

First Municipal Plan

(Fiscal year 2077/078 - 2081/082)

Palungtar Municipality
Office of the Municipal Executive
Thantipokhari, Gorkha
Gandaki Province

Remarks

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Chapter - One

1. Introduction

1.1 Background

After the implementation of the federal constitution, the restructuring of the state and the election of all three levels, existing local bodies have become functional as local level governments. Constitutionally, all three levels of government are free to exercise legislative, executive and judicial powers that lie within their exclusive jurisdiction. In case of concurrent jurisdiction, this should be done according to the concept of coexistence, coordination and cooperation. Laws such as Local Government Operation Act 2074, Intergovernmental Fiscal Arrangement Act 2074 and National Natural Resources and Finance Commission Act 2074, which have been implemented with the objective of managing the exclusive and concurrent jurisdictions provided by the constitution, have clarified the responsibilities and working system of local government. For the development at the local level, the rural municipality and municipalities are directed to formulate and implement periodical, annual, strategic or medium term and long-term development plans for the sectoral areas within their jurisdiction.

On this basis, Palungtar Municipality has analyzed the existing possibilities, opportunities, problems and challenges through participatory and inclusive process keeping in view the list of rights conferred on the local level by the constitution and the functions, duties, rights and responsibilities specified in the Local Government Operation Act 2074. This first municipal plan (2077/078-2081/082) has been formulated with a long-term vision, overall goals, sectoral objectives, strategies and major programs and necessary resource projections. This plan is a strategic and indicative planning framework for the overall development of politically structured entity Palungtar Municipality, which has been believed to serve as the base document for the municipality to formulate medium term expenditure framework, annual policy, program formulation and determining priority areas to allocate resources.

1.2 Objectives of Plan Formulation

The objectives of this periodic municipality development plan formulation are as follows:

- To facilitate the preparation of the annual program of the municipality by formulating objectives, strategies and major programs based on the long-term vision of the overall development of the municipality by setting periodic targets, baseline indicators and target results through participatory approach.
- To prepare a blueprint of the annual implementation action plan, monitoring and review indicators for the implementation of the periodic plan.
- To provide guidance to the formulation of programs in the future in line with sectoral strategic plans and important development priorities.
- To pave the way to prepare a medium term expenditure framework and to promote investment of development partners and private sector for securing investment in overall and sectoral prioritized plans and activities.

1.3 Legal and Policy provisions related to the Plan formulation:

The fundamental rights and the directive policies of the state mentioned in the Constitution of Nepal, 2072, federal and provincial laws and policies, exclusive and concurrent jurisdictions of the local level, are the roadmap of development and basis for plan formulation. Pursuant to chapter 6, article 24(1) of the Local Government Operation Act, 2074 BS, the municipality should plan and formulate periodic, annual and sectoral mid-term and long-term plans for local development within its jurisdiction. While formulating such types of plans, they should be in line with the goals, objectives, policies and timelines of the federal and provincial governments and give priority to good governance, environment, child friendliness, climate change adaptation, disaster management, gender and social inclusion, sustainable development goals, as well as economic development, poverty alleviation, productivity, rapid returns, living standards, income and arrangements. Also issues such as increasing employment, maximizing the use of local skills, resources, sustainable development goals, linguistic, cultural and social harmony and enhancing unity should be prioritized.

1.4 Plan Formulation and Process

1.4.1 First Step: Decision on Plan formulation, Planning and Pre-preparation

Under the first step, a policy decision was taken by the Palungtar municipal executive to formulate a plan and pre-preparations were done with various phases of meetings and collection of necessary information.

1.4.2 Second Step: Plan Orientation Workshop

Under the second step, for the purpose of formulating the periodic plan, along with conduction of orientation on plan formulation methods and process, the main committee under the coordinatorship of the mayor, technical committee under the coordinatorship of the chief administrative officer and the thematic committees were designated sectoral responsibilities.

1.4.3 Third Step: Baseline Information and Statistics Analysis

Basic data information related to physical location, demographic, economic, social, infrastructure, environment and disaster management and institutional development available in the city profile prepared by the municipality for the smart city plan was taken as the basic data information. Similarly, additional information was collected and analyzed on the basis of unpublished records published by the municipality.

1.4.4 Fourth Step: Workshop on Planning

Under the initiation of the municipal plan formulation main committee, thematic committee, technical committee, a workshop on plan formulation happened on March 6 and 7, 2020 with the participation of stakeholders, municipal officials, political parties, teachers and facilitation by subject wise experts. Based on the objective analysis of the

existing possibilities, opportunities and challenge, long-term vision, overall goals, thematic and sectoral objectives of the overall development of the municipality were determined by the workshop. Former Vice-Chairmen of the National Planning Commission Dr. Jagadish Chandra Pokharel and Dr. Dinesh Chandra Devkota presented their papers at the start of the workshop. Similarly, local political personalities presented their views on various aspects of urban development.

From the same workshop, based on objectively analyzed sectoral possibilities and opportunities and problem and challenges, a draft was prepared by formulating sectoral objectives, sectoral target and result indicators, strategies to be followed to achieve those target indicators, major sectoral programs, estimated cost, implementation work plan and monitoring framework. Mayor Er. Deepak Babu Kandel presided over on the first day of the workshop and on the second day, deputy mayor, Ms. Pampha Basel presided.

1.4.5 Fifth Step: Integrated Plan Documentation Preparation

The integrated draft document has been prepared by logically and objectively presenting the suggestions and feedbacks received in relation to all the sectors and sub-sectors under the exclusive and concurrent jurisdictions of the local level and other governments during the plan formulation process. The plan document is divided into 12 main chapters. The plan document contains introduction and background, geographical, economic and social condition of the municipality, opportunities and challenge analysis of the municipality, long term vision, periodical goals and objectives, sectoral plans (economic, social, infrastructure, forest, environment, disasters, institutional and good governance), financial resource management, implementation work plan, monitoring and evaluation plan.

1.4.6 Sixth Step: Plan Presentation

By submitting the draft plan prepared based on the suggestions received from the consultations and discussions with subject experts and conclusions of the participatory workshop was presented to the municipality on July 6 and 7, 2020. The final draft document has been prepared by incorporating the additional advices, suggestions and feedback received during the presentation and discussion in municipality level.

1.4.7 Seventh Step: Final Document Approval and Publication

The document of the first 5 yearly municipality development plan (FY 2077/078 - 2081/082) of Palungtar Municipality has been approved by the municipality assembly's seventh meeting held in the month of Ashar in the year 2077 BS.

1.5 Limitations

The limitations of this municipality development plan formulations are as follows:

- The data and resources available in the municipality profile included in the Smart City Plan (SCP) reports are the basis for formulating the periodic municipality plan. In the account of controversial informational statistics, they have been

analyzed through consensus from the workshop. Federal, provincial, district level and other information has also been made a basis. In many cases, the 2068 census of the Central Statistics Department has to be taken as the basis.

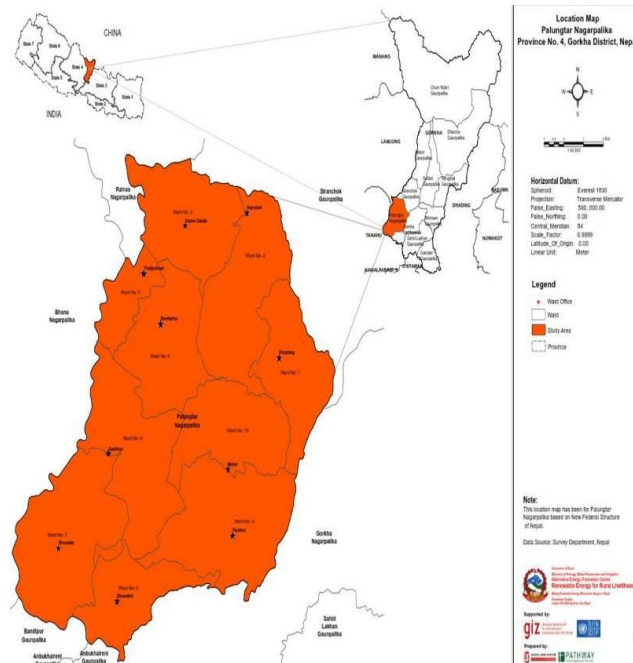
- The periodic plan is only a strategic guide formulated by the political processes. It focuses only on the long-term vision, periodical goals, sectoral objectives, strategies, and major programs of the municipality. Community and district level activity level projects are not included in this plan.
- Those plans within the concurrent jurisdictions with the provincial government are not included in this.
- According to the Local Government Operation Act 2074, the activities of non-governmental organizations, community organizations and private sector working in the municipal area have to be approved by the Municipal Council and implemented. However, since this act has not come into full implementation yet, the activities and investments from non-governmental and other sectors are not included in this.
- The government of Nepal and the provincial government have determined the implementation process by providing grants for special programs but the municipality has not projected the resources yet because the actual resources projection has not been made, so only the estimated resources have been projected.
- Possible planning, operation and management of joint ventures between the government of Nepal or the provincial government or public-private partnership has not been projected.

Chapter Two

2. Municipality's Geographical, Social and Economic Situation Analysis

2.1 Brief Introduction of the Municipality

Gorkha District is one of the historically important districts in the Gandaki province of Nepal, historically associated with the construction of modern Nepal and is associated with the names of the legendary Gurkha soldiers. Located between the altitude of 228 meters to 8,163 meters above sea level and spread over an area of 3,610 sq km, the district is considered to be rich in biodiversity and also important from a tourism point of view. According to the federal structure, Gorkha district is divided into 2 municipalities, 9 rural municipalities and 94 wards, of which Palungtar municipality is one.



Spread across 158.62 square kilometers, this municipality is adjoined on the east by Gorkha municipality and Siranchowk municipality, in the west by Marshyangdi River (Bhanu municipality), Tanahun district and on the north by Siranchowk Municipality and Lamjung District, and on the south by Gorkha District and reservoir filled Marshyangdi River (Tanahu District). It is located 140 km from the federal capital city of Kathmandu and is connected to the National Highway, Prithvi Highway. The three major rivers in the region, Chepe, Dauradi and Marshyangdi, form the basis of agriculture and agro-economy. This municipality is moving ahead as per the plan of the Government of Nepal to make Palungtar the first smart city in the country. The municipality also has tourist sites with full of historical and cultural heritage such as Liglig Kot, Kot gadhi, Taal Pokhari and Tatopani. The Palungtar municipality is also known by the famous name "Ligligkot", which is of historical importance related to the expansion of the ancient kingdom of Nepal. Liglig kot is a place of historical, religious, cultural and archeological importance. It lies 1,437 meters above sea level. Kot's nepali translation is a fort generally located on a cliff edge. Liglig is a word used in the Magar language which means a clear and beautiful scene. Liglig Kot has a glorious history. In Liglig Kot, there is a tradition that whoever wins in the running race from Chepaghat's bottom to the peak of Ligligkot will be the king for the next year. Every year on the day of Vijaya dashami there is a Liglig race organized and whoever wins is elected the king for a year. The race started from Bikram Sambat 1,604. In this race, the local Ghailes (castes) would always win. But in Bikram Sambat 1,616 (1558 AD), Dravya Shah won the race. After that, the Shah Dynasty was established

in the Ligligkot Empire and his descendants established the Gorkha kingdom. Historically, Prithvi Narayan Shah, a descendant of the Shah Dynasty, conquered small kingdoms spread across Nepal and established a big Nepal.

This historically important and beautiful Palungtar Municipality was made from 4 former VDCs (Chyangli, Gaikhur, Palungtar, Amappipal) in 2071 BS and 3 more former VDCs (Mirkot, Dhuwakot and Khoplang) after the implementation of federalism in 2073 BS. There are 10 wards established in this municipality.

2.1.1 Area and Population

According to the data obtained from the household statistics compilation conducted in the year 2075 BS, Palungtar municipality is spread in a total area of 158 sq. km, it has a total population of 37,748 in 9,455 households in 10 wards. Out of which 18,701 are female and 19,032 are male. According to the gender ratio statistics, the female population is less that is 98.28 per 100 males.

In terms of area, Ward No. 9 and Ward No. 7 are the larger wards and these two wards are 3.70 and 3.75 times respectively bigger than the municipality's smallest ward No. 5. Ward No. 7 has the highest population density in terms of population density at 237.97 people per square kilometer. The largest market in this municipality is Thantipokhari (Palungtar) located in Ward No. 5.

Table 1: Area and demographic situation of all wards

Ward n.	Area (square k.m)	Household	Male	Female	Others	Total
1	13.36	623	1,548	1,570	1	3,119
2	18.51	1,195	1,210	1,275	4	2,489
3	16.13	1,071	1,446	1,413	1	2,860
4	15.37	1,044	2,300	2,443	2	4,745
5	5.9	912	2,173	2,074	3	4,250
6	19.72	906	2,012	1,926	-	3,938
7	21.81	1,297	3,013	2,897	-	5,910
8	11.2	719	1,502	1,429	-	2,931
9	22.11	1,076	2,390	2,312	2	4,704
10	14.51	612	1,438	1,362	2	2,802
Total	158.62	9,455	19,032	18,701	15	37,748



Map showing all wards

2.1.2 Natural Resources

43.56 per cent of the area of the municipality is covered by forest and green area which has abundant resources including timber. In this rich biodiversity, herbs like pakhanaved, *Nephrolepis cordifolia*, asparagus, rhododendrons, haro, bro, Laurels, Sweet flag, pine, *Lobelia nummularia* are available along with historically famous Ligligkot, Talpokhari/Taldevi, Chepeghat the meeting point of Lamjung, Tanahun and Gorkha- Chepeghat, Annapurna temple, Mirkot, Harmikot, Mangaleshwar Mahadev, Bishweshwor Mahadev Kotgadhi, Lakangkot, Paachyang, Balthung, Jaithung, Chyangli Bhimsensthan are some of the centers of historical, religious and natural beauty.

Large rivers such as Chepe, Dauraudi and Marshyangdi flow through the municipality all year around with streams like Badhare, Bohore, Bhusunde, Budhi, Kshedi, Khar, Mridhi, Boharel and others as reservoirs. The hot spring in Khoplang in ward 1 of this municipality is believed by locals to cure many diseases.

2.1.3 Ethnicity

There are various tribes and religion followers living in this municipality. According to the population survey of households on the basis of tribes, 16.53 per cent are Chhetris, 14.27 per cent Brahmins, 11.25 per cent Kumal in third, 8.82 percent Newar, 7.79 per cent Tamang, 7.7 percent Magar and 7.21 percent Dalits. The population of Badis and Gaine tribes in this municipality are 75 and 68 respectively.

2.1.4 Languages

Among those who live within the municipality, it has been found that 93.8 percent of them speak Nepali, 2.4 percent speak Tamang, 1.3 percent speak Newari, 0.9 percent speak Kumal, 0.8 percent speak Magar language and few other negligible amounts of population speak other languages.

2.1.5 Religion and Culture

Out of the total population in the municipality, more than 88% of the population is Hindu. Second is Buddhism with 6.5 percent and in the third is Christianity with 3.5 percent. People of different castes, religions and attires live in this municipality. Most of the people here are of Hindu descent, but there are also Muslims and Christians. All castes and communities have their own religions, cultures and customs including festivals like Bada Dashain, Tihar, Ram Navami, Mahashivaratri, Haritalika, Shri Panchami, Shri Krishna Janmashtami, Vivah Panchami, Chhath, Holi, Chaite Dashain, Saune Maghesakranti, Maata tirtha aunts, Akshay Tritiya, Harishyani-Haribodhani Ekadashi, Nagpanchami, Kushe Aunshi, Balaa Chaturdashi, Kojagrat Purnima, Sriswasthani Purnima, New Year Sohra Shraddha, Chhonam (Nwagi), Buddha Jayanti, various Lhosar festivals, Eid, Bakra Eid, Christmas Day, English New Year etc.

2.2 Social and Economic Situation of the Municipality

2.2.1 Literacy and Educational Situation

According to the Literacy Statistics Compilation 2077, the average adult literacy rate of the municipality is 86.4 percent. According to the Household Statistics Survey 2075, there is a significant difference in the gender literacy rate as there is a difference of about 13 percent in the literacy rate of women compared to the literacy rate of men. There are 44 community schools, 11 institutional schools, 1 technical school and a multiple campus that teaches up to graduate level.

2.2.2 Economic Situation

According to the Household Survey 2075, out of the total 9,523 households in the municipality, it shows 76.4 percent of the main source of income of households is from agriculture. In second, 11.3 percent comes through business, and in third, 6.6 percent who earn as professionals, and 203 households or 2.4 percent earn primarily through remittances, and 1.2 percent from the renting of vehicles, machines and equipment.

Agriculture is the main traditional occupation of the residents of Palungtar Municipality. Most families are involved in vegetable farming and animal husbandry. With the increase in urbanization, the amount of arable land is also decreasing. Wards No. 6, 7 and 8 have been developed as areas with special potential for lychee and banana cultivation. According to the GGGI report, Palungtar exports fruits worth of 40 to 50 million Nepali rupees (US dollar 380,000 to 480,000) per year.

2.3 Human Development and Poverty

Although information on socio-economic and poverty is not available at the municipal level in Palungtar, based on the district-level information and data, as mentioned in the Gandaki Province Status Letter, 2075, the per capita income of the municipality is US dollar 1,039. The Human poverty index is 33.6 percent and the human poverty index score is 0.481. Similarly, according to the Household Survey 2075, households with less

than the per capita annual income of Rs. one hundred and twenty-five thousand rupees accounts for 46.36 percent of households. The number of households within this municipality who have enough food from their own production to eat for only 3 months is 7.9 percent, with 14 percent having enough food to eat for 4 to 6 months, with 11.3 percent having enough food to eat from 7 to 9 months, and 16.31 percent having enough to eat for 10 to 12 months and those who have enough to eat throughout the year and some savings are around 21 percent.

Chapter Three

3. Opportunities and Challenges Analysis

3.1 Possibilities and Opportunities

There are lots of possibilities for socio-economic development in this municipality. This is based on the fact that the mid hills lokmarg (highway) touches through the historic Ligligkot and six wards of the municipality. Building tourism infrastructure around the Ligligkot and the construction and effective operation of Mid-Hill Lokmarg reflects a bright future for the region. Similarly, the road network is connected to the district headquarters of Gorkha district in the east and to Aabu Khaireni, the commercial center of Tanahun district in the west. With the expansion of the road network connecting Rahinas municipality, Bhanu municipality, Gorkha municipality, Aabu Khaireni rural Municipality and Bandipur municipality, the development of the area around the road is likely to create immense possibilities for an important economic and tourism development basis of the area. These road infrastructures will help in the flow and easy access of social, educational and health sector services not only to Palungtar Municipality but also to the region. By attracting investment in agriculture, tourism, forestry enterprises, small scale industries and businesses through balanced and sustainable development of physical, social and economic infrastructure, there is a possibility of improving the living standards of the municipality dwellers by increasing their income. Participation of markets, financial institutions, cooperatives, the private sector and non-governmental sectors needed for the delivery of local services is likely to further expand the economic and social activities of the municipality. Conducive weather, a strategic location connected to the district headquarters and the ability to move forward as a green city and a smart city are the strengths of this municipality. The presence of river systems such as Chepe, Daraudi and Marsyangdi also has shown the possibility of developing clean drinking water supply, small-scale irrigation project and small and large hydropower projects.

This municipality includes famous Ligligkot, Taalpokhari/ Taaldevi, Chepeghat, the meeting point of Lamjung, Tanahun and Gorkha, Annapurna temple, Mirkot, Harmikot, Mantaleshwar, Kotgadhi, Lankangkot, Panchayam, Baalthung, Jaithung, Chyangli, religious places like Bhimsenthana, have potential to be developed as a tourist destination. A detailed feasibility study has been done for the construction of Smart City, Green City and Talpokhari so an easy transportation access to this area would attract further tourists and has a possibility to help in the economic development of this area. Also restarting the airport, which is not operational at the moment can significantly contribute to the development of the city.

The municipality has 46 percent economically active youths, 24 percent irrigated lands, about 43.52 percent of forest and green land area, and about 654 million rupees entering as remittances per month from foreign employment, which is enough to alleviate poverty, meet basic needs and increased investment opportunities. As there is a possibility of developing a new city with an integrated settlement around the Mid-Hills Highway and the municipality area as a smart city, there is a possibility to develop a municipality with

a scientific and integrated land management planning. As there is a copper mine within the municipal area, there is a possibility of its excavation and its business promotion. Similarly, since the provincial government has proposed to develop a large area of the municipality as an industrial village, the employment gains made in the areas of agriculture, trade, business and tourism would significantly contribute to the economic development of the region.

There is a possibility of taking comparative advantage from the shared development priorities and cooperation between political parties with closer ties and coordination between the municipality and civil society, provincial and other local levels. Basic infrastructure such as transport, electricity, information and communication technology are available for overall economic and social development. Some of the indicators are above the national average.

With the proper mobilization of the ample young human resources, there are opportunities to accelerate the pace of development by mobilizing the demographic dividend and the remittance income. If the elected officials in the municipality are committed to implementing the promises made in the manifesto through their political parties during the elections, we can be confident that the development plan of the city will be implemented.

In addition, political and trade relations between the municipality and neighboring local units, strategic market centers, road networks, inter-relationships with the federal, province and other local units, key local economic indicators, leading areas of overall economic and social development, local resource resources and capital, the state of operation, employment promotion and poverty reduction, land use and the relationship, coordination and cooperation with the municipality's other development partners can be used as the basis for the overall economic and social development potential of Palungtar municipality.

3.2 Challenges and Risk

Because of the lack of implementation of land usage plan to manage the land into settlement, agriculture, forest area, public lands, which are the major resources of this municipality, has led to a situation where investment in areas such as land classification and land productivity has not happened. Due to the steep slopes and the dry nature of the slopes in the municipality's areas, due to low productivity in terms of food production, on one hand the food security situation is critical and on the other hand geographical remoteness, unplanned settlement development, the destruction of many hills due to the haphazard construction of roads as per the slogan of "connecting roads right up to every house" has increased the risk of landslides. The development and expansion of basic services such as roads, electricity, drinking water and environmental protections is turning out to be immensely costly. The failure of market centers to develop in a planned manner has increased the risk of unplanned development of major market areas such as Thanti Pokhari, Saatdobaate Sera, Biradhi, Pauwatar, Barhampirke and Aappipal Bhanjyang.

Leading areas of economic development in the urban areas such as agriculture, tourism, livestock, and forest environment lack the necessary skilled and technical human resources. Since, most of the sophisticated infrastructure projects are built without adequate technical studies, the mountain roads are of lesser widths and without proper drainage systems on the roadsides and infrastructures are at a risk of a disaster and the lack of investment in the proper management of the streams flowing from the slopes has also increased the risk in the municipality's environmental aspects.

The municipality has not been able to take the expected benefits due to the delay in the work progress of the Mid-Hills highway project, and it has been difficult to maintain the road's right of way because many of the roads are under construction and road widths as per criteria have not been maintained. Because of unpaved roads, there is a problem in regular traffic operations, and due to the lack of culverts and drains in the road, it has not been able to increase the greenery on either side of the road.

While the development of road networks has made it easier for people for accessibility, on the other hand, the lack of quality education and basic health facilities in rural settlements has also increased the risk of migration to urban areas. Youth human resources are going abroad due to inadequate employment and self-employment opportunities at the local level has led to lack of proper use of arable land leading to increasing food dependence.

Lack of awareness among the citizens, lack of resources to address the growing expectations, inadequate local market productions, inadequate marketing of exportable agricultural commodities, limited sources of economic incomes of the municipality, non-identification of existing resources are some of the reasons behind the non-effectiveness of the service delivery of the municipality. These problems have mainly resulted in low productivity, low income, lack of quality and skilled human resources, youth going abroad for employment and the trend of fleeing from rural wards is on the rise.

The per capita annual income of households earning less than Rs. 1,25,000 account for 46.36 per cent, while households earning enough to have enough food for the whole year account for 55.82 per cent. Similarly, 7.91 percent of households have enough food for 3 months only from their income and production, 13.98 percent have enough to eat from their income and productions for 4 to 6 months, 11.27 percent have enough to eat from their income and productions for 7 to 9 months and 16.29 percent have enough to eat from their income and productions for 10 to 12 months.

Commercializing subsistence-based agriculture (52.91 percent) which is the main occupation in the municipality and creating employment opportunities in agriculture is seen to be a major challenge. Development of agriculture and herbal based industries, upgrading of road transportation infrastructure, construction of highways while minimizing environmental degradation due to extensive erosion in the hilly terrain of Mid-Hill Lok Marg, are seen to be challenging. It is also a challenge to develop basic physical infrastructure and other facilities in tourist destinations that have weak infrastructure to attract tourists. It is also a challenge for the municipality to develop quality education, health and other social infrastructures and also raise awareness and

skill level among the citizens to preserve and promote the natural beauty of the city, develop humane values among the citizens. Similarly, the municipality is also facing the challenge of developing itself as a business hub by streamlining the traditional market area in this part of the Mid-Hills Highway.

The Municipality is not in a situation where it can address the growing demands from its own resources. Due to this, loans may have to be mobilized for large and capital construction projects, but so far the municipality has not been able to develop a demand-based planning and construction system and after formulating a periodic plan, it has become necessary to address this also through policies. Similarly, private investment has to be brought in the absence of public-private partnership (PPP) policy rather than government investment for major projects that include important regions for tourism development like Ligligkot and Taal Pokhari and this municipality.

The municipality faces challenges to manage towards minimizing risks such as social inclusion, gender equality, gender violence-free municipality, compulsory school enrollment of all school age children, lowering illiteracy rate, making basic and secondary education compulsory and qualitative, basic health facilities, and earthquake resistant constructions.

Although the location of this municipality is strategic, the inter-relationship between the federal and provincial governments is strong and the inter-relationship with the neighboring villages is very good, not much progress has been seen because of the lack of an action plan that details the identification of common interest and comparative benefit areas and intergovernmental cooperation.

Chapter Four

4. Vision (Long Term Vision), Periodic Goals and Objectives

4.1 Long Term Vision of Municipality Development (Vision)

Extensive discussion and interaction among the participants in the workshop on a long term development plan formulation for the overall development and prosperity of the municipality concluded that prosperity will be achieved through proper preservation and promotion of existing religious, cultural and natural heritage, human thought, culture and practice and building a civilized society with values and beliefs in line with the eastern philosophy and eternal (sanatan) civilization, development of environment friendly physical and social infrastructures, development of large commercial agriculture and industrial sector, sports tourism, medical tourism, Liglig centered integrated tourism circuit, comprehensive development of information and communication friendly schools, health centers, health insurance programs, clean food and water supply and local culture and identity including holistic development and as such, a long term vision, "Mid-hill commercial, touristic city, beautiful, advanced and prosperous, our Liglig Palungtar" has been determined

"Mid-Hills Commercial Touristic City,

Beautiful, Advanced and Prosperous, Our Liglig Palungtar"

4.2 Overall Goals

The long-term vision of Palungtar municipality to achieve economic, social, cultural and material development for the medium term, i.e. for the first period of development, while ensuring environment-friendly and well-governed development and to improve the living standards of its citizens has been determined as an overall development goal.

In this first municipality development plan's period from 2077/078 to 081/082, it is expected to achieve the following overall targets:

Table 2: Goal indicators (baseline and periodic plan Target Quantity)

S. N.	Indicator	Unit	Baseline(until)	target (until)		Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)
			075/76	079/80	081/82	
1	Number of households with Per capita annual income earning less than 125,000 Rupees	Percentage	46	38	30	1.1.1

2	Number of households earning enough from their production and agricultural income to feed all year round	Percentage	56	65	70	2.1.1
3	Annual food production	Metric ton	31936	45000	50000	2.4.1
4	Skilled person with professional /technical skills	Number	407	700	1000	4.4.1
5	Child Malnutrition Rate	Percentage	0.2	0	0	2.2.1
6	Child Marriage Rate (First Marriage Age)	Number	12272*	0	0	5.3.1
7	Incident of Violence against women	Number	20	8	0	5.2.1
8	houses built according to the standard	Number	3255	3500	4000	11.1.1
9	Roads that are operational all year	Km	103	350	500	9.1.1
10	Green or tree covered areas	Percentage	43.52	44	46	15.1.1
11	Unemployed within the municipality	Number	988	500	388	8.6.1
12	Those who have gone for safer foreign employment	Number	2476	2700	2900	8.8.1
13	The use of remittance in productive areas	Percentage	10	20	30	8.3.1

4.3 Overall Objectives

In order to achieve the overall goal of the first periodic plan of the municipality, the results of multi-dimensional development will be made just, and priority areas will be identified and strategies will be adopted according to the objectives of improving living standards.

4.4 Sectoral Broad Objectives

4.4.1 Economic Sector Development

Modernization in agriculture, commercialization, local skill, resource-based industries and entrepreneurship development, capacity development of the tourism sector which will lead to sustainable economic development.

4.4.2 Social Sector Development

Created a well-cultured and equitable society having technology friendly and quality technical education, accessible basic health services, efficient, capable, creative, competitive and productive human resources and free from gender-based violence

4.4.3 Infrastructure Sector Development

A Palungtar with ample facilities including environment friendly and sustainable physical and social infrastructure development, having increased access to basic infrastructure deprived and backward classes.

4.4.4 Forest, Environment and Disaster Management

Been a greenery municipality having management of land, watershed and disaster by conserving forests and biodiversity.

4.4.5 Good Governance and Institutional Development

By establishing and developing the rules and procedures, the quality, accountability and transparency of the work of the municipality and other concerned bodies will be enhanced.

4.5 Priorities and Strategies

- To achieve long term vision, goal, and overall and sectoral objectives embraced and set by municipality in the first periodic plan, sectoral strategy will be adopted for implementing the developmental efforts by giving special priorities to the followings
- To formulate and then implement, regulate, monitor the necessary policies, laws, procedures, structures and norms to promote federalism through systematic and coordinated use and practice of the exclusive and concurrent power acquired in accordance with the Constitution of Nepal and the Local Government Operation Act, 2074 BS.
- To provide accessible and quality services by ensuring public participation, accountability and transparency in accordance with the concept of coexistence, coordination and cooperation between the federal and the states under the rights and responsibilities given by the constitution.
- To increase employment and sustainable income by commercializing and diversifying of agriculture, tourism and livestock products, development of local skills and resource based small, cottage industries and forestry enterprises.
- To develop healthy, creative and skilled human resources through quality and

vocational education, basic health, mental health, clean drinking water, social security and empowerment.

- To increase interrelated development and improve facilities and access to services through managed transport infrastructure, markets, housing, clean energy and communication infrastructure development.
- Make development results inclusive, resilience and sustainable by integrating themes such as gender equality and social inclusion, good governance, climate adaptation, disaster management, good governance and promotion of morality into all processes of local development.
- To enhance gender equality and social inclusion by directly benefiting women, children and backward classes, regions and communities.
- To help preserve the linguistic and cultural aspects and to promote social harmony and unity.

Chapter Five

5. Economic Sector Development

5.1 Introduction

The federal government, the provincial government as well as the local government have an important role to play in implementing the right to food security, right to dignified and secure employment and right to income guaranteed by the Constitution of Nepal as a fundamental right. To make this a reality, local governments need to make concerted efforts based on constitutional provisions, federal and provincial laws, policies, plans and goals.

With this in mind, to lead the development efforts in the leading sectors of overall economic development of the municipality i.e. agriculture, livestock, industry, business, tourism, financial management which are the major potential sources of production, employment and income and in the background of the existing situation, problems and challenges of the economic development sector, the impact level of periodic development, the objective of the sectoral area impact level, the magnitude of the target and the strategy to be adopted for achieving it and the major sectoral programs are presented as follows.

5.2 Existing Situation:

Municipality seems to depend mainly on agriculture, industry, trade, service-oriented businesses, jobs, construction, wholesale, retail markets, hotels, restaurants, tourism and services. Most of the households in the municipality are directly or indirectly involved in agro-business as the municipality with a suitable climate, soil texture and in a plain area, with a fertile soil suitable for agriculture. In this context, more emphasis should be placed on modern technology in agriculture and animal husbandry. The biodiversity of the municipality including that of the Tatopani (hot water) pond, carries additional potential for the development of the municipality. Mills, furniture industry, poultry farms, animal husbandry etc. are some of the small cottage industries in this municipality. The residents of this municipality are gradually moving towards the development of small-scale industries. The main economic activities of this municipality are trade, employment and as an alternative to them, foreign employment.

Palungtar municipality is based on agriculture and ranges from 400 meters above sea level in the banks of Marshyangdi to Ligligkot at 1,440 meters. Around 8,500 hectares area is covered with crops. Out of the total households in the municipality, 6,511 or 76.4 per cent are engaged in agriculture as their main source of income. In second, 959 HHs or 11.3 per cent are engaged in trade and business and in third, 562 HHs or 6 percent earn from employment as professionals. 203 households, or 2.4 per cent earn from remittances sources. 101 or 1.2 per cent of the household have their main source of income from renting vehicles, machines and equipment.

In agriculture also, more emphasis has been given to vegetable farming. The rivers and

the forests in the municipality, including the touristic areas and the biodiversity can be the basis of the economic prosperity of the municipality. Although the areas of potential for economic development are abundant, the main challenges are traditional and subsistence-based farming systems, lack of business knowledge and technology information, availability of improved fertilizers, low access to credit, lack of market-oriented farming system.

As this municipality has immense potential for development and expansion of agriculture, forest and livestock, tourism sector, small enterprises based on agriculture and forest, development of tourism sector, cooperatives, banks and financial services facilities should be adopted for the potential, problems and development of economic jurisdiction available at local level. The strategy is presented as follows.

5.3 Objectives, Targets, Strategies and Major Programs for Economic Sector Development

Goals have been set for the economic development sector by contributing to the achievement of the Periodic Plan targets – modernization in agriculture, commercialization, local skills, resource-based industries and entrepreneurship development, development of the tourism sector and sustainable economic development. It is expected to achieve the following target indicators as per the set objectives.

Table 3: Goals for Economic Development (Baseline and periodic plan results)

Sr.no.	Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Target (until)		Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)
			Until Year 075/076	079/080	081/082	
1	Population dependent on non-agricultural occupations (enterprise, trade and employment)	Population	8,134	8,700	9,500	8.3.1
2	The number of households engaged in agriculture and animal husbandry business	Number	4,994	5,500	6,000	2.3.2
3	Annual production value of agricultural produce as lump sum	Nepali rupees	400 million	500 million	600 million	2.3.1
4	Industrial Goods Services Product Price (Annual)	Nepali rupees	200 million	250 million	300 million	2.3.1
5	Industrial Goods Services Product Price (Annual)	Nepali rupees	2,310	3,300	4,300	8.2.1
6	People involved in entrepreneurship and business	Number	929	1,300	1,500	8.3.1
8	The number of annual tourists visiting (external)	Number	500	700	1,000	

9	The number of annual tourists visiting (internal)	Number	15,000	20,000	25,000	
10	The number of people involved in tourism and service business	Number	150	250	400	8.3.1

Key Strategies:

- To formulate and implement laws, procedures, structures and standards on economic development and food security, livestock development, foreign employment and safe immigration, tourism development, industry, trade, business, financial and cooperative sectors.
- To develop a monitoring and evaluation system to ensure that policies, programs and resources are allocated to achieve the goals, objectives and achievements of the economic development sector.
- To adapt, modify and pass the draft laws related to the economic development sector received from the federal and provincial governments, according to the local environment and implement them.
- To provide services under the economic development sector in an accessible and quality manner by ensuring public participation, accountability and transparency by promoting cooperation, coexistence and coordination with the federal and the province while being in line with the rights and responsibilities provided by the constitution.
- To include and address inter-related issues such as gender equality and social inclusion, good governance, climate adaptation and disaster management, gender empowerment in all sub-sectors under economic development.

5.3.1 Agriculture Development and Food Security

A) Existing Situation, Possibilities and Opportunities

Nepal's constitution guarantees the right regarding food to all Nepalis. As per the goal of sustainable development by 2030, the federal government has declared to be self-sufficient in food by 2077 BS and has committed to double the agricultural productivity within five years. Currently, the country is in the process of implementing a 15-year agricultural development strategy with the objective of mechanizing, modernizing and commercializing agriculture.

As a large area of the municipality is cultivated with fruit there is a percentage of land for agricultural work. Generally the major food crops in the agricultural system (paddy, maize, millet, wheat, meat, sesame, soybean), cash crops (ginger, turmeric, chilli), seasonal and non-seasonal vegetable crops (potato, yam, pindalu, sweet potatoes, shitalchini, tomatoes), fruit crops (pear, lychee, mango, lemon, orange, mango, papaya, Banana, Pineapple) are being produced.

The municipality has ample arable land, ample vegetable farming and a suitable market system. In this municipality agricultural cooperatives are active and there are vegetable pocket areas in wards 1, 4 and 6 which can be further enhanced. Considering the increased demand for organic vegetables and fruits, attraction towards this can be made possible. In wards 3, 5 and 7, there is a lot of potential for various types of beans, ginger and maize cultivation. Around 8,500 hectares area covered by the crops includes 5,000 hectares of paddy and 4,500 hectares of maize, 800 hectares of millet and 50 hectares of

wheat. The productivity is 3.2, 2.8, 1.4 and 2.0 metric tons per hectare respectively. All kinds of farming that are in the hilly areas also going on in this municipality. Most of the families are involved in vegetable farming and animal husbandry. With the increase of urbanization, the area of cultivable land is also decreasing. Wards No. 6, 7 and 8 have been developed as areas with special potential for lychee and banana farming. Palungtar exports fruits worth of NPR 40 to 50 million per year. 67.4 percent households are directly and indirectly dependent on agriculture.

The produced vegetables are sold in market centers like Palungtar, Dumre, Chitwan and Pokhara, while fruits like mango, banana, lychee, lemon and forest herbs are consumed in the local market. By studying the potential agricultural sectors, If we can expand and promote it as a pocket area, there is a lot of potential to contribute to food security, even if it is indirectly.

To improve agricultural productivity by improving the traditional agricultural system of food crops (paddy, maize, millet, wheat, sesame, soybean), cash crops (ginger, turmeric, chilly), seasonal and off-seasonal vegetable crops (potato, yam, sweet potatoes, sorghum, sugarcane), Shitalchini, tomatoes), fruit crops [Pear, Lychee, Mango, Lemon, Orange, Mango (Amarpali), Fruit, Banana, Pineapple, Cinnamon fruit and Avocado], significant economic benefits and employment can be increased. There are ample possibilities to operate small and medium agro-processing industries based on agriculture (fruits, juices, jams, marmalades, spices, breads, etc. in the brand that reflects the identity of each ward of Palungtar). Organic farming can be done in Ward 9 and 10 and by operating kitchen gardening programs.

New crops that can be grown more in constricted areas such as drumstick vegetables, dragon fruits, avocados etc. are suitable for Palungtar and there is even a possibility of earning money through this.

B) Problems and Challenges

Despite the unique potential that lies in the agricultural sector in this municipality, most of the farmers have lack technical, managerial and market related knowledge, skills and technology application in commercial agriculture. As a result, conservation and storage of produced crops, use of fertilizers and pesticides to increase productivity have not been made systematic and effective. In the absence of land use policy, residential land and agricultural land has not been classified which has resulted in land fragmentation and the contraction of agricultural lands becoming an obstacle to mechanization. Due to the lack of irrigation facilities in the arid areas, inability of commercial farmers to organize, lack of farmers' insurance and credit flow at concessional rates, about 44 percent of the population of the municipality are still facing the challenges of food insecurity.

The quality of improved fertilizers, seeds and technologies for agriculture is poor and not available in sufficient quantities. Skilled agricultural technicians are not available. Due to the lack of vegetable storage facilities, it is difficult to get a fair market price and keep the product safe for some time. There is no practice of soil testing and cultivations according to the soil tests. Crop treatment service facilities are not available. It has not been possible to produce seeds at the local level, establish a cold storage center for storage and make adequate irrigation arrangements as needed. Barren lands are increasing due to lack of

irrigation and migration of youths for foreign employment. Therefore, as it is an agriculture dependent municipality, to increase food security, nutrition and income, agricultural development should be given the priority.

C) Objectives

To prepare the basis for economic prosperity and food security by increasing agricultural production and productivity.

D) Indicator and Target Quantity

S. N.	Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Goals (Until)		Sustainable Development Goals
			Fiscal year Until 075/076	079/80	081/082	
1	Households involved in agricultural production	Percent	67.4	65	60	2.3.1
2	Potato Commercial Production Center	Ropani	600	700	800	2.3.1
3	Vegetables Commercial Production Center	Ropani	950	1200	1500	2.3.1
4	Leadership or Commercial Farmer	Number	A. 150	200	300	2.3.1
5	Active rural agricultural workers	Number	A. 30	50	100	2.3.1
6	Local commercial agriculture farms	Number	49	60	75	2.3.1
7	Active commercial farmers group	Number	19	22	25	5.A.1
8	Food production	M. Ton	60,000	90,000	100,000	12.2.2.3
9	Vegetable production	M.Ton	10,000	12,000	15,000	12.2.2.3
10	Fruits production - except bananas	Metric ton	5,000	7,000	10,000	12.2.2.3
11	Fruits production - bananas only	Sacks	140,000	160,000	200,000	12.2.2.3
12	Compost and Organic fertilizers production	Metric ton	1,500	2,000	2,500	2.3.1
13	Agro Vet shop	Number	6	8	10	2.3.1

14	Commercial agriculture nursery	Number	1	2	3	2.3.1
15	Agriculture cooperatives	Number	21	17	15	8.3.1
16	Farmers affiliated with cooperatives	Number	1,506	2,200	2,700	8.3.1
17	Cold store and Rustic Store's capacities	Metric ton	0	300	1,000	2.3.1
18	Agricultural Product Collection and Market Promotion Center	Number	5	7	10	
19	Active Commercial Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Group Member	Number	1,100	1,300	1,500	2.3.1

E) Strategy

In order to achieve the expected result of this plan, the following strategies will be adopted on the basis of priority in the plan period in partnership and cooperation with the resources of the municipality, local organizations, community, private sector and provincial and federal government.

- Local policies, laws, standards, plans, implementation, monitoring and regulation related to agricultural development will be done.
- To make the municipality self-reliant in food production and to reduce poverty, to promote integrated farming and leasehold farming by making policy arrangements not to allow keeping the cultivable land barren.
- To develop small and micro enterprises based on agriculture and non-agriculture and create daily employment by mobilizing the skills, qualifications and financial capacity of the youths returning from foreign employment.
- To increase the production of high value commodities such as locally possible non-agricultural products (banana, lemon, sugarcane), to increase the income by developing a value chain for the produced goods.
- To encourage and promote the productivity and production of agriculture by establishing nursery farm houses for plants as per the climatic condition, commercialization of agriculture, women friendly technology and.
- To promote investment according to the concept of public-private partnership for the establishment of agro-product collection centers for commercialization including systematic storage, saving, quality enhancement of local products and establishment of processing industry for increasing the value chain of manufactured goods.
- To establish necessary agricultural infrastructure and technical human resources (Agricultural Knowledge Learning Center) for increasing agricultural production.
- To promote agricultural insurance and arrange concessional loan facilities for agricultural production and investment security of farmers.
- To arrange technical assistance and grant for the establishment of one ward one organic farm for the development of non-agricultural pocket areas.

- Emphasis on Nettle farming and perennial fruits and cash crop production.
- Discourage fragmentation of arable land by formulating land use policies and plans.
- To provide continuity to one ward one production program by studying local feasibility. To provide technical assistance and grant for conducting self-employment programs by conducting a farming program in groups in line with the concept of non-settlement agriculture in river uplands and vacant lands.

F) Major programs

- Formulating land use policy and plan
- Construction of agricultural infrastructure.
- Agricultural human resources management, operations and infrastructure development.
- Specialization in commercial and agricultural mechanization.
- Market promotion and infrastructure development.
- Promotion of Agricultural Learning Center.
- Promotion of cooperatives for collection, marketing and quality enhancement of agricultural produce.
- Technically skilled human resources and capacity development.
- One household, one fruit tree plantation.
- Entrepreneurship development for one ward one agriculture product.
- Agriculture based skill development and entrepreneurship training.

5.3.2 Livestock Development

A) Opportunities, Possibilities and Existing Situation

Populations involved in the livestock rearing sector of Palungtar municipality are as much as those involved in agriculture. About 600,000 liters of milk, about 1,000 quintals of meat (goat) and about 9 metric tons of honey are produced annually from this region. Similarly, two commercial dairy shops are in operation, five public ponds are engaged in fish farming and 57 commercial poultry farms are in operation. Similarly, there are 131 commercial agriculture and animal husbandry farms.

There is a great potential seen in the commercial animal husbandry in the municipality. Goat rearing is one of the most potential business for meat and milk. As there are ample forest areas, great benefits can be reaped from commercial beekeeping. The provincial capital Pokhara and Bharatpur metropolitan city are close and the federal capital is easily accessible, making it easy for the products to find a market. Although sufficient grazing lands can be developed for livestock development and there is ample potential for a market for livestock products, it seems that animal husbandry can be made more commercial if we can increase productivity, develop market infrastructure, and increase business efficiency of farmers.

B) Problems and Challenges

Lack of development of competitive markets including advanced breed improvement, commercial and diversification, technology and basic technical services, development of market infrastructure, enhancement of business skills of farmers involved in production are still challenges for improving productivity. Similarly, in the absence of community grain industry, price increases due to import from other places, problems in grazing lands, milk collections and transportation, slaughterhouses, lack of awareness about animal insurances, lack of grass, lack of technical human resources are also regarded as additional problems.

C) Objectives

To develop animal husbandry business as a diversified, commercialized, income generating and respectable profession.

D) Indicator and Target Quantity

S. N.	Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Goals (Until)		Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)
			Fiscal year Until 075/076	079/80	081/082	
1	Artificial Insemination Center	Number	4	5	5	2.5.1
2	Milk and dairy products	Liter	600,000	6,500,000	700,000	2.3.1
3	Cattle improvement, incentive	Number	28	35	50	2.3.1
4	Meat shop improvement	M.Ton	18	22	27	2.3.1
5	Honey production (yearly)	Number	9	10	12	12.2.2.3
6	AgroVet providing animal health services	Number	6	8	10	2.3.1
7	Self-employed youth firm	Number	12	20	40	2.3.1
8	Animal husbandry capacity development	Number	5	10	15	4.4.1
9	Milk processing and marketing	Number	1	2	3	2.3.1
10	Agriculture and animal husbandry Firm	Number	131	150	161	
11	Active commercial animal husbandry group	Number	18	22	30	8.2.1

E) Strategies

- To make local policies, laws, norms, plans related to livestock development and implement, monitor and regulate them.
- In order to reduce the cost of livestock production and increase competitiveness, commercialization of the business, breed improvement, artificial insemination, basic infrastructure and make technical service friendly through a one-stop technical service center.
- To develop the capacity of commercial livestock farmers.
- To increase farmer participation by disseminating information for capacity building of livestock and poultry farmers.
- To encourage livestock production as a means of poverty reduction with subsidies.
- To ensure regular supply of grass required for commercial animal husbandry and for

pasture lands, promote cooperation with community forest user groups.

- To mobilize capital through cooperatives in accordance with the concept of public-private partnership to establish milk collection, milking system and milk processing industries.
- To encourage milk production, a subsidy of NPR 2 per liter to be provided to the farmers selling milk in the dairies milk collection center.
- To facilitate the consumption of hygienic meat through slaughterhouses by organizing meat testing systems in collaboration with the government and private sector for the promotion of healthy meat production and consumption.

F) Major Programs

- Animal breeding and animal feed promotion program.
- Livestock pocket package and comprehensive livestock development program.
- Animal health and insurance program.
- Dairy business promotion and processing grant program.
- Commercial poultry program.
- Commercial fisheries development program.
- Meat shop improvements and establishment of slaughterhouses.
- Fish, honey, pork, poultry cooperatives promotion program.
- Agro-mart (processing packaging) program.

5.3.3 Safe Immigration and Foreign Employment

A) Opportunities, Possibilities and Existing Situation

The Constitution of Nepal has provided the right to guarantee employment opportunity to every citizen. In the case of Palungtar Municipality, the economically active population (14-59 years group) constitutes about 56 percent of the total population. The tendency of economically active human resources to go for foreign employment increases when there are not enough employment opportunities at the local level. It is estimated that the number of workers who have gone for foreign employment from this municipality is 2,476 and remittances on an average of about 654 million rupees are received annually.

On this basis, the situation of youth migration from this municipality has not become that serious and it has been seen that the youth have gone to other parts of the country for various jobs. There is a possibility of attracting youths in the agriculture and non-agriculture sector by developing suitable life skills. If we can create an environment where remittances, skills and experience gained from foreign employment can be used for our livelihood, it will contribute to the local economic development as well as expand employment opportunities. The technical school started by this municipality has increased the potential of the youth to become entrepreneurs by imparting life skills.

B. Problems and challenges

The tendency of the youth to go for foreign employment has led to lack of human resources, family problems and dependency. As the remittance income entering the municipality has not been able to be used in the productive sector, it is being spent in the consumption sector. The major challenge for the municipality is the gradual decline in local production and productivity as young people flee. Similarly, lack of quality education and basic health facilities in the city, subsistence-oriented production system, lack of respect for labor, lack of publicity about the

importance of local skills and resources are the major challenges in the immigration sector.

C. Objectives

To increase economic benefits of family and people who are employed from the foreign employment.

D. Indicators and Target Quantity:

S. N	Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Goals (Until)		Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)
			Fiscal year Until 075/076	079/80	081/082	
1	Number of people going for foreign employment with skill-based trainings	number	1,933	2,100	2,500	4.4.1
2	Skill based trainings	number	407	1,000	1,500	4.4.1
3	Information flow for safe foreign employment	times	0	12	20	8.8.1
4	Financial literacy for mobilizing remittances in income generating sectors	percentage	20	40	60	10.6.2
6	foreign employment returnees doing business within the municipality area	number	A. 20	100	150	8.3.1
7	Remittance (yearly amount in Lakhs)	rupees	6540	10,000	12,000	10.C.1

E. Strategy

- To formulate local policies, laws, standards, plans, implementation, compliance and regulation related to safe immigration and foreign employment.
- To conduct self-employment and employment generating programs with priority.
- To provide comprehensive information flow, skill training and necessary legal assistance related to safe foreign employment to make the journey of people going to foreign employment safe, dignified and achievable.
- To promote entrepreneurship and investments by conducting financial literacy classes to invest the remittances received within the municipality in the income generating sector.
- To mobilize the knowledge, skills and capital of the people who have returned from foreign employment, to run agro-based, industries and service businesses, to run new entrepreneur support programs.
- To provide psycho-social counseling services to minimize the negative effects of foreign employment on individuals, families and society.

F) Major Programs

- Operation of information technology portal based on information technology, web and social media.
- Safe immigration awareness program.
- Vocational skill development training.
- Psychosocial counseling to the families of those who have gone abroad and to those people who have returned from abroad.
- Women entrepreneurship and skill development training and access to capital.
- Conducting youth self-employment programs.
- Running programs promoting remittances received from foreign employment.

5.3.4 Industry, Trade and Business

A) Existing Situation, possibilities and opportunities

Areas like Thanthi pokhari, Satdobate, Sera, Birauda, Pauwatar, Barhapirke, Aamppipal and Bhanjyang of Palungtar municipality are being developed as major business centers. Apart from agriculture, trading, service businesses, jobs, wholesale, retail market, hotels, restaurants are operated. 904 businesses including grocery wholesale, retail market, butcher shop, canteen, hotel, restaurant, sewing and weaving, fancy shop, rice mill, metal workshop, pharmacy and furniture are in operation. So far, 17 small scale industries have been operating and more than 20 domestic industries are in operation.

The small and medium agro-processing industry based on local products has good potential in this municipality. It is possible to run small enterprises, small and micro enterprises based on locally available raw materials. There is a potential for agriculture and livestock processing industry. There is a possibility for creating employment opportunities by promoting small enterprise businesses based on local skills, around the business center.

B) Problems and Challenges

Lack of clear policies towards industry and business promotion, lack of training and training centers, lack of skilled human resources and technical knowledge and skills, inability to promote investment in enterprises by promoting local skills, market network expansion, inability to create investment environment for private and cooperative sectors in the industry and business, industry problems and challenges such as lack of physical infrastructure and structure required for establishment, lack of entrepreneurial and business knowledge, lack of convenient facilities for fuel and energy, lack of required raw material are the kind of problems and challenges seen.

C) Objectives

To support economic prosperity by commercializing local resources, means and human resources, developing self-employed, employment oriented, industrial businesses.

D) Indicators and Target Quantity:

S. N	Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Goals (Until)		Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)
			Fiscal year Until 075/076	079/80	081/082	

1	Ongoing small scale industries	Number	17	20	25	9.3.1
2	Ongoing cottage industry	Number	20	25	35	9.3.1
3	Ongoing small industries	Number	40	50	70	9.3.1
4	Ongoing medium scale industry	Number	2	3	5	9.3.1
5	Smooth trade business	Number	904	1,000	1,200	9.3.1
6	Quantity of exportable raw material	Quintal	1,000	1,200	1,500	
7	Production and Marketing Cooperatives	Number	3	5	10	
8	Entrepreneurs trained in enterprise creation and development	Number	12	20	25	
9	Persons with vocational skills training	Number	160	250	500	4.4.1
10	Smooth running grain industry	number	1	2	2	9.3.1
11	Commercial poultry farming	Number	57	65	70	2.5.1
15	Beekeeping house (hives)	Number	95/394	100/1,000	100/1,500	2.5.1
16	Households involved in fisheries	number	35	40	50	2.5.1
17	Commercial Agriculture and Animal husbandry firm	Number	99	120	130	2.5.1
18	Dairy cooperative	Number	2	2	3	2.4.1

E) Strategy

- To determine, implement and regulate policies, laws, norms related to local trade, demand, supply and monitoring, and consumer rights and interests.
- To implement one door system to make the system of registration, operation and regulation of cottage and small industries effective.
- To formulate and implement the policy of industry and business development and promotion in mutual coordination and cooperation between the private sector, cooperatives and government agencies.
- To build self-reliant Palungtar by developing the skills, business capacities and entrepreneurship of unemployed youth, women and backward classes.
- To create a business environment by developing necessary human resources and technology for necessary infrastructures (training centers, financial institutions,

information centers, transportation, electricity, water).

- To develop necessary capacity to commercialize local level women savings and cooperatives.
- To forgo registration fees for any agricultural, cottage, tourism and small-scale industries to be established within the municipality and to adopt tax exemption strategy.
- To modernize and commercialize local skills and to develop and promote the management capacity of local skill based and labor-intensive cottage and small-scale industries.
- To develop traditional professions as a business by promoting and developing the skills related to the traditional professions.
- To operate haat bazaar (weekly fair) by conducting feasibility studies in suitable places of the municipality.
- To provide training and revolving funds from the municipality to assist in job creation by developing labor-intensive domestic and small-scale industries.

F) Major Programs

- Municipal enterprise business policy formulation program.
- Feasibility study of enterprises and industries.
- Non-forestry industry operations support program.
- Wood based industry promotion.
- Vocational and technical skills development program.
- Public private concepts-based business promotion program.
- Youth enterprises development program.
- Traditional professions and skills promotion program.
- Training and revolving funds from the municipality.
- Business startup support programs for the families of those who have gone for foreign employment.
- Investment conference.

5.3.5 Tourism Development

A) Existing Situation, Possibilities and Opportunities

Places including Annapurna, Mirkot, Harmikot, Panchayan, Dhiki Daada, Chepeghat, Talpokhari, Changli Mahadev, Balthung, Jaithung, Chyangli, Bhimsenthan, Kotgadhi, Lagamkot are being developed as tourism spots and are of various historical, natural, religious, cultural and archeological importance. There are various ethnic groups and festivals which are the jewels of this municipality, while places of religious and mythological importance are its major tourist attractions.

About 15,000 domestic and some foreign tourists every year visit Ligligkot, a historical landmark of Palungtar municipality. With the promotion of this area and other tourist areas here and the management of necessary physical facilities, this municipality can be identified as a touristic green city and more economic opportunities can be created as the number of internal and external tourists increases.

There is a possibility to develop more touristic areas by establishing parks in areas like Krishi-sports historic tourist park, senior citizens and children's park (Amusement Park), from Chepe's beaches to Dargah area of Ligligkot's Dravya Shah's palace, palace area of Gaikhur Ghale King. Newa Guthi house with a capacity of 8 rooms is in operation at Thantipokhari.

B) Problems and Challenges

Despite the abundance of potentials and opportunities related to the tourism sector, because of the lack of strategies and action plans for the development and expansion of the tourism business, weak infrastructures and physical structures, local government and community's lack of proper vision and tradition for necessary tourist development, identification of tourist destinations and identification of touristic routes, lack of promotion, parks and museums, tourist guides, information and services, the municipality has not been able to take any benefit from the tourism sector.

C) Objectives

To develop tourism (religious, natural and heritage) as the basis of sustainable economic development.

D. Indicators and Target Quantity

S.N	Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Goals (Until)		Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)
			Fiscal year Until 075/076	079/80	081/082	
1	Main tourism areas	number	6	8	10	8.9
2	Subsidiary tourism areas	number	4	5	7	8.9
3	Homestay	number	8	20	30	8.9
4	Museums	number	0	1	1	8.9
5	Culture groups formed	number	2	3	5	8.9
6	Information centers	number	0	1	1	8.9
7	Tourist guides	number	5	7	10	8.9
8	Foot trails built	km	5	10	15	8.9

E) Strategy

- To determine, implement and regulate the necessary policies, laws and standards for the promotion of local tourism.
- To formulate and implement policies, rules and plans for sustainable tourism development.
- To conduct promotional programs to attract internal and external tourists.
- To construct tourist trails with necessary infrastructure for tourism development.
- To formulate and implement policy for homestays, hotels, rafting, paragliding, trekking, observations, research etc. in the required places to increase the stay period of tourists.
- To identify and implement concrete programs and plans for the construction of tourism infrastructure and promotion.

F) Major Programs

- Tourism infrastructure construction development program.
- Tourism promotion program.
- Public and private sector capacity building program.
- Homestay, hotel, rafting, paragliding, trekking observation and research program.
- Palungtar festival promotion Program.
- Community lodge (Homestay) operation.

5.4.6 Banks, Financial Institutions and Cooperatives

A) Possibilities, Opportunities and Existing Situation

Banks, financial institutions and cooperatives are investing in various income generating activities in Palungtar municipality. The municipality has 8 commercial bank branch offices, 8 remittance service providers and 53 cooperatives including savings and credit, agriculture, dairy and multi-purpose cooperatives. Most of the savings and credit cooperatives are there and there are three dairy cooperatives. 46 percent of the households in the municipality are affiliated with various kinds of cooperatives. Cooperatives have played an important role in the economic and social development of the municipality. As the ownership of the people towards the cooperatives is much and administrative hassles little, the access of the people to the financial sector has also increased. Similarly, local products and quadrupeds are bought and sold at various weekly markets. It has also increased the volume of financial transactions.

B) Problems and Challenges

Due to lack of adequate knowledge and skills in the areas of financial literacy, entrepreneurship and marketing, more investments mobilized through most of the cooperatives are made in the social behavior and consumer sectors than in the capital production or enterprise development sectors. Commercial banks have not been able to reach the rural areas.

C) Objectives

To develop sustainable business sectors by effectively mobilizing local and foreign capital in collaboration with private sector, cooperatives and government agencies.

D) Indicators and Target Quantity:

S N.	Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Goals (Until)		Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)
			Fiscal year Until 075/076	079/80	081/082	
1	Savings and Loan Cooperatives	number	27	17	20	8.10.1
2	Agriculture cooperative	number	21	17	20	8.10.1
3	Dairy cooperative	number	1	2	3	8.10.1
4	Multipurpose cooperative	number	3	3	3	8.10.1

5	Remittance service provider financial institution	number	8	10	12	8.10.1
6	Bank branch office	number	8	10	12	8.10.1
7	Households affiliated to various cooperatives	number	4,321	6,000	7,500	8.10.2

E) Strategy

- To formulate, implement and regulate local policies, laws and standards required for the development of the financial and cooperative sector.
- To facilitate an investment friendly environment by conducting financial literacy programs.
- To promote the investment of private, cooperative and government sector capital available to businesses at the local level.
- To formulate and implement policies to distribute cooperative grants through cooperatives to reach the target groups and communities.
- To organize the poor and backward classes and communities into cooperatives and to develop cooperatives as strong pillars of the local economy so that they can play a complementary role to the government and the private sector.
- Emphasis to be given to prepare self-employed, self-sufficient, self-reliant citizens by conducting skill-based, self-employed training through women's cooperatives and neighborhood development organizations.
- To conduct through cooperatives, 'employment in each house, cooperatives in each neighborhood' programs.

F) Major Programs

- Financial services promotion program.
- Business literacy training program.
- Women savings and cooperatives business promotion program.
- Private, cooperative and public sector capital mobilization program.
- Cooperative promotion and awareness program.
- Employment in every house, cooperative in each neighborhood program.

5.4 Projected Investments

During this periodical plan, a total of NPR 1 billion 18 million and 700 thousand, or 14.56 percent of the estimated cost is expected to be spent. Under which NPR. 280 million for agriculture and food security, and NPR 172 million for livestock sector development, 72.2 million for safe immigration and foreign employment, NPR 197 million towards entrepreneurship and businesses, NPR 31 crore for tourism and NPR 77.5 million towards banks, cooperative and financial sector will be spent. Apart from the government sector, the private sector, non-government sector and communities are also expected to invest and participate in the economic sector related development works.

Chapter Six

6. Social Sector Development

6.1 Introduction

The Constitution of Nepal 2072 BS has established the fundamental issues of education, health and inclusion as fundamental rights. Legal and policy have been prepared to ensure the participation of the backward classes and sectors of the society in education, basic health and policy making up to the secondary level. In line with Nepal's Sustainable Development Goals, issues such as quality education for all, basic health, clean drinking water and an end to all forms of discrimination by 2030 have been raised, and the 15th National Plan has even given high priority to these issues.

There is a need for the local government to make meaningful efforts in collaboration and coordination with the federal government, provincial governments and development partners to lay the foundation of quality living for social development. Existing potentials in the areas of education, health, drinking water and sanitation, social inclusion, youth and sports, arts and culture in Palungtar municipality to produce healthy, capable and creative human resources, to involve economically active citizens in various fields of economic development and to make the society gender friendly, non-discriminatory and egalitarian. In addition to the opportunities, problems and challenges, a brief analysis of the strategies and programs to be carried out in the coming days is given below.

6.2 Existing Situation

According to the Literacy Statistics Compilation 2077, the average adult literacy rate of the municipality is 86.4 percent. According to the Household Survey 2075, 6.37 percent of the literate population have general literacy skill, 16.94 percent have completed basic education, 15.24 percent have completed lower secondary level, 8.33 percent have completed secondary level and 4.63 percent have completed bachelor's degree, 1.12 percent have completed master's degree or above. There is a technical school in the municipality area where 214 students are studying.

Health institutions include a hospital, health posts in seven wards and an Ayurveda dispensary are providing services within the municipality. About 60 percent of women undergo pregnancy tests as per protocol, while 70 percent of children receive vaccination services from various health facilities. There are five birthing centers in operation in this area and 36 percent of the deliveries are done in health facilities. The following are social development's objectives, goals, strategies and major programs for the local level including in education, basic health, drinking water and sanitation, target group and social inclusion, youth and sports and arts, language and culture.

6.3 Objectives, Target, Strategies and Major Programs of Social Sector Development

According to the goals of this first municipal plan, for the social development sector, the objective is to build quality education and health, efficient, capable, creative, competitive and productive human resources, and to build a civilized and egalitarian society free from sexual

violence. The target / outcome indicators for the prescribed objectives are expected to be achieved as follows.

Table 4: Objective Indicators of Social Development (target amount of baseline and periodic plan)

Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Goals (Until)		Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)
		Fiscal year Until 075/076	079/80	081/082	
Literacy rate	percentage	86.4*	96	100	4.6.1
Students studying technical education	number	214	500	700	4.3.1
Students studying in higher education	number	2,172	2,500	2,700	
Maternal mortality rate per lakh	number	0	0	0	3.1.1
Child mortality rate per thousand	number	0	0	0	3.2.1
Population using piped system or safe drinking water service	percentage	68	100	100	6.1.1
Sanitation services and facilities available to families	number		Perishable and non-perishable items holding dustbins in every home	One Garbage truck	6.2.1
Representation of Women and Other Target Groups in the Leadership of Local Committees / People's Elections (People's Representative)	number	24			
City level professional sportsperson in various disciplines	number	1	5	10	
Women receiving maternity services 4 times	percentage	58	70	100	
Youth who have acquired life skills and belong to clubs, networks and number organizations	number	500	1,200	1,500	

Key Strategies:

- To formulate and implement necessary policies, laws, procedures, structures and standards on internal issues, areas of social development include basic education, basic health, drinking water and sanitation, targeted areas, gender equality and social inclusion, youth and sports, language, arts, literature and culture protection.

- To develop monitoring and evaluation system on the policies, program and resource allocation towards achieving the goal (impact level), objective (impact level) and achievement (return level) of the social development sector.
- To implement the model law related to the social sector development received from the federal and provincial governments after adapting it according to the local environment, modifying and passing it.
- To provide services that lie under the social sector in an accessible and quality manner by ensuring public participation, accountability and transparency by promoting cooperation, coexistence and coordination with the federal and the provinces within the rights and responsibilities given by the constitution.
- To include and address inter-related issues such as gender equality and social inclusion, good governance, climate adaptation and disaster management, gender empowerment in all sub-sectors under social sector development.

6.3.1 Education Development

A) Existing Conditions, Possibilities and Opportunities

According to the literacy statistics of 2077 BS, the average literacy rate of the municipality is 82.2 percent, but the age group of 15 to 60 years (which is considered as economically active group) is 86.4 percent literate, so this part of economic activity and productive population has great potential. Similarly, the condition of physical and social infrastructure of educational institutions does not look weak. The newly established technical (engineering) schools are likely to produce the required technical manpower for the municipality, and the school improvement plan will include local curriculum in schools to provide information on the local environment and increase participation in the overall economic and social activities of the municipality and there is a possibility of making maximum use of the opportunities available.

B) Problems and Challenges

Various problems and challenges exist in the basic, secondary, higher education and technical education in the educational sector of the municipality. The number of students in most of the basic schools is declining and after considering the geographical distances, some schools have to merge. The schools lack level wise and sectoral wise teachers, provisions of girl-friendly toilets, provision of sanitary pads and child and disability friendly infrastructures. The quality of education has not been improved due to lack of regular attendance of teachers and students, use of science laboratories, library, computer teachers and information technology as well as lack of extracurricular activities.

C) Objectives

To produce technology-friendly quality, skill-oriented, employable, competitive ethical, charismatic and disciplined educational skilled human resources.

D) Indicator and Target

Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Goals (Until)		Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)
		Fiscal year Until 075/076	079/80	081/082	

Out-of-school (7th grade) children	Percentage	8.25	4	0	
Children up to 4-5 years of age studying in elementary school	Number	1248	All who have reached the age	All who have reached the age	4.2.2
Class 8 learning achievement rate in compulsory subjects	Percentage	54	65	70	4.1.1
Class 8 continuity rate	Percentage	96	98	100	4.1.1
Class 10 continuity rate	Percentage	94	96	100	4.1.1
Class 12 continuity rate	Percentage	90	94	100	4.1.1
CGPA	Score	2.9	3.2	3.3	4.1.1
School dropout rate	Percentage	17.71	10	0	4.1.1
Schools that adopt child-friendly learning methods	Percentage	85	90	100	4.2.1
Child friendly infrastructure and facilities (building, toilet, drinking water, playground, fences, furniture) available	School Percentage	80	90	100	4.A.1
Scholarship recipients (Dalit and female class 8)	Number	3,304	Everyone eligible	Everyone eligible	4.3.1
Marginalized student scholarships	Number	91	Everyone eligible	Everyone eligible	
Schools where children clubs are formed	Number	17	17	17	
Teacher-student ratio (basic and secondary)	Number	1:22/1:24	1:40/1:40	1:45/1:45	4.5.1
Proportion of female teachers	Percentage	47.67	49	50	4.5.1
Schools with well-organized science and computer laboratories	Number	12	15	17	4.A.1
Technical schools	Number	1	3	5	4.3.1
Secondary schools with libraries	Number	12	15	17	4.A.1
Higher Education Campus	Number	1	2	3	4.3.1
Disability Scholarships (43)	Percentage	100	100	100	4.3.1
ECD Resource person	Number	38	40	42	

E) Strategy

- To formulate, implement and regulate local policies, laws and standards related to the basic education sector.
- To improve the quality of education as well as the management of level wise and English (mathematics and Science) subject teachers in all the schools.
- To create employment opportunities by promoting vocational education by using new technology in the teaching methods and creating curriculum according to the local context.
- To establish the municipality level student welfare fund.
- To provide free education to the orphans, disabled and marginalized students studying up to secondary level and to improve the school dropout trend.
- Ensuring access to schools for all by making all schools child-friendly, disable friendly, and gender-friendly.
- To develop a vocational and life related education system by conducting one school one enterprise program.
- To conduct Sanskrit, technical and vocational education and special education in the urban areas.
- To enhance the capacity of teachers and school management committee and to increase the awareness of parents.
- To encourage the improvement of educational quality by managing model school selections and awards.
- To conduct incentive programs including day meal to increase the continuity of students in the school.
- To declare a fully literate municipality by conducting literacy programs.
- To build greenery by planting trees in the vacant lands of each school and building one school one flower program
- To conduct programs by establishing a municipal education reform fund to carry out all the work related to the education sector through a one door system.

F) Major Programs

- School sector improvement program including level wise subject teacher's management.
- Children's learning center as an additional program.
- Agriculture and vocational education, yoga and exercise, local government and legal awareness program.
- Model school construction program.
- School level information technology promotion program.
- School physical infrastructure development (teacher student hostel) program.
- Information technology classroom management program.
- Fully literate Palungtar municipality program.
- One School One Enterprise program.
- School garden program.
- Expansion of access to higher education for girls from minority and backward societies.
- Establishment and operation of the municipal educational reform fund.
- Outstanding teacher student honors program.

6.3.2 Basic Health

A) Existing Conditions, Possibilities and Opportunities

A hospital, health posts in 7 wards, 5 urban health clinics, a separate birthing center, 18 rural clinics, a community health clinic and an Ayurveda dispensary are providing services in the municipality. There are 65 women health volunteers working in 29 vaccination centers in the municipality. About 60 percent of women undergo pregnancy tests as per protocol, while 90 percent of children receive full cycle of immunizations from various health facilities.

There are five birthing centers in operation in the urban areas and 36 percent of the deliveries are attendant at health facilities. 7 ambulances are providing services to the residents. In the coming days, as there are possibilities of Aappipal hospital being made a 50-bedded one and additional hospital built, health posts set up in three more wards, well-equipped birthing centers set up in urban health clinics, lab services expanded in every health facilities and one more Ayurveda dispensary be made operational, there will be more chances of safe delivery of basic health services.

B) Problems and Challenges

Some wards in the municipality are being deprived of basic health facilities due to lack of access to health care centers. The cycle of malnutrition among women and children is continuing, low birth weight infant birth rate is 10.5 percent, number of institutional deliveries is declining, and vaccination including pregnancy tests, lack of nutrition education is some of the problems.

C) Objectives

To increase easy access to quality health care to all municipality residents.

D) Indicator and Target Quantity

Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Goals (Until)		Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)
		Fiscal year Until 075/076	079/80	081/082	
Private and community based health institutions	Number	2	3	5	
Health facility with basic facilities (drinking water, toilets, birthing wards, counseling center) available	Number	14	14	14	3.8.1
Rural Clinic	Number	18	20	20	3.8.1
Hospital construction	Number	0	1	1	3.8.1
Health institutions with 5 family planning services	Number	8	11	12	3.8.1

Health care camps	Number of times	48	80	100	3.8.1
Operating a yoga meditation exercise center	Number	1	3	5	
Pregnant women taking folic acid	Number	473*	Encompass all	Encompass all	3.8.1
Pregnancy test at least 4 times	Percentage	57.8	75	90	3.8.1
The number of infrastructure of the health institution improved	Number	8	11	12	
Ambulance amount increase	Number	7	8	9	3.8.1
Health indicators Prepared at the local level	Situation	Done	Done	Done	
Pregnant women to wearing T.D. 2	Percentage	56.2	70	90	3.8.1
Monitoring the growth of children	Number	1171*	To be monitored		
Pregnant women with iron tablets	Number	473*	Include all	Include all	3.8.1
Mothers who exclusively breastfed for 6 month	Percentage	98.4	100	100	
Mothers who have provided added nutrition to feeding in time	Percentage	75.1	90	100	
Those without their own healthcare service building	Number	13	13	13	
Health institutions for safe abortion	Number	5	6	7	3.8.1
Health institutions that have started laboratories	Number	1	5	7	3.8.1
Health services with internet services	Number	5	In all	In all	
Online reporting system in health institutions	Number	5	All	All	
Total fertility rate	Percentage				3.7.1
Skilled midwives trained health professionals	Number	42	50	60	3.8.1

Schools with nurses availability	Number	0	10	15	
Health facilities with vehicles	Number	4	6	10	
Computerized health facilities	Number	8	11	12	
Partner education programs targeting adolescents	Ward	0	5	10	

E) Strategy

- To formulate, implement and regulate local policies, laws and standards related to basic health sector development.
- To guarantee basic health by constructing a 50-bedded Palungtar Hospital.
- To ensure every ward of the municipality is a ward with full pregnancy tests.
- To reduce the maternal and infant mortality rate through institutional delivery by expanding the facility of birthing centers.
- To increase access to essential basic health services through health insurance.
- To guarantee services to those affected by epidemics and disasters, including emergency health care.
- To provide quality health care through alternative health skilled human resources such as yoga meditation, Ayurveda and naturopathy.
- To collect local herbs and increase the service and employment opportunity by making and using ayurvedic medicine.
- To declare a fully nutritious municipality through a multi-sectoral nutrition campaign.

F) Major Programs

- Health infrastructure construction program.
- Safe motherhood program.
- Capacity building program of health care providers.
- Contingency and epidemic disease control program.
- Health insurance program.
- X-ray machines, lab and pharmacy management program for diagnosis.
- Home-to-home health care program for deprived women, Dalits, minorities and senior citizens.
- Large-scale health and senior citizen camps program.
- Meditation and yoga healthy body, positive thinking and personality development program.

6.3.3 Drinking Water and Sanitation

A) Existing Conditions, Possibilities and Opportunities

The situation of Palungtar Municipality is improving in the field of drinking water and sanitation. About 69 percent of the population are using pipes and taps for drinking water while 17 percent of the population are using water from wells or deep bore wells. About 13.74 percent of the population are using water collected from hills and waterfalls. In order to ensure access to basic drinking water for all citizens within the next five years, the municipality has adopted

a one-house-one-tap policy to conserve drinking water resources, manage alternative supply of drinking water and the under construction Ligligkot drinking water, Dharapani lifting drinking water, Pauwatar drinking water. The project is likely to expand access to safe drinking water for the municipality dwellers. Similarly, the construction of reserve tanks to collect rainwater in every house in the drought-hit area will also have an additional impact on the drinking water sector. A DPR has also been constructed to supply drinking water to the Marshyangdi River through underground lift technology.

So far, it seems about 41 percent of the households in the municipality have ordinary toilets, about 49 percent of the households have toilets with safety tanks and 8 percent of the households have well-equipped toilets. As the construction of the waste management center at Giddhekhola in the border between wards 3 and 4 has reached the final stage, it is seen that it will further support the environment and cleanliness of the urban areas of the municipality.

B) Problems and Challenges

There is a lack of protection and regular maintenance of drinking water resources and constructed infrastructure in the municipality. Even though Palungtar municipality has moved ahead to develop as a smart city, about 2.63 percent or 249 households still do not have toilets. 372 households spend more than 30 minutes to fetch water due to the conservation of watershed area and drying up of drinking water sources.

Proper management of decomposing and non-decomposing waste discharged from the main market areas of the municipality is also seen as a major challenge.

C) Objectives

To increase reach to all accessible clean drinking water and environmental sanitation.

D) Indicator and Target Quantity

Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Targets (Until)		Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)
		Fiscal year Until 075/076	079/80	081/082	
Households with private pipes available	Percentage	12.81	80	90	6.1.1
Households using water distributed from pipelines	Percentage	68	95	100	6.1.1
Households treated or receiving safe drinking water facilities	Number	68	95	100	6.1.1
Number of households with clean (pan) toilets	Number	9189	All	All	6.2.1
Community and public toilets	Number	92	150	300	6.2.1
Wash hands with soap and water	Population	3027	7000	8817	6.2.1

in risky situations					
Households that dispose of garbage	Percentage	5	20	30	6.3.1
Putting dustbin in public place	Number	50	200	300	6.3.1
Active Drinking Water and Sanitation Consumer Committee	Number	5	7	10	

E) Strategy

- To formulate, implement and regulate local policies, laws and standards related to drinking water and sanitation.
- To ensure access to basic drinking water infrastructure to all citizens.
- To protect the drinking water and watershed areas available in the municipal area and other surrounding areas.
- To increase the technical and managerial capacity of the active drinking water sub-committees within the municipal area.
- To make arrangements for proper management of organic and inorganic waste coming out of the municipal area.
- The municipality will be made completely sanitary and environment friendly.
- To manage the collection and transportation of decomposable and non-decomposable wastes including classification at the source.

F) Major Programs

- Construction of a large-scale drinking water project.
- Lift drinking water management.
- Drinking water improvement and management.
- Capacity building program for user committees.
- Rainwater harvesting promotion program in arid areas.
- Complete sanitation program.
- Classification and management of organic and inorganic wastes.

6.3.4 Target Group and Social Inclusion

A) Existing Conditions, Possibilities and Opportunities

Looking at the Palungtar municipality in terms of the target group and social inclusion sector, which are considered to be highly sensitive under social development, about 49.54 percent of the total population, i.e. 18,701 people are women. The population under the age of 14 is 8,257, while the population over the age of 60 is 4,754. There are 1,365 Dalit women, 1,356 Dalit men and two as others, with a total of 2,723. There are 355 people with severe disabilities and 139 persons with complete disability in various wards of the municipality. In the field of women's empowerment, there are 100 women's groups, 65 women's committees with about 2,000 women members and 1,345 women receiving vocational training. Nineteen child protection committees have been formed in the municipality. For the prevention of sexual violence, 15 monitoring groups, including the committee for the prevention of sexual violence and rescue, and the establishment of the gender-based violence prevention fund is also active. On this basis, if the school going children can be effectively mobilized for education,

indigenous groups, Dalits, oppressed, disabled, leadership development for single women, disabled, and women targeted professional skills, gender based violence, gender discrimination, there is a possibility of building social harmony and a just society by making the municipality free from gender discrimination, superstitions and stereotypes.

B) Problems and Challenges

It seems the fragmented statistics of the target community are not being updated, women are not being included in women's groups and committees, women are lacking vocational skills and training and there is a lack of leadership and special education program. There is a situation where children's clubs are not in active operation and mobilization and there is not enough information about children's rights among the children. There is no provision for important facilities such as formation of Dalit networks, Senior Citizens Day care service centers. Incidents such as child marriage, polygamy, divorce, violence against women are being documented in the Judicial Committee and some cases are being heard so there needs to be proper attention given towards such social perversions.

C) Objectives

There will be inclusive participation, personal, economic and social empowerment of the target group.

D) Indicator and Target Quantity

Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Target (Until)		Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)
		Fiscal year Until 075/076	079/80	081/082	
Inclusive (women, children, persons with disabilities and other backward classes) committees, mechanisms and networks in accordance with the changed local structures and laws.	Number	13	17	20	10.3
Incidents including Domestic and Sexual Violence, Disputes (Annual)	Number	50	40	30	5.1.1
Persons with disabilities trained	Number	0	15	25	10.2.1
Women trained in vocational skills	Number	1345	2500	3000	8.3.1
Victims of violence, polygamy, receiving relief, treatment and assistance	Number	44	20	0	5.1.1
Complaints from Target classes (Annual)	Number	160	100	75	
Senior citizen	Number	3038	All	All	1.3.1

Senior Dalit citizen	Number	781	All	All	1.3.1
Single women	Number	1478	All	All	1.3.1
Fully disability	Number	139	All	All	1.3.1
Extreme disability	Number	355	All	All	1.3.1
Dalits child security allowance	Number	1033	All	All	1.3.1
Senior citizens receiving health treatment	Number	3242	All	All	1.3.1
Families in which women participate in household decisions	Number	93	95	100	
Women's group	Number	71	120	150	5.2.2
Women's committees number	Number	65	70	75	5.2.2
Women's committees members number	Number	6	8	10	5.2.2
Women cooperatives members number	Number	2000	3500	4000	5.2.2
Formation of monitoring group for prevention of gender based violence	Number	15	17	20	
Establishment of gender based violence Prevention fund	Number	1	1	1	
Cooperatives run by women	Number	11	12	13	
Child protection Committee formed	Number	19	19	19	
Emergency psychosocial discussions	Number	0	1	1	

E) Strategy

- Develop, implement and regulate local policies, laws and norms related to gender equality and social inclusion,
- Gender and inclusion issues and sectoral segmented data will be collected, analyzed and regularly updated and access maps will be prepared and implemented.
- To formulate the plans and programs of the municipality by mainstreaming gender and social inclusion.
- To adopt a gender sensitive budget and gender budget testing system for women empowerment.
- To have women who have been subjected to domestic or social violence stay in rehabilitation centers, seek psychosocial counseling and also make arrangements for legal protection.

- To make the workplaces free from gender violence, sexual violence, untouchability and discrimination.
- Empower all women by associating them into groups.
- In order to run women's cooperatives smoothly, cooperative education, leadership and institutional development, account management training and building of women's cooperatives as well as seed capital funds to be established.
- To conduct business feasibility study with the participation of members of women's cooperatives and conduct additional income generating programs.
- To make themselves self-reliant by conducting life skills and vocational programs for out-of-school adolescents.
- Under the targeted group program, women who have been subjected to domestic and social violence will be accommodated in rehabilitation centers, psychosocial counseling services will be provided and various programs such as skill development will be conducted.
- To empower the target group through social mobilization towards the target group and social inclusion, by preparing demand-based programs and operating them more effectively.
- To ensure the right of the indigenous people to live with dignity and to participate in the decisions related to opportunities and benefits and to protect and promote the traditional knowledge, skills, culture, social traditions and experiences of the indigenous people and the local community.
- To implement child friendly local governance, end child labor, end child marriage, end child violence and conduct programs directly related to child rights.
- Conduct capacity development of monitoring group, establishment of gender-based violence prevention fund, establishment of human trafficking security fund and establishment of municipal level rehabilitation centers and various activities related to prevention of gender-based violence.
- To develop the capacity of Dalits and disabled people by arranging skill-based training in various subjects.
- To conduct capacity building programs for women health volunteers.
- Public awareness will be raised to prevent any child labor and abduction of children.
- To conduct income generating programs for single women and to establish a single women's fund.
- To distribute senior citizen identity cards to the senior citizens and provide discounts on public transport and government hospitals.
- Construction of disabled friendly infrastructure for persons with disabilities, distribution of identity cards, skill development training, distribution of materials as per requirement.
- Women's access to women's empowerment education, empowerment on violence against women, and conducting programs to increase public awareness against conservative practices.
- Women and men level development training and basic training, coaching women to be included in cooperatives.

F) Major Programs

- Targeted group participation, leadership development and capacity building programs.
- Capacity development program for women people's representatives related to local government operation and leadership development.

- Business group development program under women cooperatives.
- Child friendly municipality promotion program.
- Conducting programs for children related to child rights, ending child marriages, ending child violence and establishing municipal level child rescue funds.
- Domestic and sexual violence and sexual violence reduction programs.
- Multidimensional program for senior citizens, persons with disabilities.
- Single women's support program.
- Construction of rest houses for senior citizens.
- Multi-dimensional development program for out-of-school adolescents.
- Operation of women's group in emergency protection service.
- Institutional development and aggregate mobility.

6.3.5 Youth and Sports

A) Existing Conditions, Possibilities and Opportunities

Out of all the youths of Palungtar Municipality, 2,476 youths are working abroad. There are thoughts of working here, there are players, there are literate youths and there is even a sense of a group. On this basis, it seems that the sports sector can make a leap forward if the youth players produced from the municipal with proper mobilization framework are given due respect and basic sports infrastructures are built. The fact that the Mayor's Cup Inter-Municipality level football tournament operated for the first time by the municipality has helped to promote the image of the municipality among the neighboring and province level municipalities, it seems that the Liglig race and municipality level sports programs can be conducted by signing contract agreements with private sector institutions. Similarly, if the youths are able to develop enterprises based on local skills and resources, increase local productivity, and build a special sports ground in each ward, opening a door towards generating employment within the municipality and as the attraction of youths towards foreign employment decreases, there is a strong possibility of increasing production of the municipality.

B) Problems and Challenges

Due to lack of skills in the field of youths and sports, lack of labor culture, lack of humane spirit, lack of capital, limited market, lack of collective spirit and lack of encouragement, the youths are working abroad instead of working locally. Due to this, the involvement of youth in production and productivity in Nepal is declining. Similarly, lack of playing fields for utilizing extra times of youth, lack of sports coaches, inability to organize competitions, lack of respect for the best players and such have resulted in a negative impact on the development of sports. The youths are fleeing due to lack of employment opportunities at the local level and lack of self-employment opportunities.

C) Objectives

Loyal, idealistic, disciplined, educated, creative, skilled, enterprising, capable and patriotic young human resources to be readied.

D) Indicator and Target Quantity

Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Target (Until)	Sustainable
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		Fiscal year Until 075/076	079/80	081/082	Development Goals (SDG)
Youths who have gone for foreign employment	Number	2,746	2,000	1,500	4.4.1
Youth clubs, network and organizations	Number	4	5	7	
Youth engaged local structures and mechanism	Number	10	12	15	
Youths involved in entrepreneurship, business and self-employment	Number	500	1,000	2,000	8.3.1
Covered halls and sports grounds	Number	3	1	1	
Municipality organized sports competitions	Number	1	5	10	
Provincial and national (international) level players	Number	1 (Volleyball coach)	5	10	

E) Objectives

- To formulate, implement and regulate local policies, laws and norms related to the youth and sports development sector.
- To form youth clubs and make the youth creative, enhance social awareness and carry out development activities through the mobilization of these clubs.
- To take initiative to conduct various sports from school level for the development of sports culture by encouraging training for the players.
- To prevent the youth from fleeing abroad, to enable them to start enterprises and work.
- To develop (Skill hand and Creative mind) the habit of respecting labor by developing labor-friendly technology and to build skilled youth for work.
- To make the youth accountable to the state, responsible for development and conducive to prosperity. Strategic Slogan - "two rupees for country, my investment for forever" to formulate and implement youth mobilization policy.
- To increase the capacity of the youth clubs by forming a youth clubs parliament to awaken the spirit of social service so as to build responsible citizens by taking into account the collective spirit and awareness of the youth.
- To motivate the players to be professional, accountable, diligent and talented and to establish the identity of the municipality, organize municipal level sports competitions and promote sports.
- To promote the municipality as a sports tourism destination.

F) Major Programs

- Ward level sports ground, covered hall and sports (Liglige race, Mayor's Cup football) competitions.
- Youth entrepreneurship, self-employment and employment programs.
- Skill development and capacity building training programs.

- Youth municipality building fund promotion programs.
- Youth club and youth parliament practice programs.
- Youth helpdesk and information center construction and psychological counseling center programs.

6.3.6 Art, Language, Literature and Culture

A) Existing Conditions, Possibilities and Opportunities

Linguistic and ethnic diversity can be considered as the social capital of Palungtar municipality. Various programs of indigenous groups have been conducted in the municipality. The municipality has writers, artists of various genres, culturally diverse lifestyle and entertainment-loving people. The Annapurna Fair in Khoplang, Lagnetel Pokhari Jatra in Kalamata, Shivaratri Jatra in Chantgli and other fairs and processions have been making significant contributions to the historical and traditional culture of the municipality. If it can be protected, promoted and propagated, a civilized and cultured society can be built. There is a possibility of a municipal museum to preserve the traditions of the Kumal, Bote and Majhi tribes. Ethnicity-specific handicraft items, photo frames, hats, etc. which are traditionally produced, can be exhibited in various programs as an incentive. It seems that the promotion of local fairs, festivals, processions, etc. which take place annually, will further support the cultural development of the municipality.

B) Problems and Challenges

The area of the municipality has been given very low priority due to lack of past plans, lack of literary center, library, and lack of dissemination of technology, preservation and promotion of language, art and culture.

C) Objectives

To uplift the living standards of the people by spreading and promoting language, art, literature and heritage while maintaining unity within diversity and marketing it on the national and international level.

D) Indicator and Target Quantity

Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Target (Until)		Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)
		Fiscal year Until 075/076	079/80	081/082	
Creators representing districts, states and nations in art, culture, language and literature	Number	A. 20	30	50	12.B.1
Types of preserved art, culture and heritage	Number	10	13	15	12.B.1
Person who pursues art, language and literature as a profession	Number	5	10	15	12.B.1

Studies and research on local culture, art, heritage and literature	Number	0	5	7	12.B.1
Publications based on local art, culture, heritage, language and literature	Number	0	5	7	12.B.1

F) Major Programs

- Infrastructure facility promotion program for preservation of local art, literature, language, culture: {construction of arts center, tribal and culture (Kumal, Bhote, Majhi) Museum, Library, Drama Center, Municipality Hall}.
- Palungtar festival.
- Annual literary competition program.
- Annual publications program.

6.4 Projected Investment

Nepali rupees 1.64 billion or 21.62 percent of the total cost estimate is allocated for social sector development during the periodical period. Under which NPR. 267 million for education and NPR 470 million for basic health and NPR 235 million for drinking water and sanitation, NPR 160 million for targeted sectors, NPR. 327.5 million for youths and sports and 187 million for the protection of language, art, literature and culture is estimated to be spent. Apart from the government sector, the private sector, non-government sector and communities are also expected to invest and participate in social sector related programs.

Chapter Seven

7. Development of Infrastructure Sector

7.1 Introduction:

The role of the physical infrastructure development sector is important for the economic, social development and service delivery of Palungtar municipality. In order to move the overall development of the local level in a positive direction, the infrastructure development areas mainly include construction of roads, bridges, traditional narrow trails, housing, irrigation infrastructure, building and settlement development, electricity and alternative energy and use of communication and information technology. The following is the brief analysis of the possibilities and opportunities, problems and challenges of this sector and the steps to be taken to support the social, economic condition and service delivery of the municipality.

7.2 Existing Situation

Palungtar Municipality can be easily reached from the country's capital Kathmandu via Prithvi Highway. The municipality is well connected to the neighboring district of Lamjung and Tanahu by road. Currently, there are about 36 km of blacktop roads in the municipality. Connecting all the wards of the municipality are about 84 km of gravel roads and 452 km of unpaved dusty roads and about 103 km of roads are in working condition that is open for all twelve months for the vehicles. In the wards within the municipality, 7 concrete bridges, 14 temporary bridges and 9 suspension bridges have contributed to make the inter-ward traffic easier. There are daily transport facilities to Kathmandu, Pokhara, Narayangarh and Dumre through public buses, winger jeeps and micro buses to about 5 destinations within and outside the municipality and on the other hand about 20 freight vehicles are operating daily to carry essential goods necessary for the municipality.

The most important aspect is the Municipality Transport Management Master Plan that has been formulated in which the roads within the municipality have been divided into 4 categories and the Right of Way (ROW) as well as Road Code Number including cost estimate to upgrade the road standard has also been prepared. A Detailed Project Report (DPR) of 10 road projects has already been prepared. Within the municipality, Thantipokhari, Satdobate Sera, Biradhi, Pauwatar, Barhapirke and Aappipal Bhanjyang are the major market centers while other market centers lack basic infrastructure facilities.

Within the municipality, 88.2 percent households have electricity connections and 9.8 percent households have solar facility connections. There are 6,239 households using firewood for fuel, 2,425 households using LP gas, 461 households using biogas and 14 households using kerosene. In the communications sector, about 78 percent of the people have access to telephone and mobile services through telephone lines and mobile towers, including one Palungtar FM and internet facilities have reached the administrative buildings of the municipality.

7.3 Objectives, Target, Strategies and Major programs of Infrastructure Development

In order to achieve periodical plan goals, this objective has been set for the infrastructure development sector - An environment friendly and sustainable physical and social infrastructure development including well-facilitated Palungtar. The target / outcome indicators for the prescribed objectives are expected to be achieved as follows.

Table 5: Objective indicators (baseline) of infrastructure development and target quantity of periodic plans

Indicator	Unit	Baseline (Until F.Y 075/076)	Target (Until)		Sustainable Developme nt Goals (SDG)
			079/080	081/082	
Length of the road that has smooth traffic for all twelve months	K.m	103	300	500	9.1.1
Average time to reach paved road	Minutes	40	30	14	9.1.2
Promoted and organized market	Number	1	4	10	
To live in a safe and livable settlement	Percentage	90	100	100	11.1.1
Family living in a concrete house	Family	2,200	5,000	8,000	11.1.1

Main Strategies

- To develop and implement the necessary policies, laws, procedures, structures and standards for matters within the exclusive and concurrent jurisdictions in accordance with the federal and provincial laws, that relate to the infrastructure sector development which includes local roads and transport, bridges, irrigation infrastructures, electricity and alternative energy, communications and information technology.
- To develop a methodology to monitor and evaluate whether the policy, program and resource are allocated, in order to achieve the target quantity of goal (impact level), objective (effect level) and outcome (return level) under the infrastructure sector development or not.
- To implement the standard sample draft received from the federal and provincial governments, related to infrastructure sector development by adapting, modifying and passing it as per the local environment.
- To carry out the service delivery with ease and quality assurance for the infrastructure sector services, by ensuring public participation, accountability and transparency and promoting cooperation, coexistence and coordination with the province and Federal, adhering to the rights and work responsibility conferred by the Constitution
- To include and address cross cutting issues such as gender equality and social inclusion, good governance, climate adaptation and disaster management, and gender

empowerment in all sub-sectors of infrastructure development in an appropriate way.

7.3.1 Road, Bridge and Transport

A) Existing Situation, Possibilities and Opportunities

There are currently 325 roads built as per the municipality's Municipal Transport Master Plan and they are classified into 4 categories. There is a total of 494 km of roads including 52 km of class "A" roads out of which 41.025 km has been proposed as a ring road.

There are about 452 km of unpaved roads, 84 km of gravel roads and 36 km of blacktop roads connecting all the wards within the municipality. About 103 km of roads are in a condition to handle the vehicular movement for all twelve months. Internal and external transport services are being operated through 7 paved concrete bridges connecting four neighboring municipalities Gorkha, Rainas, Bhanu and Dabandipur. Access to different areas of the municipality has been facilitated through 9 suspension bridges and 14 temporaries (non-concrete) bridges including one suspension bridge connecting Abu Khaireni rural municipality. Internal and external public transport services are in operation to about 5 destinations from the municipality area.

B) Problems and Challenges

Difficulty in implementing road standards, most of the roads having short width, drainage problems on both left and right sides of the road, difficulty in movement due to gravel roads and dilapidated condition, road cutting, and delays in retaining wall and bridge construction are the major problems. There is no access to paved roads in wards 8, 9 and 10 of the municipality. Due to the municipality's undeclared policy of providing road access to every existing house, to ensure access to roads, in some of the settlements, the barren hills are brutally culled to build roads in order. This may result in possible disasters in future and there is a realization that in order to prevent such a disaster, in the coming days the road access to every existing house policy must be modified rather towards constructing houses on the side of the existing road which should be done with a house construction campaign.

C) Objectives

Access to well-facilitated roads and transportation services for public transportation will be increased and interconnection and market development will be achieved.

D) Indicator and Target Quantity

Indicator	Unit	Baseline (Until F.Y 075/076)	Target (Until)		Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)
			079/080	081/082	
End point (center) of transport operations	Number	5	7	10	9.1.2
Blacktopped (paved) Road	Km	36	100	133	9.1.2

Gravel Road	Km	84	130	150	9.1.2
Unpaved Road	Km	452	500	500	9.1.2
Concrete bridge and suspension bridge	Number	7	15	25	
Length of the road that has smooth traffic	Km	103	200	500	9.1.1
Four-wheeled public transport operating in the municipality	Number	14	20	30	10.2.1
Length of roadside drainage	Km	28	200	300	
Length of road with regular repair and maintenance	Km	20	30	50	9.1.2
Roadside plantation length	Km	0	4	20	15.2.1
Roadside solar light	Number	80	500	1,000	7.3.1

E) Strategy

- To formulate, implement and regulate the necessary local policies, laws and standards for the road transport sector.
- To upgrade the roads within the next 5 years by classifying and prioritizing the roads as per the road transport master plan.
- To develop cooperation between the federal, provinces, and other local levels for the regular maintenance of major roads, including the development of parking facilities and tree plantation on both sides of the road, focusing on all aspects of road safety.
- To make necessary coordination and cooperation to make the public transport vehicles organized, dignified and reliable.
- To make all the works related to roads and transportation systematic by formulating municipality level road maintenance fund procedures.

F) Major Programs

- Road upgrade (blacktop 100 km) program
- Road upgrade (gravel 66 km).
- Unpaved road upgrade (222 km).
- Construction of concrete drainage (both sides).
- Construction and maintenance of bridges to promote interconnection programs (4 concrete).
- Regular, periodic and contingent maintenance of the road.
- Bioengineering technology and roadside tree planting program.
- Construction of bus stops and waiting rooms.
- Public awareness program for minimizing road encroachment.

7.3.2 Irrigation Infrastructure

A) Existing Conditions, Possibilities and Opportunities

For irrigation, there are Chepe, Marshyandi, Daraundi, Bohore Khola, Dhand Khola, Mridi Khola, Neupane Khola, Kharkhola, Virdi Khola, Badhare Khola, Judi Khola, Bhusanni Khola, Koprang Khola and Pyaudi Khola. Agriculture is being supported through irrigation canals having small streams in the area around the rivers like Badare, Boore, Bhusunde, Budhi, Kshedi, Khar which are flowing through this municipality. Due to the topography of most of the cultivable land and the scarcity of watershed area, it is difficult to provide irrigation facilities. However, if it can be developed as a multi-purpose project including lift irrigation project from big river system like Chepe, Daraudi and Marshyangdi flowing through this municipality, most of the dry land of this municipality seems to have great possibility to be converted into agricultural land. In addition, crops that require less water can be promoted and Sloping Agriculture Land Technology (SALT) can be promoted on sloping lands.

B) Problems and Challenges

In the agricultural program held on ward number 6, it was found that about 80 percent of the land area there was unirrigated. Most of the springs are drying up due to unorganized settlement development, unsustainable road construction, lack of protection of watershed areas and the impact of climate change. However, due to lack of maintenance and expansion of traditionally operated springs and ditches on time, irrigation facilities on arable land are gradually declining. This has had a direct impact on agricultural production.

C) Objectives

To become self-reliant with food security by planting all the potential land using modern irrigation technology.

D) Indicator and Target Quantity

Indicator	Unit	Baseline (Until F.Y 075/076)	Target (Until)		Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)
			079/080	081/082	
Households having irrigation for all 12 months	Number	546	1,500	2,500	6.5.1
Used irrigation technology (surface, pond, drip, lift etc.)	Number	3	5	7	6.5.1
Ongoing Irrigation Project	Number	7	10	11	6.5.1

E) Strategy

- To make local policy, law, norms, plan, implementation, monitoring and regulation related to irrigation infrastructure development.
- To provide appropriate technology based irrigation facility to all irrigable lands within 5 years by developing irrigation projects based on study and research for irrigation

projects with potential for irrigation and other multi-purpose uses (large rivers like Chepe, Daraudi, Marshyangdi and rivers like Bohore, Wadre, Bore, Bhusunde, Budhi, Kshedi, Khar, Mridhi etc.)

- To expand the irrigated area by developing and expanding other technologies including drop irrigation for the arid areas lacking catchment areas.
- To develop the institutional capacity of the consumer committee for regular maintenance of irrigation projects and sustainable utilization.

F) Major Programs

- Rainwater harvesting program
- Lift irrigation development program
- Underground irrigation construction program.
- Small and medium scheme irrigation program

7.3.3 Housing, Public Construction and Market Management

A) Existing Conditions, Possibilities and Opportunities

Palungtar municipality is moving forward according to the concept of smart city and green city. Similarly, Land-use Plan and Building Construction Standards 2076 have been formulated and are on the implementation stage. Settlement development is in full swing in Thantipokhari and surrounding areas which are the major market centers of the municipality. If this process is not made systematic in time, the cost of development will increase drastically on the one hand due to unorganized settlements and weak infrastructures and on the other hand the risk of disasters will increase at the same rate.

B) Problems and Challenges

The main problems or challenges towards housing and public construction seems to be the inability to make subjective analysis of unsuitable terrains, unorganized settlements, weak infrastructures and disaster risks. For systematic settlement development, there are challenges such as building and planning standards, full implementation of the National Building Code.

C) Objectives

Facilitated, safe housing, integrated settlement and organized market will be constructed.

D) Indicator and Target Quantity

Indicator	Unit	Baseline (Until F.Y 075/076)	Target (Until)		Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)
			079/080	081/082	
Systematic market with basic infrastructure	Place	1	4	10	11.1.1
Families living in safe settlement	Percent	90	100	100	11.1.1
Skilled person to build	Number	30	300	500	11.1.1

earthquake resistant houses					
Public building structures constructed according to earthquake resistant building technology and standards	Number	40	120	250	11.1.1
Houses constructed according to earthquake resistant building technology and standards	Percent	35	75	100	11.1.1
Lightning resistant houses construction	Percent	10	60	80	11.1.1

E) Strategy

- To make local policies, laws, standards, plans, implementation, monitoring and regulation for housing, public construction and market management.
- Settlement development will be made systematic by fully implementing the building standards and the National Building Code will be strictly implemented for safe housing.
- To construct smart Thantipokhari according to the smart city plan and implement it with the participation of the community.
- To conduct a capacity building program for safe house construction workers.
- To develop new cities by developing urban infrastructure in Chapa Bhanjyang, Biruwatar, Gaikhur, Betaini, Bijulidada, Shera, Ampipal, Milanchowk, Khurpajung and other areas.

F) Major Programs

- Smart City Plan Implementation Program.
- Integrated Housing Program (Integrated Settlement Development, Ward No. 1 and 4).
- Skilled manpower development program to build infrastructure.
- Systematic market management program (Thantipokhari, Ampipal, Baddanda and Satdobato).
- Public infrastructure (ward office) construction program.

7.3.4 Electricity and Alternative Energy

A) Existing Conditions, Possibilities and Opportunities

About 88.2 percent households in the municipality have access to electricity, 9.8 percent households use solar energy, 4.9 percent households use biogas and 25.6 percent households use LPG. Only about 20 percent of households have a smokeless stove. Based on the use of cooking fuel, 6,249 households in the municipality, or about 66 percent are using firewood, while about 14 households are still using kerosene. According to the alternative energy plan of the municipality, the use of 59.9 percent biogas, 9.93 percent electricity, 26.83 percent LPG and firewood is likely to be reduced to 3.34 percent.

B) Problems and Challenges

In the remaining households to get electricity service in this municipality, facilities such as electricity or other alternative energy (solar, biogas and improved stoves) are not fully expanded. Due to the inability to manage the distribution system of electricity, the risk is increasing due to dilapidated wooden poles etc. in the existing places and it is inconvenient to run industry and business due to lack of voltage. About 66 percent of households are using firewood as a cooking fuel, but the lack of improved stoves puts rural settlements at risk for respiratory illness. Similarly, the provision of street lights in public places and important roads has not been adequate.

C) Objectives

To have a well-lit and smoke-free Palungtar.

D) Indicator and Target Quantity

Indicator	Unit	Baseline (Until F.Y 075/076)	Target (Until)		Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)
			079/080	081/082	
Household having electricity service	Percent	95	100	100	7.1.1
Households with solar system and electricity	Number	930	1,100	1,300	7.2.1
Household using improved energy (LP)	Number	2,425	3,400	5,000	7.1.1
Household using Biogas	Number	461	550	650	7.1.1
Household using improved or smokeless stove	Number	2,981	4,500	5,500	7.1.1

E) Strategy

- To formulate local policies, laws, standards, plans, implementation, monitoring and regulation related to hydropower and alternative energy.
- To promote other alternative energy including electricity or solar energy in the households which do not have electricity.
- To conduct a pre-feasibility study to generate micro hydropower.
- Encourage the use of improved energy and smokeless stoves.

F) Major Programs

- Electrification and alternative energy promotion program.
- Pre-feasibility study for micro hydropower generation.
- Grant program for biogas promotion.
- Solar street light program.
- Municipality brightening program.

7.3.5 Information and communication technology

A) Existing Conditions, Possibilities and Opportunities

ICT and MIS plans have been prepared to develop Palungtar municipality as a smart city. Telephone, internet and mobile services are being provided in the municipality through PSTN telephone lines and mobile towers. About 78 percent of the population uses mobile phones. Within the municipality area, 5,153 or about 55 percent of the total households are using television services. Out of the total households, 336 households or 3.6 percent households have computer facilities while 303 households or 3.2 percent households have access to internet facilities. The administrative building and ward offices of this municipality have internet facilities along with CCTV and other communication technology. Information has been made available through digital citizen charter in the municipality office. Similarly, Palungtar FM station is also there in the municipality which provides information.

B) Problems and Challenges

Despite the process of developing the municipality as a smart city moving forward, dwellers of the municipality are not fully oriented about ICT. Access to mobile phones and the quality of services available are not improving. Internet facility is not available in ward no.1. Although there is an internet facility in the administrative building and ward offices of the municipality, quality internet facility is not available for the general public. Although information is transmitted through websites, mobile apps, Facebook, Twitter, it does not seem to reach everyone.

C) Objectives

All municipality dwellers will have access to information and communication.

D) Indicator and Target Quantity

Indicator	Unit	Baseline (Until F.Y 075/076)	Target (Until)		Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)
			079/080	081/082	
Families with computer / television available	Percentage	75	95	100	
Families using Internet services	Percentage	35	55	75	17.8.1
Families with telephone/ mobile facility	Percentage	80	90	95	9.C.1
Publications and broadcasts at the local level	Number	2	10	15	
Ward offices, health posts and schools having internet	Number	35	50	80	4.A.2

Households using information technology in enterprise business	Number	81	200	500	17.8.1
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E) Strategy

- To make local policies, laws, standards, plans, implementation, monitoring and regulation related to the information technology and communication sector. To increase the quality of network towers that have mechanical equipment and to provide internet facilities to ward level service provider institutions.
- To promote local media by encouraging FM, television and newspapers to publish more.
- To develop effective communication media by creating a suitable environment for local television operation.
- Citizens' access to information technology will be increased by providing internet in the local area.
- To increase the surveillance capacity in all the market areas of the municipality by installing CCTV.

F) Major Programs

- Communication sector promotion and incentive program.
- Internet management program.
- CCTV installation and management program.
- Publication of town development bulletins and broadcasting of activities.
- Operation of information technology center.

G) Projected Investments

During the periodical plan period, a total estimated cost for the infrastructure development sector is N.Rs. 4.48 billion, which is 58.68 percent of the total cost estimate. Under this, for the road and transport infrastructure is N.Rs. 3.54 billion, for irrigation infrastructure is N.Rs. 367 million, for housing and settlement development is N.Rs. 295 million, for electricity and alternative energy is N.Rs.190 million and towards information and communication technology development is N.Rs. 90 million is estimated to be spent.

Chapter Eight

8. Forest, Environment and Disaster Management

8.1 Introduction

Part 3 of Article 30 of the Constitution of Nepal provides every citizen the right to live in a clean and healthy environment. Similarly, Part 4 of Article 51 (6) provides for early warning, preparation, rescue, relief and rehabilitation to reduce the risk of natural disasters under the policy on protection, enhancement and utilization of natural resources. The National Strategic Action Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction (2018-2030) has a long-term vision for contributing to sustainable development by establishing Nepal as a disaster risk-safe, adaptable and resilient nation. The National Disaster Risk Management Strategy 2066, has a long-term vision of building a disaster-resilient nation with the goal of ensuring effective disaster management through effective implementation of disaster preparedness concepts. Annex-8 of the Constitution of Nepal has listed disaster management and protection of water bodies, wildlife, mines and minerals, environment protection, and biodiversity as the sole rights of the local level. Environmental management, national forest policy, carbon service, and environmental adaptation have been placed under the exclusive jurisdiction of the provinces, while natural and non-natural disaster preparedness, rescue and relief have been included in the list of concurrent rights of the provinces and the states.

In addition, the role of all three levels of government will be crucial in achieving the international goals such as the Sustainable Development Goals that have been accepted by the country. This document has been prepared as a sectoral area plan to clarify the roadmap of urban development for the sectors like forest, environment, climate change adaptation, disaster risk management, land conservation and watershed management. In this plan, programs and projects of sectoral objective and strategic importance have also been included in the background of existing possibilities and opportunities and problems and challenges in the areas mentioned by the municipality.

8.2 Existing Situation

According to the data of the Department of Forest Research and Survey 2073/74, out of the total urban area, 7.9 sq. km which is 4320 hectare of forest area in which there are 40 concessional forests and 71 community forests. In these bio diversified forest areas, herbs like pakhanaved, Nephrolepis cordifolia, asparagus, rhododendrons, harro, barro, Laurels, Sweet flag, pine, Lobelia nummularia are found. The forest area is home to wildlife such as monkeys, deer, carps, rabbits and peacocks. If forest resources and wildlife are properly protected, promoted and utilized, it has a lot of potential to be developed as an important source of income. For disaster risk management, various organizations at the local level have been conducting various training and other capacity building programs for the local community. Since earthquake resistant houses are being built after the 2072 BS earthquake, from a seismic risk perspective, a safer situation can be assessed than ever

before.

8.3 Forest, Environment and Disaster Management's Objectives, Target Quantity, Strategy and Major Programs

For the forest, environment and disaster management - a broad objective has been set to build a green city with groundwater and disaster management while conserving forests and biodiversity. The target / quantity indicators for the prescribed objectives are expected to be achieved as follows.

Table 6: Forest, environment and disaster management's objective outcomes (Baseline and Target Quantity)

Indicator	Unit	Baseline (Until F.Y 075/076)	Target (Until)		Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)
			079/080	081/082	
Covered with tree and plants or greenery or forest area	Percent	43.52	44	45	15.1.1
Protected and managed forest area	hectare	4,320	4,350	4,400	15.1.1
Protected and grazing areas	hectare	0.08	0.09	0.15	
Protected soil erosion and flood sensitive areas	Number	14	7	3	11.5.2
Produced wood	Cube feet	7,531	8,700	10,000	12.2.2
Produced firewood	Chips	80	100	120	12.2.2
Produced non-timber forest products	Kg	2,300	2,500	2,700	
Forest based industries and businesses	Number	1	3	5	
Poor families benefiting from greenery income program	Percent	0	5	10	

8.3.1 Forest and Biodiversity

A) Existing Situation, Possibilities and Opportunities

43.52 percent of this biodiversity rich municipality is occupied with forest in which there are 40 concessional forests, 71 community forests and some parts are occupied by private forests. Herbs pakhanaved, Nephrolepis cordifolia, asparagus, rhododendrons, harro, barro, Laurels, Sweet flag, pine, Lobelia nummularia are found here. The forest area is home to wildlife such as monkeys, deer, carps, rabbits and peacocks. With proper conservation, promotion and utilization of forest resources and wildlife, there is ample

potential to develop it as an important source of income. Similarly, there is a possibility of establishing a biodiversity zone on the large slopes of Gaikhur.

B) Problems and Challenges

There are problems such as haphazard deforestation, lack of forest nurseries, open grazing, lack of identification and protection of herbs and other forest products, lack of community and concessional forest management action plan, lack of skilled training and skilled manpower for proper management of herbs, production of herbs, lack of studies regarding market management, not having records of biodiversity, lack of management plan for wild harmful species of plants, loss of crops and livestock from wild animals, lack of technical manpower and technical services regarding forest environment, problems related to natural disasters in community forest areas, lack of procedures for local environment and natural resource conservation act.

C) Objectives

To promote, conserve and utilize the forests and biodiversity through scientific management.

D) Indicator and Target Quantity

Indicator	Unit	Baseline (Until F.Y 075/076)	Target (Until)		Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)
			079/080	081/082	
Forest reserve rate (m ³ / hectare)	Hectare	134	135	140	15.1.1
Number of forest species per hectare	Number	40	42	45	15.1.1
Systematic concessional forest area	Hectare	3,936.93	4,250	4,500	15.1.1
Community forest area	Hectare	112.4	112.4	112.4	15.1.1
Forest area managed by the government	Hectare	50	50	50	15.1.1
Private forest area	Hectare	13	18	20	15.1.1
Plantation area	Hectare	0	2	5	15.2.1
Forest area having income-generating work	Hectare	0	2	5	15.1.1
Areas rich in biodiversity	Hectare	0	2	5	15.1.1
Updated area of commercial cultivation of non-timber forest products	Hectare	8	9	10	

E) Strategy

- To manage the production of necessary trees by establishing municipality level forest nursery.
- To increase greenery by forest management by making rules for forest management act.
- To commercially promote the production, collection and processing of herbs and other forest resources.
- To make a scientific management action plan of community and concessional forest and implement it.
- To prepare and implement a conservation plan by preparing records of biodiversity and forest resources.
- To encourage the municipality dwellers to plant trees.
- To encourage the use of technology friendly modern stoves.

F) Major programs

- Establishment and operation of multi-purpose forest nursery.
- Capacity building program of forest group for formulation and implementation of scientific forest management plan.
- Capacity development programs regarding herb collection, processing and market management.
- Technology friendly modern stove promotion program.
- Forest, environment and greenery promotion awareness program.
- Expansion of tree plantation and greenery promotion programs.
- River, canal banks and roadside tree planting program.

8.3.2 Land and watershed management

A) Existing situation, possibilities and opportunities

Large rivers like Marshyandi, which is also a common river of neighboring districts Lamjung and Tanahun, along with Chepe and Daraundi all flow throughout the year and are the major watershed areas of Palungtar Municipality. Similarly, Wadare, Bore, Bhusunde, Budhi, Kshedi, Khar, Mridhi along with other rivers within the municipality are the catchment area. It is necessary to properly protect ponds including Taal pond, Thanti pond and Tatopani (hotwater) ponds. There is a possibility of making the local community more responsible and accountable in land conservation and watershed management, including the protection of watersheds and wetland areas available in the municipality.

B) Problems and Challenges

Problems and challenges like unscientific exploitation of natural resources, haphazard excavation of riverine materials, indiscriminate construction of roads, lack of necessary embankments in high-risk settlements, development works without environmental impact assessment leading to droughts, excess rainfall, drying up of water sources and expansion of arid areas are there.

C) Objective

To manage the watershed through tree plantation and source conservation activities to conserve the land.

D) Indicator and Target Quantity

Indicator	Unit	Baseline (Until F.Y 075/076)	Target (Until)		Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)
			079/080	081/082	
Area of protected water source	Percent	1.87	2	3	6.5.1
Area of protected farmland	Hectare	9502	11002	15000	2.4.1
Length of river control	Km	1.5	3	5	2.4.1
Spur and dam, check dam	Km	0	1	2	2.4.1
Treated / Protected gullies and landslides	Number		5	7	2.4.1
Protected land erosion and flood sensitive number of houses	Number	998	398	98	2.4.1
Length of structure that has used bioengineering technology	Km	0	10	25	15.3.1
Systematic conservation and ridge ponds	Ropani	43.5	45	75	15.1.2

E) Strategy

- To adopt appropriate measures to protect the environment by evaluating the environmental impact during road construction and natural excavation
- To formulate and implement the master plan for forest development and wetland area.
- To establish an early warning system.
- To construct recharge ponds for the protection of watershed areas.
- To protect the wetland areas.
- To control all kinds of haphazard infrastructure development (roads).
- To use bioengineering technology for soil erosion control.
- To establish a mechanism which gives early information to prevent drought, excess rain and scanty rain.
- To construct water collection ponds.
- Planting trees on the left and right side of the drain.
- To construct ponds in various places within the forest.
- To properly protect the wetland area.
- To operate group mobilization and orientation.
- To conduct existing source protection and local crop protection programs.

F) Major Programs

- Land and reservoir area mapping program.
- River control program.
- Land conservation awareness and early information system promotion program.
- Early information system promotion program.
- Construction of a recharge pond on high grounds.

8.3.3 Environment and hygiene

A) Existing situation, possibilities and opportunities

Palungtar municipality is also one of the seven municipalities in which the green city development program has been implemented. For this, Global Green Growth Institute has also analyzed the condition of Palungtar Municipality for green municipality development. Most of the municipal area is either open or green with the exception of a few market centers, there are only small settlements, so noise, air and water pollution seem to be negligible in terms of environment. Shadow Nepal is providing technical assistance for garbage management. As the construction of the waste management center at Gidhe Khola on the border of ward 3 and 4 has reached the final stage, it is seen that it will further support the environment and cleanliness of the city.

B) Problems and challenges

As ward number 3, 4 and 5 of the municipality areas are being developed as market centers, problems related to glass and plastic waste management are gradually appearing in those areas. Even though 64 percent of the decaying garbage is generated, there is no habit of sorting it in the source due to which around 2.015 MT of garbage is generated daily in the urban area. The condition of most of the roads are either unpaved or dusty, so the problem of raw or washed dust management, lack of hygiene awareness, lack of environment and hygiene policy, lack of water resources and lack of adequate programs to increase green area are the main challenges. Failure to reduce the use of firewood and the increased risk of fires due to that, lack of environmental pollution reduction work, failure to reduce growing health problems and lack of incentives for alternative energy or biomass, solar energy, electricity and also environment pollution from unorganized small brick kilns remains as a challenge.

C) Objectives

To promote alternative energy for environmental protection and to maintain cleanliness by managing garbage.

D) Indicator and Target Quantity

Indicator	Unit	Baseline (Until F.Y 075/076)	Target (Until)		Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)
			079/080	081/082	
Recreation area, park and green area	Number	4	5	6	11.7.1
Waste management system	Number	4	6	7	11.6.1
Families using compost-bin and garbage-pit	Number	1,088	2,588	3,588	11.6.1
Average volume of garbage discharged (daily)	Metric ton	2.015	1.5	1	11.6.1

Households that use conventional energy	Number	6,457	4,000	2,500	12.2.1
Households that practice regular cleanliness	Number	3,027	7,000	8,817	11.6.1
Indoor smoke-free home	Number	2,981	1,981	981	7.2.1

E) Strategy

- To expand the green area.
- To use the decaying garbage coming out of the market area as manure and for non-compostable reusable garbage, waste management is done along with the program to raise public awareness given to each house and every person.
- To conduct hygiene sanitation campaigns for environmental cleanliness.
- To formulate a climate change adaptation plan.
- To mobilize community forest groups.
- To conduct one house one improved stove campaign.
- To promote biogas and alternative energy.
- Construction of public toilets in much needed public places and the market area.
- To make greenbelt on the roads of the market area.
- To manage an environment friendly cremation site.

F) Major Program

- Community based ward and neighborhood cleanliness.
- Garbage sorting and management
- Waste management landfill site DPR preparation, construction and operation.
- Arrangement of vehicles for garbage collection and management.
- Environment friendly local governance.
- Green park construction and operation.
- Construction of public toilets.
- Rules and regulations to control the use of plastic substances.
- To conduct one house one improved stove campaign.
- Community forest group mobilization program to raise public awareness about the effects of smoke on our health.
- Construction and operation of an environment friendly cremation site.

8.3.4 Disaster Management

A) Existing Situation, Possibilities and Opportunities

The Municipal Disaster Risk Management Committee is functional however, with the establishment of the emergency fund, the municipality seems to be in a state of pre-preparedness for disaster risk and relief. The municipality has identified high and medium risk areas and various organizations have been conducting various training and capacity building programs for the local community and earthquake-resistant buildings are also under construction these days. There are seven ambulances providing emergency health care in the city. There is also an emergency rescue committee with a medical officer for first aid. The municipality has enacted a law for disaster management and the provision of cash and in-kind relief after the disaster is considered as a strong point.

B) Problems and Challenges

There is a risk that development efforts will not be sustainable as the land is not utilized in a systematic and scientific manner. Lack of community and institutional capacity for disaster response is one of the major challenges of the municipality for disaster management. There are risks of landslides as there are barren hills in different places. There is a lack of knowledge, skills and mechanisms at the community level for disaster preparedness, mitigation and response. Major settlements do not have community shelters. Despite the high risk of climate change, disaster-resistant agricultural crops have not been able to expand. Similarly, there are problems and challenges such as lack of fire engine service and blood transfusion service for emergencies, inadequate provision of minimum medicines and equipment required in case of a disaster, lack of mortuary service vehicle in the municipality, lack of early information system before the disaster, lack of road safety awareness center.

C) Objectives

A resilience municipality will be built by minimizing disaster risks and damages.

D) Indicator and Target Quantity

Indicator	Unit	Baseline (Until F.Y 075/076)	Target (Until)		Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)
			079/080	081/082	
Safe, integrated and organized settlement / housing area household	Number	2723	4000	5000	11.1.1
Households living in uninhabitable areas	Number	593	293	100	
Disaster-damaged households (earthquake)	Number	3622	500	0	11.5.2
Disaster-damaged households (flooding, landslides and fire)	Number	1186	800	300	11.5.2
Household with open area and spaces	Number	5138	6,000	7,000	11.1.1
Trained volunteers	Number	566	700	850	13.1.2
Disaster Management Local Fund (thousand)	Rupees	3,000	5,000	10,000	
Active associations / institutions working on Disaster Management	Number	12	14	15	
Formulation of Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Adaptation Action Plan	Number	2	4	5	13.1.2

E) Strategy

- To make clear policy arrangements for the construction of multi-disaster resistant houses and structures.
- To prepare work procedures for mapping natural disaster risk areas.
- To conduct awareness programs regarding disaster management.
- To implement land utilization and integrated settlement development plan.
- To implement separate plans and programs for disaster management.
- To conduct an environmental impact assessment program during road planning or natural excavation.
- To coordinate with the concerned organizations for adequate storage of relief materials.
- To implement tree planting and bio-engineering programs.
- To make arrangements for disaster risk early warning systems.

F) Major Programs

- Capacity building of disaster management committee.
- Construction of an emergency shelter.
- Disaster preparedness program.
- Establishment of municipal emergency operations center.
- Disaster management committee formed in each ward.
- Community disaster response volunteer management and operations program.
- Fire engine management.
- Management and refilling of emergency relief materials.
- Establishment and operation of blood collection center.
- Establishment of road safety awareness center.

8.4 Projected Investment

During the plan period, NPR 292 million is estimated to be spent which is 3.83 percent of the total estimate for forest, environment and disaster management sector. Under this, NPR 142 million for forest and biodiversity conservation, NPR 43 million for watershed and land conservation, NPR 670 million for environment and sanitation/hygiene and NPR 380 million for disaster management is estimated to be spent.

Chapter Nine

9. Good Governance and Institutional Development

9.1 Introduction

Institutional structure, efficient human resources, institutional capacity are required for effective operation of local governance, result-oriented development and effective service delivery. Only through institutional development and good governance of local government can federalism and the federal system be strengthened. Governments' at all three levels need to make development work result-oriented by creating civic engagement, accountability, transparency and a corruption-free environment in line with the values and norms of the rule of law, and enhancing the effectiveness of development driven work and services. It is expected that all the works and services performed by the municipality will be accountable to the citizens by making them simple, well-organized, customer-friendly and accountable. As the periodic development plan is a major strategy for institutional development and good governance in itself, aspects such as institutional development, capacity building and good governance and plan implementation have been considered as the main tools and means within it.

9.2 Existing Situation

The Palungtar municipality, which is made up of the then four VDCs before the restructuring of the state and three VDCs after the restructuring, is developing institutionally and structurally as a green city and smart city. Although the construction of the administrative building of the municipal executive including the municipal council has reached the final stage, the work has been completed including the integration of the work with information technology and the training of the manpower in information technology but in the changed context, there are still problems such as the organizational structure of the municipality and development of the framework for required human resources, the management of the required expert human resources, the identification and mobilization of the internal resources. Additional work needs to be done on the physical infrastructure, human resources management and technology of the ward offices which are the centers for service delivery.

9.3 Objectives, Target Quantity, Strategies and Major Programs for Good Governance and Institutional Sector Development

The objective is to increase the quality, accountability and transparency of the performances of municipalities and other stakeholders by establishing and developing rules and procedures for good governance and institutional development. To fulfill the set objectives, the target / outcome indicators are expected to be achieved as follows.

Table 7: Objective indicators of good governance and institutional development (Baseline and Target outcome)

Indicator	Unit	Baseline (Until F.Y 075/076)	Target (Until)		Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)
			079/080	081/082	
Satisfied with municipality policies, laws, decisions and service deliveries	Percentage	50	80	85	16.6.2
Annual budget investment per person	Rupees	18,215	34,000	45,000	16.6.1
Disadvantaged, marginalized and target group benefiting from empowerment and capacity building programs (household)	Percent	40	80	90	
Technical human resources available in the municipality	Number	2	10	12	
Municipalities, active and partner NGOs, Supporters and civil society organizations	Number	5	10	12	

Main Strategies

- To formulate and implement necessary policies, laws, procedures, structures and standards on matters of Good governance and institutional sector development including good governance, law formulation and accountability, institutional structure and human resource development, resource mobilization and planning management which are the exclusive rights provided by the constitution and within the concurrent jurisdictions in accordance with federal and provincial laws.
- To develop a process to monitor and evaluate whether policies, programs and resources have been allocated towards achieving the goals (impact level), objectives (effect level) and achievements (outcome level) of good governance and institutional development sector.
- To implement the draft model criteria related to good governance and institutional development sector received from the federal and provincial governments by adapting, modifying and ratifying according to the local context.
- To provide services in the field of good governance and institutional development in an accessible and quality manner by ensuring public participation, accountability and transparency by promoting cooperation, coexistence and coordination with the province and the federal under the rights and responsibilities given by the constitution.
- To include and address the cross-cutting issues such as gender equality and social inclusion, good governance, climate adaptation and disaster management, gender empowerment in all the sub-sectors under these strategies in an appropriate way.

9.3.1 Good governance, Act, Rules and Accountability

A) Existing Situation, Possibilities and Opportunities

The municipal Council of Palungtar municipality has formulated and implemented 25 acts and laws in various subjects or areas to streamline robust public services and has made the sectoral committee active. For transparency, citizens' charter have been introduced in every ward office and digital notice boards have been introduced in the municipal building. The project monitoring and evaluation committee has been made inclusive. For transparency, public hearings are held on a quarterly basis, while disclosure of income and expenditure details on a monthly basis indicates that the municipality is gradually moving towards maintaining good governance. A spokesperson has been appointed for the municipality and there is also an arrangement to listen to the grievances. The budget and policy programs approved by the assembly have been made public through the budget booklet and website by practicing the planning process with the participation of the citizens through the participatory planning process. Arrangements have been made to deposit the social security allowance directly to the bank account of the beneficiary.

B) Problems and Challenges

The code of conduct for the officials and employees required to run this municipality in a transparent, accountable, result-oriented and lawful manner and the procedures for disclosing the assets of the officials have not been prepared. Similarly, while making necessary acts, rules and procedures for the municipal government, it could not be made according to the local environment. The major problems are the inability to make public hearing programs effective and systematic, the lack of knowledge and skills related to public testing in the consumer committee and the lack of procedures and effective practices related to social accountability, transparency and accountability. Even though schools, health institutions, veterinary branches have citizens' charter, they are not organized. There aren't complaint boxes in all wards and service providers and public hearings and social examination programs are not conducted regularly. Although most of the programs are according to the municipal policy, they have not been reviewed under the sectoral heading. There are no provisions for the help desk and sectoral committee to be given responsibility to hold regular meetings and submit sectoral wise suggestions to the executive.

C) Objectives

Local acts, laws, policy rules will be formulated and implemented in a participatory manner.

D) Indicator and Target Quantity

Indicator	Unit	Baseline (Until F.Y 075/076)	Target (Until)		Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)
			079/080	081/082	
Policies and laws approved by the municipality	Number	25	42	65	16.10.2
Act	Number	11	17	20	
Rules and regulations	Number	0	10	15	

Guidelines, procedures and standards	Number	14	25	30	
Active policy committees and mechanisms - Legislation, Economic, Environment, Institutional and Capacity Development, Good Governance, Accounting, Revenue, Planning and Budget Formulation, Monitoring etc.	Number	9	13	15	16.6.1
Types of social responsibility tools practiced (citizen's charters with compensation, public hearings, public examinations, social examinations, community scores works, etc.)	Type	1	3	3	16.10.2
Local laws, policies and planning process, citizen feedback and mediums to take suggestions (Media, information board, interaction, written response, suggestion box, social media, Hello government, etc.)	Type	0	5	7	16.10.2
Percentages of complaint records policies, plans and service delivery submitted in the municipality	Percentage	0	75	100	16.6.2
Records of the resolved grievance of the complaints records related to the policies, plans and service delivery submitted in the municipality	Percentage	25	80	90	16.6.2

E) Strategy

- To formulate local policies, laws, standards, plans, implementation, monitoring and regulation regarding good governance, law formulation and accountability promotion sector.
- Increase and expand access to service through online technology by maximizing the mobilization of information technology and mass media.
- To increase the capacity of the sectoral committees and other committees to improve the level of performance by clarifying the scope of work in accordance with the prevailing law.
- To formulate and implement the policy of gender equality and social inclusion in order to minimize the evils such as gender discrimination and violence prevailing in the society.
- To implement ICT and MIS plans respectively for the construction of a smart city.

F) Major Programs

- Capacity development of officers and employees.
- Mass communication promotion.
- Formulate gender equality and social inclusion strategies.
- Promoting social accountability and inclusion.
- Information and help desk operation.
- Hello Municipality.

9.3.2 Institutional Structure and Human Resource Development

A) Existing Conditions, Possibilities and Opportunities

Under the institutional structure of the municipality, the structure of administrative building, various branches and sub-branches has been prepared. Similarly, sectoral committees have been formed and are functioning. On a regular basis municipal council is held to approve the policy, program and budget, regular meetings of the Municipal Executive Committee, internal audit, audit of the Auditor General, monitoring and supervision are being carried out regularly. Electronic attendance system has been implemented and CCTV cameras have been installed in the municipality. Internet service is connected through the service provider in the municipality and computer related training has been provided to all the necessary employees.

B) Problems and Challenges

According to the criteria of the federal government, there is no framework of organizational structures and human resources based on the workload analysis of the municipality and the office is operating in an ad-hoc system. Management of ward offices, staff not hired as per the available posts, inadequacy of skilled manpower including vacant post, inadequacy of physical infrastructure and technology, lack of responsibility management for staff with job description, sectoral committees is not active, lack of disability friendly, child friendly and women friendly infrastructure, lack of gender equality and social inclusion strategy and inadequate sectoral knowledge of the people's representatives are the major challenges.

C) Objectives

To enhance institutional capacity and efficiency of municipal executive offices and ward offices.

D) Indicator and Target Quantity

Indicator	Unit	Baseline (Until F.Y 075/076)	Target (Until)		Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)
			079/080	081/082	
Human resources working in the municipality	Number	98	130	150	16.6
Municipal and ward office building	Number	10	11	11	
Smooth delivery Services and resources center (Health, education, agriculture, animal services, women and children, environment, sanitation and hygiene etc.)	Number	13	15	17	
Federal and provincial planning and programs and units operated in the	Number	1	1	1	

municipality (annual)					
Capacity building program related to local governance, planning and service delivery conducted (municipality itself)	Times	5	10	15	16.6
People's representatives and civil society participation in accountability and capacity building	Number	2	4	6	16.6

E) Strategy

- Develop local policy, law, standards, plans, implementation, monitoring and regulation regarding institutional structure and human resource development sector.
- To build Local Service Act for institutional structures and human resources management on the basis of workload analysis and to keep the performance level accurate by managing the human resources.
- To make the service flow easy and accessible to all by upgrading the ward offices.
- To increase the level of performance by developing the capacity of sectoral committees and other committees.
- To formulate and implement working procedures for the operation of non-governmental organizations.
- To make the service delivery more effective and accessible by surveying the satisfaction of the service delivery among the municipality dwellers.
- To improve the performance levels by mobilizing the services of sectoral experts and service providers using an outsourcing model.

F) Major Programs

- Study on workload and organizational structure.
- Construction of a well-equipped ward office.
- Capacity development of sectoral committees including judicial committees.
- Staff capacity building.
- Human resources development.
- Capacity building of people's representatives and staff.

9.3.3 Financial Resource Mobilization

A) Existing Conditions, Possibilities and Opportunities

The internal revenue of the municipality for the fiscal year 2076/077 is estimated to be around 105 million rupees including tax and non-tax revenue. Analyzing the progress of internal revenue up to the second quarter, it is unlikely that this target will be achieved. Dependency on non-tax revenue seems to be greater than tax revenue in internal sources. Similarly, additional resources can be mobilized if tourism infrastructure is promoted, rivers, ponds and markets are properly managed. It seems that additional resources can

be mobilized if concessional farming and commercial farming is conducted in open and barren lands. The municipality has been approving the budget from the municipal assembly in time and the accounting system has been computerized.

B) Problems and Challenges

Major challenges include lack of data on properties, business, other revenue basis in local level, failure to fully implement the scientific property tax system based on the commercial values of land or physical infrastructure in place of the production and area based land tax system, lack of constitutional provision on the concurrent jurisdiction of revenue collection for federal and province level, possibility of double taxation, failure to formulate revenue reform action plan, lack of tax awareness programs and although there are policies and programs related to tourism promotion, implementation is lacking.

C) Objectives

The internal and external resource mobilization situation of the municipality will be improved.

D) Indicator and Target Quantity

Indicator	Unit	Baseline (Until F.Y 075/076)	Target (Until)	
			079/080	081/082
Annual internal revenue of the municipality	Rs.	105,000	181,440	261,274
Revenue sharing amount received from the federal government	Rs.	131,453	174,964	211,706
Revenue sharing amount received from the province government	Rs.	13,100	19,923	26,349
Equalization (federal)	Rs.	183,900	279,689	369,889
Conditional (federal)	Rs.	233,200	354,668	469,048
Province equalization	Rs.	12,700	19,315	25,544
Province conditional	Rs.	10,000	15,209	20,114
Community investment and contribution amount (in thousands)	Rs.	10,000	13,310	16,105
Other grants (in thousands)	Rs.	10,000	15,209	20,114
Total annual budget of the municipality (in thousands)	Rs.		1,266,114	1,695,755

E) Strategy

- To make local policy, law, standard, plan, implementation, monitoring and regulation related to the internal resource mobilization sector.
- To prepare and implement the revenue improvement action plan of the municipality.
- To make efficient and effective allocation of public expenditure in the field of socio-economic capital formation.
- To prepare infrastructure and take initiative for special and complementary grants.
- To arrange other external resources and to decide on credit and grant programs.
- To prepare and implement a package to attract investors.

F) Major Programs

- Feasibility study of internal revenues, projections and formulation of revenue improvement action plan.
- Public awareness campaign on tax, excellent taxpayer incentives.
- Formulation of Financial Risk Reduction Action Plan.
- Establishment and strengthening of the revenue branch.
- Investment conference.

9.3.4 Plan management

A) Existing Situation, Possibilities and Opportunities

The prescribed 7 steps are being completed while formulating the annual plan and program that are operated by the municipality. The participation of the target group including the stakeholders in the implementation of the annual policy, program and budget has been ensured and the working procedure related to the formation and operation of the consumer committee has been formulated and implemented. The formation and regulation of municipal level, ward level and consumer level monitoring committees, public hearing of the project and the arrangement of information boards regarding the project makes the management of the project transparent and accountable.

B) Problems and Challenges

The sectoral committees are not able to formulate a comprehensive plan and project program sectoral wise and regionally, however, there is a lack of coordination with other sectoral offices. As the periodic plan has not been prepared there is a lack of result-oriented planning and implementation practice, a lack of regular reviews, a lack of plan implementation and documentation in consumer committees, failure to implement plan according to plan formulation standard and time frame, information that was supposed to be made public every three months is not happening accordingly, as the medium term expenditure structure is not ready, it seems that it is difficult to select and implement the plans of the municipality accordingly.

C) Objectives

Plan implementation, monitoring and evaluation will be participatory in nature.

D) Indicator and Target Quantity

Indicator	Unit	Baseline (Until F.Y 075/076)	Target (Until)	
			079/080	081/082
Preparation and updating of objective details including fragmented sectoral and resource maps	Done/not done	Done	Done	Done
Approved local pride projects	Number	2	3	5
Approved local strategic / master plan	Sectoral Area	2	6	7
Formulate periodic plan in a result-oriented format	done/not done	Not done	done	done
Monitoring and evaluation framework and plan	done/not done	Not done	done	done
Proportion of projects implemented by the consumer committee out of the total projects (from capital side)	Percent	60	65	70
Proportion of projects completed on time	Percent	92	95	95
Project / Program monitoring reports number (Each time, monthly, quarterly, annual)	Times	341	In all projects	In all projects
Documents and reports published by Napa	Number	7	12	15
Representation of target groups / communities (women, dalits, indigenous groups and children) in the planning and monitoring process of settlements	Percent	20	50	50

E) Strategy

- To make local policies, laws, standards, plans, implementation, monitoring and regulation related to the planning management sector.
- To implement the budget allocation only after including the cost estimate approval and feasibility estimate of the projects to be implemented by the municipality in the project bank.
- To prepare medium term expenditures structure and implement it in effective coordination with the federal, province and other sectoral offices.
- To manage the technical human resources as per the need to make the municipality level monitoring effective.
- To make the participation of women in the consumer committees meaningful, empower them through capacity building related to planning.

F) Major Programs

- Planning bank's pre-feasibility study and preparation of DPR.

- Formulate the medium-term expenditures structure.
- Orientation in planning.
- Technical human resource management.
- Motivations for women's participation in the consumer committees.

9.4 Projected Investment

In this periodical plan period, NPR 86 million or 1.13 percent of the total cost estimate is for good governance and institutional sector development. Under this, it is estimated that NPR 17 million will be spent on the promotion of rules, procedures and accountability, NPR 33 million on institutional and human resource development, NPR 17 million for resource mobilization and NPR 19 million plan management. Apart from the government sector, the private sector, non-government sector and the community are also expected to invest and participate in the development works related to good governance and institutional sector.

Chapter Ten

10. Financial Management

10.1 Introduction

Effective financial management is essential for successful implementation of the plan. Palungtar Municipality's own internal resources, financial transfers from federal and provincial governments which includes inter- governmental financial grants (equalization grants, conditional grants, special grants and complementary grants) and revenue distribution along with by making maximum use of funds received from any other external sources for which result oriented financial management will be done to achieve the desired goals or impact levels, objectives or effect levels and annual return's outcome level results achieved through the periodical plan.

10.2 Existing Situation

In this context, the actual income of Palungtar Municipality for the last fiscal year 2075/76 was NPR 791.2 million and for the current fiscal year 2076/77, the income and expenditure is estimated to be NPR 84.74 million which is an increase of about 7.1 percent compared to the previous fiscal year.

10.3 Opportunities and Challenges

In the course of the implementation of federalism, the Local Government Operation Act 2074 and the Inter-governmental Financial Management Act 2074 have given sufficient basis for the municipality to arrange additional resources from internal revenues and from federal and provincial level. Similarly, it seems that complementary financial resources can be initiated at the local level in collaboration with private sector, cooperatives, non-governmental sectors and civil society.

Financial management to achieve the goals set by this municipality seems challenging. In comparison to the increasing demands of the public, it is very difficult to differentiate between public expenditure and services from municipality minimum resources. To improve the economic and social conditions of the municipality and to provide essential services and facilities to the people, capital investments are necessary. Similarly, due to the compulsion to spend a large part of the available resources on consumptions (current), there is a situation where only a small amount can be spent on development work.

Additional financial resources are needed for the successful implementation of this five-year plan of the municipality. In order to increase the possibilities of the internal resources of the municipality, in accordance with the Constitution and law, the individual and shared revenue rights at the local level, the tax and non-tax basis and maximum mobilization of taxes does not appear to have taken place. It is necessary to improve the revenue system by analyzing the scope of tax range, scope and collection method, method and use of technology. As the ratio of internal revenue increased, the policy needs to account for not imposing additional burden on the taxpayers as much as possible.

10.4 Objectives

Financial good governance will be guaranteed by the highest mobilization of the internal and external resources through technology-friendly revenue administration and effective financial management.

10.5 Strategy

A) Strategies for Financial Resource Mobilization

- By reviewing the existing structures of tax and non-tax revenue, potential for new revenue will be identified and scope along with the basis of the revenue will be expanded.
- To make the tax administration of the municipality technology oriented and taxpayer friendly by simplifying the process of revenue administration and making it easier for the taxpayers.
- Local tax rates will be made transparent, competitive, clean, neutral and equitable.
- Awareness and counseling services regarding the local tax system among institutional and individual taxpayers will be extended to ward level.
- Capacity of the local revenue advisory committees will be developed.
- Regular and large taxpayers will be felicitated.

B) Strategies for Budget Expenditures

- While preparing the budget of the municipality, financial resources will be provided on the basis of the goals, objectives of the periodical plan, guidance received from the provincial and federal governments and the priorities specified by the municipal executive.
- While formulating the budget of the municipality, a budget proposal will be prepared on the basis of medium-term expenditure framework.
- Non-budgetary expenditure will be controlled by making the budget expenditure accountable, transparent and achievable.
- Public, private, cooperative, non-governmental, partnership and community participation will be promoted in development programs.
- Budget will be allocated for construction related works on the basis of feasibility studies and technical cost estimates.
- While implementing the budget, financial discipline will be firmly applied.
- The programs of the municipality will be implemented in accordance with the Public Procurement Act, Financial Procedure Act, Public Private Partnership Policy.

10.6 Financial Resources (Income and Expenditures) Projections

A) Income Projections

While formulating the investment plan for the implementation of the periodical plan, based on the internal resources of the municipality, inter-governmental financial transfers, revenue sharing, loan mobilization, NGOs and community-based organizations and community and private sector, special and complementary grants from the provincial government and federal government are also projected. While estimating the resources

for this first periodical municipal plan, the municipality includes equalization, conditional, special grants, revenue distribution and internal resources of the municipality and that received by the municipality from the federal and provincial governments. Similarly, complementary grants, special grants and loans will be provided by the federal and provincial governments and community cost sharing can be mobilized through local government which has also been included. However, funds from INGOs and NGOs, community-based organizations and the private sector are not included.

On this basis, while estimating the income of the municipality for the next 5 fiscal years considering the current fiscal year 2075/076 as the base year, one of the approved income estimates heading for the fiscal year is the Intergovernmental Fiscal Arrangement in which amount of equalization, conditional grants and revenue distributions received from the federal and provincial governments is proposed to increase by 15 percent and internal revenue is projected to grow at an annual rate of 20 percent. On this basis, it is projected that the Palungtar Municipality will mobilize a total resource of NPR 6 billion 467 million 538 thousand within the plan period.

Table 8: Income projection for the plan period

Sources of the Budget	Annual Projections (Amount as per the fiscal year (Rs. in thousand))							
	2075/76	Estimated 2076/77	2077/78	2078/79	2079/80	2080/81	2081/82	Total
Internal Revenue	144,240	105,000	126,000	151,200	181,440	217,728	261,274	937,642
Federal Government								
Financial equalization	190,100	183,900	211,485	243,208	279,689	321,642	369,889	1,425,912
Conditional grants	236,010	233,200	268,180	308,407	354,668	407,868	469,048	1,808,172
Revenue sharing	72,158	131,453	151,171	173,847	199,924	229,912	264,399	1,019,252
Other grants	119,241	4,500	5,175	5,951	6,844	7,871	9,051	34,892
Provincial Government								
Financial equalization	8,453	12,700	14,605	16,796	19,315	22,212	25,544	98,472
Conditional grants	5,237	10,000	11,500	13,225	15,209	17,490	20,114	77,537
Other grants		10,000	11,500	13,225	15,209	17,490	20,114	77,537
Revenue sharing (vehicle tax)		5,100	5,865	6,745	7,756	8,920	10,258	39,544
Property Registration		8,000	9,200	10,580	12,167	13,992	16,091	62,030
Municipal development loans and grants		50,000	57,500	66,125	76,044	87,450	100,568	387,687
Road Board Nepal		4,500	5,175	5,951	6,844	7,871	9,051	34,892

G.S.S grants and royalties		15,000	17,250	19,838	22,813	26,235	30,170	116,306
Other conditional programs		30,000	34,500	39,675	45,626	52,470	60,341	232,612
Balance Cash		4,838	5,564	6,398	7,358	8,462	9,731	37,513
Public participation	15818	10,000	11,500	13,225	15,209	17,490	20,114	77,537
Total	791257	818,191	946,170	1,094,395	1,266,114	1,465,104	1,695,755	6,467,538

B) Expenditure Projections

Out of the total income estimates of NPR 6 Billion 467 million 538 thousand rupees, 90 percent of the regular administrative expenses of the municipality and the conditional grant received for sectoral areas such as education, health and agriculture will be spent as current expenses towards development. As a result, the total administrative expenditure of the municipality will be around NPR 549.5 million during the plan period and the recurrent expenditure towards development will be around NPR 1.62 billion. So, it seems NPR 2.68 billion (33.66 percent) of the current expenditure to be required while only NPR 4.29 billion (66.34 percent) of the capital expenditure can be spent.

To achieve the periodic goals determined during planning workshop, i.e outcome of impact level, broad objective and sectoral objectives i.e. effect level outcomes and sectoral areas and sub-sectoral objectives and targets outcome, the necessary expenses for the major proposed programs includes N.Rs. 1 Billion 108.7million is for economic sector development, NPR 1 Billion 646.5 million for social sector development, NPR 4 Billion 482 million for infrastructure sector development, Rs. 292 million for forests, environment and disaster management, and NPR 86 million for good governance and institutional development, for a total expenditure of NPR 7 Billion of 615.2 million.

Table 9: Proposed expenditure estimates as per the sectoral area

Sectoral Area and sub-sectors	Total estimated cost (NPR Thousand)	Percentage
Economic Sector Development	1,108,700	14.56
Agriculture Development	280,000	3.68
Animal development	172,000	2.26
industry and trade	197,000	2.59
Safe immigration and foreign employment	72,200	0.95
Tourism development	310,000	4.07
Cooperative and financial services	77,500	1.02
Social sector development	1,646,500	21.62

Education and skill development	267,000	3.51
Health and nutrition	470,000	6.17
Drinking water and sanitation	235,000	3.09
Gender equality and social inclusion	160,000	2.10
Youth and sports	327,500	4.30
Art and culture	187,000	2.46
Energy and infrastructure sector development	4,482,000	58.86
Electricity and energy	190,000	2.50
Roads and Transportation	3,540,000	46.49
Irrigation	367,000	4.82
Housing and urban development	295,000	3.87
Information and communication	90,000	1.18
Development of Forest, Environment and Disaster Management sector	292,000	3.83
Forest and biodiversity	142,000	1.86
Land conservation and watershed management	43,000	0.56
Environment and hygiene	69,000	0.91
Disaster risk management	38,000	0.50
Good governance and institutional sector development	86,000	1.13
Institutional structure and human resource development	17,000	0.22
Good governance, rules and accountability	33,000	0.43
Financial resource mobilization	17,000	0.22
Development management	19,000	0.25
Total Budget	7,615,200	100

During the plan period, the capital expenditure capacity of the municipality was only NPR 4 billion 297 million, which is only 56.34 percent of the total cost estimate. It is seen that NPR 7 billion 612 million will be required to achieve the goals, objectives and target outcome set by the plan. Thus, between the expenditure capacity and the required amount, NPR 3 Billion 327.6 million, 43.66 percent of the total cost estimate, seems to be insufficient.

Table 10: Estimated source

Estimated source	Amount- NPR in thousands	Percent
The total estimated cost of the plan period	7,615,200	100
The total expenditure capacity of the municipality	4,290,724	56.34
Insufficient resources for plan implementation	3,324,476	43.66

In addition, it does not include the necessary resources for the following municipal pride projects. For this, the municipality should adopt a strategy of implementing resources through mobilization of resources such as federal, provincial and other donor agencies, private sector mobilization or loan mobilization.

Municipal Pride Projects

Towards Roads and Transportation

- Ring road included under the Smart City (41.025 km)
- Towards increasing productivity and employment
- Integrated and specialized agriculture (orange, lemon, pineapple, mango, lychee, seasonal and non-seasonal vegetables) pocket area development project
- Forest and herbal products (herbs, furniture, wetland conservation, forest based) production, collection and processing projects

Towards Service Sectors

- Healthcare sector improvement projects including a 50-bed hospital

Towards Internal Revenue Growth

- Haat market management
- Construction of picnic sites and parks
- Construction of a stadium
- Cold storage project

Chapter Eleven

11. Implementation Plan

11.1 Introduction

Planning and implementation are considered to be interrelated issues. The most important aspect of the federal system of government is the effective implementation of the plan, while another important aspect is to link the implementation of projects and programs with the level of results, impact and to link the activities and programs with broad and sectoral objectives with overall goals. Effective operation of local governance, result-oriented development and effective service delivery require standardized and result-oriented implementation of plans and programs. Long-term vision, periodic goals, broad objectives and field sectoral objectives have been set through various stages with the active participation of elected leadership, active political parties, and other stakeholders, strategies and major sectoral programs and regional and sectoral goals under the strategy to achieve those objectives. The strategy has to be adopted to achieve these objectives and under the strategy major regional sectoral programs and the regional and sectoral Target Quantity are considered. The overall cycle of resource allocations based on the priorities formulated in the annual plan and priorities of the municipality are considered as the blueprint for the implementation of the plan.

11.2 Existing Situation

In terms of plan implementation and the monitoring and evaluation system, due to the fact that the Palungtar Municipality system is limited to the annual plan formulation, it has not been able to think about the activities or programs and the results level, that is, the objective level and the goal level, that is, the long-term and medium-term goal or impact level. Similarly, in terms of resource estimation and appropriation, there is still a system of planning based on income thresholds, as a result, it is not possible to know how much resources are needed to achieve the goals, objectives and target outcome determined by the municipality, and how much resources are available or are insufficient based on current resource mobilization.

11.3 Implementation Plan

After the plan is approved by the Municipal Council, on the basis of this, the municipality should send a budget forecast to all sectoral area branches and ward offices for formulation of the annual plan with guidelines. On the basis of forecast and guidelines, the annual plan has to be formulated by following the participatory process.

11.4 Guidelines Preparation

Necessary guidelines should be prepared for the implementation of various sectoral areas programs of the approved plan before the plan or program is implemented. That guideline should be sent along with spending authority if that needs to be included.

11.5 Choice of Implementation Method

Before implementing the plan, as per need, by remaining within the scope of the Public Procurement Act, tender bids, consumer committee, contracts or partnerships with the non-governmental organizations, which process to be adopted, should all be informed clearly to the municipality and after the approval from the Municipal Assembly, has to be implemented accordingly. The municipality should also mention the achievement indicator while formulating the implementation action plan. The municipality should adopt the system of taking progress reports from the concerned implementation agencies on quarterly basis according to the same indicator.

The municipality has to make a comprehensive implementation action plan covering all the sectoral areas. After receiving the implementation plan as per the schedule from all the implementing agencies, the municipality should prepare a comprehensive statement showing the major programs and investments in the sectoral area. Accordingly, the agencies and individuals concerned with the implementation of the plan should be made responsible for their work responsibilities and activities.

11.6 Authority

After the annual program and the budget has been passed by the Municipal Council, the Mayor should authorize the Chief Administrative Officer to implement the approved program. The Chief Administrative Officer will require the thematic branches and ward offices to fill up annex 3 and 3 (a) forms and demand a program divided quarterly. Authorization should be given to the concerned sectoral branch and ward offices within 15 days of receiving the authority from the mayor along with the guideline for the implementation of the approved annual program with necessary modifications as per the approved annual program in that statement.

11.7 Monitoring Report and Review

Based on the activities mentioned in the form, a monitoring plan should be made and regular monitoring should be arranged by approving the monitoring plan from the committee formed under the coordination of the Deputy Mayor. In this way, the monitoring report has to be submitted on the basis of the monitoring indicator. The report of the monitoring done under the coordination of the Deputy Mayor should be discussed in the regular meeting of the executive. Similarly, the plan shall be monitored and the overall physical and financial progress of the office and the problems should be reviewed quarterly and annually and submitted to the meeting of the Local Level Development Problem Solving Committee and implemented as per the instructions received.

11.8 Annual Implementation Action Plan

Based on the long-term vision, periodical goals, sectoral, regional objectives, strategies and priorities adopted by the plan, the annual implementation action plan including annual policy, program and budget will be formulated and implemented. The framework of the annual implementation action plan is included in annex 2.

Chapter Twelve

12. Plan Monitoring and Evaluation

12.1 Introduction

Monitoring and evaluation play an important role in the successful implementation of development policies, plans and programs, which are the backbone of local level development. The local level needs to know whether the progress of the plan is oriented towards achieving the goals and objectives it has set by establishing a strong system of self-monitoring and evaluation in the formulation and implementation of the plan. During the implementation phase, it is necessary to know whether the investments and resources in the projects have flowed properly or not, whether the activities have been carried out as per the schedule or not, and what are the managerial weaknesses. Therefore, the municipality has to formulate annual policy, program and budget on the basis of periodic plan. An implementation schedule should be prepared for the implementation of the annual program and budget and the monitoring schedule should be specified in the implementation schedule and a monitoring mechanism should be established accordingly.

12.2 Existing Situation

The municipality having made an annual plan implementation schedule does not seem to have made monitoring effective and prioritized in the implementation phase. Monitoring is being considered as general technical inspections. After the restoration of the elected people's representatives, the practice of joint monitoring with the representatives has also been found. Similarly, the status of progress will be reviewed in quarterly and annual review. There does not seem to be much difference between inspection and monitoring. Monitoring does not seem to be based on predetermined information. Monitoring is not even part of the budget allocation as part of the planning cycle. The traditional system of monitoring does not seem to be very effective in terms of problem solving.

12.3 Opportunities and Challenges

Monitoring is considered an integral part of the planning cycle and a key basis for overseeing progress in a planned development effort. Article 14 of the Local Government Operation Act, 2074 BS has made a legal provision to monitor and supervise the plan and program on the duties and rights of the Deputy Mayor and Ward Chairperson and submit the report in the meeting. Similarly, a monitoring committee has been set up under the chairmanship of the deputy Mayor. Institutional and legal arrangements have been made for the District Coordination Committee to conduct monitoring and annual review. Similarly, Article 84 of the Act has made legal provision for the Chief Administrative Officer to conduct monitoring and evaluation under the direction of the Mayor. According to the Local Government Operation Act 2074, the municipality should take the legal, institutional and procedural responsibility of monitoring the development plan within its jurisdiction as an opportunity to establish an effective monitoring system. As the local government is autonomous, it is more effective and practical to self-evaluate its own organization under its own leadership, so the institutional self-evaluation system of local

government has been developed. This method helps to assess the strengths and weaknesses of the local government in the institutional sector. Issues of local government efficiency and service delivery are very important. The self-assessment system helps in capacity building by identifying the challenges and opportunities of the concerned local government.

In the existing situation where the institutional development of the newly established local levels has not taken place, the implementation of the above legal system is challenging. Regular monitoring is being affected due to lack of technical manpower related to the scheme. Monitoring mechanisms have not been able to function, and a separate budget has not been allocated for monitoring. Similarly, even though the local government has been given various sectoral work responsibilities, it has not been possible to determine the monitoring indicators according to those work responsibilities. Due to the inability of the delegates to understand the importance of monitoring, monitoring does not seem to have received proper priority.

It is even more important to establish a result-oriented monitoring system by establishing an effective monitoring system from the implementation stage to ensure that the work is done in a predetermined time, quality and cost by conducting phased monitoring as per the program.

12.4 Objectives

The result-oriented monitoring and evaluation system of this periodical plan and the annual programs and budgets to be formulated accordingly will be established and institutionalized.

12.5 Strategy

- Institutionalize and activate the monitoring mechanism.
- To conduct mid-term evaluation by developing the goals, objectives, achievement and result indicators specified by the plan.
- To formulate an annual program and budget on the basis of periodic plan and monitor whether the specified goals are achieved.
- To develop programmatic indicators of sectoral programs and monitor accordingly.
- To develop the monitoring system by making the monitoring schedule and to develop the capacity accordingly and to arrange the budget accordingly.
- To take the monitoring report in writing from the monitor after the monitoring, to discuss it in the regular meeting and to solve the obstacles faced.
- To establish a system to solve the problem by obtaining aggregate monitoring from the monitoring committee and discussing it in the meeting of the quarterly review and problem-solving committee at the local level.
- Monitoring reports will also be made public through the website of the municipality.

12.6 Programs

- Institutional mechanism's establishment and capacity building.

- Construction and implementation of monitoring systems and stratified indicators.
- Implementation of monitoring.
- Meeting of Review and Local Problem-Solving Committee.

12.7 Responsible Body for Monitoring and Evaluation

The impact of the plan, impact, outcome measure and process of the program will be monitored. The responsibility of monitoring the process and measuring the results will be with the Municipal Executive, and the Monitoring Committee will be mobilized for this task. The responsibility and method of monitoring and evaluation of the periodical plan is as follows.

Responsible body for monitoring and evaluation	Means and methods of monitoring and evaluation
Monitoring Committee	On-site monitoring
District Coordinating Committee Sectoral Branch Sub-Branch, Project, Association	Comparison between action plan (goal) and progress
Civil Society Organization and Third Party	Citizen monitoring
	Participatory mid-term review
	Participatory final review (third party evaluation)

The process of monitoring and evaluating the periodic plan and annual program and budget should be as follows.

Table 11: Periodic plan monitoring and evaluation process

What to monitor?	Who will monitor?	When to monitor?	How to monitor?
Program or process monitoring	Monitoring committee, ward committee, government and NGO project	Each time, monthly, quarterly and annually	On-site monitoring Compare the targets and progress details of the quarterly action plan
Outcome (achievement) monitoring	Monitoring committee	Quarterly, half-yearly, yearly and mid-term	On-site monitoring Compare the goals and progress details of the annual action plan. Measure the results according to the results-oriented monitoring framework

Objective (impact level) monitoring	Municipal executive, monitoring committee	Annual, mid-term and last year	<p>Have participatory discussions</p> <p>Measure the results according to the results-oriented monitoring framework</p> <p>Conduct sample survey</p>
Goal (effect level) monitoring	Monitoring committee and third party	Mid-term and last year	<p>Measure the results according to the results-oriented monitoring framework.</p> <p>Have participatory discussions</p> <p>Conduct study and survey</p>

Annex- 1: Sector wise main strategic program and planning and cost estimates
First Periodic Plan of Palungtar Municipality (2077/078-2081/082)

Sector wise main strategic programs and planning and cost estimates

Strategic programs and projects according to the sectoral area returns		Unit	Goal of the plan		Estimated Cost (NPR Thousand)	Location and program description
			Base Year (076/077)	Total Goal (2081/82)		
Economic Development					1,108,700	
	Land use policy and planning program	Times	0	1	2,000	Municipal level
	Agricultural Infrastructure Construction Program	Number		5	120,000	Soil Testing Lab, Cold Storage Construction, Technology Purchase Grant etc.
	Agricultural Manpower Management, Operations and Structural Development	Number	0	5	10,000	Agricultural Technical Production, Operations and Assistance
	Specialization in Commercial and Agriculture Mechanization Program	Place		7	30,000	Arable Land Reclamation Program
	Market Promotion and Infrastructure Development Program	Place		4	28,000	Pocket Zone Declaration and Development (Super Zone) and Crop Insurance
	Agricultural Learning Center Promotion Program	Number	0	12	5,000	Farmers' Records and Information Flow Municipality Level
	Cooperative Promotion Program for Agricultural Produce Collection, Marketing and Quality Enhancement	Number		10	5,000	Promotion of Leading Farmers and Agricultural Cooperatives at Municipal Level

Agriculture Development	Technical Skilled Manpower and Capacity Development Program	Number		100	7,000	Formal and Informal Technical Capacity Development and Promotion, All Wards,
	One House One Fruit Planting Program	Number		2000	20,000	High Fruit Varieties of Specialty Fruits (e.g. Tree Kathar, Lemon, Lychee) in all wards
	One Ward One Entrepreneurship Development Program for One Product	Number	3	12	38,000	Farmers' Interest and Expertise Development, all wards
	Agriculture based skill and employment oriented training program	Number		150	15,000	Youth targeted, all wards
	Total of Agriculture development				280,000	
	Animal Breeding and Animal Feed Promotion Program	Times	1	10	10,000	All wards
	Livestock Pocket Package and Comprehensive Livestock Development Program	Number	0	10	50,000	Goat Breeding, Buffalo, Bangur, Poultry, Cow, Sheep, All Wards
	Animal Health and Insurance Program	Number	0	1000	15,000	Cowshed improvement and insurance, all wards
	Dairy Business Promotion and Processing Grant Program	Number	1	5	22,000	Artificial Insemination, Commercial Animal Husbandry, Municipal Level
	Commercial Poultry Program	Number	0	10	20,000	Municipality Level
	Commercial Fisheries Development Program	Number	0	2	20,000	In potential locations of the ward

Livestock development	Meat shop improvement and establishment of abattoirs	Number	0	10	10,000	Thantipokhari and wards
	Fish, Honey, Wongur Poultry Cooperative Promotion Program	Number	1	5	10,000	Potential wards at municipal level
	Agro Market (processed packaging) program	Number	0	5	15,000	Municipality level
	Total Livestock development				172,000	
Safe immigration and foreign	Operation of information technology portal based on information technology, web and social media			100	15,000	Ward Level
	Safe Immigration Awareness Program	Times		20	2,000	Ward Level
	Vocational Skill Development Training	Number	407	1500	12,000	Necessary Youth at Palika Level
	Psychosocial counseling to the families of those who have gone for foreign employment and those who have returned			300	3,000	Various awareness programs, including door-to-door programs.
	Women Entrepreneurship and Skill Development Training and Access to Capital			200	5,200	Ward Level
	Youth Self-Employment Program Operations				30,000	Business Operations Support for Youth
	Remittance promotion program from foreign employment				5,000	Ward Level

employment	Total for safe immigration and foreign employment				72,200	
Industry and	Municipal Enterprise Business Policy Formulation Program.	Times	0	1	2,000	Municipality Level
	Feasibility study of enterprise and industry			2	5,000	Municipality Level
	Non-Product Industry Operation Cooperation Program			5	5,000	Fundamental Production Promotion Program
	Wood based industry promotion			5	55,000	Municipality Level
	Vocational and Technical Skills Development Program			5	10,000	All wards
	Public Private Concept Based Business Incentive Program			5	50,000	At least 5 businesses
	Youth Enterprise Development Program			10	25,000	Municipality Level
	Traditional Profession and Skill Promotion Program			3	15,000	Municipality Level
	Training and revolving fund from the municipality		0	1	5,000	Municipality Level
	Business startup support program for the families of those who have gone for foreign employment			500	5,000	Municipality Level
	Investment Conference		1	5	20,000	Necessary coordination at the municipal level

trade	Total for Industry and trade				197,000	
Tourism development	Tourism Infrastructure Construction Development Program	Number		7	250,000	Tourism Promotion Construction
	Tourism Promotion Program	Times		5	15,000	(Home Stay, Hotel, rafting, paragliding, trekking observation, research, publicity, etc.) Tourist Areas: Religious, Agriculture, Medical, Homestay, rafting, Cultural Group, Walking trails
	Public Private Sector Capacity Building Program	Number		5	20,000	Municipality Level: Information center establishment, Museum construction,
	Home stay, hotel, rafting, paragliding, trekking, observation, research program	Number		4	5,000	
	Palungtar Festival Promotion Program	Number		5	10,000	
	Community Lodge (Home Stay) Operation	Number		2	10,000	Housing program reflecting the culture and way of life of the different castes living in the municipality.
	Total of tourism development				310,000	
	Financial Services Promotion Program	Times		9	2,500	All the wards
	Business literacy training program	Times		25	2,500	All the wards
	Women Savings and Cooperatives Business Promotion Program	Times		10	2,500	All the wards

Banks, cooperatives and financial services	Private, Cooperative and Public Sector Capital Mobilization Program	Times		45	10,000	Five projects
	Cooperative Promotion and Awareness Program	Times		49	10,000	All the wards, door-to-door employment, cooperative program in every neighborhood, promotion of agricultural cooperative
	House-to-house employment, cooperative program in every neighborhood	Times		120	50,000	Municipality level
	Total of banks and cooperatives and financial services				77,500	
Social Development					1,646,500	
Education and skill development	School sector improvement program including layered sectoral teacher management	Number			50,000	
	Additional children class program	Number			10,000	
	Agriculture and Vocational Socialist Education, Yoga and Exercise Local Government and Legal Awareness Program	Number			10,000	
	Model school construction program	Number			1,000	
	School Physical Infrastructure (Teacher Student Housing) Development Program	Number			100000	

	School level information technology promotion program	Number			40,000	
	Literate Palungtar Program	Number			5,000	
	One School One Enterprise Program	Number			10,000	
	School Garden Program	Number			6,000	Green School Promotion Program
	Establishment and operation of municipal educational reform fund	Number			10,000	
	Expansion of Access to Higher Education for Minority and Backward Class Girls	Number			20,000	
	Outstanding Teacher Student Honors Program	Times			5,000	
	Total of education and skill development				267,000	
Health and nutrition	Health infrastructure construction program	Number			150,000	
	Safe motherhood program	Number			45,000	
	Capacity building programs of health care providers	Number			100,000	
	Contingency and Epidemic Disease Control Program	Number			50,000	

	Health insurance program	Number			5,000	
	X-ray machine, lab and pharmacy management program for diagnosis	Number			50,000	
	Home-to-home health care program for poor women, Dalits, minorities and senior citizens	Number			50,000	
	Multi-sectoral nutrition program	Number			10,000	
	Meditation and Yoga Healthy Body, Positive Thinking and Personality Development Program	Number			10,000	
	Total of Health and nutrition				470,000	
Drinking water and sanitation	Comprehensive Drinking Water Project	Number		5	50,000	Maintenance of drinking water projects
	Lift Drinking Water Management	Number		1	50,000	Project Cost
	Drinking water improvement and management	Number		5	100,000	
	Capacity Building Program of Consumer Committees	Number		1	5,000	Maintenance Training to Drinking Water Consumer Committees
	Rainwater harvesting promotion program in arid areas	Number		1	10,000	at various necessary places in the ward
	Complete sanitation program	Number		5	10,000	public awareness, door-to-door, dustbin distribution, awareness

						program
	Organic and Inorganic Garbage Sorting Management	Number		20	10,000	Garbage Collection and Management Based on Classification, Capacity Development Training
	Total of Drinking water and sanitation				235,000	
Gender equality and social inclusion	Targeted Group Participation, Leadership Development and Capacity Building Programs	Number		125	35,000	Awareness Programs
	Business Group Development Program under Women's Cooperatives	Number		1	25,000	Leadership Development
	Capacity Development Program about Local Government Operations and Leadership Development for Women Representatives	Number		4	2,000	Women Targeted Leadership Development and Capacity Building Program, Support women cooperative
	Child Friendly Municipality Promotion Program	Number		2	3,000	Child Labor and Child Marriage Free Municipality Declaration Program
	Domestic and gender based violence and sexual violence reduction program	Number		5	16,000	Awareness Program
	Multidimensional Program for Persons with Disabilities and Senior Citizen	Number		5	15,000	(Senior Citizen Respect and Pilgrimage Program, Senior Citizen Sneha Ghar)
	Single Women's Support Program	Number		5	5,000	Once a year

	Construction of rest houses for senior citizens	Number		5	5,000	including child protection and child development programs
	Multidimensional Development Program for Out-of-School Adolescents	Number		15	4,000	Target categories within the municipality
	Mobilization of women's group in emergency protection services - - Municipality Level	Number		7	10,000	At Municipality level in necessary conditions
	Gender equality and social inclusion					
	Institutional development and collective dynamism	Number		5	40,000	Municipality level
	Total of gender equality and social inclusion				160,000	
Youth and sports	Ward Level Sports Ground, covered hall and sports (Liglige Race, Mayor's Cup Football) Competition	Number		15	300,000	Construction of Ward Level Sports Ground, Annually Liglige Race, Organise Mayor's Cup Football competition
	Youth Entrepreneurship, Self-Employment and Employment Program	Number		5	10,000	Youth Targeted Entrepreneurship, Self-Employment and Employment Program
	Skill Development and Capacity Building Training Program	Number		15	5,000	Conducting capacity and skill development programs representing the youth of all wards
	Fund Promotion Program to build Youth Municipality	Number		1	5,000	To conduct Municipal Youth Building Fund Promotion Program

	Youth Club and Youth Parliamentarian Practice Program	Number		5	2,500	To conduct Palika level program with ward level participation
	Construction of youth helpdesk and information center and psychological counseling center program	Number		1	5,000	Municipality Level, in a convenient place for rural municipality
	Total for youth and sports				327,500	
Art and literature	Infrastructure facilities promotion program for preservation of local art, literature, language, culture	Number	0	1	150,000	Arts center, Tribal and Culture (Kumal, Bote, Majhi) museum, library, drama center, palika hall construction
	Palungtar Festival	Number	0	5	30,000	In a suitable place within the municipality
	Annual Literary Competition Program	Number	0	5	5,000	Organizing literary programs on any special occasion with annual publications
	Annual publication program	Number	0	10	2,000	Art, literature related publication, any tribal study, research publication
	Total of art and literature				187,000	
Infrastructure Development					4,482,000	
Road and Transportation	Road upgradation (Black top 100 km) program	K.M	36	133	1,940,000	Implementation of Road Master Plan
	Road Upgradation (Gravel 66 km)	K.M	84	150	500,000	Gravel Road Upgradation

	Unpaved Road Upgradation (222 km)	K.M	452	600	100,000	Unpaved Road Upgradation
	Construction of concrete drains (both sides)	K.M	28	100	504,000	At various places within the municipality
	Inter-connection promotion Bridge Construction and Maintenance Program (4 concrete)	K.M	7	11	320,000	In the necessary place
	Regular, periodic and emergency maintenance of the road	K.M		200	144,000	In the necessary place at Palika level
	Bioengineering Technology and Roadside Tree Planting Program	K.M	0	5	10,000	Thantipokhari Market Area
	Construction of bus stops and waiting rooms	K.M	2	4	20,000	At required places on public land in the main market area
	Public Awareness Program for Minimizing Road Encroachment	K.M	0	5	2,000	Municipality Level
	Total of road and transportation				3,540,000	
Irrigation Infrastructure	Rain Water Collection Program	Number			7,000	Various places in the ward
	Lift irrigation development program	Number			110,000	In different places of the municipality
	Underground irrigation construction program	Number			150,000	Project cost
	Small and medium irrigation program	Number			100,000	Ward Program

	Total Irrigation development				367,000	
Housing, building and urban development	Smart city plan implementation program				150,000	
	Integrated housing program (Integrated settlement development, Ward No. 1 and 4)				50,000	
	Build infrastructure, Skilled manpower development program				15,000	
	Systematic market management program (Thantipokhari, Amppipal, Wadadanda and Satdobato)	Number			20,000	
	Public Structure and (Ward Office) Construction Program	Number			50,000	Ward no. 6, 7 and 10 offices, public shelters
	Public Land Conservation and Development Program				10,000	
	Total of housing, building and urban development				295,000	
Electricity and energy	Electrification and Alternative Energy Promotion Program	Number			150,000	Electrification, Energy subsidy support, promotion, electricity supply to all the places left without electricity, Pole maintenance management
	Pre-feasibility study for small hydropower generation	Number			5,000	In the possible places of the municipality

	Grant Programs for Biogas Promotion	Number			5,000	Grants, incentives and promotions for alternative energy, biogas production
	Street solar program	Number			10,000	In market areas and public places
	Municipal Lighting Program	Number			20,000	Mass Light, Street Lights, Bright Municipality Campaign
	Total of electricity and energy				190,000	
Information and communication	Communication sector promotion and incentive program	Number		20	50,000	In necessary places within the municipality
	Internet management program	Number		20	10,000	Municipality administrative building, ward, including public building
	CCTV connection and management program	Place		50	15,000	In public buildings and market areas
	Publication of urban development bulletin and broadcast of activities	Times		10	5,000	To publish bulletin semi-annually incorporating development activities
	Operation of Information Technology Center	Number		1	10,000	To establish municipality level information center
	Total of information and communication				90,000	
Environment and Disaster Management					292,000	
Forest and biodiversity	Capacity development programs related to herbal collection, processing and market management				5,000	

	Capacity building program of the forest committee for formulation and implementation of scientific forest management plan				2,000	
	Tree plantation expansion and greenery promotion program	Place		25	10,000	Planting trees in open spaces of each ward (identifying public places, identifying potential areas for soil erosion), flower gardens, orchards and greenery promotion, beautification promotion programs in municipality and 4 other public institutions
	Establishment and operation of multi-purpose forest nursery	Number	0	1	5,000	In community forest land
	River, canal bank and roadside tree planting program	K.M	0	10	100,000	on paved roads in the market area
	Forest, environment and greenery promotion awareness program	Times	0	20	20,000	Conducting awareness classes in public schools in collaboration with area forests and community forests, conducting ward level awareness programs.
	Total of forest and biodiversity				142,000	
Land and watershed management	River control and embankment program	K.M	1.5	5	25,000	In necessary places
	Construction and maintenance of conservation ponds	Place	2	3	10,000	Drinking water sources of different wards, protection to prevent landslides (Hot water pond conservation)

	Implementation of land use policy and area demarcation	Times	0	1	5,000	Throughout the municipality
	Land conservation awareness and early information system promotion program	Times	0	11	3,000	Ward Level Awareness Program
	Total of land and watershed management				43,000	
Environment and hygiene	Community based ward and neighborhood cleaning program	Ward	0	105	5,000	in wards and necessary neighborhood
	Garbage sorting and management program	House hold	1000	3000	10,000	Arranging dust bins, compost bins and pits in densely populated market areas, public places, market public places (using such items made from local resources only)
	Waste management landfill site DPR preparation, construction and operation	Place	0	1	10,000	Under construction Giddhe Khola
	Procurement of vehicles for garbage collection and management	Number	0	2	5,000	Procurement of tractors required for garbage collection
	Environment friendly local government program	Times	0	10	1,000	To formulate and operate the working procedure
	Construction and operation of Green Park	Times	4	5	10,000	Necessary maintenance and Ward no. 1
	Public toilet construction program	Number	1	15	15,000	At least 1 in each ward and in the convenient place in main market area
	Formulation of rules and regulations to control the use of plastic substances	Times	0	1	1,000	At the Municipality level

	To conduct one house one improved stove campaign	Number		500	5,000	Public awareness, door to door, stove grant, awareness program
	Mobilization of community forest group to raise public awareness on the impact of smoke on health	Number		20	2,000	Ward level awareness program
	Construction and management of environment friendly cremation site	Number			5,000	At necessary places in the municipality
	Total of environment and hygiene				69,000	
Disaster management	Disaster management committee capacity building program	Times	0	11	2,000	At least one for municipal and ward level committees
	Construction of Emergency Shelter	Place	0	3	10,000	Construct in a convenient place for (Ward No. 1,2,10) (Ward No. 3,4,5) (Ward No. 6,7,8,9)
	Disaster Preparedness Program	Place	0	10	2,000	At the ward level
	Establishment of municipal emergency operations center	Place	0	1	2,000	At the municipality level
	Disaster Management Committee formed at ward level	Ward	0	10	1,000	At the ward level
	Community disaster responder volunteer management and mobilization program	Number	0	30	3,000	To form and mobilize a group to be included in each ward.
	Fire Brigade Management Program	Number	0	1	10,000	Procurement and operation of necessary fire engines for the municipality in coordination with the

						neighboring local level
	Emergency rescue materials management and resupply program	Ward	0	10	4,000	In all wards
	Establishment and operation of blood collection center	Number	0	1	2,000	In coordination with Ampipal Hospital
	To establish road safety awareness center	Number	0	1	2,000	to conduct awareness and emergency rescue, with necessary coordination
	Total of disaster management				38,000	
Institutional development and good Governance					86,000	
Good governance, Act rules and accountability	Acts, Rules, Procedures and Guidelines Formulation, Technology and Publication	Subject	28	50	5,000	Executive
	Good governance and accountability promotion program	Times	1	33	1,000	Social trial and public hearing, Hello Mayor Program
	Information and help room operations	Years	0	1	1,500	Municipality level, general communication promotion program
	Promotion of information and technology friendly administration	Times	1	1	5,000	Continuous improvement
	Dispute arbitration, legal literacy and mediation program	Times	1	1	2,500	At municipality and ward level
	Gender Equality and Social Inclusion Localization Program	Times	1	1	2,000	Conducting social accountability and inclusion promotion program at

						municipal and ward level
	Total of Good governance, Act rules and accountability				17,000	
Institutional structure and human resource development	Organization and management survey, development and strengthening program	Times	0	3	2,000	Study program on workload and organization structure
	Inter-local level study, observation, counseling and team building programs	Times	1	2	2,500	Observation visits twice a year
	Officials, staff, incentive programs	Number	1	1	2,000	2 people each year
	Officials, staff capacity building program	Subject	0	1	4,000	
	Formation and operation of neighbourhood development institution	Number	130		2,500	
	Establishment and strengthening program for internal control system	Times	Partial	Keep increasing	2,000	To make technology friendly
	Construction of well facilitated office program (In municipality and ward)	Number	0	10	10,000	Municipal executive, sectoral branch and ward office working room, waiting room, equipment, technology and physical improvement program
	Local community institution capacity development and operations program	Number	0	150	3,000	
	Operation of judicial committee and mediation center and physical improvement program for Judicial	Times		11	5,000	

	Performance.					
	Total for institutional structure and human resource development				33,000	
Financial resource mobilization	Internal revenue feasibility study and projection	Times	0	1	1,000	Projected action plan is not implemented
	Taxpayer education program	Times	0	1	2,500	Annual
	Excellent taxpayer incentive program	Times	0	1	500	Annual
	Establishment and strengthening of revenue branch	Number	0	1	3,000	
	Inter local federal and provincial level, private sector and development partner coordination programs	Times	1	4	5,000	Expert conferences, investment conferences
	Financial management reform program	Times	0	1	2,000	
	Detailed project preparation and review to increase revenue and grant	Number	0	2	3,000	As needed
	Total of financial resource mobilization				17,000	
Plan management	Project bank pre-feasibility study and DPR preparation	Times	1		5,000	Pre-feasibility study and DPR preparation for various projects
	Periodic and sectoral master plan formulation and update program	Subject	0	5	3,000	

	Third party technical testing program	Number	1	5	2,000	
	Consumer committee capacity development program	Times	1	10	2,000	
	Formulating the medium-term expenditure structure	Times	0	5	2,000	Annual
	Municipality status update program	Times	1	1	2,500	Annual
	Outcome monitoring, evaluation system and quality improvement	Times	0	5	2,500	Municipality and ward level
	Total of plan management				19,000	

Annex- 2: Annual Implementation Action Plan

First Periodic Plan of Palungtar Municipality (2077/078 - 2081/082)

Annual implementation action plan

Sectoral area of the plan	Periodic Plan			Annual Budget and Program							
	Policy and Program	Goal/Indicator		Project/program (with location)	Goal		Appropriation	Implementation Method	Beneficiary population	Priority order	Investment and implementation agency
		Unit	Outcome		Unit	Outcome					
Economic Development											
Agriculture											
Animal											
Safe immigration and foreign employment											
Tourism											
Industry, trade and business											
Cooperative and financial sector											
Social Development											
Education											
Basic Health											
Drinking water and sanitation											
Target area											
Youth and sports											
Language, art, literature and culture											
Infrastructure development											
Roads, bridges and transportation											
Irrigation infrastructure											
Housing, public											

construction and market management											
Electricity and alternative energy											
Communication and information technology											
Environment and Disaster Management											
Forest and biodiversity											
Land watershed and management											
Environmental hygiene											
Disaster management											
Institutional development and good governance											
Act, Rule formulation and accountability											
Institutional structure and human resource development											
Financial resource mobilization											
Plan management											
Total program expenses											
Total current expenses											
Grand Total											

Note: Sectoral areas and subareas will have to disclose their current and capital expenditure to the municipality while presenting their programs.

Annex -3: Sector Plan Implementation Detail Form

The sector plan implementation details have to be filled by the sectoral branches / sub-branches, ward offices and agencies / institutions and NGOs and the private sector as below and submitted to the executive office.

Name of sectoral branches / sub-branches/ entities / institutions/ ward no:										
S.N	Main Program	Major Activity	Unit	Annual Goal	Annual budget	Main responsible officer	Supporting Agency branch	completion time frame	Program Symbol Number	Remarks
1										
2										
3										
4										
5										
6										
7										
8										
9										
10										
11										
12										
Total program Expenses										
Total current expenses										
Total Balance										

कार्यक्रम : आर्थिक विकास योजना एवं प्रवृत्ति कार्यक्रम
स्थान : सभाहल पालुङटार

दिनांक : २०७३/०३/१५

क्र.सं.	नाम	पद	संस्था	सं.सं.	संकेत
४१	Deepak Bhu Karki	Mayor	Palungtar Municipality		
४२	Binaya Bhandari	Deputy Mayor	"	९८५०७७३२५	
४३	Tejraj Sharma	C.A.O.	"	९८५०८११११	
४४	Dipendra Gurung	Planning Officer	"	९८५०७७३२५	
४५	Sushil Chandra	ACIN - Khamjung	ACIN	९८५०७७३२५	
४६	Naoraj Shrestha	ASCL - Ghorahi	ASCL	९८५०७७३२५	
४७	Pramod Bhattarai	Landmark	ACIN	९८५०७७३२५	
४८	Dev Prasad Bhattarai	Landmark	ASCL	९८५०७७३२५	

कार्यक्रम : आर्थिक विकास योजना एवं प्रवृत्ति कार्यक्रम
स्थान : सभाहल, बस नं. १, पालुङटार

दिनांक : २०७३/०३/१५

क्र.सं.	नाम	पद	संस्था	सं.सं.	संकेत
१	संजीव बज्रा	संयोजक	विज्ञान अकादमी	९८५०७७३२५	

पालुङटार नगरपालिका

पालुङटार गोरखा

उपस्थिति

कार्यक्रम : आर्थिक विकास योजना मस्यौदा प्रस्तुतीकरण कार्यक्रम

स्थान : सभाहल पालुङटार

मिति : २०७३/०३/१५

सि. नं.	नाम	पद	संस्था
१	ई. श्री दिपक बाबु कुँडेल	नगरप्रमुख	
२	श्री पम्फा बस्नेल	नगर उपप्रमुख	
३	श्री तेजराज शर्मा	प्रमुख प्रमुख अधिकृत	
४	श्री. बाबुराम कार्वाणी	नगराधिका अधिकृत	
५	श्री. शिवन शर्मा	लेखा अधिकृत	
६	श्री दिपेन्द्र शर्मा	योजना अधिकृत	
७	श्री निर्मला पाल	सा. नि. अधिकृत	
८	श्री लोकाताथ पौडेल	प्रमुख लेखा अधिकृत	
९	श्री राम प्रसाद पौडेल	स्वयंसेवा समिति अध्यक्ष	
१०	श्री. रविन्द्र धामा	स. अपरेटर	
११	श्री. प्रमोद बज्रा	प्रमुख लेखा अधिकृत	
१२	डा. दशरथ न्यौपाने	"	
१३	श्री युनायत धामा	"	
१४	श्री. नुरजंग शाह	"	
१५			

Annex 5: Glimpses of plan formulation workshop







