

"Agriculture based income generating activities for developing entrepreneurship among marginalized people in hilly areas of Chitwan district [NARDF PP No. 510/ 2007/08]"

FINDINGS OF HOUSEHOLD SURVEY



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Executive Summary

The household survey was conducted in three hilly VDCs of Chitwan district (i.e. Chandibhanjyang, Dahakhani and Kabilas) under the NARDF funded project entitled **"Agriculture based income generating activities for developing entrepreneurship among marginalized people in hilly areas of Chitwan district [NARDF PP No. 510/ 2007/08]"**. The main objective of the study was to collect, identify and establish the existing socio-economic and demographic situation of the households of project VDCs of Chitwan district for planning the project activities and evaluating the changes due to project interventions at the end of the project. This study was conducted by using semi-structured questionnaire that were filled in based on personal interviews with the lead member of the household to collect necessary information. Data were collected using simple random sampling technique for selecting the sample household during the survey. Altogether 232 households were surveyed during the baseline socio-economic survey under the project. This report thus includes the detail results of the baseline survey.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

More than 33 percent people in Nepal are still lying below poverty line. According to MoAC, 2009, majority of population (65.6) are engaged in agriculture in Nepal where about 21 percent of the total available land is cultivable. Agriculture contributes about 38.34 percent to the national GDP (MOAC, 2004). Poverty reduction has always been the major goal of periodic plans of Nepal. It is also one of the core objectives of long term Agriculture Perspective Plan (APP) and Millennium Development Goal (MDG) as well. MDG has targeted to reduce population per day earning below US\$ 1 to 21 percent by 2015.

Government's long term Agriculture Perspective Plan (APP, 1995) has prioritized the production of vegetable, livestock and bee keeping as high value income generating enterprise. Besides, these sectors are highly prioritized in current three year interim plan of Government of Nepal for poverty reduction of resource poor deprived marginal people. The per unit area production of vegetables, honeybees and small livestock is high as compared to the cereal crops. In another aspect this enterprises are comparatively more profitable and is labor-oriented business requiring a moderate level of technical know-how.

Since ethnic communities of hilly areas of Chitwan district live in abject poverty and languished by unemployment and food insecurity problem. Besides, most of the people are resource poor and marginalized and working traditional way of agriculture for their livelihood. Hence honey production, off seasonal vegetable production and goat rearing could be useful avenue for improving livelihood condition of marginal people. Besides, ecological niche and easy access to near by main highway that connects Kathmandu and Munger make the proposed site more suitable for the promotion of vegetable, goat and beekeeping. Considering the fact, an agreement was made between NARDF and Fri PAD for conducting a project entitled "Agriculture based income generation activities for developing entrepreneurship among marginalized people of hilly areas of Chitwan district" (NARDF PP No. 510/2007/2008) on 1st July, 2008.

1.2 Objectives of the study

The main objective of this study was to identify the existing situation of the households of project VDCs of Chitwan district. The specific objectives of the study were

1. To study the existing production system of crop and livestock in the area
2. To identify the family size and land holding of the household in the project area.
3. To access the income status of the household in the project area.
4. To study the feed sufficiency status in the project area.

1.3 Project sites at a glance

Table 1. Background information about the project VDCs

Parameters	Chandibhanjyang	Kabilas	Dahakhani
Altitude			
Ecological zones	Hilly	Hilly	Hilly
Distance from nearest road head to VDC office (walking) (Km)	6	10	0.1
Avg. HH size	5.6	5.6	6.06
Total no. of HH	1159	1404	840
Total population	6063	7341	4755
Male	3035	3682	2406
Female	3028	3659	2349

Source: District Development Profile of Nepal, 2010/11

3. METHODOLOGIES

3.1 Sampling procedure and sample size

The samples were taken based on simple random sampling in each Wards of three project VDCs. Altogether 232 households were taken as a sample for this study.

3.2 Data collection

The primary data were collected using Semi-structured questionnaire, Key informants interviews and focus group discussion. The information gathered by household surveying was verified by discussing with the key informants of the community. The key informants included the Secretary of the VDCs, School teachers, President of the groups and cooperatives registered under DADO and DLSO. Name and contacts of the key informants involved during household survey are presented in Annex 2.

3.3 Data analysis and report writing

The data collected during household surveying were entered into MS-Excel and analyzed by using SPSS.10 computer software package.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 General information

4.1.1 Gender of respondents

Most of the respondents in this study (62.5%) were male (Table 2). Accordingly, there was highest involvement of male respondents in Chandibhanjyang followed by Dahakhani and

Kabilas. Females of Kabilas VDC were more active compared to Chandibhanjyang and Dahakhani during the study period.

Table 2. Frequency and percentage of the Gender of respondents in the Project VDCs.

Gender	Chandibhanjyang	Kabilas	Dahakhani	Total
Male	36 (72.0)	52 (57.1)	57 (62.6)	145 (62.5)
Female	14 (28.0)	39 (42.9)	34 (37.4)	87 (35.5)
Total	50	91	91	232 (100)

4.1.2 Average family size

The largest family size was observed in Chandibhanjyang (9.5) followed by Kabilas and Dahakhani respectively (Table 3). Accordingly, the average male- female ratio in the households of project VDCs was found 1.06.

Table 3. Average family size in Chandibhanjyang, Kabilas and Dahakhani.

	Male	Female	Children	Total
Chandibhanjyang	3.5	3.4	2.6	9.5
Kabilas	3.4	3.3	2.2	8.9
Dahakhani	3.1	3.2	2.1	8.4

4.1.3 Occupation of the respondents

The results of this study revealed that more than 89% of the people in the project VDCs were involved in agriculture and livestock production for their livelihood (Table 4). Accordingly, Most of the people (99.9%) in Dahakhani were adopted agriculture plus livestock as a major occupation for their household income followed y\by Kabilas and Dahakhani. The study revealed that less than 5% people in Chandibhanjyang and Kabilas were involved in the occupation other than agriculture, i.e. service, business, labour and other.

Table 4. Major occupation of the people in the Chandibhanjyang, Kabilas and Dahakhani.

Occupation	Chandibhanjyang	Kabilas	Dahakhani	Total
Agriculture + Livestock	40 (80.0)	77 (84.7)	90 (99.9)	207 (89.3)
Service	1 (2.0)	2 (2.2)	-	3 (1.3)
Business	4 (8.0)	4 (4.4)	-	8 (3.4)
Labor	3 (6.0)	3 (3.2)	-	6 (2.6)
Other	2 (4.0)	5 (5.5)	1 (1.1)	8 (3.4)
Total	50 (100)	91 (100)	91 (100)	232

4.1.4 Educational Status of respondents

According to the results of baseline socio-economic survey, majority of the people (40.5%) in the project VDCs attended the primary level education, whereas only less than 7% of the

people completed their secondary education (Table 5). Accordingly, the table indicated that there were no any people having higher secondary education in the project VDCs during the project period.

Table 5. Educational status of the people in Chandibhanjyang, Kabilas and Dahakhani.

Educaiton	Chandibhanjyang	Kabilas	Dahakhani	Total
Higher Secondary	0	0	0	0
Secondary	2 (4.0)	7 (7.7)	7 (7.7)	16 (6.9)
Lower Secondary	5 (10.0)	5 (5.5)	12 (14.3)	22 (9.5)
Primary	24 (48.0)	41 (45.1)	29 (31.8)	94 (40.5)
Illiterate	19 (38.0)	38 (41.7)	43 (47.2)	100 (43.1)
Total	50 (100)	91 (100)	91 (100)	232 (100)

4.2 Existing production system

Existing production system of crop and livestock in the project VDCs is presented in Table 6. Accordingly, more than 80% people in the project VDCs produce agriculture commodities in a subsistence level whereas livestock is being produced by those people in semi-commercial level. Results of this study revealed that the commercial farmers in all VDCs not exceeded than 5%.

Table 6. Agriculture production systems in Chandibhanjyang, Kabilas and Dahakhani.

Production Systems	Chandibhanjyang		Kabilas		Dahakhani	
	Agriculture	Livestock	Agriculture	Livestock	Agriculture	Livestock
Subsistence	45 (90.0)	33 (66.0)	77 (84.6)	29 (31.9)	73 (80.2)	40 (44.0)
Semi-Commercial	4 (8.0)	16 (32)	12 (13.2)	59 (64.8)	16 (17.6)	45 (49.6)
Commercial	1 (2.0)	1 (2)	2.2	3 (3.3)	2 (2.2)	5 (5.5)
Total	50	50	91	91	91	91

4.3 Sources of income

The study report revealed that agriculture was the main source of household income of more than 57% people in the project areas followed by livestock, and labor (Table 7). Accordingly, agriculture was the major income source for largest number of people in Dahakhani (74.7%) followed by Chandibhanjyang (48%) and Kabilas (46.1%) whereas more than 17% people were depended upon other sources of income such as pension, service, and remittance.

Table 7. Source of household income in the project areas.

Income sources	Chandibhanjyang	Kabilas	Dahakhani	Total
Agriculture	24 (48.0)	42 (46.1)	68 (74.7)	134 (57.8)
Livestock	11 (22.0)	15 (16.5)	6 (6.6)	32 (13.8)
Labor	6 (12)	7 (7.7)	3 (3.3)	16 (6.9)
Business	1 (2.0)	3 (3.3)	2 (2.2)	6 (2.6)
Others (Pension,	8 (16.0)	24 (24.4)	12 (13.2)	44 (18.9)

service, Remittance)				
Total	50 (100)	91 (100)	91 (100)	232 (100)

4.4 Average annual household income

4.4.1 Income from agriculture

The income generated by the people of the project VDCs through agriculture commodities is presented in Table 8. Accordingly, the table indicated that the people earned more from other off farm activities rather than agriculture commodities. Among the agriculture commodities, the people earned maximum household income from cereal crops followed by vegetable and fruits respectively (Table 8).

Table 8. Amount of income from agriculture commodities in the project VDCs.

VDC	Income (NRs.)				
	Cereal	Vegetables	Fruits	Other	Total
Chandibhanjyang	21822.20	2809.80	1016.80	20639.92	46288.72
Kabilas	13069.62	2701.65	1154.17	45648.89	62574.33
Dahakhani	20941.21	1391.21	2657.47	16501.11	41491.00
Total	55833.03	6902.66	4828.44	82789.92	148354.05

4.4.2 Income from Livestock

The average income from livestock in the project VDCs of Chitwan district in the year 2008 is presented in Table 9. Accordingly, people of Kabilas VDC generated maximum income (NRs. 26037.00) followed by Chandibhanjyang and Dahakhani, from livestock farming. Among the livestock species, maximum return was observed from local hill goat in almost all project VDCs in Chitwan district.

Table 9. Amount of income from livestock farming in the project VDCs.

VDC	Income (NRs.)					
	Cattle	Buffalo	Goat	Pig	Poultry	Total
Chandibhanjyang	0	2264.00	13088.00	0	1580.00	16932.00
Kabilas	1500.47	1153.85	19241.75	2550.83	1590.50	26037.40
Dahakhani	0	0	13271.31	1201.31	674.50	15147.12
Total	1500.47	3417.85	45601.06	3752.14	3845.00	58116.52

4.5 Food sufficiency level

The feed sufficiency situation in the project VDCs of Chitwan district is presented in Table 10. Accordingly, results of this study revealed that, food is sufficient for more than 12 months to only 3.4% of the people in the locality. Table 10 also indicated that more than 65% people in the project VDCs are at the risk of food insecurity where most of the production is sufficient for only below 8 months in the locality. Moreover, more number of people (8%) in

Chandibhanjyang VDC produced more sufficient food compared than those of Kabilas and Dahakhani.

Table 10. Food sufficiency situation in Chandibhanjyang, Kabilas, and Dahakhani VDC, Chitwan

	Chandibhanjyang	Kabilas	Dahakhani	Total
Less than 4 months	9 (20.0)	18 (19.9)	19 (20.9)	46 (19.8)
4 – 8 months	20 (40.0)	39 (42.6)	42 (46.1)	101 (43.6)
8 – 12 months	17 (34.0)	32 (35.3)	28 (30.8)	77 (33.2)
More than 12 months	4 (8.0)	2 (2.2)	2 (2.2)	8 (3.4)
Total	50 (100)	91 (100)	91 (100)	232 (100)

4.6 Size of land holding (Kattha/household)

Average size of land holding per households in the project VDCs is presented in Table 11. Accordingly, results of this study revealed that the maximum average size of land (*Bari*) holding (14.4 kattha/household) was observed in Kabilas followed by Dahakhani and Chandibhanjyang. However, maximum land (*Khet*) was observed in Dahakhani followed by Kabilas and Chandibhanjyang, whereas average size of *Pakho bari* and *Khar bari* was observed highest in Chandibhanjyang.

Table 11. Average size of land holding in the project VDCs, Chitwan.

Land type	Chandibhanjyang	Kabilas	Dahakhani
Bari (upland)	5.4	14.4	8.9
Khet (lowland)	3.6	5.9	11.2
Pakho	9.9	6.6	9.3
Kharbari	12.0	0	0
Total	30.9	26.9	29.4

4.7 Commercial agriculture producing population

Results of this baseline socio-economic survey revealed that commercial farmers were found highest in Chandibhanjyang VDC followed by Dahakhani and Kabilas (Fig. 1). This indicated that most of the people are involving in non-commercial agriculture production system in the localities. Toamto, Beans, Cucumber, Cauliflower etc were the major commodities that the farmers were cultivating commercially in their field.

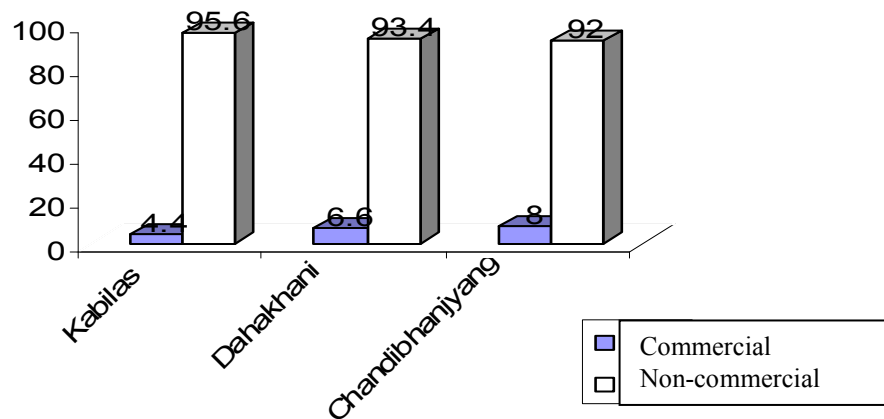


Fig. 1: Proportion of commercial and non-commercial farmers in the project VDCs.

4.8 Irrigation facility

Situation of irrigation facility in the project VDCs is presented in Figure 2. Accordingly, more than 51% people in Kabilas VDCs possess irrigation facility followed by Dahakhani and Chandibhanjyang. There was minimum facility of irrigation in Chandibhanjyang of Chitwan district during the study period.

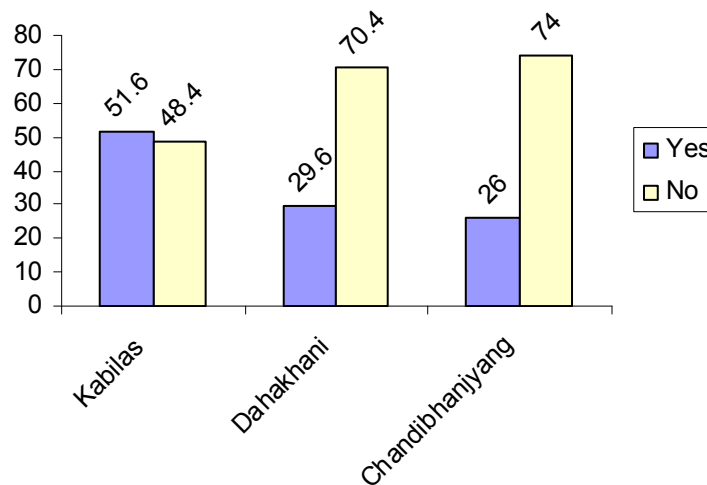


Fig. 2: Proportion of people with and without irrigation facility in project VDCs, Chitwan

4.9 Types of irrigation

Situation of different types of irrigation facilities used in the project VDCs of Chitwan district is presented in Figure 3. Accordingly, more than 80% people in almost all VDCs of the project area used *Kulo* (Small canal) for irrigating their land followed by pipe and other (sprinkler and drip) types of irrigation.

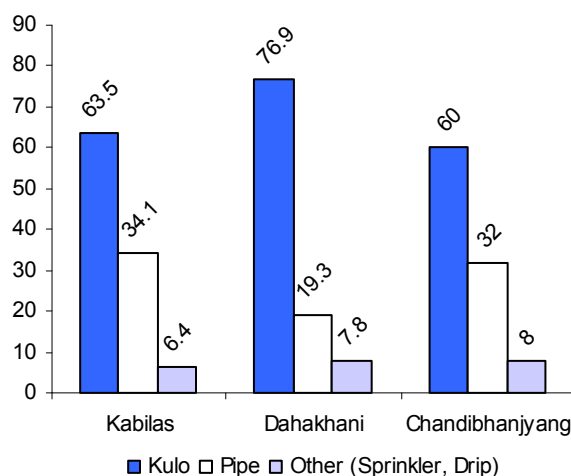


Fig. 3: Proportion of people with different types of irrigation facilities in the project VDCs, Chitwan

4.10 Problems of off season vegetable cultivation

Major problems of off season vegetable cultivation identified in the project site were

- Lack of irrigation facility
- Unavailability of agro-inputs
- Difficulties in market assess
- Lack of local locally available technical manpower and support
- Lack of transportation facilities

4.11 Gender involvement in different farm activities

Participation of gender in different agriculture related activities in household level is presented in Table 12. Accordingly, there was equal role of both male and female in barn sanitation, feeding, land preparation, intercultural operation and crop harvesting in more than 90% families the project VDCs of Chitwan district. The results of this study also revealed that there was a more active role of males in purchasing and sell of agro-materials, purchasing and sell of live animals, and purchasing and sell of livestock products in Chandibhanjyang VDC.

Table 12. Gender involvement in different on-farm activities in the project VDCs, Chitwan.

Activities	Chandibhanjyang			Kabilas			Dahakhani		
	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both
Animal grazing	8.0	12	80	-	17.6	82.4	2.2	6.6	91.2
Forage collection	2.0	10	88	18.7	14.3	67.0	2.2	6.6	91.2
Purchase and sell of agro-materials	50.0	-	50	18.7	14.3	67.0	19.8	5.5	74.7
Purchase and sell of live animals	54.0	-	46	17.6	14.3	68.1	19.8	6.6	73.6
Purchase and sell	52.0	-	48	-	8.8	91.2	18.7	8.8	72.5

of livestock products									
Barn sanitation	-	6	94	-	5.5	94.5	-	5.5	93.4
Feeding management	2.0	6	92	-	5.5	94.5	-	5.5	94.5
Breeding management	4.0	4	92	-	5.5	94.5	-	2.2	94.5
Land preparation	6.0	-	94	-	6.6	93.4	-	2.2	97.8
Intercultural operation	2.0	6	92	1.1	4.4	94.5	-	2.2	97.8
Irrigation	18.0	-	82	1.1	4.4	94.5	-	2.2	97.8
Crop harvesting	2.0	2	96	-	-	100	-	2.2	97.8

5. CONCLUSION

Altogether 232 households were surveyed during the baseline socio-economic survey under the project entitled “Agriculture based income generation activities for developing entrepreneurship among marginalized people of hilly areas of Chitwan district”. The primary data were collected using Semi-structured questionnaire.

Results of this study revealed that there was highest involvement of male in Chandibhanjyang followed by Dahakhani and Kabilas during household survey. The average family size in the project area was observed 8.93 in the locality whereas, more than 89% of the people in the project VDCs were involved in agriculture and livestock production for their livelihood. According to the results of this study, majority of the people (40.5%) in the project VDCs attended the primary level education, whereas only less than 7% of the people completed their secondary education. According to the study, only 5% people were involved in commercial production of agriculture and livestock commodities in their locality.

The results revealed that agriculture was the main source of household income of more than 57% people in the project areas followed by livestock, and labor whereas, the people earned more from off farm activities rather than agriculture commodities. According to the results of this study, people of Kabilas VDC generated maximum income (NRs. 26037.00) followed by Chandibhanjyang and Dahakhani, from livestock farming. Results of this study also revealed that, only 3.4% of the people in the locality were in food sufficient level, rest were at the risk of food insecurity situation.

Similarly, maximum average size of land (*Bari*) holding (14.4 kattha/household) was observed in Kabilas followed by Dahakhani and Chandibhanjyang. However, maximum land (*Khet*) was observed in Dahakhani followed by Kabilas and Chandibhanjyang, whereas average size of *Pakho bari* and *Khar bari* was observed highest in Chandibhanjyang. Results of this study indicated that most of the people are involving in non-commercial agriculture production system in the localities.

Furthermore, more than 51% people in Kabilas VDCs possess irrigation facility followed by Dahakhani and Chandibhanjyang. Whereas, more than 80% people in almost all VDCs of the project area used *Kulo* (Small canal) for irrigating their land followed by pipe and other (sprinkler and drip) types of irrigation.

Results of this study indicated that there was equal role of both male and female in barn sanitation, feeding, land preparation, intercultural operation and crop harvesting in more than 90% families the project VDCs of Chitwan district. In addition, lack of irrigation facility, unavailability of agro-inputs, difficulties in market assess, lack of local locally available technical manpower and support, and lack of transportation facilities were the major problems lowering the production and productivity of agriculture and livestock products in the project areas.

Thus, based on the results of this household survey in Chandibhanjyang, Kabilas, and Dahakhani, Fri PAD, Chitwan, under the financial assistantship National Agriculture Research and Development Fund, Singhdurbar Plaza, Kathmandu implemented a project in the aforesaid VDCs of Chitwan district.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS

Education is the major need of the project VDCs for successful implementation of the project activities in the field. It was very difficult to select the probable local agriculture service providers from the proposed VDCs. People of the project VDCs are earning not more than NRs. 20,000.00 per annum and hold less than 14 kattha upland and 11 kattha lowland in the project VDCs. This indicates that there is current need of improved and commercialized production of agriculture commodities in the localities and income generation activities as well.

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ANNEXES

Annex 1. Questionnaire used for household surveying in the project.

"Agriculture based income generating activities for developing entrepreneurship among marginalized people in hilly areas of Chitwan district" [NARDF/ PP No. 510/2007/08].

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7]Ssfdf lnPsf]						
7]Ssfdf lbPsf]						

&= tkfO{n] a]df};dL t/sf/L v]tL ckgfpg' ePsf] 5 < 5 eg], utjif{ s] v]tL ug'{eof] <=

jfnL	hft	slt hUufdf	s'g dlxgfdF

***= t/sf/L v]tLsf] nflu l;+rfO{ Joj:yf 5 ls 5}g <**

s_ s'nf]

v_ gx/

u_ kDk;]6

3_ cGo

(= a]df];dL t/sf/L v]tLaf/] tfInd lng'ePsf] 5 < 5 eg]

s'g ;+:yfn]	slxn]	sxfF	slt lbg <

!= tkfO{nfO{ s] s'/f e}+lbof] eg] cem a9L a]df];dL t/sf/L v]tL ug]{ lyP eGg] nfU5 <

!=

@=

#=

!!= a]df];dL t/sf/L v]tL ubf{ s] s] ;d:of k/]sf 5g\ <

!=

@=

#=

!@= kz'kfng tkm{ (xfn)

	;+Vof	hft	ut Psjif{ leqsf] cfDbfgL			s}lkmot
			kl/df0f	b/	hDdf ?=	
ufO{						
uf]?						
af5f						
af5L						
/fFuf						
e}+:L						
kf8f						
kf8L						
afv f						
dfp						

v;L						
af]sf						
Jof8]						
af]sf						
kf7f						
kf7L						
e]8f						
s'v'/f						
:yflgo						
a[f]On/						
n]o;{						
xfF;						
k/]jf						

!# kz'k+lfL pkhtkm{sf] cfDbfgLM

pkh	kl/df0f	b/	hDdf cfDbfgL	s}lkmot
df;'				
c08f				
b'w				
l3p				
bxL				
cGo				

!\$= kz'kfng / 8fFn]3fF; v]tLaf/] tfInd lng'ePsf] 5 <

qm=;=	;+:yf	slxn]	sxfF	slt lbg
!				
@				
#				

!%= 3/ j/k/ 8fFn] 3fF; /f]Kg'ePsf] 5 < 5 eg]

qm=;=	s]	slt ;+Vofdf	s'g dlxgdf v'jfpg]
!			
@			
#			

!^= h+unaf6 Nofpg] 8fFn] 3fF; x? s] s] x'g\ <

jiff{M	lxpFbM	u[idM

!&= tkfO{ ;fd'bflos jgsf] ;b:o x'g'x'G5 <

;fd'bflos jgsf]

gfdM.....=====

===== kb=====

!*= ;fd'bflos jgdf tkfO{x?n] 8fFn] 3fF;sf] lj?jfx? nufpg'ePsf] 5 <

qm=;=	s]	slxn]	slt ;+Vofdf	s}lkmot
!				
@				
#				

!(= tkfO{sf] ufpFdf 8fFn] 3fF;sf] cefj x'g] dlxgf s'g s'g x'g <

@)= tkfO{sf] kl/jf/sf] s'g} ;b:o s[ifs e|d0fdf uPsf] 5 < 5 eg]

qm=;=	;+:yf	slxn]	slt;do
!			
@			
#			

@!= tkfO{ s'g} ;d"x jf ;+:yfdf cfj4 x'g'x'G5 <

qm=;=	;d"x÷;+:yf	kb
!		
@		
#		

df}/Lkfng tkm{

@@= tkfO{n] df}/L kfNg' ePsf] 5 <

@#= s'g df}/L <.....

@\$= slt 3f/ < =====

@%= 3f/sf] k|sf/M !:yflgo

@ pGgt

@^= df}/LnfO{ r/gsf] Joj:yf s:tf] s] 5 <

qm=;=	s'g dlxgfd	s] r/fpg'x'G5 <
!		
@		
#		

@&= s'g dlxgf df}/Lsf] nflu km"n sd x'G5 <

@*= ;f] dlxgfd s;/L arfp'x'G5 -s] v'jfP/_

@(= ut jif{ df}/Laf6 slt cfDbfgL eof] <

dx	kl/df0f	b/	?=
df}/L			
d}g			
cGo			

#) df}/L kfNg] OR5f 5 <

s] s'/f e}lbP df}/L kfNg ;lhnf] x'GYof] eGg] nfU5 <

!=

@=

#=

#!= df}/Lkfngdf clt cfjZos nfUg] s'/f s] s] x'g\<

!=

@=

#=

#@= df}/Lkfngdf b]lvPsf ;d:ofx? <

!=

@=

#=

##= s[lif / kz' pTkfbg ;DalGw ljleGg s[ofsnfkdf n}l-s ;xeflutfM

qm= ;=	lqmofsnfk	dlxnf	k'?if	b'j}	jfnjflnsf	s}lkm ot
!	kz'k+lfL r/fpg					
@	3fF; sf6\g					
#	s[lif ;dfu L tyf pkh lsga]r					
\$	lhjt kz'k+lfL lsga]r					
%	kz'k+lfL pkh lsga]r					
^	uf]7 ;/;kmfO{					
&	kz'k+lfLnfo{ cxf/f Joj:yfkg					
*	kz'k+lfLsf] k hgg Joj:yfkg					
(afnL nufpg] hUufsf] tof/L					
!)	uf]8d]n					
!!	l;+rfO{					
!@	afnL leqfpg]					

#\$= kz'k+lfL pkrf/df tkfO{sf] 7fpFdf sf] sf] pknJw 5g\ <

s_ u|f=k=:jf=sf=

v_ h]l6÷h]l6P

u_ e]6g/L 8fS6/

3_ cGo

#%= s[lif k|ljlw;Fu ;DalGwt dxTjk"0f{ ;"rgfx? tkfO{ sxfFaf6 yxfx kfpg'x'G5 <

'rgfsf] >f]t	Rank
l5d]sL	
gft]bf/	
k;n	
h]l6÷h]l6P	
kqklqsf	
/]l8of]÷l6=eL=	
cGo	

tkfO{sf] cd'No ;do, ;"rgf / ;xsfo{sf] nflu
wGojfb !

Annex 2. Name and Contact of the key informants involved during surveying.

S.N.	Key Informants	Address
1	Bhupendra Chepang	Chandibhanjyang- 6, Kalikhola
2	Dhalak Rana	Dahakhani- 8, Simaldhap
3	Kaman Singh Gurung	Dahakhani-7, Khetbari
4	Ganesh Lamichhane	Kabilas
5	Man Bahadur Magar	Dahakhani- 9, Gardas
6	Hom Kumari Gharti Magar	Dahakhani
7	Purna Gurung	Dahakhani
8	Krishna Gurung	Dahakhani
9	Tilak Kunwar	Kabilas
10	Yam Bahadur Gurung	Chandibhanjyang- 7, Tallo Dhungre
11	Bharat Malla Thakuri	Chandibhanjyang
12	Krishna Raj Gurung	Chandibhanjyang
13	Barta Bahadur Gurung	Chandibhanjyang
14	Dhan Lal Gurung	Dahakhani- 4
15	Dhanki Lal Gurung	Kabilas
16	Krishna Ghale	Kabilas
17	Padam Pani Paudel	Kabilas- 1, Jugedi
18	Aaita Gurung	Kabilas
19	Tap Narayan Shrestha	Kabilas
20	Deu Bahadur Gurung	Kabilas- 4, Chauki
21	Prem Gurung	Kabilas
23	Ram Prasad Gurung	Kabilas
24	Manoj Thapa	Kabilas
25	Poonam Gurung	Chandibhanjyang
26	Parbati Gurung	Chandibhanjyang
27	Prakash Lama	Kabilas
28	Mister Magar	Kabilas
29	Suman Magar	Kabilas
30	Pushpa Lal Gurung	Chandibhanjyang
31	Dambar Chepang	Chandibhanjyang
32	Lali Man Gurung	Chandibhanjyang- 6, Khalikhola
33	Bal Kumari Gurung	Chandibhanjyang