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SMALL IRRIGATION PROGRAMME (SIP)



YEARLY PLAN OF OPERATIONS 2025-26 (2082/83)



SIP is implemented by Local Governments in collaboration with Ministry of Water Supply, Irrigation and Energy, Koshi Province and Department of Local Infrastructure Development (DoLID) representing Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD)

April 2025

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ABBREVIATIONS

ADCs	:	Agriculture Development Committees
APIS	:	Agriculture Price Information System
CCS	:	Crop Cut Survey
CHF	:	Swiss Franc
DAG	:	Disadvantaged Groups
DoLID	:	Department of Local Infrastructure Development
FG	:	Federal Government
FMIS	:	Farmer Managed Irrigation Systems
FY	:	FY
GoN	:	Government of Nepal
ha	:	Hectare
IDEMS	:	Infrastructure Development and Environmental Management Sections
IED	:	Irrigation and Energy Division
LG	:	Local Government
LGOA	:	Local Government Operations Act
LMBIS	:	Line Ministry Budget Information System
MIS	:	Management Information System
MoUD	:	Ministry of Urban Development
MoWSIE	:	Ministry of Water Supply, Irrigation and Energy Development
NAMDP	:	Nepal Agriculture Market Development Programme
NPR	:	Nepalese Rupee(s)
O&M	:	Operation and Maintenance
PCC	:	Project Coordination Committee
PG	:	Province Government
PLMBIS	:	Provincial Line Ministry Budget Information System
PMISC	:	Programme Management and Implementation Support Consultants
PPR	:	Project Preparation Report
SDC	:	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
WRIDD	:	Water Resources and Irrigation Development Division
WUA	:	Water Users' Association

1. Executive Summary

The Small Irrigation Programme Phase II (SIP-II), a Nepal-Switzerland bilateral collaboration, aims to reduce poverty among small farmers, especially disadvantaged groups (DAGs), in Koshi Province's mid-hills. It expands year-round irrigation across 20,000 hectares via 1,474 small-irrigation systems to enhance agricultural incomes for 65,000 households. Extended until July 2026, SIP-II aligns with Nepal's fiscal year and local government (LG) mandates. Now in its fifth year, this Yearly Plan of Operations (YPO) has been developed for the sixth fiscal year, aligning with programme's one-year extension until July 2026 which will emphasize sustainability, institutional, and system-building initiatives for both local and provincial governments.

SIP-II pursues three core outcomes: strengthening LGs to meet farmers' irrigation needs, enhancing agricultural productivity for small farmers, especially DAGs, and fostering innovative market support for those in irrigated schemes.

In FY 2025-26, it will complete 100 unfinished, rehabilitate 64 flood-damaged, and build 85 new irrigation schemes, covering 3,721 hectares and benefiting 9,558 farmers (40% from DAGs households). The extension will also support capacity building for provincial and LGs, Water User Associations (WUAs), and provide technical assistance to the Federal Government through Department of Local Infrastructure Development (DoLID) to design a broader small irrigation initiative across provinces based upon the learnings from SIP-II.

To empower LGs, SIP-II will support additional 40% of its working LGs to implement the Small Irrigation Guideline (SIG), a framework that outlines scheme selection, technical surveys, implementation and post-construction support like operation and maintenance (O&M). Additionally, 10% of non-SIP LGs in Koshi Province are expected to endorse this guideline, with plans to share it nationwide through the DoLID.

The programme will expand small farmers' irrigation access, projecting a 30% yield increase for rice, wheat, and maize, and 50% for high-value crops such as potato, cauliflower and cabbage. 90% of schemes are expected to remain functional three years post-completion, monitored via short-term monitoring surveys. WUAs, with 40% women leaders, will establish O&M funds through equitable water fee collection, supported by training in O&M.

SIP-II will enhance market linkages by connecting farmers with private sector actors, building on a FY 2024-25 assessment of private agricultural extension services. 80% of WUAs will engage with traders, supported by training in production planning, post-harvest management, and market access. By programme end, 70% of farmers are expected to sell directly to markets, up from 54% (October 2024 evaluation).

SIP-II prioritizes Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) through a Gender Action Plan, ensuring 40% of trained farmers are women and equitable leadership in WUAs.

The programme's management, involving the DoLID, Koshi Province's Ministry of Water Supply, Irrigation and Energy (MoWSIE), and 59 SIP working LGs, is supported by the Programme Management and Implementation Support Consultant (PMISC) in Biratnagar. PMISC operates through its four cluster offices in Dhankuta Bazar, Fikkal, Okhaldhunga Bazar, and Gaighat. With reduced programme volume, PMISC will restructure frontline staff, retaining Senior Technical Officers as focal persons in all working LGs for effective project management, coordination, and implementation.

The YPO proposes a budget of NPR 665,467,000 (CHF 4,436,447) to improve irrigation services for smallholder farmers, especially DAGs. Civil works, 85% of the budget (NPR 566,467,000/CHF 3,776,447), will construct or rehabilitate infrastructure across 3,721 hectares, funded by Federal Government, Koshi Provincial Government, and LGs (20% each), SDC (30%), and WUAs (10%). SDC fully funds technical assistance (NPR 85,000,000/CHF 566,667) and capacity strengthening (NPR 10,400,000/CHF 69,333), while FG covers recurrent costs (NPR 3,600,000/CHF 24,000). Overall, SDC contributes 40%, FG 17.5%, PG and LGs 17% each, and WUAs 8.5%.

2. Outcome Monitoring Summary FY 2025-26 (2082/83)

S.N.	Phase Target (July 2020– July 2026)	Expected Results in FY 2025-26	Comments
Outcome 1: Local Governments (LGs) respond effectively to the needs of small farmers for irrigated agriculture			
1.1	100% LGs have established a one window system for identification/ budgeting/ implementation/ monitoring/ support of irrigation schemes (Baseline #0)	- Additional 40% SIP-working LGs will implement the SIG for identification, budgeting, implementation, monitoring and support of irrigation schemes. 10% of non-SIP LGs in Koshi Province will endorse the guidelines. - The SIG will be disseminated to 78 other LGs in Koshi and six provinces via DoLID/MoUD.	Indicators to assess LGs' implementation of the endorsed small irrigation guidelines were defined and applied in 30% of SIP-working LGs in FY 2024-25. The learnings gained from this assessment will be applied in this FY during the additional assessment.
1.2	35% (20,000 hectares) increase in additional area under year-round irrigation in participating LGs (Baseline 56,893 hectares)	7% (3,721 ha) increase in area under year-round irrigation in participating LGs	85 new schemes (1,161 ha), 100 carried over schemes (2,560 ha) from FY 2024-25, and 64 flood-damaged schemes (command area not counted) will be implemented.
1.3	100% schemes have received at least one visit of a rural advisory services provider during the production cycle (Baseline# 15%)	100% schemes will receive at least one visit of a rural advisory services provider during the production cycle	Farmers from 50% of schemes will have access to private agriculture service providers which will be identified, listed and shared with the WUAs
Outcome 2: Small farmers especially from DAGs increase agricultural productivity			
2.1	65,000 ¹ HHs benefited from year-round and increased irrigation water	9,558 HHs will benefit from year-round and increased irrigation water	
2.1.1	40% beneficiaries are from DAGs	40% (3,823 HHs) beneficiaries are from DAGs	
2.1.2	70% of the program beneficiaries have a (In SIP command area) landholding of less than 0.5 ha.	70% (6,691 HHs) of the program beneficiaries have a (In SIP command area) landholding of less than 0.5 ha	

¹ Increased beneficiaries (2,560 HHs additional) due to extended duration of time and fund (1 year until July 2026). A total of 44'878 HHs were already benefited by 1,394 schemes, so on average, 32 HHs are benefited by each scheme.

S.N.	Phase Target (July 2020– July 2026)	Expected Results in FY 2025-26	Comments
2.2	30% increase in the yields of major irrigated food crops (Rice, Wheat and Maize) in SIP command area	Yields of major irrigated food crops (rice, wheat and maize) in sample schemes completed during last FY will increase by 30%	
2.3	30% increase in cropping intensity in SIP command area (baseline: 160% target 208%)	Cropping intensity in sample schemes completed during last FY will increase by 30%	
2.4	Winter vegetable production and other high value crops increases by a minimum of 50% (by volume) above the current total production in SIP schemes	Winter vegetable production and other high value crops will increase by a minimum of 50% (by volume) in schemes completed during last FY	
2.5	90% irrigation schemes built or rehabilitated under the program are functioning well after 3 years of completion (Baseline # 93%)	90% irrigation schemes built or rehabilitated under the program are functioning well after 3 years of completion	Short-term monitoring (STM) survey in 338 schemes completed in FY 2022-23 will be conducted to assess the physical status of irrigation systems in March-April 2026.
2.6	At least 80% of WUAs establish a fund for O & M and major repairs, through the equitable collection of water service fees	At least 80% of WUAs establish a fund for O&M and major repairs, through the equitable collection of water service fees	
Outcome 3: Market actors offer innovative supports and products to farmers in irrigated schemes			
3.1	50% of WUA that have contracted at least one input provider in the last 12 months (Baseline 0%)	Various types of input services received by the schemes in FY from market actors including private agro-vet, cooperatives and other traders will be reported. (Self-Evaluation Sept 2023)	There will be no partnership with market traders under joint collaboration between SIP and NAMDP during this FY.
3.2	50% of SIP schemes that have established contracts with traders or wholesalers to buy their crops (Baseline 0%)	The volume of sales of their agri-products to output market traders, including co-operatives and other traders and income generated by the farmers in the schemes for this FY will also be recorded. (Self-Evaluation Sept 2023)	
3.3	70% of beneficiary farmers sell part of their irrigated agriculture production directly to the market (Baseline will be established as the schemes are selected)	This indicator will be measured through an end line survey to be conducted in the final year of the project.	Baseline data shows 47% of sampled beneficiary households sold irrigated agriculture products directly to the market, while an October 2024 evaluation found 54% of farmers did so.

3. Basic Information

The Programme

SIP-II is implemented by the Government of Nepal (GoN) in collaboration with the Government of Switzerland and is built upon the experience of implementing SIP, Phase I. The programme covers LGs of mid hills in Koshi Province. It will provide year-round irrigation to 20,000 hectares in about 1,300 small scale irrigation systems through community driven process benefiting 65,000 farmer households.

The expected impact of the programme is to reduce the poverty of small farmers especially from the disadvantaged groups by increasing their agricultural income. This will be achieved through three outcomes: (i) LGs respond effectively to needs of small farmers for irrigated agriculture; (ii) small farmers especially disadvantaged groups (DAGs) increase agricultural productivity and (iii) market actors offer innovative supports and products to farmers in irrigated schemes.

The main approach of the programme is to consolidate the positive results in development of irrigation infrastructure, and further refine scheme design to condition these schemes for dry season irrigation of high value crops, and thus create enabling conditions for the introduction of commercialized agriculture. LGs shall actively support the introduction of improved agriculture practices with a focus on the production of high value cash crops as well as ensuring a conducive environment for the development of the private sector exist and facilitate the linkage between the input and output markets with the farmers.

Socio Political

Due to non-majority of any single party in the House, there have been frequent changes in federal government. The current federal cabinet was formed on July, 2024 with the coalition of Nepali Congress and Community Party of Nepal (United Marxist-Leninist) and other fringe parties with almost two third majority. Repercussions have been seen at provincial level: Koshi Province has had its sixth government on May, 2024. With the federal and provincial parties still struggling for long-term governments under their participation or leadership, many other activities seem a distant longing. Among them are Federal Civil Services Bill, 2080 and unbundling exercise on Schedule 5 to 9 of the Constitution.

Amidst such circumstances, Koshi Province has succeeded in preparing its road map through its periodic plans and formulation of acts, regulations and policies. Newly drafted provincial Irrigation Regulations is in force, and endeavours are underway for formulation of provincial Irrigation Policy.

Also, on brighter side, the Federal Civil Services Bill, 2080 has been registered in the parliament for the second time in the current – the second - term of the House, and is under discussion under a sub-committee formed by the State Affairs and Good Governance Committee of the parliament².

Likewise, the second National Coordination Council meeting has reiterated its determination on further revising the previous unbundling reports, and the task committee formed for the purpose has already submitted the final report, based on thematic sub-committees formed under it, and is awaiting approval from the Council.³ With constitutional jurisdiction unambiguously delineated, the federal and provincial, as well as LGs should find it easy to adhere to rights and roles mandated to them without inviting any conflict.

Hopefully, the Civil Services Bill and the revision of the unbundling exercise get realized in the upcoming fiscal year, which will help carry out the activities proposed in this YPO.

² The Rising Nepal, 15 April, 2025

³ The Kathmandu Post, 14 April, 2025

Based on the recent mid-term expenditure framework meeting, the federal government has decided to slash the budget by 9.01% bringing it down to NPR 1,692 billion from the targeted NPR 1,860 billion citing below-target revenue collection induced by ongoing economic slowdown, sluggish capital expenditure and low realization of foreign loans during the past seven months⁴. The government has imposed a 25% spending freeze on remaining discretionary funds, citing resource constraints⁵. Accordingly, substantial reduction has been imposed in federal financial equalization grants to provinces and LGs: Financial Comptroller General Office (FCGO) has requested to all Controller of Treasury and Accounts Offices to release only 13.24% of the initial targeted budget in the third quarter. Information on the fourth quarter is yet to surface⁶. This YPO is prepared based on the assumption that such reduction would not recur in the upcoming fiscal year, which could hinder the SIP activities.

Price hike on construction materials is high at this time of the year. This has disrupted the progress of the SIP this year. Any such inflation could affect the SIP activities next year also.

The Water Resources Bill, registered in the House is expected to redefine the jurisdiction of irrigation infrastructure development among the three spheres of the government. Hopefully, the final outcome will not alter the right of LGs from its current threshold of up to 50 hectares in hills and 200 hectares in the Terai region, as per prevailing Koshi Provincial Irrigation Act.

Programme Context

The mandate to implement small irrigation schemes lies with LGs as small irrigation is one of the exclusive rights of the LGs as per the Constitution of Nepal, 2015 (Schedule 8). Adhering to this mandate, SIP continues to be implemented by LGs.

A bilateral agreement between the Government of Nepal (GoN) and the Government of Switzerland was signed on 26th June 2020 for the implementation of the SIP-II, covering the period from 1st July 2020 to 31st December 2024. To align project activities with Nepal's fiscal year, a no-cost extension was mutually agreed upon on 22nd December 2023, extending the programme until 15th July 2025.

Additionally, both governments have agreed to a one-year costed extension until July 2026 to complete 100 unfinished schemes in FY 2024-25, rehabilitate around 64 flood-damaged schemes completed in the previous FYs, and construct around 85 new schemes. The extension will also support capacity building of province government and LGs, WUAs, and provide technical assistance to the federal government through DoLID in visualizing and designing of a broader initiative in small irrigation across different provinces based on learnings of SIP.

At the federal level, on behalf of GoN, MoUD extends the necessary guidance and support to the programme and ensures collaboration with Koshi Province Government and LGs through DoLID. On behalf of MoUD, DoLID coordinates and manages budget transfers to LGs.

At the province level, the Ministry of Water Supply, Irrigation and Energy (MoWSIE) is committed to advancing sustainable water management and agricultural productivity across its 14 districts, with a focus on small and medium-scale irrigation. Through its Irrigation and Energy Division (IED), MoWSIE oversees planning, coordination and budgeting/budget transfers to LGs for small irrigation schemes under the SIP II. To ensure continuity beyond SIP II, the provincial government, in this FY, will plan to replicate the programme by formally adopting a similar initiative under SIP II and establishing a dedicated programme unit. This unit will be staffed by provincial employees and supported by external consultants, driving efforts to strengthen irrigation infrastructure, promote renewable energy, and mitigate floods with embankments. These initiatives will empower smallholder farmers and enhance rural livelihoods, fostering economic resilience across the province.

⁴ The República, February 7, 2025

⁵ <https://www.nepsetrading.com/blog/nepals-budget-cuts-reflect-economic-crisis-and-political-instability>

⁶ The Kathmandu Post, 14 April, 2025

PMISC representing the Technical Assistance (TA) provider has the responsibility of assisting the Programme Coordination Unit (PCU) at IED to support in overall implementation of the project, prepare for the conditional grant to LGs, ensure SIG's enforcement by LGs, anchoring Management Information System (MIS) and Project Preparation Report (PPR) system at province to be used by LGs.

At the local level, LGs with their Infrastructure Development and Environment Management Section (IDEMS) have the overall responsibility for planning, management and implementation of the programme. SIP II will continue its bottom-up approach as per the spirit of Local Government Operations Act (LGOA) 2074. MoUs have been signed between PMISC and all of the 59 working LGs for the implementation of SIP-II.

The Project Document outlines that SIP II could cover up to 60 LGs in the mid-hills of Koshi Province. Due to limited funds, time, and a lack of suitable surface irrigation sites in some LGs, only 49 LGs will be included for construction/rehabilitation of irrigation schemes during this FY. In the remaining 10 LGs, post-construction activities, including O&M training, SIG implementation assessment, and post-harvest management training, will continue (see **Annex I** for SIP implementation status).

4. Expected Outcomes

Outcome 1: Local Governments (LGs) respond effectively to the needs of small farmers for irrigated agriculture

In FY 2025-26, it is projected that 40% of additional SIP-working LGs will implement the SIG. These guidelines incorporate key institutional and system-strengthening activities, including scheme selection and prioritization, technical surveys, WUAs institutionalization, implementation, and post-construction support such as operation and maintenance (O&M). It also defines technical specifications, norms, and standards for small-scale irrigation development.

During FY 2024-25, indicators to assess the effective implementation of the guideline were developed and applied in 30% of SIP-working LGs. The insights and lessons drawn from this initial assessment will inform and strengthen implementation practices in this FY.

Additionally, 10% of the remaining LGs in Koshi Province—those not currently working under SIP—are expected to endorse the guideline. To further expand its reach and promote harmonized practices nationwide, the guidelines will also be disseminated across the remaining six provinces through the DoLID under MoUD.

Area under year-round irrigation will increase by 7% in 49 programme LGs in this FY. This refers to 3,721 ha out of the phase target of 20,000 hectare that will be irrigated with the implementation of 185 irrigation schemes during the extended period of SIP-II till July 2026. The phase target command area is expected to be achieved by the end of FY 2024-25 and the hectare proposed for this FY will contribute towards the achievement of total additional command area of 5,679 ha. Among 185 schemes, 100 schemes covering 2,560 ha is expected to be carried over from FY 2024-25, while 85 schemes covering 1,161 will be new. Additionally, 64 schemes completed in the previous FYs damaged by flood will be repaired and maintained during this FY. The hectare coverage, beneficiary households from these schemes will not be reported as it has already been reported in the last FYs.

100% schemes will receive at least one visit of a rural advisory services provider during the production cycle. Rural advisory services⁷, also called agriculture extension, are all the different activities – from public or private service providers - that provide the information and services needed and demanded by farmers and other actors in rural settings to assist them in developing their own technical, organizational, and management skills and practices so as to

⁷ Christoplos, I (2010) Danish Institute for International Mobilizing the potential of rural and agricultural extension <http://www.fao.org/3/i1444e/i1444e.pdf>

improve their livelihoods and well-being. In line with the recommendations of the external evaluation (October 2024), as an assessment with the objective of identifying relevant actors and service providers—including those from the private sector—who are involved in delivering agricultural extension services in Koshi Province, is currently underway and expected to be completed within FY 2024-25, the project will facilitate farmer linkages with these actors to improve access to agricultural extension services along with the services received from LGs.

Outcome 2: Small farmers especially from DAGs increase agricultural productivity

In this FY, a total of 9,558 small farmers especially from DAGs will benefit from year-round and increased irrigation water by managing and maintaining around 185 irrigation schemes. Among the beneficiary households, 40% will be from disadvantaged groups, while 70% will have landholding (in SIP command area) of less than 0.5 ha.

With efficient utilization of irrigation water, crop yield of major irrigated food crops (rice, wheat and maize) and cropping intensity are expected to increase by 30% each in schemes completed till date.

To record the impact on crop yields in the command area, a crop cut survey (CCS) will be conducted. The survey for monsoon paddy has been planned during the months of November-December, 2025 while survey for wheat and maize has been planned during March-April 2026 and July 2026 respectively.

Similarly, production of winter vegetable and other high value crops is expected to increase by a minimum of 50% above the current total production in SIP schemes. During FY 2025-26, CCS in schemes completed in the last four FYs will be conducted for winter vegetables and other high value crops which have been identified as potato, cauliflower and cabbage during March-April 2026. The CCS will be conducted in the same schemes where baseline was conducted which will help in analysing the reasons for deviations and take further actions as required.

90% irrigation schemes built or rehabilitated under the program are expected to function well after 3 years of completion. For this FY, a short-term monitoring (STM) survey in 338 completed in FY 2022-23 will be conducted to assess the physical status of irrigation systems in March-April 2026.

At least 80% of WUAs will establish a fund for Operation and Maintenance (O&M) and major repairs, through equitable collection of water service fees. Further, WUAs will also collect 1% of the total construction cost as upfront cash contribution for O&M during the signing of agreement with the LGs. This will be measured through the STM survey planned to be conducted after three years of completion of projects.

Outcome 3: Market actors offer innovative supports and products to farmers in irrigated schemes

In line with the SIP II self-evaluation (September 2023) recommendations, it is anticipated that the schemes, in this FY, will receive various input services from private market actors, including private agro-vets, cooperatives, and other traders. These may also include traders previously engaged through the joint collaboration between SIP and NAMDP. To support this, as per recommendation of external evaluation of SIP II (October 2024), an assessment for mapping agriculture extension service providers is currently underway and expected to be completed within FY 2024-25. The objective of the assessment is to identify relevant actors and service providers—including those from the private sector—who are involved in delivering agricultural extension services in Koshi Province, identifying effective and tailored models for agricultural extension services targeting smallholder farmers. Based on the findings, the project will facilitate farmer linkages with these actors to improve access to agricultural extension services.

Similarly, the volume of sales of their agri-products to output market traders, including co-operatives and other traders and income generated by the farmers in the schemes for this FY

will also be recorded. This will generate valuable insights into the nature and effectiveness of market linkages being established within the project areas. WUAs, with support from LGs and the PMISC team, will work on recording of agri-product sales and input services, as NAMDP will be phased out in this FY.

Moreover, it is expected that 70% of farmers will sell a portion of their irrigated agricultural produce directly to the market—a key outcome that will be assessed through an end line survey scheduled after completion of the SIP-II. According to baseline data, 47% of sampled beneficiary households were engaged in direct market sales of irrigated produce. This figure increased to 54% as reported by the external evaluation (October 2024), indicating steady progress toward the project's market access goals.

Cross-cutting themes on Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI)

GESI will be operationalized through a Gender Action Plan (see **Annex III**) aimed at strengthening gender balance and inclusive leadership in WUAs. The plan sets specific targets for the participation of women and disadvantaged groups, with mandatory representation in key leadership positions (chair, secretary, treasurer). Institutional development training will be provided to enhance meaningful participation in decision-making. The project will prioritize the needs of women farmers, ensuring 40% of trained farmer group members are women and female-headed households have equal access to extension services and equipment.

While SIP has improved productivity and livelihoods for smallholders, the External Evaluation (October 2024) identified persistent inequalities based on gender, caste, ethnicity, and landholding size. To address these, an anthropological study is planned to better understand intra-group dynamics and guide equitable, inclusive strategies in future interventions.

Furthermore, all agreements with WUAs for payable works will include provisions to:

- comply with labor laws and core standards;
- prohibit child labor;
- ensure equal pay for equal work; and
- eliminate forced labor.

At the programme level, PMISC will implement the Workforce Diversity Policy, aligning staff composition with Nepal's demographic profile.

5. Expected Outputs

Outcome 1: Outputs

Provincial Government strengthens its capacity to support Local Governments

The province government has supported to draft and share the SIG with collection of engineering works norms, technical specifications and design manual to SIP working LGs—will serve as a policy framework to help LGs exercise their constitutional mandate in the small irrigation sector (See **Annex II**).

The Provincial Irrigation Management Information System (PIMIS), currently hosted on a temporary server at Aviyaan Pvt. Ltd., a partner from J/V of SIP TA team, will be migrated to a permanent server owned by the Ministry of Water Supply, Irrigation and Energy (MoWSIE), Koshi Province. This transition is expected to be completed by early in this FY, ensuring long-term sustainability, data security, and improved accessibility for all LGs in Koshi province.

Following the capacity development support provided through training programs, LGs will actively utilize the online MIS platform to conduct detailed surveys, prepare Project Preparation Reports (PPR) for irrigation schemes planned for this FY.

The MoWSIE will support to conduct one-day learning workshops in each PMISC cluster, bringing together SIP working LGs to reflect on their experiences with SIP implementation.

LGs strengthen their legislative and executive capacity for implementing small irrigation schemes.

All 59 LGs have endorsed the SIG, however only 39 number of LGs have published it in local gazette which will be accomplished in this FY (See **Annex II**).

During FY 2024-25, indicators to assess the effective implementation of the guideline were developed and applied in 30% of SIP-working LGs. The insights and lessons drawn from this initial assessment will inform and strengthen implementation practices in this FY.

In FY 2025-26, it is projected that additional 40% of SIP-working LGs will implement the SIG. This guideline encompasses key institutional and system-strengthening activities, including scheme selection and prioritization, technical surveys, WUA's institutionalization, implementation, and post-construction support such as operation and maintenance (O&M). PMISC will support the LGs in the implementation of the guideline where required. Through the implementation of the SIG, LGs are expected to continue the implementation of irrigation schemes through a demand driven process.

It was noted in SIP external evaluation (October 2024) that provincial and LG staff were insufficiently engaged by the project during the design phase of small irrigation projects. This opportunity to train staff on the job and establish the SIG standards and the program's design and PPR software system was missed. To address this, LGs were trained on how detailed surveys and PPRs are conducted and prepared for small Irrigation projects. The annual budget has been prepared after the scheme's verification by LGs.

PMISC will provide technical backstopping to all LGs, enhancing their technical staff's capacity in designing small irrigation systems.

LGs build their capacity to provide support to the farmers in irrigated agriculture development.

80% ADCs or a committee formed for supporting the farmers in irrigated agriculture development will meet at-least twice every year for SIP related activities. The LGoA, 2074 and Local Level Annual Planning and Budgeting Guideline, 2074 provisions for sectoral committees to be formed and agriculture as such has been classified under economic development.

It is expected that 80% of ADCs or similar committees in SIP implemented LGs will include and assign priority for the agriculture extension and input support for SIP irrigation schemes either already implemented or where construction is on-going. Based on this, it is further expected that 80% LGs will provide agriculture extension support and facilitate the provision of agriculture inputs for SIP projects in this FY.

80% of the LGs who have contractual complaints in this FY related to irrigation schemes raised by contracting partners (LGs and WUA) will resolve in a satisfactory manner.

Outcome 2: Outputs

Small farmers organize themselves inclusively in Water User Associations

All WUA committees will have representation from head, middle and tail of irrigation system and 40% WUA committee members will be women, with at least one woman or a representative of a discriminated group in a leadership position (chair, treasurer or secretary).

All WUAs will practice public hearings post-project preparation to share details on costs, design, estimates, equitable cost-sharing, and social principles. They will conduct public reviews during implementation, perform public audits after construction, and display a hoarding board at a visible scheme site location.

Water User Associations (WUAs) build and/or rehabilitate small irrigation systems equitably

A total of 249 irrigation schemes covering 3,721 ha will be taken up for construction or rehabilitation during FY 2025-26. A total 85 new schemes covering 1,161 ha will be taken up for implementation which were identified through the scheme verification process. Similarly, 100 schemes covering 2,560 ha is expected to be carried over from FY 2024-25 and is expected to be completed by April 2026. Additionally, 64 schemes completed in the previous FYs damaged by flood will be repaired during this FY. The hectare coverage and beneficiary households from these damaged schemes will not be reported as it has already been reported in the last respective FYs. These schemes have been taken up for maintenance as the budget required is beyond the capacity of the WUAs and LGs.

Table 1: Schemes to be implemented in FY 2025-26

Particulars	Carried over from FY 2024-25		New schemes in FY 2025-26		Flood damaged schemes from last FYs		To be implemented in FY 2025-26	
	Nos	CCA (ha)	Nos	CCA (ha)	Nos	CCA (ha)	Nos	CCA (ha)
Rehabilitation scheme	100	2,560	85	1,161	64	1,600	249	5,321

Detailed surveys and PPR for 149 schemes in 42 LGs, including those damaged by floods for this FY have been planned by LGs. The surveys will be completed by the mid-June 2025, and the PPR preparation will be continued until November 2025. These initiatives will support LGs to ensure that they are capacitated in the survey, design and estimation of irrigation projects, which will be done accurately and efficiently using automated MIS/PPR system.

List of programs for FY 2025-26 has been presented in **Annex VII**.

The construction/rehabilitation of schemes is expected to generate 150,000 person-days of employment. Priority will be given to women and DAGs during construction work. WUAs are expected to equitably contribute at least 10% of the project construction cost which amounts to NPR 56,647,000 (CHF 377,646.67).

WUA operate and maintain irrigation systems equitably

100% WUA for this FY, including WUAs from FY 2024-25, will be trained in O&M which will focus on formulation of O&M bylaws and plans, crop plan, water operational schedule and O&M fund collection and utilization plan during post construction. All WUAs will prepare plans and cost estimate for recurrent system maintenance. 80% WUAs will also prepare and implement plans for equitable and timely water distribution.

Till date, O&M training has been completed in 85% (916) of completed schemes in last four FYs and further the training in 158 remaining completed schemes from the last four FYs are expected to be completed in FY 2024-25. Training in schemes completed in FY 2024-25 and schemes planned for FY 2025-26 will be accomplished by the end of May 2026.

Farmers access agriculture extension services from LGs

WUAs of 80% schemes will receive training on integrated crop and water management (ICWM) as part of the O&M training, including the operation of the distribution system and on farm storage facilities. These trainings will be conducted as per the training manual developed by SIP-II for both ICWM and O&M training.

100% of SIP supported schemes will receive a visit from a LG Junior Technical Assistants (JT/JTA) in agriculture at-least once before construction begins where they are expected to support the WUAs in identifying potential and needs of the particular scheme. The monitoring format prepared during last FY will be used by JT/JTAs for this purpose. Trainings on production planning, post-harvest management and market linkage to JT/JTA will be conducted to capacitate them for supporting farmers in the long run.

80% farmers in SIP schemes will have contact numbers of LG ward chairs, JT/JTAs, nearby agro-vet providers and this will be maintained in the project book provided to WUAs.

Water User Associations plan the production in their FMIS based on commercial opportunities

50% of the WUAs supported by the project are expected to plan their irrigated commercial crops based on reliable market demand information. They will also receive production advice from Junior Technicians (JTs), Junior Technical Assistants (JTAs), and private service providers aligned with market needs. WUAs with high commercial potential, identified under the Market Development Potential (MDP) category but not previously trained, will be provided with training on production planning, post-harvest management and market linkages. This training, delivered by qualified resource persons, will cover areas such as production, marketing, and financial planning. Please refer **Annex II** for further details.

Outcome 3: Outputs

Input service providers provide maintenance, production advice or embedded services to FMIS

As recommended by the external evaluation (Oct 2024), the project is currently exploring potential actors and private sector service providers involved in delivering agricultural extension services in Koshi Province. This assessment is expected to be completed by the end of FY 2024-25. The project will then support farmers in establishing linkages with these service providers, enabling them to benefit from improved agricultural extension services.

Traders and retailers establish contacts with WUA members

80% of WUAs are expected to report ongoing discussions with traders and buyers, facilitated through trainings on production planning, post-harvest management, market linkages, and the Agriculture Price Information System (APIS). These interactions may also involve actors identified from the latest planned private market actor for providing agri-extension services survey being conducted in FY 2024-25. Information on APIS will be shared with farmers during post-harvest and O&M trainings, and the APIS website will be linked to all LGs websites for broader access.

6. Programme Management and Financial Management

6.1 Programme Management

The arrangements and responsibilities for project management and implementation has been spread over the three spheres of the government. DoLID represented by MoUD is the focal unit and a Programme Advisory Committee (PAC), an advisory body of SIP II for inter-ministerial coordination exists at federal level. A meeting for the same has been planned for May-June 2025.

MoWSIE, Koshi Province represented by Irrigation and Energy Division (IED) is the coordinating agency and a Programme Coordination Committee (PCC) to provide policy support and strategic guidance to the programme exists at the provincial level. PCC will make compilation of YPOs, annual progress reports, make key decisions on the provincial budget for the project, address policy issues, recommend the extension, assess overall implementation and facilitate coordination with LGs. PCC meeting has been planned for May 2025.

LGs serve as the primary implementing agencies and hold overall responsibility for project execution, including coordination with all involved stakeholders. Each LG has a Project Implementation Committee (PIC) responsible for reviewing progress, addressing implementation challenges, and ensuring effective local-level execution. For LGs undertaking construction activities in this FY, as well as others, PIC meetings will be held at least twice annually.

PMISC, representing the Technical Assistance (TA) provider, will continue to facilitate the implementation of the SIP in FY 2025-26. Based in Biratnagar, PMISC operates through following four cluster offices:

- Dhankuta Cluster (covering part of Bhojpur, Dhankuta, Terhathum, part of Panchthar)
- Fikkal Cluster (covering Ilam and Panchthar)
- Okhaldhunga Cluster (covering Okhaldhunga and part of Khotang)
- Udayapur Cluster (covering Udayapur and parts of Khotang and Bhojpur)

Previously, a fifth cluster in Khotang was operational but has been merged effective from March 2025 into the Okhaldhunga and Udayapur clusters due to a reduced scope of works. For FY 2025-26, the programme volume is expected to decrease significantly, necessitating a restructuring of frontline staff, including Senior Technical Officers (STOs) and Technical Officers (TOs). The construction and/or rehabilitation of carried over, new and flood damaged schemes are limited to 42 LGs. The STOs/TOs will continue to be stationed in all working LGs where SIP is implemented, serving as focal persons to support project management and implementation, ensuring effective coordination and execution of the planned activities for this FY.

6.2 Budget for FY 2025-26

The Yearly Plan of Operations (YPO) for Fiscal Year 2025-26, which marks the final year of implementation for the SIP, outlines a proposed budget of NPR 665,467,000 (CHF⁸ 4,436,447). This plan continues to prioritize support for smallholder farmers, particularly those from DAGs, through the provision of efficient irrigation systems and enhanced agri-market services. The strategic focus remains on achieving sustainable outcomes through targeted investments in civil works, technical assistance, institutional capacity strengthening, and recurrent operational costs.

For detailed budget allocation refer to **Table 2** below.

Table 2: Summary of detailed budget of SIP for FY 2025-26 (FY 2082/83), NPR

SN	Particulars	Total	Federal Government (FG)	Koshi Province Government	Local Government (LG)	SDC	Farmers (WUA)
1	Civil works (249 schemes, 3,721 ha)	566,467,000	113,293,400	113,293,400	113,293,400	169,940,100	56,646,700
	New (85 schemes, 1,161 ha)	318,000,000	63,600,000	63,600,000	63,600,000	95,400,000	31,800,000
	Flood damaged (64 schemes, 1,600 ha)	63,472,000	12,694,400	12,694,400	12,694,400	19,041,600	6,347,200
	Carried over from FY 2024-25 (100 schemes, 2,560 ha)	184,995,000	36,999,000	36,999,000	36,999,000	55,498,500	18,499,500
	Civil Works weightage-%	100%	20%	20%	20%	30%	10%
2	Technical Assistance (100% SDC)	85,000,000				85,000,000	
3	Machinery and Equipment (100% SDC)	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	WUA trainings, DoLI/Provincial/Local government capacity strengthening (100% SDC)	10,400,000	-		-	10,400,000	-
5	Recurrent cost (100% DoLI)	3,600,000	3,600,000			-	
	Total Budget	665,467,000	116,893,400	113,293,400	113,293,400	265,340,100	56,646,700
	Overall weightage-%	100%	17.5%	17.0%	17.0%	40.0%	8.5%

The civil works represent the most significant portion of the budget, accounting for 85 percent of the total allocation. With an estimated NPR 566,467,000 (CHF 3,776,447) earmarked for this component, the programme aims to develop or rehabilitate irrigation infrastructure across 3,721 hectares, including new schemes, flood-damaged schemes, and carried-over schemes

⁸ 1 CHF = NPR 150

from previous fiscal years. The financial responsibility for civil works is shared among multiple funding sources. The Federal Government, Koshi Provincial Government, and LGs each contribute 20 percent, amounting to NPR 113,293,400 (CHF 755,289) per source. The Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) contributes 30 percent, equivalent to NPR 169,940,100 (CHF 1,132,934), while WUAs provide the remaining 10 percent, contributing NPR 56,646,700 (CHF 377,645).

To ensure high standards in implementation, technical assistance is fully financed by SDC, with an allocation of NPR 85,000,000 (CHF 566,667). In addition, SDC is also funding institutional capacity strengthening activities for WUAs and all three spheres of government. An amount of NPR 10,400,000 (CHF 69,333) has been dedicated to this component, aimed at fostering long-term sustainability of irrigation governance and service delivery.

Recurrent costs have been budgeted at NPR 3,600,000 (CHF 24,000), which will be covered by the Department of Local Infrastructure Development (DoLID).

In terms of overall financial contributions, SDC remains the largest single contributor, covering 40 percent of the total budget (NPR 265,340,100 or CHF 1,768,934). This is followed by the Federal Government at 17.5 percent, with the Provincial and LGs each contributing 17 percent. WUAs account for the remaining 8.5 percent.

The YPO budget follows a community-based approach with equitable collaboration among all levels of government, prioritizing infrastructure and capacity building with the overarching goal of delivering long-term benefits to smallholder farmers. However, it is important to note that the plan does not explicitly allocate funds for machinery, which may require further review depending on implementation demands.

Further, for better understanding of overall expenditures trend, the expenditure incurred till April for this FY 2024-25 has been detailed in **Annex-VI**.

7. Lessons learnt

7.1 Sustainability of the systems

As the implementation of SIP II in Koshi Province is reflected upon, the path toward sustainable irrigation systems has revealed valuable lessons that shape our approach for the FY 2025-26 YPOs.

First, the endorsement of the SIG by all working LGs marked a key step toward establishing a policy framework to help LGs exercise their constitutional mandate in the small irrigation sector. However, only 66% published it in local gazettes, hindered by low political will, staff workload, and legal ambiguities. To improve this, PMISC will engage closely with political leaders and LG staff to accelerate publication. Implementation indicators, currently under review, are expected to be finalized by June 2025, which will be an important tool for tracking the effectiveness and impact of the SIG. In FY 2025–26, efforts will target enforcement in 40% additional SIP LGs and endorsement by 10% of non-SIP LGs in Koshi Province. The potential of the SIG is expected to support harmonized irrigation practices nationwide. In collaboration with DoLID, efforts will be made to introduce the SIG to the remaining six provinces in FY 2025–26.

Second, it has been understood that sustainability depends on ownership of local governments. Although LG technical persons were trained, recently, by PMISC in conducting surveys and preparing PPRs, limited engagement during the design phase was observed, which restricted technical capacity building. In FY 2025–26, LGs will be fully engaged in all stages of survey and PPR preparation. Further, refresher training on design standards and PPR software will be provided, where necessary and technical support from PMISC will be ensured to capacitate the LG technical persons.

Finally, the importance of a robust data management system has been emphasized. While the Provincial Irrigation Management Information System (PIMIS) has played a key role, it is currently hosted on a temporary server. Its migration to a permanent server under MoWSIE will be prioritized early in the fiscal year to ensure data security and long-term accessibility for LGs.

7.2 Sustainability of Irrigation schemes

From the past learnings and result of the last STM survey, it has been realized that more efforts should be applied by the PMISC for orienting the WUAs, beneficiaries and the LGs for proper operation and maintenance (O&M) of the completed systems. If need be, contents of the O&M trainings to the beneficiaries shall be revised.

The result of the STM survey being carried out in FY 2024-25 shall be further referred to for streamlining the upcoming activities in FY 2025-26.

7.3 Agriculture extension

The advisory services for agriculture extension by the LGs were found limited due to lack of their technical knowhow and capacity. Therefore, in line with the recommendations of external evaluation as well as the self-evaluation reports of the Programme, the PMISC shall build up linkages between potential market actors (for agriculture extension service) and the farmers/LGs in FY 2025/26. This will go on simultaneously with continuing capacity building of farmers/LGs through trainings and continuing pushing LGs for proper planning and budget in agriculture sector through ADC/EDC and PIC.

7.4 Exit plan

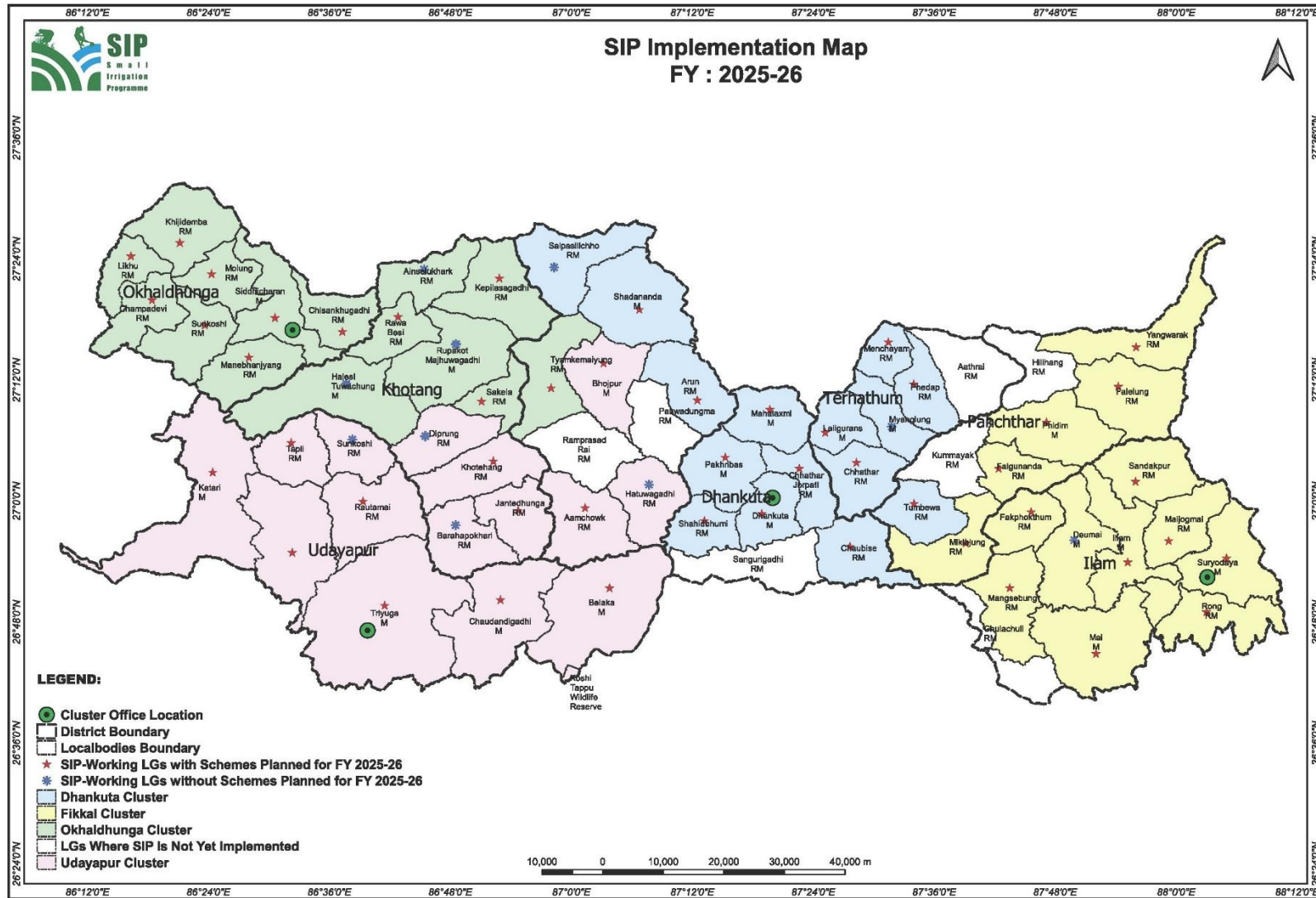
The FY 2025-26 is the concluding year of the SIP II. The self-evaluation of the SIP II (September 2023), external evaluation (October 2024), and PMISC cluster staff review workshop (January-February 2025) have identified a number of lessons to learn from the programme and utilize the takeaways for future similar programme. Below are the key areas to focus:

- Capacity building of WUAs for sustaining the irrigations systems
- Capacity building of LGs for agriculture services, SIG implementation, PPR MIS systems and long term supports to WUAs for irrigation management
- Technical assistance to Provincial Government for anchoring MIS/PPR systems, enforcement of irrigation regulation, irrigation policy, irrigation master plan to achieve periodic plan of the provincial government in the small irrigation sector.
- Technical assistance to DoLID for scaling up SIG and PPR/MIS at the national level in collaboration with the Department of Water Resources and Irrigation

Early in FY 2025-26, an exit plan will be prepared capturing the above lessons so as to sustain and use a takeaway for other projects in future.

ANNEXES

Annex I: SIP Implementation Map (FY 2025-26)



Annex II: Expected Outputs (FY 2025-26)

S.N.	Outcome	Expected Outputs (Phase Targets)	Expected Outputs (FY 2025-26)	Comments
Outcome 1: Local Governments (LGs) respond effectively to the needs of small farmers for irrigated agriculture				
1.1	Provincial Government strengthens its capacity to support LGs	Norms, standards, strategies and policies for small irrigation are published officially	Prepared a draft SIG with collection of engineering works norms, technical specifications and design manual and shared with SIP working LGs	
		All responsible Federal/Provincial Government Agencies arrange the program LGs by the end of August 2025	All responsible Federal/Provincial Government agencies will arrange the budget for program LGs by the end of August 2025	
		A guideline on one window approach for small irrigation within the LGs is available	The draft guideline has been shared with SIP-working LGs and will be shared with other non-SIP-working LGs in Koshi Province this FY for adaptation and endorsement.	
		An internet-based MIS and automated project preparation system is available and operational for use by the LGs	- Provincial Irrigation MIS platform, currently hosted on a temporary server at Aviyaan Pvt. Ltd., will transition to a permanent server at MoWSIE, Koshi province by early this FY. - LGs will utilize the server and platform for detailed surveys, designs, and cost estimates of irrigation schemes planned for this FY, as per their training, within this FY.	
		At least one learning event is organized every year for LGs included in the program on innovations and experiences in the development of small-scale irrigation	- A one-day learning event, facilitated by MoWSIE, will be held for LGs working under each PMISC cluster to reflect on their SIP implementation experiences and lessons learned. - These workshops will facilitate peer learning, allowing LGs to share good practices, address common challenges, and identify practical solutions. - As an outcome of the workshops, LGs will agree on concrete measures to enhance the sustainability of	

S.N.	Outcome	Expected Outputs (Phase Targets)	Expected Outputs (FY 2025-26)	Comments
			results achieved and to replicate successful approaches for similar projects within LGs.	
1.2	LGs strengthen their legislative and executive capacity for implementing small irrigation schemes	A one window approach for small irrigation within the LG is available	LGs will be supported for implementation of the guideline where necessary.	
		LG Councils select irrigation schemes for implementation through a demand driven process	All LG Councils will select irrigation schemes in FY 2025-26 for implementation through a demand driven process	
		LGs appoint a focal person ⁹ for SIP planning, designing, construction supervision and post construction support	All 59 LGs have appointed a focal person for SIP planning, designing, construction supervision and post construction support;	
		100% LGs prepare and approve the bills within three weeks of the start of the measurement	100% LGs will prepare and approve the bills within three weeks of the start of the measurement	
		100% LGs ensure timely payments to WUA's (within 30 days of bills being recommended for payment by LG Support Unit	100% LGs will ensure timely payments to WUA's (within 30 days of bills being recommended for payment by LG Support Unit	
1.3	LGs build their capacity to provide support to the farmers in irrigated agriculture development	80% Agriculture Development Committees (ADCs) in SIP implemented LGs meet at-least twice every year	80% ADCs or a committee for the purpose of the same in SIP implemented LGs meet at-least twice every year	
		80% Agriculture Development Committees (ADCs) in SIP implemented LGs recommend the selection of irrigation schemes for funding in annual budget to the LG councils	80% ADCs or a committee for the purpose of the same in SIP implemented LGs will recommend the selection of irrigation schemes for funding in annual budget to the LG councils. This will be continued beyond the SIP interventions as a mandatory process to ensure the support to farmers.	
		80% ADCs include and assign priority for the agriculture extension and input	80% ADCs or a committee for the purpose of the same will include and assign priority for the agriculture	

⁹ The focal person approves the detail design and cost estimates of the irrigations scheme.

S.N.	Outcome	Expected Outputs (Phase Targets)	Expected Outputs (FY 2025-26)	Comments
		support for the selected SIP irrigation schemes	extension and input support for the selected SIP irrigation schemes	
		LGs provide agriculture extension support and facilitate the provision of agriculture inputs for 80% SIP projects	LGs will provide agriculture extension support and facilitate the provision of agriculture inputs for 80% SIP projects	
		80% of the LG address contractual complaints related to irrigation schemes in a satisfactory manner	80% of the LGs will address contractual complaints related to irrigation schemes in a satisfactory manner	
Outcome 2: Small farmers especially from DAGs increase agricultural productivity				
2.1	Small farmers organize themselves inclusively in Water User Associations	100% WUA committees have representation from head, middle and tail of irrigation system	100% WUA committees will have representation from head, middle and tail of irrigation system	
		40% WUA committee members are women, with at least 1 woman or a representative of a discriminated group in a leadership position.	40% WUA committee members are women, with at least 1 woman or a representative of a discriminated group in a leadership position	
		100% WUAs practice public hearing, review and auditing & place hoarding board at scheme sites	100% WUAs will practice public hearing, review and auditing & place hoarding board at scheme sites	
2.2	Water User Associations (WUAs) build and/or rehabilitate Small Irrigation Systems equitably	Approximately 1'474 ¹⁰ irrigation schemes are constructed or rehabilitated	A total of 249 irrigation schemes will be constructed or rehabilitated.	100 carried over schemes from FY 2024-25 and 64 flood damaged schemes will be completed during this FY along with 85 new schemes.

¹⁰ Increased number of schemes from 1'394 to 1'474 due to increased project duration and additional fund (1 year until July 2026)

S.N.	Outcome	Expected Outputs (Phase Targets)	Expected Outputs (FY 2025-26)	Comments
		1'700'000 ¹¹ person – days of employment through the construction of irrigation schemes	150,000 person–days of employment will be generated through the construction and/or rehabilitation of irrigation schemes	
		All WUAs/farmers equitably contribute at least 10% of the project construction cost	All WUAs/farmers will equitably contribute at least 10% of the project construction cost	
2.3	WUA operate and maintain irrigation systems equitably	100% WUA have received training for Operations & Maintenance (O&M)	100% of WUAs for this FY, including remaining schemes from previous FYs, will be trained in operation and maintenance (O&M).	
		All WUAs prepare plans and cost estimate for recurrent system maintenance	All WUAs will prepare plans and cost estimate for recurrent system maintenance	
		80% WUAs prepare and implement plans for equitable and timely water distribution.	80% WUAs will prepare and implement plans for equitable and timely water distribution.	
2.4	Farmers access agriculture extension services from LGs	80% schemes receive training on integrated crop and water management, including the operation of the distribution system, on farm storage facilities and pressurized water distribution (sprinklers, drip irrigation)	As part of the O&M training, 80% schemes will receive training on integrated crop and water management, including the operation of the distribution system, on farm storage facilities and pressurized water distribution.	
		100 % of SIP supported schemes receive a visit from a LG JTAs at-least once before the construction begins.	100 % of SIP supported schemes will receive a visit from a LG JTAs at-least once before the construction begins.	
		80% farmers in SIP schemes have contact numbers of LG ward chairs, JT/JTAs, nearby agro-vet providers	80% farmers in SIP schemes will have contact numbers of LG ward chairs, JT/JTAs, nearby agro-vet providers	
2.5	Water User Associations plan the production in their FMIS based on commercial opportunities	50% Farmers in FMIS supported by the project plan their irrigated commercial crops based on reliable information on market demand	Remaining MDPs schemes with high commercial potentials that were completed during FY 2021-22, FY 2022-23 and FY 2023-24 will be trained on production planning and post-harvest management.	

¹¹ Increased person-days of employment due to increased project duration (1 years until July 2026). On average, 1'154 person days of employment is generated by each scheme. A total of 1'609'105 days of employment is generated through 1'394 schemes as reported in the Annual Project Report of 2023-2024.

S.N.	Outcome	Expected Outputs (Phase Targets)	Expected Outputs (FY 2025-26)	Comments
		50% JT/JTAs and private service providers provide production advice based on market demand.	50% JT/JTAs and private service providers provide production advice based on market demand	
		80% farmers have contact numbers of traders and buyers, whole-sellers and retailers of agriculture products, agri-insurers	80% farmers will have the contact information of market actors such as traders, whole-sellers, retailers of agriculture products, agri-insurers received from market actors mapping survey	
Outcome 3: Market actors offer innovative supports and products to farmers in irrigated schemes				
3.1	Input service providers provide maintenance, production advice or embedded services to FMIS	Input service providers provide maintenance, production advice or embedded services to FMIS	As recommended by external evaluation (Oct 2024), the project is identifying private sector actors providing agricultural extension services in Koshi Province. This will be completed by FY 2024-25, after which farmers will be supported in linking with them to access these services.	
3.2	Traders and retailers establish contacts with WUA members	80% of WUA reporting ongoing discussions with traders and buyers	80% of WUA reporting ongoing discussions with traders and buyers	
		Simple and accurate price information system is developed and operational	Already in operation.	
		Farmers consult price information system before bringing produce to the market	Farmers will have access to and consult the price information system before bringing the produce to the market through APIS	

Annex III : GESI Action Plan (FY 2025-26)

Project Outputs	Gender Activity/ Measure	Target/Performance Indicators	Data Source and Reporting Mechanism	Responsibility
Outcome 1: Local Governments respond effectively to needs of small farmers for irrigated agriculture				
1.2 LGs strengthen their legislative and executive capacity for implementing small irrigation schemes	Enhancement of women's roles in decision-making positions.	Equal rights for women in access to services and control over resources Implementation of existing policies to ensure	Project annual reports	Provincial Government and LGs
1.3 LGs build their capacity to provide support to the farmers in irrigated agriculture development	Agriculture extension addresses the needs and priorities of women, farmers and ensures participation of women, small and marginal farmers in all training events and access to agri-extension activities	• Women, small and marginal farmers are consulted in the agriculture extension planning process • Data on farmer group composition will be collected and maintained disaggregated by sex, caste/ethnicity.	Project monitoring, programme MIS and annual report	LGs and PMISC
Outcome 2: Small farmers especially from DAGs increase agricultural productivity and shift from subsistence to commercialized agriculture				
2.1 Small farmers organize themselves inclusively in Water User Associations	Beneficiaries' household sample baseline socio-economic and agricultural data Executive committee formation ensures women's representation and reflects the demographic profile of the command area as guided by their constitution. WUA Constitution includes provision for meaningful participation of women.	• Data available in programme MIS and reported in Annual Reports • Minimum 40% representation of women in WUA executive committees • Proportional representation from head, middle and tail-enders. • All of WUAs have at least one woman holding a key leadership position (chairperson, secretary, treasurer) • WUA rules provide for equal pay for men and women for work of equal value; and • either the husband or the wife is an eligible member	Review of Minutes of WUA General Assemblies, reported in project annual report Review of WUA constitutions, reported in project annual reports	LGs and PMISC

Project Outputs	Gender Activity/ Measure	Target/Performance Indicators	Data Source and Reporting Mechanism	Responsibility
		Women executive committee members actively participate in discussions and decision-making related to the operation, management and maintenance of the schemes		
2.2 Water User Associations (WUAs) build and/or rehabilitate Small Irrigation Systems equitably	Ensure meaningful participation of women members of WUA executive committees through leadership and technical training to WUA executive committee members	65% of trained women leaders (where applicable) demonstrate increased ability to perform - Women are consulted on the design of scheme construction and/or improvement - Design of water distribution systems benefits men and women in an equal manner - Constitution provision for equal pay for men and women is applied in under the payable works implemented through WUA contracts	Public hearings, WUA agreements, construction supervision. Muster roles and WUA payment records	LGs/PMISC
2.3 WUA operate and maintain irrigation systems equitably	Equitable distribution of irrigation water in the scheme command areas, especially with regard to irrigation water supply to plots farmed by women	80% of plot farmed by women in the scheme command areas receive timely water supply in sufficient quantity	Post construction monitoring and annual reports	WUAs, LGs, PMISC
2.4 Farmers access agriculture extension services from LGs	Promote and develop women leader farmers in the subproject areas. Provide priority access to subsidized agriculture inputs and equipment to women farmers	40% of farmer group members trained are women farmers. 50% of women farmers have adopted improved agriculture technologies and are using improved seed varieties. - LGs ensure the WUA's allow equal access of female-headed households, to community owned agriculture equipment	Post construction monitoring and annual reports	LGs and PMISC
2.5 WUAs plan the production in their production in their FMIS	WUAs will involve all female members in planning of production and inform them on the commercial opportunities	50% of women farmers are plan their production based on commercial opportunities	Post construction monitoring and annual reports	LGs and PMISC

Project Outputs	Gender Activity/ Measure	Target/Performance Indicators	Data Source and Reporting Mechanism	Responsibility
based on commercial opportunities				
Outcome 3: Market actors offer innovative supports and products to farmers in irrigated schemes.				
3.1 Input service providers provide maintenance, production advice or embedded services to small irrigation schemes	LGs, WUAs and input service provides will ensure that the services are promoted to women and that women farmers have equal access to these services	80% of women farmers avail of agriculture inputs and services provided by private sector service providers	Post construction monitoring and annual reports	LGs and PMISC
3.2 Traders and retailers establish contacts with WUA members	WUAs will ensure that all female members will be able to establish contacts with agriculture traders	30% of women farmers sell commercial production to traders	Post construction monitoring and annual reports	LGs and PMISC

Annex IV: SIP Work Schedule (FY 2025-26)

SN	ACTIVITY	Q-1			Q-2			Q-3			Q-4		
		Shrawan	Bhadra	Asoj	Kartik	Mangsir	Poush	Magh	Falgun	Chaitra	Baishak	Jestha	Asar
		July/Aug	Aug/Sep	Sep/Oct	Oct/Nov	Nov/Dec	Dec/Jan	Jan/Feb	Feb/Mar	March/April	April/May	May/June	June/July
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Carried over schemes (100 Nos) from FY 2024-25 for FY 2025-26												
1.1	Complete remaining construction activities (includes monitoring and supervision)												
1.2	Conduct public audits and system testing/ commissioning												
1.3	Prepare running/final billing and their payment												
1.4	Agriculture related activities												
1.5	Market related activities												
2	New Schemes (85 Nos) and Flood damage (64 Nos) for FY 2025-26												
2.1	Complete detailed survey												
2.2	Prepare Project Preparation Report (PPR) and finalize with new LG rates												
2.3	Conduct Public Hearing												
2.4	Formation/Re-Formation of WUA												
2.5	Registration/Renewal of WUAs												
2.6	Selection of Lead Farmer												
2.7	Sign agreement between Palika and WUA for project implementation												
2.8	Placement of hoarding board at project site												
2.9	Ensure provision of group accidental Insurance												
2.10	Conduct QC/ID training												
2.11	Ensure procurement of safety tools (PPE) and delivery at site												
2.12	Ensure procurement of local and non-local materials												
2.13	Start the construction works												
2.14	Complete construction activities												
2.15	Conduct public audits and system testing/ commissioning												
2.16	Prepare running/final billing and their payment												
2.17	Agriculture related activities												
2.18	Market related activities												
3	Other activities												
3.1	Traineeship Programme												
3.2	Conduct Short-Term Monitoring (STM) survey of 338 completed Schemes in FY 2022-23												
3.3	Conduct crop cut survey of irrigation Schemes (MZ, MP, WH, PT, WV, Cabbage and cauliflower)												
3.4	Conduct O and M/ICWM Trainings at completed schemes till FY 2024-25												
3.5	Conduct O and M/ICWM Trainings at completed schemes in FY 2025-26												
4	Activities under FG/PG/LGs capacity strengthening												
4.1	Support LGs in implementing the SIG.												
4.2	Support PG for ensuring the endorsement of SIG in non-SIP working LGs in Koshi province												
4.3	Collaborate with DoLI to organize a national-level workshop to disseminate the SIG to the remaining six provinces.												
4.4	Conduct an assessment of existing Operation and Maintenance (O&M) guidelines for small irrigation systems at LG level.												
4.5	Assist PG in organizing learning and sharing events for LGs to reflect on experiences and lessons learned from SIP implementation.												
4.6	Support SIP working LGs in conducting detailed survey, design, and cost estimation of proposed irrigation schemes for FY 2025-26 through the MIS/PPR system.												
4.7	Enhance capacity of non-SIP working LGs in survey, design, and cost estimation of irrigation systems using the PPR system.												
4.8	Support LGs to link with farmers with identified private input service providers based upon findings of the assessment conducted in FY 2024-25.												

Annex V: Proposed Budget for FY 2025-26

SIP II-Phase Budget							
SN	Budget Headings	By Financieres (Amount in NPR)					
		SDC	Federal Government	Koshi Province Government	Local Government	Farmers	Total
1	Civil works	1,511,100,000	1,007,400,000	1,007,400,000	1,007,400,000	503,700,000	5,037,000,000
2	Equipment	8,395,000	-	-	-	-	8,395,000
3	Consulting services	437,805,000	-	-	-	-	437,805,000
4	Institutional strengthening of PG and LGs	50,000,000	-	-	-	-	50,000,000
5	Project Management	-	11,500,000	23,000,000	103,500,000	-	138,000,000
6	External Evaluation	9,200,000	-	-	-	-	9,200,000
	Total Project cost	2,016,500,000	1,018,900,000	1,030,400,000	1,110,900,000	503,700,000	5,680,400,000

SIP II-Budget for FY 2025-26							
SN	Budget Headings	By Financieres (Amount in NPR)					
		SDC	Federal Government	Koshi Province Government	Local Government	Farmers	Total
1	Civil works	169,940,100	113,293,400	113,293,400	113,293,400	56,646,700	566,467,000
2	Equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Consulting services	85,000,000	-	-	-	-	85,000,000
4	Institutional strengthening of PG and LGs	10,400,000	-	-	-	-	10,400,000
5	Project Management	-	3,600,000	-	-	-	3,600,000
6	External Evaluation	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Project cost	265,340,100	116,893,400	113,293,400	113,293,400	56,646,700	665,467,000

Annex VI: Expenditure incurred in FY 2024-25 (till April 2025)

Particulars	Budget (NPR)	Actual Expenditure as on 30 th April 2025		Anticipated expenditure by FY end	
		Amount (NPR)	%	Amount (NPR)	%
Civil works	1,536,312,797	397,571,730	26%	1,229,050,238	80%
Technical Assistance (100% SDC)	115,685,830	103,184,806	89%	111,058,397	96%
Machinery and Equipment (100% SDC)	-	-	-	-	-
WUA training, DoLID/Provincial/Local Government strengthening (100% SDC)	20,061,750	12,317,339	61%	18,055,575	90%
Recurrent cost (100% FG)	2,300,000	-	0%	-	-
Total	1,674,360,377	513,073,875	31%	1,358,164,210	81%

Annex VII: Programme List for FY 2025-26 (FY 2082/83)

क्र. सं.	योजनाको नाम	क्लस्टर को नाम	पालिका	जिल्ला	वडा नं.	योजनाको प्रकार	सिंचित क्षेत्रफल (हेक्टर)	घरधुरी संख्या	आ.व. २०८२/८३ का लागि प्रस्तावित रकम (रु हजारमा)
१	सेरा खोला खल्डे सिँचाइ योजना	OKH Cluster	टेम्केमैयुङ गाँउपालिका	भोजपुर	६	नयाँ	३३	१००	5,770
२	डाँडा खेत सिँचाइ योजना	OKH Cluster	टेम्केमैयुङ गाँउपालिका	भोजपुर	८	नयाँ	१६	३२	4,684
३	सुन्दाले कुलो योजना	OKH Cluster	टेम्केमैयुङ गाँउपालिका	भोजपुर	९	नयाँ	१९	७०	5,562
४	जौबारी कुलो मर्मत लेखर्का (प्राकृतिक प्रकोप)	OKH Cluster	टेम्केमैयुङ गाँउपालिका	भोजपुर	९	प्राकृतिक प्रकोप	१९	४६	639
५	भ्याङ खोला कुलो सिँचाइ योजना छिनामखु	OKH Cluster	टेम्केमैयुङ गाँउपालिका	भोजपुर	२	क्रमागत	१८	७४	2,238
६	माक्सा कुलो सिँचाइ योजना चोलान्ती	OKH Cluster	टेम्केमैयुङ गाँउपालिका	भोजपुर	५	क्रमागत	१६	८३	1,386
७	झप्परे कुलो सिँचाइ योजना	UDY Cluster	भोजपुर नगरपालिका	भोजपुर	२	क्रमागत	३५	५०	950
८	पैयापानी कटुवालको घरछेउ कुलो सिँचाइ योजना	UDY Cluster	भोजपुर नगरपालिका	भोजपुर	१२	क्रमागत	१९	५७	2,392
९	भुल्के अर्चले दसमुर्त सिँचाइ आयोजना	DHK Cluster	अरुण गाँउपालिका	भोजपुर	२	नयाँ	१६	३०	4,684
१०	छाङ्गा खोला मदानेटार सिँचाइ आयोजना	DHK Cluster	अरुण गाँउपालिका	भोजपुर	१	नयाँ	१६	६२	4,684
११	कोले स्यालेडाँडा राक्से कुलो सिँचाइ आयोजना (प्राकृतिक प्रकोप)	DHK Cluster	अरुण गाँउपालिका	भोजपुर	२	प्राकृतिक प्रकोप	२१	६२	1,019
१२	ज्यामिरे कुलो सिँचाइ योजना	DHK Cluster	अरुण गाँउपालिका	भोजपुर	२	क्रमागत	२४	४५	1,930
१३	लागुवा भान्साघर धनसार कुलो सिँचाइ योजना	DHK Cluster	अरुण गाँउपालिका	भोजपुर	२	क्रमागत	२५	८६	2,331
१४	जनता महालक्ष्मी सिँचाइ आयोजना (प्राकृतिक प्रकोप)	DHK Cluster	महालक्ष्मी नगरपालिका	धनकुटा	७	प्राकृतिक प्रकोप	४१	११६	1,295
१५	केवाखोला दारुबोट कुलो सिँचाइ योजना	DHK Cluster	महालक्ष्मी नगरपालिका	धनकुटा	४	क्रमागत	२६	१२६	2,766

क्र. सं.	योजनाको नाम	क्लस्टर को नाम	पालिका	जिल्ला	वडा नं.	योजनाको प्रकार	सिंचित क्षेत्रफल (हेक्टर)	घरधुरी संख्या	आ.व. २०८२/८३ का लागि प्रस्तावित रकम (रु हजारमा)
१६	ठेगुवाखोला भन्ज्याङटार कुलो सिंचाइ योजना	DHK Cluster	महालक्ष्मी नगरपालिका	धनकुटा	२	क्रमागत	३५	४३	964
१७	लक्ष्मीखोला राइ टोल जनता कुलो सिंचाइ योजना	DHK Cluster	महालक्ष्मी नगरपालिका	धनकुटा	५	क्रमागत	३९	६३	1,748
१८	लक्ष्मीखोला देउराली आइतबारे कुलो सिंचाइ योजना	DHK Cluster	महालक्ष्मी नगरपालिका	धनकुटा	८	क्रमागत	३९	२०१	1,708
१९	रुपाटार कुलो मर्मत (प्राकृतिक प्रकोप)	DHK Cluster	पाख्रीबास नगरपालिका	धनकुटा	५	प्राकृतिक प्रकोप	१२	४१	1,020
२०	तकुवा कुलो सिंचाइ योजना	DHK Cluster	पाख्रीबास नगरपालिका	धनकुटा	१०	क्रमागत	१७	१८	1,241
२१	गुडबारी घामे कुलो सिंचाइ योजना	DHK Cluster	पाख्रीबास नगरपालिका	धनकुटा	८	क्रमागत	३२	६५	932
२२	ठोटने कुलो सिंचाइ आयोजना (प्राकृतिक प्रकोप)	DHK Cluster	छथर जोरपाटी गाँउपालिका	धनकुटा	१	प्राकृतिक प्रकोप	२३	५८	547
२३	सिउडा कुलो सिंचाइ योजना	DHK Cluster	छथर जोरपाटी गाँउपालिका	धनकुटा	५	क्रमागत	४६	६५	2,100
२४	वालाडी कुलो सिंचाइ योजना	DHK Cluster	छथर जोरपाटी गाँउपालिका	धनकुटा	५	क्रमागत	२४	९६	2,842
२५	खम्बेला कुलो सिंचाइ आयोजना	DHK Cluster	धनकुटा नगरपालिका	धनकुटा	८	नयाँ	१३	७०	4,359
२६	फाफ्रे खोला कुलो सिंचाइ आयोजना	DHK Cluster	धनकुटा नगरपालिका	धनकुटा	२	नयाँ	३७	९०	6,327
२७	मधु खोला टेर्सो कुलो सिंचाइ आयोजना	DHK Cluster	धनकुटा नगरपालिका	धनकुटा	२	नयाँ	२०	४६	5,161
२८	तुडदाङ तोरीबारी गराबारी कुलो सिंचाइ योजना	DHK Cluster	धनकुटा नगरपालिका	धनकुटा	३	क्रमागत	३९	४१	1,712
२९	फुच्वाखोला ठोका कुलो सिंचाइ योजना	DHK Cluster	धनकुटा नगरपालिका	धनकुटा	४	क्रमागत	१४	३६	1,226
३०	दोभान बाख्नेनी सिंचाइ आयोजना	DHK Cluster	चौबिसे गाँउपालिका	धनकुटा	२	नयाँ	१४	५१	4,694
३१	बाख्ने खोला कोप्छे लङ्घाली सिंचाइ आयोजना	DHK Cluster	चौबिसे गाँउपालिका	धनकुटा	२	नयाँ	११	४०	3,688

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३२	रगुवाखोला मुकुटे सदामटार कुलो सिंचाइ योजना	DHK Cluster	चौबिसे गाँउपालिका	धनकुटा	५	क्रमागत	२२	६२	2,036
३३	मौनाखोला तल्लो हमेला कुलो सिंचाइ योजना	DHK Cluster	चौबिसे गाँउपालिका	धनकुटा	५	क्रमागत	२४	२५	2,917
३४	सिरीगे खोला पुरुन्दिन सिंचाइ आयोजना	DHK Cluster	लालीगुरास नगरपालिका	तेह्रथुम	९	नयाँ	६	७०	2,377
३५	परेवा खोला सिंचाइ आयोजना	DHK Cluster	लालीगुरास नगरपालिका	तेह्रथुम	३	नयाँ	६	३०	2,377
३६	कालोपानी कुलो सिंचाइ योजना सुडनाम	DHK Cluster	लालीगुरास नगरपालिका	तेह्रथुम	6,7	क्रमागत	४२	८९	2,450
३७	ओडारे सिम्सार कुलो सिंचाइ योजना	DHK Cluster	लालीगुरास नगरपालिका	तेह्रथुम	४	क्रमागत	१५	४७	1,432
३८	पिङगुवा खोला कुलो सिंचाइ योजना	DHK Cluster	लालीगुरास नगरपालिका	तेह्रथुम	८	क्रमागत	३८	११९	1,676
३९	सुम्लुङ नयाँ कुलो लाम्ही सिंचाइ योजना	DHK Cluster	मेन्छयायेम गाँउपालिका	तेह्रथुम	१	क्रमागत	२३	९५	2,529
४०	खहरे खोला सैलेजुमडाँडा कुलो सिंचाइ योजना	DHK Cluster	मेन्छयायेम गाँउपालिका	तेह्रथुम	२	क्रमागत	२६	२७	2,454
४१	भोटे कुलो सिंचाइ योजना, जाँते	DHK Cluster	मेन्छयायेम गाँउपालिका	तेह्रथुम	५	क्रमागत	२७	९५	2,971
४२	खोरबारी जैमान आँगे कुलो सिंचाइ योजना	DHK Cluster	मेन्छयायेम गाँउपालिका	तेह्रथुम	६	क्रमागत	१२	३३	1,264
४३	कमानसिंह सिंचाइ आयोजना	DHK Cluster	छथर गाँउपालिका	तेह्रथुम	६	नयाँ	२८	५०	6,650
४४	तेलिया खोला सत्ताले सिंचाइ आयोजना	DHK Cluster	छथर गाँउपालिका	तेह्रथुम	१	नयाँ	१३	३२	4,359
४५	नाभुङ सिंचाइ आयोजना	DHK Cluster	छथर गाँउपालिका	तेह्रथुम	२	नयाँ	३६	६५	6,156
४६	अधेरी जुझारे कांसोरे कुलो सिंचाइ योजना	DHK Cluster	छथर गाँउपालिका	तेह्रथुम	५	क्रमागत	२३	३३	2,085
४७	चित्तराज कुलो सिंचाइ योजना	DHK Cluster	छथर गाँउपालिका	तेह्रथुम	६	क्रमागत	४१	१२०	2,252

क्र. सं.	योजनाको नाम	क्लस्टर को नाम	पालिका	जिल्ला	वडा नं.	योजनाको प्रकार	सिंचित क्षेत्रफल (हेक्टर)	घरधुरी संख्या	आ.व. २०८२/८३ का लागि प्रस्तावित रकम (रु हजारमा)
४८	घर्ते कुलो, नेबाए देवीथान छेउ कुलो सिँचाई आयोजना	DHK Cluster	फेदाप गाँउपालिका	तेह्रथुम	२	नयाँ	१७	२७	4,977
४९	ह्यात्रुङ खोलादेखि च्याने पाटी खोल्सा कुलो सिँचाई आयोजना	DHK Cluster	फेदाप गाँउपालिका	तेह्रथुम	५	नयाँ	२२	७०	5,677
५०	रिथे खोला मुखाने कुलो सिँचाई आयोजना	DHK Cluster	फेदाप गाँउपालिका	तेह्रथुम	५	नयाँ	१०	३५	3,353
५१	साबेवा खोला कामरुङ बोझे कुलो सिँचाई योजना	DHK Cluster	फेदाप गाँउपालिका	तेह्रथुम	२	क्रमागत	१८	२३	1,522
५२	रिठे खोला खोगे टारी कुलो सिँचाई योजना	DHK Cluster	फेदाप गाँउपालिका	तेह्रथुम	५	क्रमागत	४१	७२	2,190
५३	सिगाप्ला घडसुवा ढुंगेबेशी छलाङ्गे कुलो सिँचाई योजना	DHK Cluster	फेदाप गाँउपालिका	तेह्रथुम	३	क्रमागत	२०	४१	2,287
५४	ढोडे आम्बोटे कुलो सिँचाई योजना	DHK Cluster	फेदाप गाँउपालिका	तेह्रथुम	५	क्रमागत	२३	४२	2,745
५५	सोरसाया कुलो सिँचाई आयोजना (प्राकृतिक प्रकोप)	DHK Cluster	तुम्बेवा गाँउपालिका	पाँचथर	४	प्राकृतिक प्रकोप	३०	५३	971
५६	काम्फुदोभान नागिधुङ्गा सिँचाई आयोजना (प्राकृतिक प्रकोप)	DHK Cluster	तुम्बेवा गाँउपालिका	पाँचथर	५	प्राकृतिक प्रकोप	१०	४८	1,325
५७	चनौटा सिँचाई आयोजना (प्राकृतिक प्रकोप)	DHK Cluster	तुम्बेवा गाँउपालिका	पाँचथर	४	प्राकृतिक प्रकोप	७	२७	709
५८	ढुंगे कुलो सिँचाई आयोजना (प्राकृतिक प्रकोप)	DHK Cluster	तुम्बेवा गाँउपालिका	पाँचथर	४	प्राकृतिक प्रकोप	७	५३	1,700
५९	पुछारे सिँचाई आयोजना (प्राकृतिक प्रकोप)	DHK Cluster	तुम्बेवा गाँउपालिका	पाँचथर	३	प्राकृतिक प्रकोप	७	२७	805
६०	झगडे कुलो सिँचाई योजना	DHK Cluster	तुम्बेवा गाँउपालिका	पाँचथर	४	क्रमागत	१७	४०	968

क्र. सं.	योजनाको नाम	क्लस्टर को नाम	पालिका	जिल्ला	वडा नं.	योजनाको प्रकार	सिंचित क्षेत्रफल (हेक्टर)	घरधुरी संख्या	आ.व. २०८२/८३ का लागि प्रस्तावित रकम (रु हजारमा)
६१	राइजित कुलो सिंचाई योजना	DHK Cluster	तुम्बेवा गाउँपालिका	पाँचथर	४	क्रमागत	१७	३३	1,140
६२	डुम्छा खोला कुरुले सिंचाई आयोजना	UDY Cluster	खोटेहांग गाउँपालिका	खोटाङ	३	नयाँ	८	३६	3,169
६३	खार्तुन खोला मेला सिंचाई योजना	UDY Cluster	खोटेहांग गाउँपालिका	खोटाङ	६	नयाँ	२१	८०	5,419
६४	बिकासे खोला तल्लो मुहान नौले डाँडा योजना	UDY Cluster	खोटेहांग गाउँपालिका	खोटाङ	५	नयाँ	२७	७०	6,413
६५	रामेश्वर (चिप्लिङ खोला) मुहान गरी बलडाँडा मुसहर सिंचाई आयोजना (प्राकृतिक प्रकोप)	UDY Cluster	खोटेहांग गाउँपालिका	खोटाङ	६	प्राकृतिक प्रकोप	१५	४२	550
६६	घारे खोला राजकुलो लिक्के पोखरे सिंचाई योजना	UDY Cluster	खोटेहांग गाउँपालिका	खोटाङ	८	क्रमागत	२३	५३	2,601
६७	खिकुखोला डाडाँगाउँ सिंचाई योजना	UDY Cluster	खोटेहांग गाउँपालिका	खोटाङ	६	क्रमागत	१७	६९	1,258
६८	ज्यामिरे खोला मुहान गरी बढरे खेत सिंचाई योजना	OKH Cluster	रावाबेसी गाउँपालिका	खोटाङ	६	क्रमागत	१२	२४	1,350
६९	ठूलो खोला मुहानभई वडाले बेसि खेतसम्म सिंचाई योजना	OKH Cluster	रावाबेसी गाउँपालिका	खोटाङ	६	क्रमागत	२४	३७	1,703
७०	प्रधान कुलो बादेलपानी सिंचाई आयोजना	UDY Cluster	चौदण्डीगढी नगरपालिका	उदयपुर	३	नयाँ	६	२०	2,377
७१	चौफाल पुछारबाट राधा कृष्ण मन्दिरसम्म सिंचाई आयोजना	UDY Cluster	चौदण्डीगढी नगरपालिका	उदयपुर	९	नयाँ	६	२१	2,377
७२	पंधरे खोला सिंचाई योजना	UDY Cluster	चौदण्डीगढी नगरपालिका	उदयपुर	२	क्रमागत	१२	६७	728
७३	बिष्णुजग सिंचाई योजना	UDY Cluster	चौदण्डीगढी नगरपालिका	उदयपुर	९	क्रमागत	१७	७७	495

क्र. सं.	योजनाको नाम	क्लस्टर को नाम	पालिका	जिल्ला	वडा नं.	योजनाको प्रकार	सिंचित क्षेत्रफल (हेक्टर)	घरधुरी संख्या	आ.व. २०८२/८३ का लागि प्रस्तावित रकम (रु हजारमा)
७४	काली खोला मुहान हुदै ठोकसीला टोल सिंचाई योजना	UDY Cluster	बेलका नगरपालिका	उदयपुर	३	क्रमागत	१४	७२	2,520
७५	कुडुले खोला मुहान सिंचाई योजना	UDY Cluster	बेलका नगरपालिका	उदयपुर		क्रमागत	८	१८	1,152
७६	कुन्ते लाम्चे ओडारे बीच टोल रानीबास सिंचाई आयोजना	UDY Cluster	त्रियुगा नगरपालिका	उदयपुर	१५	नयाँ	१०	२२	3,353
७७	गोकुले खोला तल्लो हुबासे सिंचाई आयोजना	UDY Cluster	त्रियुगा नगरपालिका	उदयपुर	१५	नयाँ	६	२०	2,377
७८	माथिल्लो कुन्ते ओडारे कृषी कुलो मर्मत	UDY Cluster	त्रियुगा नगरपालिका	उदयपुर		क्रमागत	७	१६	1,611
७९	बगर टोल सिंचाई कुलो	UDY Cluster	त्रियुगा नगरपालिका	उदयपुर		क्रमागत	९९	२१४	3,841
८०	मुलखर्क सिखानी सिंचाई योजना	OKH Cluster	मोलुङ गाउँपालिका	ओखलढुंगा	८	क्रमागत	१८	९८	1,363
८१	गौडेखोला मुलपानी सिथान तेर्सै सिंचाई योजना	OKH Cluster	लिखु गाउँपालिका	ओखलढुंगा	७	क्रमागत	४१	९५	2,218
८२	कारमबोट आम्बोटे सिंचाई योजना	OKH Cluster	लिखु गाउँपालिका	ओखलढुंगा	२	क्रमागत	१४	६६	885
८३	छाड खोला मुहान चार खण्ड खर्का सिंचाई आयोजना	OKH Cluster	सुनकोशी गाउँपालिका	ओखलढुंगा	२	नयाँ	७	२४	2,773
८४	सोलुङ खोला काल पहाड चोरपुर फेदी सिंचाई आयोजना	OKH Cluster	सुनकोशी गाउँपालिका	ओखलढुंगा	१०	नयाँ	८	२३	3,169
८५	बलौटे खोला मुहान गरी आम्बोटे गाङ्गे कुलो सिंचाई आयोजना (प्राकृतिक प्रकोप)	OKH Cluster	सुनकोशी गाउँपालिका	ओखलढुंगा	४	प्राकृतिक प्रकोप	८	५३	1,094
८६	हवान कुलो सिंचाई योजना (प्राकृतिक प्रकोप)	OKH Cluster	सुनकोशी गाउँपालिका	ओखलढुंगा	८	प्राकृतिक प्रकोप	१०	५१	919
८७	ठूलोखेत मुहान गरी भुलकेटार सिंचाई	OKH Cluster	सुनकोशी गाउँपालिका	ओखलढुंगा	६	प्राकृतिक प्रकोप	१२	३४	871

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	आयोजना (प्राकृतिक प्रकोप)								
८८	मुखेत मुहान गरी हालेडे सिँचाइ आयोजना (प्राकृतिक प्रकोप)	OKH Cluster	सुनकोशी गाउँपालिका	ओखलढुंगा	६	प्राकृतिक प्रकोप	९	७५	605
८९	ठुलोखोला ढाड भागेटार सिँचाइ योजना	OKH Cluster	सुनकोशी गाउँपालिका	ओखलढुंगा	७	क्रमागत	१२	४४	718
९०	ढाडखोला मुहान आम्बोटे सिँचाइ योजना	OKH Cluster	सुनकोशी गाउँपालिका	ओखलढुंगा	३	क्रमागत	१४	१६	890
९१	लावे डुम्रे खोल्सा हुँदै बेलासी सिँचाइ आयोजना	FIK Cluster	इलाम नगरपालिका	इलाम	११	नयाँ	६	३४	2,377
९२	धाइके खोल्सिबता सिरु डाँडा सिँचाइ आयोजना	FIK Cluster	इलाम नगरपालिका	इलाम	४	नयाँ	८	२९	3,169
९३	छांगे खोरिया सिँचाइ आयोजना	FIK Cluster	इलाम नगरपालिका	इलाम	५	नयाँ	४०	१०९	6,460
९४	तल खर्क तिनदोभाने ओडारे सिँचाइ आयोजना	FIK Cluster	इलाम नगरपालिका	इलाम	३	नयाँ	१३२	१५०	8,000
९५	नुरुड खोला साना सिँचाइ आयोजना (माथिल्लो) (प्राकृतिक प्रकोप)	FIK Cluster	इलाम नगरपालिका	इलाम	४	प्राकृतिक प्रकोप	३७	८१	1,000
९६	जोगमाई बेसी सिँचाइ योजना	FIK Cluster	इलाम नगरपालिका	इलाम	१०	क्रमागत	१२	२७	718
९७	झुत्रे खोला कोल्बोटे सिँचाइ योजना	FIK Cluster	इलाम नगरपालिका	इलाम	१	क्रमागत	२७	४५	2,274
९८	आपसिङ्गे कुलो सिँचाइ योजना	FIK Cluster	इलाम नगरपालिका	इलाम	१२	क्रमागत	२३	५०	2,697
९९	मेवा खोला सिँचाइ आयोजना	FIK Cluster	माडसेबुङ गाउँपालिका	इलाम	३५	नयाँ	७	२५	2,773
१००	त्वाङ्गे खोला सिँचाइ आयोजना	FIK Cluster	माडसेबुङ गाउँपालिका	इलाम	२	नयाँ	१०	३०	3,353

क्र. सं.	योजनाको नाम	क्लस्टर को नाम	पालिका	जिल्ला	वडा नं.	योजनाको प्रकार	सिंचित क्षेत्रफल (हेक्टर)	घरधुरी संख्या	आ.व. २०८२/८३ का लागि प्रस्तावित रकम (रु हजारमा)
१०१	हाडमायक सिँचाई आयोजना (प्राकृतिक प्रकोप)	FIK Cluster	माडसेबुङ गाउँपालिका	इलाम	१	प्राकृतिक प्रकोप	७५	५३	1,700
१०२	लाम्पाते सिँचाई आयोजना (प्राकृतिक प्रकोप)	FIK Cluster	माडसेबुङ गाउँपालिका	इलाम	१	प्राकृतिक प्रकोप	१०	१७	870
१०३	मूल कुलो सिँचाई आयोजना (प्राकृतिक प्रकोप)	FIK Cluster	माडसेबुङ गाउँपालिका	इलाम	२	प्राकृतिक प्रकोप	२८	५१	1,607
१०४	आहले दोभान सजबोटे सत्बिसे सिँचाई आयोजना (प्राकृतिक प्रकोप)	FIK Cluster	माडसेबुङ गाउँपालिका	इलाम	२	प्राकृतिक प्रकोप	२२	३७	550
१०५	फेवा विकासे सिँचाई आयोजना (प्राकृतिक प्रकोप)	FIK Cluster	माडसेबुङ गाउँपालिका	इलाम	२	प्राकृतिक प्रकोप	११	३१	773
१०६	लम्फेवा खोला नाङ्गरुङ कृषि कुलो सिँचाई योजना	FIK Cluster	माडसेबुङ गाउँपालिका	इलाम	१	क्रमागत	१८	४२	1,560
१०७	रतुवा खोला बधमारा सिङफेरे मरचेबुङ सिँचाई योजना	FIK Cluster	माडसेबुङ गाउँपालिका	इलाम	४	क्रमागत	२६	४२	2,620
१०८	साङरेम सिँचाई योजना	FIK Cluster	माडसेबुङ गाउँपालिका	इलाम	१	क्रमागत	४०	२८	2,000
१०९	ढाडे खोला झाक्री खोला मुखान हुँदै लालीखर्का कुलो सिँचाई आयोजना	FIK Cluster	माईजोगमाई गाउँपालिका	इलाम	६	नयाँ	२५	१००	5,938
११०	कालि खोला कृषि कुलो सिँचाई आयोजना	FIK Cluster	माईजोगमाई गाउँपालिका	इलाम	५	नयाँ	९	५५	3,565
१११	सोयान खोला १ नं कुलो सिँचाई आयोजना (प्राकृतिक प्रकोप)	FIK Cluster	माईजोगमाई गाउँपालिका	इलाम	४	प्राकृतिक प्रकोप	८४	१२८	1,700
११२	जोगमाई खोला कार्कीगाउँ बाहुनटोल सिँचाई योजना	FIK Cluster	माईजोगमाई गाउँपालिका	इलाम	२	क्रमागत	४८	८०	800

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११३	खहरेखोला मुहानगरी तिमिसनागाउँ तामाङगाउँ हुदै बेसी सिंचाइ योजना	FIK Cluster	माईजोगमाई गाउँपालिका	इलाम	५	क्रमागत	३४	६३	2,500
११४	धार्मी खोल्सा सिन्कौलिडाँडा चामुटार ओख्रे पुरानो कुलो सिंचाइ योजना	FIK Cluster	माईजोगमाई गाउँपालिका	इलाम	६	क्रमागत	१५	३५	461
११५	सुँगुरे माडचोक सिंचाइ योजना	FIK Cluster	माईजोगमाई गाउँपालिका	इलाम	३	क्रमागत	२१	५१	2,500
११६	कालिटार नयाँ प्रविधिमा आधारित सिंचाइ योजना	FIK Cluster	रोङ गाउँपालिका	इलाम	४	क्रमागत	१८	३९	1,384
११७	सिमे खोला कोप्छे सिँचाई आयोजना	FIK Cluster	सन्दकपुर गाउँपालिका	इलाम	१	नयाँ	११	३५	3,688
११८	भुसुने चाइते भेडी चोक सिँचाई आयोजना	FIK Cluster	सन्दकपुर गाउँपालिका	इलाम	१	नयाँ	९	१०	3,565
११९	भालुखोला गुरुङगाउँ साना सिँचाई आयोजना (प्राकृतिक प्रकोप)	FIK Cluster	सन्दकपुर गाउँपालिका	इलाम	१	प्राकृतिक प्रकोप	२७	५५	550
१२०	ढुंगा हाने सिँचाई आयोजना (प्राकृतिक प्रकोप)	FIK Cluster	सन्दकपुर गाउँपालिका	इलाम	५	प्राकृतिक प्रकोप	६०	१७२	550
१२१	बडारे टाँसिङ सिँचाई आयोजना (प्राकृतिक प्रकोप)	FIK Cluster	सन्दकपुर गाउँपालिका	इलाम	५	प्राकृतिक प्रकोप	२५	५१	550
१२२	पुङखोला हाडमादेन सिंचाइ योजना	FIK Cluster	सन्दकपुर गाउँपालिका	इलाम	४	क्रमागत	१४	५२	820
१२३	लकुवा थरिगाउँ साना सिंचाइ योजना	FIK Cluster	सन्दकपुर गाउँपालिका	इलाम	३	क्रमागत	१४	३७	1,136
१२४	लामिजाडे पाहाखोला साना सिंचाइ योजना	FIK Cluster	सन्दकपुर गाउँपालिका	इलाम	५	क्रमागत	४२	५५	2,484
१२५	खरीबोटार (भर्लगे) सिँचाई आयोजना	FIK Cluster	सूर्योदय नगरपालिका	इलाम	११	नयाँ	८	२६	3,169
१२६	सेतीदेवी सिँचाई आयोजना	FIK Cluster	सूर्योदय नगरपालिका	इलाम	३	नयाँ	८	२५	3,169

क्र. सं.	योजनाको नाम	क्लस्टर को नाम	पालिका	जिल्ला	वडा नं.	योजनाको प्रकार	सिंचित क्षेत्रफल (हेक्टर)	घरधुरी संख्या	आ.व. २०८२/८३ का लागि प्रस्तावित रकम (रु हजारमा)
१२७	अम्बीर्तार सिरुवानी कुलो सिँचाई आयोजना (प्राकृतिक प्रकोप)	FIK Cluster	सूर्योदय नगरपालिका	इलाम	७	प्राकृतिक प्रकोप	१२	२६	1,162
१२८	जुल्फे सिँचाई योजना	FIK Cluster	सूर्योदय नगरपालिका	इलाम	११	क्रमागत	२३	४९	2,435
१२९	कोक्रेखोला सिँचाई योजना	FIK Cluster	सूर्योदय नगरपालिका	इलाम	३	क्रमागत	१४	४५	820
१३०	चुम्माड खोला मुहान गरी चुम्माडको पुच्छारगाउँ सिँचाई योजना	FIK Cluster	सूर्योदय नगरपालिका	इलाम	१४	क्रमागत	३४	४७	760
१३१	भण्डारी खोला टल्बर्का सिँचाई आयोजना	FIK Cluster	फाकफोकथुम गाउँपालिका	इलाम	४	नयाँ	८	३०	3,169
१३२	सौधानी यथवा सिँचाई आयोजना	FIK Cluster	फाकफोकथुम गाउँपालिका	इलाम	५	नयाँ	६	३५	2,377
१३३	हिलेखोला बरबोटे सिँचाई योजना	FIK Cluster	फाकफोकथुम गाउँपालिका	इलाम	५	क्रमागत	४१	८१	2,244
१३४	ओखरबोटे सिँचाई योजना	FIK Cluster	फाकफोकथुम गाउँपालिका	इलाम	४	क्रमागत	२५	३४	2,627
१३५	यांगमा खोला हिटी माल्वासे हुदै डाडाँखेत सिँचाई योजना	FIK Cluster	फाकफोकथुम गाउँपालिका	इलाम	६	क्रमागत	२२	४२	2,118
१३६	नसुवा खोला पिपलबोट (डाडाँ खेतको नयाँ कुलो) सिँचाई योजना	FIK Cluster	फाकफोकथुम गाउँपालिका	इलाम	३	क्रमागत	२९	७०	2,834
१३७	निरौला गाउँ सिस्ने सिँचाई योजना	FIK Cluster	फाकफोकथुम गाउँपालिका	इलाम	१	क्रमागत	२६	६२	2,110
१३८	याङगामा नाबु पिताम्बर कुलो सिँचाई योजना	FIK Cluster	फाकफोकथुम गाउँपालिका	इलाम	७	क्रमागत	३०	७०	774
१३९	जौबारी सिँचाई योजना	FIK Cluster	फाकफोकथुम गाउँपालिका	इलाम	२	क्रमागत	२९	११८	2,156
१४०	खाम्बाड मुलकुलो सिँचाई योजना	FIK Cluster	फाकफोकथुम गाउँपालिका	इलाम	१	क्रमागत	२३	४२	2,096

क्र. सं.	योजनाको नाम	क्लस्टर को नाम	पालिका	जिल्ला	वडा नं.	योजनाको प्रकार	सिंचित क्षेत्रफल (हेक्टर)	घरधुरी संख्या	आ.व. २०८२/८३ का लागि प्रस्तावित रकम (रु हजारमा)
१४१	मार्च कुलो साविक २ सिँचाइ आयोजना	FIK Cluster	फाल्गुनन्द गाउँपालिका	पाँचथर	६	नयाँ	१९	४०	5,562
१४२	चुंकिबु छ्याप्लुङ्ग पुछार लुम्सुङ्गदान सिँचाइ आयोजना	FIK Cluster	फाल्गुनन्द गाउँपालिका	पाँचथर	४	नयाँ	१६	५५	4,684
१४३	सार्ताप दोस्रो विकासे कुलो सिँचाइ आयोजना (प्राकृतिक प्रकोप)	FIK Cluster	फाल्गुनन्द गाउँपालिका	पाँचथर	४	प्राकृतिक प्रकोप	६०	५३	637
१४४	पुच्छर कुलो सिँचाइ आयोजना (प्राकृतिक प्रकोप)	FIK Cluster	फाल्गुनन्द गाउँपालिका	पाँचथर	५	प्राकृतिक प्रकोप	१७	४४	995
१४५	जिन्जुवा सिँचाइ कुलो (प्राकृतिक प्रकोप)	FIK Cluster	फाल्गुनन्द गाउँपालिका	पाँचथर	४	प्राकृतिक प्रकोप	९	५३	756
१४६	स्याङ्बा खोला सिँचाइ आयोजना (प्राकृतिक प्रकोप)	FIK Cluster	फाल्गुनन्द गाउँपालिका	पाँचथर	४	प्राकृतिक प्रकोप	७	५३	867
१४७	तिम्बुरे कुलो सिँचाइ आयोजना (प्राकृतिक प्रकोप)	FIK Cluster	फाल्गुनन्द गाउँपालिका	पाँचथर	३	प्राकृतिक प्रकोप	१०	५५	1,344
१४८	नयाँ कुलो सिँचाइ योजना	FIK Cluster	फाल्गुनन्द गाउँपालिका	पाँचथर	७	क्रमागत	२०	२५	2,270
१४९	सिरान कुलो साविक ३, ९, १ सिँचाइ योजना	FIK Cluster	फाल्गुनन्द गाउँपालिका	पाँचथर	५	क्रमागत	२०	५९	2,270
१५०	छोरुङ्गा बाँझोखेत कुलो सिँचाइ योजना	FIK Cluster	फाल्गुनन्द गाउँपालिका	पाँचथर	६	क्रमागत	१०	६०	2,000
१५१	टेङ्नाबुम कुलो साल्लेरी सिँचाइ आयोजना	FIK Cluster	मिक्लाजुङ गाउँपालिका	पाँचथर	५	नयाँ	६	३५	2,377
१५२	लसुन धोखान डाँडा सिँचाइ आयोजना	FIK Cluster	मिक्लाजुङ गाउँपालिका	पाँचथर	२	नयाँ	८	२५	3,169
१५३	हासारी कुलो सिँचाइ आयोजना (प्राकृतिक प्रकोप)	FIK Cluster	मिक्लाजुङ गाउँपालिका	पाँचथर	८	प्राकृतिक प्रकोप	१४	३१	500
१५४	धुवा खोला सिँचाइ आयोजना (प्राकृतिक प्रकोप)	FIK Cluster	मिक्लाजुङ गाउँपालिका	पाँचथर	२	प्राकृतिक प्रकोप	५५	५८	679

क्र. सं.	योजनाको नाम	क्लस्टर को नाम	पालिका	जिल्ला	वडा नं.	योजनाको प्रकार	सिंचित क्षेत्रफल (हेक्टर)	घरधुरी संख्या	आ.व. २०८२/८३ का लागि प्रस्तावित रकम (रु हजारमा)
१५५	नोवा, थामथुम खोला दोभान, कोक्लेबुङ, घुमाउने सिँचाई आयोजना (प्राकृतिक प्रकोप)	FIK Cluster	मिक्लाजुङ गाउँपालिका	पाँचथर	४	प्राकृतिक प्रकोप	२८	८४	582
१५६	कटहरबोटे कुलो सिँचाई आयोजना (प्राकृतिक प्रकोप)	FIK Cluster	मिक्लाजुङ गाउँपालिका	पाँचथर	२	प्राकृतिक प्रकोप	७	२२	590
१५७	मजुवा कुलो सिँचाई आयोजना (प्राकृतिक प्रकोप)	FIK Cluster	मिक्लाजुङ गाउँपालिका	पाँचथर	३	प्राकृतिक प्रकोप	५	१९	664
१५८	कुरुङखोला खोल्सी कृषि सडक हुदै सल्लेरी जाने सिँचाई योजना	FIK Cluster	मिक्लाजुङ गाउँपालिका	पाँचथर	५	क्रमागत	१९	५२	1,980
१५९	सिंतलबारी आन्ला सिँचाई योजना	FIK Cluster	मिक्लाजुङ गाउँपालिका	पाँचथर	५	क्रमागत	१९	४२	1,980
१६०	नयाँ खवासे कुलो थामथुम सिँचाई योजना	FIK Cluster	मिक्लाजुङ गाउँपालिका	पाँचथर	४	क्रमागत	२२	३४	2,211
१६१	सेवा खोला हिउँदे मङ्गलेबुङ लाते खोला सिँचाई आयोजना	FIK Cluster	फालेलुङ गाउँपालिका	पाँचथर	३	नयाँ	४१	६५	6,622
१६२	सेवाखोला बिचाकुलो सिँचाई आयोजना (प्राकृतिक प्रकोप)	FIK Cluster	फालेलुङ गाउँपालिका	पाँचथर	३	प्राकृतिक प्रकोप	४७	१२०	592
१६३	कानेयाडोभान ओगेम्बा सिँचाई आयोजना (प्राकृतिक प्रकोप)	FIK Cluster	फालेलुङ गाउँपालिका	पाँचथर	४	प्राकृतिक प्रकोप	२०	५३	930
१६४	लुवापु पापुन्देन माथिल्लो कुलो (प्राकृतिक प्रकोप)	FIK Cluster	फालेलुङ गाउँपालिका	पाँचथर	७	प्राकृतिक प्रकोप	४०	६५	912
१६५	लुवाफु खोला लिगिम्बा हम्माङ सिँचाई आयोजना (प्राकृतिक प्रकोप)	FIK Cluster	फालेलुङ गाउँपालिका	पाँचथर	८	प्राकृतिक प्रकोप	६०	१२३	1,700

क्र. सं.	योजनाको नाम	क्लस्टर को नाम	पालिका	जिल्ला	वडा नं.	योजनाको प्रकार	सिंचित क्षेत्रफल (हेक्टर)	घरधुरी संख्या	आ.व. २०८२/८३ का लागि प्रस्तावित रकम (रु हजारमा)
१६६	श्यालधारा सेपी सिँचाई आयोजना (प्राकृतिक प्रकोप)	FIK Cluster	फालेलुङ गाउँपालिका	पाँचथर	४	प्राकृतिक प्रकोप	४०	५३	1,547
१६७	बल्देघ्रे खरिबोटे सिमलबोटे सिँचाई आयोजना (प्राकृतिक प्रकोप)	FIK Cluster	फालेलुङ गाउँपालिका	पाँचथर	८	प्राकृतिक प्रकोप	२०	३५	1,686
१६८	तिनदोभाने खरबारी जोरपाटी सिँचाई योजना	FIK Cluster	फालेलुङ गाउँपालिका	पाँचथर	२	क्रमागत	३८	१३४	1,600
१६९	सेवाखोला ढुङ्गेसागु थाकेपुङ्ग मच्छेबुङ्ग सिँचाई योजना	FIK Cluster	फालेलुङ गाउँपालिका	पाँचथर	३	क्रमागत	४१	१२२	2,200
१७०	चेमचेमे लामिडाडाँ ओगेम्बा बाँस्बोटे सिँचाई योजना	FIK Cluster	फालेलुङ गाउँपालिका	पाँचथर	६	क्रमागत	३६	१०३	1,200
१७१	धुँवाखोला ढुङ्गे थोक्पन बरवोटे सिँचाई योजना	FIK Cluster	फालेलुङ गाउँपालिका	पाँचथर	७	क्रमागत	१९	३६	1,980
१७२	रात्रे कुलो सिँचाई आयोजना	FIK Cluster	फिदिम नगरपालिका	पाँचथर	१२	नयाँ	११	४२	3,688
१७३	पुरानो सरकारी कुलो सिँचाई आयोजना	FIK Cluster	फिदिम नगरपालिका	पाँचथर	४	नयाँ	८	५०	3,169
१७४	खुङ्खोला तिन्त्रिया सेजेपा फेवाडिन कुलो योजना (प्राकृतिक प्रकोप)	FIK Cluster	फिदिम नगरपालिका	पाँचथर	११	प्राकृतिक प्रकोप	४९	१६७	1,700
१७५	सिवाखोला मुहान हुँदै मैदान चौकमागु सिँचाई योजना (प्राकृतिक प्रकोप)	FIK Cluster	फिदिम नगरपालिका	पाँचथर	५	प्राकृतिक प्रकोप	८५	१५४	1,547
१७६	वासुम तलोहट्टी खेतघरी सिँचाई आयोजना (प्राकृतिक प्रकोप) (प्राकृतिक प्रकोप)	FIK Cluster	फिदिम नगरपालिका	पाँचथर	१४	प्राकृतिक प्रकोप	२८	७४	1,323
१७७	लामाखोला सल्लेरी बञ्जोगरा कुलो	FIK Cluster	फिदिम नगरपालिका	पाँचथर	७	प्राकृतिक प्रकोप	६०	१०४	1,314

क्र. सं.	योजनाको नाम	क्लस्टर को नाम	पालिका	जिल्ला	वडा नं.	योजनाको प्रकार	सिंचित क्षेत्रफल (हेक्टर)	घरधुरी संख्या	आ.व. २०८२/८३ का लागि प्रस्तावित रकम (रु हजारमा)
	आयोजना (प्राकृतिक प्रकोप)								
१७८	काली खोला मेहल बोटे खल्याङतार सिँचाई आयोजना (प्राकृतिक प्रकोप)	FIK Cluster	फिदिम नगरपालिका	पाँचथर	४	प्राकृतिक प्रकोप	२५	५३	786
१७९	इथुङ खोला घलेगाउँ तमाखे सिँचाई आयोजना (प्राकृतिक प्रकोप)	FIK Cluster	फिदिम नगरपालिका	पाँचथर	४	प्राकृतिक प्रकोप	६०	५३	1,405
१८०	शिवाखोला खस्याङमु हुदै चालिसे सिँचाई योजना	FIK Cluster	फिदिम नगरपालिका	पाँचथर	६	क्रमागत	२२	६३	2,025
१८१	कार्तिके मालवासे दुमा सबरङ्ग सिँचाई योजना	FIK Cluster	फिदिम नगरपालिका	पाँचथर	१	क्रमागत	२६	१०९	2,487
१८२	कामिखोला तंकिगाउँ चनौटे सिँचाई योजना	FIK Cluster	फिदिम नगरपालिका	पाँचथर	८	क्रमागत	१६	७४	720
१८३	नाम्दुखोला असिने हाङफाबुङ सिँचाई योजना	FIK Cluster	फिदिम नगरपालिका	पाँचथर	७	क्रमागत	४२	१७८	1,900
१८४	होक्मा खोलाबाट आउने फुर्से कुलो सिँचाई योजना	FIK Cluster	फिदिम नगरपालिका	पाँचथर	२	क्रमागत	२३	७४	2,622
१८५	शिवुवा सचाटार सिँचाई योजना	FIK Cluster	फिदिम नगरपालिका	पाँचथर	१२	क्रमागत	४२	२६	2,460
१८६	भट्टा कुलो सिँचाई योजना	FIK Cluster	फिदिम नगरपालिका	पाँचथर	५	क्रमागत	४४	४७	2,240
१८७	थापाटार कुलो सिँचाई योजना	FIK Cluster	फिदिम नगरपालिका	पाँचथर	४	क्रमागत	२९	२९	3,014
१८८	पाहा फोक्टेङ थिङ्गेपुर सिँचाई आयोजना	FIK Cluster	याङवरक गाउँपालिका	पाँचथर	१	नयाँ	१३	६०	4,359
१८९	बिरुवाखोला बाबोटे थिङ्गेपुर सिँचाई आयोजना (प्राकृतिक प्रकोप)	FIK Cluster	याङवरक गाउँपालिका	पाँचथर	१	प्राकृतिक प्रकोप	१४	१६	776

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१९०	सेलेजुड सिँचाइ आयोजना (प्राकृतिक प्रकोप)	FIK Cluster	याङवरक गाउँपालिका	पाँचथर	३	प्राकृतिक प्रकोप	२८	३१	1,422
१९१	कडरिया सिँचाइ आयोजना (प्राकृतिक प्रकोप)	FIK Cluster	याङवरक गाउँपालिका	पाँचथर	४	प्राकृतिक प्रकोप	३०	५३	869
१९२	लादाम खोला सिँचाइ आयोजना (प्राकृतिक प्रकोप)	FIK Cluster	याङवरक गाउँपालिका	पाँचथर	३	प्राकृतिक प्रकोप	१२	२७	758
१९३	कागुने सिँचाइ आयोजना (प्राकृतिक प्रकोप)	FIK Cluster	याङवरक गाउँपालिका	पाँचथर	३	प्राकृतिक प्रकोप	१७	१६	500
१९४	सिक्टेन सिँचाइ आयोजना (प्राकृतिक प्रकोप)	FIK Cluster	याङवरक गाउँपालिका	पाँचथर	३	प्राकृतिक प्रकोप	१९	६४	1,287
१९५	सिमाते सिँचाइ आयोजना (प्राकृतिक प्रकोप)	FIK Cluster	याङवरक गाउँपालिका	पाँचथर	६	प्राकृतिक प्रकोप	२४	५६	1,364
१९६	नवाखोला सिम्ले सिँचाइ आयोजना (प्राकृतिक प्रकोप)	FIK Cluster	याङवरक गाउँपालिका	पाँचथर	२	प्राकृतिक प्रकोप	१५	२२	1,563
१९७	अमले ढुङ्गा मेवा खोला सिँचाइ योजना	FIK Cluster	याङवरक गाउँपालिका	पाँचथर	१	क्रमागत	२२	४५	2,211
१९८	लामासिङ्ग लामिटार मुवाखोला सिँचाइ योजना	FIK Cluster	याङवरक गाउँपालिका	पाँचथर	१	क्रमागत	१०	२२	2,018
१९९	लादम खोला सिँचाइ योजना	FIK Cluster	याङवरक गाउँपालिका	पाँचथर	३	क्रमागत	२३	३१	2,085
२००	फक्लुङ फलामखोला सिँचाइ योजना	FIK Cluster	याङवरक गाउँपालिका	पाँचथर	३	क्रमागत	१५	३१	1,522
२०१	माथिल्लो बारी साहिली खण्ड खेत सिँचाइ आयोजना	OKH Cluster	सिद्धिचरण नगरपालिका	ओखलढुंगा	१	नयाँ	९	४५	3,227
२०२	सुगरा सिँचाइ आयोजना	OKH Cluster	सिद्धिचरण नगरपालिका	ओखलढुंगा	९	नयाँ	८	१६	3,169
२०३	अरुबोटे चनौटे सिँचाइ आयोजना	OKH Cluster	सिद्धिचरण नगरपालिका	ओखलढुंगा	३	नयाँ	५	२५	1,981

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२०४	चारु चक्ले कुलो सिँचाई योजना (प्राकृतिक प्रकोप)	OKH Cluster	सिद्धिचरण नगरपालिका	ओखलढुंगा	४	प्राकृतिक प्रकोप	६	२१	540
२०५	झागर सुर्मा सिँचाई आयोजना (प्राकृतिक प्रकोप)	OKH Cluster	सिद्धिचरण नगरपालिका	ओखलढुंगा	४	प्राकृतिक प्रकोप	१५	५३	581
२०६	सिस्नेखोला ठूलोखेत सिँचाई आयोजना (प्राकृतिक प्रकोप)	OKH Cluster	सिद्धिचरण नगरपालिका	ओखलढुंगा	३	प्राकृतिक प्रकोप	९	२३	544
२०७	ठोटनेरी सिराइघार मिश्रभञ्ज्याङ सिँचाई आयोजना	OKH Cluster	चम्पादेवी गाउँपालिका	ओखलढुंगा	९	नयाँ	८	२४	3,169
२०८	बाहुन कुलो कातिके सिँचाई आयोजना	OKH Cluster	चम्पादेवी गाउँपालिका	ओखलढुंगा	६	नयाँ	७	२८	2,377
२०९	फेदी खोला कोशीबेसी सिँचाई आयोजना	OKH Cluster	चम्पादेवी गाउँपालिका	ओखलढुंगा	४	नयाँ	१०	३०	3,281
२१०	नयाँ कुलो सिँचाई योजना (प्राकृतिक प्रकोप)	OKH Cluster	चम्पादेवी गाउँपालिका	ओखलढुंगा	६	प्राकृतिक प्रकोप	१७	५७	756
२११	ऐतेबारे महाबीर दलितबस्ती पुरानो गाउँ सिँचाई आयोजना (प्राकृतिक प्रकोप)	OKH Cluster	चम्पादेवी गाउँपालिका	ओखलढुंगा	५	प्राकृतिक प्रकोप	१०	१००	1,114
२१२	चेप्टी आह्लादी कुलो सिँचाई आयोजना (प्राकृतिक प्रकोप)	FIK Cluster	माई नगरपालिका	इलाम	२	प्राकृतिक प्रकोप	७	२१	1,540
२१३	सानोझुरे सिँचाई योजना	OKH Cluster	मानेभञ्ज्याङ गाउँपालिका	ओखलढुंगा	३	नयाँ	६	२६	2,377
२१४	सिमलबोट पान्खु सिँचाई योजना	OKH Cluster	मानेभञ्ज्याङ गाउँपालिका	ओखलढुंगा	४	नयाँ	७	४५	2,773
२१५	स्यागु खोला सिँचाई आयोजना	OKH Cluster	खिजिदेम्बा गाउँपालिका	ओखलढुंगा	२	नयाँ	६	१०	2,377
२१६	साल्मे खोला सिँचाई आयोजना	OKH Cluster	खिजिदेम्बा गाउँपालिका	ओखलढुंगा	१	नयाँ	९	२२	3,565
२१७	जोरछागा गहते सिँचाई आयोजना	OKH Cluster	चिशंखुगढी गाउँपालिका	ओखलढुंगा	१	नयाँ	६	३२	2,377

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२१८	गोति खर्क मसेफु सिँचाई आयोजना	OKH Cluster	चिशंखुगढी गाउँपालिका	ओखलढुंगा	६	नयाँ	१३	३३	4,359
२१९	सेर्नेखोला मुहानगरी टारी बेसीसम्म जाने कुलो सिँचाई आयोजना (प्राकृतिक प्रकोप)	OKH Cluster	चिशंखुगढी गाउँपालिका	ओखलढुंगा	४	प्राकृतिक प्रकोप	१०	५३	530
२२०	गुरुङ खोला सिँचाई योजना	OKH Cluster	केपिलासगढी गाउँपालिका	खोटाङ	३	नयाँ	८	२५	3,169
२२१	बोडेलबेसी सिँचाई योजना	OKH Cluster	केपिलासगढी गाउँपालिका	खोटाङ	६	नयाँ	७	१५	2,773
२२२	काँखे बाबु सिँचाई योजना	OKH Cluster	केपिलासगढी गाउँपालिका	खोटाङ	७	नयाँ	७	२४	2,773
२२३	ओखरबोटे हुदै सिँचाई योजना	OKH Cluster	केपिलासगढी गाउँपालिका	खोटाङ	२	क्रमागत	३०	५१	780
२२४	हरमा बिसौना सिँचाई आयोजना	OKH Cluster	साकेला गाउँपालिका	खोटाङ	२	नयाँ	९	३१	3,565
२२५	धोबी खोला ससिप सिँचाई आयोजना	OKH Cluster	साकेला गाउँपालिका	खोटाङ	२	नयाँ	६	४१	2,377
२२६	साब्जु धुलिमाटी सिँचाई योजना	OKH Cluster	साकेला गाउँपालिका	खोटाङ	१	क्रमागत	३८	७१	1,600
२२७	बारबोटे कुलो कहुले सिँचाई आयोजना	UDY Cluster	जन्तेढुंगा गाउँपालिका	खोटाङ	३	नयाँ	८	५०	3,169
२२८	कट्टेखोला मुखान बोखे भंगारी सिँचाई आयोजना	UDY Cluster	जन्तेढुंगा गाउँपालिका	खोटाङ	५	नयाँ	६	१५	2,377
२२९	अधेरी खोला मुखान चारखेतार चौर सिँचाई आयोजना	UDY Cluster	जन्तेढुंगा गाउँपालिका	खोटाङ	५	नयाँ	६	१४	2,377
२३०	सरकारी कुलो निर्माण सिँचाई योजना	UDY Cluster	जन्तेढुंगा गाउँपालिका	खोटाङ	३	क्रमागत	२६	५१	2,752
२३१	लामाटार सिँचाई आयोजना (प्राकृतिक प्रकोप)	UDY Cluster	जन्तेढुंगा गाउँपालिका	खोटाङ	६	प्राकृतिक प्रकोप	६	२१	1,191
२३२	हरबक खोला गलान टोले सिँचाई आयोजना	DHK Cluster	षडानन्द नगरपालिका	भोजपुर	१०	नयाँ	२३	३९	5,585

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२३३	जनता कुलो सिँचाई आयोजना	DHK Cluster	षडानन्द नगरपालिका	भोजपुर	८	नयाँ	६	५१	2,377
२३४	हर्का खोला पुष्पा काजी कुलो अर्चले सिँचाई आयोजना	DHK Cluster	षडानन्द नगरपालिका	भोजपुर	१२	नयाँ	१३	४५	4,359
२३५	खकुवा चनौटे कुलो सिँचाई योजना	DHK Cluster	षडानन्द नगरपालिका	भोजपुर	७	क्रमागत	२०	५२	2,223
२३६	लसुन खोला सिँचाई योजना	UDY Cluster	आमचोक गाउँपालिका	भोजपुर	१०	नयाँ	१५	४३	4,391
२३७	नवाला तुम्मा वार्ताड सिँचाई योजना	UDY Cluster	आमचोक गाउँपालिका	भोजपुर	६	नयाँ	११	४०	3,688
२३८	डुम्बुबोटे सिँचाई आयोजना	DHK Cluster	सहिदभूमि गाउँपालिका	धनकुटा	६	नयाँ	९	२८	3,565
२३९	राइकार गुठी लाजाने सिँचाई आयोजना	DHK Cluster	सहिदभूमि गाउँपालिका	धनकुटा	२	नयाँ	१३	२५	4,359
२४०	बलिया सिँचाई योजना	UDY Cluster	कटारी नगरपालिका	उदयपुर	३	नयाँ	७	४४	2,773
२४१	राजबास कुलो निर्माण पुछार टोल, पक्की टोल, डाँडा टोल सिँचाई आयोजना	UDY Cluster	कटारी नगरपालिका	उदयपुर	७	नयाँ	६	२०	2,377
२४२	जिराईत माझी गाँऊ मुल कुलो सिँचाई	UDY Cluster	कटारी नगरपालिका	उदयपुर	७	क्रमागत	३५	८३	1,000
२४३	झगडे सिँचाई मर्मत सिँचाई आयोजना	UDY Cluster	रौतामाई गाउँपालिका	उदयपुर	३	नयाँ	७	२९	2,773
२४४	हुल्मा खोला केराडी सिँचाई आयोजना	UDY Cluster	रौतामाई गाउँपालिका	उदयपुर	८	नयाँ	६	२७	2,377
२४५	छाङ्गे खोला सिध्दे सिँचाई योजना	UDY Cluster	ताप्ली गाउँपालिका	उदयपुर	३	नयाँ	६	३०	2,377
२४६	सतीजङ्घार यारिखोला ककुवा पुछार लेखगाउँ सिँचाई योजना	UDY Cluster	ताप्ली गाउँपालिका	उदयपुर	२	नयाँ	२९	६५	6,888
२४७	बकुवा खोला मुहान गरी सिम्ले तल्लो कित्ता कुलो मर्मत सिँचाई आयोजना	UDY Cluster	उदयपुरगढी नगरपालिका	उदयपुर	१	नयाँ	६	१३	2,377

क्र. सं.	योजनाको नाम	क्लस्टर को नाम	पालिका	जिल्ला	वडा नं.	योजनाको प्रकार	सिंचित क्षेत्रफल (हेक्टर)	घरधुरी संख्या	आ.व. २०८२/८३ का लागि प्रस्तावित रकम (रु हजारमा)
२४८	निगुरे मूल कुलो तावा खोला सिँचाइ आयोजना	UDY Cluster	उदयपुरगढी नगरपालिका	उदयपुर	५	नयाँ	६	२२	2,377
२४९	बैजनाथ मुहान गरी ठूलो किता गैयाँ सिँचाइ आयोजना	UDY Cluster	उदयपुरगढी नगरपालिका	उदयपुर	६	नयाँ	६	२२	2,377
	जम्मा						5,321	13,206	566,467