	0	0	0	1
8	Agriculture tourism centres	Number	0	0	0	1
9	Renovated touristic heritage	Number	0	0	1	1
10	Trained chefs and waiters	Number	5	10	15	20
11	Persons having commercial skills development trainings	Number	549	580	620	700
12	Annual external tourists	Number	0	0	0	100
13	Annual internal tourists	Number (in, 1000)	15	18	25	50
14	Retention of internal tourists	Days	0	0	0	1
15	Persons involved in tourism and service sectors	Person	0	0	10	30

Table 3.8: MTEF- Financial Sector

S.No.	Indicators	Unit	Base Fiscal Year (FY) 2020/21	Target		
				FY 2021/22	FY 2022/23	FY 2023/24
1	Cooperative	Number	19	20	21	23
2	Families having bank accounts and bank service receipt	Percentage	61	63	66	75
3	Active banks and financial institutions	Number	4	4	4	5
4	Cooperatives	Number	0	0	1	2

Table 3.9: MTEF-Education Sector

S.No.	Indicators	Unit	Base Fiscal Year (FY) 2020/21	Target		
				FY 2021/22	FY 2022/23	FY 2023/24
1	Total literacy rate	Percentage	80.82	83	85	87
2	Female literacy rate	Percentage	75.11	78	85	90
3	Male literacy rate	Percentage	86.21	88	90	93
4	Youth literacy rate (15-24 yrs)	Percentage	42.74	48	58	68
5	Net enrolment rate	Percentage	93	94	95	96
6	Basic level (1-8 class) net enrolment rate	Percentage	46	48	50	55
7	Total dropout rate	Percentage	9	8	7	6
8	School dropout rate (Basic level)	Percentage	13	12	10	8
9	School dropout rate (secondary level)	Percentage	8	6	5	3
10	Student Teacher ratio(Total)	Ratio	1:23	1:22	1:21	1:20
11	Disabled/girl friendly schools	Number	19	20	21	22
12	Schools having women toilets	Number	11	13	15	17
13	Non-formal education classes	Number	1	1	3	6
14	Model child development centers	Number	3	6	9	15
15	Community Learning Centers	Number	5	10	15	20
16	Class one enrolment rate after completion preprimary school	Percentage	63	70	75	80
17	Teacher-student ratio	Ratio	1:33	1:30	1:25	1:22
18	Schools having child club	Number	9	10	12	12
19	Schools having computer labs	Number	5	6	8	10
20	Schools having science Labs	Number	3	4	5	6
21	Schools having computer-, internet and e-education facilities	Number	6	10	15	20

22	Boarding Schools(community)	Number	1	0	1	1
23	Female teacher ratio	Percentage	44	45	46	48
24	Total students(boys/girls)	Number	3632	4700	6000	7000
25	Boys(Basic and secondary)	Number	1729	2200	3000	3500
26	Girls(Basic and secondary)	Number	1919	2500	3000	3500
27	Boys Girls ratio	Ratio	94:100	95:100	96:100	97:100
28	Learning achievement rate	Percentage	50.56	55	60	65
29	Continuity rate (Basic level)	Percentage	66.78	68	70	72
30	Continuity rate (secondary level)	Percentage	51.54	53	55	57
31	Student promoted from basic levels to secondary level	Percentage	62	65	70	75
32	Student classroom ratio	Percentage	42/1	40/1	38/1	35/1
33	Child friendly schools	Percentage	12	15	18	21
34	Students outside school (5-15 years)	Percentage	4.58	4	3.5	2.5
35	Children attended preprimary classes(up to 4/5 years)	Percentage	55	60	65	70
36	Students receiving scholarship	Number	1148	1200	1300	1400
37	Incentives to schools having more enrolment and retention rates	Number				
38	Schools having physical facilities including playground	Number	14	16	18	20

Table 3.10: MTEF- Health Sector

Indicators	Unit	Base Fiscal Year (FY) 2020/21	Target		
			FY 2021/22	2022/23	FY 2023/24
COVID infected people	Number	172	50	25	10
Death from COVID	Number	2	0	0	0
Recovery from COVID	Number/Percentage	160 persons	100%	100%	100%
Number of beds in quarantine	Number	12	15	17	20
Number of bed in isolation centers	Number	0	5	7	10
Increased bed numbers in health institution	Number	0	2	3	4
Maintained beds for COVID only	Number	8	8	10	10
Infant mortality rate	Per thousand	1	0	0	0
Infants having below 2500 gm weight	Number	1	0	0	0
Number of stunting	Number	0	0	0	0
Number of malnutrition cases	Number	0	0	0	0
ARI) Rate Per thousand)	Per thousand	513	8	6	5
Children having Vitamin A capsules	Percentage	100	100	100	100
All types of vaccines adopted children	Percentage	55	60	62	70
Contraceptives prevalence rate	Percentage	11	15	20	25
Total Fertility Rate (15-49 age group women, per live birth)	Percentage	2.1	2.1	2	2
Maternal mortality rate	Number	NA	NA	NA	NA
women having Pregnancy//Maternity health checkup four times	Percentage	30	35	40	65
Death from non-communicable disease(Heart attack, cancer, diabetes, and old chronic disease)	Number	0	0	0	0
Suicide death rates (Per 100000)	Number	0	0	0	0
Families having health Insurance	Number	0	10	20	30
Participated in health information, education, communication	Person	200	300	400	500
Health camp	Number of Times	1	1	1	2

Monthly follow-up cases	Number	35	40	42	45
Minimum health facilities available in health institutions	Type	6	6	6	6
Active women FCHVs	Number	65	67	67	67
Population using ionized salt	Percentage	90	91	92	95
Families using smokeless stoves or alternative energy for cooking	Number	70	80	90	100
Number of Health institutions having Basic Facilities(drinking water, toilets, birthing wards and advocacy centers	Number	6	6	6	6
Families having access to health posts/centers within 30 minutes	Percentage	25	30	35	45
PHC	Number	1	1	1	1
Private clinic	Number	0	1	2	3
Community health units	Number	0	1	1	2
Delivery in health institution	Percentage	62	65	68	72
Health Post	Number	6	6	7	7
Ambulance	Number	0	1	1	2
Health workers working in health Institutions	Person	50	52	55	60

Table 3.11: MTEF- GESI

Indicators	Unit	Achievement up to last FY	Estimated achievement of current FY	FY 2021/22 target	FY 2022/23 target	FY 2023/24 target
GDI	Indicator	0.931		0.935	0.940	0.945
Ownership of women in land and house	Percentage	11.10	15	25	50	55
Financial access	Percentage	61.03	65	75	85	90
Decision making role of women in household and other transactions	Percentage	7.31	10	15	20	25
Reduction of the cases gender based and untouchability based violence	Percentage	0.42	0.32	0.30	0.25	0.15
Reduction on all types of discrimination, exploitation, misbehaving, and violence against women, children, adolescence, reduction in child marriages	Percentage	0	10	9	7	5
Participation of women representatives at local level RM	Percentage	83.47	75	60	50	40
Capacity development of women and other targeted communities	Percentage	40.63	42	44	46	48
Population having social security and protection	Percentage	0	20	30	40	50
Card holder senior citizen	Percentage	31.08	35	40	45	50
Card holder senior citizen	Percentage	3.16	5	10	15	20
Card holder single women	Percentage	1.24	10	15	20	35
Card holder disable persons	Percentage	59.44	65	70	75	80
Gender responsive budget allocation	Percentage	0	10	15	20	25

Table 3.12: MTEF- Youth and Sports

Indicator	Unit	Actual Achievement upto last FY	Estimated achievement of Current FY	FY 2021/22 Targets	FY 2022/23 Targets	Fy 2023/24 Targets
Youth employment	Percentage	0	20	30	40	50
Youth targeted program	Percentage	0	10	20	30	40
Youth involved in sport	Percentage	0	15	20	25	30
Play ground	Number	0	1	1	1	1
Covered hall	Number	0	1		1	
RM level competition	Number of Times	0	2	3	4	5
National level player	Number	0	2	4	6	8
National level women player	Number	0	1	2	3	4
National level disabled player	Number	0	1	2	3	4

Table 3.13: MTEF - Transport Sector

S.No.	Description	Unit	Fy 2020/21	Fy 2021/22	Fy 2022/23	Fy 2023/24
Transport	All weather roads	KM	53	61	65	68
1	Strategic road	KM	30.5	38	40	41
2	Black topped strategic road	KM	-	29	32	35
3	Gravel road	KM	27	35	40	48
4	Earthen road	KM	351	351	355	355
5	Motor able bridge	Number	2	2	3	3
6	Suspension bridge	Number	14	14	15	15

7	Mule track	Number	13	14	15	17
8	Tourist trail	Number	4	4	4	4

Table 3.14: MTEF-Irrigation

S.No.	Description	Unit	Fy 2020/21	Fy 2021/22	Fy 2022/23	Fy 2023/24
1	Irrigable land	Ha	2568	2600	2700	2800
2	Irrigated land	Ha	750	850	1000	1500

Table 3.15: MTEF-Building, Housing and Settlement Development

S.No.	Description	Unit	Fy 2020/21	Fy 2021/22	Fy 2022/23	Fy 2023/24
1	School building	Number	39	40	41	42
2	Private house	Number	4513	4513	4525	4550
3	Houses with CGI sheet	Number	3921	3921	3921	3921
4	RCC building	Number	539	550	570	585
5	Wooden roof	Number	6	6	6	6
6	Slate roofing	Number	47	30	10	0
7	RM building (under construction)	Number	1	1	1	1
8	Ward office building	Number	3	4	4	5
9	Building constructed following the norms of government	Number	4192	4200	4310	4320

Table 3.16: MTEF-Electricity, Energy and Alternative Energy

S.No.	Description	Unit	Fy 2020/21	Fy 2021/22	Fy 2022/23	Fy 2023/24
1	Houses with national grid electricity connection	Number	4399	4400	4425	4450
2	Solar or other sources	Number	58	75	100	150

Table 3.17: MTEF- Communication

S.No.	Description	Unit	Fy 2020/21	Fy 2021/22	Fy 2022/23	Fy 2023/24
1	Household using mobile phone	Percentage	77.6	80	82	85
2	Households using radio	Percentage	33	35	38	40
3	Households using internet	Percentage	5	10	20	25
4	Households using computer	Percentage	2.5	3.5	4.5	6

Table 3.18: MTEF - Drinking Water and Sanitation

S.No.	Description	Unit	Fy 2020/21	Fy 2021/22	Fy 2022/23	Fy 2023/24
1	Households with toilet	Number	4399	4400	4410	4420
2	Households without facility	Number	112	80	70	50
3	Households with safe drinking water	Number	4221	4300	4350	4400
4	Other source of drinking water	Number	290	200	150	100

Table 3.19: MTEF - Forestry, Environment, and Climate Change

S.No.	Indicators	Unit	Base FY 2020/21	Target		
				2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
1	Community Forestry Area	Ha	2623.29	2623.29	2800	2800
2	Community Forestry users groups	Number	24	24	26	26
3	IEE conducted in implemented projects	Percentage	20	30	40	50
4	LAPA implemented wards	Number	1	2	4	6
5	Disaster management committees formed wards	Number	2	4	5	6

Table 3.20: MTEF - Institutional Development and Good Governance

Items	Unit	Actual Achievement up to last FY	Estimated achievement of Current FY	FY 2021/22 Target	FY 2022/23 Target	Fy 2023/24 Target
Institutional development and strengthening						
Policies, laws, directives, procedures and norms approved by RM	Number	28	28	33	38	43
Institutional active committees/mechanisms on policy formulation and implementation	Number	10	10	12	14	16
Active I/NGOs and development partners within RM	Number	8	8	15	15	25
Capacity Development (Training)	Number					
A) Capacity development targeted to disadvantaged and marginalized communities	Person	150	150	250	350	450
Trainings to elected representatives and administrative officials	Number	20	25	55	75	85
Capacity development targeted to representatives, civil society members and officials involved in promotion of accountability enhancement	Number	80	80	300	350	400
User's group training as per project nature engaged in different project	Number	350	350	500	650	700
Campaign conducted annually on tax education	Number of Times	2	2	4	4	4
Participation in Tax education	Person	100	100	250	300	350
Targeted communities involved in Participatory Training(Women, Dalit, indigenous communities and children)	Person	660	660	800	1000	1250
Technical human resources having skills on(Electrification, Plumbing,carpenter, Masons, Hair cutting, etc)	Percentage	6	6	10	12	15

B) Institutional structures and Human Resource development						
Approved positions of RM n(sections, wards and RM)	Number	31	31	determined through O&M survey		
Fulfilled positions out of total positions(sections, wards and RM) (sections, wards and RM)	Number	22	22	9		
Construction of RM and ward buildings	Number	2	2	2	2	6
Mediation Facilitators	Person	10	10	18	24	30
Score in Local Government Institutional Self-Assessment (LISA)	Percentage					
Total score	Percentage	8.25	8.26			
Procedural	Percentage	11.5	11.6			
Result oriented	Percentage	14.5	14.6			
Average secured marks	Percentage	34.25	34.26	44	54	65
Share of internal revenue in total budget	Percentage	2.10	2.10	2.46	2.95	3
C) Effective Service delivery and adopting good Governance system						
Service delivery through resource centers at ward levels(health, agriculture, livestock service, education and IEC etc)	Number	4	4	6	8	10
Types of service delivery through RM	Number	7	7	10	12	15
Practiced social accountability tools	Number	2	2	5	5	5
Integrated on the spot service delivery on trimester basis	Number of Times	1	1	4	4	4
Online reporting systems adopted by wards	Number	1	1	5	6	6
Public hearing organized by Wards and RM on their performance	Number of Times	1	1	2	2	2
Online services	Percentage	10	10	25	35	45
Citizen satisfaction	Percentage	20	20	30	35	50
Citizen Charters in the wards/RM	Number	1	1	6	6	6
Grievance hearing and response mechanism established by assigning responsibility to responsible officer	Person	Not in operation	Not in operation	1	1	1
Public hearing conducted on the activities carried out by other government Offices/I/NGOs and other institutions on trimester basis	Number of Times	Not in Operation	Not in Operation	2	2	2

Annexes

Annex: 1 Periodic Plan Preparation Workshop Participants List.

Place: Myagang Rural Municipality-Nuwakot.

Date: 2077/10/21 (3rd February 2021)

List of Participants (2077/10/21)

S.N.	Name	Position	Organization
1	Asha Tamang	Chairperson	Myagang RM
2	Santi Lama Gurung	Vice-Chairperson	Myagang RM
3	Pawan Kumar Pyakurel	Chief Administration Officer	Myagang RM
4	Hari Bahadur Tamang	Ward Chairperson-3	Myagang RM
5	Rup Bahadur Tamang	Ward Chairperson-2	Myagang RM
6	Susan Bastola	Engineer	Myagang RM
7	Ser Singh Rawat	Education Officer	Myagang RM
8	Hemraj Joshi	Sub-Engineer	Myagang RM
9	Sajana KC	Naayab-Subba	Myagang RM
10	Narayani Pangeni	Assistant WO Supervisor	Myagang RM
11	Fairaj Tamang	Health Officer	Myagang RM
12	Binod Koirala	Administration Assistant	Myagang RM
13	Sirjana KC	Computer Operator	Myagang RM
14	Sajivsingh Tamang	Field Assistant	Myagang RM
15	Sangrila Thapa	Planning and Governance Advisor	Purnima Prog.
16	Bishanu Prasad Pathak	Engineer	Purnima Prog.
17	Arbaj Taamang	Gaanu Nagar Prahari	Myagang RM
18	Ganga Datt Awashthi	Team Leader	CEMID-Nepal
19	Laxman Pandey	Facilitator/Local Governance Expert	CEMID-Nepal
20	Bhagirath Bhatt	Facilitator/Local Governance Expert	CEMID-Nepal

Annex: 2
Primary and Secondary Data Collection (Mobile Aps) Training Participants List

Place: Myaghang Rural Municipality-Nuwakot.

Date: 2077/11/25 to 26 (March 9 to 10 2021)

List of Participants (2077/11/25-26)

S.N.	Name	Position	Organization
1st day			
1	Asha Tamang	Chairperson	Myagang RM
2	Santi Lama Gurung	Vice-Chairperson	Myagang RM
3	Pawan Kumar Pyakurel	Chief Administration Officer	Myagang RM
4	Dal Singh Tamang	Ward Chairperson-1	Myagang RM
5	Rup Bahadur Tamang	Ward Chairperson-2	Myagang RM
6	Kamal Singh Tamang	Ward Chairperson-4	Myagang RM
7	Ram Sing Tamang	Ward Chairperson-5	Myagang RM
8	Atam Singh Tamang	Ward Chairperson-6	Myagang RM
9	Parwati Bhujel	RM Executive Member	Myagang RM
10	Ser Singh Rawat	Education Officer (Focal Person)	Myagang RM
11	Hemraj Joshi	Sub-Engineer	Myagang RM
12	Nakul Sapkota	Ward Secretary -3	Myagang RM
13	Fulmaya khajum	Ward Secretary -6	Myagang RM
14	Birendra Tamang	I.T. Officer	Myagang RM
15	Partiva Tamang	Livestock Development	Myagang RM
16	Raman Singh Tamang	RM Technician	Myagang RM
17	Bhuwan Sapkota	RM Technician	Myagang RM
18	Ser Bhadur Bista	Kha.Pa.Sa.Te.	Myagang RM
19	Suraj Tamang	Office Assistance Ward-2	Myagang RM
20	Santi Tamang	Enumerator-3	Myagang RM
21	Nitu Tamang	Enumerator-3	Myagang RM
22	Susmita Tamang	Enumerator-3	Myagang RM
23	Megmaya Gurung	Enumerator-4	Myagang RM
24	Puspa Gurung	Enumerator-4	Dofu ^a ufpFkflnsf
25	Partap Tamang	Enumerator-5	Dofu ^a ufpFkflnsf
26	Samjhana Shrestha	Enumerator-5	Dofu ^a ufpFkflnsf
27	Sanjewa Tamang	Enumerator-6	Dofu ^a ufpFkflnsf
28	Bishanu Prasad Pathak	Engineer	Purnima Prog.
29	Ganga Datt Awashthi	Team Leader	CEMID-Nepal
30	Bhagirath Bhatt	Facilitator/Local Governance Expert	CEMID-Nepal
31	Anil Kumar Mandal	GIS Expert	CEMID-Nepal
32	Arbaj Tamang	Gaanu Nagar Prahari	Myagang RM
2nd day			
1	Santi Tamang	Enumerator-3	Myagang RM
2	Nitu Tamang	Enumerator-3	Myagang RM
3	Susmita Tamang	Enumerator-3	Myagang RM
4	Megmaya Gurung	Enumerator-4	Myagang RM
5	Puspa Gurung	Enumerator-4	Myagang RM
6	Partap Tamang	Enumerator-5	Myagang RM
7	Samjhana Shrestha	Enumerator-5	Myagang RM

8	Sanjewa Tamang	Enumerator-6	Myagang RM
9	Sabina Ghale	Enumerator-	Myagang RM
10	Ranej Tamang	Enumerator-	Myagang RM
11	Sajita Tamang	Enumerator-	Myagang RM
12	Ser Singh Rawat	Education Officer (Focal Person)	Myagang RM
13	Birendra Tamang	I.T. Officer	Myagang RM
14	Bishanu Prasad Pathak	Engineer	Purnima Prog.
15	Ganga Datt Awashthi	Team Leader	CEMID-Nepal
16	Bhagirath Bhatt	Facilitator/Local Governance Expert	CEMID-Nepal
17	Anil Kumar Mandal	GIS Expert	CEMID-Nepal

Annex: 3. Focus Group Interaction program (Secondary Information collection) for Periodic plan preparation participants list.

Place: Myagang Rural Municipality-Nuwakot.

Date: 2077/12/05 to 06 (March 18 to 19 2021)

Attendance list of Participants (2077/12/5-6)**Annex-3****Focus group discussion at Myagang Rural Municipality (March 18 &19)****Participants List**

S.No	Name	Position	Office
1	Santi Lama Gurung	Vice-Chairperson	Myagang RM
2	Dal Singh Tamang	Ward Chairperson-1	Myagang RM
3	Rup Bahadur Tamang	Ward Chairperson-2	Myagang RM
4	Hari Bahadur Tamang	Ward Chairperson-3	Myagang RM
5	Atam Singh Tamang	Ward Chairperson-6	Myagang RM
6	Susan Bastola	Engineer (For. CAO)	Myagang RM
7	Dil Bhadur Gurung	Ward Member-3	Myagang RM
8	Ser Singh Rawat	Education Officer (Focal Person)	Myagang RM
9	Hemraj Joshi	Sub-Engineer	Myagang RM
10	Bhawani Thapa Kshetri	Ward Sectory-1	Myagang RM
11	Nakul Sapkota	Ward Sectory-3	Myagang RM
12	Fulmaya khajum	Ward Sectory-6	Myagang RM
13	Sarmila Mokatang	Administration Assistant	Myagang RM
14	Binod Koirala	Administration Assistant	Myagang RM
15	Partiva Tamang	Livestock Development	Myagang RM
16	NarayaniPangeni	Assistant WO Supervisor	Myagang RM
17	Sampada Neupani	Assistant Internal Auditor	Myagang RM
18	Ser Bhadur Bista	Kha.Pa.Sa.Te.	Myagang RM
19	Budhiman Tamang	Employment Coordinator	Myagang RM
20	Sudarsan Sapkota	Coordinator-Agriculture	Myagang RM
21	Raman Singh Tamang	RM Technician	Myagang RM
22	Sanjiv Sing Tamang	Field Assistant	Dofu ^a ufpFkflnsf
23	Bhuwan Sapkota	RM Technician	Myagang RM
24	Birendra Tamang	I.T. Officer	Myagang RM
25	Bishanu Prasad Pathak	Engineer	Purnima Prog.
26	Madan RajJoshi	Infra. Expert	CEMID-Nepal
27	Bhagirath Bhatt	Facilitator/Local Governance Expert	CEMID-Nepal
28	Dr. Narayan Pr. Baskota	Economist/Data Analysis	CEMID-Nepal
29	Dr. Manita Bhatt	Health Expert	CEMID-Nepal
30	Manoj Prasad Ojha	Environment Expert	CEMID-Nepal

Annex: 4**District level Interaction Programme for Periodic Plan Preparation Participants List**

Place: Meeting Hall of District Development Coordination Office of Nuwakot.

Date: 2077/12/09 (22 March 2021)

Attendance list of Participants (2077/12/9)

S.N.	Name	Position	Organization
1	Chhatra Bhadr Lama	Chairperson	Kispang RM
2	Pro.Dr. Ram Chandra Dhakal	Hon. Member	Provincial Policy and Planning Commission Baghmati
3	Apsara Thapa	Sub- Coordinator	DCC Nuwakot
4	Subina Pradhan	Member	DCC Nuwakot
5	Asha Tamang	Chairperson	Myagang RM
6	Santi Lama	Vice Chairperson	Myagang RM
7	Puskal Shrestha	Expert	Provincial Policy and Planning Commission Baghmati
8	Tara Bhadur Karki	Chairperson	Nuwakot CCI
9	Ghanendra Pr. Rijhal	Programme-Coordinator	Nuwakot CCI
10	Prem Prasad Sapkota	Office In-charge	Division Forest Office
11	Ser Singh Rawat	Education Officer	Myagang RM
12	Dr. Roji Tamrakar	Office In-charge	District Ayurveda
13	Padam Singh Dhami		Drinking Water Division
14	Depak Prasad Khatiwada	CAO	Belkotgadi RM
15	Siv Ram Adhikari	Officer	Belkotgadi RM
16	Sujan Dotel	Information Officer	Belkotgadi RM
17	Sukra Kumar Shrestha	Officer	Belkotgadi RM
18	Yaghya Raj Pandey	CAO	Suryagadi RM
19	Susil Pandey	Information Officer	Suryagadi RM
20	Khum Bhadur Gharti	CAO	Kispang RM
21	Hari Prasad Pyakural	Officer	Kispang RM
22	Hari Prasad Guragani	Division In-charge	Water Resource Irrigation Division
23	Keshav Khanal	Office In-charge	Agriculture Knowledge Center
24	Rajendra Prashad Nepal	Office In-charge	Office of Small and cottage industries
25	Uttam Raj Khanal	Office In-charge	Office of Public Health
26	Rabindra Thapa	Office In-charge	Provincial Horticulture Development Center
27	Bharat Pandey	For. Office In-charge	Office of Livestock Hospital and Livestock Development
28	Yougal Keshor Raya	Engineer	Division Office of Drinking Water
29	Sanjay Pandey		Office of Building and Urban Development

30	Prakash Lamechhane	Engineer	Provincial Road Division
31	Madan Kumar Alemagar		Office of Infrastructure Development
32	Yadab Prashad Silwal	Engineer	
33	Baburam Fuwa	Office In-charge	AFCDO/UK Aid
34	Chandra Ale	District Coordinator	Purnima Prog.
35	Saroj Shrestha	Capacity Development Expert	Purnima Prog.
36	Bikash Panthi	Capacity Development Expert	Purnima Prog.
37	Kamal Khanal	Planning & Governance Advisor	Purnima Prog.
38	Gehendra Bam	Planning & Governance Advisor	Purnima Prog.
39	Chandrakrian Gurung	Planning & Governance Advisor	Purnima Prog.
40	Tulaja Gurung	Engineer	Purnima Prog
41	Nirak Sunar	Planning & Governance Advisor	Purnima Prog.
42	Parmod Pokhel	Engineer	Purnima Prog
43	Bishanu Prasad Pathak	Engineer	Purnima Prog.
44	Ram Bhadur Ghimire	Engineer	Purnima Prog.
45	Madan Raj Joshi	Infra. Expert	CEMID-Nepal
46	Bhagirath Bhatt	Facilitator/Local Governance Expert	CEMID-Nepal
47	Dr. Narayan Pr. Baskota	Economist/Data Analysis	CEMID-Nepal
48	Dr. Manita Bhatt	Health Expert	CEMID-Nepal
49	Manoj Prasad Ojha	Environment Expert	CEMID-Nepal
50	Narendra Singh Bista	Economist/Data Analysis	CEMID-Nepal

Annex: 5
Data Validation and Vision Setting and Planning Workshop Participants List.

Place: Myagang Rural Municipality-Nuwakot.
Date: 2078/05/02 to 03 (17 to 18 August, 2021)

Date: 2078/05/02 to 03 (17 to 18 August, 2021)
Attendance list of sectoral planning exercise

List of Participants (2078/5/2-3)

S.N.	Name	Position	Organization
1	Asha Tamang	Chairperson	Myagang RM
2	Santi Lama Gurung	Vice-Chairperson	Myagang RM
3	Pawan Kumar Pyakurel	Chief Administration Officer	Myagang RM
4	Rup Bahadur Tamang	Ward Chairperson-2	Myagang RM
5	Hari Bahadur Tamang	Ward Chairperson-3	Myagang RM
6	Kamal Singh Tamang	Ward Chairperson-4	Myagang RM
7	Atam Singh Tamang	Ward Chairperson-6	Myagang RM
8	Ser Singh Rawat	Education Officer (Focal Person)	Myagang RM
9	Birendra Tamang	I.T. Officer	Myagang RM
10	Fairaj Tamang	Health Officer	Myagang RM
11	Bhawani Thapa Chhetri	Ward Sectory-1	Myagang RM
12	Bhawana Karki	Ward Secretary -2	Myagang RM
13	Nakul Sapkota	Ward Secretary -3	Myagang RM
14	Laxmi Tamang	Ward Member	Myagang RM
15	Man Bhadur Tamang	Ward Member	Myagang RM
16	Bijuli Sunar	Dalit women Ward Member-4	Myagang RM
17	Meena Bishokarma	Dalit women Ward Member-3	Myagang RM
18	Partiva Tamang	Livestock Development	Myagang RM
19	Ser Bhadur Bista	Kha.Pa.Sa.Te.	Myagang RM
20	Sarmila Mokatang	Administration Assistant	Myagang RM
21	Binod Koirala	Administration Assistant	Myagang RM
22	Narayani Pangeni	Assistant WO Supervisor	Myagang RM
23	Santumaya Tamang	Pra.Sa. Education	Myagang RM
24	Arun Chapagae	Accountant	Myagang RM
25	Sampada Neupani	Assistant Internal Auditor	Myagang RM
26	Budhiman Tamang	Employment Coordinator	Myagang RM
27	Sabita Tamang	Enterprise-Facilitator	Myagang RM
28	Sarmila Tamang	Na.Pra. Sa. Agriculture	Myagang RM
29	Raman Singh Tamang	Technician	Myagang RM
30	Samikashya Tamang	Enterprise-Facilitator	Myagang RM
31	Srijana KC	Computer Operator	Myagang RM
32	Manisa Waeba	MIS Operator	Myagang RM
33	Sudrasan Sapkota	Coordinator-Agriculture	Myagang RM
34	Sabita Tamang	Law-Facilitator	Myagang RM
35	Sanjiba Sing Tamang	Field Assistant	Myagang RM
36	Preem Bhadur Karki	Forest Office	Myagang RM
37	Tara Bhadur	Chairperson	Nuwakot CCI
38	Ghanendra Pr. Rijhal	Program Coordinator	Nuwakot CCI

39	Chandra Aale	Chief	Purnima-IDC- Prog.
40	Santosh Bista	Sr. Governance Manager	Purnima Prog.
41	Saroj Shrestha	Capacity Development Expert	Purnima Prog.
42	Bishan Dev Joshi	Planning & Governance Advisor	Purnima Prog.
43	Bishanu Prasad Pathak	Engineer	Purnima Prog.
44	Chandrapani Timilsina	Coordinator-Enterprise Development	Purnima Prog.
45	Ganga Datt Awashthi	Team Leader	CEMID-Nepal
46	Bhagirath Bhatt	Facilitator/Local Governance Expert	CEMID-Nepal
47	Madan RajJoshi	Infra. Expert	CEMID-Nepal
48	Dr. Narayan Pr. Baskota	Economist/Data Analysis	CEMID-Nepal
49	Jaganath Adhikari	LoG Frame/MTEF Expert	CEMID-Nepal
50	Anil Kumar Mandal	GIS Expert	CEMID-Nepal

Annex: 6

Sectoral Planning preparation Exercise Group Participants List.

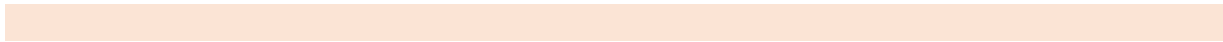
Date: 2078/05/02 to 03 (17 to 18 August, 2021)

Place: Myagang Rural Municipality-Nuwakot.

List of Participants

S.N.	Name	Committee Position	Organization
A	Economic Development Sector		
1	Rup Bahadur Tamang	Coordinator	Ward Chairperson-2, Myagang
2	Partiva Tamang	Member	Livestock Development, Myagang
3	NarayaniPangeni	Member	Assistant WO Supervisor, Myagang
4	Sudrasan Sapkota	Member Secretary	Coordinator-Agriculture, Myagang
5	Dr. Narayan Pr. Baskota	Facilitator	Economist/Data Analysis-CEMID-Nepal
B	Social Development Sector		
1	Hari Bahadur Tamang	Coordinator	Ward Chairperson-3, Myagang
2	Fairaj Tamang	Member	Health Officer, Myagang
3	Santumaya Tamang	Member	Pra.Sa. Education, Myagang
4	Kumar Lal Shrestha	Member	
5	Narayani Pangeni	Member	Assistant WO Supervisor, Myagang
6	Ser Singh Rawat	Member Secretary	Education Officer (Focal Person), Myagang
7	Ganga Datt Awashthi	Facilitator	Team Leader- CEMID-Nepal
C	Infrastructure Development Sector		
1	Meena Bishokarma	Coordinator	Dalit women Ward Member-3, Myagang
2	Sarmila Mokatang	Member	Administration Assistant
3	Ser Bhadur Bista	Member	Kha.Pa.Sa.Te.
4	Raman Singh Tamang	Member Secretary	Technician
5	Madan RajJoshi	Facilitator	Infra. Expert- CEMID-Nepal
D	Forest & Environment Development Sector		
1	Atam Singh Tamang	Coordinator	Ward Chairperson-6, Myagang
2	Bijuli Sunar	Member	Dalit women Ward Member-4, Myagang
3	Bishan Dev Joshi	Member	Planning & Governance Advisor-Purnima Prog.
4	Damodar Adhikari	Member	
5	Anil Kumar Mandal	Facilitator	GIS Expert, CEMID-Nepal
6	Jaganath Adhikari	Facilitator	LoG Frame/MTEF Expert, CEMID-Nepal
E	Institutional Development Sector		
1	Kamal Singh Tamang	Coordinator	Ward Chairperson-4, Myagang
2	Bhawana Karki {	Member	Ward Secretary -2
3	Bhawani Thapa Chhetri	Member	Ward Sectory-1

4	Bishanu Prasad Pathak	Member	Engineer, Purnima Prog.
5	Binod Koirala	Member Secretary	Administration Assistant, Myagang
6	Bhagirath Bhatt	Facilitator	Facilitator/Local Governance Expert, CEMID-Nepal



Annex: 7
Work Plan of Periodic Plan Formulation

S.N.	Activities	Timeline
1	Conducted periodic plan preparation workshop	2077/10/21(February 3, 2021)
2	Two day's training conducted for focal persons and planning advisors s	February, 25 &26)
3	Conducted training to RM officials and enumerators on planning concepts, steps/process of periodic plan preparation & primary and secondary data collection from Apps by enumerators in the households/Institutions	March 14 to June, 2021
4	Two days focus group discussions with Rural Municipality officials & different stakeholders at settlement/ward levels	March 18 &19, 2021
5	Conducted discussions with district level officials at District Coordination Committee on secondary data collection and securing information related to planning	March 22, 2021
6	Finalized the draft profile	August 15, 2021
7	Profile validation & conducted periodic plan formulation and (vision setting) workshop	2078/05/02-03(August 18 &19, 2021)
8	Finalized profile by incorporating feedbacks from stakeholders	August 31, 2021
9	Prepared preliminary draft periodic plan document	2078/05/15 (August 31, 2021)
10	Validation of draft periodic plan document	2078/8/1(November 17, 2021)
11	Submitted final profile & plan documents after incorporating all feed backs and inputs	November 30, 2021
11	Plan finalization and submit document to RM Executive Board	2078/
9	Decision made from RM Executive Board	2078/.../.....
10	Final plan document approved from RM council	2078/.....

Annex: 8

Project Bank

Project Bank has been established in this Myagang Rural Municipality according to government policy. During the planning exercise the following priority projects are identified and given below. At presently, some projects are under construction and some project needs to make their detail project study report. Rural Municipality can be add and remove to the priority projects from the list of project bank as per its priority based.

List of Priority projects with sub-sector wise

1. Agriculture and Livestock

- 1.1 Pashang Agriculture Development
- 1.2 Kimtang and Deurali Tea Farming
- 1.3. Orange Farming in Bungtang 1,2,3,4

2. Transportation

- 2.1. Koloni (Bidur Municipality)-Gogane-Deurali-Myagang-Netrawati Road

2.2. 3. Building and Urban Development

Myagang Dada-Samari Road

- 2.3. Myagang- Fish farm-Kimtang-Dangchet Road
- 2.4. Lungtang Thulegaun-Birmanesal Road

- 3.1. Myagang Rural Municipality Building (under construction), 4 Ward office Buildings
- 3.2. Having a minimum essential equipment's and Lab facility of 15 bed room Hospital Building and all Health Post and Health Center,

4. Drinking Water

- 4.1. Drinking water at ward number-5
- 4.2. Drinking water purification project

5. Irrigation

- 5.1. Chhayapring Irrigation project
- 5.2. Tomjong Irrigation project
- 5.3. Nadang Khola Irrigation project
- 5.4. Sapchet Khola Irrigation project
- 5.5. Sirani Khola Irrigation project

6. Electricity

- 6.1. Hong Kang Song Khola Micro Electricity project

7. Tourism, Infrastructure & Culture

Tourism foot trails

- 7.1. Kumtang-Rubi Valley (Dhading)
- 7.2. Tapkakang Park foot trail
- .7.3Kungar Gang Chhyurten(stupa)
- 7.4. Nakur Gang Chhyurten(stupa)
- .7.5Lokyul Dada Picnic Spot
- 7.6. Cham Chhappa Picnic Spot

8. Forest & Environment

8.1. Tundi Memorial Park

8.2. Chiuribhanjyang Dumping Site

9. Governance & Institutional Development

9.1. Information Technology Friendly (Having Internet facility in all wards, Schools and Health Centers)

9.2. Vital Event, Revenue collection, Planning and Monitoring Information and other important information's are applied on electronic information media system,

Annex-9
Pictures related to formulation of Periodic Plan



**Vision setting Workshop at Myagang RM
(August17-18, 2021)**



Training On Mobile APP for data collection (9-10March, 2021)





**Focus Group Discussion at RM Level
March 18-19, 2021**



Handed over Draft Profile and Periodic plan documents to Rural Municipality officials

17th November 2021

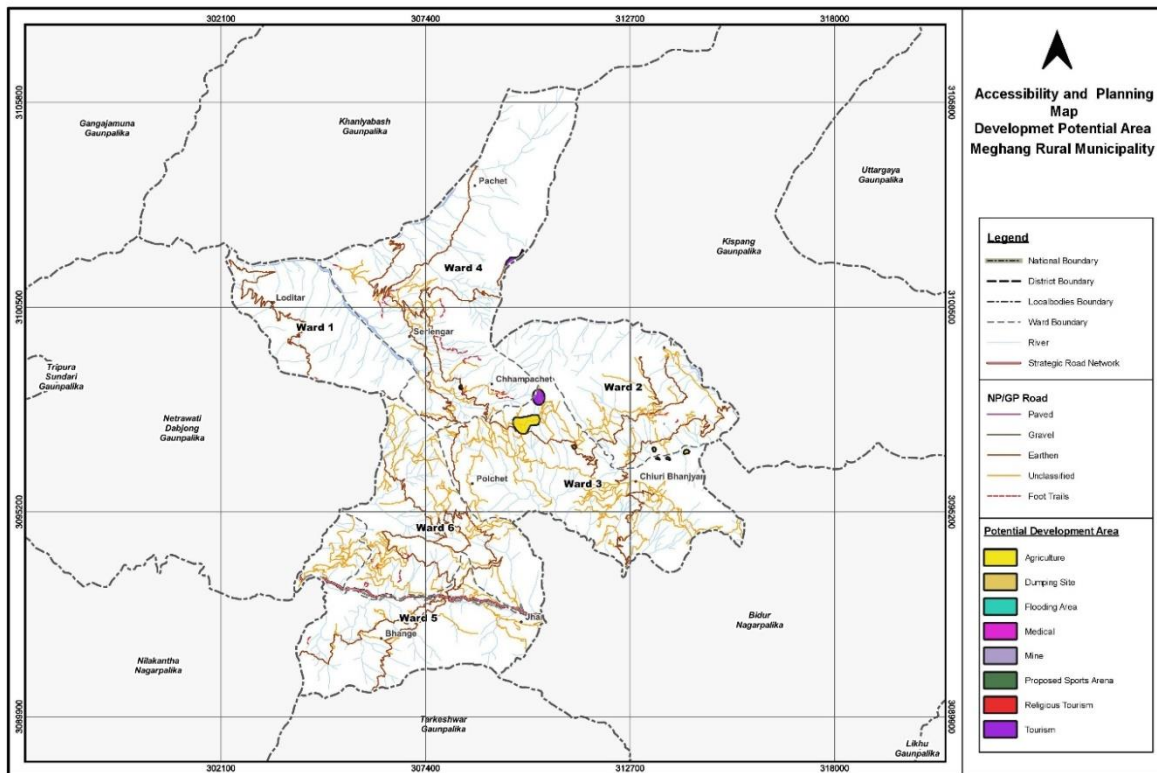
Annex-10 Graphic Presentation of Local Spatial Project

1. Present location of the projects

Eight projects are displayed(Two Stupas,two buildings,Water tank, Park& Picnic spot, Solidwaste management center one each

1. RM office Building
2. Kungeryang Charten Stupa
3. Nakurgyang Charten Stupa
4. Deorali Drinkingwater Tank
5. Hospital building , Deorali
6. Tundi memorial Park
7. Chamchappa picnic spot
8. Chyuribhanjyang solidwaste management center

2. Graphic presentation of Spatial Location of Municipal Proposed projects



Above map shows proposed projects of RM:

1. Agriculture sector-Phasang Agri area,deorali tea garden,Kintang tea garden Bumtang Horticulture farms-4
- 2.Touristic spot: Lokyul Danda Picnic Spot