

**ANNEX - 6**

**APPENDIX**

## Appendix A

### The Study on the Disaster Prevention Plan for Severely Affected Areas by 1993 Disaster in the Central Development Region of Nepal

#### Questionnaire I

Household Level  
[to be asked to household head\*]

HH No. \_\_\_\_\_

#### I. General Information

1. Name of the respondent \_\_\_\_\_
2. Caste \_\_\_\_\_
3. Village \_\_\_\_\_
4. Ward \_\_\_\_\_
5. VDC \_\_\_\_\_
6. District \_\_\_\_\_
7. Date of interview \_\_\_\_\_
8. Interviewer's name \_\_\_\_\_

- 
1. \* Household head is defined here as a person who takes major decisions in the house and knows about the household matter.
  2. If there is something written in [ ] bracket, it is an instruction for interviewers.
  3. Interviewers are not allowed to tick, but circle the answer.

## II. Household Family Poster

9. How many people are there in your family\*? Please give detail of each.

No	Name	Relation to HH	Sex	Age	Marital Status	Educa-tion	Occupation	Remarks

<b>Sex</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Marital Status</b>	<b>Education</b>	<b>Occupation</b>
Write down M or F only.	Write down the month if the child is less than one year and write 01 month even though child is less than one month.	1. Unmarried 2. Married 3. Widow 4. Separated	1. Literate 2. Illiterate 3. Primary Pass 4. Lower Secondary Pass 5. Secondary Pass 6. I.A. Pass 7. B.A. Pass 8. B.A. Above	1. Child 2. Student 3. Agriculture 4. Service 5. Business 6. Other specify

9.1 Do you want to have more children?

[If not applicable, do not ask.]

9.1.1 Yes

9.1.2 No [skip to Q. 10]

9.1.2 If yes, how many boys and how many girls?

( ) boys ( ) girls

9.1.3 Why?

\* Family means a group of people who are not separated officially or unofficially and have meals in the same kitchen.

III. Land

10. Do you own land?

10.1 Yes

10.2 No

10.2.1 If no, how did you become landless?

Ancestors

Disasters

Debts

Other, specify \_\_\_\_\_

[skip to Q. No. 11]

10.1.1 If yes, give the following information on your land.

Type of land	Rainfed in Ropani	Irrigated in Ropani
Khet		
Bari		
Barren		
Forest		
Total land		

11. Do you rent out or rent in any land?

	Rent-out	Rent-in	Main product
Khet			
Bari			
Total			

11.1 If you rent in or rent out, what are terms and conditions to do so?

[No need to ask if there is no land rented in or out.]

**IV. Production**

12. How much crops did you produce last year? Did you sell any?

	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Rs. if sold</u>
Paddy		
Maize		
Millet		
Wheat		
Barley		
Potato		
Buckwheat		
Lentils		
Mustard		
Soybean		
Jute		
Others	_____	
	_____	
	_____	
	_____	

13. How was the production last year in comparison with other years?

Better                      Average                      Less

14. If better or less, why was it so?

15. What kinds of tools and/or equipment do you use for agriculture?

16. Give the information on fertilizer you used last year.

Type	Quantity	Price
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		

V. Livestock

17. Do you have any livestock in your house?

17.1 Yes

17.2 No. [skip to Q. No. 18]

17.1.1 If yes, how many and what types?

Type of Live stock	No.	If sold in last one year, how much (in Rs.)
Buffalo		
Chicken		
Cow		
Goat		
Ox		
Pig		
Sheep		
Others _____		
_____		
_____		

VI. Income and Savings

18. How much did your family earn last year?

[If he/she does not want to answer this, please try to get an answer to Q. 18.1.]

18.1 Is your family's income higher than the average?

Higher

Average

Lower

18.2 Are you satisfied with the current amount of income?

18.2.1 Yes

18.2.2 No [skip to Q. 19]

18.2.1.1 If yes, how much do you need more?

18.2.1.2 Why do you need that much?

19. How much does your family save now?

[If he/she does not want to answer this, please try to get an answer to Q. 19.1.]

19.1 Are your family's savings higher than the average?

Higher

Average

Lower

19.2 For what purpose does your family save?

20. Does your family have any other income except for agriculture & livestock?  
(such as cottage industries, services, pension, business, etc.)

20.1 Yes                                      20.2 No      [skip to Q. No. 21]

20.1.1 If yes, what is it?

20.1.2 Total income from it last year? \_\_\_\_\_

VII. Time Spending

21. How do your families use times in a usual day?

[Specify from what time to time he/she engages in that activity.]

Activities	Yourself	Spouse	Children	Others
Sleep				
Nap				
Breakfast				
Lunch				
Dinner				
Spare time				
Work				
Others _____				
_____				

22. Who is responsible for the following works? [check]

Activities                      Yourself                      Spouse                      Children                      Others

Water fetching

Firewood

Cooking

Washing

Sweeping

Childcare

Shopping

Other housekeeping

(specify)

Farming:

Plothing

Seedling

Planting

Weeding

Watering

Harvesting

Threshing

Others \_\_\_\_\_

### VIII. Water

23. How do you get water for living?

- a. Tap
- b. Tubewell
- c. River
- d. Pond
- e. Other, specify

24. If water is fetched by person, who does it and how long does it take?

### IX. Energy

25. Do you have electricity installed in your house?

- 25.1 Yes                      25.2 No                      [skip to Q.26]





30. How large is your housing area?

Total lot (including garden) \_\_\_\_\_ sq.m

Ground floor of house \_\_\_\_\_ sq.m

## XII. Disaster Prevention

[Definition of Disaster: Disaster is a sudden calamitous event bringing great damage, loss or destruction. It is caused by flood, landslide, debris flow, slope failure, etc.]

31. What kind of disaster did you experience in the past?

[choose from the following items]

a. Flood

b. Land slide

c. Debris flow

d. Slope failure

e. Others, specify \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

32. What did you lose by the July 1993 disaster? How much were they?

32.1 How was your life affected by losing them?

[no need to ask this question if he/she was not affected by the 1993 disaster]

33. How often did you experience these disasters for the last one year? [in times]

a. Flood \_\_\_\_\_

b. Land slide \_\_\_\_\_

c. Debris flow \_\_\_\_\_

d. Slope failure \_\_\_\_\_

e. Others \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



38. Do you think what things are needed for the system to be much available to you?

- a. Money
- b. Improvement of awareness to disaster
- c. Others \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

39. Do you have a fear against disaster?

- a. Very fear
- b. Fear
- c. Not so fear
- d. Not at all

40. When do you have a fear against disaster?

- a. All the time
- b. Sometimes
- c. Other \_\_\_\_\_

If b or c, please specify.

\_\_\_\_\_

41. Why do you have a fear?

- a. Because house will be destroyed
- b. Because of danger to my life
- c. Because crop will be damaged
- d. Because livestock will be damaged
- e. Other \_\_\_\_\_

42. To reduce your fear, do you have something to do?

- 42.1 Yes                      42.2 No [skip to Q. 43]

If yes, please specify.

\_\_\_\_\_

43. Will you rely on a disaster prevention system against the next disaster?

- 43.1 Yes [skip to Q. 44]                      41.2 No

If no, why not?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

44. What do you think are the serious problems to disasters in your area?

{Select multiple means by circling the following numbers.}

1. Damage of houses
2. Submergence of household goods
3. Unsanitary condition
4. Diseases(Malaria or Dengue)
5. Injury
6. Trouble in traffic
7. Trouble in electric supply
8. Trouble in water supply
9. Trouble in telecommunication
10. Damage of infra-structures such as road and bridge
11. Damage to business
12. Damage of crops
13. Damage of livestock
14. Loss of wage

If any other, please specify \_\_\_\_\_

45. What do you think is the cause of disaster?

- a. Heavy rain
- b. Earthquake
- c. Artificial activity
- d. By God
- e. Other \_\_\_\_\_

46. What do you expect from a disaster prevention project in your area?

47. Suggestions/opinions

If you have any suggestions/opinions on a disaster prevention project, please express them frankly hereafter.

### XIII. Forestry

48. Why do you think landslides occur in your village/community?

[can circle multiple reasons]

- a. God being angry
  - b. Heavy rain
  - c. Deforestation
  - d. Other \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

49. How many hours does it take to collect a bhari of firewood and fodder in your village now and could you tell about 25 years\* ago?

Now      25 years ago

Firewood

Fodder

50. In your village, forest has increased or decreased in comparison with 25 years ago?

50.1      increased                      50.2      decreased

50.2      By how much?

50.3      Reasons?

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\* Please deduct 25 years from his/her age and ask how much it took to do. If the respondent is less than 25 years old, ask for the help from other elders.

51. What are advantages and disadvantages of forest?

Advantages

Disadvantages

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

52. What happens if there were no forest?

- a. Cannot raise livestock
- b. Nothing happens. Everything remains the same.
- c. Man cannot survive.
- d. Others, specify \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

#### XIV. Development Priority

53. What do you think are the most important for you?

[Put the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 in the order of priority.]

- ( ) Drinking water
- ( ) Electricity
- ( ) Forest development
- ( ) Irrigation
- ( ) Disaster Prevention
- ( ) Bridge construction
- ( ) Roads/trails construction
- ( ) Schools
- ( ) Hospitals
- ( ) Others, specify \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ Data checked in field by : \_\_\_\_\_ on \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ Data tabulated in Kathmandu by : \_\_\_\_\_ on \_\_\_\_\_

## Appendix B

### The Study on the Disaster Prevention Plan for Severely Affected Areas by 1993 Disaster in the Central Development Region of Nepal

#### Questionnaire II

##### Area Level

[To be filled through discussions with a group of key informants  
by using the Focus Group Discussion Method]

- A. [Following data/information shall be collected by using the Focus Group Discussion (FGD) method by the field team leaders with village head person, VDC Chairman, local leader, local teacher, VDC secretary, NGO official and, local government staff and so forth. Please do not forget to include at least one or two female members in the focus group discussion.]
- B. [The FGD should be moderated by the field team leaders.]
- C. [Tea and snacks should be served during the FGD.]
1. Route to the area:  
[Write down nearest road, walking hour with road and without road, alternative route, route in rainy season, route in near future if any motor road or alternative is to be built etc.]
2. General topography of the area:
3. Rivers:



4. Landslides:

5. Map:  
[Prepare a map of the area showing rivers, landslide, gullies, community institutions (such as school, temples, settlement, offices) road, main trail, khet, bari forest, grazing land, damages by the 1993 disaster etc.]

6. <u>Distance from the area</u>	<u>(in hour)</u>
A. Primary school	.....
B. Lower secondary school	.....
C. Secondary school	.....
D. Post office	.....
E. Nearest telephone service	.....
F. Sub/health post/hospital	.....
G. Veterinary hospital	.....
H. Agriculture technician	.....
I. Forest range post	.....
J. Nearest road	.....
K. Nearest airport	.....
Others (specify)	.....
	.....
	.....
	.....

7. Number of households by caste groups:

<u>Caste</u>	<u>No. of HH</u>	<u>Population</u>
1)		
2)		
3)		
4)		
5)		
6)		
7)		
8)		

8. Five priority development works selected by the FGD:

<u>Name of the project</u>	<u>Why?</u>
Priority 1	
2	
3	
4	
5	

9. Indigenous/local groups:

[like HURI, PARMA, NOGR, or cooperative which does some social/economic activities in the area.]

10. History of people's participation in development:

11. Status & role of women in the area;

12. Quality of life:  
[such as time taken to get water, forest products, and health services etc. Differences before and after the 1993 disaster.]

13. Migration:  
[How many households/persons have been migrated in the last five years from where? Differences before and after the 1993 disaster.]

14. Agriculture production and food shortage :  
[What are the main agricultural products? Is food production sufficient enough in the area? Do the people in the area export and/or import food?]

15. GO/NGOs working in the area:

<u>GO/NGO</u>	<u>Activity</u>
1)	
2)	
3)	
4)	
5)	
6)	

16 **Disaster:**  
 [Do the people in the area fear a disaster in the area? Are there any activities being done to prevent/minimize a disaster? People's experience about disasters? Chronological history of disasters in the area? etc.]

17. Damages in the area due to the July 1993 disaster:

- |                                 |                   |                 |       |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------|
| 1) Persons died                 | _____             | Injured         | _____ |
| 2) House damaged                | Fully _____       | App. local cost | _____ |
|                                 | Partially _____   | App. local cost | _____ |
| 3) Farm land damaged            | Khet _____        | App. local cost | _____ |
|                                 | Pakho _____       | App. local cost | _____ |
|                                 | Forest _____      | App. local cost | _____ |
|                                 | Grazing _____     | App. local cost | _____ |
|                                 | Barren land _____ | App. local cost | _____ |
| 4) Other property               | _____             | App. local cost | _____ |
| 5) Livestock died               | _____             | App. local cost | _____ |
| 6) Rural infrastructure damaged |                   |                 |       |

<u>S. No.</u>	<u>Infrastructure</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Approx. local cost</u>
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18. Possibility of people's participation:

A. Development activities in the last five year

<u>Project</u>	<u>Implementing agency</u>	<u>External input %</u>	<u>People's input %</u>
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B. Are there any formal/informal or registered/non-registered groups/NGOs in the area?

<u>Name</u>	<u>Activity in the last two years</u>
-------------	---------------------------------------

1)

2)

3)

4)

5)

C. Local leader's vision: understanding and capability  
[Provide both qualitative and quantitative descriptions as many as possible.]

19. Possibility/Necessity of rehabilitation of the community:  
[Provide both qualitative and quantitative information as much as possible.]

A. Private house and property

B. Farm land

C. Community infrastructure

20. Possibility of women in development:  
[Provide both qualitative and quantitative information as much as possible.]

A. Are there any women formal/informal or registered/ non-registered groups or NGOs in the area?

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Activity in the last two year

B. Awareness/literacy level of women in the area

C. Local leaders' idea/understanding/vision to women in development



22. **Possibility of agriculture development through disaster prevention activities:**  
[Provide both qualitative and quantitative information as much as possible.]
- A. Is there any possibility to develop agriculture? If yes, what has been already done and what can be done?
- B. Is there any possibility to develop small industry? If yes, what has been already done and what can be done?
- C. What are rural infrastructures to be constructed which can help to develop agriculture in the area?

### Participants of Focus Group Discussion

Date:

Place of Discussion:

S. No.	Name	Village	Ward	Position
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Focus Group Discussion moderated by \_\_\_\_\_  
recorded by \_\_\_\_\_

Comments on quality of information by the moderator:

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## Appendix C

### Results of RRA - Part (I)

In this appendix the major results of rapid rural appraisal (RRA) conducted in three CDPP priority areas in March, 1996, are presented. There are several research methods proposed in RRA: among them, only the results of the structured observation were presented here. The Study Team used many of the methods usually adopted in RRA, but most results derived from them have been already refined by other information and integrated into the main body of the Study, they are not included in this appendix in order to avoid a redundancy and a misleading conclusion.

The structured observation is one of data collection methods used in RRA and consists of the following items: 1) village sketch map, 2) village transect, 3) farm sketch, 4) time line, 5) trend line, 6) seasonal calendar, 7) village institutions, and so on. Maps, transects and sketches are not presented here. But all others are mostly presented with respect to each CDPP priority area.

## PHEDIGAON/PHATBAZAR

### 1) Village Institutions

There are both formal and informal types of village institutions of the study area.

Study Area	Institution	Type	Location	Function
Phatbazar Phedigaon	Forest Users' Committee	Formal	All wards	Regulate uses of forest resources
	Pragati Yuwa Club	Formal	Phatbazar	To provide social services
	Deep Jyoti Yuwa Club	Formal	Palung	To provide social services
	Cooperative	Formal	Phedigaon	To supply fertilizer and other goods to Agra and Gogane VDCs
	German Football Team	Formal	Phatbazar	Provided relief to the flood victims
	National Association of Rabbit Entrep.	Formal	Losse Pakha	To raise rabbits
	Tamu Samaj	Informal	Deorali	Gathering place for all Gurungs
	Pandukheshwor Guthi	Informal	Palung	To serve the Pandukeshwor temple
	Smriti Samiti	Informal	Phatbazar	For the victims of the flood victims of 1993

## 2) Power Structure of Villages in the Study Area

The villages in the study areas fall into three separate VDCs. The Phedigaon/Phatbazar area is included in Palung and Daman VDCs whereas the Chisapani area is in Agra VDC. The respective wards in the area are mainly Ward No. 7 and 9 of Palung including some area of Ward No. 4 and 6. The Ghartikhola area is in Ward No.1, 2 and 3 of Daman VDC. The Chisapani area is included in Ward No. 4 of Agra VDC.

There are obviously 3 types of power structure in the villages :

### **Type 1st**

**(Political):** The Chairmen of Daman and Palung VDCs have been elected on behalf of United Peoples' Front (*Sanyukta Jan Morcha*) whereas the Agra VDC has a NC member for its Chairman. Some parts of Palung and Daman VDC have been heavily dominated by the UPF members who get overanxious over minor issues. These places are Phedigaon, Phantbazaa proper and Some parts of Ghartikhola.

### **Type 2nd**

**(Traditional):** The by-gone system of Jamindar, Mukhiya and the like landlords still have traditional influence over the indigenous populace. These are usually better-off families with considerable landholding and other properties. They have a distinct sway over the decisions made in the communities. One such example was recently demonstrated by one Sita Ram Bista, an old traditionally influential man who managed to change the electing decision of a committee setfor the Terrace Improvement Program (*Garaha Sudhar Karyakram*) of the Government.

### **Type 3rd**

**(Religious):** The societies of the study area can be described as flexible conservative who have tried to retain their social hierarchy according to their caste. The decisive influence still lies with the higher caste Brahmins followed by Chhetris. The case is little different in Tamang and Gurung communities who have almost forego of their religious entities. Over all the study area only one Mane (a Buddhist sign) was found in Majhuwa of Chisapani.

### 3) Population

Study Area	Community	VDC	Ward	Ethnicity	HH	Population
Chisapani area	Majhuwa	Agra	4	Tamang and Khattri	23	
	Bhattidanda	„	„	Tamang	13	
	Thulogaon	„	„	„	21	
	Barahbise	„	„	Gurung	17	
	Goth Danda	„	„	Tamang and Gurung	9	
	Gobre Salla	„	„	Tamang	27	
Phedigaon / Phatbazar area	Kesari Bhanjyang	Palung	9	Tamang, Gurung and Chhetri	5	
	Mool	„	„	Tamang and Magar	9	
	Thulokhoria	„	„	Tamang	46	
	Khande	„	„	Tamang, Gurung and Chhetri	19	
Lamidanda area	Losse Pakha	Palung	9	Tamang & Chhetri	12	
	Pakha tole	„	„	Chhetri	33	
	Lapseethok	„	7	Chhetri	22	
	Gairhi gaon	„	7	Chhetri & Newar	32	
Phedigaon area	Deurali	Palung	9	Gurung, Tamang & Chhetri		
	Bhotekhoria	„	„	„		
	Sim Kholse Pakha	„		Chhetri	4	
	Toote Pani (Bazaar)	„	9	Tamang, Gurung, Newar, Chhetri & BK		
Phatbazar area	Phatbazar (Bazaar)	Palung		All of above		
Palung area	PalungSahar	Palung	6	Newar, Chhetri & Bahun		
	Chunmun Danda	„		Chhetri and Newar		
	Karkigaon	„		Chhetri		
	Thapagaon	„		„		
	Soltu	„		„		
	Angare	„		Bahun & Chhetri		
	Gharti Khola	Damai gaon	Daman	3	Damai &	

area				Chhetri		
	Karki Gaon	„	2	Chhetri		
	Gharti gaon (Bazaar)	„	1	Chhetri, Newar, Tamang and Bahun		
	Deorali Bhanjyang	„	1	Tamang and Chhetri		

#### 4) Fertilizers / Pesticides Used

Fertilizer (F) / Pesticide (P)	Used on
Complexal (F)	Potato, Kauli flower and Maize
Urea (F)	Maize

#### 5) Wildgame Hunting

Wildlife	Season of hunting	Availability
Leopard	Kartik / Mangsir	Decreasing
Deer	„	Decreasing
Pheasant	„	Normal

6) Contact Persons

Study Area	Location	Contact Person	Status	New Ind. or Follow-up from previous survey
Phedigaon / Phant bazaar Area	Deorali	Raj Kumar Gurung	Farmer	New
	Deorali	Bishnu Bdr Basnet	Teacher	Follow Up
	Bhotkhorla	Bal Ram Karki	Farmer	New
	Bhotkhorla		Farmer	New
	Phedigaon	Luxman Kami	Flood Victim	Follow Up
	Phedigaon	Pahalman Kami	Flood Victim	New
	Thulokhorla	Sher Bahadur Ghalan	Farmer	Follow Up
	Khande	Kul Man Koktan	Businessman	New
	Palung	Shyam Bhakta Shrestha	Ward Chairman	New
	Ghartikhola	Hari Bdr Karki	past VDC C,man	New
	Lami Danda	Govinda Karki	VDC member	Follow Up
	Angare	Gupta B. Karki	UGC Chairman	New
	Mool	Dhan Bdr. Ale (Magar)	Farmer	New
	Chisapani Area	Majhuwa	Ram Bdr Syangtan	VDC Member
Thulo gaon		Pratap Bulun	Social Worker	New
Barah Bise		Jhamka Bdr.Gurung	Teacher	Follow Up
Goth Danda		Ganesh Bdr.Syangtan	Social Worker	New
Majhuwa		Dal Bahadur Bulun	UGC C'man	Follow Up



**7) Historical Transect of Phedigaon/Phatbazar in 2020-2030**

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Crops:	Maize, wheat, Phaper, Local potato, very few fruit trees.
Forest Resources:	Abundant Fodder, Fuelwoods & Timber at Chuli ban, Rani ban.
Population/settlement:	Number of khoria increasing
Problems:	Flood and Landslide of 2027, Famine of 2028-29
Opportunities:	Agricultural centre at Daman, Chemical fertilizer available, Kufri-Jyoti (improved potato seed variety) available, Stone quarries.

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**8) Historical Transect of Phedigaon/Phatbazar in 2035-2051**

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Crops:	Potato as major crops, Kauliflower (2035), Carot (2045), Fruit trees
Forest Resources:	Chuli ban encroached from Daman, Palung and Agra VDCs.
Population:	Khoria stabilizes, Bazaar increases in Phatbazar and Ghartikhola
Problems:	Chemical fertilizers become hard to find, frequent landslides
Opportunities:	Cash crops, Stone quarries, Medicinal herbs, Market, Fruits

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9) Agricultural Environment Transect of Phedigaon/Phatbazar Area

	Forest	Upland	Settlement	Lowland/Riverbank
Soil Type	Humus,Gravel	Coarse loam	Sandy loam	Silt, Sandy
Tree Species				
Forest	Quercus sp. (dominant)	Alnus Nep. Quercus sp.	Betula Alnoide P.Ovalifolia	Juglans Regia, Pinus sp, Prunus-
Homestead			Ficus sp. (dom)	Presica,
Pyrus-			Betula Alnoides	Domestica
Crops	-	-	Maize, Phaper	Potato, Kauli - Potato, kauli, carrot
Ethnicity	-	-	Tamang,	Bahun, Chhetri, Chhetri,
Newar		Chhetri	Tamang, Newar	
Problems	Depletion of forest	Soil erosion Irrigation	Drinking Water Sanitation	Irrigation canals Fertilizer, River
culing				
Opportunities	Medicinal plnt	Agroforestry	Cottage Indust	Cash
crops,R.Training				

10) Seasonal Cropping Pattern of Phedigaon/Phatbazar Area

Crop Month	A/ M (B)	M/ J (J)	J/JI (A)	Jl/ A (S)	A/ S (B)	S/ O (A)	O/ N (K)	N/ D (M)	D/J (P)	J/F (M)	F/ M (F)	M/ A (C)
Maize	wd n				har	vest					sow	
Potato	wd n		har	vest						sow	sow	
Kauli		sow		trns	wd n	hvst						
Carrot		hvst									sow	
Bitter Barley (Fapar)				sow sing	sow ds			har vest				
Musterd (Tori)							sow				hvst	
Wheat	hvst						sow					

### 11) Forest Resource-use Pattern of Phedigaon/Phatbazar Area

Plant sp. Use	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Fast Growing	xx	xx	xx	x	x	-	xx	-	x	xx	xx	xx	xx	-	x
More Timber	xx	xx	xx	xx	-	x	xx	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fodder	-	-	-	xx	xx	x	-	x	xx	xx	-	-	-	-	-
Made as Agri./Farm Implements	-	-	-	-	x	xx	x	xx	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Proliferation	xx	xx	x	x	-	x	x	x	-	x	x	x	x	x	x
Furniture manufacture	x	xx	-	-	x	xx	xx	x	x	x	-	x	x	x	x
Building construction	xx	xx	x	xx	xx	x	-	xx	x	-	x	x	x	x	x
Used as Animal bedding	-	-	xx	-	-	xx	xx	xx	-	x	x	x	x	x	x

Legend: xx: Most Favourable      x: Favourable      -: Least Favourable  
 1: Alnus Nepalensis, 2: Pine, 3: Kamali, 4: Ficus Nemoralis, 5: Betula Almoides, 6: Quercus Semicapofolia, 7: Pyrus Pashia, 8: Quercus Lanata, 9: Castanopsis Indica, 10: Saurauia Nepalensis, 11: Naspai, 12: Amygdalus Persica, 13: Pyrus Domestica, 14: Juglans Regia, 15: Alcha

### 12) Plants with Dominant Usages in Phedikhola/Phatbazar Area

Usage	Forest Plant	Homestead Plant	Remark
Fuel	Quercus sp.	P.Ovalifolia, Ficus sp.	
Fodder	Quercus sp. Salix sp.	Ficus Nimeralis, Saurau Nepalensis, Castanopsis tribuloides, Fetula alnoides	Saurau Nepalensis is used in Winter season whereas the Ficus Nimeralis is used in Rainy season
Timber	Pinus sp., Alnus Nepalensis and Castanosis Tribuloides	Ficus Nimeralis, Fetula Alnoides	
Medicinal	Nardostachys jatamansi (jatamasi), others are Pashan bhed, Bish fail, Chiraito, Khari, etc.	Kagati	There are presently two dealers who collect these medicinal plants xx. Shanker Karki, Shikharkot x. B.N. Bartoula, Ghartikhola

13) Time Line on Major Events including Floods and Landslides in Phedigaon/Phatbazar Area

Bikram Samvat	Georgian Year	Major Events
2007	1950	Construction of Tribhuvan Highway starts
2010	1953	Transportation starts at Tribhuvan Highway
2011	1954	Landslide
2017	1960	Stone quarry started by Malla
2018	1961	Landslide
2027 Shrawan	1970	Major flood and slide destroying the old Jogi's abode
2027	1970	Landslide at Mahadev Kharka of Deokhel
2027	1970	Famine
2044/45	1987/88	Electricity distributed
2050	1993	Flood, Landslide and Shortage of Food
2052	1995	New Stone Quarry started

14) Chronological Trend on Crops of Phedigaon/Phatbazar Area

Bikram Samvat	Georgian Year	Major Events
1972		
2000	1943	Maize grown as the only staple foodgrain
2006	1949	Tribhuvan Highway construction begins
2010/11	1953/54	Tribhuvan Highway commenced transportation
2011	1954	Flood and Landslide
2011-2018	1954-1961	Sporadic famine due to poor productivity of the land
2012	1955	Chemical fertilizer ( <i>Bikase mal</i> ) began to be used
2011-2013	1954-1956	Bhim Phedi potato was imported
2020	1964	Agricultural farm at Daman was established
2027	1971	Flood and Landslide
2028/29	1972/73	Famine
2028-2040	1972-1983	Sporadic famine when Maize had to be imported from Hetauda
2030	1974	Urea fertilizer was available at the rate of Ns. 40 per bag.
2035	1978	Kauliflower was cultivated (it greatly helped relieve from famine)
2040	1983	Sporadic famine realized.
2045	1988	Kauliflower attracted a huge market in Kathmandu.
2050	1993	Flood and Landslide
2051	1994	Kauliflower was affected by <i>Saringo</i> , a disease that results in the burnt leaves of the plant.

15) Seasonal Calendar on Rain, Cropping Pattern, Food Availability and Free Time Availability of Phedigaon/Phatbazar Area

Cropping Pattern

Crop Month	A/M (B)	M/J (J)	J/JI (A)	J/A (S)	A/S (B)	S/O (A)	O/N (K)	N/D (M)	D/J (P)	J/F (M)	F/M (F)	M/A (C)
Maize	wd n				har	vest					sov	
Potato	wd n		har	vest						sov	sov	
Kauli		hvt		trns	wd n	hvt						
Carrot		hvt									sdn	
Bitter Barley (Fapar)				sov ng	sov ng				har vest			
Musterd (Tori)								sov			hvt	
Wheat	hvt							sov				

Rainy and Winter Seasons

Seasons	A/M	M/J	J/JI	J/A	A/S	S/O	O/N	N/D	D/J	J/F	F/M	M/A
Rainy												
Winter												

### 16) Institutional Service Availability of Phedigaon/Phatbazar Area

Location	GO/NGO, Institutional Service, Offices	Number	Remark
Keshari Bhanjyang	Do not exist, no school, no temple	0	Have to go to Palung, Shikharkot and Phatbazar for other services
Mool	Do not exist, no school, no temple	0	Have to go to Palung, Shikharkot and Phatbazar for other services
Thulo Khoria	Stone Quarry, no school, no temple	2	For other facilities. Electricity
Khande	No GO/NGO services offices, no school, no temple	0	Have to go to Palung, Shikharkot and Phatbazar for other services Electricity.
Deorali	No GO/NGO services offices, no school, no temple	0	Have to go to Phedigaon, Palung, Shikharkot and Phatbazar for other services
Bhote khoria	No GO/NGO services offices, no school, no temple	0	Do
Tootepani	No GO/NGO services offices, no school, no temple	0	Have to go to Phedigaon, Palung, Shikharkot and Phatbazar for other services
Phedigaon	Ghat Devi Primary School Cooperative, Mahadev temple	1 1	Have to go to Palung, Shikharkot and Phatbazar for other services Electricity and market available.
Phatbazar	Rice mill Secondary School Higher	3 1	Have to go to Palung, Shikharkot for other services. Electricity and market available.
Lamidanda (Losse Pakha, Gairigaon etc.)	No GO/NGO services offices, no school	0	Have to go to Palung, Shikharkot and Phatbazar for other services Electricity.
Palung	PCO Telephone Palung VDC office NFPA (family planning) Youth Club, Pandukeswhor Mahadev temple	1 1 2	Have to go to Shikharkot and Okharbazaar for other services Market and Electricity available.
Gharti khola	Youth Club, Janakpur Cigarette, Market for medicinal herb collection and Cooperative available	1	The Gharti khola market is used by people from Gogane VDC, Daman VDC and some parts of Namtar VDC.
Shikhar kot	HMG/N offices(Bank, WDO, ADO, Post Office, Cottage Industry	(5)	
Okhar bazaar	Police Post, Nepal Bank, Health post,	(3)	

Note: The paranthesis is indicative of variable number of offices

# CHISAPANI

## 1) Village Institutions

Study Area	Institution	Type	Location	Function
Chisapani Area	Jagriti Yuwa Club	Informal	Chisapani	Social service
	Chuli Ban Users' Comitee	Formal	Majhuwa	To regulate the use of Chuli ban
	Agriculture Development Bank (branch)	Formal	Bhatti danda	To provide loans for agricultural (on and off farm) enterprises
	Potato Colection samiti	Informal	Chisapani	Help villagers get better price for potatoes
	World Education	Formal	Chisapani	Non Formal Education for women

## 2) Historical Transect of Chisapani Area

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### 1955-1973

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Crops:	Mostly Maize, local potato as intercropping, Phaper, Bhango.
Forest Resources:	Abundant Fodder, Fuelwoods & Timber at Chuli ban, Kubhire ban and Chaubas ban.
Population/settlement:	No bazaar in Bhatti danda, Barahbise densely populated
Problems:	Flood and Landslide of x0x7 at Deurali, Deokhel and Chaubas.
Opportunities:	Agricultural centre at Daman, Chemical fertilizer available, Kufri-Jyoti potato available, Stone quarry at Chaubas.

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### 1981-1993

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Crops:	Kauli takes market (Nrs x/pc) Potato major crop, maize decreases
Forest Resources:	Chuli ban encroached from Daman, Palung VDC and Chaubas.
Population:	Bhattidanda Bazaar increases as people use the main trail.
Problems:	Chemical fertilizers become hard to find, frequent landslides
Opportunities:	Cash crops, Stone quarries, Medicinal herbs

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### 3) Agricultural Environment Transect of Chisapani Area

	Forest	Upland	Settlement
Soil Type	Humus, Gravel	Coarse loam	Sandy loam
Tree Species			
Forest	Quercus sp. (dominant)	Alnus Nep.  Quercus sp.	Betula alnoide  Regia, P.Ovalifolia Pinus sp, Prunus-
Homestead		Ficus sp. (dominant) Betula Alnoides	Pesica, Pyrus- Domestica
Crops	- -	Maize, Phaper, Potato, Kauli	Potato, carrot
Ethnicity Gurung	- -	Tamang, Gurung	Tamang,
Problems	Depletion of forest resourcee	Soil erosion, Landslide	DrinkingWater Sanitation,
Fertilizer			
Opportunities Dev.Cash crops,	Medicinal plants	Community Forestry	Skill  Watershed mgmt

### 4) Agricultural Cropping Pattern Diagramme of Chisapani Area

Crop Month	A/ M (B)	M/ J (J)	J/JI (A)	J/ A (S)	A/ S (B)	S/ O (A)	O/ N (K)	N/ D (M)	D/J (P)	J/F (M)	F/ M (F)	M/ A (C)
Maize	wd n				har vest						soy	
Potato	wd n		har vest							soy	soy	
Kauli		soy		ims	wd n	hyst						
Carrot		hyst									soy	
Bitter Barley (Fapar)				soy ing	soy ds				har vest			

5) Forest Resource-use Pattern Diagramme of Chisapani Area

Plant sp. Use	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Fast Growing	--	--	XX	XX	XX	X	XX	XX	XX	X	X	X	--	XX	X	X
More Timber	XX	XX	X	XX	XX	X	XX	XX	XX	X	XX	--	XX	XX	XX	X
Fodder	-	XX	-	X	-	-	XX	XX	XX	3	XX	-	XX	--	--	--
Edible Fruits	-	-	-	-	-	-	--	-	--	-	-	XX	-	-	-	-
Used as torch (Lightening)	-	-	-	--	-	XX	--	--	-	--	--	--	-	-	--	--
Made as Agri./Farm Implements	-	-	--	X	-	--	-	X	-	--	XX	--	XX	--	X	XX
Proliferation	--	XX	X	XX	X	XX	XX	X	--	--	XX	X	XX	X	XX	X
Furniture manufacture	-	-	XX	XX	--	X	-	-	-	--	XX	X	XX	X	--	XX
Building construction	-	-	XX	XX	-	XX	--	-	-	--	XX	--	XX	--	XX	XX
Used as Animal bedding	XX	XX	--	--	XX	--	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	--	X	X
Improves Soil	XX	XX	--	--	XX	--	-	-	-	XX	-	-	X	--	X	X

Legend: xx: Most Favourable      x: Favourable      --: Least Favourable  
 -: Out of Consideration  
 1: Rhodedundon sp., 2: Quercus Semicapofolia, 3: Betula Almoides, 4: Alnus Nepalensis, 5: Pieris Ovalofolia, 6: Pine, 7: Ficus Nemoralis, 8: Saurauia Nepalensis, 9: Ficus sp., 10: Dandrocalamus, 11: B. Alnoides, 12: Juglans Regia, 13: Quercus Lanata, 14: Lankuri, 15: Kalikath, 16: Phalant

6) Time Line on Major Events including Floods and Landslides in Chisapani Area

Bikram Samvat	Georgian Year	Major Events
1990	1933	Earth Quake and Landslide
2000	1943	Migration of <i>Walwa clan of Tamang</i> from Chisapani
2007	1950	Tribhuvan Highway construction begins
2010	1953	<i>Syangtan and Bulun clan of Tamang</i> move in Majhuwa
2011	1954	Flood and Landslide
2027	1970	Slide at Mahadeo Kharka, Chaubas and Deokhel
2031	1974	Chaubas Stone Quarry opened by Indra Bahadur Syangtan of Majhuwa
2032	1975	Primary School at Goth Danda established
2035	1978	Kauliflower cultivation starts in Chisapani
2037/38	1980/81	Largest scale potato cultivation in the area
2038	1981	Improved variety of Maize started in Chisapani and Chaubas
2050	1993	Flood and Landslide
2051	1994	Carrot cultivation started in the area

7) Chronological Trend on Crops of Chisapani Area

Bikram Samvat	Georgian Year	Major Events
2011	1954	Famine
2028/29	1971/72	Sporadic famine
2032	1975	Introduction of Chemical fertilizer
2035	1978	Harka Bahadur brings in Kauliflower to Chisapani
2037/38	1980	Largest scale potato cultivation in the area
2038	1981	Improved variety of <i>Maize (Rampur and Khumal Pahento)</i> started in Chisapani and Chaubas
2050	1993	Flood and Landslide kill cattle
2050	1993	Buffallo meat becomes very cheap (people started killing them because of lack of pasture, waterholes)
2051	1994	Carrot cultivation started in the area

8) Seasonal Calendar on Rain, Cropping Pattern, Food Availability and Free Time Availability of Chisapani Area

Cropping Pattern

Crop Month	A/M (B)	M/J (J)	J/Jl (A)	Jl/A (S)	A/S (B)	S/O (A)	O/N (K)	N/D (M)	D/J (P)	J/F (M)	F/M (F)	M/A (C)
Maize	wd n				har	vest					soy	
Potato	wd n		har	vest						soy	soy	
Kauli		soy		trns	wd n	hysl						
Carrot		hysl									soy	
Bitter Barley (Fapar)				soy hysl	soy hysl				har vest			

Rainy and Winter Seasons

Seasons	A/M	M/J	J/Jl	Jl/A	A/S	S/O	O/N	N/D	D/J	J/F	F/M	M/A
Rainy												
Winter												

9) Institutional Service Availability in Chisapani Area

Loction	GO/NGO, Institutional Service, Offices	Number	Remark
Majhuwa	No organizations, school and service office exists	0	Ward No.4 Chairman and Dal Bahadur Bulun, the chairman of the Chuli ban Users' Committee lives here
Bhatti danda	Agricultural Development Bank Branch office Political party contact office	1 1	The bank has floated credits for purchase of goat, buffaloes etc. UML
Thulo gaon	CHV	1	Mrs. Dil Maya Bulun ( she was recently appointed and except a 3-day training she has no formal Health trainings.
Barah Bise	No organizations, school and service office exists	0	All residents are Gurungs. This community is at the very of extinction by another strong flood and Landslide.
Goth Danda	Primary School	1	There are only 3 individuals in the Chisapani area who have gone beyond the School Leaving Certificate (SLC)
Gobre Salla	No organizations, school and service office exists	0	

Community members from these communities in the Chisapani area go to Phedikhola, Phatbazar, Shikharkot and Okharbazaar for their need supplement in police, health post, communication, post office, marketing and entertainment.

# NAMTAR

## ) Seasonal Calendar

Crops	Winter/dry		Summer/Dry			Monsoon/Wet			Winter/Dry			
	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Paddy						plant				harvest		
Maize		sow				harvest						
Wheat			harvest								sow	
Millet	harvest							plant				
Soybean						sow					harvest	
Ginger			sow						harvest			
Potato		sow	harvest			harvest					sow	
Onion Garlic				harvest							sow/plant	
Kauli/Kobi	plant								harvest			
Demand of labor												
Supply of labor												

2) Time Line

Year of Events	Events
1933	Big Earthquake (Some houses were collapsed)
1944	Flood
1945	Big Famine
1954	It was a very big flood but did not sweep the farmland.
1971	Flood
1971	Famine (Zonal Commissioner Mr. Nanda Bdr. Thapa visited there to distribute grains to the victims.
1985	Flood
1993	This was the biggest flood in the past.

3) Village Institutions and Their Roles

1. Sub Health Post (SHP)

This sub health post was established in July, 1993. The major responsibility of this post is to provide curative, preventive and promotive health services of the people of Namtar VDC. The patients is quite high compare to other similar health institutions.

Name of SHP in charge: Chandra Bdr. Gurung  
 Name of MCHW: Nani Maiya Satyal.

2. Temporary Post Office

It has been providing postal communication services to the people around Namtar.

3. Agricultural Development Bank of Nepal (ADB/N)

This bank has been active since 1983 in this area. The total investment of the bank since the time of establishment is about Rs. 4,500,000 to its defined area (Namtar VDC, 3 wards of Bhaise VDC, and Kalikatar VDC). In this fiscal year up to March Rs. 40,000 was invested.

In the total investment, about 65 % is for Namtar, 20 % for Kalikatar, and 15 % for Bhaise VDC.

Some major information of ADB/N investment (FY. 1994/95) \_\_\_\_\_

1. Investment repayment compare to target: 4.42 %
2. Expenditure compare to loan  
     Administrative Expenditure: Rs. 121,000  
     Investment that has not been repaid: Rs. 4,464,000
3. Inactive loan: 49.92 %  
     Inactive loan: Rs. 2,229,000  
     Loan remaining in investment: Rs. 4,464,000
4. Investment progress: 0 %
5. Repayment progress: 4.42 %

Mr. Granendra Parajuli: in charge  
 Mr. Shree Hari Parajuli: accountant

#### 4. Kalika Secondary School

This school was established in 1984 by active participation of enthusiastic local people of Namtar. The previous buildings of the school were flooded completely without leaving any trace by the July 1993 disaster.

The following list shows the institutions which assisted the reconstruction of the school buildings.

Name of Institution	Assistance in Rs.
Swiss Disaster Relief Fund	1,300,000
Maebashi Executive Group, Japan	280,000
DDC Makwanpur	77,590
Fund of Kalika Secondary School	74,134
Kalika Mai, Guthi	80,000
UNICEF Staff Association	82,000
JAITI, Nepal	10,000
Maebashi Executive Group, Japan (wall clock)	15,000
Total	1,918,725

#### 4) Formal and Informal Power Structure of the Community

The formal political leaders who are now working as VDC members are as follows:

S. NO	Name	Position	Ward No.	Political Party
1	Khadga Bdr. Lama	Chairman	-	RPP
2	Hari Shaker Hatoula	Vice-chairman	-	RPP
3	Uttar Bdr. Moktan	Member	1	RPP
4	Hari Krishna Sibakoti	"	2	RPP
5	Shiva Pd. Bortoula	"	3	UML
6	Nanda Pd. Bortoula	"	4	UML
7	Jit Man Gole	"	5	UML
8	Jagat Bdr. Mokton	"	6	RPP
9	Tika Ram Bortoula	"	7	RPP
10	Jira Singh Singtan	"	8	RPP
11	Budhi Pd. Kalakheti	"	9	RPP

\* Mr. Shivakoti later was elected as a DDC member.

\* Mr. Shanker Thapa is Secretary of Namtar VDC.

#### 5) Distance from Namtar to Service Facilities

S.N.	Facilities	Distance
1	Primary School	0.5 hr
2	Lower Secondary School	0.5 hr
3	Secondary School	0.5 hr
4	Post Office	0.5 hr
5	Telephone Service	1.5 hr walk + 2 hr bus
6	Sub Health Post	0.5 hr
7	Hospital	1.5 hr walk + 2 hr bus
8	Veterinary Hospital	1.5 hr walk + 2 hr bus
9	Agriculture Technician	
10	Forest Range Post	1.5 hr walk + 2 hr bus
11	Nearest Road	1.5 hr
12	Sajhasastha	1.5 hr walk + 0.5 hr bus
13	Nearest Airport	1.5 hr walk + 2 hr bus



6) List of persons contacted in Namtar

S.No	Name	Position
1	Khadga Bdr. Lama	VDC chairman
2	Hari Krishna Sibakoti	DDC member
3	Bala Ram Katuwal	Former VDC chairman
4	Ganesh Kanchan Latoula	Former VDC chairman and DDC member
5	Tulsi Thapa	Head master of Kalika Secondary School
6	Arjun Bartoula	Vice head master of Kalika Secondary School
7	Chandra Bdr. Gurung	in charge of Sub health post
8	Nani Maiya Satyal	MCHW/woman representative
9	Shaker Thapa	VDC secretary
10	Granendra Parajuli	in charge of SFDP
11	Shree Hari Prajuli	Accountant of SFDP
12	Krishna Pd. Uprety	Farmer
13	Ram Hari Prajuli	Farmer
14	Krishna Pd. Kalakheti	Farmer
15	Gyanu Bortoura	Medicine shop owner
16	Badri Pd. Goutam	Farmer

# SAHAN

## 1) Time Line

Year of Events	Events
1933 (1990 BS)	Big Earthquake (No damage was observed in Sahan)
1949	Small pox Epidemic killed a few people of Sahan
1953 (2011)	Flood (It was a big flood but Marin didn't bring sand and stones)
1954	Big famine (This famine was the effect of 1953 flood and drought of 1954)
1971	Flood
1982 (2038 BS)	Many people died by flood (It was in the day time and some fishermen died while fishing)
1985	Flood
1993	Flood (Biggest flood so far observed)

2) Seasonal Calendar

Crops	Winter/dry		Summer/Dry			Monsoon/Wet			Winter/Dry			
	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Paddy						plant				harvest		
Maize		sow				harvest						
Wheat			harvest								sow	
Millet						plant						harvest
Soybean						sow				harvest		
Mustard	harvest								sow			
Potato		harvest							sow			
Onion Garlic				harvest							sow	
Kauli/Kobi	harvest						plant				harvest	
Demand of labor												
Supply of labor												

### 3) Village Institutions and Their Roles

The following are the village institutions active in the local area:

#### 1. Milijuli Primary School

The Milijuli Primary School is located in the middle of Ward No. 4. The students are taught up to grade four. The physical facilities such as desk, benches, blackboard, tables, chairs available in the school is inadequate. The class rooms seems dark and per students space is found below standard. At present there are 140 student registered in the school.

Head Master: Mr. Krishna Bahadur Majhi

#### 2. Society for Participatory Culture EDUCATION (SPACE)

This is a NGO registered in Katmandu which has been active in this area since 1993. SPACE has been getting grants from ACTION AID to run activities over here. SPACE has assigned two female community development workers at SAHAN. These two female volunteer are responsible to execute SPACE activity in Kalphabrichya VDC and its office is in Maruwa (Sahan).

Name of female workers: Ms. Anita Rai  
Ms. Satya Devi Shrestha

Mr. Asha Ram Maharjan, the coordinator of the SPACE activities in Sindhuli is responsible for monitoring supervision of the activities in Sahan.

#### Activities Conducted and being Conducted by SPACE in Sahan

- Conducted a baseline survey of Kalphabrichya VDC in 1993 through their field staff.
- Has been running adult literacy classes in Sahan. (two groups have been given adult literacy classes in upper Sahan and Maruwa respectively, the reflect methodology has been applied to address the courses.)
- To introduce various activities SPACE has already formed two groups in upper Sahan (one male and female groups and the other one is only female group). One group is being formed in Maruwa in the future which is under group formation process.

The name of the chairpersons of the groups are as follows :

1. Sudhi Maya Majhi - Sahan
2. Man Mati Majhi - "

(One group consists of 10 -15 members.)

- Provided 3 months sewing training to a local female Majhi girl. Upon the completion of her training she has provided a sewing training to 7 female Majhi. SPACE has provided a sewing machine to the participant who completed her

first three-month sewing training successfully at free of cost. Due to inadequate sewing machines trainees have been getting difficulties in sewing practice.

#### Emancipation of Debt

1. This program space provided 1 female pig and Rs. 400 each to 10 landless Majhi. These 10 Majhi belong to group formed by SPACE. All the group members except one had been benefited by this with substantial profit. While asking the question why the one went in deficit they said that it was due to low quality of pig.
2. Most of the group members of Sahan are landless and few have some small piece of land. Therefore, they are dependent on wages. Usually the grains in the monsoon season are expensive so the poor farmers are forced to buy grains in high price in order to survive. Therefore to improve this worst situation SPACE (group members preferred) invested approximately Rs. 32,000 to buy paddy in November in cheaper rate so that group members can get paddy in the monsoon in reasonable price. The selling price of this paddy has already decided by the group members.

#### 3. Pasupati Ban Development Committee (Forest Development Committee)

This group is very active since July 1993 after the government formally made handed over of 166.25 hectare of land to the group.

After the hand over the group experienced that forest has been protected in a better manner. Villagers and group members have been taking care of the forest in a responsible way.

**Members of Pasupati Community Ban  
(User group)**

Mr. Prem Bdr. Thapa	Chairman
Mr. Madan K.C	Member
Mr. Tul Bahadur Majhi	"
Mr. Dhan Bir Majhi	"
Mr. Kailash Devkota	"
Mrs. Sumita Majhi	"
Mrs. Maku Mainali	"
Mrs. Mukund Dhungel	"
Mrs. Manamaya Majhi	"
Mr. Jung Bdr. Majhi	"
Mr. Gorak Bahadur Budathoki	"
Mr. Santa Bahadur Majhi	"

**Advisors**

1. Santa Bdr. Majhi
2. Udaya Bdr. Thapa
3. Him Bdr. Majhi

The users group gets technical support by Kalpabrichya Range Post, Khairsaal.

**4) Formal and Informal Power Structure of the Community**

The majority of the people of Sahan (Ward .No. 4) are influenced by Samyukta Jana Morcha. The members of the VDC of this ward were elected from the ticket of this party. The influence of NCP (UML), NC and RPP was relatively observed low. In the VDC the majority of members are from Samyukta Jana Morcha (Bidhya Group). In the Sahan there are a few workers of RPP and NC. Workers of UML are scattered throughout the ward.

**Members of Kalpabrichya VDC**

S. NO	Name	Position	Ward No.	Village
1	Man Bdr. Syangtan	Chairman	2	Kundule
2	Gyan Bdr. Waiba	Vice-chairman	9	Barun
3	Lal Bdr. Bulan	Member	1	Kharkhola
4	Damber Lal Majhi	"	2	"
5	Budhi Lal Majhi	"	3	Jutpani
6	*Deepak Thangal	"	4	Sahan
7	Lal Bdr. Bumjan	"	5	Thulodamar
8	Jokhu Sing Bamjan	Member	6	Mathouli
9	Naina Bdr. Thing	"	7	Nakkali
10	Kancha Ram Waiba	"	8	Bhalai
11	Him Bdr. Moktan	"	9	Barun

\* He is no longer a VDC member.

5) Distance from Sahan to Service Facilities

1	Primary School (Milijuli Primary School W. No. 4, Kalpabrichya)	15 Mins
2	Lower Secondary School (Khirsaal W. No. 1 Kapilbrichya, VDC)	30 Mins (Non-Monsoon Season)
3	Secondary School (Kapilakot Madhyamic Bidhaylay, Chhap Kapilakot, VDC)	30 Mins (Non-Monsoon Season)
4	Post Office (At VDC, Building, W. No. 4)	10 Mins
5	Nearest Telephone Service (Chaap, Kapilakot )	30 Mins (Non-Monsoon Season)
6	Sub/Health Post (Mathouli)	30 Mins
7	Hospital (Sindhuli)	6 Hr. (Non-Monsoon Season)
8	Veterinary Hospital Chaap, Kapilakot VDC	30 Mins (Non-Monsoon Season)
9	Agriculture technical (JT/JTA) Chaap Kapilakot VDC	30 Mins
10	Forest Range (Khairsal W. No. 1 Kalpabrichya)	30 Mins
11	Nearest Road: Sindhuli Lal Bandi of Mahendra Highway	7 Hr. 10 Hr.
12	Rastriya Banijya Bank, Chaap Kapilakot	30 Mins (Non-Monsoon Season)
13	Nearest Airport (Janakpur)	6 Hr. + 5 Hr. walk
		Total = 11 Hr.

6) List of persons contacted in Sahan

S.No	Name	Position
1	Mr. Man Bdr. Syangtan	VDC, Chairman
2	Mr. Jangi Lal Majhi	Farmer VDC, Vicechairman
3	Mr. Prem Bdr. Karki	Chairman, Pasupati Ban Development Committee
4	Mr. Dor Bdr. Karki	Local Farmer
5	Mr. Sirilal Majhi	Local farmer
6	Mr. Jit Bdr. Majhi	"
7	Mr. Dhan Bir Majhi	Teacher
8	Mr. Krishna Bdr. Majhi	Head master, Milijuli Primary School
9	Mr. Madan K.C	Local Farmer
10	Mr. Praying Duty Mainali	"
11	Mr. Asha Ram Maharjan	SPACE Coordinator
12	Ms. Anita Rai	SPACE - Field Workers
13	Ms. Satya Devi Shrestha	"
14	Mr. Kedar Devkota	Head master
15	Mrs. Man Mati Majhi	Women Representation
16	Mrs. Sudhi Maya Majhi	"

## Appendix D

### Dialogues in RRA - Part (II)

In this appendix, the dialogues between the villagers and the Study Team documented during the rapid rural appraisal (RRA) in May, 1996, are presented. The dialogues were held in the course of focus group discussion which is one of tools used in RRA.

## NAMTAR (1)

### KEY PERSON (HEAD MASTER) INTERVIEW

Venue : Sub Health Post Building in Namtar

Date : 30 April, 1996

Time : 18:00.

Discussion with Mr. Tulsi Thapa, Head Master (HM) of Kalika Secondary School of Namtar. GG represents Mr. Ganesh Gurung, a local sociologist, and KT represents Dr. K. Takashima, a member of JICA Study Team. Mr. Kattel is a geologist of DOSC. The personal comments by Ganesh Gurung, not by participants in the discussion, are presented in the brackets, [].

[Mr. Thapa is not from Namtar itself but comes from Hetauda Municipality. In this way he is a service holder (salary man) in Namtar. However, as a person living in Namtar since five years ago, he takes a keen interest in the development of Namtar and he has contributed to the development of Namtar too. Furthermore, prior to the present position, he was working with the PRAJA (Chepang) Development Project, a nomadic type tribal group found in the Mahabharat range of Nepal. Because of this, Mr. Thapa has very good experience in the field of community development. He was consulted by every group which went to Namtar in relation to this project.]

#### Introductory

GG: As we told you before, we will be coming here frequently until June/July of this year. We have to consult the people and know their needs. Not only their needs, but their role to be played. Since this project intends to obtain the maximum people's participation, every program recommended should be people's real requirement. We would like to thank you for the kind support you have been providing to us.

Regarding the work, you must have thought that we are a bit slow, but this study project is 14-month long study. There are still few more months to complete the study and it is not sure for implementation.

HM I don't think you are slow. It seems that you have systematic working style.

GG: As you are aware that we are responsible for preparing Community Disaster Prevention Plan, Dr. Takashima is in charge of the particular work. Whatever information/data collected earlier are the homework. The engineers of our colleagues will come here after few days.



### Causes of Landslides:

HM: There is a lot of pressure to forest due to poverty. Forest is the only resource left for poor people. People depend on forest for firewood, fodder, and timber. Such a heavy pressure to forest has been a major cause for the disaster. So in order to reduce the disaster, there should be an effort to reduce pressure to the existing forest.

[It is true that there is heavy pressure to the existing limited forest around the area. There is no alternative for firewood, timber and fodder. It is their compulsion to depend on the nearby forest. As a result, the number of livestock raising has been decreasing in many parts of Nepal and it is true to some extent in Namtar too. But there are ways to increase the existing forest without support from outside. It does not need any large support from outside to conserve forest. Department of Forest with the assistance from many external donors is always encouraging villagers to manage forest themselves. All the forest offices located in district headquarters can provide necessary seedlings, other necessary materials and technical assistance if villagers are willing to do afforestation. It is basically a commitment from villagers themselves and regulate for themselves. For such purpose, it does not need external assistance. There are several such good examples in the hills of Nepal. Presently, Department of Forest has the Community Forest Act and the Leasehold Forest Act which enables villagers to manage their forest themselves. But I am surprised by the reason why the people of Namtar have not started the community forestry. It is common these days to start the community forestry in villages of Nepal. Community forestry is the national policy and it has been encouraged by the Department of Forest.]

HM: The practice of gum (KHOTO) collection from pine trees (?) by the contractors have also contributed to the deforestation in Namtar.

[After few years of gum collection, the trees become very vulnerable to many diseases and finally they die.]

HM: Education also plays a vital role in community development or disaster prevention. Awareness level is low in the area due to illiteracy.

[It would have been better if we could have a good literacy level in the area. But there is no way out for the data.]

HM: If there were small scale cottage industries in Namtar, it would have been easier to provide employment opportunities. Or if some agricultural activities were improved, the pressure to forest would have been decreased. But all these activities are not possible mainly because of road facilities in Namtar.

### Priority Projects in Namtar

GG: So will it help to Namtar?

HM Yes, all these activities should have road facility. If there is a motorable road, it will provide an opportunity to develop these activities I said.

[It is true that market accessibility is one of prerequisites for any cottage or agriculture production. For cottage industry, even electricity is a must. As a result, it can not compete with other production in markets.]

HM: Transportation is the main infrastructure needed in Namtar at present.

GG: What other possibility exists in Namtar for income generation?

HM: There are several. Without a road, however, it is not possible. First of all, there should be a motorable road. If there is the road, people can be encouraged to take part in other activities which will finally reduce pressure to forest. As a result, people will start new things, and their life style may change. In Namtar, a motorable road is a must as said earlier. Similarly, electricity, skill training, and so forth. People should be given alternatives. If not, they will follow traditional way of living.

[Here traditional way of living probably means a heavy dependence on forest like now.]

KT: We are just a private consultant trying to make a plan which should be attractive. We can just write a report. Regarding implementation, it depends upon the project we are formulating and donors such as the Japanese Government. The Japanese Government will select attractive projects among many projects. This project will be compared with other projects not only in Nepal, but also all over the world. So basically it should compete with other projects. In order to compete with them, we ought to know the exact need of the people of Namtar. But it seems we cannot easily broaden the road from Churiya to Namtar. We may try to protect the landslide area if it is taken.

HM: The people expect the Chuniya--Namtar road to be improved. The people also demand electricity. They think these two are the primary projects to be implemented now.

HM: The people here also want an immediate relief. They may come and ask for immediate relief but it is due to their ignorance. It should not take it otherwise. It has become the habit of the people to ask for an immediate relief. It is purely because of their ignorance.

Kattel: What is the attitude of the people here?

HM: All the villagers want benefits. Let me take the case of school building construction. We asked for volunteer labour. No one came to participate. Then there were pipes provided by Swiss Disaster Relief. Then what we did was, we negotiated with Swiss Disaster Relief and said to the people that if they wanted that pipe, first they should provide volunteer labour to school building construction. Once the school certified that they have completed their participation, then only Swiss would provide the pipes. Similarly, it was completed. We should be able to attract them. If not, they will not show any interests.

Kattel: If the Nepalese Government says that it will provide fifty percent and the rest should be from people's side, what will be the people's reaction here?

HM: The government or any project should have a check and balance system.

[Maybe a check and balance means what he did for water pipe distribution. Or first you provide volunteer labour then we will provide you with water pipes.]

Kanchan: The people are hoping for many things. For the disaster of 1993, we people are also responsible. We have slash-and-burn system. Tamangs collect gums from pine tree. Tamangs prefer slash-and-burn agriculture system in the conception that there will be higher production. It is also true that Tamangs have limited land and they are illiterate. Among Brahmins, there is a feeling of non-cooperation among themselves. Brahmins are zealous among themselves. We lack unity.

[Mr. Kanchan himself is a Brahmin. So he used the word "we."]

Kanchan: I think you need to tell the people about slash-and-burn. They do not listen us very well.

[I think Mr. Kanchan is talking here about slash-and-burn system.]

HM: I think, it is not an ethnicity problem, rather it is due to poverty. Instead of Tamangs, if it was even Brahmin having very little land, they would have done slash-and-burn system like Tamangs. So it is not an ethnic matter, rather it is a matter of poverty. And also, Tamangs have polygamy system. They bring wives if they can manage the new land. So new projects should be able to provide new opportunities to the new generations and mobilise them.

Kanchan: We have still the old tradition.

HM: One Japanese visited our school and when we asked him to write something in our visitors book. He wrote only three words, "No More Disaster." What did we do for that "No More Disaster." I think we should go towards that line. We should go towards disaster prevention and go for community prevention. Namtar should be turned into a model.

Kanchan: I think, there should be some sort of training such as knitting, weaving, farming, carpentry and so forth. We are unknown about it. There is no one to guide us.

Kattel: You should be aware of yourself.

### Migration

[There was migration from Namtar to Hetauda (or Tarai area) but in smaller number and generally it was relatively richer people. But after the 1993 disaster, even poor people have started to migrate towards Tarai. 20 percent of Tamangs have migrated to Kathmandu for carpet weaving job. Those who are in Namtar are in confusion whether to migrate or to remain in Namtar. Maybe 50 percent are in process to migrate from Namtar.]

[Percentage given here is a sort of wild estimation.]

Kanchan: In my opinion, it is true that the 1993 disaster has increased the migration rate or in process. But after completion of three key projects, namely the suspension bridge, the high school building, and the restart of Chuniya-Namtar road should have definitely contributed to check the migration from Namtar.

The meeting concluded around 7:30 p.m.

## NAMTAR (2)

### MALE GROUP DISCUSSION

Venue : Sub Health Post Building in Namtar

Date : 1 May, 1996

Time : 08:00.

PP : Participants

Discussion with the rural farmers of Namtar.

[Previously, it was planned to have focus group discussion with rural farmers regarding their development need. But many farmers like to participate and we could not deny them to participate. So it turned out to a discussion with whom we have called here "GAUN SALLAHA," which means village discussion and agreement.]

GG: Thank you all for coming for the meeting. We know that you all are extremely busy in your agricultural work. Despite that you have come to this meeting. We will try to complete the meeting as soon as possible so that you can go back to your work. Let me start with introducing my three colleagues here. Here is Dr. Takashima who has come all the way from Japan. He is responsible for the community development plan. I have next friend Mr. Tondon and Mr. Kattel. Mr. Kattel represents the Department of Soil Conservation at Kathmandu. And my name is Ganesh Gurung. Many of you know me or at least seen me here who asked several tiring questions with you in my last visits. Let me give you a brief introduction of the project. Or why are you gathered here, why we asked you to come here. What it is after all.

After the disaster of 1993, His Majesty's Gov't of Nepal requested the Japan Gov't to assist the Nepal Gov't in the disaster areas. In response to that letter, Japan Gov't wrote that prior to say yes or no, she would like to send a study team who will conduct a study and submit a report. After studying the report, then only she can say Yes or No.

So we are the Study Team. Our job is to prepare an attractive plan and to make an attractive plan, it should be realistic and beneficial to many people. It should be also cost effective as much as possible. So we need your help to prepare a realistic as well as attractive plan.

How many of you have been interviewed earlier by our team? The answer was 13 of them.

[We asked to raise hands those who were interviewed.]

PP: In Namtar, there is no job opportunity. We need jobs. So that we can feed our children.

GG: What is the most needed development program in this area?

PP: All-weather road from Chuniya to Namtar. It is the first project. It will open door for all other new opportunities. People can go to work even other places.

PP: Vegetable farming can be developed if there is an all-weather road. Presently out of twelve months, the road can be used for only 4 - 6 months. Other months the road cannot be used due to lack of maintenance. Every year, after the monsoon DDC Makwanpur somehow manages a bulldozer from private companies (such as HAZAMA, Chinese Contractors and so forth) and clears the road for few months.

[For a few minute it was quite. It seems it is the consensus and this man seems as a leader of the area too. Other participants are not speaking because they agreed to the idea.]

GG: You said the road is the most important project. What about your participation or what will be the role of the beneficiaries?

PP: If it is the road, there will be definitely people's participation.

[Here people's participation means volunteer labour.]

GG: What about land, tree, canal and so forth which may fall in the road. Because people may say that we don't want to provide or we should get maximum compensation.

PP: No, it will be our part to convince those people. We are ready to even make a contract for such arrangement.

[Everyone agreed to have a road project.]

GG: Why do you want a road? Do you think it will help? Don't you have other priority than this?

PP: For any kind development, we need a road. A road is a must. Even for marketing of vegetable, for emergency hospital services, we need to have a road.

[I got the impression from the meeting that they all think a road is a prerequisite for any kind of development.]

GG: What do you prefer in second?

PP: Irrigation.

GG: Where?

PP: We had an irrigation system in Namtar which was washed away by the 1993 disaster. We want that irrigation system to be rehabilitated.

GG: So far, I know that there was a landslide and it is very big. Even though we construct it this year, during the rainy season it may be washed away. How do you propose to construct a canal if it is to be constructed?

PP: It should be taken to the other side of the landslide which is Dhungyan Village and again it can be brought back towards the Namtar side. There are also two other small irrigation schemes which were damaged by the 1993 disaster, yet it has not been rehabilitated such as Simle Dhungyan and Gaire Gaon-Bhalutar irrigation Scheme.

GG: Will it be sufficient water? If not it can create more conflict in the village than income generation.

PP: There is enough water for irrigation. There was an old system. Only thing it needs is rehabilitation. Prior to the disaster, water was being used without any conflict.

[It seems there was a consensus regarding this.]

GG: What is your third priority ?

PP: Electricity

PP: I do not need electricity. We the poor need industry to get employment opportunity.

PP: We have demanded for irrigation.

PP: I do not have land. What is the use of irrigation for me? It is good for richer people who do have land. My land was washed away by flood. Give land first.

PP: If there is electricity, there will be industries.

PP: I do not think there will be any industries coming here even though electricity has been installed.

PP: What about development priorities we reported last time?

GG: We have it. But you are free to change it if you want.

PP: Let us listen it first. If it not appropriate then we will change it.

GG: First priority: Chuniya-Namtar road  
Second: Irrigation  
Third: Electricity  
Fourth: Protection in Manahari-Sarse River and reforestation

[All the participants had their discussion for a while regarding these priorities. They had short debate. Finally all agreed to the previous priorities.]

PP: We agree prior development needs. It represents our minds.

GG: Let us go back once about your electricity need. There are three options for it in my opinion.

1. Extension of line from Chuniya
2. Micro Hydro
3. Biogas

PP: What is micro hydro?

GG: It is separate power generation in Manahari River and managed by the people. You do not depend to central system. No load shedding.

[Participants had their own discussion for a while.]

PP: Biogas is not new for us. There were a few biogas plants in Namtar before the disaster like Mr. Kanchan had. And still there are two biogas plants which are functioning well. These biogas belong to Mr. Pathak and Badri Bartaula.

PP: We prefer to have micro hydel plant instead of extension from Chuniya.

PP: We all want a road, rehabilitation of irrigation schemes, electricity (micro hydro) and protection from Manahari and Sarse Rivers.

GG: OK, I would like to repeat once again that we are not making a commitment rather it is a study. It may or may not be implemented. Let us hope that it will be implemented and you all will be benefited.

Our engineer colleagues will come and explore about the feasibility of your request. For your information there should be technically and financially viable for the implementation.

Kattel: It all depends on Japanese Gov't and other donors to accept the project or not. So it is not yet decided. You all should understand the situation.

PP (new comer): Our first priority is dam in Sarse River. If this can be done, it will benefit to many people.

GG: You came very late. And we have noted down that first priority is road, irrigation, electricity, then only prevention in Manahari and Sarse.

PP(new comer): No, No. The idea of road, electricity, and irrigation is not the demand of the area.

GG: Why do you think so? Don't you need this project in this area?

PP(new comer): Road, Irrigation and Electricity are not the priority for the Japanese.

GG: Why?

PP(new comer): Because it is the job of His Majesty's Government of Nepal.

GG: Where do you live?

PP (new comer): My house is in the next village which is also Namtar.

PP: He lives in Hetauda.

Later it was known that he comes from the next village and lives in Hetauda. He is one of the rich men in Namtar who lost his land due to flood in Sarse River. He has vested interests to say a dam in Sarse River.]

GG: OK. Let us conclude the minute. You have to go for work. Before I conclude, let me tell what I have understood from the this meeting.

Your priority are 1) Improvement of existing Chuniya-Namtar road, 2) Rehabilitation of three irrigation canals 3) Electricity and 4) Protection from Manahari and Sarse Rivers.

Do you have any amendments in these priorities? If so let me know now.

All the Participants: We all agree.

GG: Thank you all for your time on behalf of Dr. Takashima too.

The meeting concluded.

## NAMTAR (3)

### FEMALE GROUP DISCUSSION

Venue : Sub Health Post Building in Namtar

Date : 1 May, 1996

Time : 14:30.

RW : Rural Women

GG: Have you been in this building before?

RW: Three of us have been here.

GG: What was the purpose?

RW: To get treatment in the Health Post.

GG: No. no. What about coming here for meeting to discuss about any development?

RW: No. We have never had such chance.

RW: Generally our husbands come and discuss about it. We do not come.

RW: Why women need to come.

RW: Men are good enough.

GG: What do you think when you are consulted ?

RW: Great.

RW: We feel proud

RW: Why should we be consulted? We know little about it. We women may make some mistakes.

RW: No. No. We should be also consulted. Why do you think that way. It will be good if we are consulted.

RW: We do not have much time from our household chores. You manage the household chores or go for meetings. Even to come today, we had problems.

[It is true that no one had come for any meetings in the past. If they had come to this building, it was for medical treatment. So it is the first time in their life to attend a meeting for the development of Namtar. Because of their illiteracy and ignorance they



feel that it is not their role to participate in meetings. They have an understanding that development of Namtar is the job of only men.]

GG: OK. Let me introduce my colleagues first.

GG: Let me also tell you the reason why you are requested to come here. We are trying to make Community Disaster Prevention Plan for Namtar. To make this we need to know your difficulties, problems, strengths and also thinking.

If we know it, it will help us to think better programs. We do want to know from women also and not only men. Your names are not important for us rather your opinions are important for us. We will not record who said what rather only opinions to make a project realistic and beneficial to larger populations.

We want to design "your project," not "our project" and such a project should be owned by the beneficiaries.

GG: Can you answer me two questions. One is what your problem is. It can be individual and household level. Second, what is the problem in Namtar? Or what is needed in Namtar?

RW: I do not understand.

GG: You can also understand this way. If you are asked to choose five development projects for Namtar, what would you choose? Or what would make your life easier?

RW: I have problem to feed my children.

RW: No employment.

RW: No land. The 1993 disaster washed away all land.

RW: My house has been damaged. I do not have money to repair it.

RW: No food to eat.

RW: My house was about to be washed away by the landslide. Presently my house is very close to landslide. It is coming nearer and nearer every year.

RW: I have taken a loan. No money to send children to school.

RW: No drinking water.

GG: OK, we heard your personal problem. Now, we understood your problem. It seems you have many problems. Can we forget this personal problem for a while and think about the problems of Namtar now? If you were to demand projects for Namtar, what would you demand?

RW: There are many problems here. Which are the most important? We do not know.

RW: Everything is the problem here.

RW: We do not know what to say. Please teach us how to get food.

GG: Teach us how to get job.

RW: We need road, drinking water, electricity and many other things.

RW: Why do you need these projects? Or why did you choose these? You could have chosen other too?

RW: When there is emergency (like someone gets sick), it is problematic. So we need a road.

GG: Do you have any idea how much money is needed to construct the road and what is your role?

RW: No idea. Only we know is it needs much money.

RW: We need in fact knitting and sewing training, cottage industries, food, and employment.

RW: We need resettlement program. We need land.

GG: What about forest. How far you have to go to get a load of firewood?

RW: Firewood is relatively difficult than water.

GG: Is there any mothers group or women group in the village?

RW: No.

RW: We want road, drinking water and electricity.

Kattel: If you get money, where do you use it?

RW: Road first.

RW: We also don't know where to use it.

Kattel: How many of you are planning to migrate to other places or in process?

RW: Even though we sell everything, we can not buy land in other places?

RW: There were many after the disaster of 1993. But there are not much. Maybe one or two are thinking.

RW: I would have migrated if I could have. But I do not have capacity to migrate. Without capital, my life will be even worse than here especially in Tarai like Hetauda.

RW: Here everybody is interested to migrate but there is no money to invest in Tarai. Without investing money, life is terrible in Tarai. It is better to be here.

RW: As you asked earlier, what benefit we will have if we have a road? We can transport the vegetable easily to markets.

RW: What program you have for landless people? Will there be land?

GG: We cannot distribute the land. I think it is the responsibility of Nepal Gov't rather than our project. Our purpose is to prepare community development plan rather than to distribute the land.

GG: We heard a lot from you. We understood that there are several problems and you want them to be solved. Please keep in mind that it cannot be solved by outsiders only. You have to play a greater role than any outsiders. You will have to do your development by yourselves rather than any other people.

You all have said different views. Let me consolidate and prioritise your needs. You have said road, drinking water, electricity, knitting and sewing training, land, cottage industries, food and so forth. But if you are to ask by ranking, what would you say first, second, third and fourth.

RW: Road, Drinking Water and Electricity.

[After discussion among themselves, all agreed. Basically, due to illiteracy and ignorance, they are not aware of their own needs also. It was very difficult to make them speak. Even though, every effort was done by ourselves to make them speak.]

GG: We asked you many questions. If you have any questions, please ask us.

{No response.}

RW: In fact we do not know what to request and what not to request. You know problems of the village. So you provide us with whatever is good for us. But we need development.

GG: Thank you for your time and suggestions. On behalf of the Team. Thank you.

The meeting concluded.

## NAMTAR (4)

### KEY PERSONS INTERVIEW

Venue : Sub Health Post Building in Namtar

Date : 2 May, 1996

Time : 08:00.

KP : Key Person

GG: OK. You all know the purpose of our visit and I think, I should not waste the time in repeating the same things. So let us proceed with the main discussion.

In order to develop the socio-economic status of the people in Namtar, what are suggestions you have since you people are key as well as knowledgeable persons of the area. Please try to think about your role also, not as a gift project. And also cost effective

type which covers more poorer section of the society. The larger the poorer section of the society the better the project.

KP: First of all let us think what contributed to the disaster in our area? Now, we can think of only one thing that is deforestation. We should improve forest also.

GG: Do you have community forest in the area?

KP: Not really. There are some forests being managed by some villages. We have heard about it but not really done any community forest.

GG: But in order to make any community forest you do not need much resources. And villagers can manage by themselves. It is just to prepare a regulation and implement the regulation among the beneficiaries. Furthermore, there are several govt and non govt organisations to assist for needed technical support too. Only thing you need is people/beneficiaries should be ready to implement the community forestry concept in their own forest.

KP: Let me tell you something about the community forestry in the village. We have a community forestry in Hetauda (Nawalpur) in an area of about 500 hectare of land. It was natural forest before we started. There was already a forest but we took the responsibilities to conserve it and use it. We have very strict rules and regulations regarding the use of the forest. If somebody violates the local regulations, s/he will be punished according the regulation. We open the forest four times in a year. We have taken care of the need of the people. Everyone of the committee has functions. We have a forest users committee approved by the District Forest Office. As a result, presently we sell timber of approximately 2-300,000. We have also nursery which sells seedlings every year. Because of income, we have allocated salary to Chairman and Forest Guard who are full-time staff for the forest.

We also provided timber for its members in very subsidised cost. We have the bank balance of 200,000 Nepali rupees. We also went to Kathmandu and presented our working procedure in a seminar, which was beneficial to many other organisation. Why not the people of Namtar also benefit from our experience.

[This gentleman is from Namtar. He migrated from Namtar to Nawalpur (Hetauda) many years ago. But according him, he has still his house and some land in Namtar. He visits quite frequently Namtar. Because this is his birth place.]

KP: We may also get an opportunity to go to Indonesia to see some similar projects in Indonesia. Since this is my birthplace, I would like to help here if I am any helpful to Namtar.

GG: What a good story. I think it is a perfect example of participatory development. It fulfilled the needs of the beneficiary, it generated the income and finally it helped to maintain the environment of the area too.

But the thing is, as I told earlier, you don't need any big thing to start the community forest. There is a community forest act which enables you to have community forest. Only thing you need is common understanding among the beneficiaries. Why the people of Namtar have not started? This surprised me very much.

[The name of the person is Gopi Nath Upreti who comes from Namtar itself, but migrated to Nawalpur of Hetauda.]

KP (Gopi Nath): First work you should do is form a Forest Users Committee. Then you get ball rolling. Then please let me know. I can act as an advisor for you people at least for the beginning. I will be very happy to help to organise all.

KP: Let us have a meeting right this coming Saturday with all our brothers and sisters. Let get their opinion.

KP: This coming Saturday is very short. Let us fix for next Saturday.

KP: No. If we conduct the meeting this Saturday, Gopi Nath will be here who can advice us and tell the story.

GG: Let us go back to our main agenda. OK. What are your development needs in Namtar? We have discussed the same thing with women and men groups. Let us hear from you knowledgeable persons? Please try to give us a rationale of the need also. Or why do you think necessary? And it should be not only possible but also feasible such as financially, technically and socially. If you can tell us your role also in your proposed need, it would be better.

KP: Basically, there is a need of economic uplift in Namtar. For this, there are many potential income generating projects in Namtar. These projects are not feasible due to lack of road. So we need a road.

KP: As we have already given to previous team also. Our main needs are improvement of the existing Chuniya-Namtar road. Without it no market accessibility will be there. Irrigation is our second priority. It will increase the production of the area. Third we want is electricity. Fourth one is protection from two rivers e.g., Manahari and Sarse.

KP: If we have road, irrigation, electricity and protection from rivers, we will have all infrastructure for the development. Then any thing is feasible in Namtar.

KP: Now we have vegetable every year, due to lack of accessibility of road, we cannot take it to markets even though Hetauda is so close. So we are discouraged to produce vegetable.

KP: We need assistance for the school. We cannot miss it.

GG: What do you need in school?

KP: Student come from far away. If there is a school hostel, it would be very convenient for those students coming from far away.

KP: I feel good about this proposal, because I am a teacher of the school.

[There was debate among themselves about priorities. Some argued but it was not that strong. Finally they all agreed the proposed development needs and even priorities. It seems they had discussed earlier regarding the development needs.]

[It is interesting to hear that key participants said that we have many needs like literacy program, awareness program, biogas, school hostel, drinking water projects, telephone etc. but these are small budget projects. We can find money from many other sources. But there are no such organisations who can provide money for road, irrigation and

electricity. So we should try to get from JICA. Other small things we can try from other small organisations. Ask the demand according the client/donor. "HATTI LAI JIRA." It is a Nepali proverb which says "don't give cumin to elephant.")

GG: OK, we understood your development need. But one thing let me ask you. Every project wants to benefit poorer section of the society. How do you think your projects will benefit poorer section of the society? In other words, are we trying to benefit richer people of Namtar? I am just anxious to know it.

KP: Maybe there should be different approach to tackle the poorer section of the society. There should be different programs for it. Or there should be some other programs simultaneously.

KP: Who do you mean by the poorer section ?

GG: The best example is, how do you benefit the landless people by road, irrigation and electricity ?

KP: Those landless people's most need is employment in the village. If there are road, irrigation and electricity, they will get employment. This is how they will benefit by the proposed development needs.

KP: Do you have any program for the victims of the 1993 disaster in terms of relief ?

GG: No.

GG: What about your role in the proposed projects?

KP: We will contribute by labour. We are poor. So we cannot afford in cash. And also we will take the responsibility to manage if there is any conflict such as land for road, and so forth.

KP: It is difficult for us to share the cost of the project, but we can contribute in terms of volunteer labour.

KP: We can also provide the land needed for the road and if there is any conflict about it, it will be our responsibility to manage it.

[The people of Namtar seems quite clever that they say their development needs according to donors. They are willing to have many other programs but here they want only big structure projects with the Japanese side.]

GG: You proposed a few development needs. Do you have some other comments or anyone has a different idea than proposed one?

KP: No. We all have same opinion. We do not need to discuss anymore regarding the development need.

KP: Yes, we do not need to discuss about it.

KP: When does it start if the project is to be implemented?

GG: At least it takes one to two years if everything goes well.

GG: Is there anything you would like to ask us or Dr. Takashima? Please you can ask us.

KP: No, we agree to all the proposed development needs if possible.

KP: We hope this project will get success and implemented in our area. This will be definitely benefits.

GG: Your development needs have been same as previously said to our colleagues who visited earlier.

GG: From our perspective, we are thinking of an evacuation system in case of emergency.

KP: It would be nice if such system can be arranged here.

GG: We heard that there was problem for helicopter to land in Namtar. Maybe one is to have a helicopter landing area and a safer place for evacuation place.

GG: We heard the story of Small Farmers Development Program. It was surprising to know that it failed here. We are also trying to know why it failed.

GG: Our colleagues Dr. Badri Adhikary and many other colleagues will come here to know about the different subjects. Many of them may not consult you and some of them may want to know something. Please we request to help them.

GG: Thank you for your participation.

The end.

#### Name of the Key Persons in NAMTAR

1. Mr. Ganesh Kanchan Social Worker and Ex. DDC member.
2. Mr. Tulsi Thapa Head Master of Kalika School
3. Mr. Arjun Bartaula Asst. Head Master of Kalika School
4. Mr. Ram Pd bartaula Teacher
5. Mr. Rajeshwor Pandey Teacher
6. Mr. Guna Raj Bartaula Farmer - Jyarpur.
7. Mr. Hari Pd Bartaula Farmer - Namtar
8. Mr. Gyan P. Bartaula Business - Namtar
9. Mr. Udhav Parajuli Farmer - Jyarpur
10. Mr. Gopi Nath Upreti Farmer - Migrated to Nawalpur.

11. Mr. Hari Bansh Bartaula Farmer - Jyarpu
12. Ms. Nani Maiya Satyal MCHW - Namtar Sub Health Post
13. Ms. Sita Bartaula Housewife - Jyarpu.
14. Mr. Shri Ram Bartaula Farmer - Jyarpu
15. Mr. Mahesh Sibakoti Student - Namtar.
16. Mr. Subba Bartaula Farmer - Tilar.

## NAMTAR (5)

### DISCUSSION WITH STUDENTS

Venue : Kalika High School in Namtar

Date : 3 May, 1996

Time : 14:00.

Participants: Students in Grade 10

[Dr. Takashima opened the lecture with a short speech in which our purpose of the Study was explained in English which was then translated by the head master of the school, Mr. Thapa. Ganesh Gurung made a detailed explanation on the Study and asked the students about development of Namtar.]

GG: If you are asked to propose three most important development project for Namtar, what do you propose? Please write in the paper and hand it over to me.

#### RESULT:

ELECTRICITY: 07 persons

IRRIGATION DEVELOPMENT: 10

ROAD: 17

GG: What can be your roles in these development?

TK: Why do you select these projects ?

Student: To increase and get the market for vegetable in Namtar.

TK: You have many problems. You can solve the problems by choosing several different ways.

[Dr. Takashima made a lecture to conclude the class and the discussion.]