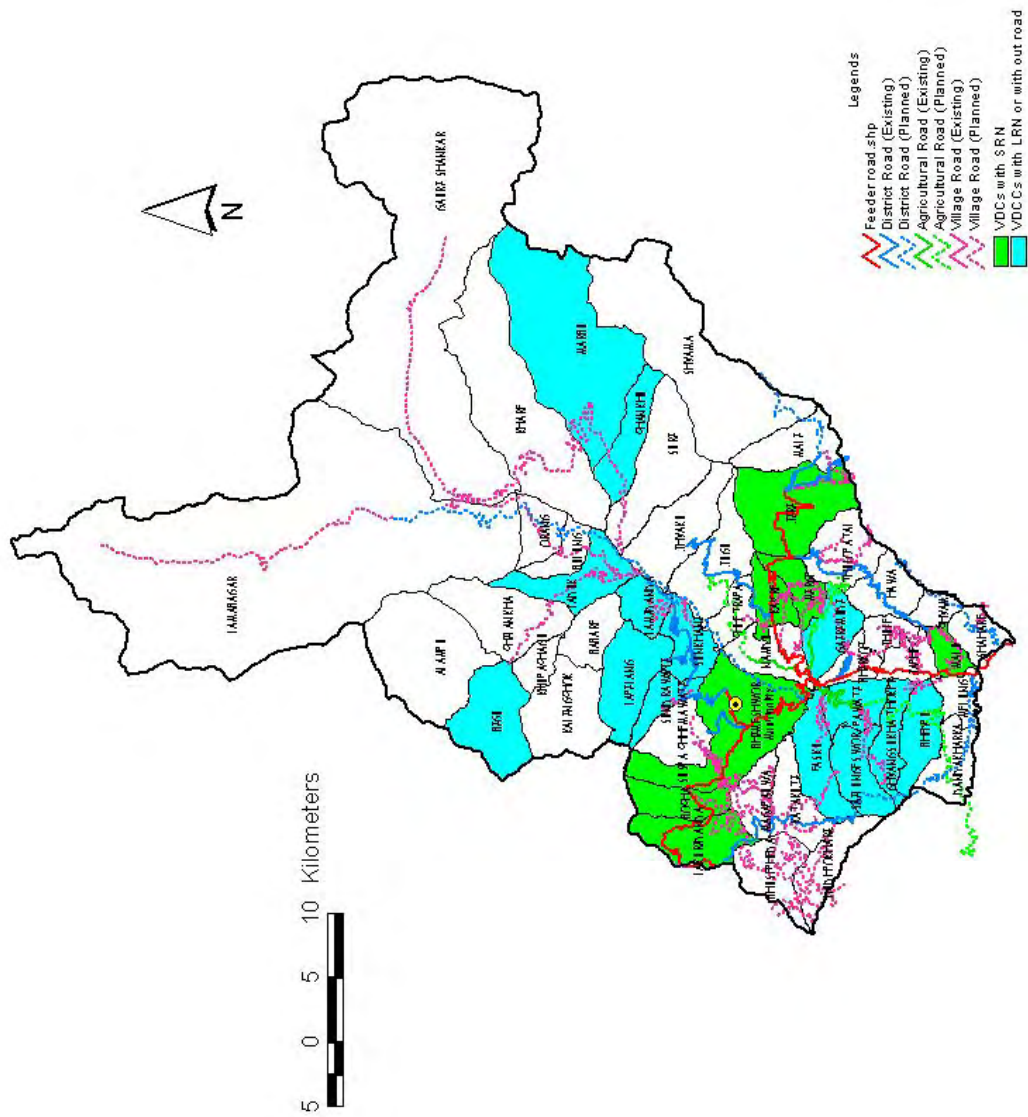


Map of Dolakha district showing proposed VDCs for survey



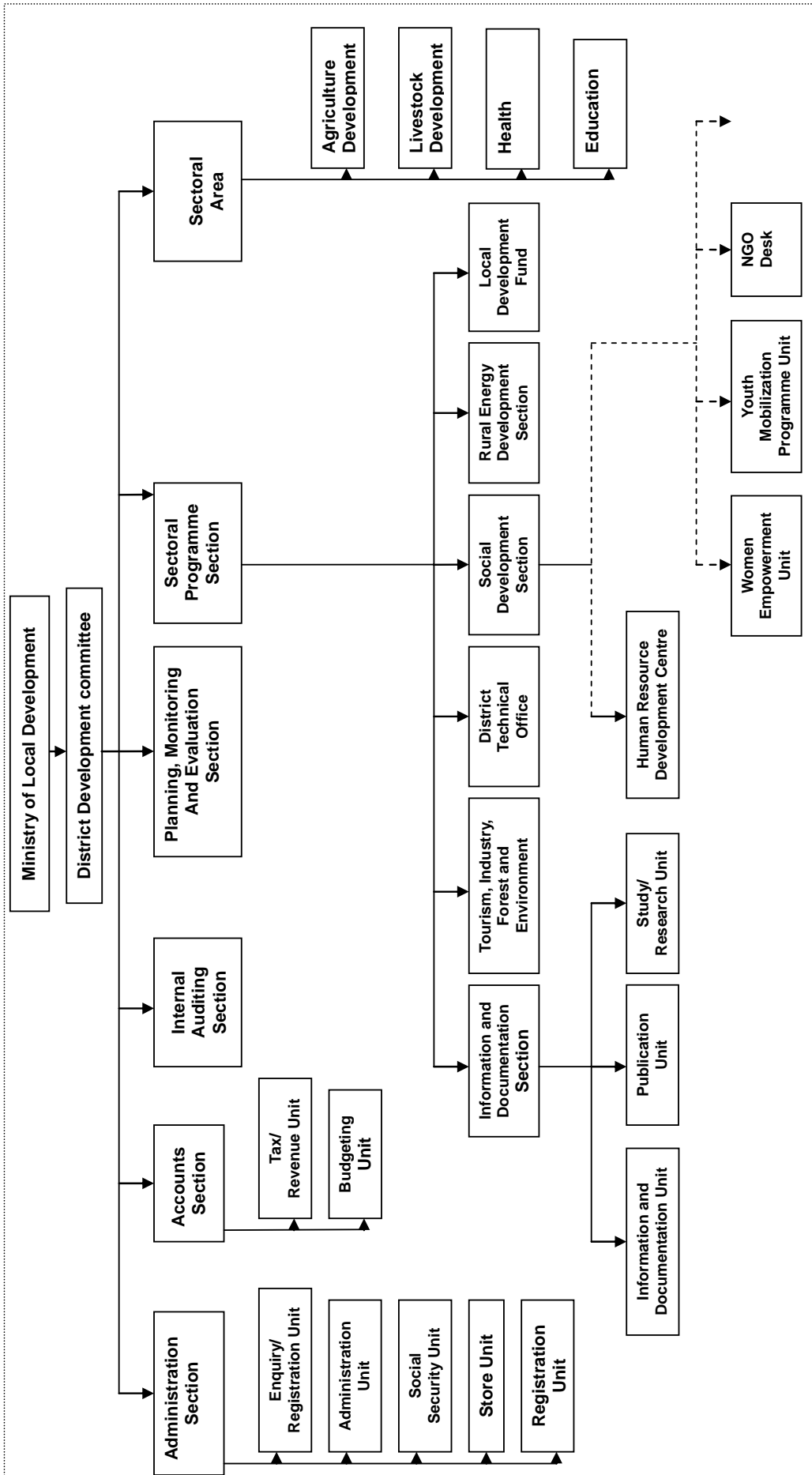
Source: NARMA Inception Report

Summary of Periodic District Development Plans

Districts	Period	Vision	Objectives	Priorities	Outlay (Rs in '000)
Kavrepalanchok	2000/01 - 2006/07	Protection of natural resources, health, education, agriculture and tourism development	Qualitative change in social condition of people in general and backward class (children, women, Dalit, neglected and down trodden) and remote area people in particular; Increase in agricultural and industrial production; Tourism and infrastructure development; Proper management and utilization of natural resources.	(i) Development of physical infrastructure; education; (ii) Children and women; (iii) Agriculture; (iv) Natural heritage; (v) Health services; (vi) Institutional development and development management; (vii) Tourism; (viii) Industrial development; (ix) Development of backward class and region; (x) Sports and culture	7,021,441
Sindhuli					
Mahottari					
Ramechhap	2000/01 – 2006/07	Sustainable social, economic and sustainable development (Able, Prosperous and Civilized Ramechhap)	Integrated development in socio-economic aspects; Overall development of district by mobilizing local resources; Development of human resources and information system; Capacity enhancement of local bodies with emphasis on good governance; Sustainable and strengthened coordination between government and non-government organizations; and Support national target of poverty alleviation	(i) Physical infrastructure (road, electricity, communication), alternative energy, residence and town development, industry, mining and tourism; (ii) Education, culture and sports; (III) Drinking water, sanitation and health (iv) Agriculture, irrigation and livestock (v) Forest, environment and soil conservation	2,131,888

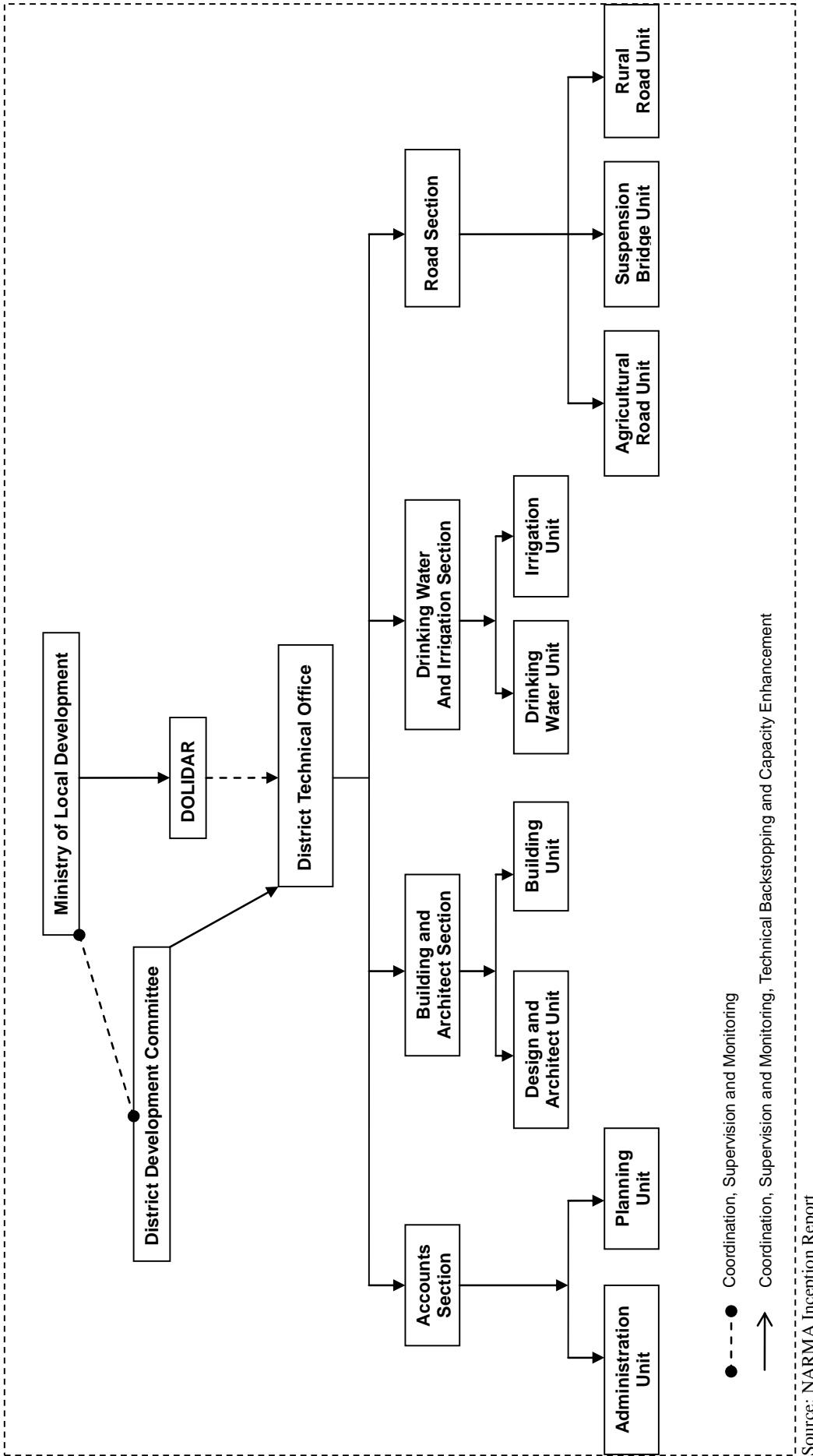
Annex 3.8

Organizational Structure of DDC



Source: NARMA Inception Report

Annex 3.9 Organizational Structure of the District Technical Office



Annex 3.10

S. N.	INGOs/NGOs/COs	Year of Establishment	Level	Program
6	ICIMOD		INGO	Distribution of fruit saplings
7	RIMREC		NGO	Agriculture-related training
Sindhuli				
1	Seeds Nepal		NNGO	
2	Janashaktikaran Karyakram		DNGO	
3	Community Development Program		DNGO	
4	Janur Association of Nepal		DNGO	
5	Impact Nepal		DNGO	
Mahottari				
1	Community Development Project, Jaleshwar	1994/95	DNGO	Fruits and vegetables nursery training, workshop
2	Women Development Group, Jaleshwar	1995/96	DNGO	Vegetables cultivation
3	Nepal Janajati Welfare Council	1996/97	DNGO	Banana cultivation
4	Ma Durga Service Committee, Jaleshwar	1996/97	DNGO	Agriculture and forest
5	Public Development Corporation, Jaleshwar	1997/98	DNGO	Agriculture and forest
6	Asahaya Bikas Pariyojana	1996/97	DNGO	Vegetable cultivation and Goat-raising
7	Rural Community Development Services Council, Jaleshwar	1997/98	DNGO	Agriculture and forest
8	Women Awareness Group, Jaleshwar	2000/01	NNGO	Training and workshops
9	Dalit Mukti Samaj Sangh, Dambhadai	1996/97	DNGO	Vegetables cultivation training and poultry-keeping
10	Women Upliftment Centre, Belayekadara	1997/98	DNGO	Banana cultivation
11	Rateuli Youth Club, Rateuli	1996/97	DNGO	Agriculture and forest
12	Baridbas Service Committee	1994/95	DNGO	Forest products
13	Integrated Rural Development Society, Baridbas	1998/99	DNGO	Vegetables and irrigation
14	Women Development Mobilization Centre, Baridbas	2000/01	DNGO	Agriculture and forest
15	Rural Development Mobilization Centre, Baridbas	2000/01	DNGO	Community forestry
16	Jyoti Social Service Welfare Organization, Jaleshwar	1999/2000	DNGO	Banana cultivation

Note: DNGO = District Level NGO; NNGO = National Level NGO; INGO = International NG

Annex 3.10

Key Agriculture Sector INGOs/NGOs/COs working in the survey districts

S. N.	INGOs/NGOs/COs	Year of Establishment	Level	Program
Dolakha				
1	Sustainable Rural Energy Development Centre, Bhimeshwar Municipality - 10		NGO	Vegetable, Cardamom and Fruit cultivation
2	Ecology, Agriculture and rural Development Society (ECARDS)	2053	NNGO	Vegetable cultivation and storage improvement
3	Community Organization for Development, Bhimeshwar Municipality - 10	2051	NNGO	Vegetable cultivation, storage improvement, compost-making and vermiculture
4	Village Development Tuki Association, Bhimeshwar Municipality - 10	2048	DNGO	compost-making and vermiculture, Leguminous crops and commercial vegetables cultivation
5	Community Environment Education and Mass Awareness Rural Development Organization, Bhimeshwar Municipality - 10	2053	DNGO	Training, small irrigation, distribution of plants and inputs
6	ECO Himal, Lamidanda		DNGO	Agro-forestry and Vegetable cultivation
7	CEAPRED, Kavrepalanchok		NGO	Vegetable and vegetables seed production
8	Nepal Swiss Community Forestry Project, Charikot		INGO	Community forest management and Deprived Group Target Programme
9	FECOFUN, Dolakha		NGO	Livelihood Improvement Programme
Ramechhap				
1	Development Project Service Centre, Manthali	2004/05	NNGO	Subsidized vegetable seed distribution, training, small irrigation
2	Janur (Sweet orange) Development Association, Ramechhap		DNGO	Expansion and management of Janur orchard, quality improvement, pest control
3	Tamakoshi Service Committee, Manthali		DNGO	Irrigation, commercial vegetables cultivation, organic fertilizer management training
4	Janabhwana Youth Club, Lekarpur		DNGO	Agro-forestry training, mushroom cultivation training
5	Shivashakti Youth Club, Salu - 6		DNGO	Goat-raising, cultivation of mushroom, fruits, vegetables, and Irrigation
6	Social Service Youth Club, Hile Devi - 8		DNGO	Fruits cultivation, processing training, operation of agriculture saving groups
7	Community Development Society, Manthali	2001/02	DNGO	Training on cereals, vegetables cultivation and bee-keeping
Kavrepalanchok				
1	ADRA Nepal		INGO	Kitchen Gardening Training and Seed Kit Distribution
2	CEAPRED		NNGO	Vegetable Seeds Production Training on Cardamom, Seasonal and off-season vegetables
3	Women Awareness Centre		NNGO	Distribution of seedlings and seeds
4	District Coffee Entrepreneurs' Association		DNGO	Training on coffee cultivation and Conduction of IPM farmers' school
5	Love Green Nepal		NNGO	Conservation of fruits, Processing and orchard management training

Annex 3.11
Annex 3.11

Annual Programs and Projects implemented by DADOs in FY 2008/09

S. N.	Programme	Adjoining Districts						Road Aligned Districts								
		Dolakha			Ramechhap			Kavrepalanchok			Sindhuli			Mahottari		
		Area (Ha)	Budget (Rs in '000)	VDCs/ Pocket	Area (Ha)	Budget (Rs in '000)	VDCs/ Pocket	Area (Ha)	Budget (Rs in '000)	VDCs/ Pocket	Area (Ha)	Budget (Rs in '000)	VDCs/ Pocket	Area (Ha)	Budget (Rs in '000)	VDCs/ Pocket
1.	Food Security Program															
1.1	Integrated Crop and Water Management Program		302.0	6		328.6				3666	311.7	9	2800	143.6	20	
1.2	Seeds Self-sufficiency Programme	9	165.0							12	99.8	2	10	26.8	5	
1.3	Increase crop rotation farming and soil improvement									62	74	7		145.96		
1.4	Agriculture technology extension, economic analysis and coordination project		409.8								444.4					
1.5	Plant protection project		281.0			154										
2.	Agri business promotion and market development programme															
2.1	Organic fresh vegetables development project										59.6	2				
2.2	Seasonal vegetable production area increasing programme										85	6				
2.3	Off-seasonal vegetable production area increasing project										75	8				
2.4	Commercial citrus fruits development project				13	198.9	10	289		456	110.3	3				
2.5	Vegetable development project	210	234.5		500	193.9	8	136					1200	186	16	
2.6	Potato crop development programme		166.4	6				23.4								
2.7	Market promotion programme		376.8					290.13								
2.8	Commercial fruits development project		171.5										10	26.8	20	
2.9	Commercial spice crops production development project									30	40	3	475	65.5	9	
2.10	Intensive Fish farming Project												540	400	14	
2.11	National industrial crop development project													43.68		
2.12	Commercial Beekeeping project															
3	Rural livelihood support program		329.8													
3.1	Women, Dalit, Janajati, agriculture development project				110						73.4	5		65		
3.2	Winter fruits development programme				8	20	13			1	17.5	1				
3.3	Potato crop development programme										40.1	2				
3.4	Vegetable seed production program										6	3				
3.5	Bee keeping and honey production program										45.7					
3.6	Plant protection and commercial kit development project		264.8											400		
3.7	Economic analysis, statistics and market development project													400		
3.8	Agri extension service support project													605.3		
3.9	Irrigated area production and productivity project															
3.10	Coffee development program															
3.11	District level agri technology service support project															
3.12	Group strengthening and cooperative and agriculture market project															
3.13	Summer fruits development project					30	13									
3.14	Citrus fruits development project					48	17				17.5					
3.15	Spice crop development project		198.0	12		147										
4	Seed self sufficiency program															
4.1	Maize seed production							100								
4.2	Paddy seed production							71.5								
4.3	Wheat seed production							159.5								
4.4	Bio-diversity conservation program at farmers level							155								
4.5	IPM/plant protection							83.3								
4.6	Pesticide control							28								
4.7	Mushroom management							18.17								
4.8	Beekeeping development							99								
4.9	Women, Dalit, Janajati, agriculture development							62								
4.10	Human resource development							32								

S. N.	Programme	Adjoining Districts						Road Aligned Districts								
		Dolakha			Ramechhap			Kavrepalanchok			Sindhuli			Mahottari		
		Area (Ha)	Budget (Rs in '000)	VDCs/ Pocket	Area (Ha)	Budget (Rs in '000)	VDCs/ Pocket	Area (Ha)	Budget (Rs in '000)	VDCs/ Pocket	Area (Ha)	Budget (Rs in '000)	VDCs/ Pocket	Area (Ha)	Budget (Rs in '000)	VDCs/ Pocket
5	Jointly operated program (Dhanusha and Mahottari)															
5.1	Seed self sufficiency project													10	30.5	
5.2	Shallow tube well construction													50	3	
5.3	Commercial fruits development project													5	15	
6	Agriculture technology management and service support program															
6.1	Market development and economic analysis project					20.9										
6.2	Institutional development and technology management project					334.7										

Annex 3.12

Proportion of Cropped Area under Different Crops, 2007/2008

Crops	Dolakha		Ramechhap		Kavrepalanchok		Sindhuli		Mahottari	
	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%
Cereals	16924	73.5	41786	85.2	50910	69.1	38965	73.3	71455	73.4
Paddy	3125	13.6	8743	17.8	10550	14.3	6065	11.4	46000	47.2
Maize	5390	23.4	23008	46.9	23200	31.5	16500	31.0	2930	3.0
Millet	3575	15.5	5057	10.3	3450	4.7	10775	20.3	335	0.3
Wheat	4603	20.0	4803	9.8	12950	17.6	5580	10.5	22140	22.7
Barley	231	1.0	175	0.4	760	1.0	45	0.1	50	0.1
Cash Crops	2731	11.9	3429	7.0	9615	13.1	7148	13.4	10160	10.4
Oilseed	275	1.2	349	0.7	4240	5.8	5530	10.4	2900	3.0
Potato	2445	10.6	3040	6.2	5350	7.3	1538	2.9	3420	3.5
Tobacco	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	340	0.3
Sugarcane	11	0.0	40	0.1	25	0.0	80	0.2	3500	3.6
Pulses	1060	4.6	915	1.9	3200	4.3	2597	4.9	6445	6.6
Lentil	5	0.0	10	0.0	50	0.1	475	0.9	3163	3.2
Chick Pea	7	0.0	20	0.0	50	0.1	28	0.1	55	0.1
Pigeon Pea	2	0.0	5	0.0	0	0.0	28	0.1	1030	1.1
Black Gram	136	0.6	180	0.4	50	0.1	282	0.5	225	0.2
Grass pea	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.0	297	0.3
Horse Gram	12	0.1	30	0.1	250	0.3	172	0.3	200	0.2
Soybean	308	1.3	300	0.6	1500	2.0	868	1.6	80	0.1
Other	590	2.6	370	0.8	1300	1.8	740	1.4	1395	1.4
Spices	168	0.7	417	0.8	978	1.3	503	0.9	697	0.7
Cardamom	85	0.4	70	0.1	57	0.1	2	0.0	0	0.0
Ginger	35	0.2	82	0.2	25	0.0	341	0.6	70	0.1
Garlic	12	0.1	65	0.1	568	0.8	95	0.2	210	0.2
Turmeric	6	0.0	30	0.1	32	0.0	37	0.1	205	0.2
Chilli	30	0.1	170	0.3	296	0.4	28	0.1	212	0.2
Citrus	425	1.8	1062	2.2	1087	1.5	1541	2.9	0	0.0
Orange	255	1.1	15	0.0	850	1.2	172	0.3	0	0.0
Sweet Orange	73	0.3	1024	2.1	70	0.1	1329	2.5	0	0.0
Lime	95	0.4	23	0.0	90	0.1	40	0.1	0	0.0
Lemon	2	0.0	0	0.0	25	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Others	0	0.0	0	0.0	52	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Deciduous	223	1.0	279	0.6	372	0.5	146	0.3	2	0.0
Apple	63	0.3	64	0.1	84	0.1	11	0.0	0	0.0
Pear	39	0.2	81	0.2	108	0.1	72	0.1	0	0.0
Walnut	24	0.1	23	0.0	41	0.1	14	0.0	0	0.0
Peach	51	0.2	68	0.1	68	0.1	29	0.1	0	0.0
Plum	34	0.1	29	0.1	53	0.1	19	0.0	0	0.0
Apricot	0	0.0	3	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Persimmon	11	0.0	11	0.0	14	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0
Pomegranate	1	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0
Almond	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Tropical	74	0.3	281	0.6	471	0.6	405	0.8	1893	1.9
Mango	29	0.1	119	0.2	198	0.3	181	0.3	1319	1.4
Banana	2	0.0	28	0.1	39	0.1	33	0.1	198	0.2
Guava	13	0.1	45	0.1	122	0.2	65	0.1	40	0.0
Papaya	21	0.1	30	0.1	31	0.0	26	0.0	125	0.1
Jackfruit	1	0.0	17	0.0	19	0.0	27	0.1	56	0.1
Pineapple	1	0.0	8	0.0	12	0.0	12	0.0	22	0.0
Litchi	7	0.0	34	0.1	50	0.1	59	0.1	111	0.1
Arecanut	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	9	0.0
Coconut	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0	13	0.0
Vegetables	1431	6.2	900	1.8	6903	9.4	1882	3.5	6719	6.9
Coffee		0.0		0.0	116	0.2		0.0		0.0
Total	23036	100.0	49069	100.0	73652	100.0	53187	100.0	97371	100.0

Annex 3.13

Ramechhap District

VDCs	Paddy	Maize	Junar	Wheat	Millet	Tea	Potato	Cattle	goat	Pig	Orange	Turmeric	Ginger	Total
Bamti														3
Betali			1		1			1				1		2
Behun	1	1							1					3
Bhadure														0
Malawajor	1	1	1	1				1		1	1		1	8
Bhatauli	1	1						1		1	1			6
Bhirpani				1					1					3
Bhijee	1	1	1		1			1						4
Bijulkot	1	1	1	1	1			1			1			7
Chanakhu													1	1
Chissapani	1			1				1						3
Chuchure						1	1	1						3
Daduwa			1		1		1	1						4
Deurali			1		1					1				3
Dimipokhari			1											1
Doramba							1	1					1	3
Duragan			1											2
Phulsi			1										1	2
Gaolu			1		1		1	1	1	1			1	7
Goswara			1								1			3
Gothagan			1						1				1	3
Gumdel						1								1
Gunsi Bhadure	1													1
Gupleshwor		1				1	1							3
Hiledevi			1						1					2
Himganga		1	1	1	1			1	1	1				7
Katijor		1		1						1				4
Khandadevi					1									1
Khanyapani			1				1	1	1		1			2
Khimti												1	1	4
Kokhaskhali		1				1								4
Laktampur			1											1
Majhuwa			1											1
Makadum				1					1		1			4
Mantali									1	1	1			4
Nagadaha			1											1
Namadi			1											1
Okhrene			1						1					3
Pakarbas		1	1	1				1			1			5
Farpu														0
Pritee		1				1		1						3
Purkhuri													1	1
Purmagau					1					1				2
Rakathum									1					1
Ramechhap			1						1	1				4
Rampur		1	1						1	1				5
Rsnalu						1	1	1				1		4
Saibu		1	1	1							1			5
Salupati			1											1
Sangtar		1		1							1			4
Sharpani														0
Thase			1			1		1						2
Tilung			1				1	1						4
Thokarpur					1							1		3
Total	14	17	26	10	10	7	9	17	12	13	10	5	12	162

Annex 3.13

Lists of VDCs by Potentiality Commodities

Dolakha District

VDCs	Agriculture	Vegetables	Orange	Spices	Potato	Apiculture	Women Farmer	Intensive Crop	Buffalo	Goat	Pig	Cow/Yak	Poultry	Sheep	Horticulture	Total
Alampu														1		1
Babare																0
Bhedpu	1	1														3
Bhimeshwor Municipality	1	1				1		1	1	1	1	1	1		8	
Bhirkot								1								1
Bhusapheda					1											1
Bigu	1	1			1											3
Bocha	1	1				1										3
Bulung			1				1									2
Chaukhu	1	1			1											3
Chhetrapu																0
Chilankhu									1							1
Chiyama																0
Dandakharka																0
Dudhpokhari																0
Fesku	1	1												1		3
Gaurimedi	1	1			1	2										6
Gauri shankar											1					1
Ghyangsuikha Thoker	1	1			1											3
Hawa									1	1						2
Japhe																0
Jhule						1										1
Jhyaku	1	1			1		1				1	1	1			7
Jiri																0
Jugu						1										2
Kalingschok										1						1
Katukuti																0
Kavre	1	1									1					3
Khare				1												1
Khupachagu																0
Laduk	1	1			1									1		3
Lakuridanda									1							1
Lambagar											1					2
Lamidanda	1	1			1							1				3
Laplant	1	1			1											3
Megapanawa						1										2
Mali											1					2
Mulu	1	1					1		1							4
Manbu	1	1		1				1								3
Melung	1	1							1							4
Mirge	1	1				1										3
Namdu	1	1														2
Orang				1												2
Pawati	1	1												1		3
Sailungeswor	1	1			1		1						1			4
Shahare																0
Shiyama									1							2
Sundrawati	1	1			1					1						3
Sunkhani	1	1			1	1								1		6
Suri	1	1														2
Suspa Chhemawati				1												2
Thulopatal																0
Total	26	10	9	6	8	9	4	6	5	8	4	9	2	4	6	116

Annex 3.13

VDCs	Agri-culture	Livestock	Buffalo	Goat	Pig	Cow	Poultry	Horti-culture	Total
Madan kundari		1	1	1					3
Mahankai chaur									0
Mahadevsthan	1	1	1			1			4
Mahadevwar									0
Mahendra Jyoti Bansdol		1	1			1		1	4
Majhipecha									0
Mangalar									0
Mahurapati Phulbari	1	1	1					1	4
Mechiche		1	1	1					3
Mechinkot		1	1				1		4
Milehe									0
Naagre Gagareche									0
Nasikasthan Sanga	1	1	1		1	1	1		7
Nayagaun									1
Pannauri Municipality		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
Panchkhal	1	1	1		1	1	1		7
Patlekhel	1	1						1	4
Pokhari Narayansthan	1	1	1		1				4
Pokhari Chauari		1	1	1	1				3
Puranagaun	1	1	1					1	4
Rabi Opi	1	1	1			1			4
Ryale	1	1						1	3
Saldhara									0
Salle									0
Salme	1								1
Sankhupati Chaur		1	1			1			3
Sannu Wangthali									0
Saping									0
Sarada Batase		1	1					1	3
Sarmathali		1	1	1					3
Sarsunkharka		1	1	1					3
Sathighar Bhagawati	1								1
Shikhar Ambote	1								1
Simthali									0
Sipali Chitame	1								1
Sisakhani	1								1
Syampati Simulchaur								1	1
Thulo Parsel									0
Tukucha Nala		1	1						2
Ugrachandi Nala		1	1			1	1		5
Ugratara Janagali		1							2
Total	32	48	46	20	9	13	8	17	193

Annex 3.13

Kavrepalanchok District

VDCs	Agri-culture	Livestock	Buffalo	Goat	Pig	Cow	Poultry	Horti-culture	Total
Anekot	1	1	1	1	1	1			5
Balbhali			1					1	2
Baling	1	1	1	1					4
Baluwapati Deupur	1								1
Banakhuchaur									0
Banepa Municipality	1	1	1		1	1	1		6
Bekhsamile									0
Bhimkhori									0
Bhumlutar									0
Biradeurahi		1	1	1					3
Boide phecheche									0
Budhkhani		1	1	1					3
Chalal ganeshthan		1	1				1	1	4
Chandani mardan	1	1	1			1			4
Chaubas	1	1	1	1					4
Chyarrangbesi	1								1
Chyasang kharka									0
Dapcha Chhatrebanih	1	1	1	1				1	5
Doudagaun									0
Daraune pokhari		1	1	1				1	4
Deubhumi baluwa	1	1	1						3
Devitar		1	1						2
Dhulikhel Municipality	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		6
Dhungkharka	1	1	1						3
Dhuseni Siwalaya									0
Dolalghat									0
Falate									0
Falameetar									0
Floksingtar									0
Gairbisama Deupur	1								1
Gharichhap									0
Gokule									0
Grothpani	1	1	1	1					4
Hokse bazar	1	1	1						3
Jaisithok	1	1	1	1	1				4
Jyanti									1
Kabre Nitya Chandeshwari		1	1						2
Kanpur Kalapani	1			1	1				4
Kantike deurali		1	1	1					3
Kanunje besi									0
Khahare Pangu									0
Khanilthok	1	1	1	1				1	5
Kharelthok		1	1	1	1				3
Kharpachok									0
Kolanti									0
Kolanti Bhumedanda	1	1	1	1					4
Koshidekha									0
Kumwas Chapakhori		1	1	1					3
Kushadevi		1	1	1				1	3

Annex 3.13

Sindhuli District

VDCs	Cereals					Lentils	Mustard	Livestock					Fruits				Spices	Cash Crops	Potato	Soyabean	Vegetables	Ghee	Herbs	Sinkhuli	Total	
	Paddy	Maize	Millet	Wheat	Barley			Buffalo	Goat	Other	Junar	Orange	Pineapple	Jackfruit	Mango											
Amale								1	1	1																3
Arun Thakur	1	1	1					1	1	1												1			1	9
Bahun Tilpung					1			1	1	2	1	1							1	1						13
Balajor	1					1	1	1	1	1	1											1		1		10
Baseshwar	1							1		0	1	1														5
Bastipur								1	1	1														1		4
Belghari	1								1	1	1								1		1					7
Bhadrakali		1						1	1	1									1				1			6
Bhimeshwar Khurkot	1							1	1	1																4
Bhimsthan	1	1							1	1																7
Bhuwaneswori	1	1								0	1															4
Bitijor					1			1	1	2																7
Dandigurase								1	1	1																4
Dudhali	1	1	1	1			1	1	1	1					1	1	1					1				12
Dund Bhanjyang								1	1	1																3
Hariharpur Gadhi								1	1	1																4
Harshahi	1	1								1				1		1	1									6
Hatpate	1	1		1		1		1	1	1					1											9
Jalkanya	1					1		1	1	1	1							1	1	1	1					10
Jarayotar							1	1	1	2	1	1								1		1				10
Jhangajholi Ratmate								1	1	1	1															3
Jinaku	1	1					1			0													1	1		7
Kakur Thakur		1	1		1			1	1	1										1					1	10
Kalpabriksha		1						1	1	1	1															5
Kamalmai Municipality.	1							1	1	2				1	1											8
Kapilakot	1							1	1	1																5
Khangsang					1			1	1	1														1		5
Kholagaun							1	1	1	1	1													1		8
Kusheshwar Dumja	1						1	1	1	1											1					6
Kyaneshwar								1	1	1																4
Lampantar	1					1	1			1	1							1	1					1	1	10

Annex 3.13

VDCs	Cereals					Lentils	Mustard	Livestock					Fruits				Spices	Cash Crops	Potato	Soyabean	Vegetables	Ghee	Herbs	Sinkhuli	Total		
	Paddy	Maize	Millet	Wheat	Barley			Buffalo	Goat	Other	Junar	Orange	Pineapple	Jackfruit	Mango												
Mahadevdanda							1			1	1															7	
Mahadevsthan								1	1	1																	3
Mahendra Ladavir	1	1						1	1	1					1	1							1			8	
Mahendrajhyadi						1		1	1	1													1			6	
Majhuwa						1	1	1	1	1	1									1						7	
Netrakali								1	1	1																3	
Nipane	1	1		1				1	1	2				1	1	1	2									12	
Pipalmadi	1							1	1	1																6	
Purano Jhangajholi								1	1	1																3	
Ranibas	1	1		1				1	1	2				1												10	
Ranichuri	1	1				1		1	1	1																6	
Ratanchura								1	1	2	1	1														8	
Ratnawati					1			1	1	1	1	1												1	1	9	
Shanteshwori								1	1	1																4	
Shitalpati				1					1	1	1															6	
Sirhauli	1					1	1	1	1	1				1	1	1	1									10	
Sumnam Pokhari	1						1	1	1	1	1															9	
Swalpathana					1	1			1	1																5	
Tamajor					1			1	1	1																6	
Tandi	1	1	1	1			1	1	1	1				1	1	1										11	
Tinkanya								1	1	2	1	1														6	
Toshramkhola							1	1	1	2													1	1	1	1	12
Tribhuvan Ambote						1	1	1	1	2																11	
Total	24	15	4	6	7	10	14	43	49	61	15	6	5	5	6	42	12	10	5	4	17	9	7				

Annex 3.13

Mahottari District

VDCs	Agriculture Production	High Value Crops	Horticulture	Fisheries	Vegetable	Livestock	Total
Anker	1						1
Aurahi		1					1
Badiya Blanchuri							0
Bagada							0
Balawa	1			1			2
Banauli Domauli	1						1
Banauta							0
Bardibas	1	1			1		4
Basbithi	1						1
Bathaha			1	1			2
Belgachhi	1						1
Bhangaha	1	1					2
Bharapur	1	1			1		3
Bhatauliya							0
Bhanapur	1						1
Bijalpara	1	1					2
Danahi Madai	1		1	1	1		4
Dhamaura					1		1
Dharmapur	1						1
Dhirapur					1	1	2
Ek tara				1			1
Ekrahiya	1						1
Gaidha Bhetpur							0
Gauribas	1						1
Gaushala		1				1	2
Gonarpara							0
Haikhor							0
Haripur Harinman							0
Hathilet	1					1	2
Hattisarwa							0
Itahwakanti							0
Jaleswor Municipality			1				1
Khairbani					1		1
Khairmara	1					1	2
Khopi							0
Khutta Pparadhi							0
Kisamagar							0
Kolhuwa Bageya							0
Laksmiyya	1	1				1	3
Loharpatti	1					1	3
Mahadaiya					1		1
Mahottari				1			1
Maasfian	1					1	3
Majahaura Bishmupur					1		1
Manara							0
Marhani						1	1
Meghnath		1					1
Nainhi	1						1
Nigaul					1		1
Padaul							0
Parsa Dewad					1	1	2
Parsa Patauli						1	1
Pashupatinagar		1					2

Annex 3.13

Annex 3.13


Mahottari District

VDCs	Agriculture Production	High Value Crops	Horticulture	Fisheries	Vegetable	Livestock	Total
Fulkaha							0
Pigeama							0
Pipara	1		1	1			3
Pokharbhinda							0
Prakauli Phulhata		1					1
Raghumalpur							0
Rangetalpur				1			1
Ramnagar	1	1	1		1		5
Retauli	1						1
Sadha							0
Sahasaula	1						1
Sahorwa	1			1			2
Samsi						1	1
Sarpallo				1			1
Shripur	1						1
Simardahi							0
Singyahi	1						1
Sisawa Katalya							0
Sonama							0
Sonamai		1					1
Sonaul							0
Suga Bhawanipatti							0
Sundapur							0
Vagaha							0
Total	27	11	6	12	12	14	82

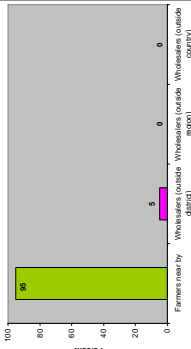
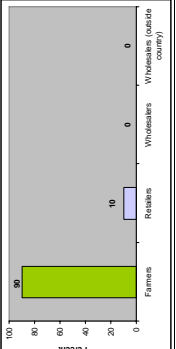
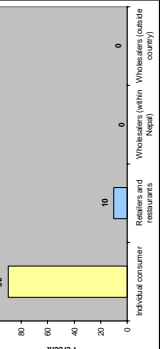
Note: 1 indicates the production pocket or high production potential area
Source: Compiled from DTMP

Agriculture Produce Market Centre, Charikot, Dolakha

A. Market overview

S.N.	Criteria	Characteristics	Remark
1	Background	The market was constructed by Small Marketing Infrastructure Project of UNCDF in 1998, which aimed at improving the marketing of fruits and vegetables in central and eastern Nepal.	
2	Location	Bhimeshwar Municipality, Dolakha district	
3	Type of market	Retail market	
4	Year of Establishment	1998	
5	Market size	0.15 ha	
6	Ownership of the market	Management committee	
7	Operation schedule	Daily	
8	Business hour	5 hours a day (5 am to 10 am)	
9	Market management	Managed by committee	
9.1	Market management committee	Yes, formed as per the Management and Operation of Agriculture Produce Market Directive, 2053 (1997)	
9.2	Number of persons in management committee	9	
9.3	Government officer	2	
9.4	Farmers	3	
9.5	Traders	3	
9.6	Local government	1	
9.7	Other		
9.8	Women representation in committee	16.6 % (1 out of six elected persons is woman)	
10	Number of operation staff	1 (Cleaner)	
11	No. of sheds	5 (open)	
12	Number of stalls	5	
12.1	Wholesale stalls		
12.2	Farmers' stalls		
12.3	Store rooms (Small)	8	
12.4	Store rooms (Large)		
13	Rent of the stalls	NRs 150 per month	
13.1	Wholesale stalls		
13.2	Farmers' stalls		
13.3	Store rooms (Small)	NRs 800 to NRs 1000 per month	
13.4	Store rooms (Large)		
14	Key commodities traded	Mainly vegetables along with cereals and spices	
15	Revenue per year	NRs 103,220	
16	Expenditure per year	NRs 63,414	
17	Capacity usage ratio	100 percent	
18	Number of traders	Around 20 traders regularly operate from the market	More than 100 traders come during the market day, i.e. on Saturday
19	Approximate turnover in the market per month	NRs 2 to NRs 2.5 hundred thousand	
20	Mode of transport	Main mode of transport is on foot (almost all) whereas majority use public transportation (bus) as well	
21	Road	No problem, approach road is constructed recently	
22	Loading and unloading	No problem, farmers themselves bring the produce and sale to the trader	
23	Price monitoring system	Yes, carried out regularly and price are recorded	
24	Grading	Not at all, generally left to the discretion of traders and farmers	
25	Weight monitoring	Not at all.	
26	Quality monitoring	Not at all, left to the traders and purchasers	

B. Use of the market

S.N.	Criteria	Characteristics	Remark
1	Who bring commodities?		Farmers from nearby villages bring agriculture produce. Very few wholesalers from outside district also bring agriculture produce, especially cereals and pulses
2	Who sell the commodities at the market?		Mainly farmers sell agriculture produce in the market followed by retailers.
3	Who buy the commodities?		Mostly individual consumers buy from this market.
4	Tendency of deal	Increasing, mainly because of	Increasing demand for vegetables
5	Seasonal fluctuation in volume	Very much	
6	Seasonal fluctuation in price	Very much	

C. Activation and improvement of market

Following activities are essential for activation and improvement of this market:

- Regulate un-organized market along the road side/buspark
- Strengthen capacity of market stakeholders for effective and efficient management and utilization of market facility
- Build capacity of traders in quality management and business skills
- Keep the market place clean and hygienic
- Improve the drainage system of the market



2. Agriculture Produce Market Centre, Jiri, Dolakha

A. Market overview

S. N.	Criteria	Characteristics	Remark
1	Background	The market was constructed by Small Marketing Infrastructure Project of UNCDF in 1998, which aimed at improving the marketing of fruits and vegetables in central and eastern Nepal.	
2	Location	Jiri VDC, Dolakha district	
3	Type of market	Retail market	
4	Year of Establishment	1998	
5	Market size	0.2 ha	
6	Ownership of the market	Management committee	
7	Operation schedule	Non-operational	
8	Business hour	Managed by committee	
9.1	Market management committee	Yes, formed as per the Management and Operation of Agriculture Produce Market Directive, 2053 (1997)	
9.2	Number of persons in management committee	9	
9.3	Government officer	2	
9.4	Farmers	3	
9.5	Traders	3	
9.6	Local government	1	
9.7	Other		
9.8	Women representation in committee	None	
10	Number of operation staff	1 (market manager)	
11	Number of sheds		
12	Number of stalls	7	
12.1	Wholesale stalls		
12.2	Farmers' stalls		
12.3	Store rooms (Small)	16	
12.4	Store rooms (Large)		
13	Rent of the stalls	Vacant	
13.1	Wholesale stalls		
13.2	Farmers' stalls		
13.3	Store rooms (Small)		
13.4	Store rooms (Large)		
14	Key commodities traded	Mainly vegetables and potato	
15	Revenue per year	NRs 41,500 (This income was high because storehouse was rented to hydro power company)	
16	Expenditure per year	NRs 4,072	
17	Capacity usage ratio	0 %	
18	Number of traders	None in the market centre	Around 15 traders are selling fruits and vegetables in Lincon road, Jiri and nearby area
19	Approximate turnover in the market per month	Not known	
20	Mode of transport	Main mode of transport is on foot	
21	Road	Bad, road is seasonal	
22	Loading and unloading	No problem, since it is not operational	
23	Price monitoring system	Not at all, none of the farmers and traders bring agriculture commodities in this market	
24	Grading	Not at all	
25	Weight monitoring	Not at all	
26	Quality monitoring	Not at all	



B. Use of the market

S. N.	Criteria	Characteristics	Remark
1	Who bring commodities?	<p>Stacked bar chart showing the percentage of farmers bringing commodities from nearby villages (100%) and other sources (0%).</p>	Mainly farmers from nearby villages bring agriculture produce and sell in the market
2	Who sell the commodities at the market?	<p>Stacked bar chart showing the percentage of farmers selling commodities (100%) and other sources (0%).</p>	
3	Who buy the commodities?	<p>Stacked bar chart showing the percentage of individual consumers (100%), wholesalers (0%), and retailers (0%).</p>	Mostly individual consumers buy from this market.
4	Tendency of deal	Very decreasing, mainly due to non-operation of market	
5	Seasonal fluctuation in volume	No, non-operational	
6	Seasonal fluctuation in price	No, non-operational	

C. Activation and improvement of market

Following activities are essential for activation and improvement of this market:

- Strengthen capacity of market stakeholders for effective and efficient management and utilization of market facility
- Conduct regular interaction among farmers, traders and management committee
- Improve physical facility of the market, especially make potato storage friendly



Annex 5.1 Profile of Selected Market

S. N.	Criteria	Characteristics	Remark
25	Weight monitoring	Not at all.	
26	Quality monitoring	Not at all, left to the traders and purchasers	

B. Use of the market

S. N.	Criteria	Characteristics	Remark
1	Who bring commodities?		Farmers from nearby villages bring agriculture produce for sale. None of the wholesaler visited this market place to sell agriculture produce.
2	Who sell the commodities at the market?		Farmers themselves sell agriculture produce. However, few retailers either buy the agriculture produce from farmers or bring from nearby districts, especially potato and onion and sale in this market
3	Who buy the commodities?		Apart from individual consumers, retailers from Manthali come to this market to buy fruits and vegetables. Few wholesalers from nearby districts come to buy pulses, legumes and chilli in this market.
4	Tendency of deal	Stable	
5	Seasonal fluctuation in volume	Very much	
6	Seasonal fluctuation in price	Very much	

C. Activation and improvement of market

Following activities are essential for activation and improvement of market:



- Build capacity of traders in product quality management and business skills
- Construct market sheds
- Construct approach road to the market from production pocket
- Monitor quality and price of agriculture produce
- Keep the market place clean and hygienic



Annex 5.1 Profile of Selected Market

3. Haat Bazaar, Ramechhap

A. Market overview

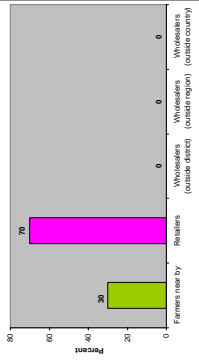
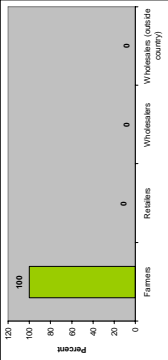
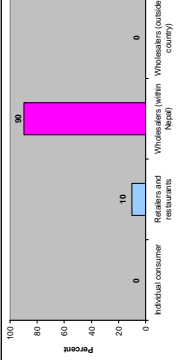
S. N.	Criteria	Characteristics	Remark
1	Background	This is traditional rural weekly market, where farmers from nearby villagers bring their agriculture produce for sale. VDCs and local NGOs have constructed market sheds.	
2	Location	Ramechhap VDC, Ramechhap district	
3	Type of market	Retail Market Collection Centre	
4	Year of Establishment	Not known traditional	
5	Market size	0.5 ha	
6	Ownership of the market	Local government	
7	Operation schedule	Once a week	
8	Business hour	13 hours a day (5 am to 5 pm)	
9	Market management	Managed by committee	
9.1	Market management committee	Yes, formed by the local government	
9.2	Number of persons in management committee	11	
9.3	Government officer	-	
9.4	Farmers	-	
9.5	Traders	9	
9.6	Local government	1	
9.7	Other	1 (Police)	
9.8	Women representation in committee (Percent)	22.2 % (Two out of nine elected persons are women)	
10	Number of operation staff	1 (Part time)	
11	Number of sheds	5	
12	No. of stalls	NA	
12.1	Wholesale stall	NA	
12.2	Farmer stall	NA	
12.3	Store rooms (Small)	None	
12.4	Store rooms (Large)	None	
13	Rent of the stall	Contractor charges the rent. NRs 5 per load of agriculture produce or NRs. 5 per goat	
13.1	Wholesale stall		
13.2	Farmer stall		
13.3	Store rooms (Small)		
13.4	Store rooms (Large)		
14	Key commodities traded	All agriculture produce but mainly vegetables, fruits, goat and pulses	
15	Revenue per year	NRs 50,000	
16	Expenditure per year	NRs 32,500	
17	Capacity usage ratio	110 %	
18	Number of traders	More than 100 during market day	Number of traders depends upon season
19	Approximate turnover in the market per month	NRs 1 million to NRs 1.2 million	Around NRs. 3 to 4 hundred thousand per market day
20	Mode of transport	Main mode of transport is on foot (almost all) followed by public transportation (bus).	
21	Road	Bad, farmers have to travel long distance to bring produce, link road between market and production pocket is poor	
22	Loading and unloading	No problem, due to small transaction	
23	Price monitoring system	Not carried out	
24	Grading	Not at all, generally left on discretion of traders and farmers	

4. Agriculture Produce Market Centre, Kavre

A. Market overview

S.N.	Criteria	Characteristics	Remark
1	Background	The market was constructed by Small Marketing Infrastructure Project of UNCDF in 1998, which aimed at improving the marketing of fruits and vegetables in central and eastern Nepal.	
2	Location	Panchkhal VDC, Kavre district	
3	Type of market	Collection centre	
4	Year of Establishment	1998	
5	Market size	0.25 ha	
6	Ownership of the market	Management committee	
7	Operation schedule	Daily	
8	Business hour	4 hours a day (4 pm to 7 pm)	
9	Market management	Managed by cooperatives	
9.1	Market management committee	Not applicable, Cooperative look after the management	
9.2	Number of persons in management committee	2 (One market manager and one cleaner)	
9.3	Government officer		
9.4	Farmers		
9.5	Traders		
9.6	Local government		
9.7	Other		
9.8	Women representation in committee		
10	Number of operation staff	2 (One market manager and one cleaner)	
11	No. of sheds		
12	Number of stalls	9	
12.1	Wholesale stalls		
12.2	Farmers' stalls		
12.3	Store rooms (Small)		
12.4	Store rooms (Large)		
13	Rent of the stalls	Seasonal operation of market from June/July to October/ November	
13.1	Wholesale stalls		
13.2	Farmers' stalls		
13.3	Store rooms (Small)	No rent is charged, however traders have to pay for NRs 1 per plastic bag/crate and NRs 3 per jute bag for every purchase of agriculture commodities	
13.4	Store rooms (Large)		
14	Key commodities traded	Mainly green vegetables	
15	Revenue per year	NRs 98,288	
16	Expenditure per year	NRs 82,891	
17	Capacity usage ratio	50 percent	Seasonal operation
18	Number of traders	Around 50 traders come during the season (June/July to Oct/Nov)	
19	Approximate turnover in the market per month	NRs 4.1 million to NRs 4.5 million during the season	
20	Mode of transport	Main mode of transport is on foot followed by tractor (majority). Some use public transportation (bus) as well.	
21	Road	Bad, road is seasonal	
22	Loading and unloading	No problem, farmers themselves bring the produce and sell to trader	
23	Price monitoring system	Yes, carried out regularly and price are recorded	
24	Grading	Not at all, generally left on discretion to traders and farmers	
25	Weight monitoring	Not at all. However, Nepal Bureau of Standards and Measurement do periodic monitoring of weights and measures	
26	Quality monitoring	Not at all, left to the traders and purchasers	

B. Use of the market

S.N.	Criteria	Characteristics	Remark
1	Who bring commodities?		Farmers nearby (100 %) bring commodities to this market. None of the wholesaler brings the agriculture produce in this market
2	Who sell the commodities at the market?		Farmers sell their produce in this market, whereas wholesalers buy from this market and export to other market places of the country.
3	Who buy the commodities?		Mainly wholesalers within Nepal buy agriculture produce (More than 90 % in volume). Nevertheless, very few retailers nearby also come to this market.
4	Tendency of deal	Stable	
5	Seasonal fluctuation in volume	Very much	
6	Seasonal fluctuation in price	Very much	

C. Activation and improvement of market

Following activities are essential for activation and improvement of this market:




- Regulate un-organized market along the road side
- Strengthen capacity of market stakeholders for effective and efficient management and utilization of market facility
- Build capacity of traders in quality improvement and business skills
- Conduct regular interaction between farmers, traders and cooperatives
- Keep the market place clean and hygienic
- Improve basic physical facilities at market sheds such as constructing channel gate and toilet and drinking water



Profile of Selected Market

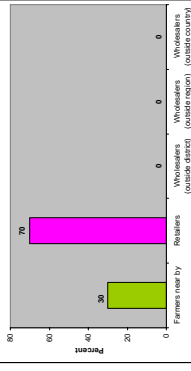
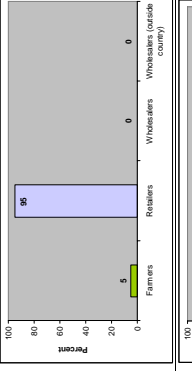
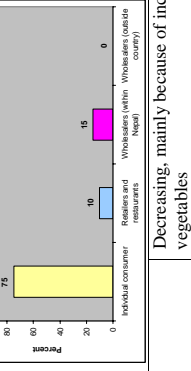
5. Agriculture Produce Market Centre, Sindhuli

A. Market overview

S.N.	Criteria	Characteristics	Remark
1	Background	The market was constructed by Small Marketing Infrastructure Project of UNCDF in 1998, which aimed at improving the marketing of fruits and vegetables in central and eastern Nepal.	
2	Location	Kamalamai Municipality, Sindhuli district	
3	Type of market	Retail market	
4	Year of Establishment	1998	
5	Market size	0.13 ha	
6	Ownership of the market	Management committee	
7	Operation schedule	Daily	
8	Business hour	13 hours a day (6 am to 7 pm)	
9	Market management	Managed by committee	
9.1	Market management committee (MMC)	Yes, formed as per the Management and Operation of Agriculture Produce Market Directive, 2053 (1997)	
9.2	Number of persons in management committee	8	
9.3	Government officer	1	
9.4	Farmers	3	
9.5	Traders	3	
9.6	Local government	1	
9.7	Other		
9.8	Women representation in committee	None	
10	Number of operation staff	2 (One market manager and one cleaner)	
11	No. of sheds		
12	Number of stalls	20	
12.1	Wholesale stalls		
12.2	Farmers' stalls		
12.3	Store rooms (Small)	12	
12.4	Store rooms (Large)		
13	Rent of the stalls	NRs 300 to NRs 3300 per month	
13.1	Wholesale stalls		
13.2	Farmers' stalls		
13.3	Store rooms (Small)	NRs 400 per month	
13.4	Store rooms (Large)		
14	Key commodities traded	Mainly fruit, vegetables and livestock	
15	Revenue per year	NRs 189,000	
16	Expenditure per year	NRs 170,100	
17	Capacity usage ratio	80 %	
18	Number of traders	Around 15 traders regularly operate from the market	Few stalls and store room are still vacant
19	Approximate turnover in the market per month	NRs 1.35 million to NRs 1.8 million	More than 100 traders come during the market day, i.e. Saturday
20	Mode of transport	Main mode of transport is on foot and public transportation (bus) whereas some use trucks and tractor	Each trader's daily turnover is around NRs 3000 to NRs 4000
21	Road	Bad, road is seasonal	
22	Loading and unloading	No problem, MMC has identified porters and fixed rate for them	
23	Price monitoring system	Yes, carried out regularly and price are recorded	
24	Grading	Not at all, generally left on discretion to traders and farmers	
25	Weight monitoring	Not at all. However, Nepal Bureau of Standards and Measurement do periodic monitoring of weights and measures	
26	Quality monitoring	Not at all, left to the traders and purchasers	

Profile of Selected Market

B. Use of the market

S.N.	Criteria	Characteristics	Remark
1	Who bring commodities?	 <p>Farmers near by: 30% Wholesalers (outside district): 70% Wholesalers (outside region): 0% Wholesalers (outside country): 0%</p>	Farmers from nearby villages bring agriculture produce. However, most of the retailers themselves bring agriculture produce from nearby wholesale market, such as Dhakkebar.
2	Who sell the commodities at the market?	 <p>Farmers: 5% Retailers: 95% Wholesalers (outside country): 0%</p>	Mainly retailers sell agriculture produce in the market followed by farmers.
3	Who buy the commodities?	 <p>Individual consumer: 75% Retailers and restaurants: 19% Wholesalers (within Nepal): 15% Wholesalers (outside country): 0%</p>	Individual consumers buy from this market. Likewise, few wholesalers also come to buy fruits, especially Junar from this market
4	Tendency of deal		Decreasing, mainly because of increasing demand for fruits and vegetables
5	Seasonal fluctuation in volume		Very much
6	Seasonal fluctuation in price		Very much

C. Activation and improvement of market

Following activities are essential for activation and improvement of this market:

- Regulate un-organized road side market along the road side/bus park
- Strengthen capacity of market stakeholders for effective and efficient management and utilization of market facility
- Build capacity of traders in product quality management and business skills
- Conduct regular interaction between farmers, traders and management committee
- Construct approach road to the market
- Keep the market place clean and hygienic
- Construct small market stalls/sheds



Annex 5.1 Profile of Selected Market

S. N.	Criteria	Characteristics	Remark
25	Weight monitoring	Not at all. However, Nepal Bureau of Standards and Measurement do periodic monitoring of weights and measures	
26	Quality monitoring	Not at all, left to the traders and purchasers	

B. Use of the market

S. N.	Criteria	Characteristics	Remark
1	Who bring commodities?		Farmers from nearby villages bring agriculture produce for sale. Few wholesalers from nearby districts and outside the region also bring their agriculture produce.
2	Who sell the commodities at the market?		Mainly retailers sell agriculture produce in the market followed by farmers and wholesalers.
3	Who buy the commodities?		Individual consumer buys from this market.
4	Tendency of deal	Decreasing, mainly because of (a) operation of daily road side market in Bardibas and (b) poor transport facility	
5	Seasonal fluctuation in volume	Very much	
6	Seasonal fluctuation in price	Very much	

C. Activation and improvement of market

Following activities are essential for activation and improvement of this market:

- Regulate un-organized road side market along the highway
- Strengthen capacity of market stakeholders for effective and efficient management and utilization of market facility
- Build capacity of traders in product quality management and business skills
- Conduct regular interaction between farmers, traders and management committee
- Develop cold store/refrigeration room
- Construct approach road to the market
- Keep the market place clean and hygienic



Annex 5.1 Profile of Selected Market

6. Agriculture Produce Market Centre, Bardibas

A. Market overview

S. N.	Criteria	Characteristics	Remark
1	Background	The market was constructed by Small Marketing Infrastructure Project of UNCDF in 1998, which aimed at improving the marketing of fruits and vegetables in central and eastern Nepal.	
2	Location	Bardibas VDC, Mahottari district	
3	Type of market	Retail market	
4	Year of Establishment	1998	
5	Market size	0.4 ha	
6	Ownership of the market	Management committee	
7	Operation schedule	Twice a week (Wednesday and Saturday)	
8	Business hour	13 hours a day (6 am to 7 pm)	
9	Market management	Managed by committee	
9.1	Market management committee	Yes, formed as per the Management and Operation of Agriculture Produce Market Directive, 2053 (1997)	
9.2	Number of persons in management committee	9	
9.3	Government officer	1	
9.4	Farmers	3	
9.5	Traders	3	
9.6	Local government	1	
9.7	Other	1 (Member secretary)	
9.8	Women representation in committee		
10	Number of operation staff	4 (One market manager, two watchmen and one cleaner)	
11	No. of sheds		
12	Number of stalls	65	
12.1	Wholesale stalls		
12.2	Farmers' stalls		
12.3	Store rooms (Small)	6	
12.4	Store rooms (Large)	16	
13	Rent of the stalls	NRs 80 per month	
13.1	Wholesale stalls		
13.2	Farmers' stalls		
13.3	Store rooms (Small)	NRs 300 per month	
13.4	Store rooms (Large)	NRs 400 to NRs 700 per month	
14	Key commodities traded	All agriculture produce but mainly vegetables	
15	Revenue per year	NRs 189,000	
16	Expenditure per year	NRs 170,100	
17	Capacity usage ratio	60 %	Few stalls and store rooms are still vacant
18	Number of traders	More than 150 agriculture traders during the market day	
19	Approximate turnover in the market per month	NRs 1.26 million to NRs 2.5 million	
20	Mode of transport	Main mode of transport is animal carts, tempos and bicycles (almost all) whereas some use foot, public transportation (bus) trucks and tractor	
21	Road	Bad, market place is just inside the road, road is dirty	
22	Loading and unloading	No problem, management committee has identified porters and fixed rate for them	
23	Price monitoring system	Yes, carried out regularly and price is recorded	
24	Grading	Not at all, generally left on discretion of traders and farmers	



Annex 5.1 Profile of Selected Market

S. N.	Criteria	Characteristics	Remark
23	Price monitoring system	rate for them	
24	Grading	Yes, carried out regularly and price are recorded	
25	Weight monitoring	Not at all. However, Nepal Bureau of Standards and Measurement do periodic monitoring of weights and measures	
26	Quality monitoring	Not at all, left to the traders and purchasers	

B. Use of the market

S. N.	Criteria	Characteristics	Remark
1	Who bring commodities?	<p>Farmers from nearby villages bring agriculture produce for sale. Few wholesalers from nearby districts and outside the region also bring their agriculture produce. Likewise, traders from India also bring green vegetables and chilli, especially during off-seasons.</p>	Farmers from nearby villages bring agriculture produce for sale. Few wholesalers from nearby districts and outside the region also bring their agriculture produce. Likewise, traders from India also bring green vegetables and chilli, especially during off-seasons.
2	Who sell the commodities at the market?	<p>Most of the farmers don't sell their produce in retail. Hence, traders buy produce from farmers. Majority of the traders sale them in retail.</p>	Most of the farmers don't sell their produce in retail. Hence, traders buy produce from farmers. Majority of the traders sale them in retail.
3	Who buy the commodities?	<p>Wholesalers buy from farmers and export it to other part of the country or even in India.</p>	Wholesalers buy from farmers and export it to other part of the country or even in India.
4	Tendency of deal	Increasing, mainly because of (a) increase in production and (b) increase in the number of traders.	
5	Seasonal fluctuation in volume	Very much	
6	Seasonal fluctuation in price	Very much	

C. Activation and improvement of market

Following activities are essential for activation and improvement of market:

- Strengthen capacity of market stakeholders to manage the market facility efficiently
- Build capacity of traders in product quality management and business skills
- Construct market sheds
- Develop cold store/refrigeration room
- Construct approach road to the market
- Quality monitoring of agriculture produce
- Improve packaging facility



Annex 5.1 Profile of Selected Market

7. Fruits and Vegetable Market, Dhalkebar

A. Market overview

S. N.	Criteria	Characteristics	Remark
1	Background	The market was constructed by Small Marketing Infrastructure Project of United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) in 1998, which aimed at improving the marketing of fruits and vegetables in central and eastern Nepal.	
2	Location	Dhalkebar VDC, Dhamusha district	
3	Type of market	Collection centre/Retail market	
4	Year of Establishment	1998	
5	Market size	1.02 ha	
6	Ownership of the market	Marketing committee	
7	Operation schedule	Twice a week (Sunday and Wednesday)	
8	Business hour	17 hours a day (4 am to 7 pm)	
9	Market management	Managed by committee	
9.1	Market management committee	Yes, formed as per the Management and Operation of Agriculture Produce Market Directive, 2053 (1997)	
9.2	Number of persons in management committee	9	
9.3	Government officer	1	
9.4	Farmers	3	
9.5	Traders	3	
9.6	Local government	1	
9.7	Other	1 (Member secretary)	
9.8	Women representation in committee	16.6% (1 out of six elected persons is woman)	
10	Number of operation staff	5 (One manager, one office runner, one cleaner and two volunteers)	
11	Number of sheds	64	
12	Number of stalls	32	
12.1	Wholesale stalls	32	
12.2	Farmer stalls	28	
12.3	Store rooms (Small)	4	
12.4	Store rooms (Large)		
13	Rent of the stall	Depends on type of the stall	
13.1	Wholesale stall	NRs 150 to NRs 200/month/stall	
13.2	Farmer stall	NRs 100/month/stall	
13.3	Store rooms (Small)	NRs 150/month/stall	
13.4	Store rooms (Large)		
14	Key commodities traded	All agriculture produce but mainly vegetables	
15	Revenue per year	NRs 500,000	
16	Expenditure per year	NRs 450,000	
17	Capacity usage ratio	125%	
18	Number of traders	More than 400 during market day	Traders have rented for storage purpose only
19	Approximate turnover in the market per month	NRs 1.6 million to NRs 2.5 million	Transaction of around NRs 2 to NRs 3 hundred thousand per market day
20	Mode of transport	Main mode of transport is foot and bicycle (almost all) followed by tempo and animal cart (majority). Some uses cycle, public transportation (bus) minivan/jeep, trucks and tractor for transportation.	
21	Road	Bad, farmers have to travel long distance to bring produce, link road between market and production centre is essential	
22	Loading and unloading	No problem, management committee have identified porters and fixed	

Annex 5.1 Profile of Selected Market

S. N.	Criteria	Characteristics	Remark
26	Quality monitoring	Not at all	

B. Use of the market

S. N.	Criteria	Characteristics	Remark
1	Who bring commodities?		Most of the retailers bring commodities from nearby wholesale markets (Narayanghat, Nepal and Raxaul, India).
2	Who sell the commodities at the market?		Mostly retailers sell commodities in the market. Few fruits and vegetable wholesalers have been doing their business from outside the market. But wholesaler does both wholesaling and retailing.
3	Who buy the commodities?		It is also reported that some Traders from India come to buy green coriander during July/August.
4	Tendency of deal	Increasing rapidly, mainly because of (a) rapid increase in migration of population from nearby terai district and (b) increasing cultivation of vegetables in the district due to the effort of several NGOs.	
5	Seasonal fluctuation in volume	Very much	
6	Seasonal fluctuation in price	Very much	

C. Activation and improvement of market

Following activities are essential for activation and improvement of this market:

- Regulate un-organized road side market along the highway
- Organize and strengthen the capacity of the traders, farmers to manage the market facility efficiently
- Build capacity of traders in product quality management and business skills
- Construct market sheds and increase size of stalls
- Develop cold store/refrigeration room
- Improve road quality by black-topping
- Make necessary arrangements for collection, disposal and management of garbage
- Regular price and quality monitoring of agriculture produce
- Introduce market management system



Annex 5.1 Profile of Selected Market

8. Fruits and Vegetable Market, Naya Buspark, Hetauda

A. Market overview

S. N.	Criteria	Characteristics	Remark
1	Background	Hetauda municipality constructed this market in 2008 with a view to regulate unorganized fruits and vegetable market along the road side.	
2	Location	Hetauda Municipality, Makawanpur district	
3	Type of market	Retail market	
4	Year of Establishment	2008	
5	Market size	0.2 ha	
6	Ownership of the market	Municipality	
7	Operation schedule	Daily	
8	Business hour	16 hours a day (4 am to 8 pm)	
9	Market management	Rental, directly rented-out to traders	
9.1	Market management committee	None, but traders have formed an association to look after welfare and concern	
9.2	Number of persons in management committee	Not applicable	
9.3	Government officer	-	
9.4	Farmers	-	
9.5	Traders	-	
9.6	Local government	-	
9.7	Other	-	
9.8	Women representation in committee (%)	-	
10	Number of operation staff	1	Only one watchman
11	Number of sheds	2 (One big and one small)	
12	Number of stalls	78	
12.1	Wholesale stalls		
12.2	Farmers' stalls		
12.3	Store rooms (Small)		
12.4	Store rooms (Large)		
13	Rent of the stall	Newly established	
13.1	Wholesale stalls		
13.2	Farmers' stalls		
13.3	Store rooms (Small)		
13.4	Store rooms (Large)		
14	Key commodities traded	Fresh fruits and vegetables, potato, onion and garlic	
15	Revenue per year	-	
16	Expenditure per year	-	
17	Capacity usage ratio	80 %	
18	Number of traders	More than 300	
19	Approximate turnover in the market per month	NRs 13.5 million to NRs 18 million	Each trader's daily turnover is around NRs 1500 to NRs 2000
20	Mode of transport	Main mode of transport is public transport (almost all) followed by foot (majority). Some use cycles, taxis, minivans/jeeps, trucks, tractors and tempos	
21	Road	No problem, however upgrading into black topped is required	
22	Loading and unloading	No problem, around 30 traders have been registered by trader association to work for this market	
23	Price monitoring system	Not carried out	
24	Grading	Not at all, generally left to the discretion of traders and farmers	
25	Weight monitoring	Not at all. However, Nepal Bureau of Standards and Measurement	

Annex 5.1 Profile of Selected Market

S. N.	Criteria	Characteristics	Remark
21	Road	No problem	
22	Loading and unloading	No problem	
23	Price monitoring system	Yes, carried out regularly and price are recorded	
24	Grading	Not at all, generally left to discretion of traders and farmers	
25	Weight monitoring	Not at all	
26	Quality monitoring	Not at all	

B. Use of the market

S. N.	Criteria	Characteristics	Remark
1	Who bring commodities?		Mainly the wholesalers or middlemen from adjoining and other districts bring agriculture produce to this market. Very few farmers and their groups/cooperatives also bring agriculture produce as well.
2	Who sell the commodities at the market?		Mainly wholesalers sell commodities in this market followed by retailers. Nevertheless, few farmers also sell agriculture produce in small quantity, especially green leafy vegetables.
3	Who buy the commodities?		Mainly retailers and wholesalers buy commodities from this market.
4	Tendency of deal	Increasing, mainly because of (a) increase in production, (b) increase number of traders and (c) increase in demand	
5	Seasonal fluctuation in volume	Obvious	
6	Seasonal fluctuation in price	Very much	

C. Activation and improvement of market

Following activities are essential for activation and improvement of market:

- Strengthen market information system
- Introduce transparent pricing of commodities (auction system)
- Manage the garbage of the market
- Improve the market infrastructure, especially in case of fruit
- Strengthen capacity of market stakeholders to manage the market facility efficiently
- Build capacity of farmers and traders in product quality management and business skills
- Develop cold store/refrigeration room
- Conduct periodic quality monitoring of agriculture produce
- Improve packaging facility



Annex 5.1 Profile of Selected Market

9. Kalimati Fruits and Vegetable Market Development Committee, Kathmandu

A. Market overview

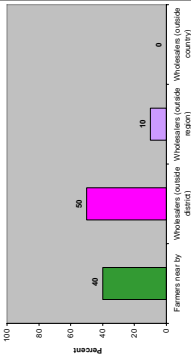
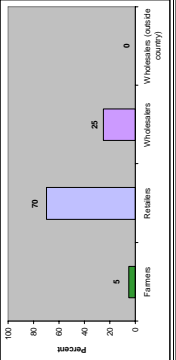
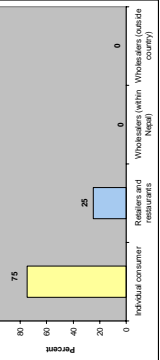
S. N.	Criteria	Characteristics	Remark
1	Background	This market was set up by then Department of Food and Agriculture Marketing Services under the Ministry of Agriculture in 1986 for giving an organized shape to the marketing of agricultural produce, especially, vegetables and fruits in Kathmandu valley. In 1989, UNCDF provided support for construction of physical infrastructure and equipping the market.	
2	Location	Kathmandu Metropolis, Kathmandu district	
3	Type of market	Wholesale/Retail market	
4	Year of Establishment	1986	
5	Market size	2.25 ha	
6	Ownership of the market	Government	
7	Operation schedule	Daily	
8	Business hour	16 hours a day (4 am to 8 pm)	
9	Market management	Managed by Market Development Board	
9.1	Market Management Board	Yes, formed under the Development Board Act 1957	
9.2	Number of persons in Board	11	
9.3	Government officer	2	
9.4	Farmers	3	
9.5	Traders	3	
9.6	Local government	1	
9.7	Other	2 (Representative from employee association and executive director of the board)	
9.8	Women representation in committee	16.6 % (1 out of six elected persons is woman)	
10	Number of operation staff	53 (including 11 officers)	
11	Number of sheds	450	
12	Number of stalls		
12.1	Wholesale stalls		
12.2	Farmers' stalls		
12.3	Store rooms (Small)		
12.4	Store rooms (Large)		
13	Rent of the stall	Depending upon location and size. Rent per sq feet of land varies from NRs 24.4 to NRs 47.7 per month	
13.1	Wholesale stalls		
13.2	Farmers' stalls		
13.3	Store rooms (Small)		
13.4	Store rooms (Large)		
14	Key commodities traded	Fruits and vegetables including fish	
15	Revenue per year	NRs 32.8 million	
16	Expenditure per year	NRs 27.4 million	
17	Capacity usage ratio	100 %	
18	No. of traders	More than 400 registered wholesalers, 80 retailers and 26 cooperatives and farmer groups	
19	Approximate turnover in the market per month	NRs 250 to NRs 300 million (Around NRs 10 million/day)	
20	Mode of transport	Main mode of transport is trucks (almost all). Some uses foot, taxi, cycle, public transport (bus) minivan/jeep, trucks and tractor as well	

10. Valley Fruits and Vegetable Market, Naya Baneshwor, Kathmandu

A. Market overview

S. N.	Criteria	Characteristics	Remark
1	Background	This market was established as private limited company in 2001. Land is taken on lease from government for a period of 10 years.	
2	Location	Kathmandu Metropolis, Kathmandu district	
3	Type of market	Retail market	
4	Year of Establishment	2001	
5	Market size	0.3 ha	
6	Ownership of the market	Private sector	
7	Operation schedule	Daily	
8	Business hour	17 hours a day (4 am to 9 pm)	
9	Market management	Managed by private sector as a company	
9.1	Market Management Board	Yes, formed under the Development Board Act 1957	
9.2	Number of persons in board	11	
9.3	Government officer	2	
9.4	Farmers	3	
9.5	Traders	3	
9.6	Local government	1	
9.7	Other	2 (Representative from employee association and executive director of the board)	
9.8	Women representation in committee	16.6 % (1 out of six elected persons is woman)	
10	Market management board	Not applicable	
11	Number of staff	10 (Including one officer)	
12	Number of stalls	115	
12.1	Wholesale stalls		
12.2	Farmers' stalls		
12.3	Store rooms (Small)		
12.4	Store rooms (Large)		
13	Rent of the stall	Rent depends upon location. NRs 70 per day if stall has both side road connection whereas NRs 50 if road is connected to only one side	
13.1	Wholesale stalls		
13.2	Farmers' stalls		
13.3	Store rooms (Small)		
13.4	Store rooms (Large)		
14	Major agriculture produce	Fruits and vegetables including fish	
15	Revenue per year	NRs 2.4 million	
16	Expenditure per year	NRs 1.9 million	
17	Capacity usage ratio	90 percent	
18	Number of traders	Around 105 traders	
19	Approximate turnover in the market per month	NRs 7.5 million to NRs 8.0 million (Around NRs 2.5 hundred thousand per day)	
20	Mode of transport	Main mode of transport is on trucks (almost all). Some uses foot, taxi, cycle, minivan/jeep, trucks and tractor as well	
21	Road	No problem	
22	Loading and unloading	No problem	
23	Price monitoring system	Yes, but not regularly	
24	Grading	Not at all, generally left to discretion of traders and farmers	
25	Weight monitoring	Yes, but not often	
26	Quality monitoring	Not at all	

B. Use of the market

S. N.	Criteria	Characteristics	Remark
1	Who bring commodities?		Mainly the wholesalers or middlemen from adjoining districts, other districts bring agriculture produce to this market. Very few farmers and their groups/cooperatives also bring agriculture produce as well.
2	Who sell the commodities at the market?		Mainly retailers sell commodities in this market followed by wholesalers. Nevertheless, few farmers also sell their agriculture produce, especially green leafy vegetables.
3	Who buy the commodities?		Mainly individual consumer and retailer buy commodities from this market.
4	Tendency of deal	Increasing, mainly because of increase in demand	
5	Seasonal fluctuation in volume	Obvious	
6	Seasonal fluctuation in price	Very much	

C. Activation and improvement of market

Following activities are essential for activation and improvement of market:

- Strengthen market information system
- Manage the garbage of the market
- Improve the market infrastructure, especially for meat
- Build capacity of farmers and traders in product quality management and business skills
- Develop cold store/refrigeration room
- Conduct periodic quality monitoring of agriculture produce
- Improve packaging facility

