IMPORTANT:

Please summarize your project using the guide questions below. The Summary Sheet will be used in publications to describe the project and in any information material to be provided to the Jury, Reviewers, and other potential donors.[1]

In describing your proposal, answer the questions clearly and directly. Please answer in English. The number of pages should not go beyond 30 including attachments. Long proposals run the risk of not being read thoroughly.

Nepal Development Marketplace 2008

SECTION I: YOUR PROJECT PROFILE

Project Details

Proposal Number (provided by Nepal Development Marketplace 2008): **560**	
Title of your project proposal: **Drinking Water Hydropower Project**	
Proposed title for your project banner at the Nepal Development Marketplace 2008 (50 Characters or less. Please use CAPITAL letters)2 **DRINKING WATER HYDROPOWER: MULTIPLE PROBLEM SIMPLE SOLUTION**	
Region of Implementation in Nepal: : **Nagi VDC Panchthar District** Eastern Development Region (Ward no. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6)	
Total Project Cost: 14,07,700	
Amount requested from Nepal Development Marketplace 2008 (note: you cannot exceed the amount you have previously indicated in the concept paper):	In Words: Fourteen lakh seven thousand seven hundred only
	In Numbers: 14,07,700

Primary Sector of your Proposed Project (please select only one):	
☐ Agriculture, Irrigation and Food Security	☐ Education
☐ Energy	☐ Health
☐ Information and Communication Technologies	☐ Infrastructure (Roads and Transportation)
☐ Small Business and Micro Enterprise Support	☒ Water and Sanitation
☐ Employment Creation	

[1] Your summary will be presented as you present to Nepal Development Marketplace 2008 team, hence any errors that would appear on the summary will be solely your responsibility.

[2] Nepal Development Marketplace 2008 team reserves the right to edit the title of your project banner to meet our space and design requirements.

SECTION II: YOUR CONTACT INFORMATION

Applicant's Details

Name Of Your Organization/Institution: **Tanka Nath Sewa Samaj**
Classification Of Your Organization/Institution: : NGO
Describe your Organization (Minimum 50 w) This organization is nongovernmental, non profitable, social service organization established and registered in Nepal Government, Home Ministry, District Administrative Office, Jhapa in 2062-02-26 and was registered in Social Welfare Council also. It is mainly working in the health service of rural areas this organization have already conducted health camps in villages of Jhapa district. Currently this organization is running ambulance service.
Contact Person: Surya Raj Acharya Title: Project leader
Address: Anarmani 4 Jhapa, Mechi Nepal
Office Phone #:023542921 Mobile #:9841234368
E-Mail:stdcorg@gmail.com

Name Of Your Primary Partner Organization/Institution: Laligurans Multipurpose Co-operative Limited
Classification Of Your Partner Organization/Institution: Co-operative
Describe your Partner Organizatization's Role (Minimum 50 words) Partner organization's role in this project is to communicate project site (implementation site) to the project management team. It also supports people for income generating work; Vegetable farming and fisheries. Since this organization lies in the project implementation site this organization has more knowledge about the socio-economic condition of the area. So this organization looks to the socio-economic issue also.
Contact Person: Bhim Narayan Dhungana Title: Member
Address: Bharapa – 6, panchthar, Mechi Nepal
Office Phone #:024520459 Mobile #:9841860022
E-Mail:hari239@yahoo.com

SECTION III: YOUR PROJECT DETAILS

Project Details

A. YOUR PROJECT SUMMARY

Please summarize your project. (Word limits 250). You may include any applicable drawing in separate sheet if applicable.

Introduction: Drinking water hydro power is an innovative electricity generation system designed to cope with the lighting demand of houses in rural communities where there is no electricity grid available. It can be fitted with the existing drinking water supply or irrigation system found in villages. In many villages of Nepal, drinking water is brought to home from sources like springs, ponds, river, and rivulets through the pipes which are of enough height to produce electricity. This drinking water brought from the source produces electricity which is boon for rural villages .The out flow water is used for fisheries and other house hold purpose and can be used for irrigation around the house. This system can be easily operated utilizing the drinking water from taps.

Objective: to provide electricity and drinking water to rural poor people in cheap cost and make improvement in their sanitation, health condition and income generation.

Idea: In this system a small Pelton runner is directly coupled with a dynamo. It is fitted with water supply system. In this system the produced electricity charges battery and it is stored and utilize in night as light. White LED's, CFL lights and low power fluorescent tube can be used for the purpose of lightning, and can run other electronic devices. The necessary water head should be within 20-30m and the discharge is between 0.3-1.5 lps. The electricity produced will range from 7 watts to 60 watts, according to the head, flow of water and system used. It works on any season and any weather. Comparing with solar power system for rural villages. This system works same as solar power system. So no need to worry about low energy it can produce electricity at night also. The electricity is generated at low scale which is enough for a few households.

Project site: At first this project will be implemented in Nagi VDC Panchthar district (Ward no. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6). We want to establish this village as a model village. This system can be used in other rural villages across the country.

SECTION IV: PROJECT QUESTIONS

Project Question 1

What is the problem(s)/issue(s) your project is addressing? What are the causes of the problem? (maximum 500 words)

The Nagi VDC located in north eastern remote site of the Panchthar district. There is not possibility of electrification from larger grid recently. This area has many water resources which have been used for drinking, irrigation and other purpose. The society is full of diverse cultural traditions and the majority of people involve in agriculture for their livelihood. Few governmental schools provide education to the students of the village. The major problem for the villagers in that area is lack of electricity. Due to this, they are living a hard life. They use kerosene lamp (Traditional 'tuki') at the night time for reading and identifying objects. However, Kerosene lamp is not the best solution as we all know due to its hazards including environmental and health problems and being costly due to it's rapidly growing price. People of this village could not invest much for other alternative energy because of their low income.

The project emphases three curtail basic issues relating to rural life; (I) electricity (II) drinking water and (III) income generating. Water is one of the most important natural resource. There is ample source of water found in hilly area of Nepal. Although, Most of the rural areas of Nepal are in the dark due to lack of electricity, statistically 60% of Nepalese live in lack of electricity. They are not able to work at night; student used to study in smoggy kerosene lamp. As a result, they are living an uncomfortable life. This has directly or indirectly affected their health, reduce work efficiency and living with lower indicator of human development.

The availability of electricity is much rare in remote hill villages. Thus the alternative sources of electricity are generally proposed for those regions. Some of the electricity generation projects like solar power also have been used in these regions but these projects seem to be costly for the people living there due to low income level. Those projects are carried out only with the donation from government. And it is can only use for single lightning purpose.

The main causes of the above problems are;

Underlying poverty

Lack of technical skill and awareness

High cost of alternative energy

Lack of initiation for such type of innovative work.

Hence, the appropriate alternate method for lighting in this area may be Drinking Water Hydro Power. This project aims to solve the three problems; drinking water, electricity and income generation through the multiple use of small water resource.

Project Question 2

How does your idea address the problem(s)/issue(s) described above in terms of securing peace through development, delivery of basic services and expanding livelihood opportunities to rural population? (maximum 500 words)

The ***drinking water hydropower (DWHP) project*** is designed to provide household level consumption of drinking water and electricity. The main aim of the project is to solve the multiple problems of electricity, drinking water and income generation in household level through the small water resource.

First the DWHP project provides fresh drinking water to the targeted population and from the same water generates electricity for household consumption. The remaining water from electricity generating will be collected in a pond and it is used for fisheries. The pond provides year round small scale irrigation for vegetable in kitchen garden. To make the family independent in drinking water, electricity and small scale vegetable irrigation through small source of water by tiny investment is the central idea of the ***DWHP***.

People will be benefited for electricity drinking water and income generation. The electricity releases the people and student from smoggy kerosene lamp. It makes positive impact on their health it increases working efficiency. The electricity provides access to information through television and telephone. Access to information not only increases the awareness but also widen the range of livelihood opportunities.

The safe and fresh water makes a positive impact on individual, household and community health. The fresh water is the basic for healthy people and clean community. Availability of drinking water at household saves the water fencing time and people can utilized that time for other income generating activities.

Remaining water will be collected in pond and the pond will be used for fisheries and water for vegetable farming. Fisheries and vegetable not only support the important consumption of calorie in household level but also become important income source for the household.

In this way the ***DWHP*** project helps to enhance basic services; education, water and sanitation, and electricity, promoting the life standard of people. The root cause of conflict is deficit of resource and deprivation. When people get ride on above maintained problems and get healthy and happy life it automatically secures the peace. ***DWHP*** is one of the best solutions for those areas where large hydro power stations have not been installed. It is feasible economically and geographically as well.

Project Question 3

How will you implement your idea? Describe in detail each of the activities/steps that your project will undertake to meet its objective(s). (maximum 600 words). Please provide a corresponding timeline in a separate sheet.

We have already set up a prototype drinking water hydropower in three households in Nagi village, Panchthar district. We have completed research and testing about that system. It has been providing electricity for seven years. Now we have made improved ***DWHP*** instead of previous one. This improved ***DWHP*** produces more energy than previous one. Being economically cheap we found it technically too strong. Therefore it is going to implement on next phase.

This organization will conduct the project in following stages to implement the project idea and meet the objective.

STAGE I - **Feasibility Study**

Detail study of project site: In the first phase detail technical and social-economic base line survey will be conducted. That survey provides the detail and real information about water source, distance from settlement and amount of water. According to that study the cost of the project and size of service providing household is estimated. Before starting the project work a working team will formed and manpower will be hired. The team is formed by a socio-economist, one mechanical technician, and one electronic technician and civil technician.

Selection of targeted households: on the base of feasibility survey, the socio-economic condition of the people 30-40 family will be selected for setting *Drinking Water Hydro Power.* To select the family the priority will be given to the marginal family, who could not afford for alternative energy. A users' group will be formed. The issue of social inclusion will also be considered.

Survey of pipeline and structures: survey of pipeline and structures will be done after feasibility study and selection of targeted household for the construction of the pipeline and taps. This helps to calculate how much power will be generated and how to distribute electricity.

STAGE II - **Fabrication of water supply and Electricity Generating System**

Transportation of Materials: according to the feasibility study necessary materials will be purchase and transported to the village.

Setting water supply system: after selection of household and determining the water source, the pipe will set and water will be channeled from source to house and the tape will be made. The cost of the labour for piping and tap setting will bear by the family own self. In this way, water will be supplied to every selected household through (1"-2") diameter pipe which is sufficient for (7 to 60) Watt power generation for each household according to the head and flow of the water.

Setting electricity generating equipment: In this phase the power generating system will be installed on tap. The Dynamo produces 7 to 60 Watts which charge the 12 V lead acid batteries and the battery stores the power. The wiring of cable, bulbs and installation of charging unit will also be done in this stage. The regular flow of water through tap produces electricity which is stored and utilized at night for lightening purpose by the use of low power CFL lamps or white LED.

STAGE III- **Support income generating activities**

Pond digging and vegetable farming: The remaining water after use in drinking and sanitation will be collected in a pond. The family own self invest to the pond digging as labour cost. The outflow water will be collected in the pond. People could use the pond for fisheries. Water collected in pond can be used for vegetable farming. The fisheries and vegetable farming become a regular income source for rural family. Our primary partner organization Laliguras Multipurpose Co-operative will support for formulating co-operatives group and will provide some debt to start vegetable farming.

Testing, Training for maintenance and care: after setting the hydropower the technical training will be provided to the member of the users group. The operational work of the ***Drinking Water Hydro Power*** is not hard so people own self maintain it easily.

Hand over the project: after completing all task of the project it will be handed to the family. But the responsibility of technical support will be continued if necessary.

STAGE IV – **Reporting and dissemination**

Monitoring and evaluation of project: After completion of the third phase. The monitoring and evaluation of the project will be done. Along with this financial auditing also will be done and project report will prepare. One copy of the report will submit to the secretariat of NDM.

Publishing booklet: The objective of the project is not only providing electricity to the certain household, the main objective is promoting such cheap technology to address multiple problem of rural life. Therefore after completion of the project a booklet will be published about such efficient alternative energy system including technical part as well socio-economic benefit of the ***Drinking Water Hydro Power*** concept. A shirt documentary will also be made to introduce this technology. This booklet will be send to hilly and mountainous district through Nepal Government or other publisher so that people from other parts of this country may be benefitted from this kind of technology.

Project Question 4

How is your idea innovative or different from existing approaches that are addressing the problem(s)/issue(s) you have described in question one? Why did you choose this particular approach? To your knowledge, what on-going efforts exist in this area that addresses this problem? Has your idea been implemented elsewhere or in a different context? If so, where? What specific characteristics of your project idea demonstrate that you are applying a novel/pioneering approach? (maximum 700 word)

Discourse about multipurpose use of water in drinking, hydropower and irrigation is limited to the mega project; like Melamchi project in Nepal. But the ***Drinking Water Hydropower*** project aims to use the family drinking water supply in multiple purposes. It is almost new and innovative idea. The drinking water, electricity and income generating are separate sector of basic services. Although those are the basic pillar for family well being. This project is cost effective and multi objective. This project addresses many issues at once. Villagers define their most urgent household needs as; minimal electric light inside the home, clean drinking water and sanitation and income generation. The *Drinking Water Hydro Power* solves three needs at once using resources available at their surrounding with cheap and efficient technology.

The ***drinking water hydropower*** project utilizes the energy flowing away from the tap water. Therefore people can use electricity in small investment in their drinking water. Present people in rural villages use kerosene lamp for lightning. It is costly and unhealthy as well. Solar PV system is another alternative source for lightening. But this system is very costly. Poor people could not afford this system without any donation. And it can use only single purpose for electricity. But drinking water hydro power is very effective, simple and cheap as compared to solar system. It is use in multipurpose lightning, drinking as well as income generation.

There are around 3 such systems installed in the Nagi VDC of Panchthar district. These systems were installed 7 years ago. In that case Nozzle was made from the Tip of ball pen and the runner was made from flat plate of Tin sheet and cycle dynamo was used. Due to lack of engineering knowledge at that time the energy produced was less than the water capacity. But the successful running of this project without involvement of any one of engineering background has shown that the project is feasible and with the involvement of the engineering students the efficiency and capacity of the project increased drastically.

The bicycle dynamo is not the only option for generator unit. The electricity generation can be carried out by the use of car dynamo also. The power output of bicycle dynamo is much less around 4 to 7 watt only. The next option can be motor cycle dynamo. The technology can be replaced with a other dynamo and system which can generate around 60 W of electrical power required for households lighting.

Using the wasting power from water tap in effective way for lightning is the main purpose of the ***DWHP*** project. This idea can implement elsewhere, where water resource is available from vertical source. Therefore it would be more appropriate for rural mountain and hilly region of the Nepal.

Project Question 5

What is your/your organization's role in implementing the project idea? Provide a brief description of your;/your organization's activities and experience in the area/sector of the project. What is the particular capacity of your organization in implementing the project idea? (Maximum 300 word)

The Tankanath Sewa Samaj has many volunteer member of different discipline. Drinking water, Electricity, health and sanitation are interrelated and they are rooted on poverty. Therefore TSS put forward the idea to solve multiple problems through integrated way implementing *drinking water hydropower project.* The engineer and technician who introduced the DWHP at Nagi village are involved as a member in this organization. The organization is taken initiation for second phase DWHP project. The TSS will handle overall administrative role of the project. Due to its organizational and members experience in proposed field TSS is capable for implementing the project Idea

Project Question 6

Who will be proposed project team leader? This person will be the key contact person between Nepal Development Marketplace 2008 team and your project team. Describe the experience/background of the project team leader with regard to implementing the above mentioned project idea. Please enclose curriculum vitae of the proposed project team leader. (Maximum 200 words).

Surya Raj Acharya will be proposed as project team leader. Our project team leader has got experience in Drinking Water Hydro Power. He is working in this field since 7 years. He was the designer of the DWHP which was implemented in Nagi VDC Panchthar District as a prototype in 2001. He is studying mechanical engineering in Kathmandu University and has got experience in hydropower. He has taken an international training on design and installation of micro hydro power plant. He has also written a book "General Projects of Science" which has several projects and experiments related in science and technology and also *drinking water hydro power.*

ATTACHMENT: ☒ Yes ☐ No

Project Question 7

What is the role of your primary partner organization in implementing the project idea? Please provide a brief description of your primary partner organization's activities in the area/sector of the project. What is the history of collaboration between your organization and your partner(s)? Is there a formal agreement for partnership on this project? Please enclose a copy of your agreement. (Maximum 200 words)

Laliguras Multipurpose Co-operative is established to support rural farmers in income generating providing technical and financial (debt) support. The co-operative works in Panchthar district. In the sector of agriculture development and saving and credit. The main role of LMC in this project is support people for income generating work; Vegetable farming and fisheries. It will communicate project implement site with project management team. It will control the labour works of the project and look after the socio economic issues of the project

Project Question 8

Who are the principal beneficiaries of the project activity? Please describe the degree of acceptance that the project has among beneficiaries and the level of participation, if any, of the beneficiaries in the project. (Maximum 300 words)

As mentioned earlier this project is targeted for the rural hilly and mountainous areas where electricity is not available. This system is basically designed for the household where water supply system is available at their courtyards. So our project is focused on making a relatively cheaper system which can be installed on individual investment. This project is focused to those people who can't buy the expensive alternative system such as PV-based solar-home system for electricity and especially to school going children who have to read under kerosene or Jharro Tukis.

This project has high degree of acceptance and high level of participation. As our prototype installation in 2001 shows that people in this area are highly interested in this kind of system and they wants to built it by them self but due to lack of financial support they cannot afford the system. The system is still running properly and they do maintenance of the system by their own effort. They are generating income by taking some service fees by charging batteries for other people. As we talked to the local community about funding from NDM they were very much interested in helping us in every field with their capabilities and resources.

Project Question 9

What are the expected outcomes/results of your project? How are they measurable? How do these results/outcomes help your targeted beneficiaries? If possible, indicate how many beneficiaries your project expects to reach. How should Nepal Development Marketplace 2008 measure project success after implementation is complete? (Maximum 300 words)

The expected outcomes of the project are as follows;

a. In Nagi VDC (Ward no. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6), directly 300 population of 40 household get benefit in drinking water and electricity.
b. Directly or indirectly the target population improves sanitation practice and health condition. Basically more benefit to student.
c. Promotes income of the targeted population by saving the money which expends for buying expensive kerosene and through vegetable farming, and fisheries.

Due to the implementation of this project people in rural villages do not have to go far away for drinking water. They get electricity for lightening purpose at night. Their income will rise. Due to the use of local resources makes them more self reliable, creative, innovative and their way of thinking will be broad. Due to this there will increase happiness in community.

Cost of electricity generation from this water system is expected to be relatively cheaper. Raising awareness about Drinking water hydro power can enable us lightning the rural area of hilly and mountainous region in relatively small budget. The economical and feasible system for the purpose of lightning will be traced out by our project. This will heavily benefit the people of rural areas and especially the student who have to rely on oil lamp for reading.

Project Question 10

What characteristics of your project would you highlight to suggest that it is sustainable beyond the phase funded by Nepal Development Marketplace 2008? Please describe both organizational sustainability and financial sustainability, and indicate specific details (agreements from other donors, projected revenue flows) that can be verified to suggest that your project is sustainable and can leverage Nepal Development Marketplace 2008 funding. (Maximum 400 words)

This will be set on household in individual investment of 30 % and NDM Investment of 70%. The 30% of investment of local people will be in the form of labour charge and some in cash. To make feeling ownership 30 percent of the cost will be bear from the household. Therefore the household own self take care to some extent. Technically it is not hard to operate; simple instruction can help people to operate the system. People can solve the trouble shooting problems. If any technical problem exists the organization helps them. There need not regular investment on same project at same place. We are talking to other donor for extension of the project on other places. This project provides alternative means in against kerosene lamp and costly solar PV system. People are searching such means. They get many benefits from this simple and cheap system so they take care of this system. We will give training on operation and maintenance

Project Question 11

What is the possibility of implementing your idea/project elsewhere (in different parts of the county)? (Maximum 200 words)

There is huge possibility of implementing the concept of *Drinking Water Hydro Power* elsewhere because it can be implemented in other hill and mountain region, where small water source is available and there is possibility to bring water through pipe from vertical slope of the hill. This kind of situation is easily found in the mountainous and hilly villages in Nepal.

To support and promote this low cost, environment friendly and sustainable alternative technology, the project will publish a booklet for technical and operational idea of this project and send to all hill and mountain district of Nepal so that it can be replicated to other parts of the country. Since many problems are addressed by this simple and cheap means there is high possibility of implementing this idea elsewhere

SECTION V: PROJECT COST QUESTIONS

Project Cost Question 1

Briefly describe expenses in each of the categories that you have submitted in your proposal (total maximum-500 words)

1) **Personnel:**

Project manager:72000/@9000 per month for 8 month
Technician mechanical: 21000/@7000 for 3 months July-sep
Technician civil: 28000/@7000per month for 4 month from may -aug
Technician electrician: 21000/@7000 per month for 3 month from july-sep
Supervisor in field: 64000/@8000 per month for 8 month
Technician in field: 48000/@6000 per month for 8 month
Workshop technician:10000/@5000 for 2 month from oct-nov

Labour:68000/@4250 for 8 month for 2 labour
Total: Rs. 3,32,000/-

The labour will be from the villagers and users as the investment of this project ie 30 % will be invested by the users.

2) **Materials and Equipment:**

We will construct 14 water supply taps and keep 14 electricity generating system (electromechnical component):Rs 196000/@14000 for system
Battery charging unit and other accessories for 14 system:Rs84000/@6000
Compact fluorescence bulbs
In average 8 bulbs for 3 homes and on tap.
So total no of bulbs:112
Total cost at Rs 350 for 1 bulb:39200
Total for electric part:3192000
Cost of material of water supply (pipe and joints):115100
Cost of concrete tap (cement,rod ,concrete,bricks etc):224000/@16000 for 14 tap
Construction equipment:50000
Total: Rs. 7,08,300/-

3) **Training:**

Material for training cost Rs: 27000 (which are the electricity generating equipment wires switches and accessories for training. It also include trainee cost).Fees for trainers (2person) for 15 days 14ooo@7000 each (mechanical and electrical technician) which include their TADA
Total: Rs. 41,000/-

4) **Travel:**

Rs. 55,000/-

The cost of travelling of supervisor and technician and engineers are included .The travelling will be from Kathmandu to project site and from Jhapa to project site. In which Technicians and supervisor travel from Jhapa to site and Engineers and project manger travel from Kathmandu to site. Transportations cost will also be included.

We will also take some users committee members to the places where equipment for DWHP can be found.

5) **Others:** Research on improving present electricity generating system

This amount will be invested in the fabrication of testing and its materials and salary for supervisor and research assistance for 3 months.
Fabrication of testing and is material:41000
Supervisor salary:12000@3 month:36000
Assistance salary:7000@3 month:21000
Total: Rs. 98,000/-

6) **Evaluation/Information dissemination:**

Rs. 69,000/-

This will be invested for the publishment of book and distribution of this book to all Hilly and mountainous district. For evaluation of the project also some money will be invested

7) **General Administration/Overhead:**

Office establishment for administrative purpose in Kathmandu and miscellaneous from June to Feb:24400

Room rent for 8 months: Rs 24000/@3ooo per month
Salary for administrative manger and overall supervisor of administration for 8 months :Rs56000/@7000 per month
Total: Rs 1,04,400/-
The simple administrative works in Panchthar will be done by the partner organization

Grand total: Rs. 14,07,700/-

Other Funding Sources: No
Total Nepal Development Marketplace 2008 funding requested: Rs. **14,07,700/-**
Estimated Project Revenue (if applicable) No

Project Cost Question 2

Please explain clearly any non-Nepal Development Marketplace 2008 funding that your project is receiving or will receive and indicate their contributions. To the extent possible, please indicate the names of the other donors and the amount they will be contributing to your project and what the funds would be used for. Please mention all fund sources that are anticipated but NOT confirmed as yet too. (maximum 250 words)

There is no any non-Nepal Development Marketplace 2008 funding that our project is receiving

Project Cost Question 3

If y our project is generating any revenue from its activities, please describe. (maximum 150 words)

Our project is not receiving any revenue

Project Cost Question 4

Please enclose your organization's audited current and a one-year projected income statement and balance sheet.

enclosed

SECTION VI: ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

Administrative Information Question 1

NEPAL DEVELOPMENT MARKETPLACE 2008 will only accept applications in English for review. If your proposal is in Nepali, please enclose the original version for reference. The Nepal Development Marketplace 2008 team will only review this to clarify any potential ambiguities in the English version.
ATTACHMENT: ☐ Yes ☒ No

Administrative Information Question 2

Have you ever received a grant from any Word Bank grant program?

☑ No ☐ Yes

If Yes, indicate which one? The Word Bank has a number of grant funding programs that work with small organizations (Small Grants Programs, Post Conflict Fund, InfoDev, Development Marketplace Global

Competition, Country Innovation Days, etc.). If you have previously received funding from any of these programs for a different project, it will not prevent you from competing in the Nepal Development Marketplace 2008.

Administrative Information Question 3

How did you find out about the Nepal Development Marketplace 2008? (maximum 50 words)

We find about NDM 2008 from television and more information from public information centre Heritage Plaza

SECTION VII: REQUIRED ATTACHMENTS

Attachments to be included:

1. Applicable drawing.
2. Corresponding timeline.
3. Curriculum vitae of proposed project team available.
4. List of Project Management Team/Staff.
5. List of Board of Members of your organization.
6. Copy of formal partnership agreement
7. Audited current and a one-year projected income statement and balance sheet.
8. Your organization's and your partner's registration certificates.
9. Original version of your proposal (if written in Nepali).

I certify that the information provided is true and correct. By signing this document, I confirm our organization's participation to the Nepal Development Marketplace on May 05, 2005.

Signature 

Date 18 June 2008