

Report
On
Assessments of High-Risk Project Sites
Sustainable Land Management in the Churia Range, Nepal

By: Kanta Singh

SIA Consultant

1. Introduction:

Social impact assessment on “Sustainable Land Management in the Churia Range, Nepal” from gender and social context found that the communities were not consulted during the designing of the project. The project was designed based on the consultation at the district level mainly with the institutions and the CBOs. The ESIA coordinator further recommended based on SIA report to undertake consultations with the community members such as women, poor, dalit and the indigenous members who are residing in the Churia range to identify the potential impact of the GEF project on the vulnerable communities such as women, poor, dalit and indigenous people. As per the recommendation of the ESIA coordinator, the field consultations were undertaken from 22 July – 24 July 2013. For detail refer field schedule, Annex 1. The consultations were coordinated and managed by the staff of WWF Nepal and the representative of the ministry (Ministry of Land Reform and Management). The SIA consultant facilitated the consultation meetings through focus group discussions with the community members.

The field consultations were organized in three districts out of proposed four project districts. The districts and settlement of the consultation are as:

SN	District	Settlement	Type of FGD
01	Makwanpur	Handikhola	Mixed indigenous community
02	Bara	Ratanpur	Women community members
03	Rautahat	Gaindatar	Mixed community members

2. Objective of the Field Consultation:

The main objective of the field consultation was to conduct on-site assessments of the high- risk project sites or vulnerable communities from gender and social context to identify needs and priorities and potential impacts of the GEF project on poor, women, dalit and indigenous community members.

3. Justifications of the field consultations:

The review of the project document from gender and social context identified that the consultation with the target beneficiaries' at the community level was missing. As per the requirement of WWF and GEF and based on the recommendation of SIA, the consultations were undertaken to see that the GEF project addresses the needs of women, poor, dalit and indigenous peoples by identifying their needs and priority and potential impacts of the project on their daily livelihood.

4. Methodology:

The consultations were undertaken mainly by following the proposed methodology:

- (i) Site selection: In-depth discussion with relevant WWF staffs were undertaken to finalize the field site for consultation. The field site consultation was identified based on the number of criteria developed. Such as:
 - The proposed project implementation site;
 - Indigenous community settlement;
 - Settlement that are vulnerable in terms of Churia degradation i.e. high risk areas; and
 - Settlement that is accessible to travel in the peak monsoon period.
- (ii) Field Checklist: Checklist was developed by the consultant and was finalized with suggestions and comments from ESIA consultant. The Checklist was shared with the field team for easy understanding in leading the discussion/consultations with the community. For detail please refer Annex 2 for field checklist.
- (iii) Field consultation process: Field consultation was undertaken in a participatory manner. The WWF staff and the representative of the ministry introduced the project and its objective to the community members and reassured that further consultation to incorporate their views, issues and concerns would be undertaken once the project is approved. The communities would be consulted throughout the project implementation period for further improvement through their participation.
- (iv) Three settlements in three districts were visited for field consultations. The consultations were undertaken in the community with concerned members such as women, poor, dalit and the indigenous community members. The consultation was organized using PRA tool – Focus Group Discussion (FGD). The consultation was held separately with three groups of community members consisting of (a) indigenous community; (b) mixed community; and (c) women separately to understand their specific issues and concerns. A total of 99 community members were consulted out of which 55.5% (55) consisted of women participants. For detail refer list of participants in Annex 3.
- (v) Key informant discussion: Key persons who had first settled in the community and other resource persons who are familiar with Churia issues and concerns were interviewed to understand their concerns and issues. Such as the chair of the Churia committee, manager of the TAL project in Makwanpur, the first settler of the Ratanpur, community health

worker, school teachers in Bara district and school teachers and local elite in Gaidatar in Rautahat district.

- (vi) Field findings discussion: In the end of the day the field, findings were discussed with the team for cross-verification and understanding of the issues and concerns of the consultation meeting.

5. Consultation findings:

A total of 99 community members from the remote settlement of the proposed project areas in the three districts (Makwanpur, Bara and Rautahat) were met by the consultation team. The project sites where the field consultation was undertaken are located inside the Churia forest and in the foot hill of the Churia range. The settlement is inhabited by migrant from different districts and surrounding areas. The settlement consists of the dalits, indigenous people such as Chepangs, Bankariyas, and Tamangs who largely depends on forest resources for their livelihoods.

Key findings in all three settlements of the three districts are similar but each community has specific issues and concerns that have impact on their livelihoods, equitable distribution of resources, livestock keeping and land ownership. Similarities of the findings are as:

- The inhabitants are migrants who have migrated on their own or are settled by the State in the Churia forest who were affected by natural calamity (flood, landslide etc);
- The settlers are from the nearby surrounding hill districts (Chitwan, Tanahu and Makwanpur) other hilly district (Lalitpur, Kavre, Ramechhap, Udaypur) who have migrated to Churia range and has been living here for nearly 5 decades to 3 year back;
- The old settlers had cleared the Churia forest for settlement and cultivation for their livelihood and the new settlers have negotiated to purchase the land and settled in the area;
- The settlers live in the settlement/cluster that consists of their own caste for social security. The poor, dalit and indigenous community live in disaster prone land;
- All of them practices subsistence agriculture and livestock keeping for their livelihoods;
- All of them chiefly depend on the existing forest resources for their livelihood. The settlers get their basic necessities from the forest such as timber for house construction, fuel wood for cooking, grass, fodder for livestock, edible nuts and fruits, water etc;
- Some have land certificates and owns the land, some have temporary land certificate due to which they are not able to access financial resources from the formal sector as

- they cannot pawn the land, where as some have no land certificate due to frequent changes in the government and the landless committee formed to look after the issue;
- Lack of opportunity for employment and skill for enterprises, majority of the youth have migrated outside the country for employment;
 - The local people have to go far away to collect the forest resources and water that have added burden to women as they need to travel far away to access such resources;
 - Frequent landslides and flood has widened the river courses that have converted agriculture land (down hill) of Churia into river bed that has further compelled the settlers to clear the forest for cultivation. This has decreased water source for drinking and irrigation purpose;
 - All three settlements have forest management programme such as community forestry and majority of the participants are the members of the CFUGs. Some of the households are not included in the CFUGs as it has its own rules and regulations;
 - All of the participants of the group have access to forest resources but some of them said that resources are not adequate to meet their requirements so they go to for resources in the government forests;
 - All of the participants agreed that due to certain restriction imposed by the community forestry programme such as restriction on grazing livestock freely in the forest has hampered in their livelihood as now they are forced to keep less livestock due to which their income has decreased.

Although there are similar issues and concerns in all three settlements that was consulted but there are specific issues and concerns of women, men, dalit and the indigenous community that have hampered in their development and livelihood improvement. This has pushed them further into the vicious circle of poverty. The specific issues are discussed separately for women, men, dalit and indigenous members are as:

Women's issue:

Heavy work load: Women during the consultation reported that their day starts early in the morning from 4 or 5 am and ends late night around 10 pm. This is mainly as they are responsible for collecting water, fuel wood, fodder and other necessary forest products for household use as well as for income by selling the forest products such as fruits, vegetable, nuts and roots that is time consuming. Further, due to exclusion of the poor, dalit and indigenous community they are compelled to travel far away to access resources like drinking water etc. See box below:

Ms. Santa Maya Bankariya, lives in ward number 7, of Hadikhola in Makwanpur district. There are total 41 households consisting of Bankariyas that is in the verge of extinction.

According to Santa Maya, all women from 41 households spend 4 hours to fetch a bucket of water as the nearest water source is 2 hours walk from their settlement and it takes them 2 additional hours to reach their home. Due to this none of them have time to invest in other development and social activities.

Scarcity of resources: They reported that due to forest degradation and due to increasing number of households they have to travel far away to access forest products and water. During the field consultation in Bara district in Ratanpur, reported that the number of household has increased from 5 household to 300 household in the settlement. This indicates that there is competition for scarce resources and women are affected the most specially the dalit and ingenious women who depends on forest resources for their daily livelihood.

Restriction on forest products: In all the three settlements where field consultation was undertaken women reported that due to forest management such as community forest management has improved the forest. However it has certain restriction such as grazing of livestock is ban in the forest. This has increased their workload as they are responsible for caring, feeding and cleaning the livestock in their home. Previously children used to graze the livestock in the forest now the burden has fallen to women. This has reduced in keeping livestock that has decreased income for women. Previously they used to have at least 10 goats and 2-3 bigger livestock now it has reduced to 3 livestock. They also reported that now there need to travel further away in the government forest to access forest products as the resources are not sufficient.

Social cultural practices: Women reported that due to the existing socio-cultural practices women has less mobility that has hindered in their development and awareness and are ignorant of their rights. As a result women have less time to participate in other social and development activities, especially for the poor women from dalit and indigenous community. During the field consultation in Gaidatar in Rautahat district, the marginalized women from the disadvantaged groups such as dalit (kami, biswakarma) and indigenous(Bankariya, Chepangs) were not actively participating in the community forest user groups (CFUG) due to lack of awareness, time and cultural practices of being dominated by the other castes and groups.

Lack of skill: Women reported that they lack skill to undertake enterprises. They can get benefited from skill enhancement based on agriculture and livestock to increase income source. They confirmed from the three sites that they lack market linkages to sell their products. They also reported that they can undertake technical work if provided with technical skill and wants to divert their skill in new enterprises.

Men's issue:

Lack of awareness: Men from marginalized communities (dalit, Chepangs, Bankariya) are less vocal compared to men of other caste groups in the settlement. They mostly work as seasonal wage earners and are exploited by the higher caste and other local elites. They live in land that is prone to disaster and less productive land.

Lack of employment opportunity: Youth and men, due to lack of opportunity, migrate to other districts and gulf countries for employment. This has increased the work burden and responsibility of women who now have to work more hours in agriculture sector. During the field consultation in Ratanpur of Bara district, women reported they now have to work in agriculture 2 hrs more in the morning as men are away. In the late afternoon and evening now they invest more time in the agriculture during the harvesting and cultivation period.

Lack of financial support: Men in Ratanpur of Bara district reported that they lack of land certificate from the government that they have occupied for long period are not able to pawn their land to take financial support to invest on productive activities.

Lack of consultation in development work: Men reported that there are number of projects/programme directed towards Churia conservation in their districts. The programs are implemented by I/NGOs who works in plantation or some other activities without local people's involvement. Due to this, such programmes have not been able to conserve Churia leading towards degradation of forest resources.

Relocation and community participation: During the field consultation all of them agree that Churia range particularly their settlement is degrading. They said that relocation of the settlement is not an issue but there should be community participation to restore Churia resources. Unless communities are mobilized in restoring the Churia range it will not be effective. Relocating the community will not solve the problem. In Gaiddatar of Rautahat district, communities living in the Churia hills were shifted/relocated in the year 1974 due to Churia degradation and the same community and other members returned back in the year 1987 and encroached the hill as they were is no specific law and rules to stop land encroachment.

Unplanned settlement: Due to unplanned settlement, communities settle in areas and clear forest for agriculture. They practice free grazing in the forest and collect forest products in an unsustainable manner leading towards desertification of land. This is mainly as there is no land policy and even if there is one and it is not properly implemented.

Dalit issue:

Caste discrimination: The dalits face high discrimination in the Tarai region due to which they have no access to existing State and other resources. They have less participation in social and development work.

Lack of employment opportunity: They have less opportunity in engaging in employment as they have less skill and financial support. They work as seasonal wage earners and depend on forest resources for

their daily livelihood. Due to less availability of forest resources they have high level of poverty compared to other castes.

Participation in development and social work: Due to poverty they are not able to participate in social and development work. This has hampered in their development as they are not aware of existing services provided by the State.

Indigenous issues:

Equal access to resources: They live in settlements that are mostly prone to disasters. Due to poverty, they have less time to participate in social and development work. They are not aware of their rights and are not able to voice their opinion even if they participate in group activities due to the requirement of social inclusion. During the field consultation in Makwanpur district, the Bankariya said that they do not have access to water although they equally contributed in conserving the source. They have to walk for 4 hrs up and down to get a bucket of water.

Dependent on forest resources: Most of them have less productive agriculture land and depends primarily on forest resources for their daily livelihood. With the introduction of forest management programme, they now have to depend on other far away forest for resources. Now they have less access to grazing in forest land due to forest management. They now have less livestock to earn their income.

Exploitation by higher caste: The poor, women, indigenous peoples and Dalits are highly exploited by higher caste in accessing equitable distribution of resources as they have less time to participate in group meeting. There is a tendency of higher caste thinking that the indigenous people (Chepangs and Bankariya) have been provided with special programme from the State. Due to this their voices are mostly ignored in the meetings.

Forest management: Consultation in Hadikhola of Makwanpur district said that they are involved in leasehold forestry groups where they were able to promote income generating activities such as fishery. Now with the introduction of community forestry programme they are not allowed to take up this activity that has impact on the income earning.

Unsustainable land use and management: Forest degradation and unsustainable harvesting of NTFP has impact on the indigenous community as a result more land is cleared for cultivation purposes leading to widening of river bed in the foot hills. As a result more people from down hills and coming uphill and clearing forest in the uphill.

Issues have clearly stated that it has impact not only on the community level but it has deep rooted impact at different levels of the society.

Socially: Existing practice of caste discrimination and social exclusion in government as well as in other development work has deep impact on empowerment of dalit and indigenous people. Such issues have disturbed the social fabrics of the society due to unhealthy competition for scarce land and forest resources.

Environmentally: There is heavy encroachment on fragile Churia hills that has resulted in environmental degradation causing landslides, floods that lead to further degrading the Churia hills.

Economically: Due to less forest resources and land degradation, people are not able to enhance their income. Further restriction by forest management programme has compelled community to reduce livestock that is considered to be one of the major sources of income in rural communities who depends on subsistence agriculture practices.

Institutionally: Women, poor, dalit and indigenous community members have less time to participate in development and social activities. Those who participate have less influence in the group due to lack of awareness and influencing capacity to act on their favor.

6. Conclusion:

The consultation in the field revealed that there is high land degradation in the Churia region that can be corrected by putting the community in the center of all development activities in the Churia. Relocation of the settlement is not an issues but land degradation can be arrested with support from the community provided with implementable and people friendly policy, strategy and laws. Different communities' members have different needs and priorities it is essential to consult the communities and involve them in the protection and conservation of their settlement. Protection and conservation should not be done in isolation but with the involvement of communities.

7. Recommendations:

Women's issue:

Work load: Women are over burden due to male migration, decreasing forest products, restriction on forest resources and free grazing in side forest due to forest management that has severe impact on women. It is therefore recommended that fast growing timber and non- timber products, fodder and forages be planted in accessible areas and in private land.

Skill enhancement: Women lack new enterprising skill to enhance their income. It is recommended that women be provided with skill to undertake enterprising activities such as agro forestry, improved livestock rearing to enhance their income.

Decision making: Women due to forestry management have their representation and participation in the various groups. It is recommended that women through affirmative action and be included in decision making position and train them for their active and meaningful participation and representation.

Men's issue:

Lack of opportunity: Men and youth due to lack of employment opportunity have migrated outside the country for income earning. It is recommended that introduce livelihood programme that diversifies

from traditional income earning to enterprising activities such as agro forestry, improved farming and livestock rearing, forest based micro enterprises, skill-based microenterprises.

Unplanned settlement: It is recommended to introduce and implement government's land use policy that would encourage people to arrest forest degradation and undertake activities in a planned manner.

Land degradation: It is recommended that community be involved in arresting land degradation and not by relocating them.

Dalit's issue:

Right awareness: it is recommended that dalit be provided with awareness on their rights and use of natural resources for their benefit.

Opportunity creation: It is recommended that dalit be provided with opportunity in skill enhancement to improve their income earning source from micro enterprises and forest based enterprises and create market linkages.

Indigenous people's issue:

Equal access to resources: It is recommended to create awareness and impose actions to local community members on distribution of resources in equitable manner.

Diversify income earning opportunity: The indigenous community depends on forest resources that are fast depleting. It is recommended that fast growing species be planted so that they can continue in accessing the resources for their daily livelihood.

Inclusion of downstream: It is recommended that community and people living downstream should be involved in all stages of the project especially in decision making process, committees etc.

Annex -1

GEF SIA Consultation Meetings with indigenous peoples (IPs)

Field visit Schedule (21-23 July 2013)

Date	Places	Field Activities	Remarks
22 July 2013	Drive KTM-Hetauda- <i>HandiKhol</i> a(MakawanpurDistrict)	Consultation meeting at <i>HandiKhol</i> a(Makwanpur) with IPs at 2-5 PM	Prem Paudel from TAL PABZ to coordinate
	Night Stay at Hetauda	Meeting with DFO	
23July	Drive from Hetauda – <i>Ratanpur</i> (Bara District)	Meeting with Female participants at <i>Ratanpur</i> (Bara) at 10AM-12 Noon	Bhaskerji to Coordinate
23Jul	Drive to <i>Chandranighapur</i> Night stay		
24	Drive to <i>Gaindatar</i> , (Rautahat District)	Meeting with mixed group at <i>Gaindatar</i> (Rautahat) at 10 AM- 12Noon	Bhaskerji to Coordinate
	Drive back to Kathmandu		

GEF SIA Field Consultation Checklist

Consultation District: 2 districts –(i) Makwanpur district(hill district) Hadikhola;

(ii) Bara district- Ratanpur(iii) Rautahat district- Gairatar (Tarai district).

Consultations: Community level – FGD(i) women group; (ii) mixed groups; and (iii) Indigenous Peoples group

Key area for discussion:

Social: (women, dalits, Janajati)

- Migration trend in Churia hills and its foothill area and its pressure on Churia hills resources exploitation
- Types of caste/ethnic groups of people living in Churia hills or its foothills and their dependency on Churia hills resources
- Dependency of women, Dalits, Janajati on Churia hills resources and types of resources, scale of dependency (length of time)
- Type of existing institution/groups and their membership of people living in Churia hills or its foothills;
- Existing membership and leadership status of women, Dalits, Janajatis in existing institutions
- Type of existing program/project/ activities of Gov. I/NGO to conserve Churia and their participation and affect and impact on them;

- The proposed project activities such as forest management will impose certain restriction its affect on their livelihood (restriction on collection of forest resources- NTFP);
- Plantation/ reforestation activities restriction on grazing, access to forest resources;
- Grazing site its access and impact on their livelihood;
- Affect on women, poor dalit and IPs by forest degradation and introduction of community forestry program (More time to collect forest resources that has hindered in their development, accessing from government forest);
- Encroachment pattern and extension of agriculture practices, slash and burn, grazing practices;
- Unstable extraction of NTFPs it impact and consequences;

Economic (livelihood)

- Benefits: What benefit does the community received from Churia? (firewood, wood, water, fodder, gravel, sand, red or white soil, fruits vegetable, NTFP etc by women, Janajati, dalit, men;
- Direct & indirect benefits
- Long term (land improvement, availability of water) and short term (grass, fodder, NTFPect) benefits and length of dependency on Churia hills resources;
- What difference has occurred in the situation in Churia? (Present and past) eg. forest, land, life, social, economical, reduction/increase in livestock, forest resources etc.
- What economic status of people living in Churia hills and why? (poor, mid-level and rich, Literate or illiterate etc.)
- What are economic resources of Churia hill people/community and their dependency on them?

Environment:

- Churia hills resources are improving or degrading and why ?
- Reasons for improvement, if it is improving?
- Reason for forest degradation and how in Churia hills? (frequent fire, heavy grazing, smuggling of timber, fuel wood,NTFP from Churia hills);
- Affect on community and people (upstream and downstream) by Churia degradation; who are affected most?
- How are poor, women, dalit and Janajati affected by degradation of Churia hills?
- How Churia degradation is linked /affecting downstream Tarai people and community?
- How upstream and downstream people can live in win-win situation without degrading Churia hills?
- Reasons for degradation and its affect in your life and situation;
- What are the required actions for improvement;
- When is the most affected time (season) you or your community is affected by Churia hills resources– assess through seasonal calendar;
- The year they were most affected and reason;
- How did they cope with it (strategy).

Institutional:

- Do you have any organizations for Churia hills conservation? If yes, what type of activities/program you have launched or are on-going?
- Are there any other organization/ I/NGOs/ local bodies (DDC,VDC, DSCO) working for the Churia issues?
- Participation of downstream people in such meeting and discussion that are directly affected by siltation/ flooding/ landsides etc;
- Is there any government or non-government organizations working from downstream in Churia conservation?
- Do you think the participation of downstream people or community important for Churia conservation because they are also affected by siltation, floods and lost their lands and property?
- Do you think Downstream people/community have awareness on Churia hill conservation?
- Representation in key decision making position (women, dalit and Janajati) in existing institution/ groups/committees and in all project stages;

Technical

- Do you have knowledge, technical skills and awareness on technology of people living in Churia for Churia hill conservation?
- If Yes, what knowledge, skills and awareness you have?
- What types of knowledge, skills and awareness you need to conserve the Churia hills as well as improve your socioeconomic condition?

GEF - SIA Field Consultation

List of participants

District: Makwanpur, Hadikhola

Date: 22.07.2013

SN	Name	Group	Address, Ward number
01	Mr. Rajaram Sangtang	Chair of CFUG	Hadikhola, 8
02	Mr. Mohan Lal Thing		Hadikhola, 9
03	Mr. Buddhi Ram Muktan		Hadikhola,9
04	Mr. Sanu Kancha Litung	Cooperative member	Hadikhola, 7
05	Mr Som Bh. Parjha		Hadikhola, 9
06	Ms. Sunita Muktan		Hadikhola, 8
07	Ms. Sushela Galan		Hadikhola,8
08	Mr. Jaya Galan		Hadikhola, 8
09	Ms. Shanti Galan		Hadikhola, 8
10	Mr. Prem Bh. Parjha		Hadikhola,7
11	Mr. Ram Bh. Muktan		Hadikhola, 9
12	Ms. Bishnew Maya Litung		Hadikhola,7
13	Ms. Santa Maya Bankariya		Hadikhola,7
14	Mr. Bishnew Bh. Parjha		Hadikhola,7
15	Mr. Buddha Ram Parjha		Hadikhola, 7
16	Mr. Som Bh. Parjha		Hadikhola,7
17	Ms. Pampha Bankariya		Hadikhola,7
18	Mr. Ietay Singh Parjha		Hadikhola,7

19	Mr. Mangal Singh Parjha		Hadikhola,7
20	Mr. Bhim Bh. Thing		Hadikhola,7
21	Ms. Dhuli Maya Muktan		Hadikhola,7
22	Ms. Sagam Parjha		Hadikhola,7
23	Ms. Bimala Sangtan		Hadikhola,8
24	Ms. Gauri Maya Muktan		Hadikhola,8
25	Ms. Bishnew Maya		Hadikhola,8
26	Ms. Shanti Bala		Hadikhola,8
27	Ms. Shanti Yba		Hadikhola,8
28	Ms. Saile Maya Thing		Hadikhola,8
29	Ms. Binita Yba		Hadikhola,8
30	Ms. Sanju Yba		Hadikhola,8
31	Mr. Sukabir Parjha		Hadikhola,9
32	Mr. Ram Bankariya		Hadikhola,7
33	Ms. Parbati Bankariya		Hadikhola,7
34	Mr. Abdul Ansari	TAL - MANAGER	

GEF - SIA Field consultation

List of Participants

District: Bara, Ratanpur

Date: 23.07.2013

SN	Name	Group	Address, ward #
01	Ms. Sune Maya Sangtan	Kalki CFUG, member	Ratanpur, 5
02	Ms. Tasmita Sangtan	Kalki CFUG, member	Ratanpur,5
03	Mr. Binod Shrestha	Kalki CFUG, user	Ratanpur,5
04	Mr. Ram sharan Sangtan	"	"
05	Mr. Indra Narayan Shrestha	"	"
06	Mr. Gopal Shrestha	"	"
07	Ms. Man Kumari Shrestha	"	"
08	Ms. Bhese Kumari Shrestha	"	"
09	Ms. Subadra Shrestha	"	"
10	Ms. Putali Thing	"	"
11	Ms. Sita Maya Pakhrain	"	"
12	Ms. Bhim Maya Golay	"	"
13	Ms. Sharmila Lopchan	"	"
14	Ms. Nisa Lopchan	"	"
15	Ms. Shanti Maya Golay	"	"
16	Ms. Sita Rumba	"	"
17	Ms. Sune maya Rumba	"	"

18	Ms. Sanu Maya Rumba	"	"
19	Ms. Devi Maya Muktan	"	"
20	Mr. KapurSangtan	"	"
21	Mr. Man Bh. Shrestha	"	"
22	Mr. Bisal Lama	"	"
23	Mr. Durga Golay	"	"
24	Ms. Tirtha Maya Rumba	"	"
25	Ms. Sunita Balan	"	"
26	Ms. Bagawati Shrestha	"	"
27	Ms. Bimal; Sangtan	"	"
28	Mr. Kamal Shrestha	"	"
29	Mr. Khilraj Shrestha	"	"
30	Mr. Surya Bh. Shrestha	"	"
31	Mr. Sitaram Sangtang	"	"

GEF - SIA Field Consultation

List of Participants

District: Rautahat, Gaidatar

Date: 24.07.2013

SN	Name	Group and position	Address, ward number
01	Mr. Devi Pr. Paudale	Kalapani CFUG, Chair	Gaidatar, 3
02	Mr. Santa Bh. Pakhrin	Nabadurga CFUG, Chair	Gaidatar,3
03	Mr. Mohan Muktan	Adarsh CFUG, Member	Gaidatar,4
04	Mr. Dhan Bh Yba	Nabuddha CFUG, Treasurer	Gaidatar,3
05	Mr. Ashis Himjung	Naba Buddha CFUG, member	Gaidatar,3
06	Mr. Kalak Bh.	"	"
07	Mr. PreamBh	Naba Buddha CFUG, secretary	"
08	Mr. Kumar	Naba Buddha CFUG, member	"
09	Mr. Biru Thing	"	"
10	Ms. Bibi Maya Himdung	"	"
11	Ms. Rupa Golay	"	"
12	Ms. Sukumaya Thiing	"	"
13	Ms. Nirmala Pahari	"	"
14	Ms. Jiri Maya	"	"
15	Ms. Suku Maya Thing	"	"
16	Ms. Kanchi Himdung	"	"
17	Ms, Mangali Bholan	"	"

18	Mr. Gyan Bh. Tamang	"	"
19	Ms. Nima Muktan	Naba Durga CFUG, member	Gaidatar,4
20	Ms Purna Sapkota	Shree Kalapani CFUG, member	"
21	Ms. Siddi Dahal	"	"
22	Ms. Nanda Dahal	"	"
23	Ms. Tej Kumari Sapkota	"	"
24	Ms. Kanchi Maya Sangtan	Naba Durga CFUG, member	"
25	Ms. Jhoja Muktan	"	"
26	Ms. Jog maya Gising	"	"
27	Ms. Sita Thokar	"	"
28	Ms. Anjana Thing	"	"
29	Mr. Jeevan Dahal	Shree Adarsa CFUG, member	"
30	Mr. Sham Acharya	"	"
31	Mr. Durga Timilsena	"	"
32	Ms. Lila Timilsena	"	"
33	Mr. Gyan Man Yba	"	"
34	Mr. Tej Bh. Muktan	Shree Nabadurga CFUG, member	"