

Periodic Plan of Helambu Rural Municipality (FY 2080/81 – 2084/85)



Helambu Rural Municipality
Office of the Rural Municipal Executive



PERIODIC PLAN OF HELAMBU RURAL MUNICIPALITY

(FY 2080/81 – 2084/85)



Helambu Rural Municipality
Office of the Rural Municipal Executive
Sindhupalchok
Bagmati Province, Nepal

Periodic Plan of Helambu Rural Municipality (2080/81-2084/85)

Technical Support

Government of Bagmati Province
Office of the Chief Minister and Council of Ministers
Provincial Center for Good Governance
Jawalakhel

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Local Government

Helambu Rural Municipality

Helambu, Sindhupalchok

Bagmati Province, Nepal

Foreword

Democratic republican governance system with federal structure, proportional and inclusive government structure with social justice, fundamental rights, civil liberties, secularism have been institutionalized as the important achievements of promulgation of the Constitution of Nepal. The local government elected under the federal structure is the basic backbone of the democratic republican governance system. Keeping in mind that the people's aspirations can be fulfilled only through the governance system based on the principle of coordination, cooperation and coexistence between the local government, the provincial government and the federal government. The constitution of Nepal and the Local Government Management Act, 2074, the federal law on local level management, have defined the jurisdictions of municipality and rural municipality for local level development. Provision has been made to formulate and implement periodic, annual, strategic (sectoral), mid-term and long-term development plans.



The first periodic plan (2080/81 – 2084/85) of Helambu rural municipality has been formulated by realizing the need for this provision and the overall result-oriented development of the rural municipality. I have full confidence that this will guide the transformation of the entire rural municipality, including service delivery, policy and program creation, planning and development process, to the upliftment and sustainable development of the rural municipality. I believe that this plan will guide how and where to take it in the coming years according to the concept of development with the long-term vision “Developing a model rural municipality is Campaign of Helambu rural municipality”. In addition, this periodic plan will be an important document for other development partners and stakeholders who express interest in development.

I would like to express my gratitude to the elected authorities of the rural municipality, active political parties at the local level, staff members, thematic branches, other interested organizations and technical support of ECoCoDE Nepal-GES-RIMC J.V. and JICA/PPRR project experts as well as Center for Sustainable Development Studies Pvt. Ltd. for their contribution in the planning process.

Thank you
Nima Galzen Hyolmo
Chairperson
June 23, 2023



Local Government

Helambu Rural Municipality

Helambu, Sindhupalchok

Bagmati Province, Nepal

Remarks

After the establishment of the federal democratic republican system in Nepal and the Local Government Operation Act 2074 (BS) was enacted, the first periodic plan (2080/81 – 2084/85) of Helambu rural municipality has been formulated. There is a provision that Local Governments have to formulate and implement the periodic, annual, and sectoral strategic plans for the local level development within their geographical area. In addition to this, Periodic Development Plan (PDP) has been prepared according to the provisions that Local Governments have to develop short-term, medium-term and long-term development plans and implement according to the standards and procedures for matters under their jurisdiction.



This plan has determined the long-term vision of the rural municipality, set the target of the rural municipality for the next 5 years and has also created a resource mobilization plan for achieving it. It is believed that this periodical plan will prove to be an important guide in the result-oriented and overall development of the rural municipality and in formulating the annual plan for the coming years.

I believe that this integrated plan, prepared by covering all the disciplines in the overall development process of the rural municipality, will become the basis of the campaign to build Helambu Rural Municipality a Model Rural Municipality and will be an assistant in implementation. I also believe that it will be an important document for all stakeholders, including NGOs and development partners, who cooperate for village development, and for the overall upliftment of the rural municipality.

I highly appreciate the contribution of all officials, political parties, and employees who helped and cooperated in the formulation of the PDP.

Thank you

Apsara Lamsal (Lamichhane)
Vice Chairperson
June 23, 2023

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

Periodic planning is an important tool for systematic development of any sector. The constitution of Nepal has established the local level as a strong local government in line with the federal structure. The absolute and concurrent jurisdiction of the local level are defined in the constitution itself. The aim of the Local Government Operation Act, 2074 is to strengthen the socialist-oriented federal democratic republican governance system from the local level in line with the concept of legal state and sustainable development, to provide accessible and quality services by ensuring people's participation, accountability and transparency, and to distribute the benefits of democracy proportionately and fairly. Sections 11 and 12 of the Act respectively define the work duties and powers of the rural municipality and ward committee, while sub-section (1) of section 24 requires the rural municipality to formulate and implement periodical, annual, strategic Sectoral, mid-term and long-term plans for local development within its jurisdiction. Similarly, in section 9 of the Act, the financial jurisdiction of the rural municipality is also specified. According to the constitution and the law, the federal and state governments have formulated periodical plans and roadmaps to achieve sustainable development goals. As stipulated in the constitution, it is necessary to institutionalize the development process based on cooperation, coexistence and coordination between the federal, provincial and local levels, to fulfill the development wishes of the -people of the communities by distributing the available limited resources in a fair way, Helambu rural municipality has advanced the formulation of its first periodic development plan 2080/2081-2084/2085.

Considering the resources and means available in the Rural Municipality and the state of development, there is a need for planned development in order to conduct development programs in the coming years. Therefore, periodical planning helps to identify the resources available in the Rural Municipality and also estimate what kind of 'Municipal Development' this Rural Municipality will be developed in the future. According to the constitution and laws of Nepal, the local level should formulate a periodical development plan for the resilient economic and social development of the local level covering the subjects and areas within its jurisdiction.

This periodic plan presents a long-term vision, objectives, strategies, tactics and priorities for the prosperity and development of Helambu Rural Municipality. This periodic plan also outlines the goals, objectives, strategies, tactics and priorities for the next five years. Although this periodic plan has been prepared for five years, it has been prepared in such a way that its goals and objectives are consistent with its long-term vision of 20 to 25 years. The overall and sectoral vision, goals and objectives mentioned in this periodical plan are the summary of the discussions held in the on-site workshops. Although the formulation of the strategy has been done keeping in mind a time period of more than 5 years, the implementing policies are only for a period of 5 years.

According to the constitution, the Rural Municipality should invest in the priority areas by formulating long-term vision and planning of the Rural Municipality. Similarly, the Inter-Governmental Finance Management Act, 2074 stipulates that the local government should also formulate a medium-term expenditure structure with projections for three financial years when presenting the details of public expenditure. In this perspective, the first periodic plan of Helambu Rural Municipality has been formulated.

1.2 Rationale (Needs) of Periodic Plan

Since there is a lack of adequate resources in the rural municipality and the desire and need for development is excessive, there is a need to invest the limited resources in areas that will get the maximum return. For this, the resources of the local level alone cannot satisfy the demands and needs of the local people. In particular, issues such as education, health, drinking water, security, construction

of physical infrastructure, as well as the development of the agricultural sector, job creation, poverty alleviation, community resilience, balanced and inclusive development are the responsibilities of the local government. In addition, the unmet needs of families affected by 2072 (2015) earthquake and 2078 (2021) flood need to be addressed. Therefore, it is necessary to invest in the areas of responsibility of these local governments using the available limited resources. For this, the local level has to rapidly develop the rural municipality through planned development. The periodic plan is the first tool to implement the promises and declarations made by the local political leadership to the people.

While formulating the periodical plan, the constitution of Nepal, existing laws, regulations, existing national and regional policies are also considered. Because of this, it helps to reduce the duplication in local development. Also, if local level plans can be created in harmony with the national and provincial plans, labor, skills and time will be saved and the financial and other burdens of the federal government will be reduced. From periodic planning, the methods to be adopted by local levels to achieve the goal of sustainable development are clear. Helambu Rural Municipality itself is endowed with natural and cultural resources and is also an area affected by natural calamities such as earthquakes, Melamchi river floods, landslides and avalanches. Such problems and possibilities at the local level require planned development.

Periodic planning institutionalizes methods and procedures at the local level. It is clear in advance what work, who and when will be done in which period and in which area. A blueprint is prepared for the periodical plan to transform the existing situation to what level in what period. It focuses on priority areas and discourages investments in unnecessary areas. Periodic planning identifies and projects potential resources. It determines the goals, objectives, strategies and major programs of the sectoral areas and also arranges monitoring and evaluation along with methods, work schedules and responsibilities for the effective implementation of the plan in order to achieve the goals and objectives mentioned in the plan.

1.3 Objectives of the Periodic Planning

The basic purpose of formulating the plan of Helambu rural municipality is to formulate the development plan of the rural municipality for the next five years by analyzing the situation (physical, social, economic, cultural, financial, environmental and all sectors and aspects). Other supporting objectives of this Periodic Plan are as follows: -

- To study the economic, social, geographical, environmental, financial situation of the Rural Municipality.
- Determine/modify/review the long-term vision of the rural municipality and determining the goals, objectives, results, and programs.
- To prepare a 5-year plan of the rural municipality by identifying and prioritizing sectoral plans and programs.
- To prepare the five-year result book of the rural municipality.

1.4 Basis of the Periodic Planning Process

The guiding principles of the constitution, the policies and the single and common rights given in schedule 8 and 9 of the constitution are the main bases for the formulation of the plan. The work detailing report of the list of single and common rights of the federal, provincial and local levels approved by the Federal Council of Ministers has presented more grounds.

In addition to this, the long-term vision set as “Prosperous Nepal, Happy Nepali” in the 15th National Plan, sustainable development goals and inclusiveness inherent in all of these, gender equality, ending social discrimination and deprivation, environmental balance, green development, disaster management and Build Back Better recovery, community resilience, balance in development, sustainable and participatory development, good governance, etc. aspects have been considered as the basis for formulating this periodical plan.

Also, the policies and programs of the current financial year of Helambu Rural Municipality and the Acts, Laws, Rules and Guidelines issued by the Rural Municipality have also been taken as a basis. In addition, data and information collection on recovery progress and issues after the earthquake 2015, Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) in all wards to gather communities’ priorities of the development and

understand the major development issues, and orientation and training to Executive Committee members and municipal officers on planning process and mainstreaming DRR, resilience and recovery priorities in municipal development plans were implemented to formulate this periodic development plan (PDP) with the technical support from JICA/PPRR.

The main objective of the periodic plan is to bring positive changes in the living standards of the people by developing the economic and social sector of the Rural Municipality. Therefore, while formulating the plan, in addition to the constitution of Nepal, attention has been paid to the implementation and objectives of various laws, rules and policies related to the economic and social sectors. Due to the loss of many lives due to the earthquake of Helambu rural municipality 2072 and the Melamchi floods and landslides that followed, the concept of Build Back Better and strengthening the economy and society by making more resilient economy and society has been adopted. The Build Back Better is a concept that “the use of recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction phases after a disaster to increase the resilience of nations and communities through integrating disaster risk reduction measures into the restoration of physical infrastructure and societal systems, and into the revitalization of livelihoods, economies and the environment”. (UNDRR) Resilience means that “the ability of system, community or society exposed to hazards to resist, absorb, accommodate, adapt to, transform and recover from the effects of a hazard”. (UNDRR) While formulating this plan, the process prescribed by the Local Level Plan Development Directive, 2078 issued by the National Planning Commission has been followed. In which the following written aspects are mentioned as the main basis of planning.

- Constitution of Nepal
- Existing laws and regulations
- Existing national and provincial policies
- Long-term visions at national/regional/local level
- National/Regional Periodic Plan
- Sustainable Development Goals
- National and Provincial Government Guidelines
- Major problems and potential of the local level
- Declarations of participating parties at the local level

1.5 Scope of Periodic Planning

Plans covering the following areas are included in the periodic plan.

Structure of long-term plan of the municipality

In this, the long-term vision, goals, objectives, strategies and development priorities of the rural municipality, as well as the analysis of the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and challenges within the Helambu rural municipality have been presented.

Physical Development Plan

A physical development plan has been presented with a policy to strengthen the physical infrastructure, including local transport infrastructure, irrigation, electricity and alternative energy, building construction, social infrastructure, tourism, agriculture and industrial infrastructure.

Economic Development Plan

Under this plan, an economic development plan has been prepared by including activities of uplifting economic recovery based on agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry, mineral wealth, land management, food security, economic recovery activities based on industry, commerce, supply and tourism, domestic and small enterprises and cooperative development programs.

Social Development Plan

Under the social development plan, education, health, drinking water and sanitation, slum management, access to social assets of the people, community resource development, gender, caste, child development, social security programs to ensure the social rights and participation of the elderly, helpless, Dalit, disabled, community network and Capacity development, youth and sports development

programs are included.

Environment and Disaster Management Plan

Under this, forest protection and utilization, natural environment protection, sanitation and waste management, river control, landslide control, etc. programs are included. A plan has been prepared for this region by identifying the disaster vulnerable places and risk zones, preparing for disasters such as earthquakes, fires, floods, landslides, droughts and epidemics, developing disaster information systems, post-disaster rescue and rehabilitation and resilient recovery programs.

Financial Management Plan

Under this plan, based on the income-expenditure analysis of the rural municipality, income and expenditure are projected for the plan period, as well as regional distribution of the rural municipality's budget, plans for increasing internal revenue, private and cooperative contributions, intergovernmental financial distribution and management plans.

Governance and Institutional Development Plan

Peace, security, justice system, financial discipline, ease of service delivery, clean and efficient service, promotion of good governance, effective management of accounting and records, effective use of local resources and means, partnership and network with other organizations, staff and manpower management, motivation and Programs such as strengthening, development framework and development of procedures are covered.

Cross-Cutting Issues

Subjects related to the above-mentioned plans - data systems, poverty alleviation, labor and employment, manpower and entrepreneurship development, research and development, equality and inclusion, social reform, socio-cultural diversity, community partnership and cooperation with non-governmental organizations are covered under this.

Planning and program implementation plan

In this plan, the program implementation framework has been presented by classifying various subject area plans and sharing identity and responsibilities with the rural municipality, ward, state and federal programs, while a plan for monitoring and evaluation of development and construction and services flowing from the rural municipality has been presented.

1.6 Limitations of Periodic Planning

The following limits have been taken into consideration while preparing the periodic plan.

- 1 According to the new structure, although rural municipalities have been formed and one term has been completed, due to the lack of development of integrated data management system in the municipality, long-term trend analysis could not be done.
- 2 The views of the participants in the ward meetings are included in the periodic plan in a representative manner.
- 3 Due to the limitation of resources and time, all the expectations and aspirations of the ward residents could not be included in the plan.
- 4 Since this periodical plan is the first periodical plan of Helambu Rural Municipality, the data that should be obtained from some secondary sources is not sufficiently available.
- 5 Since the various programs of Helambu rural municipality are of long-term nature and require detailed project reports, it is not immediately possible to plan detailed project investments.

CHAPTER 2

STATUS OF HELAMBU RURAL MUNICIPALITY

2.1 BACKGROUND

2.1.1 Geographical Situation and Political and Administrative Structure

The name of this rural municipality is related to former Helambu Village Development Committee's Ward No. 1 and this name represents not only a Rural Municipality but also a region. It is assumed that the municipality was named Helambu because most of the Hyolmo people live in it. All the 7 wards in this rural municipality have the same geographical features. Ward No. 1 and 2 belong to the northern part and the areas of snowfall in these wards have been adjusted, while the other wards have middle and lower coastal geography. The Melamchi river has turned this rural municipality into a valley and has divided the rural municipality into major parts.

This rural municipality is located in the northwestern part of Sindhupalchok district. There are 7 wards in this rural municipality. This rural municipality was built by merging the former Helambu, Kiul, Palchok, Ichok and Mahankal VDCs. To the north of this municipality is Rasuwa District, to the south is Melamchi Municipality, to the west is Nuwakot District and to the east is Panchpokhari Rural Municipality. Melamchi river divides Ichok, Mahankal on one side and Helambu, Kiul and Palchok on the other side.

2.1.2 Natural Resources and Cultural Heritage

It seems that there are forest resources in most areas of this rural municipality. Community forests, private forests, government forests are included in this area. A large area of this rural municipality is in the Langtang National Park and the trees like sallo, chilaune, utis etc. are mainly found here, while in the upper areas, you can also find trees such as gurans and khayr.

It is found that 60% of Hyolmo people live in this Rural Municipality. Similarly, Sherpa, Tamang, Chhetri, Bahun, Kami, Damai, Saraki and other tribes are also living there. The major festivals of this rural municipality are Dashain, Tihar, Lhosar, Chheju, Nara, Teej, Maghesankranti etc. Satdhare, Kot, Kubinde and Dupche Jattras are also celebrated by all communities. Rare species of animals such as red panda, snow leopard are found in this rural municipality, and more than 200 species of birds are also found in this Rural Municipality.

2.1.3 Demographic Status

A population survey was also conducted in this rural municipality in 2075 for the background picture. The comparative demographic details of this Rural Municipality are presented in the table below.

Details	Census 2011	Local HH survey 2018	National Census 2021
Family Number	4203	4284	4690
Female	9107	11520	8716
Male	8564	11602	8781
Total	17671	21853	17497

Source: Helambu Rural Municipality Profile 2018

Similarly, according to Helambu Rural Municipality Parshwachitra-2075, the population details are as follows.

Ward No.	HH Survey 2018			National Census 2021		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	1540	1605	3154	1199	1112	2311
2	1891	1985	3876	1399	1351	2750
3	1234	1236	2470	942	987	1929
4	1346	1394	2740	990	1067	2057
5	1460	1486	2946	1300	1333	2633
6	1694	1633	3327	1461	1361	2822
7	1634	1715	3349	1490	1505	2995
Total	10799	11054	21853	8781	8716	17497

Ward-wise HH and population base on HHs Survey 2018

According the report of the National Census 2078 BS conducted by the Central Statistics Office, the number of families is 4,755 and the total population is 17,497, which seems to be an increase from 2075.

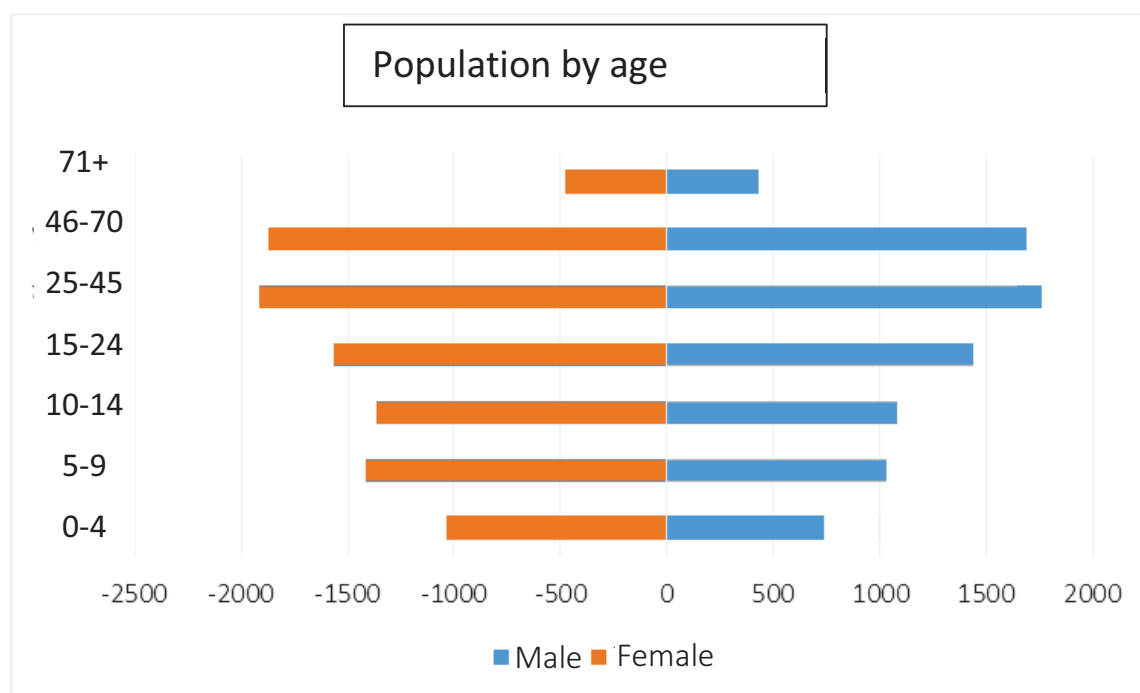
Based on Census data population by age group is presented in the following table where the youth population is larger (61.2 % of 15 – 59 age group) than the other groups.

Age group	Male	Female	Total	Percentage
00-04	688	585	1273	7.3
05-09	768	743	1511	8.6
10-14	744	814	1558	8.9
15-19	725	803	1528	8.7
20-24	723	734	1457	8.3
25-29	698	647	1345	7.7
30-34	599	562	1161	6.6
35-39	521	554	1075	6.1
40-44	509	544	1053	6.0
45-49	512	480	992	5.7
50-54	548	527	1075	6.1
55-59	460	435	895	5.1
60-64	425	408	833	4.8
65-69	294	281	575	3.3
70-74	276	263	539	3.1
75-79	153	173	326	1.9
80-84	83	88	171	1.0
85-89	42	47	89	0.5
90-94	10	15	25	0.1
95+	3	13	16	0.1
Total	8781	8716	17497	100.0

Source: National Census, 2068 (2011)

The same data is shown in the figure below. According to the figure, the number of 25-45 age group is the highest, while the number of 71+ is very less.

Similarly, according to the 2075 household survey, the age details are as follows. Even in this data, it appears that the population of young people remains the highest, while the number of elderly people is decreasing.



Age group	0-5	6-18	19-45	46-75	76+	Total
1	148	487	1590	860	60	3145
2	289	816	1785	891	95	3876
3	216	561	1170	474	49	2470
4	269	634	1272	525	40	2740
5	280	721	1441	471	30	2943
6	297	826	1474	634	96	3327
7	295	796	1503	681	77	3352
Total	1794	4841	10235	4536	447	21853

2.2 STATUS OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT SECTOR

2.2.1 Agriculture and Food Security

Most of the land in this rural municipality is Bhirpakha (slopy terrain) and there are many fertile lands along the river. Such as Palchok Shera Phant, Giri Khet, Amilo Pani, Sher of Mahankal, Gohre Phant of Ichok, Mahankal Phant. But the flood of 2078 caused a lot of damage and reduced the agricultural fertile land.

Helambu rural municipality is famous for potatoes, while its economic development is also dependent on vegetable farming. Similarly, fruits like kiwi are also being cultivated. In terms of farming, mustard, potatoes, vegetables etc. are cultivated in the upper part, while corn and millet are more cultivated in the middle part. Rice, corn, wheat in some lower areas. There is a field of millet etc. While most of the farming here is export-oriented, it seems that there is an increase in the commercial farming system. According to the 2075 study on animal husbandry, there are 1077 cows, 2069 buffaloes and 5503 goats.

In terms of food security, it is found that there are 230 families who do not have enough income, and 1549 families who can only eat for three months with their income. Similarly, the number of families that have enough food for 6 months is 761, 362 families that have enough food for 9 months and 824 families that have enough food for 1 year. Apart from their own consumption, 149 families get financial benefits from their crops.

2.2.2 Tourism and Culture

Helambu rural municipality seems to have tourism as its top economic development sector. The main plan of the rural municipality is to complete the 60 km length of the “Great Trail” which was started at the expense of the rural municipality by gathering external resources. Similarly, there is a foot-trail going to Gosainkund through this Rural Municipality, so it is seen that tourists enter in large numbers. Helambu is a very attractive destination for Buddhists. It seems that there is a legend that different Buddhist religious leaders meditated at this place at different times and accordingly there are many monasteries and manes here including Guru Rinpoche’s statue. Palanchok Bhagwati, which is considered important for Hindu devotees, seems to be the destination that attracts the most domestic tourists on a daily basis.

Apart from that, many places like Ama Yangri, Melamchi Ghyang, Shermathang, Nangi Danda etc. are famous for art, culture and scenic views in the rural municipality. Before the flood of 2078, there were a number of trout fish farms on the banks of Melamchi which were destroyed by the flood. It seems that there are still enthusiastic young people trying to establish a trout fish farm in the upper reaches.

This rural municipality is famous for the original art and culture of the Hyolmo tribe. Hyolmo and Tamang caste are present in the upper part, while Brahmin and Chhetri caste are living in the lower part. A glimpse of different cultures can be found in different places of this rural municipality which has a mixed community.

2.2.3 Industry, Commerce, Business, and Supply

There is no big industry in this Rural Municipality, but some domestic industries have been developed as a source of income. There are Shera, Chanoute, Galthum etc. as commercial centers and Melamchi market is the main market for supplies. Since vehicles come here from Kathmandu every day, food and other materials are also transported from Kathmandu to this rural municipality.

2.2.4 Income, Employment, and Financial Service

Agriculture is the main source of income of this Rural Municipality. In the upper part of the tourist places, it is common to operate homestays and earn from tourism, while in the lower parts, they do vegetable farming, fish farming, etc. Animal husbandry is also a source of income, in which Domestic Yak and sheep are reared in the upper part, while cows and buffaloes are reared in the lower part. According to the household survey of 2075, more than 50% of the population in this rural municipality is financially capable. There are also a large number of economically active women’s groups.

According to the details of the financial institution, there is a branch of Mega Bank in Ward No. 2.

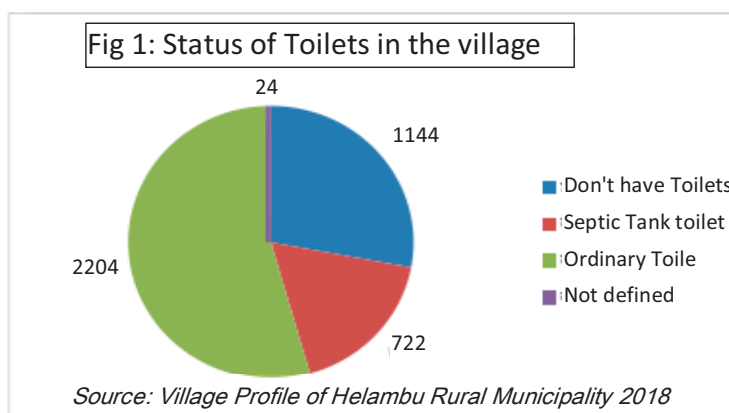
2.2.5 Cooperatives

There are 4 cooperatives in Ward No. 2 of this rural municipality and there are 2 cooperatives in Ward No. 7. In the same way, the residents of the rural municipality have received services from many other cooperative organizations.

2.3 STATUS OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT SECTOR

2.3.1 Drinking Water and Sanitation

The Melamchi water supply scheme developed for the Kathmandu Valley is located in this rural municipality. According to the 2068 census, the proportion of the population using piped water is the highest in this rural municipality. About 3400 households are dependent on spring water supplied through pipelines, while 2800 households are dependent on water and other sources are found to be rivers, streams, etc. Similarly, most of the households are dependent on the pipe for the source of drinking water. Apart from that, some 120 families are also dependent on open spring sources. In terms of sanitation in this rural municipality, 3074 families have fixed toilets, and 1210 families have pit toilets. But 1,144 households do not have toilets. Among the toilets, 722 have safety tanks, 2204 have ordinary toilets, and 24 households have not disclosed the type of toilet.



Similarly, household waste is seen to be disposed of at home. It seems that it is used as bio-fertilizer in some houses. Because the situation of urbanization has not yet intensified, there is not much challenge in waste management, but in some market areas, the need for sewerage is felt.

2.3.2 Gender Equality and Social Inclusion

Mother groups seem to be strong in this Rural Municipality. In some places, it has been found that settlements like Shermathan have been completely transformed into cooperatives under the leadership of mother groups. The sex ratio of this rural municipality was 94% in 2068 and according to the household survey of 2075 it is 99%. This means that there are more women than men in the Rural Municipality. There are not many cases of violence against women in this rural municipality, but the need for women-targeted orientation programs and health camps has been realized.

It seems that all castes have equal rights and are equally competent and capable, while the status of inclusion is encouraging. It seems that there is a fair participation in all social activities in this rural municipality where there are mixed communities.

2.3.3 Youth, Sports and Arts

It seems that there are various playgrounds in this Rural Municipality. In Ward No. 4, there are 2 playgrounds at Chilaune Ghari and Danda Toll. Chyumichaur playground is also found in Ward No. 5. It seems that most of the school grounds can be developed as playgrounds, while playgrounds are also built in public places. It seems that district level and Rural Municipality level football games are being organized and the interest and participation of the local people towards the game shows great potential in the development of the game.

From the point of view of art, this rural municipality seems to be strong. In this rural municipality, there are settlements like Shermathan, Melamchi Ghyang, which reflect the art and culture of various original Hyolmo, Sherpa, Tamang castes.

2.4 STATUS OF INFRASTRUCTURE AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT SECTOR

2.4.1 Road, Bridge, and Transportation

Most of the settlements in this rural municipality have access to the highway, while some new plans are in demand. According to the village profile of this municipality, there are 6 roads in Ward 1, 3

highways and 8 suspension bridges. In terms of transportation, it seems that public transportation from Kathmandu, which was running regularly before the flood, has been stopped. There are about 10 motorways in Ward No. 2 and there are about 6 suspension bridges. Similarly, in terms of transportation, it is seen that 1 vehicle comes and 1 vehicle departs regularly from Kathmandu. Except in the rainy season, it seems that vehicles reach Sermathang. There are 10 motorways in Ward No. 3 and there are 3 suspension bridges. In this ward also, 1 vehicle is traveling daily from Kathmandu. There are 4 motor roads and 3 suspension bridges in Ward No. 4. In terms of transportation, since all the vehicles going to other wards pass through this ward, it is found that the services of many vehicles are available. In Ward No. 5, there are 10 roads and 2 suspension bridges. In terms of transportation, it seems that vehicles are currently running up to Ward No. 5 tunnel. In Ward 6, there are 5 motorways and there are 5 suspension bridges. Similarly, there are 5 roads and 5 suspension bridges in Ward 7.

2.4.2 Electricity and Alternative Energy

According to National Census 2078 in this rural municipality, 4632 households are dependent on electricity for lighting, while 47 households are connected to solar. Similarly, 11 households depend on electricity as fuel.

Households by source of light

Ward	Electricity	Solar	Kerosine	Other	Total
1	706	3	0	0	709
2	769	6	7	0	782
3	533	4	0	0	537
4	546	3	0	0	549
5	606	4	0	0	610
6	740	21	1	0	762
7	732	6	0	3	741
Total	4632	47	8	3	4690

Source: National Census 2078, Central Statistical Office.

2.4.3 Communication, Information and Technology

According to the 2078 census in this rural municipality, there are 2169 radio users, 2212 TV users, which was 1130 in 2068. Similarly, there are 134 households operating computers whereas 27 HHs in 2068 and 548 households are using the Internet service. Similarly, there are 29 telephone users and 2256 households have mobile service and 3952 HHs are using telephone services. It seems that the number of households deprived of all the services mentioned above is 226 which was 1422 in 2068 BS.

2.4.4 Human Resources

Apart from the elected people's representatives in this rural municipality, there is a staff system as an administrative structure according to which there are 25 people, 9 on the technical side and 16 on the non-technical side. It includes chief administrative officer, an engineer in the technical branch, sub-engineer and others. While there are sub-engineers, there are 1-1 officer posts in the education branch and administrative branch. There is a post of secretary in every ward, but due to lack of staff, some secretaries are working in 2 wards. Similarly, various thematic committees have been formed in the rural municipality and other necessary committees have also been formed for administrative ease. The organizational structure of the rural municipality is given in Schedule 1.

CHAPTER 3

VISION AND DEVELOPMENT APPROACH

3.1 INTER-LINKAGE OF PLAN WITH THE FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL PLANS

According to the constitution and laws of Nepal, there is a legal provision for the local level to formulate a periodical plan for the economic and social development of the local level covering the subjects and areas within its jurisdiction. Accordingly, the work has been progressed in formulating this periodical plan. While formulating this periodical plan, consistency has been maintained with the federal plan and the periodical plan of the state government. This periodical plan has been prepared based on the roadmap contained in the National Planning Commission's Local Level Planning Guidelines, 2078. The inter-commitment of federal, provincial and local level plans is explained in the figure on the right.

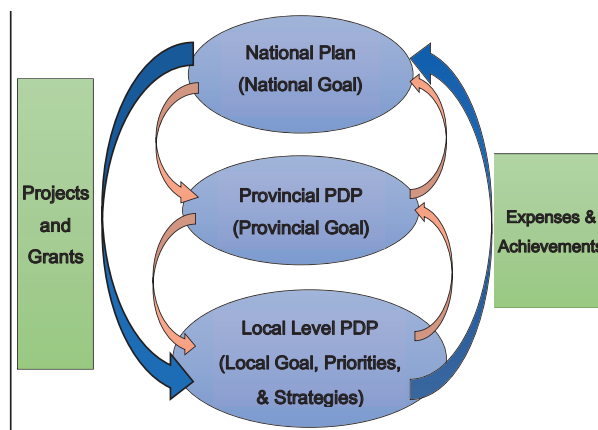


Fig 1: Linkage between Federal, Provincial & local level Plans

3.2 VISION

Long-term vision is a desired state that can be reached from the current state to a certain future. For this, it is necessary to make use of the available resources and facilities in the municipality and make it ready to face the main problems and challenges of the municipality. Although long-term visioning is not something that can be achieved only in a periodic plan, periodic planning helps to advance it.

While determining the vision of the local level, the long-term vision of the nation and the respective provinces should also be taken into account. It helps in the objectives and goals of the plans of the entire nation and the respective provinces. Therefore, while formulating the plan of Helambu rural municipality, the long-term vision of the 15th national plan formulated by the federal government “Prosperous Nepal, Happy Nepali” has also been taken into consideration. In the same way, the long-term vision of Bagmati Province “Civilized and Happy People; Socialism Oriented Prosperous Provinces”, and goals, objectives, and strategies have also been considered as the basis. Based on the potential and leading areas of Helambu rural municipality, the village assembly has decided the following long-term plan for the development of a strong and prosperous rural municipality.

“Developing a model rural municipality is Campaign of Helambu rural municipality”

This rural municipality has huge potentials in agricultural production, especially potatoes, beans, lentils, fruits and vegetables, kiwi, lemons, and animal husbandry. The organic products here can be exported to cities like Kathmandu, the capital, and huge financial gains can be made. In the climate here, entrepreneurship and commercialization in agriculture are major possibilities, and the development of the agricultural sector can become the basis for the identity and development of the rural municipality. Therefore, this rural municipality is considered as fertile land for agricultural production.

This rural municipality is rich in natural resources and beautiful rural municipality. If tourism areas in different locations within this rural municipality can be developed, employment and community resilience can also be increased through tourism.

Tourism is the main source of income for the Rural Municipality. The most important issue that leads to development is infrastructure. Therefore, the road transport that enable to travel to all the wards and tolls of the Rural Municipality will play an important role in the development of the Rural Municipality. In addition, based on the experiences of severe disaster damages by the earthquake, flood and landslides, Helambu rural municipality will mainstream DRR in all sectors and addressing resilient

community through different policies and projects. Through those advanced physical and non-physical actions, the municipality could be a model of rural municipality in Nepal.

3.3 PRIORITIES OF VISION

The areas covered by long-term vision are presented in the table below:

Agriculture Development	Tourism	Infrastructure development
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pocket Area Development: (Potatoes, Beans and high altitude lintel) • Commercial agriculture and animal husbandry; production of dairy products • Easy market access and reasonable price • Provision of agricultural inputs, fertilizers, seeds, technology, training and easy credit • Provision of roads and warehouses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “The Great Trail” focused tourism development • Tangible and intangible tourism • Cultural Tourism and Hyolmo Heritage Route • Tourism infrastructure development • To attract private sector for investment • Training and capacity building 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roads, Transport and Bridges • Development and upgradation of education and health infrastructure • Development of water supply and irrigation infrastructure

3.4 AGGREGATE GOAL

For the overall development of the rural municipality, the main goal is to modernize agriculture, achieve economic recovery and social transformation, develop forests, environment and sustainable infrastructure, prepare independent and self-reliant citizens and build a civilized, cultured, well-governed uplifted society. In addition, this plan has the following goals.

- To develop the rural municipality as an area with agricultural and natural resources.
- To develop resilient social, economic and physical infrastructure in the rural municipality.
- Economic growth by using the existing resources, means and assets of the Rural Municipality.

3.5 AGGREGATE OBJECTIVES

While the overall objective of this plan is to develop the Rural Municipality in the long term by analyzing the actual situation of all areas and aspects of the Rural Municipality, the other specific objectives of this periodical plan are as follows:

To increase employment and income through commercial agriculture and animal husbandry and industry.

- Inclusive development through basic health and sanitation and quality education.
- To develop environment-friendly, sustainable and better physical infrastructures.
- Sustainable economic development through the sustainable use of forests and natural resources.
- Provide effective service by maintaining institutional governance.

3.6 AGGREGATE POLICIES AND STRATEGIES

- To increase employment locally by establishing industries based on forest resources and tourism.
- To develop the necessary infrastructures (Foundations) in education and health sectors, economic status of the deprived group will be developed for the inclusive development.
- To increase economic activities through developing the infrastructure of transportation and irrigation and increasing community resilience.
- To develop sustainable and resilient infrastructure through reducing the risks of disaster.
- To manage the reliable and smart facilities and services at rural municipality.

3.7 WORKING POLICIES

The following strategies are proposed to achieve the goals and objectives specified in this periodic plan:

- Economic production opportunities based on natural resources will be highly utilized.
- In addition to the promotion of attractive tourist areas, enterprises, trade and business will be developed.
- Encourage community resilience through Community Resilience Projects (CRPs) and community based DRR programs.
- Improving indicators of social development.
- Regular monitoring and evaluation by increasing investment in poverty reduction programs.
- Collaborate with private, institutional and community schools to provide free education to the poor, conflict-affected and marginalized children.
- Ensuring social security and inclusiveness by mainstreaming gender equality and social inclusion (GESI) in all sectors and sub-sectors.
- To address priorities of community needs and Dis-Advantaged Groups (DAGs) which includes women, Person With Disabilities (PWDs), minor ethnicity groups, elderlies and youths and so on.
- Increasing the budget, participation and involvement of the Users committee in the physical and non-physical development projects of the rural municipality.
- To incorporate recovery and DRR priorities in all sectors and sub-sectors.
- To decrease economic loss and human loss by future disasters.
- To take forward-looking actions for building resilient society during pre-disaster normal days.
- To promote DRR capacity development and institutional setups at the community, ward and municipality levels.
- To put more emphasis on promoting capacity development of Disadvantaged Groups (DAGs) against future disasters.
- To maximize participation of different people including vulnerable people in the recovery and development processes.
- Developing resilient infrastructure including transportation, water resources, communication and residential development, considering the concept of Build Back Better.
- To maintain a balance between development and environment by reducing disaster risk while maintaining forest, environment protection and biological diversity.
- Bringing a clear policy on environmental protection.
- Enhance good governance by strengthening the effectiveness of development work and service delivery.
- Engaging the educated youth of the Rural Municipality in social mobilization to build and empower human capital.
- The Rural Municipality will continue to increase the subsidy for the programs aimed at the target group.
- Identifying the remaining investment areas and including them in the long-term plan of the municipality.
- Attracting private sector investment and conducting development work according to the principle of public private partnership (PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP).
- Climate change and disaster risk reduction priorities will be incorporated in all sectors and sub-sectors.
- Economic production opportunities based on natural resources will be highly utilized.
- In addition to the promotion of attractive tourist areas, enterprises, trade and business will be developed.
- Social security and inclusiveness will be ensured through social media.
- According to the concept of making the physical constructions of the Rural Municipality better, it will be encouraged to make them at the cost, participation and involvement of the user's group.

The above-mentioned goals and objectives have been established to achieve them through sectoral programs and projects. The pride projects of the rural municipality are outlined in Annex 1, and Sectoral projects are provided in Annex 2.

3.8 AGGREGATE ECONOMIC STATUS OF LOCAL LEVEL

The economy of the rural municipality seems to be mainly dependent on sectors such as agriculture, forestry, water, tourism, and services. Until now, there is no access to the national highway, rural environment, difficult mountainous geography and commercial and economic activities are very limited, so the internal sources of income of this Rural Municipality are very low. Despite the availability of agricultural and forestry industrial raw materials due to the inaccessibility of the road network which has not been strengthened for twelve months in all the wards of the rural municipality, other industries have not been able to develop in the rural municipality.

Foreign employment seems to be another main economic base of this rural municipality. However, it is not so positive. This rural municipality is also one of the attractive destinations of the district due to its rich natural beauty, biological diversity, religious places and cultural diversity. Therefore, this rural municipality can be promoted in terms of tourism which will greatly help the financial sector of the rural municipality. Industry, business and trade operating at the local level in the rural municipality have also played a supporting role in the economy of the rural municipality. Another important economic source of the Rural Municipality is revenue. In terms of revenue, it does not seem that much money will be collected in the Rural Municipality. In addition to this, the main source of income of the Rural Municipality is the amount received from the federal and provincial governments, which has also affected the overall economy of the rural municipality.

Due to the lack of access to the national highway, rural environment, difficult mountainous geography and very limited commercial and economic activities, the internal sources of income of this Rural Municipality are very low. Revenue and non-revenue taxes are the sources of internal income of the Rural Municipality. Only property tax, revenue received from ward offices and administrative fees collected by the rural municipality are visible. What is seen from this is that the rural municipality is completely dependent on the conditional and unconditional grants received from the federal and provincial governments.

3.9 INVESTMENT, RESOURCE PROJECTION, AND ALLOCATION

The financial resources of the rural municipality are revenue tax and non-revenue tax. In addition to this, grants received from the federal government and provincial governments and assistance received from other development partners are the main financial resources of the rural municipality. In this periodic plan, the Rural Municipality will identify and mobilize various financial resources as follows.

Following are the key financial sources of rural municipality.

- Internal resources of the rural municipality: Revenue and non-revenue collected from the Rural Municipality.
- Amounts to be received from Union and State for sharing royalty.
- Grants received from the Federal Government: Financial Equalization Grants, Conditional Grants, Complementary Grants, Special Grants and Revenue Sharing
- Grants received from the State Government: Financial Equalization Grants, Conditional Grants, Complementary Grants, Special Grants and Revenue Sharing
- Apportionment of vehicle tax
- Special events g) Union/Institutional
- Development Partners/Foreign Aid

3.10 STATUS OF INCOME, ANALYSIS, AND PROJECTION

SN	Sources of Budgets	F. Y.		Yearly Projection (NPR in 000)				
		2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28
1	Income	425438	489327	473224	503843	537156	573416	612899
2	Revenue	105688	105772	109356	113249	117482	122088	127106
3	Internal source	6500	6500	7150	7865	8652	9517	10468
	Cash	6500	6500					
	Cash loan							
4	Amount from revenue sharing	99188	99272	102206	105384	108830	112572	116637
4.1.1	Revenue Sharing – Federal Govt.	74747	75200	75726	76256	76790	77328	77869
4.1.2	Revenue Sharing – Provincial Govt.	24441	24072	264879	29127	32040	35244	38768
5	Inter Govt fiscal transformation	311345	359201	363868	390595	419675	451327	485793
5.1	Federal Government	271000	305200	307740	332145	358694	387586	419038
5.1.1	Conditional grant (current)	153100	167795	184575	203032	223335	245669	270236
5.1.2	Equalization grant	110400	113300	118965	124913	131159	137717	144603
5.1.3	Mutual grant		4200	4200	4200	4200	4200	4200
5.1.4	Special grant	7500	12500					
5.1.5	Prime minister employment program		7405					
5.2	Provincial Government	40345	54001	56129	58449	60981	63742	66755
5.2.1	Conditional grant (current)	20025	14592	16051	17656	19422	21364	23501
5.2.2	Equalization grant	9994	9552	10221	10936	11702	12521	13397
5.2.3	Mutual grant	5326	29857	29857	29857	29857	29857	29857
5.2.4	Special grant	5000						
6	Remedies of last FY	8405	24354					

3.11 FISCAL TRANSFERER

- For each financial year, this rural municipality will receive equalization grants, conditional grants, and revenue sharing from the Government of Nepal. The amount of subsidy received from the association is projected to increase at an average rate of 15% annually.
- The special grant and supplementary grant received from the Government of Nepal will be decided by the Federal Ministry of Finance based on the project proposal after the beginning of

the financial year. Also, since the supplementary grant can be received up to a maximum of 40% of the project cost, the rural municipality has to contribute 60% of the project cost.

- Even from the provincial government, the rural municipality receives equalization grants, conditional grants, special grants and supplementary grants, revenue distribution funds. Provincial Government Based on the available budget limit for 2078/079, an average annual increase of 10% towards the equalization grant is projected.
- As the rural municipality can receive foreign aid only by making an agreement with the government of Nepal regarding foreign subsidies, it is estimated that the rural municipality will receive some foreign subsidies on a regional basis in coordination with the Federal Ministry of Finance.
- In the case of foreign loans, according to the international development aid policy, there is a provision that foreign loans can be made available to the rural municipality only by entering into a subsidiary loan agreement with the local level, including the amount of loan aid, interest rate, and payment conditions. Foreign loan according to this provision is not expected to be received in the periodic plan of the rural municipality.

3.12 OTHER FUNDS DEPOSITED INTO THE RESERVE FUND OF THE RURAL MUNICIPALITY

- It is projected to gradually increase the current low receipts towards internal revenue. For this, it will be expanded to new sources and scope based on the feasibility.
- Other amounts that can be received for the operation of special projects under the local accumulated fund during the periodic planning period have been estimated.
- If the amount available at the end of the financial year cannot be spent, the remaining cash balance amount that will be transferred to the new financial year can also be used, so the cash balance is projected based on the increase in the annual budget.

3.13 FUNDS DELEGATED FROM FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT BEYOND THE RESERVED FUND OF THE RURAL MUNICIPALITY

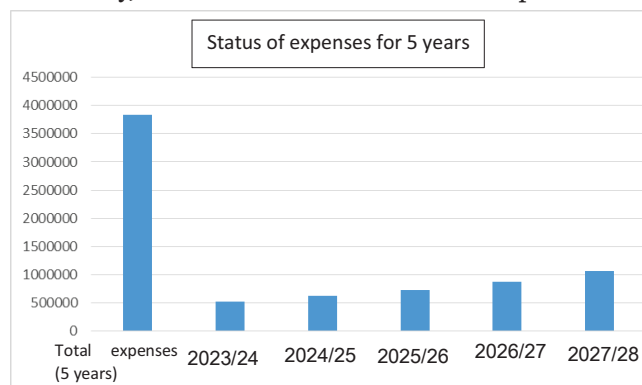
- Funds received for social security programs under the programs to be delegated to rural municipalities from the association's annual program and budget, sectoral programs under the federal constituency infrastructure development program are included within the scope of the periodic plan.
- In the same way, under the programs delegated to rural municipalities from the province's annual program and budget, regional programs delegated by provincial bodies, including provincial constituency infrastructure development programs, are also included within the scope of the periodic plan.

3.14 LIST OF EXPENSES

The expenditure breakdown of this municipality is presented in the table below with a 5-year projection.

Total Expenses (5 years)	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28
3835641.67	529547.5	620431	735534.7	881820.5	106830.9

Similarly, the data is also shown in the picture below.



CHAPTER 4

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT SECTOR

4.1 SOIL MANAGEMENT & LANDUSE

4.1.1 Background

Land Use Policy 2072 and Land Use Act, 2076 have been implemented by the Government of Nepal to achieve maximum and sustainable benefits through land classification, proper use and effective management. The implementation of land use policy and law is very important for the protection and management of arable land, forest, government, public land and various natural resources of Helambu Rural Municipality.

4.1.2 Major Problems

The main problem of this rural municipality is disaster, so most of the agricultural and residential areas along the river are at risk. In the same way, proper management of the displaced and disaster affected people has not been done. There are many forest areas in this rural municipality and proper planning and management of that area has not been done. Likewise, the municipality's own land use policy has not been properly classified.

4.1.3 Opportunities and Threats

Taking into account the characteristics of the existing land in the rural municipality, for the full implementation of the Land Use Act 2076, the rural municipality can formulate a land use plan and protect and sustainably develop the agricultural and forest areas within the rural municipality. Main settlements and small market centers are developing in the rural municipality. The challenge in the rural municipality is to apply the standard and code of the settlement in time in the settlements that have developed in this way. After the great earthquake of 2072, it is a challenge to build and manage the integrated settlement that was tried to be developed. The growing unorganized settlements and increased land prices in the places where there are market centers and service centers, fragmentation of arable land, lack of control and regulation from the municipality and other related bodies and the challenge to fully implement the Land Use Act, 2076.

4.1.4 Vision

Standard of Helambu Prosperity, Land Management properly

4.1.5 Goal

Sustainable conservation and management of land through formulating a systematic landuse plan.

4.1.6 Objectives

Followings are the key objectives of the landuse plan

- To use the land according to the characteristics of the land
- Protecting agriculture and forest areas.
- To develop systematic settlements.

4.1.7 Strategies and working policies

Strategies	Working policies
To prepare the procedures for the land use policy of the rural municipality based on the Land Use Act, 2076.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land use will be classified according to the characteristics of the land. • Land development and other programs in the agricultural sector will be prohibited. • Industrial and other activities will be prohibited in residential areas. • Other activities will be prohibited in the designated land use areas.

To develop resilient and managed settlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suitable areas for residential development will be identified and listed. • Flood and landslide risk areas will be identified, and a policy will be taken to build safe settlements. • Housing and infrastructure construction will be made more robust and environment friendly.
To conserve agriculture and forest areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Control and regulation will be put in place for the encroachment and settlement development on agricultural land. • Construction activities will be prohibited in agricultural areas. • Other activities will be prohibited in forest areas. • Deforestation will be controlled. • Tree plantation will be done in forest areas.

4.1.8 Major Programs

- Land categorization program
- Establishment of land bank
- Formation of Local Land Use Committee
- Formation of Land Use Coordination Committee
- Translation of land use plans
- Development program through land pooling (land consolidation)

4.1.9 Achievements

- Implementation of land use plans and translations will be carried out.
- Managed settlement development will be done in a systematic manner.
- Protection of land suitable for agriculture will be ensured.
- Development of organized and sustainable settlements will be carried out.
- Identification of land use areas will be done.

4.2 AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

4.2.1 Background

The Constitution of Nepal has recognized the right to food as a fundamental right. In this context, there is a need for agricultural policies that focus on self-sufficiency in the production of major food items such as grains, fruits, vegetables, and fish to address the food and nutrition crisis that may arise due to various reasons. In terms of food security, there are 230 households who do not earn enough to feed themselves, while the number of households who can only afford to eat for three months with their income is 1,549. Similarly, there are 761 households who can only afford to eat for six months, 362 households who can afford to eat for nine months, and 824 households who can afford to eat for up to a year. In addition to their own consumption, 149 households are able to earn an income from their agricultural production.

4.2.2 Key Problems

The major problems in Helambu Rural Municipality include the inability to make proper use of agricultural land, the inability to increase current agricultural production, insufficient government investment in agricultural infrastructure, lack of land ownership for all farmers who want to produce, poor soil condition and weak rural infrastructure, lack of knowledge and modernization in farming techniques, lack of vision, improper use of pesticides, lack of agricultural commercialization, and inability to generate income from traditional farming practices. Additionally, since people tend to be isolated from agricultural collective groups and actions, people could be easily vulnerable to disasters, isolated from social relations.

4.2.3 Opportunities and Challenges

The land and climate of this area is suitable for cultivation of potatoes, rice, maize, millet, wheat, fodder crops, tea, ginger, mustard, garlic, spices, lemon, orange, juniper, kiwi, apple, peach, pear, chilli, strawberry, mango, and banana. This area is also suitable for the cultivation of malanga, sweet potatoes, and yam production. Similarly, the people who live in this area are enthusiastic about the rearing of goat, cattle, sheep, yak, chauri, Bhotekukur (Dog), pig, and poultry business (local chicken broiler, layers, giriraj, quail, pheasant, and duck). There is also availability of clean water suitable for fish farming (rainbow trout, salmon). There is an easy market accessibility to supply the agricultural and livestock products and materials produced in Melamchi to Chautara and the federal capital Kathmandu, which are closer market of this area.

To develop commercial and organic agriculture, to encourage collective actions by agricultural community groups, to bring advanced fertilizer seeds and technology, to develop agriculture as an attractive and respected profession, to diversify and consolidate, to arrange irrigation on arable land, to raise commercial animals, to increase consumption of local products by improving food habits, transport access to agricultural pocket areas etc. are major challenges. By doing so, there are challenges in the rural municipality such as being able to take comparative advantage by properly managing the agricultural land and developing the necessary transport infrastructure to deliver the goods to the market.

4.2.3 Vision

Self-Sufficient food and total food security

4.2.4 Goal

To contribute in developing prosperous and resilient Palika creating secured food and nutrition and employment through commercial agriculture and livestock farming.

4.2.5 Objectives

To improve livelihood of the farmer by modernization of agriculture and livestock farming and promoting Community Resilience Projects.

4.2.6 Strategy and Working Policies

Strategies	Working Policies
To promote the commercial farming of agriculture and livestock	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • According to the Local Government Operation Act, 2074, youth targeted programs will be conducted to increase the participation of youth in commercial farming for agricultural development and agricultural production management. • The traditional and subsistence farming system will be transformed into a commercialized and competitive farming system. • An agricultural product collection center will be established to enable the farmers to get the appropriate price for the agricultural products. • In accordance with the policy of Nepal government, the crop insurance program will be publicized and an environment will be created to use it effectively. • The use of modern agricultural tools will be encouraged. • A program to update agricultural statistics will be introduced. • Organic agriculture system will be promoted. • Pasture lands will be protected for raising livestock such as sheep and goats in the highlands. • Financial access will be provided to the farmers engaged in commercial agriculture and animal husbandry by joining cooperatives • Assistance will be provided in the collection and storage of materials. • Agricultural extension services will be delivered to the house of the farmers.
To link the agriculture, livestock and poultry production into the value chain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High value agricultural and livestock production will be encouraged. • Training will be given to farmers related to agriculture and livestock value chain. • Commercial production, collection and initial processing of herbs that have potential for commercial cultivation will be encouraged. • Farmers will be linked with research centers and educational institutions to produce high-value products and join the value chain. • Breed improvement programs will be made more effective and organized through natural and artificial insemination. • Animal husbandry (chauri, sheep, goats) and to make it more productive and commercial, a policy will be taken to implement a cowshed improvement program. • Livestock insurance program and animal vaccination program will be made effective. • In order to become self-reliant in poultry farming, pig farming and meat products, the necessary standards will be prepared and an action plan will be implemented accordingly. • Public-Private Partnerships will be encouraged to set up milk cold centers at suitable locations.
To market of special local products with branding.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local high value competitive products suitable for climate and soil diversity will be developed and marketed. • Hot market system will be encouraged for display and marketing of local products. • Specialized products that show locality will be branded and marketed. • Farmers' groups and cooperative organizations will be assisted in product leveling, branding and marketing.

4.2.7 Major Programs

- Provide various trainings and grants related to animal husbandry and agriculture
- Construction of ward level Cold Centers
- Development of organic fertilizers and farmer incentive programs

4.2.8 Result Framework

Results	Indicators		Base year	Target year				
	Descriptions	Unit	021/22	023/24	024/25	025/26	026/27	027/28
Impact 1: There will be an increase in the availability, quality and use of productive services and facilities including agriculture, livestock, commercial and tourism.	Households involved in agriculture (farming and animal husbandry)	Population	1234	1250	1260	1275	1285	1300
	Dependent on non-agricultural occupations (enterprise, trade and employment).	Population	18611	18800	19000	19200	19250	19450
	People involved in industry and business	Person	571	590	610	650	675	700
	vegetable production	MT	18	22	25	35	50	60
Outcomes 1.1 Commercialization and production of agricultural produce will increase	Fruit production	MT	15	22	25	35	50	60
	milk production	Liter	565852	622437	684681	753149	828464	911310
	Milk cold Centre/Collection Centre	Person	2	5	6	6	6	7
Returns 1.2 Modern animal husbandry will become self-sufficient in livestock production through business	Local commercial agricultural farm	No.	91	109	131	157	189	226

4.2.9 Projected Achievements

- The municipality will be self-sufficient in food items like rice, dal, oil, coffee, wheat, maize, millet
- Helambu Rural Municipality will be self-sufficient in meat and fish
- Banjho (uncultivated) land will not be in Helambu
- Agriculture college will be established
- Haat (Local Fair) bazar will be constructed for market management
- Food crops and livestock will be insured
- Cultivable land will be created
- Kiwi farming will be promoted
- Adequate grass production will be done
- Branding of agricultural materials produced in Helambu will be made

4.3 INDUSTRY, COMMERCE AND SUPPLY

4.3.1 Background

Industry, trade and supply are the mainstays of economic development and are directly linked to employment. Till now, no large and medium industries are established in Helambu Rural Municipality and only a limited number of domestic and cottage industries are operating. Due to the limited population in this rural municipality, it is not efficient in terms of trade, business and supply, but in order to ensure the rights of consumers as mentioned in the Constitution of Nepal, the right of every consumer to receive quality goods and services and the right of those who have been damaged by poor quality goods or services to receive compensation according to the law, to guarantee accordingly should be able to. It is the responsibility of the state to ensure the smooth and uninterrupted supply of essential goods and services for the daily life of citizens throughout the country, including in remote and rural areas, and to protect the interests of consumers by making the national economy competitive by putting an end to actions such as black market monopolies, creating artificial shortages, and controlling competition. There is a state policy. For this, legal provisions including the Consumer Protection Act have been made.

In Helambu Rural Municipality, daily household consumption materials, construction materials, medicine, fuel, clothes, utensils, cosmetics, electronics, etc. are supplied from Kerung, the district headquarters, Kathmandu and China's border market, so it is necessary for the Rural Municipality to pay attention to the proper supply and distribution of such goods in the Rural Municipality. . Since most of these goods are supplied from the private sector and are directly related to the daily life and health of the local residents, the black market, arbitrary pricing, unnecessary storage, quality, etc. of these goods should be regularly monitored by the municipality. The number of businesses and industries operating in this rural municipality is more than 200. Apart from that, some GAPs are in the process of registration.

4.3.2 Major Problems

There are problems such as lack of big industries in this rural municipality and the existing industries are not registered or not under the policy cover, poor condition of road network. Similarly, there is a lack of industry and entrepreneurship here as well as a lack of industrial infrastructure. Industrial rural municipalities have not been established, and there is also a lack of manpower and professional skills. In the same way, the size of the business in this rural municipality is also small and it seems that there is a lack of access to the external market.

4.3.3 Opportunities and Challenges

In this rural municipality, there is a possibility of foreign investment in the fields of industry, energy, tourism, etc. This rural municipality has adopted the policy of one rural municipality and one industrial rural municipality by developing entrepreneurship and there is an opportunity to make good use of the existing young manpower. In this rural municipality, it is challenging to use the remittance income, skills and entrepreneurship of the skilled youth who have returned from foreign employment, and it is also difficult to create an investment environment by increasing financial access. Similarly, the haphazard collection and export of rare and important herbs without processing has created a challenge in the industry.

4.3.4 Vision

Industry, supply, and trade are the basis of rural economic prosperity

4.3.5 Goal

Encouraging the establishment of industries by strengthening the supply and trade business of the rural municipality

4.3.6 Objectives

To increase income and employment by developing industry, trade and business.

4.3.7 Strategies and working policies

Strategies	working policies
To develop and expand of small scale and cottage industries by promoting entrepreneurship.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy and legal arrangements will be made to encourage the establishment of small and cottage industry and businesses within the rural municipality. • Public private partnerships will be encouraged as well as creating an investment environment at the local level. • At the local level, eligible people will be selected for entrepreneurship development and skill development and entrepreneurship training will be provided and linked with income and employment. • Industrial infrastructure including industrial Rural Municipality will be developed. • Youths who have returned from foreign employment will be provided with financial access and other concessions to operate industrial businesses. • The trained manpower will be facilitated to provide loans from financial institutions on the basis of scheme mortgages. • Labor intensive industries based on local skills and raw materials will be encouraged. • Traditional local identity industries will be integrated with new technology and increased professionalism. • Enterprises run by women entrepreneurs will be given special priority and encouragement. • Potatoes, coffee, herbs, etc. based on local raw materials will be encouraged to be sold and distributed at the local level through processing, leveling, branding and packaging.
To develop and expand of trade and business.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All business statistics will be collected and updated annually. • Regular haat (local fair) markets will be arranged in all wards to increase the access of local products to the internal market. • To manage the price, a price list will be kept and regular monitoring and regulation will be done. • Irregularities like artificial shortage, black market will be controlled while ensuring uninterrupted supply of essential commodities. • In order to ensure food security and nutrition, arrangements will be made for regular supply by promoting local production through cooperatives and the private sector. • Use of locally nutritious foods will be encouraged by changing food habits for nutritional security. • All types of business activities will be covered under the ambit of taxation.

4.3.8 Major Programs

Building industries according to local demand and production, manpower training and incentives Incentive program by the rural municipality according to the skills of those who have returned from foreign employment.

4.3.9 Result Framework

Results	Indicators		Base year	Target year					
	Descriptions	Unit		021/22	023/24	024/25	025/26	026/27	027/28
Impact 1: There will be an increase in the availability, quality and use of productive services and facilities including agriculture, livestock, commercial and tourism.	Households involved in agriculture (farming and animal husbandry)	Population	1234		1250	1260	1275	1285	1300
	Dependent on non-agricultural occupations (enterprise, trade and employment).	Population	18611		18800	19000	19200	19250	19450
	People involved in industry and business	Person	571		590	610	650	675	700
	vegetable production	MT	18		22	25	35	50	60
Outcomes 1.1 Commercialization and production of agricultural produce will increase	Fruit production	MT	15		22	25	35	50	60
	milk production	Liter	565852		622437	684681	753149	828464	911310
	Milk cold Centre/Collection Centre	Person	2		5	6	6	6	7
Returns 1.2 Modern animal husbandry will become self-sufficient in livestock production through business	Local commercial agricultural farm	No.	91		109	131	157	189	226

4.3.10 Projected Achievements

- The number of foreign employments will decrease.
- New small and medium industries will be established and operated.
- The number of skilled manpower will increase and entrepreneurship will develop.

4.4 LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

4.4.1 Background

The Constitution of Nepal has established the right to labor and employment as a fundamental right. Government of Nepal B. No. It has been announced that by 2080 BS, the situation of having to go abroad for work will end for all Nepalis. Taking this declaration, there is a need to create job opportunities within the country and use the working manpower for the national interest. Economically active population is about 57% of the total population of Nepal. It has implemented the National Health Ordinance, 2071 to manage labor and illness, and the Directive, 2072 regarding the sending of domestic workers for foreign employment has been implemented. Although this will provide significant support to those who work and work, if it is fully implemented, it will prove to be a cornerstone in the field of work and employment.

4.4.2 Major Problems

Lack of large industries and internal employment are major problems in this rural municipality. The increasing number of foreign jobs and low opportunities for self-employment are other problems.

4.4.3 Opportunities and Challenges

Opportunities

Industrial economic activities are increasing in this rural municipality and community investment is increasing in tourism, agriculture, private service sector. Similarly, the need to implement the National Employment Policy 2071 has provided an opportunity.

Challenges

Likewise, it is challenging to create employment opportunities for the economically active population at the local level. Similarly, balancing the demand and supply of labor force is also difficult and the international labor market has not been identified. Here, it is challenging to increase investment in the productive sector of dispatch and to provide the right job for the trained manpower. In the same way, it is challenging to establish the access of people who want employment to the information about employment opportunities and to implement the Directive, 2072 regarding the sending of domestic workers for foreign employment.

4.4.4 Vision

Increase in local employments; Prosperity of Helambu Rural Municipality

4.4.5 Goal

Addressing the demands of the local and foreign markets, develop skilled human resources and create a situation where employment and self-employment are used.

4.4.6 Objectives

- To create employment opportunities at the local level by preparing the necessary labor force in the rural municipality
- Developing a competitive workforce by increasing vocational training opportunities.

4.4.7 Strategies and working policies

Strategies	Working policies
To prepare the legal and economic basis of the rights and rights of workers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On the basis of the national employment policy, the right to employment provision will be implemented. Social Security Scheme will be implemented proactively. To make the Prime Minister's Employment Program a success, coordination and cooperation with the government, private sector and relevant agencies will be done.
To create investment friendly environment and creating employment opportunities through private and community/cooperatives.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employment opportunities will be increased by expanding employment centers to the local level. Investment in industry (small and medium), tourism, and agriculture will be expanded and tied to employment opportunities.
To produce skilled manpower through technical education, vocational training and skills.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least one technical and skill development center will be established in the rural municipality.

4.4.8 Major Programs

- Training for youth, women and backward classes
- Special programs to eradicate unemployment
- Programs to develop self-employment and entrepreneurship

4.4.9 Result Framework

Results	Indicators		Base Year	Target				
	Description	Unit		023/24	024/25	025/26	026/27	027/28
Impact 1: Ensuring employment and improving food security by increasing the availability, quality and utilization of agricultural, animal-based industrial and tourist products and productive service facilities.	Unemployment	Percent	18	17	15	10	5	2
	Number of people who went to work abroad							
Outcomes 1: There will be an increase in the availability, quality and use of productive services and facilities including agriculture, livestock, commercial and tourism.	Households involved in agriculture (farming and animal husbandry)	Population	1330	1200	1150	1100	1000	700
	Dependent on non-agricultural occupations (enterprise, trade and employment).	Population	1234	1250	1260	1275	1285	1300
	People involved in industry and business	Population	18611	18800	19000	19200	19250	19450
		Person	571	590	610	650	675	700

4.4.10 Projected Achievements

- Employment will be created for 70% of economically active population.
- Labor, dignity, respect, and living standards of workers will increase.
- Good relations will be established towards labor and workers.
- Bank, Financial Institutions, and Cooperatives

4.5 BANK, FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS, AND COOPERATIVES

4.5.1 Background

Although the operation permits, regulation, monitoring and evaluation of national level commercial banks, development banks and financial institutions are done through Nepal Rastra Bank, the Local Government Operation Act, 2074 permit to formulate, implement, and regulate the policies, laws, standards related to cooperatives. Under this Act, Local Governments have authority for Registration, permit, cancellation and dissolution of cooperative organizations operating within the geographical area of the municipality; Determining and regulating local standards related to cooperative savings and credit operations; Coordination and collaboration with national, central, thematic, provincial and local associations related to cooperatives; and Local data management and study research on cooperatives; capacity building of local cooperatives. LGs are provided the right to promote, mobilize and develop the local cooperative sector. Banks, financial institutions, and cooperatives have

been making significant contributions to local level business and economic growth. Helambu is a rural municipality with a completely rural environment. Agriculture is the main livelihood of the people here. Since there are no big market centers, industries, factories, banks and cooperatives have not developed much. Various consumer committees and farmers' groups, savings groups are operating in this Rural Municipality, so that financial access has been reached to some extent in the wards and settlement of the rural municipality.

4.5.2 Major Problems

There are a limited number of banks, cooperatives and financial institutions in this rural municipality and they are not yet accessible to the locals of every area. Similarly, financial literacy seems to be low.

4.5.3 Opportunities and Challenges

Opportunities

The availability of support from union and state level agencies for the development of entrepreneurship in the cooperative sector in this rural municipality has created an opportunity for micro development. Likewise, the access of local farmers, marginalized and backward classes to local financial institutions has also created new opportunities for development.

Challenges

However, due to the complicated loan investment process of banks and financial institutions, it is also challenging to reach local farmers, marginalized and backward classes, and the high interest rate of cooperatives has also created a challenge in the loan process. Geographical and economic difficulties have challenged the expansion of banking and financial services, while it is also difficult for banks, financial institutions and cooperatives to promote investment in the productive sector.

4.5.4 Vision

Increase of capital through financial institutions, Economic prosperity of local people

4.5.5 Goal

Economic prosperity and social transformation by increasing access to cooperatives and financial institutions.

4.5.6 Objectives

- Increase access to financial and banking services.
- To make the cooperative sector fair, competitive and commercial and use it in the production sector.
- Contribute to the economic transformation of the rural municipality by expanding the agricultural industry and service business based on cooperation.

4.5.7 Strategies and Working Policies

Strategies	working policies
To expand financial and banking services in rural areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial and banking institutions will be established and expanded in the Rural Municipality centers and other market areas. Healthy competition between savings and credit cooperatives and financial and banking institutions will be facilitated. Initiatives will be taken by the rural municipality to make the access and interest rates of financial services provided to the consumers reasonable by savings and credit cooperatives and financial and banking institutions. Necessary coordination will be done to protect credit investment in industry and business. Insurance arrangements will be made in the commercial sectors like industry, agriculture, animal husbandry etc.
To activate the cooperative sector in the productive sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The role of co-operatives in agriculture and raw materials-based industries will be enhanced. Cooperative investment will be mobilized by identifying potential production sectors and sub-sectors and service sectors under the cooperative sector. Cooperative farming and cooperative irrigation will be promoted. Capacity of cooperatives will be developed to market products and services. Income generation and employment opportunities will be expanded by developing necessary skills and entrepreneurship in the cooperative sector. Cooperative investment will be activated towards economic activities that add more value chain. Partnerships between cooperative sector, public sector and private sector will be developed to expand existing economic opportunities.
To maintain discipline in cooperative and financial sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Necessary policies, laws, procedures and standards related to cooperatives will be formulated and implemented. Through cooperative education and orientation, people will be made aware of the basic principles and values of cooperatives. Financial literacy training will be conducted in Rural Municipality. Publication, distribution and dissemination of information booklets for Co-operative awareness through local FM radio service. Institutional capacity will be developed for overall development of cooperative sector. Regulation and supervision work will be made effective by the rural municipality to help in the smooth operation of the cooperatives.

4.5.8 Major Programs

- Program for policy management to promote financial services
- Cooperative Monitoring and Management Program

4.5.9 Result Framework

Results	Indicators		Base Year	Target				
	Descriptions	Unit	021/22	023/24	024/25	025/26	026/27	027/28
Outcome1: Access to financial services and facilities will be enhanced	Service-oriented bank branches and financial service providers	No.	7	8	10	12	15	17
	A family that has a bank account and uses the service	No.	2530	2783	3061	3367	3704	4075

4.5.10 Projected Achievements

- There will be an increase in the number of banks, financial institutions and cooperatives.
- Households with accounts in banks and financial institutions will reach 75%.
- 80% of cooperatives' investment will be in the productive sector.
- There will be an increase in the financial literacy of local residents.
- Moneylenders who invest in rural houses at high interest rates will be discouraged and discouraged.
- Local youth will receive training related to cooperatives.

4.6 TOURISM DEVELOPMENT

4.6.1 Background

Due to the country's geographical location and land structure, every place has touristic importance. The country has also identified tourism as the primary sector of its economic development. The main tourist spots of this country with various mountain peaks, panoramic views and other tourist potentials are not only natural but also man-made. The tourism industry seems to develop as a major economic source of this rural municipality. Considering the abundant possibilities of tourism in this rural municipality, the construction work of the Great Trail has been started in the country, and many settlements with the original culture of the Hyolmo tribe can be seen. Sermathang, Melamchi Ghyang and many other settlements are found in this rural municipality. Similarly, there are many monasteries such as Ama Yangri, Guru Rinpoche Salik, etc. The main attraction of this rural municipality is the footpath to Gosaikund. Similarly, the main temple like Palanchok Bhagwati is also present.

4.6.2 Major Problems

Apart from the lack of tourism infrastructure in this rural municipality, the tourism master plan is also not ready. Similarly, there is a lack of protection and promotion of tourist sites. The capacity of community groups which engage community tourism and homestay business need to be developed.

4.6.3 Opportunities and Challenges

Opportunities

Gosaikunda – Ganjala Pass – Langtang – Melamchi Ghyang – Semisidang - Bhemathang-Dhupu-Amayangri trekking route in this rural municipality has provided an opportunity to attract tourists and the Helambu Great Trail (Semisidang-Langtang) with altitude of 850 – 6000 m is also under construction as the touristic area. Similarly, there are important monasteries for intellectual devotees and attractions like a praying and holly place of Guru Rimpoche and Milareppa. The home stay business would have a potential to be expanded in different sites based on the model projects supported by JICA/PPRR.

Challenges

In this rural municipality, the lack of local policy and legal system related to tourism and the lack of necessary infrastructure have caused challenges. Likewise, it is difficult to prevent local trails from disappearing and diversifying tourism products is also challenging. Similarly, there are challenges in

developing destinations and connecting local culture with tourism development.

4.6.4 Vision

Increase in tourism; Prosperity of Rural Municipality.

4.6.5 Goal

To introduce it as an important tourist area developing the tourist area infrastructures.

4.6.6 Objectives

- Developing physical infrastructure to attract internal and external tourists.
- Economic growth by linking tourism with employment.
- Encouraging tourism with protecting local art, culture and natural diversity.

4.6.7 Strategies and working policies

Strategies	working policies
To identify and develop tourist areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tourism Master Plan will be prepared • Infrastructure of the potential touristic area e.g., Parvati Kund, Tamang Heritage Rout, Hot Ground Water will be constructed for the tourism development. • Promote and develop home stays by encouraging group establishment and capacity development of the people who will engage home stay business . • There will be coordination and partnership in tourism development and investment among the rural municipalities to connect the tourist trail. • Infrastructure in tourist areas will be developed and expanded. • A tourist information center will be established in the Rural Municipality. • Local tourism, adventure tourism, para gliding and cultural, religious tourism will be developed
To increase in tourist numbers, duration of stay and spending	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tourism products will be diversified. • Hotels with tourist standard and homestays will be developed and expanded. • Tourist guides, porters, cooks, waiters etc. will be trained accordingly. • Necessary security arrangements will be made for the tourists in coordination with the concerned organizations. • An incentive program will be announced to attract private sector investment in tourism development.
To protect the traditional art and cultural identity and linking it with tourism.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Art culture representing local identity will be promoted and linked with tourism. • Gift Houses will be established in suitable locations for income generation by promoting products that reflect local identity. • Local language, culture, art, religious and cultural sites etc. will be protected and promoted. • Local roads and tourist trails, rest areas, hotels and homestays, cultural and religious places etc. will be completely cleaned.

4.6.8 Major Programs

- Developing various tourist spots and related climate and disaster resilient tourism infrastructure
- Formulating and implementing tourism development master plan
- Develop and implement new tourism plans

4.6.9 Result Framework

Results	Indicators		Base Year	Target					
	Descriptions	Unit		021/22	023/24	024/25	025/26	026/27	027/28
Outcomes 1.5: Tourism infrastructure, services and facilities will be promoted and the arrival of tourists will increase	Organized tourist spot	No.	22	26	32	38	46	55	
	Managed homestays and tourist settlements	No.	2	2	3	3	4	5	
	Annual Tourists Visiting (External)	No.	1600	1920	2304	2765	3318	3981	
	Annual Tourist Visitor (Domestic)	No.	2500	3000	3600	4320	5184	6221	
	Tourists, people involved in service businesses	No.	890	1068	1282	1538	1846	2215	

4.6.10 Projected Achievements

- Tourism Master Plan will be formulated and its implementation will begin.
- New tourist destinations will be identified and infrastructure will be developed.
- Local art, culture and monasteries will be protected and promoted.
- Local level tourism information center will be established.
- There will be an increase in tourist flow.
- The tourist hotels and homestays will be built.
- Locals will be trained in hospitality management, hotel management, security etc.
- Gift house will be established and be functional.
- New footpaths will be identified and infrastructure will be built.
- Investments in the tourism sector will be attracted.
- Infrastructures like Bungee Jumping, Zipline, High altitude training centre, cannoing, Paragliding, Cable Car, Rock Climbing Centre, Mountaineering Training Centre, clipTrail will be developed.

SECTION 5

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT SECTOR

5.1 EDUCATION

5.1.1 Background

The Constitution of Nepal has guaranteed that every citizen should get basic education free of cost. By doing so, it has guaranteed the right to get free education up to the secondary level. It is the policy of the state to produce skilled manpower through scientific, technical, professional and vocational education. This policy provision should also be adopted by the local government and help reach the provincial and federal goals and objectives. According to the census data of 2068, only 8,598 people are fully literate who can read and write in Helambu rural municipality, while 805 people cannot read and write. Similarly, 2,267 boys and 2,566 girls were studying in schools out of a total population of 4,833 in the age group of 5 to 25 years in Helambu Rural Municipality. Similarly, out of total 2,114 population of the same age group who are not attending school, 983 boys and 1,131 girls are not attending school. The school going boy to girl ratio is 0.88 while the non-school going ratio is 0.87. Similarly, in the current situation, there are 33 community schools, 2 institutional schools and 1 technical school (T-SEE). At the same time, the enrollment rate is high (about 95%). In the same way, Melamchighyang school has been able to achieve excellent results in the district. As the result, incentive fund, loan fund, lunch program etc. has announced for the teacher and student.

5.1.2 Major Problems

There is a problem of having to travel a long distance to get secondary and above education in this rural municipality and there are some schools with zero teacher vacancies. Similarly, there is a lack of subject teachers and there is no completeness of the posts. In all the schools in this rural municipality, there is a situation where the school bus cannot run in every season, and the schools do not have the management of laboratories and libraries.

Similarly, it is found that teacher capacity development is low (regular/periodic) and there are no schools with technical theme as per the requirement.

5.1.3 Opportunities and Challenges

Opportunities

There is an opportunity for higher education studies in this rural municipality, and it is found that association organizations are helping in education. Similarly, there is availability of network in most places of the rural municipality, which has given an opportunity for online education. In order to preserve the original culture and skills, the opportunity to study Hyolmo language and Sanskrit language has been provided at the secondary level.

Challenges

Due to the geographical difficulties of this rural municipality, there is a direct impact on the physical structure and accessibility of educational institutions. A challenge has also arisen to protect the education sector from the prevention of natural disasters, while it is also challenging to raise the economic status of the entire locality and make the children fully focus on education. Similarly, it has become very difficult to provide the required IT based education in the changing times.

5.1.4 Vision

Quality education for skilled human resources.

5.1.5 Goal

Prepare the basis of rural municipality's prosperity through the development of skilled human resources.

5.1.6 Objectives

Providing equal access to quality education for all classes and communities and developing and expanding technical, professional, skillful and practical education.

5.1.7 Strategies and working policies

Strategies	working policies
To develop educational infrastructure with basic facilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education development sub-committee will be formed under the social development committee of the rural municipality with the participation of stakeholders and will be made active in educational development. • Educational quality will be increased by developing the capacity of management committee for school educational development. • Educational infrastructure such as sports grounds, science laboratories, computer labs, libraries, teaching materials, women and disabled friendly structures etc. will be developed. • Subject teachers will be filled according to the vacancies. • All schools will be made child friendly and disabled friendly. • School education will be made technology friendly by connecting school education with information technology. • Opportunities for quality education will be expanded.
To establish the inclusive access to the education.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mother groups, civil society-oriented organizations, community organizations, NGO will be mobilized to enroll all children of school age in school education. • An educational awareness program will be conducted among parents. • Special motivational programs such as clothes, mid-day meals, scholarships, educational materials will be conducted to help disadvantaged Dalits and children from backward communities to attract, sustain and learn in school. • Curriculum materials reflecting local identity will be developed and implemented. • Appropriate arrangements will be made for the availability and management of female friendly toilets, sanitary pads to encourage girls' education. • The WAL Development Center will be integrated into the formal education system.

Strategies	working policies
To increase teaching learning rate.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Teacher training and refresher training will be provided. • Availability and use of educational materials will be increased. • The management of classrooms will be adjusted according to the learning environment in the school. • To improve the level of education, English language will be used as a medium. • In addition to supporting teaching and learning, extra curricula activities and practical learning will be encouraged. • Aspects like teacher attendance, teaching style, learning test, learning and teaching environment will be regularly monitored and supervised to enhance learning.
To develop and expand technical and vocational education.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Polytechnic schools (engineering, forestry, wildlife, botany and tourism) based on local needs will be established. • Education programs to teach useful practical knowledge will be included in school education. • A school-based vocational education program will be conducted for teenagers who have not completed their schooling. • Non-formal education and livelihood education will be expanded. • A school-based informal education campaign will be conducted. • A policy of digital literacy will be adopted. • Non-formal education curriculum will be made viable. • Non-governmental organizations will be mobilized and coordinated in the literacy program.

5.1.8 Major Programs

- Increase the educational institutions and make necessary physical and educational upgrades
- Producing skilled manpower by encouraging technical education
- Encouraging talented students to achieve higher education

5.1.9 Result Framework

Results	Indicators	Unit	Base Year		Target			
			021/22	023/24	024/25	025/26	026/27	027/28
Impact 2: Building an inclusive and equitable society through basic and quality education, equitable access to health and drinking water services and empowerment of target groups	Literate population from 15 to 60	Percent	81.45	85	87	90	93	95
	A student studying technical education	No.	755	800	850	900	950	1000
	Students studying in higher education	No.	844	900	925	950	975	1000
	A female graduate	No.	349	400	450	500	600	700
	Graduate population	No.	633	800	900	1000	1200	1400
Outcome 2.1 Skilled manpower will be produced with increased equitable access to quality basic technical and higher education useful for life.	Agricultural science student	No.	45	50	55	60	65	70
	Undergraduate student in Information Technology	No.	16	20	25	30	35	40
	A school with systematic science and computer labs		18	25	30	35	40	45

5.1.10 Projected Achievements

- A house will be a graduate level pass
- There will be 100% access to school education
- At least 5% must have passed in Public Service Commission Examination
- Quality, technology-friendly, child-friendly, international level education will be provided
- At least 15% of manpower will be skilled
- Himalayan educational environment of the country will be created

5.2 HEALTH, NUTRITION, AND FOOD SECURITY

5.2.1 Background

Health care and adequate nutrition are basic necessities of human life. Healthy people can play an important role in building a prosperous country. It is the responsibility of the state to ensure equitable access to quality and accessible health services. In view of the importance of healthy and productive citizens in the country's development, the Constitution of Nepal has provided for the fundamental right of every citizen to receive basic health services free of cost from the state. In this context, according to the concept of public welfare state, it is necessary to gradually transform the health sector from a profitable sector to a service sector. In this perspective, there is a national agenda to achieve sustainable development goals based on the international commitments made by Nepal at various times, the existing policies of the Nepalese government and major problems, challenges and opportunities in the health and nutrition sector. To make citizens healthy, it is necessary to increase investment in modern medicine, Ayurvedic, natural, homeopathic medicine, health governance and research. Another important indicator for effective health is food security. The number of families that can feed themselves for twelve months and the number of households that can feed themselves for less than twelve months also determine the health status of a person. All the wards of this rural municipality have access to health facilities and birthing centers are also managed. Similarly, the free ambulance service and nutritional expenses provided to new mothers have provided ease.

5.2.2 Major Problems

In this rural municipality, there are problems of lack of awareness about health services, lack of concrete buildings for all institutions and lack of staff according to the rank. Similarly, there is no settlement level hospital and internet facilities are not available in all institutions. In the same way, it is found that the health institutions do not have the necessary materials to provide health services and there is an ambulances "B" class.

5.2.3 Opportunities and Challenges

Opportunities

Due to the availability of nurse services in the schools, children have the opportunity to access health services to some extent. Similarly, the local level hospital to be built under the national policy will reveal the opportunity for comprehensive health services, while the National Health Insurance Program has provided relief to some extent. In the same way, the continuous program of providing medicines free of cost by the rural municipality has also provided an opportunity for accessible health programs and it is seen that many non-governmental organizations are also contributing to the health sector.

Challenges

Regular follow-up of chronic patients is challenging due to financial constraints and there are also geographical challenges to make ambulance services accessible and convenient. In the same way, it seems that there is a challenge due to the lack of adequate infrastructure to deal with the epidemic in the rural municipality, and it is also challenging to make the locals feel the presence of health services in various remote areas.

5.2.4 Vision

Healthy citizen, quality living.

5.2.5 Goal

Quality health services should be accessible to everyone.

5.2.6 Objectives

- Ensuring free and universal access to basic health services.
- Making quality healthcare, nutrition and food security accessible to all.

5.2.7 Strategies and working policies

Strategies	working policies
To ensure equitable access to basic health.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basic health services will be extended to all the residents free of cost. • Special arrangements will be made to remove the obstacles in the access to the health services for disadvantaged communities. • Birthing center with regular check-up will be provided in all health institutions. • Mobile health services will be conducted with health center-based specialists. • Vaccination program related to maternal and child health will be made effective and the target group will be brought to the scope of 100% complete vaccination. • Family planning and maternal health etc. services will be strengthened in health institutions. • Access to health insurance will be extended to all households. • Subsidy assistance related to health insurance will be provided to underprivileged communities. • There will be coordination between organizations and agencies working in the field of health, nutrition and food safety. • Programmatic partnerships will be strengthened on interrelated issues such as health, nutrition and food security.
To facilitate access to referral health services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Services will be expanded with essential medicines, equipment, technology and skilled health workers. • A 15 beds hospital will be established and operated in the Rural Municipality. • Access to referral health services will be increased by conducting specialized mobile services centered on municipal hospitals from specialist hospitals. • Patients with complicated history will be referred to higher health centers. • Ambulance service will be made more reliable and regular.
To promote alternative health services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ayurvedic medical system will be integrated into health services and integrated health services will be provided. • Dharmi, Jhankri, Lama (traditional means of health services) will be trained and associated with modern medical system. • Traditional health treatment system based on herbs will be integrated with modern Ayurveda system. • Alternative health services like homeopathy, naturopathy, physiotherapy, acupuncture will be expanded.

Strategies	working policies
To increase awareness about health, nutrition and food safety.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A multi-sectoral nutrition program will be implemented in the rural municipality in association with health. • School health, nutrition and food security program will be conducted at the school level. • An awareness raising program on health, nutrition and food safety will be carried out to the community level. • In collaboration with mothers' groups and community-based associations, clubs and non-governmental organizations, food behavior improvement, nutrition and health awareness programs will be implemented. • Nutritional remedial services will be provided to severely malnourished women and children. • A public awareness program will be conducted regarding chronic diseases and patients. • An awareness program will be conducted about healthy diet and habits.

5.2.8 Major Programs

- Increasing physical and human resources of health institutions
- Providing accessibility by increasing access to health services

5.2.9 Result Framework

Results	Indicators		Base Year		Target					
	Description	Unit	021/22	023/24	024/25	025/26	026/27	027/28		
Impact 2: Building an inclusive and equitable society through basic and quality education, equitable access to health and drinking water services and empowerment of target groups	Average time to reach primary health center/hospital	Minute	32	25	20	15	15	10		
Outcome 2.2 Access to quality basic health services will not be increased and maternal, infant and child mortality will be reduced and a healthy society will be created.	Rate of use of family planning measures	Percent	54	60	65	75	85	95		

5.2.10 Projected Achievements

- A health institution shall have a doctor's arrangement
- 50 doctors will be produced within the Rural Municipality
- Resilient physical infrastructures will be prepared in all the health institutions as per the standards of the Ministry
- A hospital with 50 beds will be constructed in the municipality
- Free treatment will be arranged for all citizens of Helambu

5.3 YOUTH AND SPORTS

5.3.1 Background

Youth power is the conductor of national development. The development of the nation is possible only through the development and mobilization of youth power. Therefore, the Constitution of Nepal has adopted a policy of developing the youth and mobilizing them in the overall development of the nation. There is a constitutional arrangement to provide special opportunities in the fields of education, health, employment and other fields for the all-round development, empowerment and youth entrepreneurship through creating an environment for the full use of political, social, cultural and economic rights by increasing youth participation in national development. United Nations Security Council Resolution No. 2250, Sustainable Development Goals, and Youth Vision-2025 emphasize youth development and participation. Entrepreneurial youth is the driver of the country's development. Sports is also an important means of physical and mental development. Therefore, without the development of youth and sports, development and new activities in the rural municipality are not possible.

Locally, there is no municipal level playground management in the rural municipality. Almost every school has a playground. However, there is not much development of sports in the Rural Municipality. Some schools are found to be playing school level games internally. But there are no district, state and national level clubs and players in the municipality so far. In the same way, young people get into bad addictions and start doing bad things, and it is found that they choose the way out of this country with low employment.

5.3.2 Major Problems

Lack of sports infrastructure is a major problem in this rural municipality. In the same way, due to the increasing fear of young manpower going to foreign employment, the investment in the sports sector is also decreasing. Due to the problem of unemployment among the youth in the rural municipality, the rate of addiction is also increasing.

5.3.3 Opportunities and Challenges

Opportunities

The implementation of the constitutional provisions for the youth development and the government's high priority for increasing employment and self-employment opportunities at the local level have provided opportunities for development in this rural municipality. Likewise, various youth-oriented enterprise development and self-employment programs are in operation, and the rural municipality has a separate responsibility for sports development, so more youth are targeted. It has created an opportunity for development.

Challenges

As in other areas of the country, it is challenging to stop the youth migration from this rural municipality and to increase youth-friendly investment opportunities. Similarly, it is difficult to ensure easy access of youth to industry, enterprise, and financial resources, to develop professionalism in sports, to maintain institutional development and governance of sports. In the same context, not being able to mobilize youth power in the productive sector and building sports infrastructure is also challenging.

5.3.4 Vision

Hard work of the youth; Pride of Helambu

5.3.5 Goal

To contribute to the prosperity of Helambu through the empowerment of youth.

5.3.6 Objectives

- To mobilize youth power in productive sectors.
- To create healthy, creative and disciplined youth through the development of sports.

5.3.7 Strategies and working policies

Strategies	working policies
To develop the capacity of the youth and increase employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Youth will be given skill training according to their interest. Financial institutions will be facilitated to provide concessional loans to the youth for enterprise business. Based on the skills and abilities of the youth, they will be engaged in entrepreneurial, employment and self-employment. The youth will be encouraged to engage in productive activities by preventing them from addiction.
To develop sports infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Settlement level covered hall and playground will be constructed for sports development. One playground will be constructed or upgraded in each ward. For the development of sports from the school level, support will be given to arrange playgrounds in every school. Settlement level inter-school sports competition will be organized. The best players will be encouraged to participate in district level competitions. The capacity of sports teachers will be developed at the school level. Traditional sports will be identified and promoted.

5.3.8 Major Programs

- Programs to discourage foreign employment by giving special priority to youth entrepreneurship
- Sports and enrichment program for mental and physical fitness of youth

5.3.9 Result Framework

Results	Indicators		Base Year		Target			
	Description	Unit	021/22	023/24	024/25	025/26	026/27	027/28
Outcome 1: Development of self-reliant and creative youth and youth participation in productive work will be increased	Youth who have gone to work abroad	No.	1786	1500	1300	1200	1000	800
	Youth clubs, networks and organizations	No.	15	20	25	30	35	35
	Entrepreneurship, business and self-employment where youth engaged in	No.	2798	2850	2900	3000	3200	3500

5.3.10 Projected Achievements

- A youth network will be created and be functional.
- Municipality level sports ground will be upgraded.
- 1 covered hall will be constructed in the municipality.
- All secondary schools will have sports teachers and sports equipment.
- Inter-school sports competitions will be organized annually.
- The youth will receive entrepreneurship training.
- The capacity of local clubs will be enhanced.
- Young people will get concessional loans for enterprise and self-employment.

5.4 DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION

5.4.1 Background

Drinking water and sanitation services are provisioned in the Constitution of Nepal as a fundamental right, while the Local Government Management Operation Act 2017 has placed water supply under the jurisdiction of the local level. In addition, the Sustainable Development Goals have set clear goals related to drinking water and sanitation, even internationally, which can help human health from outbreaks of diseases caused by drinking water and improve the overall health status. These provisions show that drinking water and sanitation are the essential basis of human life.

The main source of drinking water in Helambu is tap water. 97.9% households in the Rural Municipality use tap water. In which 64.1% households use public taps and the remaining 26% households use private taps. It is found that there are 61.3% of households that purify water by boiling, while other households filter it with a clean cloth (Helambu rural municipality profile, 2074).

The Melamchi Water Supply Scheme, developed for the Kathmandu Valley, is located in this rural municipality. According to the 2068 census, the proportion of the population using piped water is the highest in this rural municipality. About 3,400 households are dependent on pipes and 2,800 households are dependent on tap water and others on hand pumps. It is found that there are sources such as rivers. Similarly, most of the households are dependent on piped water sources, while a large number of households are also dependent on concrete sources. Apart from that, some 120 families are also dependent on open sources.

In terms of sanitation in this rural municipality, 3,074 families have fixed toilets and 1,210 families have raw toilets. Similarly, it is found that 1,144 households do not have toilets, while 722 have safety tanks, 2,204 have ordinary toilets, and 24 households have unopened toilets.

Similarly, household wastes are seen to be disposed of at home. In some houses it seems to be used as fertilizer. Due to the fact that the situation of urbanization has not yet intensified, it seems that there is no challenge in waste management, but the need for sewerage is felt in some urban areas.

5.4.2 Major Problems

Every citizen of this rural municipality has not been able to use the safe drinking water facilities and the sanitation efforts are also found to be low from the rural municipality level. Due to the lack of public awareness, the quality of drinking water is also not accessible. There is a lack of cleaning campaigns from individual and community level in this rural municipality and it seems difficult to spread awareness about environmental protection.

5.4.3 Opportunities and Challenges

Opportunities

The cooperation between various governments, private sectors, and NGOs in the water supply sector has created an opportunity for development in this rural municipality. In the same way, provision of drinking water and sanitation services as a fundamental right by the Constitution of Nepal and keeping local water supply under the responsibility of the local government by the Local Government Operation Act 2017 has also created an opportunity. In terms of cleanliness, there is an opportunity to implement mitigation measures in time because there is more cultivation and the total production of garbage is also less.

Challenges

It is challenging to distribute drinking water according to standards throughout the Rural Municipality and to control water borne diseases by providing clean and safe drinking water. Likewise, there are geographic and economic challenges to effectively implement the “one house, one tap, and one toilet” policy, while protecting water sources and increasing community sanitation practices are also challenging.

5.4.4 Vision

Purification of drinking water and the environment; Reduction of disease infections in Helambu.

5.4.5 Goal

Disease outbreaks will be minimized through clean water and environmental sanitation.

5.4.6 Objective

To arrange to clean drinking water and sanitation.

5.4.7 Strategies and working policies

Strategies	working policies
To provide clean drinking water according to the concept of one house one tap.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water and Sanitation Master Plan will be formulated and implemented. • Supply of piped water to every house will be managed. • Water sources will be protected. • Water supply structures will be upgraded and new structures will be constructed. • Users will be informed about water purification and treatment methods. • A water user's committee will be formed and a maintenance fund will be arranged by collecting fees for regular maintenance. • Collaboration will be promoted with government, private sectors, NGOs, and community organizations working on water and sanitation.
To construct toilets in every house and emphasis on environmental cleanliness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Toilets will be arranged in all the households of the Rural Municipality. • Subsidy will be provided to the needy families who cannot afford to make a toilet. • Cleanliness campaigns, awareness raising, waste disposal, baskets/containers and systematic composting will be arranged in order to declare a Rural Municipality with complete sanitation.

5.4.8 Major Programs

- Upgradation of existing water supply projects and construction of new projects with Build Back Better (BBB) approach
- Increase the cleanliness of the water supply schemes

5.4.9 Result Framework

Results	Indicators		Base Year	Target				
	Description	Unit		023/24	024/25	025/26	026/27	027/28
Impact 1: Building an inclusive and equitable society through basic and quality education, equitable access to health and drinking water services and empowerment of target groups	Households dependent on private piped for water service	Percent	26	31	37	45	54	65

5.4.10 Projected Achievements

- Water supply and sanitation master plan will be formulated and implemented.
- New water supply projects will be constructed in wards and settlements that do not have access to water supply with BBB recovery approach.
- All households will have piped water supply, one house will have one tap and one toilet.
- Water sources will be protected.
- Every home will have a tidy closet.
- Systems damaged by the earthquake will be restored.
- There will be significant improvement in sanitation conditions.
- Public toilets will be constructed in the main market centers.
- Public awareness regarding drinking water and sanitation will be increased.

5.5 GENDER AND SOCIAL INCLUSION

5.5.1 Background

Mother groups seem to be institutional and functional in this Rural Municipality. In some places, it has been found that settlements like Shermathan, under the leadership of mother groups, have completely turned into vegetarianism. The sex ratio of this Rural Municipality was 0.94 in 2068 and according to the household survey of 2075 it is 0.99. There are many incidents of violence against women recorded in this rural municipality and the importance of women-targeted orientation programs and health camps has been realized to be increased. It seems that all castes have equal rights and are equally competent and capable, while the status of inclusion is encouraging. It seems that due to the representation of women, Dalits, and minorities in the decision-making process of this rural municipality, the issues of related classes and communities are included. It also seems that there is fair participation in all social activities in this rural municipality which has mixed communities. By giving priority to the inclusion of the fundamental rights of the constitution, various rights are protected and there is a constitutional and legal system of inclusive representation, while the role of women in the household decision-making process of the local tribal community is found to be effective in the rural municipality.

5.5.2 Major Problems

It seems that there is a lack of women's leadership development in this rural municipality, while women's access to basic areas such as education and health is still relatively low. Similarly, the role of women is found to be more concentrated in household work than in formal economic activities. Similarly, there seems to be a lack of women, disabled, and child friendly infrastructure in the rural municipality.

5.5.3 Opportunities and Challenges

Opportunities

There is a constitutional provision to build an egalitarian and inclusive society by eradicating discrimination, inequality, corruption, bad culture, child labor, labor exploitation, violence against women, and discrimination. In the same way, there is also a program to honor disabled and senior citizens. Federal, provincial and local governments have made available the laws, regulations, policies, acts, and programs which are the opportunities for developing an inclusive and equitable society.

Challenges

It is challenging to develop the capacity of women, backward classes, and communities and mobilize them in the productive sector. Likewise, it is difficult to maintain the representation of this class and community in the committees, sub-committees, users' committees, community organizations, and beneficiary-oriented organizations within the rural municipality. It seems that there are challenges to establish a child-friendly local government, develop adequate infrastructure for disabled and senior citizens, and maintain gender equity in economic and social life. Likewise, it is very difficult to improve the living standards of rural women and to end all kinds of violence, discrimination, and exploitation against women due to the lack of awareness.

5.5.4 Vision

Equal and Socially Inclusive Helambu

5.5.5 Goal

All the social discriminations available in the society will be eradicated.

5.5.6 Objectives

- To establish and expand equity and social inclusion.
- To ensure direct participation of marginalized groups.
- To ensure the political, economic, and social identity of discriminated/discriminated groups.
- To make free the victims subjected to violence and abuse from violence and abuse.
- To provide social security to deprived and underprivileged communities.

5.5.7 Strategies and working policies

To institutionalize the equality and social inclusion policies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Laws, Acts, Policies and guidelines related to equality and social inclusion will be prepared. • Data/information/record keeping will be initiated. • Equality and social inclusion indicators will be prepared and monitoring and evaluation will be made effective.
To give emphasis on women empowerment and inclusion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active role of men and women will be played for achieving gender equality. • Effective participation in political institution and activities of social and economic empowerment of women will be increased. • The local level will take actions to end the violence against women, sexual violence and abuse by providing protection to women who are victims of the incidents.
To empower and develop Dalits, tribals, vulnerable groups, and marginalized communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programs for economic, social, and political empowerment of Dalit, tribal, poor, and marginalized communities will be conducted. • To end social discriminations, caste, untouchability, collaboration and cooperation will be developed among the rural municipality, civil society and stakeholders. • Access to the basic needs (food, shelter, cloths, health, education and employment) of the people and the other special services provided by the state will be ensured.
To respect and protect senior citizens	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Efforts will be made to prepare local laws on the basis of federal and provincial laws related to the protection of senior citizens. • A policy will be taken to utilize the experience and sharing knowledge and skills of senior citizens in local level development.

5.5.8 Major Programs

- Entrepreneurship and orientation programs for women and disadvantaged groups
- Special health programs for women and senior citizens
- Upliftment of Target Group

5.5.9 Result Framework

Results	Indicators		Base Year	Target					
	Description	Unit		021/22	023/24	024/25	025/26	026/27	027/28
Impact 1: Building an inclusive and equitable society through basic and quality education, equitable access to health and drinking water services and empowerment of target groups	Women with Bachelor's degree	Number	349		400	450	500	600	700

5.5.10 Projected Achievements

- Policies, strategies, and plans & programs related to equality and social inclusion will be prepared and implemented.
- Laws related to ending social discrimination and gender violence will be enacted and implemented.
- There will be proper protection of vulnerable children, disabled, and senior citizens including other vulnerable groups of people.
- An integrated record of social security beneficiaries will be established.

5.6 UPLIFTMENT OF TARGET GROUP

5.6.1 Background

In the survey of 2075, the number of senior citizens in this rural municipality is 447, while there are 307 disabled people and among them, 137 are physically disable, 46 are visually impaired, 41 are deaf, and 49 have speech related disability.

5.6.2 Major Problems

In addition to the lack of awareness among the target group in this rural municipality, it seems that there is a very shortfall financially. In order to end the social injustice, caste, gender, linguistic, religious discrimination seen in the society of the target class, the governments and related agencies have been limited to the formalities and limited programs for the target class have been conducted.

5.6.3 Opportunities and Challenges

Opportunities

There is an opportunity to build an inclusive and egalitarian society because there are no incidents of discrimination in this rural municipality. There are opportunities to bring economic programs for the social and economic upliftment of the target groups and to ensure inclusive participation of the target groups in local development. In the same way, there is an opportunity to make the target group respectable in the local government.

Challenges

Although there are various opportunities that can be developed in this rural municipality, it is challenging to properly manage the human resources with knowledge, skills and abilities to mainstream the perspective of equality and social inclusion. Likewise, it is difficult to establish access to education and health of the target group by making inter-agency and coordination and cooperation effective.

5.6.4 Vision

Upliftment of target group, establishment of inclusive and egalitarian society

5.6.5 Goal

Establishing an inclusive and egalitarian society

5.6.6 Objectives

- To establish and expand equity and social inclusion.
- To ensure direct participation of the target group in the development process.
- To ensure political, economic, and social access of discriminated groups.
- To make free to the victims of violence and abuse.
- To provide social security to deprived and deprived communities.

5.6.7 Strategies and working policies

Strategies	Working Policies
To institutionalize the equality and social inclusion.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Laws, Acts, policies, and working policies related to equality and social inclusion will be formulated. Data/Information/Recording will be maintained. Monitoring and evaluation will be made effective by preparing Equality and Social Inclusion Indicators.
To emphasis on empowerment and inclusion of women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision will be made for the active role of men and women to achieve gender equality. Effective participation of women will be encouraged for political, social and economic empowerment. The local government will work hard to end such incidents by providing protection to women who are victims of violence against women, sexual violence/exploitation and abuse.
To empowerment and development of target groups, and marginalized communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Programs will be conducted for economic, social and political empowerment of Dalit, tribal, disadvantaged and marginalized communities. To end social differences, caste, untouchability, there will be cooperation with the rural municipality, civil society and concerned bodies. Access to the basic needs (food, shelter, cloths, health, education and employment) of the targeted communities will be ensured and other special services will be provided.
To respect and protect to the senior citizens	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initiatives will be taken to prepare and enforce local laws based on federal and provincial laws regarding the protection of rural senior citizens. A policy will be taken to utilize the experience and share knowledge and skills of senior citizens in local level development.

5.6.8 Major Programs

- Income matching program for senior citizen and disabled
- Construction of senior citizen recreation centers and child garden

5.6.9 Result Framework

Results	Indicators		Base Year	Target				
	Description	Unit		023/24	024/25	025/26	026/27	027/28
Outcome 2.3 Women, children, Dalits, senior citizens, single women, differently abled and marginalized groups will be empowered and increased participation in decision making.	Target group benefited from social security	No.	1751	1800	1850	1900	2000	2500

5.6.10 Projected Achievements

- Policies, strategies and plans and programs related to equality and social inclusion will be prepared and implemented.
- Laws related to ending social discrimination and gender violence will be made and implemented.
- There will be proper protection of vulnerable children, disabled and senior citizens.
- An integrated database of social security beneficiaries will be established.

5.7 LANGUAGE, CULTURE, ARTS AND LITERATURE

5.7.1 Background

The basic identity of a society is language, culture, art and literature. The Constitution of Nepal stipulates that all mother tongues spoken in Nepal shall be the national language. Similarly, language and culture have been established as fundamental rights, and every Nepali community living in Nepal has been given the right to promote and protect their language, culture, art, and cultural heritage. Although there is a majority of Tamang caste living in this rural municipality, there is also presence of communities that assimilate other languages and cultures. Based on these socio-cultural heritage, Helambu Rural Municipality can be introduced in a different way. Due to the social relationship, the Helambu rural municipality has put forward its clear commitment in the protection of historical, archaeological, cultural, art, music, customs, values, recognition, and heritage. Helambu Rural Municipality is dominated by Tamang and Hyolmo tribes. 49.96% are Tamang and the number is 8298 while 3278 (19.73%) are of Hyolmo caste. Apart from that, 10.5% are Chhetris and 8.4% are Brahmins. Apart from these main castes, Newar, Gurung, Damai, Kami and other castes are also living there.

5.7.2 Major Problems

Not being able to preserve and promote language, culture, art, literature in this rural municipality, the encroachment of foreign culture, protecting tangible and intangible culture, unable to prevent important heritages from being lost, destroyed, stolen, festivals and unable to continue speaking Mother tongue are the major problems in this rural municipality.

5.7.3 Opportunities and Challenges

Opportunity

There is a possibility and opportunity to contribute to the overall development of the rural municipality if the socio-cultural diversity in the Rural Municipality can be expanded and linked with opportunities for employment and income generation. In this area, Tamang and Hyolmo are key ethnic groups which have more potentiality from the tourist point of view and its social and cultural features which are recognized even in foreign countries. For their culture, it is found that foreign and domestic tourists visit here every year. If this possibility can be included as an opportunity, it will serve the economic development of the rural municipality.

Challenges

Documenting the cultural heritage that has been going on for generations; preventing cultural deviation; transferring knowledge and language between generations; preserving the originality of culture, art, and language; making the benefits of it available to the community; and protecting important heritage from theft and destruction are the major challenges of this rural municipality.

5.7.4 Vision

The pride of Helambu, cultural identity of it.

5.7.5 Goal

The tradition of being proud of the overall local culture, as well as social harmony, tolerance and solidarity shall be strengthened through protecting original cultures.

5.7.6 Objectives

To protect and promote social and cultural heritages of all castes by studying and researching about it.

5.7.7 Strategies and working policies

Strategies	working policies
To institutionalize the factual basis of the social and cultural diversity of the rural municipality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintenance of historical, cultural and archeological properties will be done. • Proper management of fairs and festivals which have been in operation since tradition will be arranged.
To protect and promote language, literature and art	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To develop institutions for the study, research, promotion and development of mother tongue, literature, art, music. • The municipality will make special arrangements to protect the language, culture, customs, art, behavior, costumes, traditions, rituals etc. of all castes.
To integrate local language, culture and arts content into the educational curriculum.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Helambu rural municipality will develop a provision of protecting mother tongue through basic education in the school. The curriculum will be prepared and taught as a local subject by integrating the local issues in the study book.
To protect tangible and intangible cultural heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cooperation with the rural municipality will be done to make the relevant communities aware of the preservation of the local residents' time, language, script, and folk culture. • Tangible cultural heritage will be protected.

5.7.8 Major Programs

- Programs for reconstruction of religious places and construction of new structure
- Program to revive endangered arts and culture
- Pair management of art and financial income

5.7.9 Projected Achievements

- Socio-cultural diversities will continue.
- The rural municipality will take institutional initiatives for the protection and development of language, art, literature, customs and values.
- Tangible and intangible assets of the Rural Municipality will be protected.
- Curriculum and study materials will be available in mother tongue.

SECTION 6

INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT SECTOR

6.1 HOUSING AND SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT

6.1.1 BACKGROUND

Helambu Rural Municipality is one of the least populated LG in Bagmati Province. Due to the geographical situation, although the population is low here, because housing construction and settlement development is being done, it is necessary to have systematic housing and settlement development in this area as well. Similarly, many local houses were destroyed in the earthquake of 2015 and the floods of 2020 and 2021, but the municipality still does not seem to be able to build risk-free housing. It seems that there is a widespread lack of compliance with urban planning and building standards and codes in the settlements built in the rural municipality. As a result, self-developed housing and settlements are risky and unorganized. Most of the settlements in the Rural Municipality are scattered, although some dense settlements appear to have developed in the Galthum and Sera areas.

6.1.2 Major Problems

The geography of this area is very steep, landslides occurred in many places and there are geographically weak lands. Similarly, even though various efforts have been made to relocate the vulnerable settlements, it does not seem to be possible. As in other hilly areas, there is a problem of integrating the scattered settlements by developing integrated settlements.

6.1.3 Opportunities and Challenges

Opportunities

In this rural municipality, there is an opportunity to develop safe housing by building integrated settlement and housing for the households in risky areas, and for those with low incomes, a planned public housing program can also be implemented. In this type of program, various non-governmental organizations can support in implementing.

Challenges

Although there are various opportunities, it is challenging to fully implement the building code and construction of the standards in this rural municipality. It is also difficult to manage the local peoples who do not have own houses. In the same way, because some families could not build houses, it is also a challenge to manage those who are still living in terraces, huts, and mud houses.

6.1.4 Vision

Development through resilient infrastructure

6.1.5 Goal

To develop housing and settlements according to the concept of managed, quality, environmentally balanced, safe, and built back better.

6.1.6 Objectives

- To ensure everyone's access to housing.
- To manage properly to the people who are living in disaster prone areas.
- To build quality, orderly, safe and economical buildings.

6.1.7 Strategies and working policies

Strategies	Working policies
To make necessary policy arrangements regarding housing development and building.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building code compliance and regular monitoring will be made strongly and public awareness will be increased. • Necessary policies and standards related to housing, residential development and buildings will be formulated and implemented. • According to the landuse policy, housing and settlement development programs will be conducted in collaboration with the state government and the private sector. • Cooperation with the private sector will be done to provide affordable housing for the low-income groups.
To promote safe and managed settlement development and information systems.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eligible and unfit land for safe and managed settlement development will be identified. • The habitations at risk area will be relocated to safer places. • Programs such as habitat development encroaching on public lands and river banks will be discouraged. • Problems related to squatter settlements, unorganized settlements will be resolved.

6.1.8 Major Programs

- Arrangement of the settlements at disaster risks
- Implementation of Building Code as policy

6.1.9 Result Framework

Results	Indicators		Base Year	Target				
	Description	Unit		023/24	024/25	025/26	026/27	027/28
Outcome 3.2 The housing, market will be integrated, managed and secured	Skilled people who have undergone construction training as per promoted and standards	No.	125	138	151	166	183	201
	Organized market with basic infrastructure	No.	2	4	6	8	10	12

6.1.10 Projected Achievements

- An integrated settlement development program will be implemented in safe areas for those living in risky areas.
- Housing and settlements with urban infrastructure will be developed with safe and convenient facilities.
- There will be full implementation of building codes and construction standards.

6.2 ROAD AND TRANSPORTATION

6.2.1 Background

Road and transportation infrastructure facilities play an important role in the social, economic, and physical development of local levels. With the development of roads and transportation, local products get easy access to the market, and close socio-economic interconnections are established with other market centers, cities and municipalities around. If the infrastructure developed by neglecting the urban system is no longer useful, without a quality road and transportation system, the urban system and people's life will not be easy and strong. Investments in road and transport systems are also supporting urbanization. In view of this fact, 5-year periodical goals, objectives, problems and challenges, possibilities and opportunities, strategies and working policies and prioritization of development programs are presented below in terms of road and transport infrastructure development. In this rural municipality, the highway has reached most of the settlements, and some new plans are in demand. According to the profile of this municipality, Ward 1 has 6 roads, 3 highways and 8 suspension bridges. In terms of traffic, it seems that public transport in Kathmandu, which was running regularly before the flood, has been stopped. Similarly, there are about 10 motorways in Ward No. 2 and there are about 6 suspension bridges. Similarly, in terms of transportation, it is seen that 1 vehicle is regularly coming and going from Kathmandu. It seems that vehicles reach Sermathang during the off season. There are 10 motorways in Ward No. 3 and there are 3 suspension bridges. In this ward also, 1 vehicle from Kathmandu is traveling daily. There are 4 motor roads and 3 suspension bridges in Ward No. 4. In terms of transportation, since all the vehicles going to other wards pass through this ward, it is found that the services of many vehicles are available. Ward No. 5 has 10 roads and 2 suspension bridges. In terms of transportation, it seems that vehicles are currently running up to Ward No. 5 tunnel. In Ward 6, there are 5 motorways and there are 5 suspension bridges. Similarly, there are 5 roads and 5 suspension bridges in Ward 7.

6.2.2 Major Problems

There are no black-top roads in this rural municipality, while the number of roads with all season is less within the municipality. Similarly, due to the low quality of the roads, there is also a problem in transportation and the fare rates and prices of the supplied goods are high. In the same way, due to the disaster, the annual budget is spent on many roads, but a lasting solution has not been found.

6.2.3 Opportunities and Challenges

Opportunities

In this rural municipality, the local market centers have been connected with the road network. There is a need to improve the quality of these roads. The road network has provided an opportunity to increase intra and inter municipality business. Also, it seems that it will contribute to improving the local economy. Similarly, due to the places of tourist importance, there is an opportunity to get external investment in the construction of the road network. Ward offices are also connected by road network to enjoy services and facilities in an easy way.

Challenges

To increase the quality of the road network of all the settlements and wards of the rural municipality, a large investment is required, but it seems that it will be difficult to raise the investment. Local citizens are forced to travel dangerously. Raising investment for road construction is challenging. Similarly, due to the hilly terrain, road construction will face a lot of difficulties.

6.2.4 Vision

A foundation of prosperous Helambu; eco-friendly roads and sustainable infrastructure.

6.2.5 Goal

To enhance the development and accessibility of climate-friendly roads and quality transport infrastructure in rural municipality market centers and settlements.

6.2.6 Objectives

To improve the development, structure and management of the rural road and transportation network.

6.2.7 Strategies and Working policies

Strategies	Working policies
To improve accessibility and mobility of roads transportation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The transportation master plan of the rural municipality will be formulated. • Right of Way (RoW) and width of the roads within the rural municipality will be determined and a list will be prepared after selection and definition. • There will be cooperation with the state and federal government to upgrade the roads connecting from the Rural Municipality center to each ward. • Regular and frequent maintenance of strategic roads of the rural municipality will be given priority. • While constructing the roads, the policy of making them better including environment-friendly, bio-engineering will be taken.
To improve the road network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sufficient study and research will be carried out for the construction of roads and bridges within the rural municipality. • Arrangements will be made for the construction of big roads and bridges only so as to cause minimal damage to the environment.
To operate and manage roads and structures by adopting commercial principles.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An inventory of strategic roads and fixed and suspension bridges of the rural municipality will be prepared and priority will be determined for necessary maintenance. • For the maintenance of the road structure, the certain budget will be allocated by the rural municipality itself or a determined fee will be collected from the users and arrangements will be made for the maintenance of the structures and necessary cooperation will be provided for that.
To organize the road and transport system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road and transport related policies, laws and standards will be prepared. • Policy will be arranged for the use of sustainable and environmentally friendly vehicles. • Cooperation with local cooperatives and policy sector will be maintained for operating public transport.

6.2.8 Major Programs

- Existing roads will be upgraded with sewers as per priority
- Landslide and soil erosion control using Bio-engineering
- Proper management of public transport

6.2.9 Result Framework

Results	Indicators	Base Year		Target					
		Description	Unit	021/22	023/24	024/25	025/26	026/27	027/28
Outcome 3.1 Expansion and development of road and ancillary infrastructure and traffic will be resumed	Average time taken to reach on paved road		Minute	22	20	18	13	10	10
	Black road		KM	0	25	35	45	60	88
	Gravel road		KM	55	175	200	230	260	300
	Earthen road		KM	420	462	508	559	615	676
	Bio-engineering techniques and roadside plantations		KM	0	15	38	50	75	90

6.2.10 Projected Achievement

- The transport master plan of the rural municipality will be fully implemented.
- Road access will be established in all the wards, markets, settlements, and villages of the rural municipality.
- There will be easy movement of local residents within the rural municipality.
- Bridges will be constructed on local streams and rivers.
- Existing gravel and earthen roads will be upgraded and made resilient against disasters.
- The main road will be paved gradually.
- New roads will be constructed with environmental and feasibility studies.

6.3 IRRIGATION

6.3.1 Background

It is necessary to develop a sustainable irrigation system to increase the productivity of agriculture by providing irrigation facilities for twelve months in arable land. The irrigated agricultural area is being expanded through maintenance of traditional irrigation system and irrigation system based on new technology. In the construction of irrigation infrastructure, it is necessary to mobilize investments for large irrigation of strategic importance from federal government, medium irrigation from provincial governments and small irrigation from the local. There is a need to further strengthen the active participation of the consumer community in the maintenance, management and operation of the irrigation system after construction. It is necessary to increase the investment to develop more irrigation infrastructure and strengthen and manage the existing irrigation system. According to the Local Government Operation Act, 2074, local small surface and underground irrigation system operation and maintenance, service fee determination and collection under the jurisdiction of local level.

In the lower part of this Rural Municipality there is cultivated land and there is a need for irrigation. In the upper part, it seems that potato cultivation is in practice depending on the rain water. However, most of the low-lying agricultural lands have been damaged by the flood and the existing irrigation systems are also found to be in a dilapidated condition.

6.3.2 Major Problems

Reliable irrigation services have not been provided in this rural municipality, and the irrigation system has not been adequately maintained. Similarly, it is found that there is not enough investment in the irrigation sector and the projects under construction are not completed within the specified time and cost.

6.3.3 Opportunities and Challenges

Opportunities

Khare, Melamchi rivers and other sources have opportunities for irrigation in this rural municipality. Similarly, there is an opportunity to raise investment from farmers for the expansion of the irrigation system. Major irrigation, small irrigation, drip irrigation, and construction and improvement plans of plastic ponds can be prioritized and there is an opportunity to develop sprinkler and drip irrigation technology in dry land.

Challenges

Due to geographical difficulties, a challenge has arisen when construction of irrigation projects requires excessive investment. Similarly, projects are at risk due to natural disasters that occur every year. Even in some fields with irrigation facilities, there is a problem of infertility due to the negligence of the farmers.

6.3.4 Vision

Irrigation infrastructure is the basis for the uplifting economic development of Helambu Rural Municipality

6.3.5 Goal

To provide sustainable and reliable irrigation facilities in arable land.

6.3.6 Objectives

- Extending irrigation services to more arable land through appropriate technology.
- To provide irrigation facility in arable land reliably throughout the year by developing multi-purpose projects.
- To strengthen and sustain the maintenance and management of the irrigation system.

6.3.7 Strategies and working policies

Strategies	Working policies
To develop and expand irrigation schemes in accordance with the Irrigation Development Master Plan and Agricultural Development Strategies to adapt to climate change.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technically, economically, and environmentally feasible small, medium and large surface irrigation projects will be prioritized, constructed and expanded. • Irrigation will be conducted after studying the impact of climate change and making necessary improvements in system design and operation accordingly.
To develop irrigation based on new technology and increasing irrigation efficiency.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In collaboration with federal and state governments, underground and lift irrigation systems based on other technologies will be developed to encourage commercial agriculture on arable land. • Irrigation facilities with appropriate technology will be expanded.
To develop irrigation system in coordination and cooperation with Federal and provincial Government. Priority should be given to large multi-purpose, inter-watershed and reservoir projects to provide round-the-clock irrigation services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Based on three levels of coordination and partnership from the government, to provide irrigation facilities for throughout the year, feasible inter-watershed and multi-purpose projects with reservoirs will be studied and implemented with priority from technical, social, economic and environmental aspects. • Local sources will also be used to the maximum for increasing water sources in large irrigation systems. Besides, the springs and ponds will be protected and strengthened and used for irrigation. • To provide irrigation services to areas where water resources are scarce and irrigation is not available throughout the year, technologies such as drips and fountains will be used with priority to collect water from underground sources and sky water, store it in ponds or reservoirs.
To emphasize the use of ground irrigation schemes including expansion.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The involvement of the private sector will be encouraged along with the assurance of service charges for the sustainable management of irrigation systems. • Emphasis will be placed on integrated crop and water management in a coordinated manner for agricultural productivity and production growth and agricultural development strategies and special programs focused on agricultural development, including the efficiency of irrigation services.
To ensure consumer participation with resources for maintenance and sustainable management of irrigation system.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institutional development and manpower capacity will be enhanced according to the federal structure. • The irrigation system will be managed with the participation of cooperatives and communities. • Regular maintenance, management and use of the irrigation system will be improved with the participation of consumers with their resources for sustainable maintenance.
To reform policy and enhance the capacity of existing institutional structures and the efficiency of human resources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Irrigation policies, strategies, priorities, and criteria will be determined according to federal system. • Arable land will be protected by making necessary amendments in the existing law to prevent encroachment on the approved irrigated area of the irrigation project.

6.3.8 Major Programs

- Construction of new projects including upgradation of existing irrigation projects
- Identify new water sources and assess environmental impacts

6.3.9 Projected Achievements

- Irrigation development master plan will be formulated.
- After the implementation of surface and inter-aquifer projects, surface irrigation and irrigation based on new technology will be expanded.
- Infrastructure for irrigation services will be developed.
- Irrigation facility will be available in the arable lands throughout the year.
- Big irrigation, small irrigation, drip irrigation and construction and improvement plans of plastic ponds will be implemented.
- Sprinkler, drip irrigation technology will be implemented with priority in high land.
- Electricity and Alternative Energy

6.4 ELECTRICITY AND ALTERNATIVE ENERGY

6.4.1 Background

Electrical energy is the main source of energy in Nepal and the country is progressing towards electrical self-sufficiency. According to National Census 2068 in this rural municipality, 2887 households are dependent on electricity for lighting, while 265 households are connected to solar. Similarly, 11 households depend on electricity as fuel.

6.4.2 Major Problems

In all the settlements of this rural municipality, the electrical service of national gridline has not reached, and electricity is used only for the purpose of lighting. While firewood is still used as the main cooking energy, it seems that transmission lines are interrupted by the presence of forests and other reasons. There is also a problem of not being able to use the potential of this area by developing small hydropower schemes that can be sufficient for this rural municipality.

6.4.3 Opportunities and Challenges

Opportunities

There are opportunities to reduce the consumption of forest and other imported energy through electrification of hydropower projects and to increase agricultural production by using electricity for irrigation. Similarly, there is a possibility that electricity consumption can be increased through industries and factories and electricity produced from local small hydropower can be exported.

Challenges

Due to the risk of disaster in the rivers in this rural municipality, there is a challenge in the construction of hydropower, while the population density is also low and there are difficulties in power amplification due to the scattered settlements. There are economic and social challenges of the local people to diversify the use of electricity and bring other uses other than the source of light.

6.4.4 Vision

Development of electricity, Source of Energy of Helambu rural municipality

6.4.5 Goal

To arrange energy easily and conveniently in the Rural Municipality.

6.4.6 Objectives

- To promote industry and business by expanding access to electricity services in productive areas.
- To ensure the availability of clean energy by increasing the production of hydropower.
- To enhance energy export trade and gradually replacing imports of petroleum products to contribute to a favorable balance of payments.

6.4.7 Strategies and working policies

Strategies	Working policies
To make energy reliable and accessible in all the wards of the rural municipality.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Collaborating with rural municipalities, ward offices, provinces and private sectors to increase electricity distribution lines. ▪ For the cooperation, rural municipality will collaborate with the provincial government and private sector and organizations to promote alternative energy.
To emphasize comprehensive use of energy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The policy of using electricity in the modernization of transport, agriculture and industry will be adopted in cooperation with the provincial and federal governments. ▪ Arrangements will be made to provide concessions on electricity in areas such as basic health, poverty alleviation, drinking water, lift irrigation, domestic industries etc.

6.4.8 Major Programs

- Encouraging the promotion and use of alternative energy
- Reducing the use of firewood by proper management of transmission lines and transformers

6.4.9 Result Framework

Results	Indicators		Base Year	Target				
	Description	Unit		021/22	023/24	024/25	025/26	026/27
Outcome 3.3 Expansion of electric and alternative energy will increase availability and utilization	Electric transmission line extension	KM	82	45	65	80	85	95
	Households that have access to electricity with solar systems	%	15	25	30	35	40	45
	Household using improved energy (Bio-Gas, LP).	%	5	8	15	25	30	40

6.4.10 Projected Achievements

- Preventing local deforestation will have a positive impact on the environment.
- Along with the regular supply of electricity, domestic and small industries will be established within the Rural Municipality and new jobs will be created.
- Rural municipality will get more revenue from electricity and energy.
- The number of households using electricity as fuel will increase.

6.5 COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION SYSTEMS

6.5.1 Background

Due to the development in information and communication technology, the modern world has transformed into a tinny place. In recent years, information and communication technology has been at the center of the strategies adopted to achieve the larger goal of sustainable development. In addition to other benefits that can be obtained through the use of information and communication technology, the use of this technology can ensure good governance in the rural municipality as well as create a proper foundation for more transparent and effective public management. In addition, this technology seems to be helpful in achieving not only the Rural Municipality's goals but also the wider national goals through the growth of other industries and service businesses including information technology and various services based on information technology (Information Technology Information Technology Enabled Services/Business Process Outsourcing). According to the 2068 census in this rural municipality, there are 2237 radio users, 1130 TV users, 203 cable TV users, 27 households with computers and 29 users of the Internet. Similarly, there are 29 telephone users and 2256 households have mobile service. The number of households deprived of all the services mentioned above is 1422.

6.5.2 Major Problems

Land line and internet service provider organizations are not available in this rural municipality. Due to the financial burden, it seems that everyone is not able to access it. Similarly, the mobile service is not reliable, and there is a problem that the local newspaper is not published. There are also problems such as the website of the municipality not being updated regularly and lack of necessary manpower and technical knowledge. Similarly, there are also problems such as the lack of necessary laws and policy arrangements and the inability to expand telephone towers due to lack of budget.

6.5.3 Opportunities and Challenges

Opportunities

Opportunities have been created by providing simple, convenient and transparent information flow and services along with local level movement. There is an opportunity to save time and money by making the operations and payment system of the rural municipality transparent. Similarly, there is an opportunity to receive information quickly and easily and ensure the rights related to information, communication, publication and broadcasting provided by the Constitution of Nepal.

Challenges

There are challenges such as establishing access to landline, mobile service and internet service to all wards and settlements of the rural municipality, controlling the distortions caused by the increased use of social networks, and designing and implementing various projects in the field of information and communication technology. In the same way, it is challenging to create programs taking into account the protection and security and sensitivity of intellectual property. It is also difficult to make necessary laws and policies and to expand telephone towers.

6.5.4 Vision

Well informed society

6.5.5 Goal

- Increasing access to citizens by expanding reliable information and communication services and facilities in rural municipalities.
- Ensuring access to mobile and telephone services to all citizens.
- Ensuring internet access to locals

6.5.6 Objectives

- To achieve the level of satisfactory local governments by the year 2025 in the e-local government index.
- Ensuring access to mobile and telephone services to all citizens.
- Ensuring access to internet services in all settlements.
- To provide at least 80% citizen targeted services online as per the concept of e-government.

6.5.7 Strategies and working policies

Strategies	working policies
To extend all types of communication facilities to all wards, market centers and settlements.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Initiatives will be taken to build towers and other infrastructure for mobile, internet and WiFi to reach everyone. ▪ Electronic information infrastructure will be provided to the rural municipality and all branches and ward offices. ▪ Community FM in the Rural Municipality. will be encouraged to operate. ▪ A business plan will be created and implemented to develop the electronic governance capacity of the rural municipality.

6.5.8 Major Programs

- Proper use of communication in the delivery of Rural Municipality services
- Prepare the necessary communication infrastructure for the convenience of mobile users

6.5.9 Result Framework

Results	Indicators		Base Year		Target			
	Description	Unit	021/22	023/24	024/25	025/26	026/27	027/28
Outcome 2.4: Information and communication technology will have access	Mobile user	Percent	86	95	100	100	100	100
	A person who uses information technology in business	Percent	25	35	50	75	90	100

6.5.10 Projected Achievements

- The electronic governance capacity of the rural municipality will be increased and the citizens will get services and facilities in a simple and easy way.
- There will be arrangements for receiving and hearing citizens' complaints through social networks such as website, email, Facebook, Twitter, Viber of all the offices of the municipality.
- Internet service access will be established in 50% households of the Rural Municipality.
- Information technology infrastructure will be built and developed in all areas of the municipality.
- Community information center will be established.
- Mass media should be professional, decent and responsible.
- Online services will be organized and reliable.
- Local newspapers will be published.
- F.M. in the Rural Municipality. The radio will be operating.

6.6 PUBLIC BUILDING AND PARKS

6.6.1 Background

Public building refers to government or non-government offices, educational or industrial establishments, etc. A garden can be considered as an open green area in or around a certain area. In the public buildings of the rural municipality, there are municipal offices, ward offices, police stations, health stations, animal service offices, etc.

6.6.2 Major Problems

The rural municipality and all the ward offices do not have their own office buildings, and there is also insufficient educational infrastructure for basic and secondary education. Similarly, there is a problem of lack of infrastructure in health posts and health centers, as well as lack of necessary infrastructure in open areas, parks/gardens.

6.6.3 Opportunities and Challenges

Opportunities

Since most of the administrative buildings and ward offices of the rural municipality have been constructed, there is an opportunity to expand the service facilities for the local residents. There are opportunities to increase public awareness by arranging the necessary infrastructure in educational institutions and other administrative buildings in coordination with the offices under the federal and state governments and to get the support of non-governmental organizations for building community infrastructure. In the same way, there is an opportunity to build infrastructure in parks/gardens and develop them as income-generating open areas.

Challenges

It is challenging to manage the financial constraints and sufficient space to build all the executive and administrative buildings at the Rural Municipality level. Likewise, it is difficult to identify and utilize public land.

6.6.4 Vision

Earthquake resistant building and public construction are the way-out of the resilient development of Helambu rural municipality.

6.6.5 Goal

To provide more service facilities to local residents by arranging disaster-resilient infrastructures in public buildings.

To increase the income of the rural municipality by managing the proper infrastructure in the parks.

6.6.6 Objectives

- To manage the service facilities provided by the rural municipality and ward offices.
- To increase the literacy rate and public awareness of the entire rural municipality through educational institutions.
- To improve the health conditions of the residents.
- To protect the natural environment by creating a systematic garden.

6.6.7 Strategies and working policies

Strategies	working policies
To develop the infrastructure of public buildings.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extending service facilities through rural municipality office and ward office. • Improving the condition of infrastructure in educational and health institutions.
To protect the park area and building infrastructure.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To control the encroachment that may occur in the park area. • To protect the environment. • Building infrastructure in the garden area.

6.6.8 Major Programs

- Upgrading and adding to public buildings and buildings of women's groups, youth clubs, etc.
- Using communication in agile rural service delivery

6.6.9 Projected Achievements

- Local residents will get more service facilities through Rural Municipality councils and ward offices.
- The entire Rural Municipality communication facility will be completed.

SECTION 7

INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT, GOOD GOVERNANCE, AND PEACE & SECURITY

7.1 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN PLAN FORMULATION AND IMPLEMENTATION

7.1.1 Background

When formulating the budget, according to the types of the plans and programs, in the projects that are carried out individually by the rural municipality, a minimum of 20% to a maximum of 40% of the amount will be raised from public participation and the rest must be borne by the rural municipality. Cost participation of the people in every development work has become inevitable and subject even in order to distribute the development work proportionally and to provide adoption to the development among the common people. People's participation in development work teaches the people to bear responsibility for the results of development. Due to this, the people develop the feeling that the development plans are ours and the development projects can be sustainable. In particular, in matters such as road construction and improvement, sewerage system construction, and maintenance improvement, water supply system construction and improvement, consumer committees should be formed on behalf of the people, and the current system of cost participation should also be visualized. It seems that cost participation can be considered and implemented.

Due to lack of public awareness, public participation in plan formulation and implementation is not encouraging. However, development is somewhat advanced in construction work. It seems that the participation of the people of Helambu Rural Municipality in sheep breeding and professional training is satisfactory. Creating employment opportunities by expanding and developing self-employment programs that promote the cost participation of the local community in economic development, transferring tourist areas to the community and operating them through management committees, conducting programs focusing on people's interest in small scale industries and savings programs, encouraging farmers for vegetable cultivation and cashing. It seems that the participation of the locals can be increased by conducting participatory programs such as increasing their income opportunities. In rural areas, especially in road construction, sewerage construction and maintenance, water supply system construction and improvement, by forming a User's Committee on behalf of the people, taking into account the current practice of accepting cost participation, considering the future construction/operation status and income earning capacity, the people's cost in these projects Economic participation seems to be feasible.

7.1.2 Major Problems

Lack of access and participation of people in the decision-making process; increase in the cost of the projects due to the geographical difficulties; low level of people's participation in the development work; and difficulties to implement the laws and policies that have been developed are the main problems in the rural municipality.

7.1.3 Opportunities and Challenges

Opportunities

There is a provision of the Local Government Operation Act 2017 to develop periodical plan at local level which provides the basis for planning and the start of development. In the same way, the newly elected people's representatives are enthusiastic about planned development and the situation of prioritizing development possibilities has also provided an opportunity for development. Integrating federal planning and sustainable development goals and other national international commitments into the planning system has also created opportunities.

Challenges

It is challenging to formulate and implement fact-based plans in this rural municipality, to increase internal income, to complete physical infrastructure projects on time and to regularly monitor and evaluate them. Similarly, it is difficult to arrange skilled manpower, to maintain continuity between periodical plan and annual plan, to identify areas of competitive advantage. The challenge is to increase the implementation capacity of the plan by formulating a result-oriented plan and to develop the institutional capacity. Challenges are to attract private sector investment, to develop children, women, disabled and environment-friendly and to properly manage the existing resources in the municipality.

7.1.4 Vision

Planned development is the basis model of rural municipality,

7.1.5 Goal

To maintain good governance with effective service by making the rural municipality offices equipped with modern technology and enhancing the capacity of the employees.

7.1.6 Objectives

- To manage the rural municipality office.
- To make the services and facilities effective and systematic being provided by the rural municipality.
- To increase interest and carry responsibility in plan formulation and implementation process.
- To increase cost participation in schemes.
- To make the completed plans sustainable, classy and sustainable.
- To maintain good governance in the Rural Municipality.

7.1.7 Strategies and working policies

Strategies	working policies
To increase public participation in plan formulation and implementation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To involve all communities and representatives in the planning, implementation and monitoring process. • Actions will be taken to create responsibility and ownership in the implementation of the plan. • Program and policies will be implemented according to the participatory method. • Public participation rate will be increased. • Employment opportunities will be created by expanding and developing self-employment programs. • Encouraging farmers for vegetable cultivation and cashing, their income opportunities will be increased. • Monastery construction and renovation, road construction, sewerage construction and improvement, water supply system construction and maintenance improvements will be given priority to be constructed through consumer committee.

7.1.8 Major Programs

Human resource development to be utilized in plan formulation

Increase participation and consultation regarding regular ward level plan implementation

7.1.9 Result Framework

Results	Indicators		Base Year	Target					Means of Verification
	Description	Unit		021/22	023/24	024/25	025/26	026/27	
Outcome 5.2: The institutional capacity, human resources and efficiency of the rural municipality and all ward offices will be underdeveloped.	Conducted local governance plan formulation and capacity development program related to service delivery	Times	6	9	12	15	16	18	Profile and monitoring report

7.1.10 Projected Achievements

- There will be increased people participation in plan formulation and implementation.
- The responsibility and ownership of the local people will increase in the implementation of the plan.
- Employment opportunities will be created by expanding and developing self-employment programs.

7.2 POLICY AND LAW FORMULATION

7.2.1 Background

According to Clause-15 (Miscellaneous) of the Local Government Operation Act, 2017, it is mentioned that the local level can enact local acts. According to which, in sub-section (1), it is said that the rural municipality can make laws on matters within its jurisdiction. The Executive under the Act made in accordance with sub-section (1) shall develop Acts, Policies, Laws, guidelines, procedures and standards as necessary and publish them in the Gazette for implementation. The laws made by the local level should be sent to the provincial government and the federal government of Nepal. In Article 59 of the Constitution, the local level has the right to develop laws, annual budgets, making decisions, prepare policies and plans, and implement them on economic matters within their jurisdiction. Similarly, it is mentioned in Article 57, Clause 7 of the Constitution that when the Rural Municipality assembly develop a law, it should be made in such a way that it does not conflict with the provincial law. Local bodies should formulate policies and laws to implement periodic plans. Based on the objective basis and facts, it is necessary to formulate the policy and law in order to identify the need, solve the problem or address the situation. It should be clear what kind of problem to solve and how to solve the problem.

Various policies and laws have been formulated from Helambu rural municipality, including the local economic act. However, the rural municipality should formulate other policies and laws according to the needs of its jurisdiction based on the Constitution of Nepal, Local Government Act, other policies and laws, etc.

7.2.2 Major Problems

It seems that some necessary policies and laws have not been formulated in this rural municipality, and various procedures have yet to be developed. There is a situation where the formulated policies, laws and procedures have not been fully implemented, and there seems to be a lack of manpower and structures required to implement the policies and laws. Here, there seems to be a lack of orientation and training related to policy and law formulation as well as a decrease in the practice of taking expert consulting services for expert services. Similarly, there seems to be a problem of not assessing the impact before policy and law making.

7.2.3 Opportunities and Challenges

Opportunities

In this rural municipality, there is an opportunity to obtain a legal basis in the formulation and implementation of local plans, to guide local government operations, and to obtain ease. There is an opportunity to strengthen the relationship, cooperation, co-existence and coordination between the union, state and local levels, along with the opportunity to make the local government more responsible and transparent and the services provided by the local government to be easy and inclusive. Can enact laws on economic matters within their jurisdiction, can make structural arrangements, budgets and programs and human resources to implement policies and laws, manage local statistics and local records, manage, operate and control agricultural extension and water bodies, wildlife, mines and minerals. There are also other opportunities to create laws on conservation issues.

Challenges

Under the policy developed in this rural municipality, there is a challenge to complete a long legal process and to be based on objective basis and facts. Before formulating policies and laws, it will be difficult to identify the need, to fully implement the laws, procedures and policies that require knowledgeable and skilled manpower. In the same way, it is challenging to implement the system that has to account for the workload of the local government, ensure the broad participation of stakeholders and use transparent, democratic methods and methods.

7.2.4 Vision

When prepared a fully practical policy, it will be concrete procedures of the rural municipality,

7.2.5 Goal

To formulate policies and laws according to the needs of the rural municipality.

Adequate dissemination of formulated policies and laws.

7.2.6 Objectives

- To increase the capacity and conditions of the rural municipality while formulating policies and laws.
- To improve the adequacy of policies and laws created by the rural municipality.
- To improve the managerial position, resource and manpower position.
- To manage the structural arrangement, budget and program and manpower.

7.2.7 Strategies and working policies

Strategies	working policies
To develop policies and laws	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manage structural system, budget and program, and manpower. • No impact assessment prior to formulation of policies and laws. • To publish the created policies and laws in the gazette and upload them to the municipality's website. • To formulate laws on the management of local statistics and local records, management, operation and control of agricultural propagation and protection of water bodies, wildlife, mines and minerals. • To use transparent, democratic methods and methods with broad participation of stakeholders while formulating policies and laws.

7.2.8 Major Programs

Amend necessary policies and regulations and approve

7.2.9 Result Framework

Results	Indicators Description	Unit	Base Year 021/22	023/24	024/25	Target 025/26	026/27	027/28
Outcome 5.1: Local legislation will be formulated and fully implemented	Act and policies approved by the rural municipality,	No.	20	22	22	22	23	23
	Functional Committees and Mechanisms	No.	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Prepared land use policy	No.	0	1	3	3	5	5
	Revenue improvement plan prepared	No.	2	2	4	5	5	6

7.2.10 Projected Achievements

- There will be structural arrangement, budget and program and manpower arrangement.
- The policy and law making and good governance related capacity of the rural municipality will be enhanced.
- Adequacy of policies and laws will be improved.
- The created policies and laws will be implemented with adequate publicity.
- Managerial position, resources and manpower status will be improved.
- There will be an impact assessment on policy and law making.
- There will be structural arrangement, budget and program and manpower arrangement

7.3 INSTITUTIONAL HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

7.3.1 Background

Arrangement of human and physical resources in all government agencies and local agencies; effective identification, mobilization, and management of internal resources; maintaining institutional governance, agile and smart financial administration; transparent, quality, and fast service delivery; guaranteeing social security; Enhancing the capacity of local agencies and other development stakeholders; designing and implementing programs in an informative and participatory manner, as well as conducting development programs according to periodic plans at the local body level; all programs are transparent and the access of service users to information has been increased; guaranteeing good governance; effective coordination between all stakeholders and effective monitoring of development work; and this periodic plan expects that quality service delivery will be developed in a planned manner along with things like evaluation.

Permanent structure and human resources are the key requirements for the regular service delivery in any agency. In Helambu rural municipality, there is a lack of permanent posts and manpower in making laws. Any document made without the systematic structure and manpower cannot take shape. Therefore, the structure and human resources seem indispensable for the implementation of the plan. Although this rural municipality has created some policies, plans, laws, and structural arrangements of budgets and programs, human resources have not been arranged for implementation.

7.3.2 Major Problems

In this rural municipality, there is a lack of manpower and physical structure according to the requirement, and there is a situation where the internal resources and means are not being used properly. It is also found that rural municipalities and wards have weak institutional capacity and lack of physical infrastructure and logistics. In the same way, it seems that there is not enough attention paid to human resource development, and there is also a lack of coordination between service providers and service recipients. Apart from that, there is also a problem of not having an orderly and time bound work plan. There is a lack of ward offices and departmental liaison offices, and there is a lack of necessary materials in the building to carry out programs.

7.3.3 Opportunities and Challenges

Opportunities

In this rural municipality, there is an opportunity to create an environment where skilled manpower can be produced at the local level and work according to their talents. Likewise, there is also an opportunity to give equal opportunities for training related to capacity building and manpower development to the young women of the Rural Municipality. The situation has given opportunity to provide training related to human resource development and capacity building at the government level and the increasing support from development partners.

Challenges

Identifying the right talent of individuals and stopping the out migration of skilled manpower is challenging. Similarly, it is difficult to create an opportunity to work according to the qualifications and skills of the staff and to provide equal opportunities for training related to capacity building and manpower development to the youths of the rural municipality. At the government level, it is still challenging to operate organizations that provide training related to human resource development and capacity building.

7.3.4 Vision

Skilled human resource; transparent and result oriented local government

7.3.5 Goal

Institutional development and providing fast, efficient, and effective services and facilities to the local people.

7.3.6 Objectives

- To develop the institutional capacity and manage the physical infrastructure and logistics.
- To prepare the administrative structure.
- To make service delivery inclusive, productive and effective at the local level.
- To develop private and partnership concepts in resource mobilization according to the program of private, community integrated development.
- To make the role of community organizations effective by organizing the local bodies with the aim of serving purely.

7.3.7 Strategies and working policies

Strategies	working policies
To develop institutional manpower.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organization development studies will be conducted to make service delivery, performance and work execution smart and effective. • Organization restructuring, human resource development and organization improvement plan will be implemented. • Develop a system to evaluate the performance of employees based on measurable indicators. • To record all the activities and information involved in service delivery in the digital database. • Provide training to rural municipality and ward employees and public representatives.

7.3.8 Major Programs

Human resource development by providing necessary training to make the service delivery of the RM more efficient

7.3.9 Result Framework

Results	Indicators	Unit	Base Year 021/22	Target				
	Description			023/24	024/25	025/26	026/27	027/28
Outcome 5.2: The institutional capacity, human resources and efficiency of the rural municipality and all ward offices will be improved.	Human resources under the rural municipality	No.	97	105	115	127	139	153

7.3.10 Projected Achievements

- Prepare 5000 government employees in 20 years
- Organization restructuring, human resource development and organization reform plan will be implemented.
- Service delivery at the local level will be inclusive, productive and effective.
- Rural municipality and ward office will be arranged.
- Human development will be effective.
- The capacity development plan will be developed effectively.

7.4 PROMOTION OF REGULATORY STRUCTURES

7.4.1 Background

Regulatory structures should be built to determine whether the targeted objectives have been achieved through the implementation of the periodic plan and whether the people who are expected to benefit from the plan have benefited or not as mentioned above.

7.4.2 Monitoring and Evaluation System

Under wider acceptance at the national context of weak monitoring and evaluation in development programs, the results of the first periodical plan of Helambu Rural Municipality will be evaluated by adopting the monitoring and participatory accounting system. The monitoring of periodic development plan will be established as a regular program and the participation of various stakeholders from the local level will be ensured.

7.4.3 Monitoring and Evaluation Structure

The following structure has been proposed based on the existing legal system and practice for the purpose of monitoring and evaluating the periodic plan.

7.4.4 Supervision and Monitoring Committee

The supervision and monitoring committee formed in accordance with the provisions of the Local Government Operation Act, will be activated for mobilizing the rural municipality and other thematic section and offices, when formulating plans or programs; determining whether the estimated resources are in accordance with the operational goals or not and whether the implementation of the project is according to the schedule, and provide the expected speed and direction to the projects or not.

7.4.5 Supervision and Monitoring Sub Committee

The supervision and monitoring sub-committee will be formed in accordance with the provisions of the Local Government Operation Act and be activated in order to provide necessary support to the supervision and monitoring committee providing necessary reports. This sub-committee will prepare and present a foundation for analyzing how far the progress of the rural municipality has progressed by designing and implementing a regular monitoring schedule of the running projects, arranging for data management, regular updating and processing. To make the monitoring more participatory, other stakeholders will also be invited in the monitoring and supervision activities.

7.4.6 Joint Monitoring Committee

A joint monitoring committee with various stakeholders will be formed under the rural municipality to monitor the results of the periodic plan implementation. In addition to the officials mentioned in the local agency resource mobilization and management procedure, the representation of stakeholders and journalists will be ensured in the joint monitoring committee. Planning and monitoring section will be responsible for coordinating the monitoring from the rural municipality. In direct coordination with the planning and monitoring section, other sectoral agencies will perform the monitoring of related sectoral areas. The Planning and Monitoring section will be equipped with physical and human resources. In addition to that, the rural municipality will arrange for the monitoring office, developing the code of conduct of individuals and capacity development required for monitoring work.

7.4.7 Sectoral Committees

The sectoral committees formed according to the Local Government Operation Act will regularly monitor the programs run by the local bodies, sectoral offices and NGOs under their thematic areas through various methods such as on-site visits, observations, report studies, etc.

7.4.8 Related bodies and projects

The agency or organization that implements the program will regularly monitor each program and activity through on-site visits, observations, and interviews at various stages of implementation.

It is not seen that regulatory structure has been prepared and promoted for the effective implementation

of periodic planning of Helambu Rural Municipality. It is necessary to promote regulatory structure by supervision and monitoring committee and sub-committee, joint monitoring committee, thematic committee, related agencies and projects.

7.4.9 Major Problems

In this rural municipality, it seems that there is no effective regulation of the projects and evaluation of the projects by accounting whether the work has been done in accordance with the goals and objectives or not, and there is no corresponding system of impunity and rewards. Similarly, lack of systematic and time-bound action plan and lack of skilled employees and technicians seem to cause problems. There is also a lack of physical infrastructure and logistics in this rural municipality and there seems to be a problem of frequent transfer of the chief administrative officer. In the same way, there is a situation where there is no supervision of the plan and work and the real evaluation of the plan is not possible because the regulatory structures are not activated.

7.4.10 Opportunities and Challenges

Opportunities

Physical and financial progress can be made in this rural municipality by passing the budget on time, and an orderly and time-bound work plan has been formulated, which has provided an opportunity for development. Although there is social, economic and physical diversity among the wards, there is an opportunity to achieve physical and financial progress by maintaining a balance and with that, physical development of the ward offices. Similarly, there is an opportunity to increase the capacity of employees and to establish coordination and cooperation between the wards within the municipality.

Challenges

It is challenging to arrange fully and effectively skilled staff, pass the budget on time, formulate an orderly and time-bound action plan, bring uniformity in the institutional capacity of the wards, arrange physical infrastructure and logistics. Similarly, it is difficult to maintain the stability of the chief administrative officers, to maintain coordination between economic and physical progress and to bring consistency between internal and final audit to increase internal income.

7.4.11 Vision

Effective implementation of municipal plan, effective management of institutional structure

7.4.12 Goal

To develop an effective institutional and regulatory structure at the local level for the implementation of periodic plans.

7.4.13 Objectives

- To address questions and weaknesses in the regulatory framework.
- To maintain good governance in the society through systematic monitoring and evaluation method.

7.4.14 Strategies and working policies

Strategies	working policies
To promote regulatory structures.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulatory structures will be developed and expanded. • Policies and Acts will be formulated to regulate periodic plan. • Human resource, structure and scope of regulatory bodies will be improved. • Coordination will be established between the stakeholders to implement the periodical plan. • Regular meeting of the regulating committee will be organized and periodic review and evaluation of work progress will be shared. • Development of regulatory structure and creation of appropriate environment through incentive and regulatory work structure for plan implementation.

7.4.15 Projected Achievements

- Periodic plan will be implemented effectively.
- Policies, laws and procedures will be created to regulate the plan.
- Development of regulatory structure and creation of appropriate environment through incentive and regulatory work structure for plan implementation.
- Participatory monitoring and evaluation system of the development work of the municipality will be established.
- Arrangements will be made to listen to the queries and complaints of the locals.
- Peace and Security

7.5 PEACE AND SECURITY

7.5.1 Background

It is necessary to maintain peace and security in the Rural Municipality to protect people's life, wealth and freedom, to ensure the right to live peacefully, to build infrastructure, and to have effective peace and security for social and economic development. A police station is located in the premises rural municipality office for peace and security in the municipality. In other areas too, there is a need to set up police stations or police bits.

7.5.2 Major Problems

There are major problems such as non-operation of police stations in necessary places of this rural municipality and lack of resources and technology to maintain peace and security.

7.5.3 Opportunities and Challenges

Opportunities

Peace and security can be maintained by operating police stations with resources and technology in necessary places.

Challenges

There are challenges and opportunities to ensure the right of all people to live in peace while protecting life, property and liberty.

7.5.4 Vision

Development of a safe rural municipality, solution of issues from security management

7.5.5 Goal

To maintain peace and order and security in the Rural Municipality in a way that all the people can feel secure.

7.5.6 Objectives

To protect the life, wealth and freedom of the local people by maintaining peace and order within the rural municipality.

7.5.7 Strategies and Working Policies

Strategies	working policies
To establish the rule of law to maintain peace and security in the rural municipality.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To maintain technical and people-oriented police administration with resources in Goljung, Gallang and Haku areas of the rural municipality. ▪ Community police administration will be formed and coordinated with various agencies. ▪ Special protection will be given to resources with important physical, cultural, archaeological importance and buildings, infrastructure etc. of the rural municipality.

7.5.8 Projected Achievements

- Within five years at least two police posts will be operational.
- Peace and security will be maintained within the rural municipality.
- Police administration will be equipped with resources and modern technology.
- Transparency and Internal Control System

7.6 TRANSPARENCY AND INTERNAL CONTROL SYSTEM

7.6.1 Background

Transparency and internal control play an important role in improving the functioning of public bodies and maintaining financial governance. Every agency should develop laws and mechanisms for internal control and conduct audits to maintain transparency and enhance good governance. It emphasizes the frugal, effective and efficient use of available resources by opening up financial transactions. Internal control and auditing are also used to assess the public body's service delivery (cost, benefit, time and quality), reliability and accuracy of financial transactions and maximum use of resources.

Internal control is the continuous supervision and monitoring by the relevant office to determine whether the procedure prescribed by the law has been followed or not. In order to make the work of the office more efficient and effective, this method is used to identify the risks that may exist for the achievement of the objectives and develop a control environment and adopt preventive or remedial measures. In order to monitor the internal control system, the chairman, the president of the District Coordination Committee her/himself or the responsible officer appointed by her/himself is responsible for correcting the errors found in the monitoring and strengthening the internal control system.

The rural municipality has been conducting programs such as public and social auditing and public hearing to make public service delivery transparent, responsive and accountable. In Article 78 of the Local Government Operation Act, 2074, there is a provision that the local level should establish and make functional an internal control system according to the nature of their work in order to carry out the work in a frugal, effective, regular and efficient manner, to make the financial reporting system reliable and to carry out work in accordance with the prevailing law. As the internal control system has to be prepared according to the legal provisions of the rural municipality, it seems that the internal control system of the office should be strengthened and reliable.

7.6.2 Major Problems

There is a lack of transparency in plans and programs in this rural municipality, and there is a lack of information about service facilities to the public, as well as the lack of development of a systematic information system.

7.6.3 Opportunity and Challenges

Opportunities

In order to achieve the goals and objectives of the periodic plan of the rural municipality, there is an opportunity to continuously monitor whether the process prescribed by the law has been followed. There are opportunities to make relevant officials responsible for the performance by making the records and reports reliable, and by making the monitoring and evaluation effective, the donor agencies can be coordinated with transparency.

Challenges

In this rural municipality, there are challenges such as not taking initiatives to complete the minimum and performance indicators and the internal control system not being able to provide full assurance.

7.6.4 Vision

Promotion of agile executive, strong internal control

7.6.5 Goal

Implementing internal control system, monitoring implementation and strengthening the system.

7.6.6 Objectives

- To ensure the compliance of the laws, policies and laws of the rural municipality.
- To achieve frugality, efficiency and effectiveness in performance of work.
- To be responsible and accountable to the people.
- To establish an ethical, economic, efficient and effective work operation system.
- To control potential risks and errors.
- To prevent loss, misuse and damage of resources and tools.
- To enhance reliability and credibility of financial reporting.
- To simplify and facilitate the auditing system.

7.6.7 Strategies and working policies

Strategies	working policies
To develop transparency and internal control systems.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procedures for transparency and internal control system will be prepared and implemented. • The rural municipality should develop internal control and prioritize its use by ensuring full compliance with laws, acts and regulations related to the nature of work. • Regulation system will be strengthened by preparing the internal regulation monitoring form. • Public hearings and public audits will be conducted regularly. • Help desks will be established within the rural municipality office. • The head of the subject branch shall supervise the supervision of the internal control system of the rural municipality and submit a report.

7.6.8 Projected Achievements

- In plan implementation and monitoring, a joint monitoring system will be developed and minimum principles of transparency and good governance must be complied with.
- To achieve the goals and objectives of the periodic plan of the rural municipality, there will be continuous supervision and monitoring to see if the procedure prescribed by the law has been followed.
- There will be support in the policies and procedures of the rural municipality.
- The internal control system of the Rural Municipality will be improved and strengthened.
- Rural residents will be well informed about development and decisions.
- Rural Municipality activities and development expenses will be made public.

SECTION 8

FORESTS, ENVIRONMENT AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT

8.1 FOREST MANAGEMENT, WATERSHED CONSERVATION AND BIODIVERSITY

8.1.1 Background

Forest is an important natural resource. This sector, which covers forests, vegetation, wildlife, biological diversity and watershed management, is directly the basis for the expansion of tourism, hydropower, agriculture, animal husbandry, clean environment, and tourism based on forest and herbs. Clean environment, greenery, biological diversity, natural beauty, natural water bodies, participation and access of women, tribal and local communities in natural resource management and fair and equitable distribution of benefits are important indicators of a happy Nepali. By studying, researching, documenting and registering and identifying the properties of the botanical resources and herbs available in Nepal, there is a great potential to gain comparative advantage by adding value within the country.

Forests and water resources are not only reservoirs of biodiversity. These assets are the basis of the overall ecological balance of humans and animals. These assets are the source of raw materials for agriculture, energy, water and industry, the livelihood of a large population and also a means of entertainment in terms of tourism. Due to these various reasons, the Constitution of Nepal has provided that the government should give priority to the protection of forest areas, watershed areas and biological diversity for environmental balance and cleanliness. In order to maintain the balance of forest, water and biological diversity, the federal government has prepared the Environment Protection Act, 2076 and the Environment Protection Regulations, 2077, and has set the provision that each local level can create an environmental plan by itself. This will greatly help in local level forest management, water conservation and biodiversity conservation.

There are forests in most areas of this rural municipality. The northern part appears to be bordered by the Langtang National Park. It is found that the use of the forest area here is not done in a systematic way and it is used in an unorganized way.

8.1.2 Major Problems

In this rural municipality, there are major problems such as theft of forest produce, illegal hunting of wild animals, forest destruction etc.

8.1.3 Opportunities and Challenges

Opportunities

In this rural municipality, there are opportunities in the forest sector such as organic fertilizer production, processing and distribution and sustainable use of forest products. Protecting, processing, selling and distributing herbs to reduce disasters by controlling soil erosion and landslides; establishment of biodiversity study center; and opportunities for jungle safari and jungle trekking from a tourist point of view. Likewise, development and promotion of wood industry, woodwork can also be done.

Challenges

It is also challenging to move forward in coordination with the National Park and deal with the growing climate change, safe control of wild animals and work in coordination with the federal and provincial governments regarding forest area and environment protection. Similarly, it is difficult to protect forests and environment from natural disasters.

8.1.4 Vision

Way out of environment friendly development; protection of forest, water and biodiversity.

8.1.5 Goal

Maintaining environmental balance by increasing the forest products through the integrated management of forests, biodiversity and water bodies.

8.1.6 Objectives

- To protect biological diversity through managing forests
- To support the economic prosperity of the local people linking the forest sector with industry and tourism.
- To maintain environmental balance by integrated management of forests, water bodies and biological diversity

8.1.7 Strategies and working policies

Strategies	working policies
To make community-based forestry programs more inclusive and benefiting disadvantaged groups of the community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Forestry Program will be made more inclusive and comprehensive and benefit the disadvantaged sections of the community. • Cultivation of high value medicinal herbs and fruits suitable for forests will be encouraged in the community forests.
To formulate policies for scientific management of forests and water bodies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Necessary policies and standards will be developed to manage local forests, water and natural resources as per the constitution.
To formulate of integrated watershed management plan based on river systems and ponds/ponds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An integrated watershed management plan will be formulated for biodiversity (terrestrial and aquatic) conservation through watershed development program.
To control environmental destruction, poachers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By maintaining a balance between environment and development, suitable measures will be adopted to reduce the environmental damage caused by the infrastructure construction program. • An action plan will be formulated and implemented for the control of illegal and environment-destroying activities such as forest harvesting and wildlife poaching.

8.1.8 Major Programs

- Protecting the forest area in the village from animal attacks
- Managing economic resources by cultivating herbs in the forest
- Conserving water sources and managing forest based industries

8.1.9 Result Framework

Results	Indicators Description	Unit	Base Year 021/22	023/24	024/25	Target 025/26	026/27	027/28	Means of Verification
Impact 4: Building a resilient society by developing and implementing forest, biological, watershed, disaster and climate related policies									Municipal Profile
Impact 4: Conservation and sustainable use of forests and biodiversity and natural resources will be enhanced	An area covered with trees	Percent	69	69	69	69	69	69	Survey report
	Safe and secure staging area	Percent	12	12	13	15	15	17	
	Forest based industry	No.	70	71	72	72	75	78	
	Community forest	No.	20	21	23	25	25	27	
	Protected springs	No.							
Outcome 4.1 There will be watershed protection and integrated management and proper utilization of land			69	72	76	80	84	88	

8.1.10 Projected Achievements

- Plantation and production in community forests
- To proceed in coordination with the National Park
- Chemical fertilizers will be replaced by production of organic fertilizers
- Wildlife and Biodiversity Study Center will be established
- Biodiversity study center will be built and experts and students from the country and abroad will be brought in
- Financial benefits will be achieved from herbal discovery, research, production, sale and distribution
- Significant economic benefits will be achieved by studying, researching, selling and distributing minerals

8.2 ENVIRONMENT, CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT

8.2.1 Background

Local, regional and global environmental problems play a role in local environmental change. The major environmental problem that has emerged recently is the pollution of water, air, land, and sound. Along with this, solid waste pollution, misuse of chemical substances, science and technology have also acted as pollutants affecting the atmosphere. The Local Government Operation Act, 2074 and the Solid waste Management Act, 2068 have provided the local level with the responsibility of maintaining a clean environment by controlling local water pollution and regulating and managing harmful substances, building, operating and managing structures required for waste collection and disposal (first Periodic Plan, 2076, Bagmati Province). The association has handed over certain criteria to the local governments, such as environmental impact assessment and environmental studies to the local level.

Climate change is a major global environmental problem. This has become a current global problem and issue. It has been found that there are many signs of environmental changes in Nepal such as: rapid melting of snow in the Himalayan region, increase in the average height of the snow line, irregular rainfall and many other examples. In order to manage this, the Government of Nepal has implemented the Climate Change Policy 2011, National Adaptation Program 2010, Local Adaptation Action Plan 2011, and National Adaptation Plan 2017. In these strategies, the concept of green development has been adopted to minimize the impact of climate change. In these policies, the concept of green development has been adopted to minimize the impact of climate change. Efforts are being made to formulate strategies programs of adaptation, start carbon trading, internalize and address issues of environmental sensitivity. A climate change budget signal has also been prepared to integrate this capacity investment (First Periodic Plan, 2076, Bagmati Province). The Government of Nepal has adopted Disaster Risk Management National Strategies, 2074 and Regulations 2076 to manage disaster risk. It has played an important role in disaster risk management.

Crisis and disaster are sudden and natural processes caused by both natural and human causes. Due to the signs of gradual change in the environment pollution and climate, the situation of natural disaster is emerging. Based on its nature and characteristics, it can be protected from human damage and economic damage by using preventive measures and mitigation measures. In order to make disaster management effective, if it is linked with community empowerment, environmental protection and sustainable use of resources, awareness and programs to the users human and economic damage caused by disasters can be reduced.

The environment here is very sensitive due to the geographical fragility of the Rural Municipality and the harsh climate. High and weak hilly land due to which there is a high possibility of soil erosion and landslides, on the other hand due to harsh climate, there is no suitability for human settlement development. In the same way, the flood problem has become too much and the local people have to live in fear. Environmental pollution, climate change adaptation and disaster management are interrelated topics issues. The problems seen on one side have a direct and indirect effect on the other side. Information and statistics related to this are explained in the following headings. Currently, the rural municipality and non-governmental organizations are conducting public awareness programs about disaster management.

8.2.2 Major Problems

Due to environmental pollution in this rural municipality, there are problems such as direct and indirect effects on the environmental elements and the management of the solution of environmental pollution is complex and technically very difficult.

8.2.3 Opportunities and Challenges

Opportunities

There are opportunities like tourism in the forest and nearby areas of this rural municipality. There is also a lot of possibility of fish farming near the river bank, drinking water treatment, distribution, establishment of study center for biological diversity conservation. Similarly, there are opportunities

such as soil erosion control, Eco-system research center can be established and protected, open areas can be identified and used and youth power can be utilized.

Challenges

Lack of technical manpower and non-availability of disaster preparedness and rescue teams are challenges in this rural municipality. It is also challenging to relocate high-risk communities, develop and implement land use plans, prepare trained youth, manage materials to deal with disaster events, and build relief warehouses that may be needed during emergencies.

8.2.4 Vision

Pollution free disaster management, way to climate adaptation of Helambu.

8.2.5 Goal

Adapting to climate change by reducing environmental pollution minimize damage caused by disasters.

8.2.6 Objectives

- To improve human health by maintaining a clean environment by reducing environmental pollution.
- To prevent environmental hazards arising from human and natural causes.
- To control the impact of climate change on human health and adapting to its impact on other sectors for maximizing benefits and benefits from climate funds and mechanisms.

8.2.7 Strategies and Working Policies

Strategies	Working policies
To create clean environment and free from pollution.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By identifying the factors responsible for pollution, a policy of less use will be introduced to eliminate such factors. • Implementation according to Polluter Pay principle.
To choose and expand environment friendly energy and agricultural technologies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adaptation programs in agricultural management will be conducted using local traditional knowledge. • Appropriate agricultural systems and alternative energy technologies will be identified, promoted and disseminated in the areas affected by climate change.
To strengthen the weather forecasting information system for mitigating disasters.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The weather forecast information system will be upgraded.
To increase public and private investment in disaster risk reduction.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disaster Risk Management Fund will be increased for disaster risk reduction and management in the municipality.

8.2.8 Major Programs

- Identify and relocate vulnerable settlements and manage them
- Control flood disasters
- Programs needed to reduce environmental pollution

8.2.9 Result Framework

Results	Indicators		Base Year 021/22	Target					Means of verification
	Description	Unit		023/24	024/25	025/26	026/27	027/28	
Impact 4: Building a resilient society by creating and implementing forest, biological, watershed, disaster and climate related policies									
Outcome 4.1 There will be watershed protection and integrated management and proper utilization of land	Control length	KM	36	40	40	42	44	45	Municipal Profile
	Protected landslides and landslides	No.	6	6	7	8	8	9	
	Used Waste Management System (Landfill Site, Community Dumping Site)								
	Household using compost-bin, garbage pit	No.	0	1	1	2	2	3	
	Traditional wood-burning house spindles	Per-cent	10						
Outcome 4.2 Climate-friendly environmental sanitation will be improved	Formulation of local disaster risk reduction and climate adaptation action plans	Per-cent	40	38	36	34	33	31	
	Settlements in unsuitable locations	No.	4	5	5	6	7	7	
	Trained volunteers	No.	7	4	4	0	0	0	
Outcome 4.3: A resilient society will be developed by minimizing the damage caused by disasters		No.	115	132	152	175	201	231	

8.2.10 Projected Achievements

- The level of public awareness towards environmental pollution will increase
- Environment pollution will be reduced
- Climate change adaptation programs will be implemented
- Disaster Management Fund will be established as an effective fund.
- Emergency rescue and search operations will be effective
- Risk areas will be identified and mapped
- An integrated program for environmental management will be implemented.
- All the basic standards of disaster management, infrastructure, policies and laws will be prepared
- After completion of risk identification and mitigation work, sustainable construction will be done
- The loss of human wealth will be minimized by conducting pre-disaster information and early warning in a way that is accessible to all
- Barrier embankment will be constructed on both sides of the Melamchi River
- Structures for hazard identification, mapping and preparedness will be established
- Emphasis will be placed on habitat protection
- At least 3 shelters will be constructed in every ward that can withstand disaster
- Identification of open spaces and construction of disaster-resilient buildings with Build Back Better approach
- 1 crore trees will be planted on vacant land to control flood and landslides
- Disaster Preparedness Model Center will be constructed to enhance the resilience of the Palika
- GPS Tracking System will be fully implemented
- Helipads will be constructed at various locations
- Trout farms will be built and operated while developing fisheries
- Snow ponds will be built
- In the normal days before the disaster, pioneering works will be done to build a resilient society
- The management fund of Helambu Rural Municipality will not decrease by 2 crores and the revolving fund will be developed and mobilized
- A risk sensitive land use plan will be developed and fully implemented
- Programs will be conducted to enhance the capacity of marginalized groups and increase maximum participation against future disasters.
- The disaster victims will be given full education, health and employment facilities
- Emphasis will be placed on psychological study and problem solving of victims by psychological counselors
- Integrated resilient settlements will be constructed
- After surveying the land damaged by the disaster, the land will be consolidated and distributed to the land owner
- Emphasis will be placed on inclusion of disaster management, climate change and resilience in the local curriculum
- To make disaster management committees competent
- Rapid Response Team will be formed in each settlement and implemented
- Stone crusher industries will be established and gravel, sand will be exported

SECTION 9

PLAN IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING & EVALUATION

9.1 PLAN IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS

Since the periodic plan is a plan to lead the direction of the development process, its implementation is possible only through the annual development plan (policy & program and annual budget & program). According to the provisions of Nepal's Constitution and Local Government Operation Act 2074, it is necessary to complete the various planning stages and submit the annual budget and program to the Assembly within the 10th of June every year. For that, the annual plan is prepared based on the periodic development plan and the programs included in the PDP are converted into activities.

Based on the periodic development plan, a Medium-term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) is prepared including three-year expenditure projection, and accordingly, an annual plan and budget is formulated and implemented in the prioritized program. In this way, while formulating the annual plan and budget, the overall goals, strategies and priorities of the PDP, sectoral objectives and programs will be taken as a basis.

After the approval of the PDP, the executive board of rural municipality will inform all sectoral committees and sections, all ward offices and related stakeholders in writing for the implementation of the plan through the annual plan. The implementation of the PDP will be ensured by formulating the annual plan through the participatory process based on the goals, objectives, strategies, results matrix and physical target and programs of the PDP.

9.2 Monitoring and Evaluation of PDP

Within the rural municipality, in order to ensure the defined quality standards and timely implementation of all ongoing, upcoming, and regional plans, it is necessary to conduct regular monitoring and evaluation of the activities, analyze the impact and potential risks, and make proactive preparations for damage reduction in a timely manner, so as to make all concerned stakeholders disciplined, accountable, responsible, and duty-bound for development and construction-related matters. Alongside, continuous review and analysis of this periodic plan are essential to ascertain whether the intended goals and priorities, as well as the anticipated benefits, have been achieved through the implementation of the plan.

The rural municipality can conduct the evaluation of the plan through the following three methods:

Financial evaluation of the plan in the implementation phase

Valuation of the plan based on whether the objectives and tasks of the plan have been accomplished upon the completion of the implementation

Evaluation of the impact five to six years after the completion of the plan's operation

The internal or external evaluation will determine how practical, beneficial, and effective the plans, policies, programs, and arrangements that have been implemented are, and the extent of achievements and impacts obtained. This evaluation is essential for making an informed assessment. It is necessary for the rural municipality, depending on the nature of the necessity and the program or plan, to conduct this evaluation from a third-party monitoring as well.

For this purpose, this periodic plan has proposed the establishment of the Palika level and ward level monitoring and evaluation committees, along with support from relevant committees, to provide the necessary guidance and carry out the necessary oversight.

9.3 Risk Management

In Nepal, during the implementation of projects carried out by various levels of governments, there are challenges where projects don't get completed on time, the cost increases, the intended beneficiaries

don't receive the expected benefits, cost overruns lead to budget uncertainties, and issues like interference from donor agencies put the future of projects at risk. With time and cost overruns, questions are raised about the feasibility of such projects, making project risk management quite complex and challenging.

At the local level, there is insufficient research and analysis conducted in a systematic manner, which often results in incomplete understanding of the details, including project design, cost estimation, and benefit-cost analysis, leading to budget discrepancies in fragmented projects. Therefore, a tendency to allocate budgets to unfinished projects is observed, leading to problems in project implementation. To mitigate project risks, it is essential for the rural municipalities to progressively implement and carry out plans and programs, starting with the identification and prioritization of projects through this periodical planning, including coordination with the plans and programs of the Project Bank.

Annexes

ANNEX1: PRIDE PROJECTS OF RURAL MUNICIPALITY

The programs that contribute to the overall development of the rural municipality and provide long-term contributions are considered as part of the rural municipality's pride programs. The implementation of such programs can help to create a new identity for the rural municipality. The details of all programs to be implemented in the upcoming five years, along with their projected costs, are listed in Annex 2. The programs which have long-term impacts are sorted-out and presented as Pride projects from list of the sectoral programs listed in Annex 3. These programs need to be implemented through annual policies, programs, and budgets.

Pride Programs of Rural Municipality

a) Economic Development Sector

1. Internal Tourism Promotion Program (Tourist Homestays, Souvenir Houses, Handicraft Development, Branding, and Marketing)
2. Local Seeds Conservation Program
3. "One Ward One Special Product" Program
4. Helambu Industrial Village Program (Dalit Industries, Traditional and Cottage Industries Development and Expansion)
5. Incentive Program for Dairy Farmers (Self dependent in milk, milk-products)
6. Organic Production Promotion Program
7. Helambu Pocket Area Program

b) Infrastructure Development

1. Helambu Great Trail (Shadakshari Dharma Chakra Wall) Long-Term, Multi-Year & Wider Program
2. nYanla and Aasyang Agricultural Road Project
3. Helambu Rasuwa Tunnel Road Special Program
4. Adventure Sports Training Center Program (Mountaineering, Rock Climbing, Skiing – Study, Establishment, and Operation)
5. One House One Water Tap Program
6. Rural Municipality Administrative Building
7. Expansion and Development Program for Sundarijal Ghopteghyang Road as the alternative routes
8. Simple and Technologically modernized transportation (Helambu People Mover) Special Program

c) Forest Environment and Disaster Management

1. Asia Biodiversity Study Center
2. Relocation (Rehabilitation) Program for Disaster-prone Settlements
3. Risk Sensitive Land Use Planning (RSLUP) Program
4. Climate and Disaster Early Warning System (Automated Disaster Alert System, Meteorological Study Center, Glacier Monitoring and Risk Mitigation Study) Establishment Program
5. Special Rehabilitation Program for Flood-Affected Individuals in Melamchi Watershed in Build Back Better approach
6. Helambu Flood Trail Construction and Operation
7. Climate Change Impact Mitigation Program
8. Establishment of Climate Change and Disaster Study Center
9. Revival and Development Program of Botanical Center in Helambu Ward No. 2 Shermathang
10. Helambu Tea Development Program
11. "Wastewater in the Field, Investment in Agriculture" – Agriculture, Soil erosion control, and Underground water Recharge Program
12. Mandatory Disaster and Climate Change Adaptation Education Program at School Level
13. Establishment, Operation, and Management of Disaster Safety and Emergency Operations Centers

d) Social Development

1. Spiritual Reflection/Meditation Center for Spiritual Bliss
2. Sports Development Program for Tourism Promotion
3. Establishment, Operation, and Management of International High Altitude Training and Sports Development Center
4. Helambu Sports Players Incentive Program
5. “Campaign of Helambu Rural Municipality, Youth Entrepreneurship and Skill Development for Resilient Livelihoods” Programme
6. Establishment and Management Program of Senior Citizens’ Rest, Recreation and Experience Sharing Center
7. Preservation, Education, and Advancement Program of Sambota and Sanskrit Scripts
8. Zero Drop-out Program for Educational Development in Helambu
9. Private School Promotion Program
10. Special Education Program for Dalit girl Students
11. Special Program for Helambu Integrated Technical Education Center
12. Melamchi River Corridor Study, Development, and Management Program
13. School Kitchen Garden and Day Meal Program
14. Student Scholarship Program
15. “Children with the Chairman” Program
16. School Merger Program
17. Helambu Model School Program (Long-Term Comprehensive Development, Expansion, Conservation, and Advancement Program)
18. Conservation Program of Religious and Cultural Heritage
19. Helambu Hospital Establishment, Operation, and Sustainable Management Program
20. Special Health Program (“Treatment for Citizens, Together with Local Government”, Treatment Fund and “Doctor’s visit in each House”)
21. Special Program for Pregnant Mother - 1000 Golden Days for Overall Human Development
22. Free Ambulance Service
23. Special Health and Nutrition Program for Pregnant Women, Neonates, and Chronic-diseased Patients in Critical Situations

ANNEX 2: SECTORAL ACTION PLAN

Annex 2.1: Action Plan for Program of Economic Development Sector Related to Section 4

S.N.	Activities	When to do					Projected Budget (000)	Where to do
		023/24	024/25	025/26	026/27	027/28		
A	Agriculture & Food Security							
1	Paddy promotion program						-	
	Seed production program	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	400	All wards
	Seed production training	✓	✓	✓			600	All wards
2	Potato pocket program						-	
	Potato seed distribution	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	500	All wards
	Soil improvement and conservation	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	350	All wards
	Mini tiller distribution	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	500	All wards
	Rustic store construction			✓	✓		5,000	
	Plant conservation and potato cultivation orientation	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	200	
3	Ginger, Turmeric, round chilly promotion program						-	
	Seed distribution	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	500	All wards
	Farming technology Training	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	400	All wards
4	Improved vegetable nursery establishment at LG level	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	5,300	All wards
5	Improved vegetable farming Training	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	1,000	All wards
6	Kitchen garden promotion program at school	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	3,400	All wards
7	Barren land utilization program	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	2,000	All wards

S.N.	Activities	When to do					Projected Budget (000)	Where to do
		023/24	024/25	025/26	026/27	027/28		
8	Local crop protection program	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	2,000	All wards
9	Agricultural Mechanization (Mini Tiller, Sprayer, Corn Sealer)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	10,000	All wards
10	Product Based Price Subsidy Program	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	2,000	All wards
11	Soil testing program	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	1,000	All wards
12	Disaster Contingency management program	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	1,000	All wards
13	Expansion of the vegetable pocket area	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	30,000	All wards
	Establishment of vegetable collection center	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	10,000	All wards
	Distribution of vegetable mini-kits	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	2,000	All wards
	Agriculture Survey	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	700	LG Level
	Market Management for agricultural Product	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	30,000	All wards
14	Agricultural program for identifying barren land	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	2,500	Ward 5
15	Commercial mushroom farming	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	2,500	All wards
16	Trout fish promotion program	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	
	Feasibility study	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	200	All wards
	Support in canal and raceway construction	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	10,000	All wards
	Market management and expansion for fish	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	3,000	LG Level
17	Operation of IG program on leased land for those who do not have land	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	8,500	Ward 7
18	Tunnel farming (for climate change adaptations)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	7,500	Ward 7

S.N.	Activities	When to do					Projected Budget (000)	Where to do
		023/24	024/25	025/26	026/27	027/28		
19	Advanced seeds distribution	✓	✓	✓			1,000	Ward 7
20	Subsidy for commercial agricultural firms	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	5,000	Ward 7
21	Collective vegetable farming	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	2,000	Ward 7
22	Carrot pocket area expansion						1,000	Ward 7
23	Kisan Samman Encouragement						1,000	Ward 7
B	Irrigation area expansion program						-	
1	Small irrigation improvement program	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	50,000	All wards
2	Irrigation canal maintenance program		1	2	2	1	15000	All wards
3	Drip irrigation program to combat droughts and water scarcity	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	2,000	All wards
C	Animal husbandry							
1	Expansion of milk production pockets							
	Animal husbandry group formation	✓					210	All wards
	Nutritious grass seed and plant distribution	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	700	All wards
	Breed improvement program	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	1,000	All wards
	Shed improvement program	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	1,050	All wards
	Milk production subsidy	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	500	All wards
	Vaccination program	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	200	All wards
	Milk Management Training	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	200	All wards

S.N.	Activities	When to do					Projected Budget (000)	Where to do
		023/24	024/25	025/26	026/27	027/28		
	Program monitoring	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	150	All wards
	Installation of chilling center					✓	4,010	LG Level
2	Goat promotion program						-	
	Distribution of advanced breeds of goat			✓		✓	1,750	All wards
	Vaccine and Training	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	700	All wards
3	Jersey cow promotion program						-	
	Pasture management	✓					1,000	All wards
	Water supply and drainage management for cow	✓	✓				4,000	LG Level
	Fodder seed distribution	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	100	All wards
	Fencing of pasture land					✓	4,000	All wards
	Establishing a nursery for the production of tall grass plants	✓					2,000	All wards
4	Local chicken preservation program						-	
	Skill development Training	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	400	All wards
	Chicken distribution grant	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	1,200	All wards
5	Slaughter house improvement program	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	1,500	Market Center
6	Raising buffaloes, rearing cows, rabbits, and pig	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	2,500	Ward 7

S.N.	Activities	When to do					Projected Budget (000)	Where to do
		023/24	024/25	025/26	026/27	027/28		
7	Poultry rearing	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	10,000	Ward 7
8	Fisheries Skill Development Training		✓				1,000	Ward 7
9	Improvement of sheds and cages	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	5,000	Ward 7
10	Animal medicine and vaccination program		✓	✓	✓	✓	1,000	Ward 7
11	Animal insurance program	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	5,000	Ward 7
12	Meet shop Management (Haat Bazar Establishment)	✓					5,000	Ward 7
13	C.C. Camera installation to monitor trout fish		✓	✓	✓		500	Ward 7
14	Drip irrigation	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	1,000	Ward 7
15	Irrigation scheme at various locations	✓	✓	✓			5,000	Ward 7
	Bee and flower farming promotion						-	
16	Distribution of hives with bees		✓				500	All wards
17	Beekeeping Training		✓				750	All wards
9	Pushpa farming promotion		✓				200	All wards
10	Agricultural and Animal Ambulance Operations	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	2,000	All wards
26	Expansion of Ward Level Agriculture and Animal Services Branch	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	5,000	All wards
32	Gothemal improvement program	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	10,000	All wards
	Breeding of dogs and cats	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	2,700	Ward 1
35	Subsidy commercial Livestock farming	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	100,000	Ward 1

S.N.	Activities	When to do					Projected Budget (000)	Where to do
		023/24	024/25	025/26	026/27	027/28		
36	Chauri farming	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	1,500	Ward 2
27	Commercial animal husbandry program with feasibility study of buffalo rearing	2	4	10	14	10	10000	Ward 3
D	Employment Promotion							
1	Flood victim employment program	✓	✓	✓			5,000	Ward 7
2	Employment program for disaster displaced families		✓	✓	✓	✓	5,000	Ward 7
3	Unemployment statistic management						200	Ward 7
4	Capacity development training for the unemployed						300	Ward 7
E	Industry promotion							
1	Establishment of Souvenir house	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	10,000	All wards
2	Potato Chips Training	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	5,200	Ward 1
3	Cold center	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	10,000	Ward 1
4	Bamboo (Nigalo) Handicraft Production Training	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	2,500	Ward 2
5	Establishment and management of agricultural product collection center			1			5000	Ward 3
6	Cold Store for Agriculture Product					1	5000	Ward 3
7	Dalit industrialization		✓				100,000	Ward 4
8	Development of entrepreneurship and preservation of traditional skills	✓			✓		20,000	Ward 4
9	Installation of collective cold center	✓	✓	✓			5,000	Ward 5

S.N.	Activities	When to do					Projected Budget (000)	Where to do
		023/24	024/25	025/26	026/27	027/28		
10	Domestic industry for carpet production program		✓	✓	✓	✓	2,500	Ward 5
12	Common kitchen	✓		✓	✓	✓	4,000	Ward 6
13	Advancement of Iron smithing center	✓	✓	✓			3,000	Ward 7
14	Upgrading of water mill	✓	✓	✓			5,000	Ward 7
15	Gharsing oil production	✓	✓	✓			2,000	Ward 7
16	Carpet production program	✓		✓			5,000	Ward 7
17	Coffee Processing, Packaging, and Branding	✓		✓			2,000	Ward 7
18	Production of Nepali (Lokta) Paper	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	1,000	Ward 7
19	Local leather processing and production	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	5,000	Ward 7
20	Industrial village establishment and operation	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	50,000	Ward 7
21	Milk collection center		✓				10,000	Ward 7
22	Establishment of vegetable collection center	✓		✓			5,000	Ward 7
23	Gift House (souvenir house) Construction		✓	✓			1,000	Ward 7
24	Craft skill development		✓	✓	✓		2,000	Ward 7
25	Local production of shoes for school students			✓	✓	✓	3,000	LG Level
F	Fruit farming							
1	Kiwi Pocket promotion program							All wards
	Plant distribution	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	1,000	All wards

S.N.	Activities	When to do					Projected Budget (000)	Where to do
		023/24	024/25	025/26	026/27	027/28		
	Tools and equipment, Tea Bar construction	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	1,000	All wards
	Skill Development Training	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	200	All wards
	Construction of cold storage				✓		1,000	LG Level
2	Tea pocket promotion program						-	
	Plant distribution	✓			✓		300	All wards
	Distribution of necessary tools	✓			✓		300	All wards
	Marketing	✓			✓		400	All wards
3	Avocado farming promotion program	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	2,000	All wards
4	Organic Coffee production program	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	3,000	All wards
5	Summer and winter fruit plant distribution	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	2,000	All wards
6	Research program for apple production	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	2,000	LG Level
7	Collective Commercial Cultivation of Coffee, Cardamom, Chilli, Onion, Ginger, Turmeric (Pocket Area)		1	1	1		8000	Ward 3
8	Fruit farming	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	40,000	Ward 4
9	Apple farming		✓				1,500	Ward 5
10	Timur (Sichuan pepper) farming	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	1,500	Ward 5
G	Tourism							
1	Construction of Picnic Sport and View Tower						2,000	Ward 7

S.N.	Activities	When to do					Projected Budget (000)	Where to do
		023/24	024/25	025/26	026/27	027/28		
2	Construction of Lwangche Waterfall, Mahadev Temple, Church, and monastery (Monastery)						5,000	Ward 7
3	Bindeshwari Temple development and tourism promotion						3,500	Ward 7
4	Helambu Great trail Community Homestay and Tourist Area Management	✓	✓	✓	✓		3,000	Ward 6
5	Guest house promotion and management program		✓	✓	✓	✓	5000	Ward 3
6	Ethnic group-based homestay		✓	✓	✓		2000	All wards
	Total NPR (000)						771,770	

Annex 2.2: Action Plan for Program of Social Development Sector Related to Section 5

S.N.	Activities	When to do					Projected Budget (000)	Where to do
		023/24	024/25	025/26	026/27	027/28		
A	Health							
1	Declaration of home delivery free RM	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	3,000	All wards
2	Free ambulance service	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	6,000	All wards
3	Advance ambulance service	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	6,000	All wards
4	Declaration of Malnutrition Free RM	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	10,000	All wards
5	Declaration of Full Immunized RM	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	4,000	All wards
6	Upgrading of health facilities	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	30,000	LG Level
7	Capacity development training for health workers	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	5,000	LG Level
8	Health education camp	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	2,000	All wards
9	Epidemic control	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	5,000	All wards
10	Hospital management	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	20,000	LG Level
11	Health Post Management	✓	✓	✓			6,000	Ward 1
12	Management of birthing center with a doctor at the health post		1	0			4000	Ward 3
13	Upgrading health care	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	70,000	Ward 4
14	Ambulance service expansion		✓		✓		2,500	Ward 6
15	Free medicine for chronic patients						1,000	Ward 7
B	Education and Human Resource Development							
1	Library and Science Lab	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	3,100	Ward 1
2	Youth self-employment	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	25,700	Ward 1

S.N.	Activities	When to do					Projected Budget (000)	Where to do
		023/24	024/25	025/26	026/27	027/28		
3	Construction of monastery and school walls		✓	✓	✓	✓	5000	Ward 3
4	Fencing of School premises		✓				3,000	Ward 4
5	School management program		✓				10,000	Ward 4
6	Construction of a school kitchen	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	15,000	Ward 4
7	Scholarship for and underprivileged students	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	15,000	Ward 4
8	School fencing and Gavin Wall	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	5,000	Ward 5
9	Kitchen Garden and School Gate	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	2,500	Ward 6
10	Science Lab, Hostel	✓	✓	✓			1,500	Ward 6
11	School Garden and First-aid Room	✓		✓			3,000	Ward 6
12	Ichok school fencing with science lab, library, furniture	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	6,000	Ward 6
13	Mahendra school Hostel Building with compound wall	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	5,000	Ward 6
14	Student incentive program						500	Ward 7
15	Scholarship program for poor and needy students						1,000	Ward 7
16	Harisiddi Basic School Kitchen building						100	Ward 7
17	Mahankal sports ground construction						10,000	Ward 7
18	Training and skill development	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	1,700	Ward 1
19	High Altitude Sports Training	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	11,000	Ward 1 2
C	Language, Religion, and Culture							
1	Construction of Hyolmo Cultural Museum Building	✓	✓	✓			50,000	Ward 2

S.N.	Activities	When to do					Projected Budget (000)	Where to do
		023/24	024/25	025/26	026/27	027/28		
2	Construction of Buddha Center	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	70,000	Ward 2
3	Construction of Radhakrishna Temple and Hospice building	✓	✓			✓	5,000	Ward 2
4	Tamang Cultural Museum	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	20,000	Ward 2
5	Temple management			✓			30,000	Ward 4
6	Chitre Monastery construction	✓	✓	✓			10,000	Ward 5
7	Construction of Pipsey Monastery	✓		✓			10,000	Ward 5
8	Construction of Belde Tamang Monastery	✓		✓			5,000	Ward 5
9	Construction of community shelters		✓	✓		✓	1,500	Ward 5
10	Hyalmo and Sherpa cultural museum		✓	✓	✓		4,500	Ward 6
11	Deurali Danda Mane construction						5,000	Ward 7
12	Lhosar flag							Ward 7
13	Mane construction							Ward 7
14	Construction of Karki Thar Kulai Temple							Ward 7
15	Construction of Apchaur Kulai Temple							Ward 7
16	Construction of Manedanda Cemetery							Ward 7
17	Purchase of utensils and cultural dress							Ward 7
18	Building a statue of Buddha							Ward 7
19	Construction of Shiva temple							Ward 7
20	Construction of Varapipal Chautari (public waiting station)						500	Ward 7

S.N.	Activities	When to do					Projected Budget (000)	Where to do
		023/24	024/25	025/26	026/27	027/28		
21	Cremation home management program			1			500	Ward 3
D	Drinkign Water and Sanitation							
1	Drinking water maintenance program	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	5000	Ward 3
2	Public toilet construction and management program		1		1		5000	Ward 3
3	Drinking water Project (One House - One Tape)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	80,000	Ward 4
4	Cleaning campaign						1,000	Ward 7
5	Construction of various water supply schemes						5,000	Ward 7
E	Social inclusion							
1	Women's self-reliance training program	5	10	15	15	15	2500	Ward 3
2	Police post establishment and operation program				1		3000	Ward 3
3	Community Building Upgrading and Management		1		1		5000	Ward 3
4	Handicapped and Senior Citizen Day Care Center						10,000	Ward 7
	Total NPR (000)						627,100	

Annex 2.3: Action Plan for Program of Physical Infrastructure Development Sector Related to Section 6

S.N.	Programs	When to do					Projected Budget (000)	Where to do
		023/24	024/25	025/26	026/27	027/28		
A	Road, Bridge, and Suspension bridges							
1	Greater Himalayan Trail	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	555,000	Ward 1
2	Construction of tourist routes	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	90,000	Ward 1
3	3 motorable roads construction	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	40,000	Ward 1
4	Helambu Youth Group Building	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	5,000	Ward 1
5	Construction of Jelunge Bridge	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	50,000	Ward 1
6	Great Tail Extension	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	50,000	Ward 2
7	Construction of Sermathang Amayangri foot trail	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	10,000	Ward 2
8	Kiul Bagar Sermathang road blacktop	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	250,000	Ward 2
9	Road upgrading and management program	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	100000	Ward 3
10	Emergency bridge construction program						100000	Ward 3
11	Rout upgrading and management program	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	50000	Ward 3
12	Devithan Kakani Touristic foot trail (stairs Construction)		✓	✓	✓	✓	6000	Ward 3
13	Foot trail construction	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	5,000	Ward 5
14	Galhung-Surung-Kalung Khola-Kharbuje-Ward Office-Pipse-Chitre Road		✓	✓	✓	✓	5,000	Ward 5
15	Kalung-River-Bolde road		✓	✓	✓		2,500	Ward 5
16	Saviche-Bharati-Labkhel-Golf Road			✓	✓	✓	5,000	Ward 5

S.N.	Programs	When to do					Projected Budget (000)	Where to do
		023/24	024/25	025/26	026/27	027/28		
17	Manedanda Urlini Kalleri Road to Sarbodaya School				✓	✓	5,000	Ward 5
18	Manedanda Pipse Chitre road passing through Galthung Bazar Dhun-grewazar				✓	✓	5,000	Ward 5
19	Diplo Bharati Thaldanda Patapang Road			✓	✓	✓	5,000	Ward 5
20	Foot trail from Ichok Lightol to Cheruki-Danda-Greattrail	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	8,000	Ward 6
21	Thapatar-Ichok-Ghopteghrang-Kuttrumsang-Gosaikund road	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	4,000	Ward 6
22	Approach road construction	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	10,000	Ward 7
23	Motorway upgrade		✓	✓	✓		10,000	Ward 7
24	Other road bridges and transport			✓	✓	✓	50,000	Ward 7
25	Floodway in Melamchi River to study flood impact	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	5,000	
B	Building and Settlement							
1	Monastery Construction	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	45,000	Ward 1
2	Public Toilet	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	30,000	Ward 1
3	Waiting place Construction	✓	✓			✓	20,300	Ward 1
4	Statue Construction	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	10,000	Ward 1
5	Palchok temple – Buddha park road upgrading	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	150,000	Ward 2
6	Monastery Construction		✓	✓	✓		30,000	Ward 4
7	Community building and Guesthouse construction & management		✓	✓	✓		30,000	Ward 4
8	school building construction		✓	✓	✓		40,000	Ward 4

S.N.	Programs	When to do					Projected Budget (000)	Where to do
		023/24	024/25	025/26	026/27	027/28		
9	Construction of cultural Museum	✓			✓		50,000	Ward 4
10	Monastery construction	✓			✓		20,000	Ward 4
11	Community building construction	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	1,500	Ward 5
12	Gomding Chhyarten Construction			✓	✓	✓	2,000	Ward 5
13	Senamrang Ghyang Monastery Construction	✓	✓	✓			1,500	Ward 6
14	Helambu Model school Fencing		✓	✓			5,000	Ward 6
15	Group formation for skill development Training	✓					5,000	Ward 7
16	Building construction Mahangkaleswori Dairy Production Agriculture Cooperatives	✓	✓	✓			10,000	Ward 7
17	Community building						50,000	Ward 7
18	Public Toilet Construction						1,000	Ward 7
19	Development of Integrated Settlement	✓	✓	✓			60,000	Ward 4
D	Public Construction							
1	Water supply project	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	84,000	Ward 1
2	Picnic Spot and Playground construction	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	12,000	Ward 4
3	Chitre Pipse Jyathithan Buddpark construction			✓	✓		10,000	Ward 5
4	Management of ancient religious sites			✓	✓	✓	5,000	Ward 5
5	View-Tower construction at Lato Danda	✓	✓	✓			8,000	Ward 6
6	Foot stairs Construction						5,000	Ward 7

S.N.	Programs	When to do					Projected Budget (000)	Where to do
		023/24	024/25	025/26	026/27	027/28		
7	Aama Yangri Cable Car	√	√	√	√	√	50,000	Ward 1
8	Electricity and Alternative Energy						1,000	Ward 7
	Total (000)						2,161,800	

S.N.	Activities	When to do					Projected Budget (000)	Where to do
1	Administrative Building of Helambu Rural Municipality	023/24	024/25	025/26	026/27	027/28	400,000	LG Level
2	Ward Office building construction	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	60,000	Ward 2,3,6,7
3	Capacity development program	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	50,000	Ward 4
4	Formation of Tole Development Organization (TDO) and empowerment	✓	✓				2,000	All wards
	Total (000)	112,000						

Annex 2.5: Action Plan for Program of Forest, Environment, and Disaster Management Sector Related to Section 8

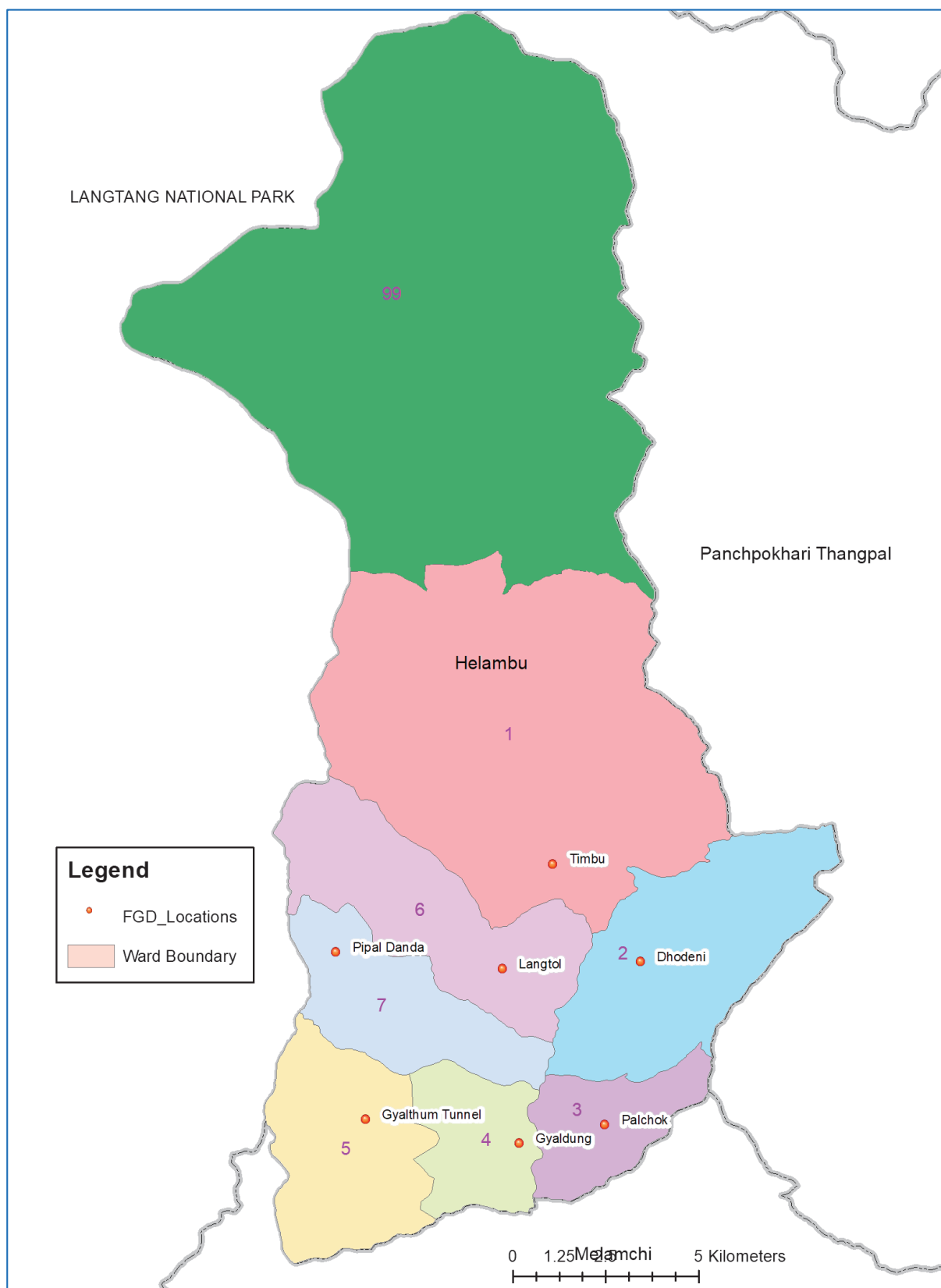
S.N.	Activities	When to do					Projected Budget (000)	Where to do
		023/24	024/25	025/26	026/27	027/28		
A	Forest							
1	Control of wild animal attack	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	15,000	Ward 1
2	Center for Asian Biodiversity Studies	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	30,000	Ward 2
3	Prevention and Control of Alterations in Buffer Zones	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	10,000	Ward 2
4	Special program to control wildlife attack	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	5000	Ward 3
5	Community herb farming in community forest areas		✓				1,500	Ward 5
6	Jagged Walnut plantation in Community Forest area	✓			✓		2,500	Ward 5
7	Afforestation in Community Forests						5,000	Ward 5
8	Environmental management							
9	Picnic Sport Management	✓	✓	✓			5,000	Ward 5
10	Waste management						1,000	Ward 7
B	Watershed Protection							
1	Avalanche control	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	12,500	Ward 1
2	Timbu Bazar Landslide Control	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	60,000	Ward 1
3	Melamchi river landslide control	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	200,000	Ward 1
4	Ground Water Recharge Pond construction	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	2,500	Ward 2
5	Landslide control and management program	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	10000	Ward 3
6	Prevention of disaster high-risk populations	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	5000	Ward 3

S.N.	Activities	When to do					Projected Budget (000)	Where to do
		023/24	024/25	025/26	026/27	027/28		
7	Melamchi River bank Management (river training)	✓		✓			95,000	Ward 4
8	Urleni Landslide Management	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	5,000	Ward 5
9	Bolde settlement landslide prevention	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	3,500	Ward 5
10	Runoff water collection Pond Construction in streams						5,000	Ward 5
11	Protecting water sources at risk						5,000	Ward 7
12	Landslide management						5,000	Ward 7
13	Preservation of public land						5,000	Ward 7
14	Gore Khola River training						5,000	Ward 7
C	Disaster Management							
1	Shelter and materials management program for disaster management and emergency rescue	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	10000	Ward 3
2	Disaster Preparedness Shelter Construction	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	10,000	Ward 4
3	Lightning control and awareness program		✓				5,000	Ward 5
4	Protecting vulnerable habitats						5,000	Ward 7
5	Wild animal control program	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	3,000	All wards
6	Effective land protection from flooding	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	10,000	LG Level
	Total (000)						536,500	

ANNEX 3: PHOTOS OF ACTIVITIES



ANNEX 4: LOCATION MAP



Periodic Plan of Helambu Rural Municipality
(FY 2080/81 – 2084/85)