MISEREOR
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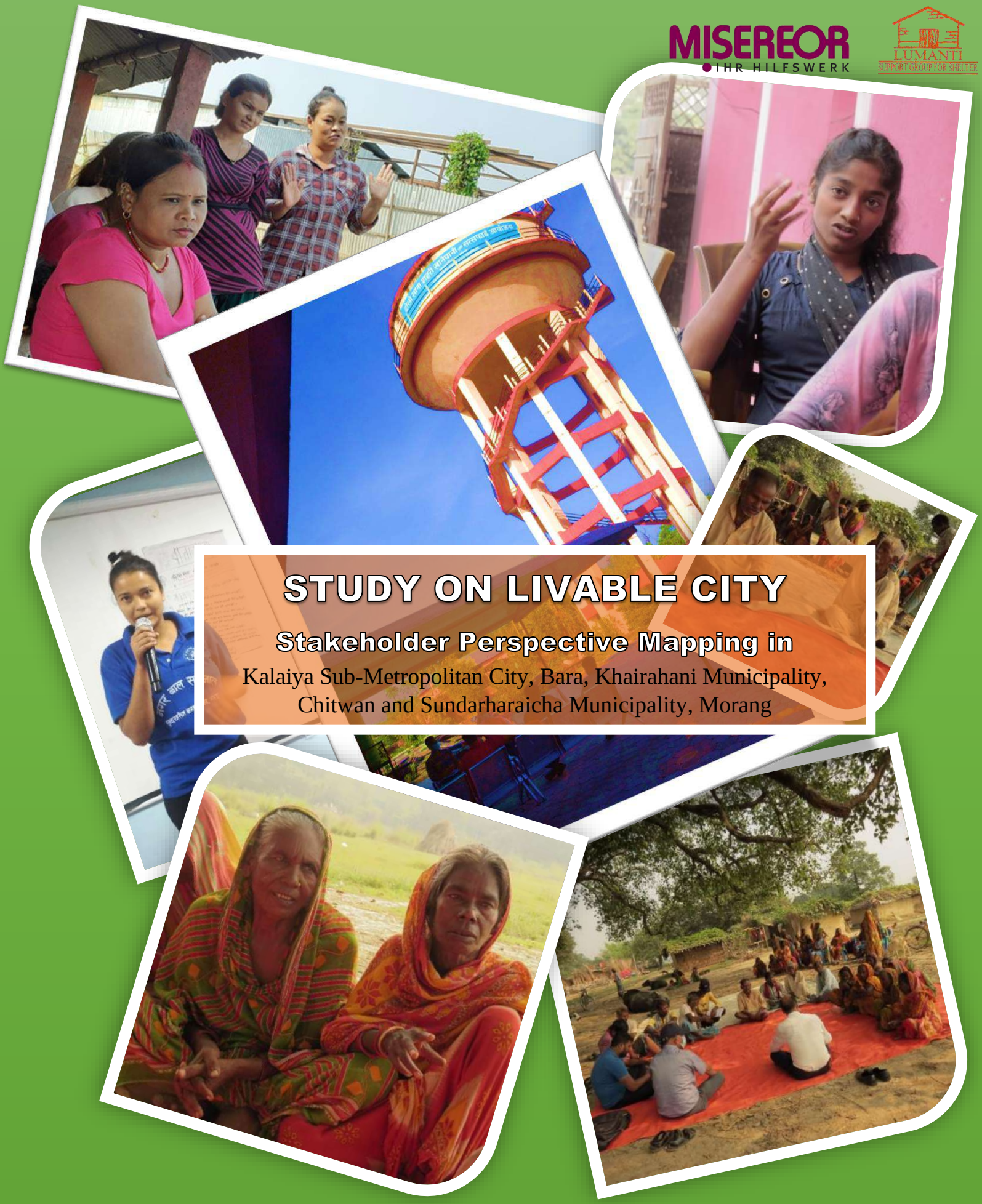
SUPPORT GROUP FOR SHELTER



STUDY ON LIVABLE CITY

Stakeholder Perspective Mapping in

Kalaiya Sub-Metropolitan City, Bara, Khairahani Municipality, Chitwan and Sundarharaicha Municipality, Morang

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Acknowledgement

This final survey report of "Perspective Mapping of Livable City Concept" is the outcome of a survey carried out by Lumanti Support Group for Shelter in three municipalities during October-November 2021. The three municipalities are Kalaiya, Sundar Haraicha and Khairehni. Lumanti has been implementing various program in these three cities. The need of this study generated from the series of interactions with the communities and other city stakeholders to contribute in development of the city incorporating physical and non-physical aspects of infrastructure such as human resource development, conservation of ecology and gender dimensions. As a result, the city we live in truly becomes a livable city.

Our consultant for this study, the team from BATAS Foundation headed by Mr. Nirmal Bhandari has put tremendous effort in the study by conducting various meetings, visiting the communities and preparation of the report. Our special thanks go to the study team from BATAS Foundation. We would also like to express our deep gratitude to all the community leaders who have provided their valuable time and insights at all stages of the study. We are also thankful to the key informants who have helped us to connect with the past and present scenario of the cities.

Similarly, we are grateful to the Mayors/Deputy Mayors, Ward Chairpersons, elected representatives, Chief Executive Officers and municipality officials for their time, interest and valuable input to the study. We appreciate and would like to thank the CSO representatives, journalists, child and youth network members and members of different community groups/committees for their engagement and contribution in the meetings and workshop. Lastly, we also appreciate our Senior Manager Mr. Mahendra Shakya, Documentation and Information Management Coordinator Mr. Ananta Raj Bajracharya along with our Field Coordinators Mr. Singha Lama, Ms. Laxmi Rai, Mr. Abdul Kaish and entire field team members for their contribution in completing this study.

Lajana Manandhar
Executive Director

Executive Summary:

Lumanti conducted a field survey along with municipality level workshops in Kalaiya (Bara), Khairhani (Chitwan) and Sundarharaicha (Morang) during October-November 2021 as a part of perspective mapping process to implement the concept of Livable City in these municipalities in future.

The main objectives of the survey were to:

- Develop understanding on the concept of Livable City in the local context
- Identify and prioritize aspects of Livable City for implementation in the next 3-5 years
- Strengthen partnership and implement action plan to make the cities livable

The key findings of the survey are as follows:

Kalaiya: (Bara) - Key Findings: The sub-metropolitan city has high commitment towards making their city liveable for everyone. For it, Lumanti has been successful to bring all the stakeholders in a single forum to make the city a better place for living irrespective of their political, social or economic differences. Deepsikha Women Cooperative, with share membership of 1080 women and 350 children as saving members, is led by a woman from Dalit community and has played a vital role in socio-economic development of women. It has also given the message of inclusiveness to the society that if given the opportunity, every person has the inherent capacity to reach the highest level of excellence in any field. There are tremendous opportunities for on-farm and off-farm income generation to create employment opportunities for youths so that they do not have to go abroad mostly for labour borrowing money with a very high rate of compounding interest. On the other hand, there are challenges like traditional ways of farming with very low productivity contributing to low wage, high level of youth unemployment and social problems related to youths, low participation of people in annual planning process of the government, gender based violence, feeling of insecurity among girls and women to get out of home during the night, child marriage and increasing dowry system, lack of disability/children/senior friendly public infra-structures, high risk of traffic related fatalities, proper management of household wastes, etc. Therefore, there is urgent need for the municipality to work on a long-term plan to make the city liveable for everyone.

Khairhani (Chitwan) - Key Findings: The results of the study highlighted the need for some basic facilities and services including economic developments, physical infrastructure development, enhance access to services, improve quality of life, and promote environmental sustainability. Considering negative effects of growing industries on adjoining human settlements and natural resources, there is urgent need for to act on achieving collective vision for making the municipality livable for present and future generations too. The study suggests Khairahani municipality develop Livable City master plan to initiate in a systematic way and integrate the livable city plans in the regular municipality annual planning process and track progress overtime.

Sundarharaicha (Morang) - Key Findings: The study found that there is great scope and enthusiasm in key stakeholders to make Sundarharaicha a more livable city for everyone. Interactions with different groups, individuals and "Municipality" level workshop has been able to initiate and ignite the dialogue of Livable City to take it into action. Lumanti has been able to make a very good impact in the lives of women, children, youths and people in general in the most marginalized settlements of the municipality. Furthermore, Lumanti has been able to implement its program in close coordination and resource leveraging from local government. On the other hand, with rapid growth of migration from within the municipality and other parts of the country, there are challenges to manage growing unorganized

settlements without basic facilities like drinking water, proper drainage, waste management, open spaces of entertainment for different age groups, for children, youths, senior citizens to meet or socialize themselves.

The results of the study highlighted the need for some basic facilities and services including the economic developments, physical infrastructure development, enhance access to services, improve quality of life, and promote environmental sustainability. In conclusion, the study suggests Sundarharaicha Municipality to develop Livable City master plan to initiate in a systematic way to integrate the livable city plans in regular municipality planning process and track progress overtime. Similarly, the study suggests to align Lumanti program activities with the Livable City master plan. It would be helpful to share this report with all stakeholders of Sundarharaicha Municipality and to have discussions on the findings to develop strategic plan in line with the vision and spirit of Livability City concept. Therefore, it is high time that Lumanti works closely with "Municipality" to develop a master plan of Liveable City with clearer indicators, roles, targets and stakeholder/resource mapping.

Background

Lumanti, a national NGO, has been implementing integrated programs in Kalaiya for nearly a decade, while it has been working in Sundarharaicha since the last 4 years and Khairhani since the last one year focusing mainly on sustainable housing, WASH, economic empowerment of women and mobilization of youths and children. Before phasing out from the working area, Lumanti wants to see a good, safe and secured living conditions of the poor people, men, women and children where there are opportunities for livelihood, better housing, access to WASH and basic facilities (health), resilience and access of people from all walks of life in decision making process to make the city livable.

The partnership between LUMANTI and MISEREOR-KZE, with a noble objective to improve the living condition of the urban poor communities in the targeted region, began in the year 2005. The program which was initiated ten years back in Dharan, Bharatpur and Birgunj is now being implemented in sixth phase in Sundar Haraicha (Morang), Khairahani (Chitwan) and Kalaiya (Bara). The sixth phase of the program was begun from Dec 2020 and will last till Nov 2023. With the encouraging and effective participation of the community people and harmonious partnership with the local government for the development of the targeted urban poor communities, the program with the title **Enabling Communities for Socio-economic Transformation (ECST) adopting People led Development** is under implementation in Sundarharaicha, Khairahani and Kalaiya covering total of 20805 people of 3717 households. The program is under implementation adopting People Led Development Process (PLDP) approach. All the activities are planned by the community people with active participation of local women, children, community user groups and community-based organizations on the basis of their needs and requirements through series of meetings and discussions. Lumanti, as the facilitator for social transformation of the communities, has been supporting the people to have access to services from the local services providers like Municipalities and also supporting the community financially and technically if demanded by the community. The Local Government (Municipality), Community Federations and CBOs based in the communities are actively involved in the progress monitoring. On the basis of monitoring, the Municipality decides to provide necessary moral and financial support accessing the need of community.

Kalaiya Sub-Metropolitan City, which was established in 2039 B.S., has a total area of 108.94 square km with 27 wards. The Municipality lies north to south adjoined with 5 other "Municipalitys" and shares open border with India in the southernmost part of the "Municipality". The Municipality is 12 k.m. east from one of the key business centres of Nepal, Birgunj City, and 306 km south east of Kathmandu. The historical town of Simraungaud is 26 km away from Kaliya which was established by Karnat King, Nanyadev, back in 1097 A.D. as a fortified city. Famous Barewa Darbar is situated in Kalaiya. There is communal harmony among people of different faiths and ethnicity in the Municipality with largest population of the Hindus followed by the second largest population of the Muslims which stands at 20.44%. The total population of "Municipality" is 123,659 (M-51.74% and F-48.26%) where there are 18,689 households. The population density is quite high with 1135 persons per square km.

Khairhani Municipality in Chitwan under Bagmati Province is about 18 km from Bharatpur, the district headquarters of Chitwan, which is situated in the east of Bharatpur city. It was established as the concept of small rural market, but after the construction of this east-west highway, rapid urbanization is taking place in this municipality. It is situated about 190 m above the sea level. It is adjoined on the north by Shaktikhor and Siddhi, on the east by Birendranagar, on the west by Bhandara, and on the south by Chitwan National Park. The Budhi Rapti River separates Khairhani as a natural boundary to the south. This municipality is very suitable for agriculture due to the fertile soil brought regularly by the Rapti River and its tributaries. On political grounds, the town has been divided into 13 wards to provide administrative services to the local people. In addition, the municipality has occupied an area of 85.57 Sq. Km. The total number of households in this municipality is 12,983 and the total population is 66,629.

Sundarharaicha Municipality of Morang District in province # 1 is a fast growing town with flourishing business activities. According to 2011 Census conducted by Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS), Sundarharaicha had total population of 80,518 in 18,610 households. The municipality was formed merging two former municipalities Sundar Dulari and Koshi Haraicha. The municipality consists of forest areas in the northern part, wetlands, fertile agriculture land and more than a dozen of natural lakes. Two rivers, Budhiganga and Gachiya, which flow through this municipality have been the main sources for irrigation of agricultural land and revenue generation for municipality. However, there is growing concern among the inhabitants along the banks of these rivers that excessive excavation in these rivers for construction materials like sand, grits and stones, have created high risks to the settlements, especially during monsoon and torrential rains. There is high level of internal and external migration in most part of the municipality due to a very favorable climatic condition for living as compared to other emerging towns in Terai region of Nepal. This is not confined to emerging townships along the East-West Highway but also in rural areas of the municipality with growing number of settlements due to linkage of motorable roads to East-West highway. Purwanchal University, which is situated in the middle of the municipality, has also contributed to rapid urban growth around the area.

Overview of Livable City:

Concept of Livability: "Livability" is a broad term with no precise or universally agreed upon definition. The concept embraces similar ideas such as sustainability, quality of life, the "character" of place, and the health of communities. The idea of livability includes the ability of a community to meet "the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs" (World Commission on Environment and Development, 1987).

Livability encompasses broad human needs ranging from food and basic security to beauty, cultural expression, and a sense of belonging to a community or a place. It is related with the quality of life of a city which might refer to a citizen's satisfaction with residential environments, traffic, crime rate, employment opportunities. Alternatively, the phrase might refer to fewer tangible qualities such as freedom of expression and social justice. Together, the concepts of sustainability and livability help us to consider the quality of life for all members of a community or residents of a place, and how the activities and choices of these individuals will impact on the lives of future generations.

The idea of livability refers to the satisfaction of residents by meeting their economic, social, and cultural needs, promoting their health and well-being, and protecting natural resources and ecosystem functions.

As urbanization as well as economy grow, rapid growth typically generates additional traffic congestion, land price escalation, rising consumption of goods and services, and the loss of farmland and natural areas to urban expansion.

In sum, livability is complex multifaceted concept. It is also a highly relative term: what would be considered a livable community in one part of the world might be deemed highly unsatisfactory in another. This might be due to cultural differences or to different standards of living that alter expectations for urban design, transportation, other infrastructure, and service provision. Nevertheless, the idea of livability remains a powerful one. In fact, it is the very generality of the term that allows diverse groups of stakeholders to come together and make livability a public policy goal.

Why Lumanti want to apply?

Lumanti, which was registered as an NGO in 1994, is dedicated to alleviate urban poverty in Nepal through integrated approach of improving shelter conditions and has been working with a vision of creating safe, secured and sustainable communities where people have their rights respected leading to a dignified life. With rapid urbanization in Nepal due to high level of internal migration due to various socio-economic-political factors, systematic urban development is an opportunity as well as a challenge in the context of Nepal. Keeping these realities in mind, Lumanti plans to conduct an assessment on the possibility of piloting "livable city" concept in 3 working municipalities in Chitwan, Bara and Morang. The expectation of Lumanti is to have a field based perspective on the prospect of implementing the concept with active participation of local people and full ownership of municipalities with a long term commitment to make their municipalities livable in line with the idea of livability which includes the ability of a community to meet "the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs".

Essential ingredients of livable cities/communities:

- Residents feeling safe, connected and included
- Environmental sustainability
- Access to affordable housing options linked via public transport, walking and cycling infrastructure to employment, education, local shops, public open space and parks, health and community services, leisure and culture

These are needed to promote health and wellbeing in individuals, build communities and support a sustainable community.

Why to work on the concept of Livability City?

- A livable city respects the living planet, and is in harmony with the natural systems that sustain all life. It uses earth's resources wisely, and meets current needs without compromising the well-being of future generations. It fosters biodiversity – the local communities of animals and plants unique to its place.

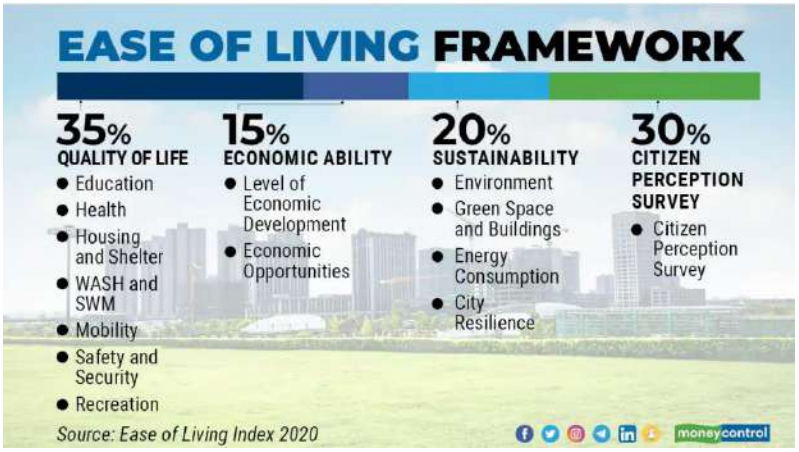
Based on the experience of livable city pioneering cities around the world, the following are the key benefits of livable city:

- Bring together all stakeholders into a single platform to achieve the goals of a livable city with a collective vision, aspiration and commitment.
- Promotion of safety and stability linked to the livability of a place.
- Increase prominence and distinct identities of municipalities as major social and economic hub.
- Development of clear and consistent definition of livability that can be objectively measured and tracked over time using indicators that provide an understanding of municipality's strengths and challenges.
- Ownership of all members of the municipality in the development, implementation and measurement of progress against livability indicators.
- Opportunities for people from all sections of the society to live in areas with all the essential ingredients of a livable community.
- Promote the municipality into a place which is a great place to live in terms of resilience, social, economic and environmental advantages.
- Sub-urban and rural communities strive to balance traditional ways of life with the need for access to jobs, health care, and education.

- Cities struggle to revitalize urban centers without displacing existing communities and cultures.
- More and more, people demand a voice in what happens in their communities and an active role in deciding what, where, and how change occurs.
- As urbanization as well as economy grow, rapid growth typically generates additional traffic congestion, land price escalation, rising consumption of goods and services, and the loss of farmland and natural areas to urban expansion.

Evolution and practices of Livability City Concept

In the late 1950s, livability emerged as a key concept in the rural part of the Netherlands against the background of concerns over rural citizenship. In the 1960s and 1970s, livability was at the core of post-materialist values that rose to prominence in the urban arena. In the 1970s and 1980s livability was also used by urban government to promote a new kind of active citizenship.



In India, the Ease of Living Index (EOL), similar to the concept of Livability, was launched by the government of India in June 2017 with the objective of framing an index to enable a shift to data driven approach in urban planning and management and promote healthy competition among cities. EOL enables cities to build practices that improve the quality of urban living while offering economic growth and sustainability in the long run. The EOL Index is an evaluation tool that reflects the ease of living in Indian cities, examining the impact of urban development programs and the quality of life and economic and social opportunities available to citizens. The EOL Index evaluates development outcomes across four pillars – quality of life, economic ability, sustainability, and citizens' perception survey – covering 49 indicators examined under 14 categories.

In Nepal's context, there is massive migration to urban and sub-urban areas from rural areas in search of better life. It has resulted complex urban problems related to employment, housing, water and sanitation, security, health services, good governance and environment. As per 2020 data, there is a growing trend of urbanization in towns and rural areas in Nepal with an increase between 5 and 7 percent each year. This is even more than Kathmandu, with a 4 percent increase every year, and Pokhara, with a growing urbanization rate of 5 percent per year. Rapid urbanization has created different challenges as well as opportunities.

The National Urban Strategy of the government (2017) is aligned with Sustainable Development Goal 11 ("make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable"). The strategy envisages development of infra-structure, promotion of economic activities and easy access of people to government services. However, the key components required for making the upcoming urban/sub-urban cities livable for people under every age group, condition, class and creed seems lacking e.g. sustainable environment, quality of life, participation and ownership of citizens in decision making, good governance, and economic viability and bringing together diverse groups of stakeholders to make livability a goal to achieve collective vision of the people residing in particular place.

Objectives of the study:

The objective of the study of livable cities are as follows:

- Develop understanding on the concept of Livable City in the local context
- Identify and prioritize aspects of Livable City for implementation in the next 3-5 years
- Strengthen partnership and implement action plan to make the cities livable

Methodologies

Literature Review

The study team reviewed existing literatures with focus on practices of livable city within the country, and outside the country to define scope of study and develop study methodologies in local contexts.

Study Framework Development

The study team developed the overall study methodologies and developed tools for KIIs, FGDs, workshops and consultation meetings.

Field Based Process:

A study team from Batas Foundation consisting of 4 consultants carried out the field work in 3 municipalities splitting into a group of 2. While the field work and municipality level workshops were carried out simultaneously in Kalaiya and Khairhani in October, while the process was completed in Sundarharaicha in November. Based on the study plan, the team conducted 16 FGDs were organized in Kalaiya, Khairhani and Sundarharaicha among a minimum of 10 community participants in each FGD. These group discussions were represented by children, youths, women, men and senior citizens. Similarly, the team ensured participation in terms of caste, ethnicity, disability, geography, etc. Similarly, the team conducted three Key Informant Interviews with Mayor, FNCCI chairperson, and Municipality PLWD committee coordinator.

Figure 1: Focus Group Discussion in Khairahani

Stakeholder's Workshop: As a part of the study, the team conducted municipality level workshop for conceptual clarity and visioning of Livability City with a 5-year plan. The workshop was organized jointly by Lumanti and 3 municipalities with participation of key stakeholders as per attached participants' lists. There was a total of 222 participants in 3 municipalities including staff from Lumanti and consultants from Batas Foundation. It is very encouraging that all Mayors/Deputy Mayors and Chief Executive Officers all their municipalities actively participated in group works and throughout the workshop. The workshop was chaired by Mayor or Vice Mayor of respective municipalities. There were presentations from the side of consultants about the

Figure 2: Stakeholder Workshop in Khairahani Municipality

concept of Livable City and findings of different consultations highlighting the aspirations as well as major problems faced by community people in their day-to-day life. It was followed by visioning excises on 5 different themes in line with the concept of Livable City where the participants had intense discussion on the change, they would like to see in a 5 years' period and programmatic interventions needed to achieve those collective vision. Respectively thematic leaders presented their group work in plenary for feedback, if any. The workshop was concluded with a strong commitment from respective Mayors/Deputy Mayors to make their municipalities livable.

Preparation of Report

Batas Foundation organized a reflection meeting between assessment teams and Lumanti to have consensus on the contents and structure of final report. Similarly, the team analyzed the data gathered from KIIs, FGDs and multi-stakeholder workshop and grouped in five different thematic categories. Similarly, the team developed key indicators at broad level in alignment of those five different thematic categories.

Scope and limitation of the study:

This study has been conducted to understand the community people's and key municipality stakeholder's understanding about the Livable City concepts and provide them the overview of this concept based on the global and local experiences. Similarly, this study has developed higher-level broader indicators for the different thematic areas. Therefore, this study report will be helpful for Lumanti and respective municipalities to integrate the concept of Livable city in their regular programs and annual planning. Additionally, this report will serve as a guiding document to develop detailed master plan and/or longer term strategy for the municipality stakeholders. However, this report may not work for the purpose of specific and detailed strategic guideline or master plan itself.

Considering the ongoing COVID-19 situation consultations were conducted with limited number of groups and individuals taking COVID safety measures into considerations.

Findings

Strength of Municipalities:

Kalaiya:

- Kalaiya has produced many national level players like Binod Das, who hails from the city. Kalaiya Cricket Club with a national standard size cricket ground where local children and youths are able to groom themselves as good players.
- Famous Siddheshwar Park and Ram Janaki Temple are situated here.
- Deepsikha Women Cooperative, with share membership of 1080 women and 350 children as saving members, is led by a woman from Dalit community and has played a vital role in socio-economic development of women.
- Famous Barewa Palace is a matter of pride for all Kaliya residents.
- Kalaiya is famous for vegetable production.
- The oldest campus of Bara District, Shri Ram Raja Mohan Bikram Shah Campus has been providing quality education with excellent results continuously for a long time.

- Housing program for low-income group families from marginalized communities is a good example of collaboration between Kalaiya Sub-Metropolitan City, Lumanti, APF, and Build-up Nepal.
- Women are highly organized in terms of economic empowerment, leadership qualities, social mobilization and political awareness being engaged in Lumanti supported programs.
- Citizens have started receiving the services of "Municipality" from their own wards.
- Durga High School, Barewa, Bairiya, has a very good academic performance with adequate infrastructure, library facilities and use of digital technology in education.
- Construction of roads to link every ward with "Municipality" headquarters is going on.
- There are "Municipality" level child and youth networks which are actively engaged in youth and child empowerment.

"Why are there only male bank managers in our "Palika"? Women are as capable as men. We, the children, will convince our parents and raise our voice to the leaders to make our city free from all kind of discriminations. "
Girl Student, Durga High School, Barewa. Ward # 7. Kalaiya

Khairhani:

- There are more than 155 industries established within this municipality and more than 60 industries established in ward no 4 alone.
- Municipality is potential for agro-based business as the land is very fertile and there is great potential to market agricultural production in the local market and also in capital city of Kathmandu.
- Rapti River and its tributaries are main source of irrigation.
- There is a great opportunity to develop local tourism spots like Khumroj taking advantage of Chitwan National Park in the south.
- It has the opportunity to provide training and employment opportunities to local youths as a large number of skilled labourers working in the local industries are from India.
- Being at a very central location, the district and the municipality has the added advantage to transport local produces to different parts of the country or bring raw materials used for local industries with good accessibility.

Sundarharaicha:

- Sundarharaicha is regarded as a safe place to live and to do business activities with joint consensus not to support or observe any type of strikes.
- There are beautiful touristic and religious places like Hasina Wetland Area, Brindaban Gaushala, Kichamgadi and Baadhjoda in the municipality.
- Purwanchal University lies in this municipality which has given opportunity for youths of this municipality and all over the country to avail higher education
- The northern part of the municipality is covered by forests which are well conserved through joint cooperation between users' group and Sub-Division Forest Office.
- Housing program for low-income group families with support from Lumanti has contributed in reaching the most marginalized communities to ensure their basic rights.

- Business community of Sundarharaicha is highly active organized in meeting their social responsibility.
- Modern toilet construction at Biratchowk is a good example of private sector contribution towards for the development of the place.
- Nepal Apanga Mahila Federation has been able to construct a rehabilitation centre for persons with disability and women survivors of different types of violence.
- Two Dalit candidates were successful to pass the exams for the position of "Nayab Subba and Section Officer after participating in Public Service Commission preparation class run by Dalit Network.

Nabina, Child Club Leader, making her presentation in Municipality Level Workshop on Livability City.

Thematic vision/action plan from "Municipality" level workshop, FGD and KIIs - Kalaiya

1. Economic Development

Themes	Within a year	Within 3 years	Within 5 years onwards
Economic Development	**Sub-theme: Promotion of job opportunities**		
	Create employment opportunities with provision of skill development training assuring job placements	Increase investment in agriculture with modernization in agriculture	Establishment of a dairy in each ward
	Easy availability of agricultural inputs to farmers	Provision of agriculture and veterinary technical persons in each ward	
		Increase agriculture production with provision of irrigation canals	
		At least 30 youths from each ward are trained every year with provision of financial and technical support to run their own business enterprises	

Themes	Within a year	Within 3 years	Within 5 years onwards
Economic Development	**Sub-theme: Increase in per-capita income**		
	Develop saving habits by curtailing expenses on alcohol/tobacco/etc.	Create employment opportunities for jobless youths and increase their income.	Attract tourists by renovating/developing historical monuments of the city.
		Modernization of markets	
		Encourage remittance flow through legal channel and use of remittance in productive sector.	
		Investment in modernization of agriculture for increased income to improve quality of life of farmers	
Economic Development	**Sub-theme: Promotion of service sector/tourism**		
		Conservation of religious places to promote tourism	Promote Kalaiya as a medical hub
		Promote sports tourism by promoting international standard cricket ground and modern training facilities	Promotion of local tourism

Targets (s):

By 2083, at least one member of every family in Kalaiya Municipality are engaged in employment or self-employment activities.
Minimum wage is guaranteed in Municipality as per labor law without any discrimination based on gender, caste, ethnicity, physical abilities.
Each ward provide/facilitate soft loan/subsidy to at least 30 youths every year to start or improve their entrepreneurships

Indicators:

No of families with at least 1 person employed

Daily wage is reasonably enough to afford basic need of the family of 5

New and diversified enterprises

Access to the formal financial institution specially that of young women

1. Infrastructure Development

Themes	Within a year	Within 3 years	Within 5 years onwards
Infrastructure Development	**Sub-theme: Development of Public Transportation System**		
		Operation of public transportation – solar and electric operated vehicles	Construction of ring road and bypass road
		Disability friendly bus along with provision of separate bus for elderly and women	Wide roads with proper drainage facilities
Physical Infrastructure	**Sub-theme: Traffic Management**		
	Construction of zebra crossings at strategic locations	Installation of traffic lights operated through solar energy	
	Install hoarding boards at strategic locations with traffic rules with clear display		
Physical Infrastructure	**Sub-theme: Public Friendly Infrastructure**		
	Construction of road with provision of separate lane for pedestrians/cyclists	Construction of disability friendly toilets	Construction of roads, public buildings, public toilets and parks accessible for wheelchair users, children and senior citizens
	Construction of over bridge at Bharat Chowk	Installation of lights and cameras along the road in line with the concept of safer city	

Targets (s):

By 2083, public transport system functioning covering all wards of the city.
Traffic management system in place which is friendly and safe for children, people with disability, senior citizens and people in general.
By 2083, all public infrastructure is accessible for people with disability, children and senior citizens.

Indicators:

Road network, which can be used throughout a year, connecting each clusters within RM
Efficient and effective traffic management system in place
Level of physical accessibility to public buildings

2. Access to Services

Themes	Within a year	Within 3 years	Within 5 years onwards
Access to Services	**Sub-theme: Good Governance and Transparency**		
	Transparency – dissemination of information to public regarding any services/projects implemented by municipality – social audit, public hearing, perception survey	Kalaiya renowned as a model municipality for good governance, inclusive development and optimum use of digital technology in governance	
	Provision of information as per policy provision on right to information		
	Financial public audit and dissemination of information from mass media for promoting transparency		
	Update of citizen charter of all service providing offices		
	Complain box management and action on feedback received		
Access to Services	**Sub-theme: Delivery of Services/Inclusive Development**		
	Identification of communities deprived from services and delivery of services with priority	Gender inclusive development/behavior/attitudes/policies	
	Equal participation of all groups/communities/sections of society in every phase of project cycle along with decision making process		

	Equal participation and opportunity for everyone to discuss on any agendas directly affecting the people or particular groups		
	Dissemination of vital information in local languages		
	Government services are available without any hassles and bureaucratic hurdles		
	Delivery of services from local institutions, including municipality, without any discrimination		

Targets (s):

By 2083, all services available in the Municipality are accessible to every citizen regardless of class, creed, age, ethnicity and geographical location as specified in citizen charter.
Municipality ensures display of project details before project initiation and public audit after the project completion with participation of all stakeholders including Dalits, children, women, marginalized community members and people with disability.
Municipality has digitized vital registrations services, complain mechanism and information dissemination system through hand-held devices accessible for every citizen including people with disability.

Indicators:

Level of satisfaction among the service seekers in receiving service as outlined in citizen charger

Social Audit being a regular feature of the public infrastructure

Level of e-governance at the RM and other government establishment

3. Quality of Life

Themes	Within 1 year	Within 3 years	Within 5 years and onwards
Quality of Life	**Sub-theme: Quality of Health Services**		
	General people have easy access to quality health services which is not too expensive	Health services with birthing centres in each ward.	Modernization of Kalaiya Hospital as an international standard medical college
		Establishment of a blood bank and specialized maternity hospital with affordable charges	
Quality of Life	**Sub-theme: Quality Education/Higher Education/Technical Education**		
	End gender discrimination in education, job opportunities and participation in decision making process	Establishment of technical schools with linkage to job opportunities	
	Special focus on school enrollment, retention and graduation of children from Dalit communities	Improve quality of education in rural part of Municipality through public schools as equal to schools in urban areas	
		Develop play grounds and sports training centres and promote confidence of players with necessary training and support	
		Start PhD faculty in post-graduation college	
Quality of Life	**Sub-theme: Protection/Security**		
	Compulsory police patrolling in all wards/toles during the night	Street lights in every part of the municipality	All forms of violence and discriminations against girls and women are ended
		Installation of solar lights and cc camera in all “chowks”	
		Provision of city police in all wards	
		Girls and women feel safe to be out of their homes even before and after daylight.	

Commitment from group:

End all forms of social evils like child marriage, dowry, polygamy, child/women trafficking, alcoholism, untouchability and corruption from Kalaiya Sub-metropolitan City by the next five years.

Targets:

By 2083, all people have access to basic health services including pre-natal and post-natal services from health institutions within their wards.
By 2083, Municipality has early parenting/stimulation program implemented covering all ECD age children.
All school age children of Municipality have access up to secondary level quality education and vocational education to out of school children.
All women and girls feel safe to move freely in the city even after sunset.

Indicator(s)

Ratio of birth center to population

Student enrollment in ECD program

Number of children out of formal education system in KSMC

The number of incidences of "harassment" or "undesired activities" reported.

4. Environmental Sustainability:

Themes	Within 1 year	Within 3 years	Within 5 years and onwards
Environmental Sustainability	**Sub-theme: Environment Conservation**		
	Effective waste management – classification and recycling of wastes	Conservation of natural resources.	
		Better drains with proper water drainage system	
		Effective mechanism/systems/equipment for pollution control	

		Disaster preparedness through awareness, integration of DRM in planning process, capacity building and response mechanism	
Themes	**Within 1 year**	**Within 3 years**	**Within 5 years and onwards**
Environmental Sustainability	**Sub-theme: Natural Resources**		
		Efficient management of rivers/streams/water sources	Promote green parks and entertainment centres in each wards
		Conservation and development of public ponds	Embankment walls are constructed to prevent flooding into residential areas
		Conservation of government public land and tree plantation	
		Conserve forests.	
Themes	**Within 1 year**	**Within 3 years**	**Within 5 years and onwards**
Environmental Sustainability	**Sub-theme: Clean Energy**		
	Encourage families to use electric stove for cooking with provision of induction, heaters at subsidized rates.	Provision of gas stove with cylinder to ultra-poor families at subsidized rates	Install solar energy powered street lamps.
	Support and reward families to install bio gas plans together with animal husbandry		Promote use of electric vehicles with development of infrastructure/charging stations.
	Provision of briquette stove and induction stoves at subsidized rates		

Targets:

All households manage degradable wastes within their households and Municipality manage non-degradable wastes in an environmental friendly manner.
By 2083, Municipality has at least __% of total land for open space, public places, parks and conservation area.
Municipality has separate areas allocated for residential, farming, industries, waste management and public office purposes.
Every household use at least one alternative option to promote clean energy.

Indicator(s):

No. of houses without proper waste disposal system / # number of house using home-made compost

% of total land are dedicated as "open spaces which is accessible to all"

Dedicated entrustment and deployment of officials for environmental safelty

Number or % of house using alternative energy

Thematic vision/action plan from "Municipality" level workshop, FGD and KIIs – Khairahani

1. Economic Development

Themes	Within a year	Within 3 years	Within 5 years
Economic Development	**Sub-theme: Increase in per-capita income**		
	Develop saving habits by curtailing expenses on alcohol/tobacco/etc.	Create employment opportunities for jobless youths and increase their income.	Attract tourists by renovating/developing historical monuments of the city.
		Modernization of markets	
		Encourage remittance flow through legal channel and use of remittance in productive sector.	
		Investment in modernization of agriculture for increased income to improve quality of life of farmers	
Themes	**Within a year**	**Within 3 years**	**Within 5 years onwards**
Economic Development	**Sub-theme: Promotion of job/economic**		
	-Easy availability of agricultural inputs to farmers -Provide trainings for self-employments. Support youths for their self-employments to start and/or improve their entrepreneurships. -Facilitate market linkages for their products	- Liberal Tax policy - Better management of industries within Municipality and develop the industrial corridor - Easy access of the financial institutions and provision of soft loans - Increase agriculture production with provision of irrigation canals -	Facilitate establishment of industries in the municipality

Targets (s):

By 2083, at least one member of every family in Khairhani Municipality are engaged in employment or self-employment activities.
Minimum wage is guaranteed in Municipality as per labor law without any discrimination based on gender, caste, ethnicity, physical abilities.
Each ward provide/facilitate soft loan/subsidy to at least 30 youths every year to start or improve their entrepreneurships

Indicators:

no. of families with at least 1 person employed

Daily wage is reasonably enough to afford basic need of the family of 5

New and diversified enterprises

Access to the formal financial institution specially that of young women

2. Infrastructure Development:

Themes	Within 1 year	Within 3 years	Within 5 years
Infrastructure Development	**Sub-theme: Promotion of service sector/tourism**		
	-Upgrade Darain homestay.	Promote national park tourism with linkage to Sauraha, the famous tourist destination.	Development of Khumroj, the famous tourist destination after Sauraha.

		Promote business tourism targeting honey pocket area of ward # 4.	Improve management of fun park.
		-Develop and implement MTMP (Municipality Transport Master Plan)	-
Infrastructure Development		**Sub-theme: Physical Infrastructure Development**	
		-Allocate separate land for housing area as per master plan of the city	Develop People Living With Disability friendly infrastructure
		-Implement housing code strictly	Develop sustainable irrigation infrastructures
		-Safe and quality water supply	Construct check dam taking climate change into considerations
Infrastructure Development	**Sub-theme: Religious/cultural places, sports, entertainment and other infrastructures**		
	Construction of zebra crossings at strategic locations	Land allocation and construction of religious places and promote culture promotion activities	Develop infrastructure to reduce human-wildlife conflicts
	Install hoarding boards at strategic locations with traffic rules with clear display	Allocation and development of infrastructure for sports	
	Installation of traffic lights operated through solar energy	Construction of cinema halls and clubs	
		Ensure every household have electricity, internet and telephone facilities.	
		Allocate separate industrial areas	

Targets (s):

By 2083, public transport system functioning covering all wards of the city.
Traffic management system in place which is friendly and safe for children, people with disability, senior citizens and people in general.
By 2083, all public infrastructure is accessible for people with disability, children and senior citizens.

Indicators:

Road network, which can be used throughout a year, connecting each cluster within RM

Efficient and effective traffic management system in place

Level of physical accessibility to public buildings

3. Access to Services:

Themes	Within 1 year	Within 3 years	Within 5 years
Access to Services	**Sub-theme: Good Governance and Transparency**		
	Anonymous complain mechanism	Every citizen should feel satisfied with the services provided by the government	
	Services accessible for every citizen including PLWDs, poor and marginalized people	Trustworthy service delivery	
	Dissemination of vital information in local languages	Adopt technology friendly service delivery	
	Equal participation and opportunity for everyone to discuss on any agendas directly affecting the people or particular groups	Need based service delivery	
	Update of citizen charter of all service providing offices.	Gender inclusive development/behavior/attitudes	
	Financial public audit and dissemination of information from	Equal participation of all groups/communities/sections of society in every phase of project cycle along with decision making process	

	Mass media for promoting transparency		
	Effective Information dissemination. And provision of information as per policy provision on right to information.		
	Government services are available without any hassles and bureaucratic hurdles		
	Transparency – dissemination of information to public regarding any services/projects implemented by municipality – social audit, public hearing, perception survey		

Targets (s):

By 2083, all services available in the municipality are accessible to every citizen regardless of class, creed, age, ethnicity and geographical location as specified in citizen charter.
Municipality ensures display of project details before project initiation and public audit after the project completion with participation of all stakeholders including Dalits, children, women, marginalized community members and people with disability.
Municipality has digitized vital registrations services, complain mechanism and information dissemination system through hand-held devices accessible for every citizen including people with disability.

Indicators:

Level of satisfaction among the service seekers in receiving service as outlined in citizen charger

Social Audit being a regular feature of the public infrastructure

Level of e-governance at the RM and other government establishment

4. Quality of Life:

Themes	Within 1 year	Within 3 years	Within 5 years
Quality of Life		**Sub-Theme: Quality Health Services**:	
	Every citizen has access to ambulance services for emergency health care.	Quality health services with birthing Centre facility in each wards	
	Promotion of plastic less city	Establishment of a blood bank and specialized maternity hospital with affordable charge	
		Affordable health services available	
Quality of Life		**Sub-Theme: Access to the quality education within the municipality**	
		Establishment of technical schools	
		End gender discrimination in education, job opportunities and participation in decision making process	
		Improve quality of education in rural part of Municipality as equal to schools in urban areas	
		Provision of schools for every person with disabilities	
Quality of Life		**Sub-Theme: Social security ensured**	
		Regular supply of basic services; water, electricity, communication means, sanitation, etc.	Availability of quality public infrastructures
		Employment guaranteed within the city for citizens	Clean environment without pollution
		Sub-Theme: Safety and security:	
	Installation of solar lights and cc camera in major junctions	Street lights in every part of the municipality	
	Compulsory police patrolling in all wards/Toles during the night	Provision of city police posts in all wards	

Targets:

By 2083, all people have access to basic health services including pre-natal and post-natal services from health institutions within their wards.
By 2083, Municipality has early parenting/stimulation program implemented covering all ECD age children.
All school age children of Municipality have access up to secondary level quality education and vocational education to out of school children.
All women and girls feel safe to move freely in the city even after sunset.

Indicator(s)

Ratio of birth center to population

Student enrollment in ECD program

Number of children out of formal education system in KSMC

The number of incidences of "harassment" or "undesired activities" reported.

5. Environmental Sustainability:

Themes	Within 1 year	Within 3 years	Within 5 years
Environmental Sustainability	**Sub-theme: Environment Conservation, Waste Management, Pollution Control**		
	Regularly check of water, air, noise, pollution in the municipality areas.		
	Make strong legal provisions for environmental protections.	Conserve forests	Promote green parks and entertainment centers in each wards.
	Distribute bins for segregations and treatments of household trash management	Promote public participation in different initiatives.	
	Discourage chemical agriculture inputs and promote organic farming.		
	Implement per household two trees policy	Improve drainage system and control diseases	

	Environmental compliance monitoring of infrastructure construction activities, industrial activities, etc. in a regular basis.	Promote electric vehicles including provision electric city buses.	

Target(s):

All households manage degradable wastes within their households and municipality manage non-degradable wastes in an environmental friendly manner.
By 2083, the municipality has at least __% of open space, public places, parks and
Municipality has separate areas allocated for residential, farming, industries, waste management and public office purposes.
Every household use at least one alternative option to promote clean energy.

Indicator(s):

Number of houses with proper waste disposal system

Number of houses using home-made compost

% of total land earmarked as "open spaces which is accessible to all"

Dedicated entrustment and deployment

Thematic vision/action plan from "Municipality" level workshop, FGD and KIIs - Sundarharaicha

1. Economic Development and Prospects

Themes	Within a year	Within 3 years	Within 5 years onwards
Economic Development and Prospects	**Sub-Theme: Economic Development**		
	Effective initiatives from municipality for marketing of products to promote businesses.	Employment opportunities created as per skills, knowledge and capacity for all	Modernization of agriculture, tourism and other businesses with easy access of information and technology to everyone.

	Agriculture with easy access to modern seeds and equipment.	Formulate special programs to promote employment opportunities with effective implementation mechanism.	Increase the source of revenue by developing wetland to promote tourism
	Subsidy on quality seeds and fertilizers to increase productivity of land.	Different programs focussed on developing knowledge, skills and ideas for creating a society which is based on the principle of justice and non-discrimination.	
		Establish easy access of market for locally produced products	

Targets (s):

By 2083, at least one member of every family in Khairhani Municipality are engaged in employment or self-employment activities.
Minimum wage is guaranteed in Municipality as per labor law without any discrimination based on gender, caste, ethnicity, physical abilities.
Each ward provide/facilitate soft loan/subsidy to at least 30 youths every year to start or improve their entrepreneurships

Indicators:

no. of families with at least 1 person employed

Daily wage is reasonably enough to afford basic need of the family of 5

New and diversified enterprises

Access to the formal financial institution specially that of young women

2. Environment

Themes	Within a year	Within 3 years	Within 5 years onwards
Environment	**Sub-theme: Environmental Sustainability**		
	Promote green city with "one home one plant campaign"	Formulation of programs focussing on tree plantation, development of community forests and conservation of wetlands	A city without air and sound pollution
	A city where no plastic bags are used	Identification of conservation area with proper protection, promotion and development	Develop environment friendly public places for physical exercises appropriate for all ages.
	Management of dumping site with segregation of wastes at individual homes using degradable wastes at homes.	Conservation and development of wetland areas in the municipality	Let small or large streams to flow without any obstructions and stop river bank erosion.
	A clean city which is open defection free in reality.	Conservation and management of forest areas for environment conservation, tourism and meeting needs of local communities	
	A city without stray animals.	Emphasis on implementation of programs for use and promotion of electric vehicles.	
	Promote green streets with peoples' participation.	Maximum use of electric vehicles plying in urban, sub-urban and rural areas of municipality	
	Plantation of trees with herbal qualities and fragrance along all roads within the municipality.	Grant permit by municipality to develop industries only in areas away from residential areas with necessary with systems/technology to control pollution, including treatment of industrial wastes	
	Villages with neat and clean roads with proper drainage facility	Make the city pollution free by using maximum use of electric vehicles.	
	Conserve forests and tree plantation on river banks		
	Maximum use of biogas and solar energy		

Target(s):

All households manage degradable wastes within their households and Municipality manage non-degradable wastes in an environmental friendly manner.
By 2083, Municipality has at least __% of open space, public places, parks and
Municipality has separate areas allocated for residential, farming, industries, waste management and public office purposes.
Every household use at least one alternative option to promote clean energy.

Indicator(s):

Number of houses with proper waste disposal system

Number of houses using home-made compost

% of total land earmarked as "open spaces which is acccessesbale to all"

Dedicated entrustment and deployment

3. Quality of Life

Themes	Within a year	Within 3 years	Within 5 years onwards
Quality of life		**Sub-theme: Social security**	
	Data collection and update.	Establish easy access of targeted communities to social security	
	Share survey findings digitally to every ward.	Utilize the money from social security for income generation activities.	
		Community based on the principles of justice, equality and equity.	
Quality of life		**Sub-theme: Security and Protection**	
		Ensure security of all municipality residents.	Operate urban health centre in every ward.
		Identify risk areas and ensure the security of people and their assets mobilizing available resources.	Establish and operate a model hospital in the municipality with specialized services.

Quality of life		**Sub-theme: Easy access to quality health services**	
		Every citizen of the municipality have easy access to quality health services.	Community based on the principles of justice, equality and equity.
		Establish 4 health centres and 1 primary health centre.	
Quality of life		**Sub-theme: Quality Education**	
	Schools providing quality education and learning opportunities to all children irrespective of their physical ability, caste or ethnicity.	Develop local curriculum and provide quality education.	
	Development of congenial education environment in schools with adequate infra-structure, learning materials and trained teachers to teach all children including children with disability of different forms	Provide easy access to quality education, higher education and education with cultural awareness to children with disability, children from marginalized communities and children from minority communities.	
		Provision of technical education, employment opportunities and life skill education.	
Quality of life		**Sub-theme: Entertainment, Sports, Cultural/Religious Heritage**	
	People of all castes and ethnic groups have equal access to religious heritages and public places	Development of child, senior citizen and disability friendly parks in each wards	Children and senior citizens are satisfied and proud about their city.
		All religious heritages are protected and well developed	Establish entertainment centres in each ward with cultural expressions of castes, gender, religion and local arts and culture
			Development of play grounds for targeted groups and organize different competitions.
			Develop new religious places, temples and religious centres, while preserving existing religious heritages

Targets:

By 2083, all people have access to basic health services including pre-natal and post-natal services from health institutions within their wards.
By 2083, Municipality has early parenting/stimulation program implemented covering all ECD age children.
All school age children of Municipality have access up to secondary level quality education and vocational education to out of school children.
All women and girls feel safe to move freely in the city even after sunset.

Indicator(s)

Ratio of birth center to population

Student enrollment in ECD program

Number of children out of formal education system in KSMC

the number of incidence of "harassment" or "undesired activities" reported.

4. Infrastructure Development

Themes	Within a year	Within 3 years	Within 5 years onwards
Infrastructure Development	**Sub-Theme: Inclusive and Safe Infrastructure**		
	Provision of zebra crossings at appropriate locations along the main road	Provision of electricity without any interruption.	Make Sundarharaicha a model city by constructing houses/buildings as per earthquake resistant standards.
	Special emphasis of local government in infrastructure development which are friendly for all ages and physical conditions	Construct over bridges or sub-ways in bazar areas with maximum flow of commuters	Provision of dust free roads, safe over bridges and schools and health services with necessary infrastructures

		Develop public transportation system which is friendly to children, senior citizens, women persons with disability.	Development of disability and commuters friendly infrastructures which are well managed
		All schools, toilets and offices are disability friendly.	A city which is disability friendly in terms of physical structures, attitude, behaviour and access to services
		Provision of separate cycle lane and safe pedestal lane to reduce accidents.	

Targets (s):

By 2083, public transport system functioning covering all wards of the city.
Traffic management system in place which is friendly and safe for children, people with disability, senior citizens and people in general.
By 2083, all public infrastructure are accessible for people with disability, children and senior citizens.

Indicators:

Road network, which can be used throughout a year, connecting each clusters within RM

Efficient and effective traffic management system in place

Level of physical accessibility to public buildings

5. Access to Services:

Themes	Within a year	Within 3 years	Within 5 years onwards
Access to services		**Sub-theme: Good Governance and Inclusion:**	
			Build an inclusive society where people with disability have equal access to services guaranteeing the rights granted by the constitution of Nepal (Article 42, sub-article 3)
Access to services		**Sub-theme: Transparency:**	

		Persons with disability have equal opportunity to social, political, economic and educational services which are transparent	
Access to services		**Sub-theme: Equal participation in decision making process**	
		Equal participation of persons with disability in decision making process along with project implementation, monitoring, evaluation, etc. as persons without disability.	
Access to services		**Sub-theme: Access to information:**	
	Provision of Help Desk in every office	Persons with disability have access to their rights including early detection, treatment and rehabilitation services	
		Provision of interpreter through sign language	
		Provision of help desk for dissemination of quality information from Tole, ward up to Municipality level	
Access to services		**Sub-theme: Inclusion**	
	Dissemination of fact based information	Dignified inclusion of people from marginalized communities in every phase of program implementation (health, education, employment, political participation, physical infrastructure, etc.)	
		Hearing and addressing the issues and rights of persons with disability	

Targets (s):

By 2083, all services available in the municipality are accessible to every citizen regardless of class, creed, age, ethnicity and geographical location as specified in citizen charter.
Municipality ensures display of project details before project initiation and public audit after the project completion with participation of all stakeholders including Dalits, children, women, marginalized community members and people with disability.
Municipality has digitized vital registrations services, complain mechanism and information dissemination system through hand-held devices accessible for every citizen including people with disability.

Indicators:

Level of satisfaction among the service seekers in receiving service as outlined in citizen charger

Social Audit being a regular feature of the public infrastructure

Level of e-governance at the RM and other government establishment

Overall Recommendations: - All Municipalities

- Lumanti can facilitate municipality to incorporate the findings and recommendations of this report in their municipal periodic plan.
- Municipality should integrate the plans for Livable city with annual planning process every year.
- Lumanti should implement community awareness raising/advocacy programs to ensure participation of community people including women, PLWDs, marginalized groups in annual planning process to take forward the agenda of Livable City.
- Municipality should initiate dialogue with federal and provincial government for resource leveraging to develop Khairahani as a Livable City.
- Lumanti should align its programs to contribute in achieving the goals of Livable City.

ANNEX A: Workshop Schedules

Conceptual Clarity and Planning Workshop on Livable City
Kalaiya- Bara, Khairhani-Chitwan & Sundarharaicha-Morang
October/November, 2021

Time	Topic	Responsible
10:00 – 10:15	Welcome Remarks with objective sharing	Lumanti
10:15 – 10:30	Introduction	Batas Foundation
10:30 – 11:00	Presentation on Livable City Concept	Batas Foundation
11:00 - 11:30	Brief presentation about aspirations and feedback of community people, groups and key stakeholders based on KII and FGD	Batas Foundation
11:30 – 11:45	**Short Break**	Batas Foundation
11:45 - 01:00	• Theme wise group exercises with visioning and planning of Livable City for implementation • Group Presentation *Note: A template will be used for group exercises.	Batas Foundation
1:00 - 01:30	Personal/institutional commitment to implement the plan	Batas Foundation
01:30 -01:45	Floor open for discussion	Batas Foundation
01:45 -02:00	Closing Remarks	Mayor

ANNEX B: FGD and KII Questionnaire

FGD Group/KII Details
Kalaiya-Bara, Khairhani-Chitwan & Sundarharaicha-Morang
October/November, 2021

S.N.	Groups	# of consultations	Remarks
1	Children's Group (mixed) 12-18 years	1	1 hour including travel time.
2	Youth group (mixed) 19-24 years	1	1 hour including travel time.
3	Women Cooperative Members	1	1 hour including travel time.
4	Men's group	1	1 hour including travel time.
5	Senior Citizen's Group	1	1 hour including travel time.
	Total	5	FGDs/Consultations to be organized in different wards also considering the participation of different ethnic groups.

KII Details

S.N.	Key Informants	# of interviews	Remarks
1	Mayor or Deputy Mayor	1	45 Minutes including travel time.
2	FNCCI Chairperson/representatives	1	45 Minutes including travel time.
3	Chief of Municipality Planning Unit	1	45 Minutes including travel time.
	Total	**3**	

ANNEX C: FGD and KII Questionnaire

Kalaiya (Bara), Khairhani (Chitwan) and Sundarharaicha (Morang)

Focus Group Discussion Questionnaire

बिषय केन्द्रित समुह छलफल-प्रश्नावली

FGD-Children:

1. यस पालिका, वडा अथवा समूहको हामी सबैले आहा!! भन्ने उपलब्धिहरु के हुन्?
2. यस ठाउँको बिशेष पहिचान कुन कुरालाई मान्नु हुन्छ? यस क्षेत्रका गौरब गर्ने कुराहरु के के छन्?
3. समग्र रुपमा बालबालिकाको अवस्था कस्तो छ? ५ लाई राम्रो र १ लाई तल्लो स्तर मान्दा हालको स्तिथि लाई कुन स्तरमा राख्नु हुन्छ अनि किन?
4. बालबालिकाले सामना गर्नु परको प्रमुख समस्याहरु के के हुन्? त्यसमा पनि बालिकाका प्रमुख समस्याहरु के के हुन्?बालबालिकाहरुको लागि अबको ५ बर्षको समय भित्र यो पालिका बालबालिका का निम्ति बस्न योग्य बनाउन कस्तो परिवर्तन भएको हेर्न चाहनु हुन्छ? (शिक्षा, स्वस्थ, सुरक्षा, शीप, सहभागिता, बालबालिकालाई सामान व्यवहार/अवसर, आदि)
5. तपाईंहरुले हेर्न चाहनुभएको परिवर्तन प्राप्त गर्न के कस्ता प्रयास/योजनाहरु गरिनु पर्छ?
6. यस ठाउँको बिकाशकोलागि लुमन्तीले बिशेष गरी बालबालिकाहरुमा केन्द्रित के कस्ता कामहरु गरिरहेको छ? यस संस्थाको राम्रो लागेको पक्ष साथै सुधार गर्नु पर्ने कुराहरु के के देख्नु भएको छ?
7. तपाईंहरुले हेर्न चाहनुभएको अवस्थामा पुग्नको निम्ति बालबालिका/किशोर किशोरी र बाल/युवा संजाल आदिको कस्तो भूमिका हुनु पर्छ/हुनेछ?

FGD-Youth:

1. यस पालिका, वडा अथवा समूहको हामी सबैले आहा!! भन्ने उपलब्धिहरु के हुन्?
2. यस ठाउँको बिशेष पहिचान कुन कुरालाई मान्नु हुन्छ? यस क्षेत्रका गौरब गर्ने कुराहरु के के छन्?
3. समग्र रुपमा युवाहरुको अवस्था कस्तो छ? ५ लाई राम्रो र १ लाई तल्लो स्तर मान्दा हालको स्तिथि लाई कुन स्तरमा राख्नु हुन्छ अनि किन?

4. युवाहरुले सामना गर्नु परको प्रमुख समस्याहरु के के हुन्? त्यसमा पनि युवा महिलाका प्रमुख समस्याहरु के के हुन्?
5. युवाहरुले अबको ५ बर्षको समय भित्र युवाहरुका निम्ति बस्न योग्य बनाउन कस्तो परिवर्तन भएको हेर्न चाहनु हुन्छ? कस्तो परिवर्तन भएको हेर्न चाहनु हुन्छ? (शिक्षा, स्वस्थ, सुरक्षा, शीप, सहभागिता, सामान व्यवहार/अवसर, आदि)
6. तपाईंहरुले हेर्न चाहनुभएको परिवर्तन प्राप्त गर्न के कस्ता प्रयास/योजनाहरु गरिनु पर्छ?
7. यस ठाउँको बिकाशकोलागि लुमन्तीले के कस्ता कामहरु गरिरहेको छ? यस संस्थाको राम्रो लागेको पक्ष साथै सुधार गर्नु पर्ने कुराहरु के के देख्नु भएको छ?
8. तपाईंहरुले हेर्न चाहनुभएको अवस्थामा पुग्नको निम्ति युवा वर्ग/युवा क्लब, युवा संजाल आदिको कस्तो भूमिका हुनु पर्छ/हुनेछ?

FGD-Women:

1. यस पालिका, वडा अथवा समूहको हामी सबैले आहा!! भन्ने उपलब्धिहरु के हुन्?
2. यस ठाउँको बिशेष पहिचान कुन कुरालाई मान्नु हुन्छ? यस क्षेत्रका गौरब गर्ने कुराहरु के के छन्?
3. यस पालिकामा समग्र रुपमा महिलाहरुको अवस्था कस्तो छ? ५ लाई राम्रो र १ लाई तल्लो स्तर मान्दा हालको स्तिथि लाई कुन स्तरमा राख्नु हुन्छ अनि किन?
4. महिलाहरुले सामना गर्नु परको प्रमुख समस्याहरु के के हुन्? त्यसमा पनि युवा महिलाका प्रमुख समस्याहरु के के हुन्?
5. महिलाहरुले यस पलिकलाई अबको ५ बर्षको समय भित्र महिला, किशोरी र बालबालिका मैत्री, त्यस भित्र पनि बालिका/किशोरी मैत्री बनाउन कस्तो परिवर्तन भएको हेर्न चाहनु हुन्छ? (शिक्षा, स्वस्थ, सुरक्षा, महिला शसक्तीकरण, शीप, आर्थिक स्वावलम्बन, सहभागिता, सामान व्यवहार/अवसर, आदि)
6. घर परिवार, समुदाय तथा स्थानिय तहमा लिइने प्रमुख निर्णयहरुमा महिलाहरुको भूमिका कस्तो छ?
7. तपाईंहरुले हेर्न चाहनुभएको परिवर्तन प्राप्त गर्न के कस्ता प्रयास/योजनाहरु गरिनु पर्छ?
8. लुमन्तीले यस ठाउँको बिकाशकोलागि, त्यस मध्ये पनि महिलाहरुको सशक्तिकरणकालागि, के कस्ता कामहरु गरिरहेको छ? यस संस्थाको राम्रो लागेको पक्ष साथै सुधार गर्नु पर्ने कुराहरु के के देख्नु भएको छ?
9. तपाईंहरुले चाहनु भएको अवस्थामा पुग्नको निम्ति महिलावर्ग/संजाल, युवा, किशोर किशोरी आदिको कस्तो भूमिका हुनु पर्छ/हुनेछ?

FGD-Men:

1. यस पालिका, वडा अथवा समूहको हामी सबैले "आहा!!" भन्ने उपलब्धिहरु के हुन्?
2. यस ठाउँको बिशेष पहिचान कुन कुरालाई मान्नु हुन्छ? यस क्षेत्रका गौरब गर्ने कुराहरु के के छन्?
3. समग्र रुपमा पुरुषहरुको अवस्था, त्यस मध्ये पनि युवाहरुको अवस्था, कस्तो छ? ५ लाई राम्रो र १ लाई तल्लो स्तर मान्दा हालको स्तिथि लाई कुन स्तरमा राख्नु हुन्छ अनि किन?
4. यस पालिकामा यहाँका जनताले सामना गर्नु परेका प्रमुख समस्याहरु के के हुन्? त्यसमा पनि महिला, युवा, बालबालिका, ज्येष्ठ नागरिकहरुका प्रमुख समस्याहरु के के हुन्?
5. अबको ५ बर्षको समय भित्र सबै उमेर समूह, वर्ग, जातजाति, त्यस मध्ये पनि बालिका, किशोरी, महिला, ज्येष्ठ नागरिक, अपाङ्गता भएका ब्यक्ति अनि दलितकालागि अहिले भन्दा अरु बढि बसोबास योग्य बनाउन कस्तो परिवर्तन भएको हेर्न चाहनु हुन्छ? (शिक्षा, स्वस्थ, सुरक्षा, शीप, सहभागिता, सामान व्यवहार/अवसर, आदि)
6. तपाईंहरुले हेर्न चाहनुभएको परिवर्तन प्राप्त गर्न के कस्ता प्रयास/योजनाहरु गरिनु पर्छ?
7. घर परिवार, समुदाय तथा स्थानिय तहमा लिइने प्रमुख निर्णयहरुमा महिलाहरुको भूमिका कस्तो छ?
8. यस ठाउँको बिकाशकोलागि लुमन्तीले के कस्ता कामहरु गरिरहेको छ? यस संस्थाको राम्रो लागेको पक्ष साथै सुधार गर्नु पर्ने कुराहरु के के देख्नु भएको छ?
9. हामीले चाहेको अवस्थामा पुग्नको निम्ति युवा वर्ग/युवा क्लब, युवा संजाल आदिको कस्तो भूमिका हुनु पर्छ/हुनेछ?

FGD-Senior Citizen:

1. यस पालिका, वडा अथवा समूहमा ज्येष्ठ नागरिकहरुका लागि भएका राम्रा कुरा हरु के के हुन्?
2. यस ठाउँको बिशेष पहिचान कुन कुरालाई मान्नु हुन्छ? यस क्षेत्रका गौरब गर्ने कुराहरु के के छन्?
3. समग्र रुपमा ज्येष्ठ नागरिकहरुको अवस्था कस्तो छ?
4. युवाहरुले सामना गर्नु परको प्रमुख समस्याहरु के के हुन्? त्यसमा पनि युवा महिलाका प्रमुख समस्याहरु के के हुन्?
5. अबको ५ बर्षको समय भित्र यस पलिकालाई ज्येष्ठ नागरिक मैत्री बनाउन कस्तो परिवर्तन भएको हेर्न चाहनु हुन्छ? (स्वास्थ्य, मनोविमर्श सेवा, स्याहार, सामाजिक सुरक्षा, सहभागिता, सम्मानजनक व्यवहार/अवसर, आदि)
6. तपाईंहरुले हेर्न चाहनुभएको परिवर्तन प्राप्त गर्न के कस्ता प्रयास/योजनाहरु गरिनु पर्छ?

7. यस ठाउँको बिकाशकालागि लुमन्तीले के कस्ता कामहरु गरिरहेको छ? यस संस्थाको राम्रो लागेको साथै सुधार गर्नु पर्ने कुराहरु के देख्नु भएको छ?

Key Informant Interview Questionnaire

मुख्य जानकार ब्यक्तिसंगको अन्तर्वार्ता-प्रश्नावली

KII Questionnaire-Mayor/Deputy Mayor:

1. यस पालिका, वडा अथवा समूहको हामी सबैले "आहा!!" भन्ने उपलब्धिहरु के हुन्?
2. यस ठाउँको बिशेष पहिचान कुन कुरालाई मान्नु हुन्छ? यस क्षेत्रका गौरब गर्ने कुराहरु के के छन्?
3. यस पालिकालाई यहाँका हरेक नागरिकले एक बस्न योग्य पालिका महशुष गर्न साथै सुशासन, आर्थिक अवसर, स्वच्छ वातावरण र सुरक्षित नगरको रुपमा विकास गर्न के कस्ता परिवर्तनहरु हेर्न चाहनु भएको छ?
4. यो अवस्था सिर्जना गर्न के कस्ता समस्या, अवसर र चुनौतीहरु छन्?
5. कलैयालाई अबको ५ बर्षमा एउटा नमुना पालिकाको रुपमा बिकाश गर्न के कस्ता योजना/पहल/प्रयासहरु आवश्यक छन्?
6. यसलाई साकार पार्न पालिकाको भूमिका कस्तो रहनु पर्छ/रहनेछ?
7. यस पालिकाको बिकाशकालागि लुमन्तीले के कस्ता कामहरु गरिरहेको छ? यस संस्थाको राम्रो लागेको साथै सुधार गर्नुपर्ने कुराहरु के के देख्नु भएको छ?

KII- Chairperson, FNCCI:

1. उद्योग व्यवसाय र आर्थिक गतिविधिकोको हिसाबले अहिले यस पालिकाको समग्र अवस्था कस्तो छ?
2. यस क्षेत्रमा अहिले सम्मका उपलब्धीहरुमा सबैले "आहा!!" भन्ने उपलब्धिहरु के के हुन्?
3. उद्योग व्यवसायको हिसाबले यस ठाउँको बिशेष पहिचान कुन कुरालाई मान्नु हुन्छ? यस क्षेत्रका गौरब गर्ने कुराहरु के के छन्?
4. यस नगरपालिकालाई एउटा आर्थिक गतिविधिको केन्द्रको रुपमा बिकाश गर्न र लगानीमैत्री बनाउने सवालमा के कस्ता परिवर्तनहरु हेर्न चाहनु भएको छ?
5. यो अवस्था सिर्जना गर्न के कस्ता समस्या, अवसर र चुनौतीहरु छन्?
6. कलैयालाई अबको ५ बर्षमा आर्थिक अवसर र समृद्धिको हिसाबले एउटा नमुना पालिकाको रुपमा बिकाश गर्न के कस्ता योजना/पहल/प्रयासहरु आवश्यक छन्?

7. यसलाई साकार पार्न उद्योग वाणिज्य संघको भूमिका कस्तो रहनु पर्छ/रहनेछ?

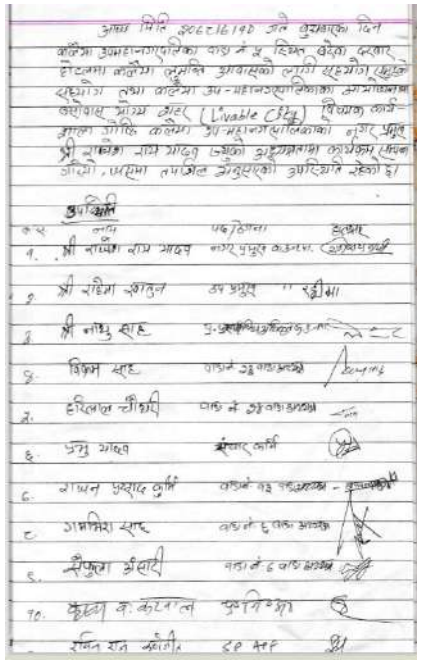
KII Questionnaire-Mayor/Deputy Mayor:

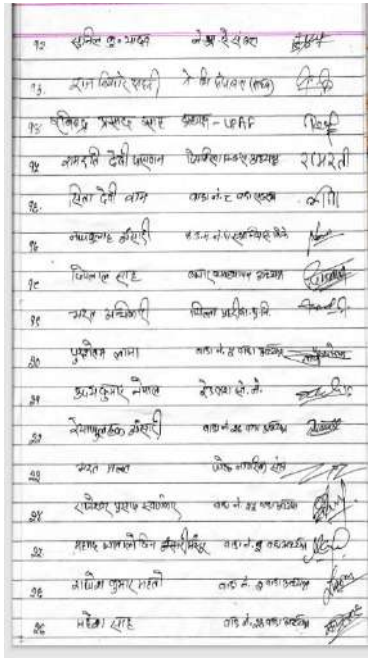
1. यस पालिकाको हामी सबैले "आहा!!" भन्ने उपलब्धिहरु के हुन्?
2. यस ठाउँको बिशेष पहिचान कुन कुरालाई मान्नु हुन्छ? यस क्षेत्रका गौरब गर्ने कुराहरु के के छन्?
3. यस नगरपालिकालाई यहाँका हरेक नागरिकले एक बस्न योग्य पालिका महशुष गर्न साथै सुशासन, आर्थिक अवसर, स्वच्छ वातावरण र सुरक्षित नगरको रुपमा विकास गर्न के कस्ता परिवर्तनहरु हेर्न चाहनु भयको छ?
4. यो अवस्था सिर्जना गर्न के कस्ता समस्या, अवसर र चुनौतीहरु छन्?
5. कलैयालाई अबको ५ बर्षमा एउटा नमुना पालिकाको रुपमा बिकाश गर्न के कस्ता योजना/पहल/प्रयासहरु आवश्यक छन्?
6. यसलाई साकार पार्न नगरपालिकाको भूमिका कस्तो रहनु पर्छ/रहनेछ?
7. यस पालिकाको बिकाशकोलागि लुमन्तीले के कस्ता कामहरु गरिरहेको छ? यस संस्थाको राम्रो लागेको साथै सुधार गर्नु पर्ने कुराहरु के के देख्नु भएको छ?

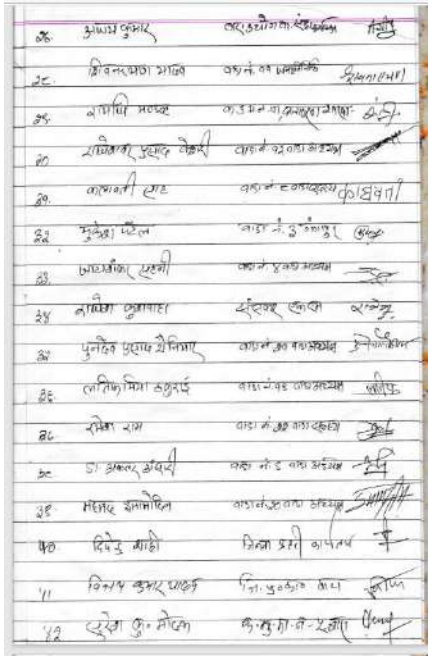
KII- Chief, Municipality Planning Department

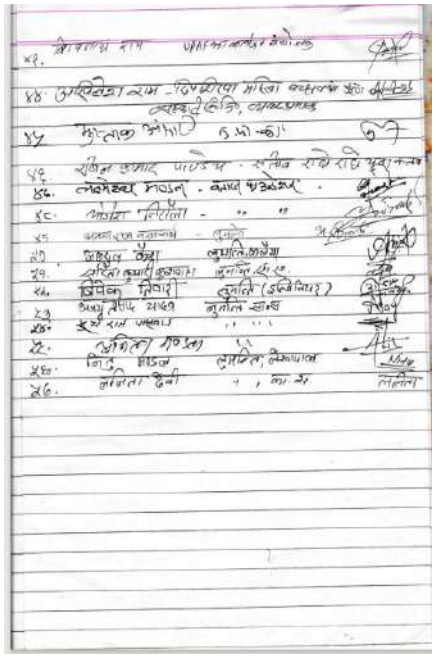
1. यस पालिकाको हामी सबैले "आहा!!" भन्ने उपलब्धिहरु के के हुन्?
2. यस ठाउँको बिशेष पहिचान कुन कुरालाई मान्नु हुन्छ? यस क्षेत्रका गौरब गर्ने कुराहरु के के छन्?
3. यस पालिकाको दिर्घकालिन योजना बनेको छ? यदि छ भने अहिले कुन चरणमा छ?
4. योजना तर्जुमा प्रक्रियामा सबै तह र तप्काको सहभागिता र अपनत्व कस्तो पाउनु भएको छ? यसको निम्ति नीतिगत प्रयासहरु के कस्ता छन्?
5. यस नगरपालिकालाई यहाँका हरेक नागरिकले एक बस्न योग्य पालिका महशुष गर्न साथै सुशासन, आर्थिक अवसर, स्वच्छ वातावरण र सुरक्षित नगरको रुपमा विकास गर्न के कस्ता परिवर्तनहरु हेर्न चाहनु भएको छ?
6. यो अवस्था सिर्जना गर्न के कस्ता समस्या, अवसर र चुनौतीहरु छन्?
7. कलैयालाई अबको ५ बर्षमा एउटा नमुना पालिकाको रुपमा बिकाश गर्न के कस्ता योजना/पहल/प्रयासहरु आवश्यक छन्?
8. यसलाई साकार पार्न नगरपालिकाको भूमिका कस्तो रहनु पर्छ/रहनेछ?
9. यस पालिकाको बिकाशकोलागि लुमन्तीले के कस्ता कामहरु गरिरहेको छ? यस संस्थाको राम्रो लागेको साथै सुधार गर्नु पर्ने कुराहरु के के देख्नु भएको छ?

ANNEX D: Municipality Level Workshop Attendance – Kalaiya (Bara)

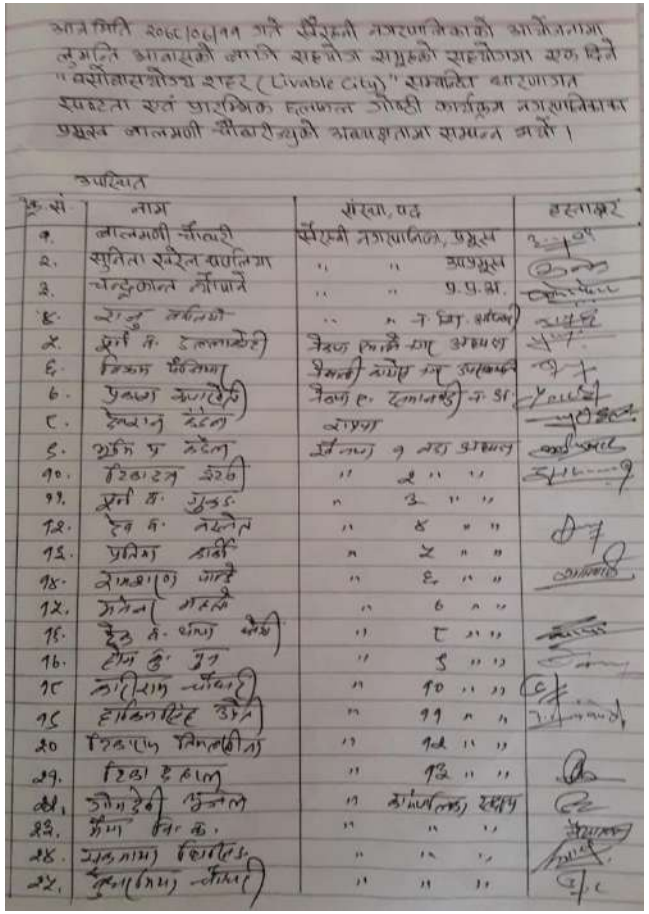


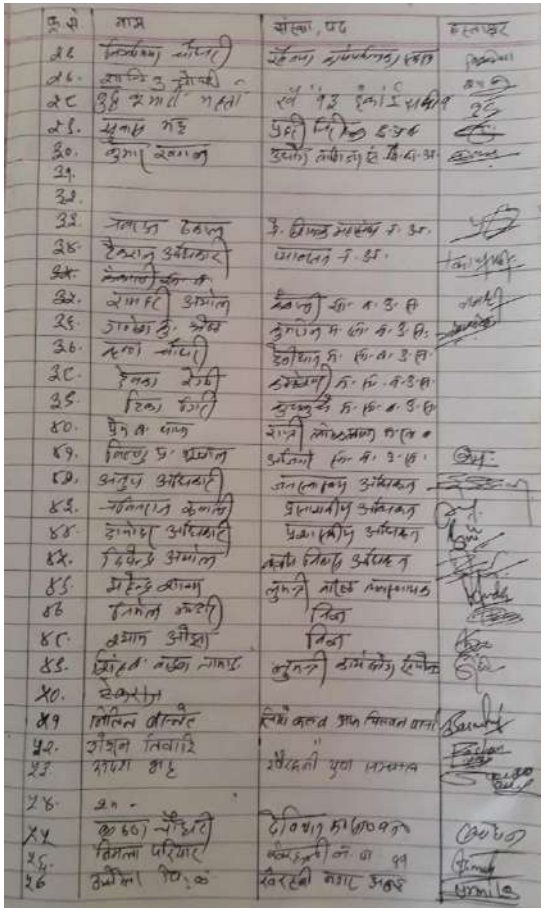


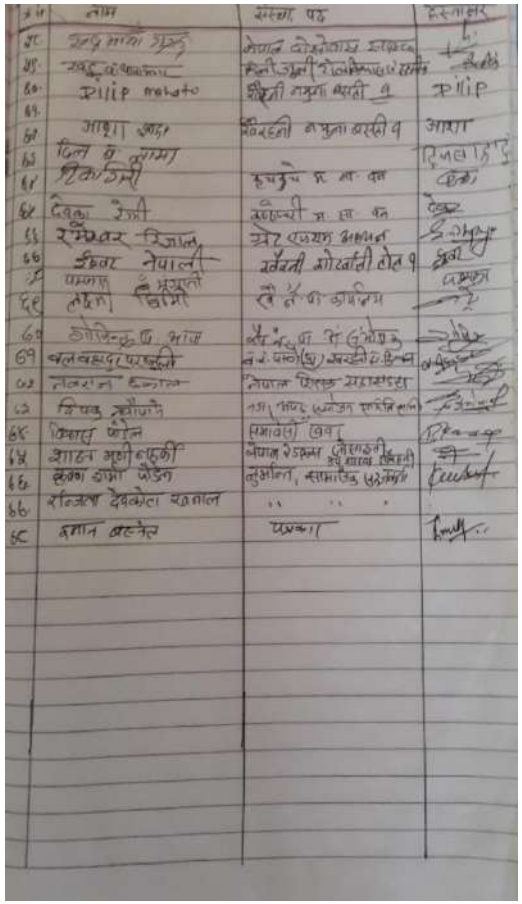




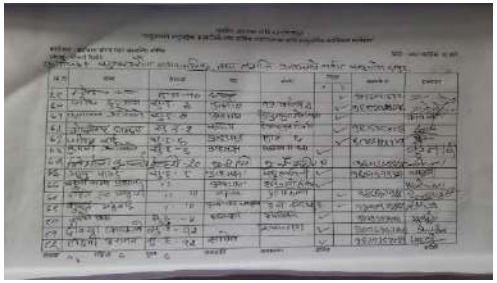
ANNEX E: Municipality Level Workshop Attendance Khairhani-Chitwan Municipality

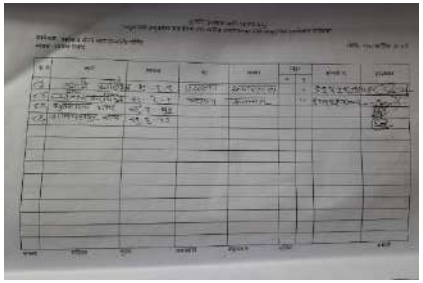


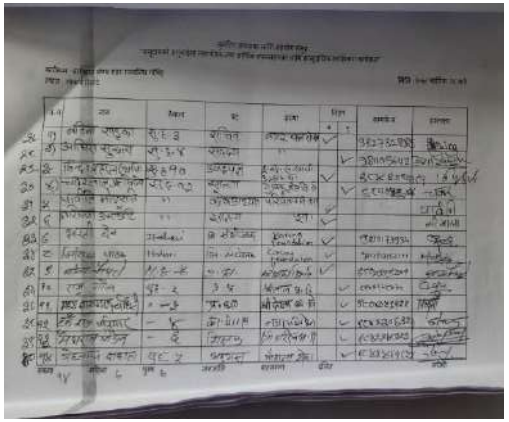


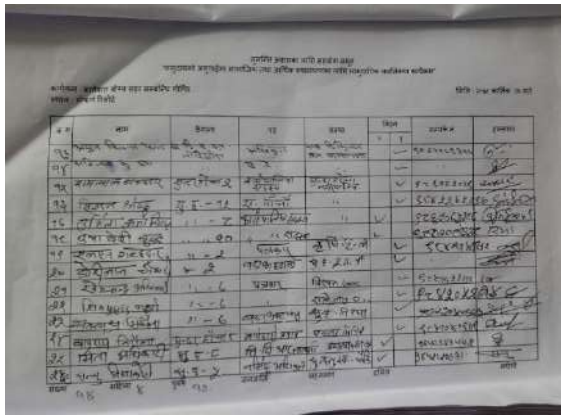


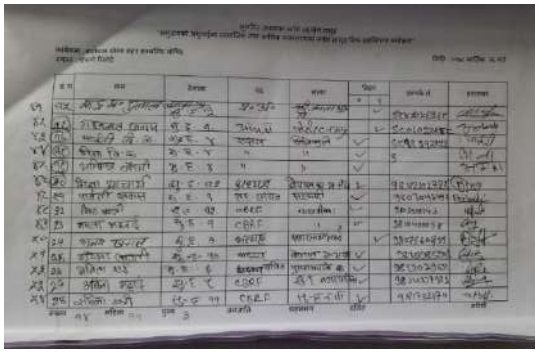
ANNEX F: Municipality Level Workshop Attendance-Sundarharaicha-Morang

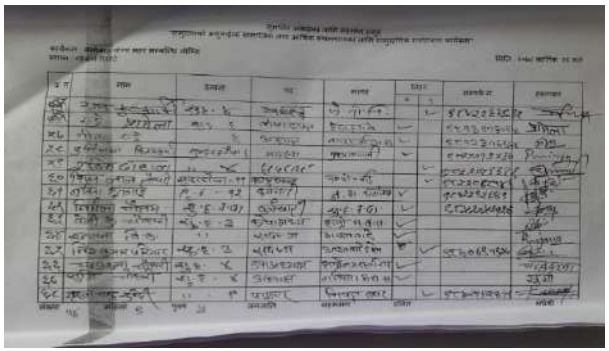












ANNEX G: Photo Glimpses

Glimpses of focal group discussions in Sundar Haraicha

Glimpses of livable city workshop in Khairahani

Glimpses of livable city workshop in Sundar Haraicha

Glimpses of focal group discussions in Kalaiya

Glimpses of livable city workshop in Kalaiya

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