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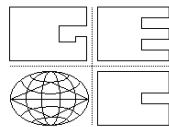


Rural Access Programme Phase-2 Nepal

RAP

Baseline Study Report 2009

 **WSP**
WSP International Management Consulting
in association with



◀ **helvetas** Nepal ▶

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

CBO	Community-Based Organizations
CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics
CFUG	Community Forest Users Group
CTA	Central Technical Assistance
DDC	District Development Committee
DFID	Department for International Development
DOA	Department of Agriculture
DoLIDAR	Department of Local Infrastructure Development and Agricultural Roads
DoR	Department of Roads
DRCC	District Road Coordination Committee
DTA	District Technical Assistance
DTO	District Technical Office
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GBP	Great Britain Pounds
GoN	Government of Nepal
HHs	Households
IGA	Income Generating Activity
Km	Kilometre
LDO	Local Development Officer
LRCC	Local Road Coordination Committee
LRPs	Local Resource Persons
LRUC	Local Road Users Committee
MoLD	Ministry of Local Development
NGOs	Non Government Organizations
NLSS	Nepal Living Standard Survey
NPC	National Planning Commission
NRs	Nepali Rupees
NTFPs	Non-Timber Forest Products
PC	Programme Coordinator
RAP1	Rural Access Programme Phase 1
RAP2	Rural Access Programme Phase 2
RGBs	Road Building Groups
SBGs	Special Building Groups
SC	Saving and Credit
SED	Social and Economic Development
SEDO	Social and Economic Development Officer
SM	Social Mobilizer
VDCs	Village Development Committees

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LOCATION OF SURVEY DISTRICTS



 Survey Districts

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CHAPTER – I: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

With the grant assistance of Government of United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland acting through the Department for International Development (DFID), the Rural Access Programme Phase-2 (RAP-2: October 2008 - July 2011) is under implementation in seven Eastern and Western hill districts¹ of Nepal. The goal of the project is to improve the poor people's access to the goods, markets and services that they value. The basic approach of RAP-2 is labour-intensive, environment friendly and participatory road construction in combination with socio-economic development (SED) activities. The programme mainly consists of (i) construction of 365 km of rural roads; (ii) socio-economic development activities; (iii) construction and/or rehabilitation of supplementary infrastructures (such as trail bridge, water supply and sanitation, small irrigation systems, sub-health posts, primary education buildings, market facilities etc.); and (iv) maintenance of RAP-1 roads. The executing agency of the programme is the Ministry of Local Development (MoLD), which chairs the Steering Committee of the programme.

Currently, the programme activities are in full swing of implementation, and it will take some time to generate their effects on the socio-economic situations of the target households and groups. Hence, it is right time that the benchmark data are collected and established for measuring the impacts of the programme activities. In this context, the programme has carried out this baseline study.

1.2 Objective of the Study

The overall objective of this study is to establish baseline information/data of programme's key indicators in seven RAP districts. However, the specific objectives are to:

- Provide a detailed account of the existing socio-economic conditions of the road influence area;
- Use the detailed socio-economic data in future programme planning and implementation; and
- Serve as a baseline for measuring the future changes brought about by the programme.

1.3 Study Methodology

Design of study methodology is guided by the log-frame of RAP-2, which was of great help to identify the types and nature of data/information to be collected from various sources. In order to assess the availability of data/information of programme's key indicators, the study team also collected and collated secondary data/information. Collection and analysis of secondary data made it clear on what and how much data/information were necessary to be collected from the baseline survey. The following section describes study methodology at length.

1.3.1 Review of Secondary Information

Published and unpublished documents were reviewed to gather background information for the study. The documents reviewed included relevant publications of Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS), National Planning Commission (NPC), Ministry of Local development (MoLD), Department of Roads (DoR), Department of Local Infrastructure Development and Agriculture Roads (DoLIDAR), Department of Agriculture (DOA), RAP-2 internal documents etc. Review of these documents provided a clear picture on the types of data to be collected through the baseline survey.

1.3.2 Survey

Survey method was designed to collect information/data at two levels i.e. settlement level and household level.

1.3.2.1 Settlement Level Survey

Settlement level data/information was collected through Focus Group Discussion (FGDs) with key informants including local community leaders; schoolteachers, local political leaders, businesspersons, women and youth group members etc. Settlement level survey was conducted in 64 places (51 within road corridor and 13 outside road corridor). The information collected through settlement level survey included - purchase price of commodities, agriculture inputs and construction materials; Selling price of agricultural and livestock producers, and non-timber forest products (NTFPs); Price of different categories of land; Permanent and temporary (for job seeking purpose)

¹ Doti, Achham, Dailekh, Khotang, Bhojpur, Sankhuwasabha and Terhathum

migration during last one years; and access to market and services (education, health, agricultural/livestock extension etc).

1.3.2.2 Household Survey

As the primary beneficiaries of the project are members of Road Building Groups (RBGs), the household survey was focused exclusively on them. Data/Information collected through household survey covers indicators on population, literacy, temporary migration, access to existing services and facilities (health, agricultural/livestock extension, drinking water and sanitation, energy use, community participation and it's level), livelihood situation (landholding, agricultural and livestock production, micro-enterprise, food sufficiency, coping strategy to meet food deficiency, family income and expenditure, loan taken and source of loan, house and roof type); women's role (role of women in household decision making) etc. Household survey was carried out in all road corridors of programme districts.

Determination of Sample Size: Required sample size and sampling techniques for household survey were based on the principle of minimizing sampling error and maximizing sample performance to ensure precision and generalization of the survey results. Following steps were adopted to determine the appropriate sample size for household survey.

- Determination of statistically representative total sample size for each of the RAP-2 district assuming random household selection. The statistical formula used for this purpose was as suggested by Israel, 1991², which is as follows:

$$n = N / \{1 + N * (e)^2\}$$

Where, N = the population size;
n = the sample size; and
e = level of precision.

- Use of the above formula resulted in the following sample size.

Table-1.1: Sample Size for Household Survey

Districts	No of RBG Households	No of Sample Households
Doti	2,124	334
Achham	2,346	395
Dailekh	2,198	335
Khotang	2,672	347
Bhojpur	2,768	356
S'sabha	1,639	290
Terhathum	1,938	349
All	15,685	2,406

- Sample frame included the list of RBG member households in each RAP-2 district. Number of respondent households (HHs) was drawn proportionately from each road corridor and each ethnic stratum based on their population.
- The selection of HHs was done randomly. Random numbers for required number of HHs were generated using lottery system for each study district with 10% extra provisions for non-approachable and non-responding HHs.

1.3.2 Survey Execution

Household survey was executed from July to August 2009. Objectively designed and pre-tested sets of household survey questionnaire and key informant survey checklist were used to collect necessary primary data. Nepali version of the questionnaires were prepared and used in the field. Respective Socio-economic Development Officers (SEDO) of the District Technical Assistance (DTA) Teams led Field surveys in the programme districts. In addition, the Programme Coordinators (PC) of partner NGOs in all 7 survey districts were mobilized to guide and monitor the surveyors. Social Mobilisers (SMs) of partner NGOs were mobilized for household and settlement level survey. The PCs and SMs were provided with proper orientation and training on the study objectives and methods of filling the

² Israel, G.D., 1991 (reviewed 2009), *Determining Sample Size*, University of Florida, The Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences Extension (extracted from <http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu>)

questionnaires. The questionnaires filled by the SMs were crosschecked and edited in the field itself by NGO PCs in order to avoid discrepancies and data inconsistencies. The SMs were requested to visit survey households again if any discrepancies were observed either due to negligence or human error. PCs and Socio-economic Development Officers (SEDO) of District Technical Assistance (DTA) Team monitored and supervised the field survey to get more reliable and precise information.

1.3.3 Data Analysis

Information collected through the survey questionnaires were edited in the field itself for consistency, following the techniques of random check, comparison of inter- and intra settlement responses and discussions with the key informants. Data were analyzed qualitatively and quantitatively to establish baseline status of project key variables. Survey questionnaire administered at households and Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) were analyzed quantitatively. Data entry software was designed in MS Access programme. Open-ended questions were coded prior to entering into computer and edited information was then entered into the database software. Entered data was thoroughly checked to remove entry errors and inconsistencies if any.

1.3.4 Limitation of the Study

Stratification of population by district is adopted for the purpose of sampling, and proportionate sample was drawn from each corridor and ethnic stratum. In the case where the population of particular ethnic stratum was too low, sample size was also low and there was possibility of high margin of error. Such errors were corrected by increasing sample size.

1.3.5 Organization of the Report

The study findings are presented in Ten Chapters. First Chapter deals with general introduction containing objectives and rationale of the survey and study methodology. The second Chapter deals with demographic features of the survey districts including population and household size, literacy rate, school enrolment rate and seasonal migration pattern. The information related to agriculture and livestock are described in Chapter Three. Access to basic services and facilities is given in Chapter Four, while Chapter Five talks about housing situation and household energy. Size and sources of household income and the pattern of household expenditure can be found in Chapter Six. Situation of food security and livelihood strategy of the sample households are discussed in Chapter Seven. Participation of sample households in community activities and the general status of women in decision-making process are presented in Chapters Eight and Nine, respectively. The last Chapter provides prices of various edible and non-edible items derived from settlement level survey.

CHAPTER - II: DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 Population and Household Size

Total population of the sample households stands at 14,495, of which over 51 % are male and the rest female (48.38%). The average household size in the surveyed districts is 6.02 persons, which is significantly higher than the national average of 5.3 persons (NLSS survey, 2003/04)³. Since the surveyed households represent the poorest stratum this figure looks reasonable when compared with the national average household size of the poorest quintile (6.6 persons). Among the survey districts, the average household size is highest in Khotang (6.26 persons) with lowest in Tehrathum (5.83 persons).

Table-2.1a: Average Size of Household by Districts

Survey Districts	Total Surveyed HHs	Sample Population	% Female	% Male	Average HH size
Doti	334	2,002	49.00	51.00	6.01
Achham	395	2,429	49.00	51.00	6.18
Dailkeh	335	2,065	47.60	52.40	6.11
Western	1,064	6,496	48.53	51.47	6.11
Khotang	347	2,171	47.40	52.60	6.26
Bhojpur	356	2,091	48.05	51.95	5.87
Sankhuwasabha ⁴	290	1,702	49.24	50.76	5.87
Terhathum	349	2,035	48.40	51.60	5.83
Eastern	1,342	7,999	48.27	51.73	5.96
All	2,406	14,495	48.38	51.62	6.02

The household size across the ethnic groups is highest in Advantaged Janajati (6.36 persons) and lowest in Dalit (5.68 persons). In all ethnic groups, the proportion of male population is higher than that of female. The proportion of male and female tends to be more balanced in Dalit group as indicated in Table-2.1b below.

Table-2.1b: Average Size of Household by Ethnicity

Ethnic Groups	Total Surveyed HHs	Sample Population	% Female	% Male	Average HH Size
Dalit	444	2,601	49.48	50.52	5.68
Disadvantaged Janajati ⁵	756	4,609	47.47	52.53	6.10
Advantaged Janajati ⁶	81	515	47.96	52.04	6.36
Others ⁷	1,125	6,770	48.60	51.40	6.02
All	2,406	14,495	48.38	51.62	6.02

2.2 Population Distribution by Age-Group

Table-2.2a shows that the sample population is predominated by economically active population as nearly three-fifth of them fall under the age group of 15 - 59 years. The overall proportion of economically active population in the survey area is higher (57.22%) than the national average of 52.80%. Population of age group of 6-14 years occupies the second position (24.51%) followed by the age group of below 6 years (13.41%) and older people (4.87%). Among the districts, the highest percentage of economically active population is found in Khotang district (62.40%), while this figure is lowest in Achham district (50.12%). Likewise, the percentage of old people (60+ years of age) is highest in Khotang (6.82%) and lowest in Dailekh district (2.18). There is also a clear pattern that the percentage of economically active population are higher in eastern districts compared to the western districts (Table-2.2a).

³ Nepal Living Standard Survey, Central Bureau of Statistics, 2003/04.

⁴ Here-in-after spelled as "S'sabha".

⁵ Here-in-after spelled as "Disad Jan".

⁶ Here-in-after spelled as "Advan Jan".

⁷ Includes Brahman, Kshetri, and all other castes not covered under Dalits, Advan Jan and Disad Jan.

Table-2.2a: Distribution of Sample Population by District and Age group

Districts	% Population by age group				Dependency Ratio
	< 6 years	6-14	15-59	60 and Above	
Doti	15.41	25.71	53.78	5.10	85.94
Achham	18.41	27.06	50.12	4.41	99.52
Dailkeh	18.75	27.76	51.31	2.18	94.89
Western	17.52	26.84	51.74	3.90	93.45
Khotang	10.41	20.37	62.40	6.82	60.26
Bhojpur	10.23	22.57	61.36	5.83	62.96
S'sabha	10.05	25.03	60.81	4.11	64.45
Terhathum	9.34	22.95	62.26	5.45	60.62
Eastern	10.01	22.73	61.71	5.55	62.07
Total	13.41	24.51	57.22	4.87	74.78

Data presented in Table-2.2b below indicates Advantaged Janajati group to have maximum number of economically active population (66.12%) followed by Disadvantaged Janajati (60.43%), Others group (55.28%) and Dalits (54.87%).

Table-2.2b: Distribution of Sample Population by Ethnic Group and Age-group

Ethnic Groups	% Population age group				Dependency Ratio
	< 6 years	6-14	15-59	60 and Above	
Dalit	15.01	26.16	54.87	3.96	82.25
Disad Jan	11.13	23.66	60.43	4.79	74.68
Advan Jan	10.68	16.63	66.12	6.57	51.24
Others	14.56	25.02	55.28	5.14	78.15
Total	13.41	24.51	57.22	4.87	74.78

2.3 Dependency Ratio

Dependency ratio has been defined as the number of population in dependent young ages (0-14 years) and old ages (60 years and above) per hundred people in "economically active group (15-59 years). The overall dependency ratio of the survey districts is 75, which is much lower than the national average figure of 89. Among the survey districts, Achham shows highest dependency ratio (99.52) while Khotang registers lowest ratio (60.26). Among ethnic groups, Dalit has highest dependency ratio (82.25). The ratio is lowest in Advantaged Janajati group (51.24).

2.4 Migration Pattern

This section presents the degree of geographical mobility of the sample population within and outside the country for the last one-year.

2.4.1 Degree of Mobility

Table-2.3a shows that nearly 8% of the total sample population had travelled outside their village during last one year. Mobility of women members is insignificant (0.85%) compared to that of their male counterpart (6.94%). Among the survey districts, people of Doti district show highest mobility (13.39%) followed by Khotang (10.87%). Sankhuwasabha has registered the lowest percentage of people (5.17%) travelling outside their village during last one year.

Table- 2.3a: Percentage of HHs Reporting Travel Outside Village by District

Survey Districts	Sample Population	People Travelled	% People travelled		
			Female	Male	Total
Doti	2,002	268	0.95	12.44	13.39
Achham	2,429	128	0.62	4.65	5.27
Dailkeh	2,065	151	0.34	6.97	7.31
Western	6,496	547	0.64	8.02	8.66
Khotang	2,171	236	2.12	8.75	10.87
Bhojpur	2,091	146	0.67	6.31	6.98

Survey Districts	Sample Population	People Travelled	% People travelled		
			Female	Male	Total
S'sabha	1,702	88	0.76	4.41	5.17
Terhathum	2,035	112	0.44	5.06	5.50
Eastern	7,999	582	1.00	6.13	7.13
All	14,495	1,129	0.85	6.94	7.79

Survey results across the ethnic groups indicate that the people falling under the category of 'Others' show highest mobility (8.18%), while it is lowest under the ethnic group "Advantaged Janajati" (5.44%). The mobility was highest among the women of 'Advantaged Janajati' group (4.5%), while it was lowest among Dalit women (0.58%).

Table- 2.3b: Percentage of HHs Reporting Travel Outside Village by Ethnicity

Ethnic Groups	Total Sample Population	% People travelled during last one year		
		Female	Male	All
Dalit	2,601	0.58	7.15	7.73
Disad Jan	4,609	1.02	6.49	7.51
Advan Jan	515	4.85	4.85	5.44
Others	6,770	0.86	7.33	8.18
All	14,495	0.85	6.94	7.79

2.4.2 Destination of Travel

Survey result indicates that India is the major destination for over two-thirds of the travelling population. Overseas countries other than India stand as the second popular destinations for over one-quarter of the travelling population. It means, nearly three-fourth of sample population travelling outside their village choose other countries as their main destination. It is also interesting to note that the destination of overwhelming majority of travelling people of western districts is India. Whereas, the situation is just reverse in case of the people of eastern districts as majority of them go to the countries other than India.

Table-2.4a: Percentage of HHs Reporting Destination of Travel by District

Districts	No people Travelled	% People reporting destination of travel						
		Terai	Other Hills	Kathmandu	District HQ	India	Other Countries	Total
Doti	268	5.98	4.10	0.37	4.10	84.33	1.12	100
Achham	128	13.28	3.13	3.13	3.13	75.78	1.55	100
Dailkeh	151	7.28	7.96	1.32	9.93	72.85	0.66	100
Western	547	8.85	5.06	1.61	5.72	77.65	1.11	100
Khotang	236	18.22	2.97	11.44	9.75	8.47	49.15	100
Bhojpur	146	13.01	3.42	11.64	5.48	21.23	45.22	100
S'sabha	88	15.91	3.40	4.55	4.55	7.95	63.64	100
Terhathum	112	5.36	3.56	5.36	6.25	5.35	74.12	100
Eastern	582	13.12	3.34	8.25	6.50	10.75	58.03	100
All	1,129	11.16	4.08	5.40	6.38	44.02	28.96	100

Among the ethnic groups, the percentage of people travelling to India is highest in Dalits (71.14%), while it is lowest in Advantaged Janajati (10.71%). While majority of the Disadvantaged Janajati people (48.55%) seems to prefer other countries as their main destination of travel.

Table-2.4b: Households Reporting Destination of Travel by Ethnicity

Ethnic Groups	No people travelled	% HHs reporting destination of travel						Total
		Terai	Other Hills	Kathmandu	District HQ	India	Other Countries	
Dalit	201	6.47	0.50	2.49	2.99	71.14	16.42	100.00
Disad Jan	346	11.56	6.94	8.09	6.36	18.50	48.55	100.00

Ethnic Groups	No people travelled	% HHs reporting destination of travel						Total
		Terai	Other Hills	Kathmandu	District HQ	India	Other Countries	
Advan Jan	28	32.14	3.57	10.71	3.57	10.71	39.29	100.00
Others	554	11.55	3.61	4.51	7.76	51.81	20.76	100.00
All	1,129	11.16	4.08	5.40	6.38	44.02	28.96	100.00

2.4.3 Purpose of Travel

Table- 2.5a depicts that in overall the purpose of nearly four-fifth of the travelling people is to find employment opportunities outside their localities. Likewise, about 7% of the travelling people responded joining jobs elsewhere in the country. When compared among the programme districts, the percentage of travelling people for searching employment is highest in Doti district (86.94%) followed by Terhathum (85.71%).

Table-2.5a: Households Reporting Purpose of Travel by District

Districts	No people travelled	% HHs reporting purpose of travel							Total
		Search Jobs	Employed	Trading	Medical treatm ^t	Education	Friends/ relatives	Religious	
Doti	268	86.94	1.86	1.12	3.36	2.24	4.48	0.00	100
Achham	128	77.34	3.13	1.56	6.25	7.81	3.91	0.00	100
Dailekh	151	83.44	4.64	0.00	0.66	9.94	1.32	0.00	100
Western	547	82.57	3.21	0.89	3.42	6.66	3.24	0.00	100
Khotang	236	63.14	11.86	1.27	2.12	16.1	5.51	0.00	100
Bhojpur	146	80.14	8.22	2.74	1.37	4.11	2.74	0.68	100
S'sabha	88	69.34	21.59	0.00	0.00	6.82	2.25	0.00	100
Terhathum	112	85.71	4.46	1.79	1.79	5.36	0.89	0.00	100
Eastern	582	74.58	11.53	1.45	1.32	8.10	2.85	0.17	100
All	1129	77.24	7.00	1.33	2.21	8.41	3.72	0.09	100

Across the ethnic groups, the percentage of travelling people for employment opportunities is highest in Dalit (86.07%) and lowest in Advantaged Janajati group (75%).

Table-2.5b: Percentage of People Reporting Purpose of Travel by Ethnicity

Ethnic groups	No. People Travelled	% People reporting purpose of travel							Total
		Search jobs	Employed elsewhere	Trade/ Business	Medical	Education	friends relatives	Religious	
Dalit	201	86.07	1.49	1.00	2.49	3.98	4.97	0.00	100
Disad Jan	346	73.12	10.69	2.02	2.02	8.96	2.89	0.30	100
Advan Jan	28	75.00	14.29	3.57	0.00	3.57	3.57	0.00	100
Others	554	76.71	6.32	0.90	2.35	9.93	3.79	0.00	100
All	1,129	77.24	7.00	1.33	2.21	8.41	3.72	0.09	100

2.5 Literacy Rate

Literacy rate has been defined as a person to be literate if he or she can read and write. The overall literacy rate of the survey population of 6 years and above was found to be 69.15%. This rate is higher than the national average of 50.6%. Male and female literacy rates stand at 76.82% and 61.02% percent, respectively, implying a wide gender gap. These gaps are worse in the western districts (Accham, Doti and Dailekh) as the maximum percentage of literate women in these districts does not exceed 51% (refer Table-2.6a). Literacy rate across the gender indicates that male population outweighs female. It has been found that Khotang district has the highest percentage of literate women (78%) and lowest in Achham district (41.84%).

Table-2.6a: Percentage of Literate People by District

Districts	Population 6 yrs & above	% Literate People		
		Female	Male	Both
Doti	1,638	50.87	70.24	61.00
Accham	1,890	41.84	69.03	56.40
Dailekh	1,620	49.16	65.48	57.65
Western	5,148	47.29	68.25	58.35
Khotang	1,893	78.00	90.53	84.57
Bhojpur	1,826	65.40	74.69	70.26
S'sabha	1,478	63.66	73.32	68.61
Terhathum	1,793	77.60	91.50	84.72
Eastern	6,990	71.17	82.51	77.04
All	12,138	61.02	76.82	69.15

Analysis of literacy rate across ethnic groups reveals that Disadvantaged Janajati group has highest percentage of literate people (76.94%) followed by "Others" group (67.22%), Advantaged Janajati (62.22%), and Dalits (55.66%). Table-2.6b shows that literacy rate among the women are highest in Disadvantaged group (70.29%) and lowest in Dalits (52.45%).

Table-2.6b: Percentage of Literate People by Ethnicity

Ethnic Groups	Population 6 Years & above	Literacy Rate (%)		
		Female	Male	Both
Dalit	2,123	52.45	58.64	55.66
Disad Jan	3,999	70.29	82.94	76.94
Advan Jan	424	52.72	71.85	62.22
Others	5,592	58.47	75.56	67.22
All	12,138	61.02	76.82	69.15

2.6 School Enrolment

Status of school enrolment by District and Ethnicity are presented in Tables 2.7a and 2.7b, respectively. It can be seen from the tables that the enrolment rates are calculated for primary, lower secondary and secondary level schools. Overall enrolment rates in primary, lower secondary and secondary level of education are 63.81%, 28.43% and 23.16%, respectively. These enrolment rates are lower in survey area than that of national averages as the corresponding figures for Nepal as a whole are 72%, 71% and 54%. There is a distinct pattern of having better enrolment rates in the eastern districts in all levels of education compared to the western districts.

School enrolment rate across the ethnic groups clearly indicates Dalits having the lowest rates in all levels of school education.

Table-2.7a: School Enrolment Rate by District

Districts	Primary School (6-10 age group)	Lower Sec. School (11-13 age group)	Secondary School (14-15 age group)
Doti	65.08	14.97	12.15
Achham	57.69	26.89	15.83
Dailkeh	58.89	24.14	15.60
Western	60.21	22.42	14.58
Khotang	64.83	35.21	44.72
Bhojpur	67.71	27.42	19.13
Sankhuwasabha	59.41	29.86	12.94
Terhathum	78.04	43.31	36.84
Eastern	67.68	33.70	29.75
Total	63.81	28.43	23.16

Table-2.7b: School Enrolment Rate by Ethnicity

Ethnicity	Primary School (6-10 age group)	Lower Sec. School (11-13 age group)	Secondary School (14-15 age group)
Dalit	59.75	24.27	13.70
Disad Jan	65.55	31.45	23.53
Advan Jan	56.76	37.50	18.52
Others	64.72	27.45	27.25
All	63.81	28.43	23.16

CHAPTER – III: AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

3.1 Average Size of Landholdings

Nepal is characterised by subsistence agriculture system. Hence, possession of agriculture land is considered to be an important factor for the livelihoods of the majority of the rural households. Table-3.1a shows that an average household in the survey area holds a total land of 1.05 ha, which is higher than the national average of 0.80 ha. It is interesting to note that the sample households in the eastern district hold larger size of agricultural land in comparison to their fellow members in the western districts. Average landholding size is highest among the ethnic group of Advantaged Janajati (1.23 ha), while it is lowest among the Dalits (0.45 ha).

Table-3.1a: Average Size of Agriculture Landholdings by District

(Area in Hectare)

Districts	Total Surveyed HHs	Irrigated (<i>khet</i>)	Unirrigated (<i>Bari</i>)	Others ⁸	Total
Doti	334	0.46	0.36	0.04	0.86
Achham	395	0.52	0.28	0.03	0.83
Dailkeh	335	0.51	0.28	0.03	0.82
Western	1,064	0.50	0.31	0.03	0.84
Khotang	347	0.58	0.52	0.07	1.17
Bhojpur	356	0.62	0.65	0.02	1.29
S'sabha	290	0.67	0.45	0.02	1.14
Terhathum	349	0.63	0.54	0.04	1.21
Eastern	1,342	0.63	0.94	0.04	1.20
All	2,406	0.57	0.44	0.04	1.05

Table-3.1b: Average Size of Agriculture Landholdings by Ethnicity

(Area in Hectare)

Ethnicity	Total Surveyed HHs	Average landholding (ha)			
		Lowland (<i>Khet</i>)	Upland (<i>Bari</i>)	Others	Total
Dalit	444	0.29	0.34	0.03	0.45
Disad janajati	756	0.79	0.42	0.03	1.17
Advan janajati	81	0.97	0.55	0.04	1.23
Others	1,125	0.51	0.49	0.04	0.87
All	2,406	0.57	0.44	0.03	1.05

3.2 Land Ownership Pattern

About 5% of the sample households are landless in the survey districts (refer Table-3.2a). This figure is lower than the national average figure of 7%. It has been observed that an overwhelming majority of sample households (nearly 71%) possess less than one hectare of agriculture land. Only about 30% of the sample households were found to have land size above one hectare.

Landholding pattern across survey districts indicates that the number of households with less than one hectare of land is higher in western districts (ranges from 34.58 % to 45.86%) when compared with the households in western districts (ranges from 16.77% to 18.21%).

In terms of Ethnicity, Dalit group seems to have the highest percentage of landless household (9.68%) followed by Disadvantaged Janajati (7.14%), Advantaged Janajati (6.17%) and Other group (2.04%).

⁸ Includes grassland, private forest etc.

Table-3.2a: Distribution of Households by Size of Landholdings by District

Districts	Sample HH	% HHs				
		Landless	< 0.2 ha	0.2-0.5 ha	0.5-1 ha	> 1 ha
Doti	334	4.49	10.18	40.42	28.14	16.77
Achham	395	4.81	20.25	35.95	20.25	18.73
Dailkeh	335	5.97	9.55	37.31	28.96	18.21
Western	1,064	5.09	13.31	37.89	25.78	17.90
Khotang	347	5.19	9.22	28.53	22.48	34.58
Bhojpur	356	3.37	12.08	20.51	25.28	38.76
Sankhuwasabha	290	7.59	9.66	18.62	18.28	45.86
Terhathum	349	5.44	11.17	24.36	22.06	36.96
Eastern	1,342	5.40	10.53	23.00	22.03	39.04
All	2,406	5.20	11.97	29.63	23.65	29.55

Table-3.2b: Distribution of Households By Size of Landholdings by Ethnicity

Ethnicity	Total household	% of Households with agriculture land				
		No land	< 0.2 ha	0.2-0.5 ha	0.5-1 ha	> 1 ha
Dalit	444	9.68	25.00	39.19	16.44	9.68
Disad jani	756	7.14	8.60	21.30	22.09	40.87
Advan jan	81	6.17	8.64	18.52	19.75	46.91
Others	1125	2.04	9.33	32.27	27.82	28.53
All	2,406	5.20	11.97	29.63	23.65	29.55

3.3 Crop Cultivation

3.3.1 Households Growing Crops

As expected, almost all households owning agriculture land use to cultivate food crops in the survey area. This represents the general characteristics of rural Nepal where farming occupies major source of livelihoods. Table- 3.3a shows that on an average, 97% of the sample households use to cultivate food crops (i.e. paddy, maize, wheat and millet). It is also interesting to note that about four-fifth of the households cultivate fresh vegetables in the survey area. Other crops grown by the sample households were Chillli (23%), Turmeric (18.83%), ginger (15%), fruits (11.80%).

Table-3.3a: Percentage of Households Cultivating Crops by Districts

Districts	Sample HHs	% HHs growing							
		Food Crops	Fresh veg	Akbare Chillli	Ginger	Term-eric	Carda-mom	NTPF	Fruits
Doti	334	97.00	32.00	16.00	2.10	17.07	0.00	0.90	7.49
Achham	395	98.00	36.00	27.00	4.56	23.45	0.76	0.25	13.42
Dailkeh	335	91.00	31.00	19.00	11.04	13.43	0.00	0.90	5.37
Western	1,064	95.00	33.00	20.67	5.90	17.98	0.25	0.68	8.76
Khotang	347	98.00	61.00	25.00	17.00	9.51	4.61	0.58	23.92
Bhojpur	356	98.00	56.00	29.00	25.28	25.00	21.35	0.00	7.58
S'sabha	290	96.00	53.00	16.00	31.03	38.62	28.62	0.00	15.86
Terhathum	349	99.00	70.00	23.00	17.19	6.88	30.66	0.86	9.17
Eastern	1,342	67.75	60.00	23.25	22.63	20.00	21.31	0.36	14.13
All	2,406	97.00	79.00	23.00	15.00	18.83	11.85	0.50	11.80

The survey results across the districts show significant difference in the percentage of households growing cardamom and fresh vegetables. Table -3.3a indicates that cardamom is widely cultivated in the eastern districts (ranging from 53 % to 70% households). Likewise, the percentage of households cultivating fresh vegetables is significantly higher in the eastern districts compared to the western area. No significant variation is observed in the number of households growing food-grains. However, cultivation of fresh vegetables among Dalits households is much lower compared to households of rest of the ethnic groups.

Table-3.3b: Percentage of Households Cultivating Crops by Ethnic Groups

Ethnicity	Survey HHS	% HHS growing							
		Food Crops	Fresh veg	Akbare Chilli	Ginger	Termeric	Cardamom	NTFP	Fruits
Dalit	444	95.00	37.00	19.00	10.00	17.00	1.00	0.92	6.30
Disad jan	756	97.00	57.00	22.00	20.00	18.00	26.00	0.20	13.20
Advan jan	81	99.00	52.00	26.00	27.00	26.00	16.00	0.00	6.20
Others	1,125	98.00	47.00	24.00	13.00	20.00	6.00	0.44	13.42
All	2,406	97.00	49.00	23.00	15.00	18.00	12.00	0.50	11.80

3.3.2 Sales of Agriculture Produces

Selling farm produces, irrespective of the level of food sufficiency, is a common phenomenon among the rural households of Nepal. They have to practice this to meet immediate cash needs. The sample households are no exception to this practice. Table-3.4 indicates that above 95% of the sample households in the survey districts use to sell food crops. A significant proportion of households (46.38%) were also observed to sell fresh vegetables. Households of eastern districts are also found to sell cardamom, which is rare in the western districts since cultivation of this crop is insignificant in the western area.

Table-3.4: Percentage of Households Selling Crops by Districts

Districts	Total Surveyed HHS	% HHS Selling							
		Food Crops	Fresh veg.	Chilli	Ginger	Termeric	Cardamom	NTFPs	Fruits
Doti	334	96.11	31.14	15.87	2.10	15.87	0.00	0.00	4.49
Achham	395	89.87	34.18	27.34	4.56	22.78	0.76	0.00	10.63
Dailkeh	335	87.46	28.36	19.10	11.04	11.94	0.00	0.60	2.67
Western	1,064	91.15	31.23	20.77	5.90	16.86	0.25	0.20	5.93
Khotang	347	97.40	59.65	25.07	17.00	9.22	4.61	0.00	23.05
Bhojpur	356	98.31	54.78	28.93	25.28	24.72	19.66	0.00	5.90
S'sabha	290	95.17	47.59	15.52	31.03	36.21	27.93	0.00	15.86
Terhathum	349	98.86	69.34	23.21	17.19	6.30	30.08	0.60	8.88
Eastern	1,342	97.44	57.84	23.18	22.62	19.11	20.57	.015	13.42
All	2,406	94.68	46.38	22.48	15.00	17.87	11.43	0.12	10.14

3.4 Livestock

3.4.1 Households keeping animals and poultry birds

Rearing livestock and poultry birds is common in rural Nepal. The survey districts are no exception to this fact. Table-3.5a shows that majority of the sample households (90.02%) keep large animals followed by poultry birds (66.04%), goats/sheep (64.88%) and swine (30.05%). There is no significant difference in the percentage of households rearing livestock and poultry birds across the survey districts except in the case of swine, which is mainly found in eastern districts.

Table-3.5a: Households Raising Animals and Birds by Districts

Districts	Total Surveyed HHS	% HH owning			
		Cow/ Buff	Goat/ Sheep	Swine	Poultry
Doti	334	93.11	64.07	0.30	31.14
Achham	395	88.61	43.04	0.50	51.39
Dailkeh	335	83.28	45.67	1.19	41.49
Western	1,064	88.33	50.93	0.66	41.34

Districts	Total Surveyed HHs	% HH owning			
		Cow/ Buff	Goat/ Sheep	Swine	Poultry
Khotang	347	96.25	74.93	50.14	87.61
Bhojpur	356	93.26	70.50	51.40	87.64
S'sabha	290	85.86	76.55	50.00	85.52
Terhathum	349	89.11	83.38	61.32	79.94
Eastern	1,342	91.12	76.34	53.21	85.18
All	2,406	90.02	64.88	30.05	66.04

Table-3.5b: Percentage of HHs Raising Animals and Birds by Ethnic groups

Ethnicity	Total Surveyed HHs	% HH having			
		Cow/ Buffalo	Goat/ Sheep	Swine	Poultry
Dalit	444	87.16	52.70	31.98	71.17
Disad jan	756	88.10	66.40	72.88	90.21
Advan jan	81	95.06	88.90	20.99	87.65
Others	1,125	92.10	66.93	1.16	46.22
All	2,406	90.02	64.88	30.05	66.04

3.4.2 Average Number of Animal and Birds

Table-3.6a gives average number of livestock animal and poultry birds in the sample households. As can be seen from the table, the average household in the survey districts owns 3.41 number of big animals (cow/ buffalo), 5.84 goat/sheep, 1.16 swine and 5.88 poultry birds. The data across the district show that the households of western districts possess higher number of sheep/goats compared to their counterparts in the eastern districts.

Table-3.6a: Average Number of Animals and Birds by Districts

Districts	Total Surveyed HHs	Average number of			
		Cow/ Buff	Goat/ Sheep	Swine	Poultry
Doti	334	3.43	7.37	0.00	4.93
Achham	395	3.17	7.34	0.50	3.95
Dailkeh	335	3.57	9.12	0.25	5.20
Western	1,064	3.82	7.94	0.25	4.70
Khotang	347	3.13	4.07	1.55	6.41
Bhojpur	356	3.62	4.80	1.42	6.73
S'sabha	290	3.52	4.59	1.43	5.66
Terhathum	349	2.97	4.16	1.40	6.66
Eastern	1,342	3.31	4.40	1.45	6.36
All	2,406	3.41	5.84	1.16	5.88

The following table-3.6b shows the average size of animal and birds owned by ethnic households. There is no marked difference in the number of animal and birds holding across the ethnic groups, except in the case of Swine, which is much higher among Disadvantaged janajati households.

Table-3.6b: Average number of Animals and Birds by Ethnicity

Ethnicity	Total Surveyed HHs	Cow/ Buff	Goat/ Sheep	Swine	Poultry
Dalit	444	2.71	3.7	1.4	4.4
Disad jan	756	3.35	4.4	3.9	6.6
Advan jan	81	3.42	4.6	1.5	7.3
Others	1,125	3.56	6.0	1.1	5.7
All	24,06	3.34	5.06	1.49	5.9

CHAPTER – IV: ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES AND FACILITIES

4.1 Health

4.1.1 Households Reporting Illness

Overall data for the survey area shows that nearly 63% of the sample households reported to have their family members fallen sick over the period of last one year. The percentage of households reporting with sick people in their family was found to be highest in Terhathum district (67.62 %) and lowest in Achham (60.00% %). No marked differences are seen across the districts. Survey data across the ethnic group reveals that the households reporting sick family members was highest in Disadvantaged ethnic group (68.78%) followed by Dalits (60.36%), “Others” (59.29% and Advantaged Janajati (58.02%).

Table- 4.1a: Households Reporting Illness by District

Districts	Total Surveyed HHs	No HHs reporting illness	% HHs Reporting Illness
Doti	334	201	60.18
Achham	395	237	60.00
Dailkeh	335	220	65.67
Western	1,064	658	61.84
Khotang	347	210	60.52
Bhojpur	356	223	62.64
S’sabha	290	175	60.34
Terhathum	349	236	67.62
Eastern	1,342	844	62.89
All	2,406	1,502	62.43

Table- 4.1b: Households Reporting Illness by Ethnicity

Ethnic Groups	Total Surveyed HHs	No of HHs Reporting sick members	% HHs Reporting sick members
Dalit	444	268	60.36
Disad Jan	756	520	68.78
Advan Jan	81	47	58.02
Others	1125	667	59.29
All	2,406	1,502	62.43

4.1.2 Place of Treatment

The table-4.2a presents district-wise information on the reported use of health facilities by surveyed households. Overall picture indicates that majority of the sample households (69.77%) visit health post for medical treatment followed by traditional faith healer (50.40%) and Ayurvedic clinic (8.52%). Survey finding clearly indicates that the rural people still have great faith on the traditional healers. The data across the survey districts gives a distinct pattern between the western and eastern districts. It can be noticed that the eastern districts are better off in terms of the availability of medical treatment compared to the western districts.

Table- 4.2a: Households Visiting Different Health Institutions by District

Districts	No HHs Reporting Illness	% HHs visiting Health-post	% HHs visiting Ayurvedic Clinic	% HHs visiting traditional healer
Doti	201	62.50	7.41	53.24
Achham	237	60.78	8.63	54.51
Dailkeh	220	61.97	6.10	51.64
Western	658	61.75	7.38	53.13
Khotang	210	77.14	7.62	50.48
Bhojpur	223	75.83	10.43	46.45

Districts	No HHs Reporting Illness	% HHs visiting Health-post	% HHs visiting Ayurvedic Clinic	% HHs visiting traditional healer
S'sabha	175	77.65	10.61	49.72
Terhathum	236	75.69	9.17	45.87
Eastern	844	76.57	9.45	48.13
Total	1,502	69.77	8.52	50.40

The following table-4.2b gives the status of the use of health facilities across ethnic groups. The data indicates that Advantaged Janajati visits more often to the hospitals compared to other ethnic groups.

Table- 4.2b: Households Visiting Health Institutions by Ethnicity

Ethnic Groups	No HHs reporting illness	% HHs visiting Health post	% HHs visiting Ayurvedic Clinic	% HHs visiting traditional healer
Dalit	268	62.40	3.70	76.00
Disad Jan	520	69.92	9.27	55.38
Advan Jan	47	70.61	8.51	46.60
Others	667	78.49	10.64	44.83
All	1,502	69.77	8.52	50.40

4.1.3 Pregnancy Check-up

Of the total sample households of 2,406, approximately 75% reported to have at least one pregnant woman in their family during the survey period. Among the pregnant women, only three-fifth reported to have undergone routine prenatal check-up up, indicating that there is still a large number of pregnant women in the survey area who are risking their lives due to lack of knowledge about the importance of maternity services as well as poor access to health facilities. District-wise data indicate that the percentage of pregnant women reporting to have received health services is higher in the eastern districts when compared with the western districts.

Table- 4.3a: Households Reporting Pregnancy Test of their Women by Districts

Districts	No of HHs with Pregnant Women	% HHs Reporting	
		Check-up	No check-up
Doti	282	52.84	47.16
Achham	305	50.00	50.00
Dailkeh	276	56.88	43.12
Western	863	53.24	46.76
Khotang	236	65.68	34.32
Bhojpur	226	68.20	31.80
S'sabha	264	61.74	38.26
Terhathum	208	62.02	37.98
Eastern	934	64.41	35.59
All	1,797	59.77	40.23

Ethnic-wise data on pregnancy check up is presented in the following table. It can be seen from the data that there is no remarkable variation among different ethnic groups in receiving prenatal health services in the survey area.

Table- 4.3b: Households Reporting Pregnancy Test of their Women by Ethnicity

Ethnic Groups	No of HHs with Pregnant women	% HHs Reporting	
		Check-up	No Check-up
Dalit	332	60.24	39.76
Disad jan	543	56.91	43.09
Advan jan	51	64.71	35.29
Others	871	61.08	38.92
All	1,797	59.77	40.23

4.1.4 Child Immunization

Table- 4.4a gives district-wise status of immunisation among children against different diseases. The status of child immunization seems good in the survey districts as over 80% sample households reported to have immunized their children fully and 14% partially. Percentage fully immunised children are higher in the survey area as compared to the average national figure of 59.4%. However, there are still about 5% households who reported not to have immunised their children. The data between the districts indicated that the situation is worst in Dailekh districts as only 66.80% households have immunized their children.

Table- 4.4a: Households Reporting Immunization of their Children by Districts

Ethnicity	No of HHs with children below 5 years of age	% HHs Reporting		
		Immunization against all disease	Partial immunization	No immunization
Doti	223	81.17	13.00	5.83
Achham	299	86.29	4.68	9.03
Dailkeh	244	66.80	29.10	4.10
Western	766	78.08	15.60	6.32
Khotang	168	90.48	8.33	1.19
Bhojpur	152	81.58	13.16	5.26
S'sabha	114	85.96	18.49	4.39
Terhathum	146	80.82	27.00	0.68
Eastern	580	84.71	16.74	2.88
All	1,346	81.28	13.82	4.90

The data across the ethnic group do not show any visible differences in the percentage of households reporting to have immunized their children. However, the percentage of household reporting of full immunization was recorded highest (85.71%) in the ethnic group categorised as "others" (includes higher caste) followed by Advantaged Janajati (82.21%), Disadvantaged Janajati (81.69%) and Dalits (80.51%).

Table- 4.4b: Households Reporting Immunization of their Children by Ethnicity

Ethnic Groups	HH with children below 5 years	% HHs reporting		
		Immunization against all diseases	Partial Immunization	No immunization
Dalit	253	80.51	15.42	2.37
Disad jan	355	81.69	14.08	4.23
Advan jan	35	82.21	11.43	2.86
Others	703	85.71	13.23	6.26
All	1,346	81.28	13.82	4.90

4.1.5 Toilet Facilities

Table- 4.5a shows that over 50% of the sample households still do not have toilet facilities in their homes. The average figure indicates that 30.21% household possess pit latrine while about 18% possess water sealed latrines. District-wise data shows that toilet facilities are better in the western districts compared to the eastern districts.

Table- 4.5a: Percentage of Households Reporting Toilet Facilities by Districts

Districts	Total Surveyed HHs	% HHs with toilet type		
		Water sealed	Pit latrine	No toilet
Doti	334	22.75	7.79	69.46
Achham	395	14.43	13.92	71.65
Dailkeh	335	22.99	13.73	63.28
Western	1,064	20.05	11.81	68.13

Khotang	347	12.68	43.23	44.09
Bhojpur	356	15.12	37.12	47.76
S'sabha	290	15.52	62.76	21.72
Terhathum	349	14.04	48.71	37.25
Eastern	1,342	14.34	47.95	37.71
All	2,406	17.63	30.21	52.16

Among the ethnic groups, majority of Dalit households (62%) do not have toilet facilities. The highest percentage of households with toilet facilities was found in Advantaged Janajati group (88%) followed by Disadvantaged janajati (57%).

Table- 4.5b: Percentage of Households Reporting Toilet Facilities by Ethnicity

Ethnicity	Total Surveyed HHS	% HHS with toilet type		
		Water sealed	Pit latrine	No toilet
Dalit	444	17.79	20.69	61.52
Disad jan	756	9.92	46.16	43.92
Advan jan	81	2.47	75.31	22.22
Others	1125	17.42	27.82	54.76
All	2,406	14.63	33.21	52.16

4.2 Drinking Water

4.1.6.1 Source

Overall figure tells that nearly three-fifth of the sample households have access to pipe drinking water. Rest of the sample households reported drinking water sources as water spouts (26.40%), well (15.54%), River/spring (1.83%) and Others (0.62%). Among the survey districts, the percentage of households with pipe water source is highest in Terhathum (79.37%) followed by Khotang (65.42%) and Bhojpur (58.58%). Households in Acham district seem to have poor access to pipe drinking water as only 37.22% of them reported to have access to it.

Table- 4.6a: Percentage of HHS Reporting Drinking Water Sources by Districts

Districts	Total Surveyed HHS	% HHS reporting source of drinking water as				
		Piped water	Water spouts	Well	River/Springs	Others
Doti	334	51.50	27.25	18.56	2.69	0.00
Achham	395	37.22	43.29	13.67	5.57	0.25
Dailkeh	335	49.55	31.34	18.51	0.60	0.00
Western	1,046	46.10	33.96	16.90	2.59	0.08
Khotang	347	65.42	19.29	15.00	0.29	0.00
Bhojpur	356	58.58	25.41	15.17	0.84	0.00
S'sabha	290	50.34	23.42	24.48	1.76	0.00
Terhathum	349	79.37	10.32	5.73	0.57	4.01
Eastern	1,342	63.43	19.61	15.10	0.87	1.20
All	2,406	55.61	26.40	15.54	1.83	0.62

The situation among the ethnic group presented in Table- 4.6b clearly reveals that Dalits households lag behind other ethnic groups in terms of access to pipe drinking water. Only 46.17% of Dalit households enjoy pipe water, while it is highest among Disadvantaged Janajati (64%) followed by Advantaged Janajati (60.49%) and "others" group (53.15%).

Table- 4.6b: Percentage of HHS Reporting Drinking Water Sources by Ethnicity

Ethnicity	Total Surveyed HHS	% HHS reporting drinking water sources as				
		Piped Water	Water Spouts	Well	River/Springs	Others
Dalit	444	46.17	29.28	22.52	1.58	0.45
Disad jan	756	64.29	19.78	13.28	1.59	1.06
Advan jan	81	60.49	25.93	12.35	0.00	1.23

Ethnicity	Total Surveyed HHs	% HHs reporting drinking water sources as				
		Piped Water	Water Spouts	Well	River/ Springs	Others
Others	1,125	53.15	28.89	14.58	2.58	0.80
All	2,406	55.61	26.02	15.54	2.00	0.83

4.1.6.2 Time taken to fetch drinking water

An average household in the survey districts has to spend 15.25 minutes to fetch pipe drinking water, 30.65 minutes spout water, 45.45 minutes well water, 48.25 minutes river water and 30.24 minutes other sources of water (Table-4.7a). Among the districts, the households in the eastern districts spend less time to fetch pipe drinking water compared to the households of western districts.

Table- 4.7a: Average Time Taken to Fetch Drinking Water by Districts

District	Total Surveyed HHs	Average travel time to fetch water (minutes)				
		Piped water	Water spouts	Well	River/ Springs	Others
Doti	334	11.00	32.70	32.50	36.70	
Achham	395	26.60	49.60	71.20	40.60	60.00
Dailkeh	335	15.80	31.30	47.30	90.00	
Western	1,064	17.80	37.87	50.33	55.77	60.00
Khotang	347	11.10	18.30	24.20	0.00	
Bhojpur	356	9.30	24.80	22.80	50.00	
S'sabha	290	5.80	12.70	18.40	17.00	
Terhathum	349	6.70	15.70	12.90	20.00	13.50
Eastern	1,342	8.22	17.87	19.57	21.75	13.50
All	2,406	15.25	30.65	45.45	48.25	30.24

Table- 4.7b: Average Time to Fetch Drinking Water by Ethnicity

Ethnicity	Total Surveyed HHs	Average travel time to fetch water (minute)				
		Piped water	Water spouts/ Stone spouts	Well	River/ Springs	Others
Dalit	444	18.49	34.35	49.98	47.86	10.00
Disad jan	756	7.47	20.75	25.87	24.50	15.00
Advan jan	81	6.39	19.95	17.50	0.00	0.00
Others	1125	12.99	35.72	30.93	40.67	21.43
All	2,406	11.59	31.32	34.31	38.14	16.67

4.3 Agriculture and Veterinary Services

It has been found that the access of sample households to agriculture and veterinary services is quite disappointing since very few households reported to have visited to these services. However, it is not surprising since this situation applies to entire country. Table-4.8a gives an idea of how worse is the situation of agriculture and veterinary services in the sample districts. Only about 13%, 9% and 8% of the sample households reported to have visited to veterinary, agriculture and LRPs, respectively. It must be made clear that the services of LRPs are initiated by RAP, which was not in existence before. Comparison between the survey districts reveals that the percentage of households visiting agriculture and veterinary service centres are higher in the western districts.

Table- 4.8a: Households Visiting Agriculture and Veterinary Centres by Districts

Districts	Total Surveyed HHs	% HHs Reporting Access to		
		Agriculture service centre	Veterinary service centre	Local resource persons
Doti	334	16.17	15.27	11.68
Achham	395	14.94	4.56	7.34
Dailkeh	335	1.79	4.18	1.79
Western	1,064	10.97	8.00	6.94
Khotang	347	7.78	10.09	0.58

Districts	Total Surveyed HHs	% HHs Reporting Access to		
		Agriculture service centre	Veterinary service centre	Local resource persons
Bhojpur	356	3.93	14.61	12.92
S'sabha	290	9.66	22.07	2.76
Terhathum	349	6.59	20.63	20.34
Eastern	1,342	7.00	16.85	6.15
All	2,406	8.77	12.72	8.35

Across the ethnic groups, it is highest among the "others" ethnic group (11.47%) followed by Advantaged Janajati (8.11%), disadvantaged Janajati (5.82%) and Dalits (2.47%).

Table- 4.8b: Households Visiting Agriculture and Veterinary Centres by Ethnicity

Ethnicity	Total Surveyed HHs	% HHs visiting		
		Agriculture service centre	Veterinary service centre	Local resource persons
Dalit	444	2.47	9.46	8.78
Disad jan	756	5.82	13.36	7.80
Advan jan	81	8.11	13.58	14.81
Others	1,125	11.47	13.51	8.09
All	2,406	8.77	12.72	8.35

4.4 Access to Other Physical Facilities

This section presents average time required for sample households' to reach particular service facilities in terms of time taken for one-way travel to those facilities. Information provided here are collected through settlement surveys, which were carried out in the settlements within the Road Influence Areas (RIAs) as well as in those settlements, which were outside RIAs. Average amount of time taken for the population living inside and outside RAP-2 road corridors to access educational institutions, health institutions, roads and market infrastructures are presented in the following Tables.

Table- 4.9: Average Time to Access Educational Facilities

Districts	Locations	Travel time to access (in minutes)				
		Primary School	Lower Secondary school	Secondary School	Higher Sec School	College
Doti	Within Road Corridor	31	60	84	193	1,131
	Outside Road Corridor	15	140	55	240	1,200
Achham	Within Road Corridor	33	54	141	171	1,584
	Outside Road Corridor	20	16	16	360	1,740
Dailekh	Within Road Corridor	48	73	108	260	865
	Outside Road Corridor	50	110	130	307	1,587
Khotang	Within Road Corridor	31	58	92	185	400
	Outside Road Corridor	45	45	60	60	240
Bhojpur	Within Road Corridor	49	91	106	310	530
	Outside Road Corridor	30	135	135	840	720
S'sabha	Within Road Corridor	33	64	71	86	293
	Outside Road Corridor	30	30	30	300	480
Terhathum	Within Road Corridor	27	63	55	60	310
	Outside Road Corridor	60	60	60	60	720

Table- 4.10: Average Time to Access Health Facilities

Districts	Locations	Travel time to access (in minutes)			
		Sub-health-post	Health-post	Health centre	Hospital
Doti	Within Road Corridor	123	344	585	1149
	Outside Road Corridor	360	285	73	1200
Achham	Within Road Corridor	135	135	624	2458
	Outside Road Corridor	6	240	545	2100
Dailekh	Within Road Corridor	148	392	321	1070
	Outside Road Corridor	123	363	383	1107
Khotang	Within Road Corridor	90	120	260	495
	Outside Road Corridor	45	45	0	300
Bhojpur	Within Road Corridor	93	212	220	530
	Outside Road Corridor	105	240	480	2160
S'sabha	Within Road Corridor	124	135	195	600
	Outside Road Corridor	30	240	480	1440
Terhathum	Within Road Corridor	38	120	220	520
	Outside Road Corridor	60	180	720	720

Table- 4.11: Average Time to Access Different Types of Roads

Districts	Locations	Travel time to access (in minutes)			
		Mule Trail	Earthen Road	Gravel Road	Black Road
Doti	Within Road Corridor	54	386	1080	1080
	Outside Road Corridor	10	210	510	1200
Achham	Within Road Corridor	135	155	456	1968
	Outside Road Corridor	195	360	540	1800
Dailekh	Within Road Corridor	256	634	818	1593
	Outside Road Corridor	360	90	480	1440
Khotang	Within Road Corridor	190	1268	1680	2664
	Outside Road Corridor	45	270	2880	2880
Bhojpur	Within Road Corridor	191	220	1174	1787
	Outside Road Corridor	135	240	2880	2880
S'sabha	Within Road Corridor	600	170	195	195
	Outside Road Corridor	60	240	480	480
Terhathum	Within Road Corridor	21	338	540	590
	Outside Road Corridor	15	480	600	960

Table- 4.12: Average time to access different markets

Districts	Locations	Travel time to access (minutes)		
		Local market	llaka market	District market
Doti	Within Road Corridor	203	249	994
	Outside Road Corridor	360	420	1,200
Achham	Within Road Corridor	116	154	1,121
	Outside Road Corridor	195	195	1,320
Dailekh	Within Road Corridor	218	377	1,074
	Outside Road Corridor	75	75	1,107
Khotang	Within Road Corridor	132	189	410
	Outside Road Corridor	180	210	255
Bhojpur	Within Road Corridor	184	211	530
	Outside Road Corridor	240	240	2,160
S'sabha	Within Road Corridor	83	195	630
	Outside Road Corridor	240	240	1,440
Terhathum	Within Road Corridor	113	150	620
	Outside Road Corridor	60	60	720

CHAPTER - V: HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLD ENERGY

5.1 Housing

Type of house is considered to be an important indicator to understand the general well being of the rural households. In simple terms, the more the number of house-floors, the more better off the households are. Likewise, the type of house roof is also an important indicator of household's well being. For example, thatched roof indicates poor household while zinc roof indicates well-off households in the rural areas. The following section presents housing condition of the households in the survey area.

5.1.1 House type

The study data presented in Table- 5.1a shows that approximately half of the sample households possess two floored houses (47.01%) followed by single floor (33.83%) and three floors (19.16%). There are no significant differences among the survey districts in the percentage of households with different type of houses. However, percentage of households owning three-floored building is highest in Terhathum district (31.23%) followed by Sankhuwasabha (25.17%).

Table-5.1a: Households Reporting Type of House by Districts

Districts	Total Surveyed HHs	% HHs reporting house type		
		One storey	Two storey	Three storey
Doti	334	36.83	45.21	17.96
Achham	395	38.23	50.13	11.65
Dailkeh	335	41.79	45.37	12.84
Western	1,064	38.95	46.90	14.15
Khotang	347	31.41	54.47	14.12
Bhojpur	356	29.49	47.75	22.75
S'sabha	290	33.10	41.72	25.17
Terhathum	349	25.79	42.98	31.23
Eastern	1,342	29.95	46.73	23.32
All	2,406	33.83	47.01	19.16

Ethnic-wise data presented in Table-5.1b below shows that the percentage of households owning one floor building is highest among Dalits (48.42%), followed by Disadvantaged Janajati (38.76%), "Others" (27.11%) and Advantaged janajati (19.75%). Whereas, the situation is just reverse when it comes to three-floored house.

Table-5.1b: Households Reporting Type of House by Ethnicity

Ethnicity	Total Surveyed HHs	% HHs reporting house type		
		One storey	Two storey	Three storey
Dalit	444	48.42	43.02	8.56
Disad jan	756	38.76	41.27	19.97
Advan jan	81	19.75	46.91	33.33
Others	1125	27.11	52.36	20.53
All	2406	34.46	46.97	18.58

5.1.2 Roofing Materials

Overall data indicates that more than three-fifth of the sample households possess thatched-roof houses, and the rest (38.36%) have house roof either of corrugated sheets, stone plate or Jhingati (made up of soil). Households with thatched house-roofs seem to be in more number in the western districts than in the eastern districts. The percentage of households with thatched house-roof is highest in Achham district (75.95%) followed by Doti (70.66%) and Dailekh (62.69%). The corresponding figures are just reverse in the case of house-roofs with corrugated sheets/slate/Jhingati.

Table-5.2a: Households Reporting Type of House Roofs by Districts

District	Total Surveyed HHs	% of household with types of house roof		
		Zinc/slate/Jhigati	Thatch grass	Wooden
Doti	334	28.74	70.66	0.60
Achham	395	23.80	75.95	0.25
Dailkeh	335	37.01	62.69	0.30
Western	1,064	29.85	69.76	0.38
Khotang	347	45.53	50.43	4.03
Bhojpur	356	44.66	53.09	2.25
S'sabha	290	46.21	52.76	1.03
Terhathum	349	45.27	54.15	0.57
Eastern	1,342	45.42	52.60	1.97
All	2,406	38.36	60.35	1.29

Data shown in Table-5.2b clearly indicates that the majority of households (57.78%) under the ethnic group categorised as "Others" have house-roofs made-up of zinc/slates/Jhingati. This figure is lowest in the case of Dalit households (33.78%).

Table-5.2b: Percentage of Households Reporting Type of House Roofs by Ethnicity

Ethnicity	Total Surveyed HHs	% HHs with types of house roof		
		Zinc/slate/Jhigati	Thatched roof	Wooden
Dalit	444	33.78	65.54	0.68
Disad jan	756	39.02	58.99	1.98
Advan jan	81	43.21	54.32	2.47
Others	1125	57.78	41.33	0.89
All	2406	46.97	51.79	1.25

5.2 Household Energy Sources

5.2.1 Cooking Energy

The sources of cooking energy as reported by the sample households are presented in Tables -5.3a and 5.3b. The data shows that almost all sample households (99.21%) reported firewood as the main source of cooking energy. The situation is same across the districts and ethnic groups.

Table-5.3a: Households Reporting Sources of Cooking Energy by Districts

District	Total Surveyed HHs	% HHs with source of cooking energy			
		Firewood	Crop residue	Petroleum products	Biogas
Doti	334	99.70	0.30	0.00	0.00
Achham	395	98.48	1.52	0.00	0.00
Dailkeh	335	99.40	0.60	0.00	0.00
Western	1,064	99.19	0.81	0.00	0.00
Khotang	347	98.27	1.44	0.29	0.00
Bhojpur	356	99.49	0.51	0.00	0.00
S'sabha	290	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Terhathum	349	99.43	0.57	0.00	0.00
Eastern	1,342	99.30	0.63	0.07	0.00
All	2,406	99.21	0.75	0.04	0.00

Table-5.3b: Households Reporting Sources of Cooking Energy by Ethnicity

Ethnicity	Total Surveyed HHs	% HHs with source of cooking energy			
		Firewood	Crop residue	Petroleum products	Biogas
Dalit	444	99.32	0.68	0.00	0.00
Disad jan	756	99.34	0.66	0.00	0.00
Advan jan	81	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	1,125	99.02	0.89	0.89	0.00
All	2,406	99.21	0.75	0.40	0.00

5.2.2 Lighting Energy

Majority of the sample households (42.64%) reported kerosene as the main source of lighting energy followed by Other Sources (23.65%), solar (19.66%) and electricity (14.05%). District-wise data shows that the use of kerosene as major source of lighting is more pronounced in the eastern districts (% of households using kerosene for lighting purpose ranges from 57-69%) as compared to the western districts (where the percent of household using kerosene for lighting ranges from 7% to 27%).

Table-5.4a: Households Reporting Sources of Lighting Energy by Districts

Districts	Total Surveyed HHs	% HHs with source of lighting energy			
		Kerosene	Electricity	Solar energy	Others
Doti	334	26.65	9.58	5.09	58.68
Achham	395	7.59	18.99	29.37	44.05
Dailkeh	335	22.39	9.55	14.93	53.13
Western	1,064	18.88	12.71	16.46	51.95
Khotang	347	58.21	7.49	33.72	0.58
Bhojpur	356	57.30	12.36	25.56	4.78
S'sabha	290	69.66	17.93	11.72	0.69
Terhathum	349	63.32	22.64	12.89	1.15
Eastern	1,342	62.12	15.11	20.97	1.80
All	2,406	42.64	14.05	19.66	23.65

The following table-5.4b presents the data across ethnic groups. In all ethnic groups, kerosene has been the main source of lighting energy. However, among the ethnic group, the percentage of households using kerosene as lighting energy is highest in Disadvantaged Janajati (60.05%) followed by Advantaged Janajati (43.21%).

Table-5.4b: Households Reporting Sources of Lighting Energy by Ethnicity

Ethnicity	Total Surveyed HHs	% HHs with source of lighting energy			
		Kerosene	Electricity	Solar energy	Others
Dalit	444	39.19	10.59	16.44	33.78
Disad jan	756	60.05	14.15	17.86	7.94
Advan jan	81	43.21	20.99	34.57	1.23
Others	1,125	32.27	14.84	21.07	31.82
All	2,406	42.64	14.05	19.66	23.65

CHAPTER - VI: HOUSEHOLD INCOME, EXPENDITURE AND LOAN

6.1 Household Income

Table-6.1a describes the distribution of household income by sectoral sources. This table gives the percentage share of total household income from farm income, non-farm income, remittances, wages and other non-farm sources. Other income sources include income from renting out non-agricultural property like building or assets and earnings savings/deposit accounts, pensions, etc.

The survey results indicate that an average sample household in the survey districts has an annual income of NRs. 61,207, which is much lower than the national average figure of NRs. 80,111. Looking at the contribution of different sectors in the overall household income, more than half of all household income comes from agriculture sector, 17.49% from remittances, 16% from other Non-farm sources and 13.52% percent from wages. Contribution of agriculture sector in household income in the survey area is slightly higher than National average of 48%. Among the survey districts, the share of farm income is highest in Sankhuwasabha (64.86%) followed by Bhojpur (60.37%). The share of farm income in total household income is lowest in Achham district (42.46%).

Table-6.1a: Average Household Income and their Sources by Districts

Districts	Total Surveyed HHs	Average Income (NRs.)	% Share of			
			Farm Income	Remittance	Wage income	Other non-farm income
Doti	334	53,475	48.48	23.75	15.55	12.22
Achham	395	51,041	42.46	16.40	25.28	15.86
Dailkeh	335	54,170	41.35	18.02	17.53	23.11
Western	1,064	52,790	44.10	19.39	19.45	17.10
Khotang	347	68,034	53.97	20.88	10.76	14.39
Bhojpur	356	69,558	60.37	14.77	13.55	11.30
S'sabha	290	65,322	64.86	12.25	10.28	12.62
Terhathum	349	67,568	54.71	17.12	10.67	17.51
Eastern	1,342	67,731	58.47	16.25	11.31	14.00
All	2,406	61,207	52.83	17.49	13.52	16.15

Survey data presented in Table-6.1b reveals that annual household income is highest among Advantaged Janajati (NRs. 68,817) followed by "Others" group (NRs. 65,289), Disadvantaged group (NRs. 64,479) and Dalits (NRs. 43,904). Agriculture sector shares major portion of household income across all ethnic groups. However, the percentage share of agriculture in household income is lowest in Dalits (31.49%) while it is highest among the households falling under "Others".

Table-6.1b: Average Household Income and their Sources by Ethnicity

Ethnicity	Total Surveyed HHs	Average Income (NRs.)	% Share of			
			Farm Income	Remittance	Wage income	Other non-farm income
Dalit	444	43,904	31.49	20.11	35.44	12.96
Disad jan	756	64,479	46.76	17.37	15.63	20.24
Adv jan	81	68,817	58.81	11.70	8.19	21.31
Others	1,125	65,289	62.07	17.32	6.71	13.90
All	2,406	61,207	52.83	17.49	13.52	16.15

6.2 Household Expenditure

An average household in the survey area was found to spend NRs. 64,592 per annum to meet their household needs, indicating that their expenditure is significantly lower than the national average of NRs. 83,593. Major share of household expenditure in the survey area goes to food items (59.05%) followed by "Other non-food items" (32.84%), medicine (5.09%) and education (3.02%). It has been

observed that households in the eastern districts used to spend more than the households living in the western districts. Average household expenditure is highest in Terhathum district (NRs. 68,791) and lowest in Doti district (NRs. 59,470).

Table-6.2a: Average Household Expenditure by Districts

Districts	Total Surveyed HHs	Average Expenditure (NRs)	% Share of			
			Food	Education	Medicine	Other non-Food
Doti	334	59,470	63.25	2.64	5.46	28.65
Achham	395	62,402	60.12	2.15	6.58	31.15
Dailkeh	335	60,581	58.54	2.35	4.11	35.00
Western	1,064	60,908	60.64	2.38	5.38	31.60
Khotang	347	63,262	55.28	3.15	5.25	36.32
Bhojpur	356	70,419	56.52	2.90	3.33	37.25
S'sabha	290	67,219	59.24	4.25	5.25	31.26
Terhathum	349	68,791	60.40	3.70	5.65	30.25
Eastern	1,342	67,453	57.86	3.50	4.87	33.77
All	2,406	64,592	59.05	3.02	5.09	32.84

Table-6.2b: Average Household Expenditure by Ethnicity

Ethnicity	Average Expenditure (NRs.)	% Share of			
		Food	Education	Medicine	Other non-Food
Dalit	52,043	62.00	2.60	6.20	29.20
Disad jan	71,887	58.00	3.10	6.00	32.90
Advan jan	70,366	60.21	3.54	4.75	31.50
Others	64,226	56.00	2.85	3.40	37.75
All	64,592	59.05	3.02	5.09	32.84

6.3 Household Loan

6.3.1 Household taking Loan

In overall, 84.83% of households in the survey area are involved in borrowing loan, which is significantly higher than the national average of 68.8%. However, the average loan size per household is much lower (NRs. 32,018) in the survey area in comparison to the overall national average (NRs. 55,427). District-wise data shows that prevalence of loan taking is higher in western districts than in the eastern districts. For instance, 91.14% percent of households in Achham, 90.12% households in Doti and 88.06% households in Dailekh were found to have taken loan during the last one year. These figures for the eastern districts are 83.10% in Sankhuwasabha, 81.74% in Bhojpur, 80.12 in Khotang and 78.80% in Terhathum. In terms of average loan size, Khotang district comes in the first position (NRs. 48,812) followed by Sankhuwasabha (NRs. 38,030) and Bhojpur (NRs. 32,282). Average loan size is lowest in Doti (NRs.16,878).

Table-6.3a: Percentage of HHs Taking Loan and Average Loan Size by Districts

District	Total Surveyed HHs	% of HH taking loan	Average loan size (NRs.)
Doti	334	90.12	16,878
Achham	395	91.14	30,950
Dailkeh	335	88.06	30,689
Western	1,064	89.80	26,450
Khotang	347	80.12	48,812
Bhojpur	356	81.74	32,282
S'sabha	290	83.10	38,030
Terhathum	349	78.80	25,651
Eastern	1,342	80.94	36,074
All	2,406	84.83	32,018

Analysis of data by ethnic group shows the incidence of loan taking is highest among the households of Disadvantaged Janajati group as over 95% households reported to have taken loan during the last one year. Advantaged Janajati comes in the second position with 95.05% households taking loan over the same period. In terms of loan size, Advantage Janajati group was found to outweigh other groups.

Table-6.3b: Percentage of HHs Taking Loan and Average Loan Size by Ethnicity

Ethnicity	Total Surveyed HHs	% HH taking loan	Average loan size (NRs.)
Dalit	444	84.01	24,489
Disad jan	756	95.24	34,341
Advan jan	81	95.06	39,385
Others	1,125	77.42	33,426
All	2,406	84.83	32,018

6.3.2 Sources of Loan

Table-6.4a summarizes the distribution of the household loans by source. Almost three-fifth of total sample households have taken loan from informal moneylenders, 20.77% from relatives/friends/neighbours, 3.58% from formal financial institutions, 3.53% from local cooperatives, 12.44% from savings of RBG groups and 2.20% from Other sources. Percentage of households taking loans from moneylenders in the survey area is more than double compared to the national average figure of 26%.

Table-6.4a: Percentage of Household Reporting Sources of Loan by Districts

District	% HH reporting loan by source					
	Informal money lender	Relatives	Financial institution	RBG/ other groups	Cooperative	Others
Doti	50.83	24.92	0.66	20.27	1.99	1.33
Achham	56.39	22.22	4.44	9.72	6.39	0.83
Dailkeh	64.07	19.32	3.05	8.47	0.34	4.75
Western	57.10	22.15	2.72	12.82	2.91	2.30
Khotang	56.12	26.62	5.76	5.40	5.04	1.08
Bhojpur	60.14	18.90	3.09	10.65	5.15	2.06
S'sabha	56.02	13.28	4.56	20.75	2.07	3.32
Terhathum	58.91	18.55	3.64	13.45	2.91	2.55
Eastern	57.80	19.34	4.26	12.56	3.79	2.25
All	57.47	20.77	3.58	12.44	3.53	2.20

Ethnic group-wise data reveals that informal moneylenders are the major source of household loan for all ethnic groups. However, the percentage of households taking loan from informal moneylenders is highest among Dalits (64.84%) and lowest amongst Advantaged Janajati (50.85%).

Table-6.4b: Percentage of Household Reporting Sources of Loan by Ethnicity

Ethnicity	% HH reporting loan by source of loan					
	Money lender	Relatives	Financial institutions	RBG/ other groups	Cooperative	Others
Dalit	64.84	12.09	2.20	15.93	1.92	3.02
Disad jan	55.78	24.13	2.89	12.28	3.03	1.88
Advan jan	50.85	1.69	2.10	28.81	10.25	6.29
Others	56.26	22.89	5.08	10.15	3.78	1.84
All	57.47	20.77	3.58	12.44	3.53	2.20

6.3.3 Interests Rate of Household Loans

As expected, the informal moneylenders use to charge higher interest rate (average of 35%) on loans compared to other sources (refer Table-6.5a). On an average, the RBGs were found to charge lowest interest rate (15.04%).

Table-6.5a: Prevailing Interest Rate Paid by Survey households by District

District	Interest Rates (% per annum)					
	Informal money lender	Relatives	Financial institutions	RBG/ other groups	Cooperative	Others
Doti	39.10	28.17	12.00	15.25	16.25	22.67
Achham	36.00	17.12	19.54	12.82	15.57	21.00
Dailkeh	30.90	21.60	13.50	12.63	18.00	10.71
Western	35.03	22.30	15.00	13.60	16.60	18.12
Khotang	25.62	23.00	21.27	17.93	17.00	18.00
Bhojpur	45.04	31.68	15.22	13.98	15.91	20.00
S'sabha	33.80	18.44	15.00	14.10	16.80	11.40
Terhathum	32.15	33.55	19.00	18.56	17.11	19.35
Eastern	34.15	26.70	17.62	16.14	16.70	17.20
All	34.66	24.79	16.50	15.04	16.66	17.59

Ethnic-wise data indicates that there is no significant variation in the interest rates paid by different ethnic groups. However, Dalits were found to pay relatively higher rates to informal moneylenders, financial institutions and relatives.

Table-6.5b: Prevailing Interest Rate paid by survey households by Ethnicity

Ethnicity	Interest Rates (% per annum)					
	Informal money lender	Relatives	Financial institutions	RBG/other groups	Cooperative	Others
Dalit	36.25	26.25	17.25	14.80	17.25	16.20
Disad jan	34.68	24.35	16.75	15.50	16.50	18.40
Advan jan	34.25	25.05	15.50	14.50	15.50	17.25
Others	33.45	23.50	16.50	15.35	17.40	18.50
All	34.66	24.79	16.50	15.04	16.66	17.59

6.3.5 Purpose of Loan

As in other parts of the country, majority of rural households (over 80%) in the survey area were found to borrow money for home consumption followed by income generation activities (14.16%) and asset creation (5.52%). This trend in the survey area is similar to that of an average Nepali household. District-wise data shows that the percentage of borrowed money spent for home consumption is higher among the households of western districts than that of their counterparts living in the eastern districts. However, the trend is just reverse in case of IGA activities, as the households investing borrowed money in productive sector is higher in eastern districts.

Table-6.6a: Percentage of HHs Reporting Purpose of Loan by District

District	% HHs reporting purpose of loan			
	Home Consumption	Purchase Assets	IGA activities	Total
Doti	90.40	5.05	4.55	100
Achham	87.72	7.02	5.26	100
Dailkeh	83.58	4.38	12.04	100
Western	87.20	5.50	7.30	100
Khotang	74.82	6.47	18.71	100
Bhojpur	78.61	5.08	16.31	100
S'sabha	75.27	8.60	16.13	100

District	% HHs reporting purpose of loan			
	Home Consumption	Purchase Assets	IGA activities	Total
Terhathum	77.56	3.05	19.39	100
Eastern	76.50	5.80	70.54	100
All	80.32	5.52	14.16	100

Looking across the ethnic groups, there are hardly any visible differences among them in spending borrowed money. However, Dalits use to spend more on purchasing assets but lesser in IGA activities when compared with other groups.

Table-6.6b: Percentage of HHs Reporting Purpose of Loan by Ethnicity

Ethnicity	% HHs reporting the purpose of loan			
	Home Consumption	Purchase Assets	IGA activities	Total
Dalit	80.15	8.27	11.58	100
Disad jan	76.54	8.64	14.81	100
Advan jan	80.90	3.18	15.92	100
Others	80.32	3.77	15.90	100
All	80.32	5.52	14.16	100

CHAPTER -VII: PARTICIPATION IN COMUNITY ACTIVITIES

7.1 Membership in Community Groups/Institutions

Participation of households in different community organizations/groups is presented in the tables-7.1a and 7.1b. Survey data shows existence of a wide range of community level institutions in the survey area. The sample households are found to have membership in a variety of community groups- ranging from community forestry to mothers groups and cooperatives. Overall figure indicates that participation of sample households are highest (39.44%) in Community Forestry Users Groups (CFUGs) followed by local Saving and Credit Groups (SC- 35.66%) and Women Groups (31.46%). District-wise data shows that almost three-fifth of the total sample households in eastern districts are members of Community Forest Users Group (CFUG). Going through ethnic groups, membership of Dalits is in lower side in all community level organizations.

Table-7.1a: Membership In Community Organizations by Districts

Districts	Sample HHS	% HHS Reporting membership in							
		CFUG	Drinking Water (DW)	Irri Group	SC groups	Youth Club	Women Group	Coop	Others
Doti	334	34.73	14.37	1.50	25.75	1.20	22.46	5.09	0.30
Achham	395	26.32	5.82	2.02	40.51	5.06	38.23	14.94	0.25
Dailkeh	335	15.22	15.22	0.00	57.91	0.90	27.16	1.49	0.00
Western	1,064	25.42	11.80	1.17	41.39	2.40	29.28	7.20	0.20
Khotang	347	21.61	13.54	11.24	15.85	9.80	39.48	8.93	1.44
Bhojpur	356	58.99	16.29	8.99	32.58	7.87	14.89	14.04	16.29
S'sabha	290	58.62	17.93	8.97	34.48	12.07	33.45	12.41	1.34
Terhathum	349	63.90	15.47	15.47	37.02	15.76	43.84	10.90	9.46
Eastern	1,342	50.78	15.81	11.20	40.00	11.40	32.92	11.57	7.13
All	2,406	39.44	13.84	5.61	35.66	7.44	31.46	9.81	4.24

Table-7.1b: Membership In Community Organizations by Ethnicity

Ethnicity	Total Surveyed HHS	% HHS Reporting membership in							
		CFUG	Drinking Water User Group	Irrigation Users Group	SC Group	Women Group	Youth Club	Cooperative	Others
Dalit	444	33.78	11.04	3.15	33.33	4.73	25.45	5.18	3.38
Disad jan	756	50.79	14.95	6.88	42.46	12.43	30.82	9.92	6.75
Advan Jan	81	62.96	22.22	16.05	48.15	9.88	20.99	20.99	9.88
Others	1,125	32.80	13.78	4.98	31.29	4.98	35.11	11.29	2.49
All	2,406	39.65	13.92	5.61	35.74	7.44	31.50	9.81	4.24

7.2 Frequency of Participation in Community Meetings and Gatherings

Physical participation of sample households in various community gatherings looks very encouraging as nearly three-fifth of them reported to have regular attendance in community gatherings. Only 7.44% households were found not to participate in community meetings and gatherings. About 36% households were found to attend meetings on occasional basis. Regular participation of sample households in community meetings/gatherings was highest (68.48%) in Terhathum district and lowest (43.11%) in Doti. In general, the people of eastern districts are found to be more regular in attending meetings and gatherings as compared to the people of eastern districts. The level of participation among the ethnic groups does not reveal a marked difference (Table-7.2a).

Table-7.2a: Frequency of Participation in Community Organisations by Districts

Districts	Total Surveyed HHS	% HHS reporting frequency of participation		
		Always	Occasionally	No participation
Doti	334	43.11	44.31	12.57
Achham	395	54.18	33.16	12.66
Dailkeh	335	58.21	39.40	2.39
Western	1,064	51.83	38.95	9.21
Khotang	347	46.97	40.35	12.68
Bhojpur	356	63.20	35.39	1.40
S'sabha	290	64.14	28.28	7.58
Terhathum	349	68.48	29.23	2.29
Eastern	1,342	60.70	33.31	6.00
All	2,406	56.77	35.79	7.44

Table-7.2b: Frequency of Participation in Community Organisations by Ethnicity

Ethnicity	Total Surveyed HHS	% HHS reporting frequency of participation		
		Always	Sometimes	No participation
Dalit	444	54.50	38.06	7.44
Disad jan	756	59.52	32.68	7.80
Advan jan	81	64.20	30.86	4.94
Others	1,125	62.93	29.51	7.56
All	2,406	60.35	32.13	7.52

7.3 Involvement in Decision Making Process

Participation of target households in community activities makes sense if they are actively involved in decision-making processes. The survey data presented in Table-7.3a reveals that majority of target groups in survey districts still do not involve actively in making decisions as nearly 42% of them do not have any say in decision making, while approximately 29% of them somehow hold decision making power.

Table-7.3a: Level of Involvement in Decision Making Process by Districts

Districts	Total Surveyed HHS	% HHS reporting level of involvement in decision making		
		Full	Partial	No participation
Doti	334	29.94	35.93	34.13
Achham	395	39.24	13.92	46.84
Dailkeh	335	29.55	35.82	34.63
Western	1,064	32.91	28.55	42.82
Khotang	347	35.16	27.95	36.89
Bhojpur	356	32.58	27.53	39.89
S'sabha	290	18.62	32.41	48.97
Terhathum	349	20.06	32.38	47.56
Eastern	1,342	26.61	30.10	43.32
All	2,406	29.76	28.97	41.27

Table-7.3b: Level of Involvement in Decision Making Process by Ethnicity

Ethnicity	Total Surveyed HHS	% HHS reporting level of involvement in decision making		
		Full	Partial	No participation
Dalit	444	34.46	29.28	36.26
Disad janajati	756	24.60	33.99	41.40
Advan janajati	81	29.63	23.46	46.91

Ethnicity	Total Surveyed HHs	% HHs reporting level of involvement in decision making		
		Full	Partial	No participation
Others	1,125	32.62	22.31	45.07
All	2,406	30.34	27.31	42.35

CHAPTER -VIII: FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOOD STRATEGY

8.1 Food Sufficiency

Situation of food security is worse in the survey districts as over three-fourth (76%) of the sample households did not have enough food production for whole year from their farms. Only 4.45% of the households had surplus food production from their farms (Table-8.1a). The data shows that about 1.21% households do not produce food crops, as they are landless. Majority of the sample households (over 85%) hardly produce enough food to feed their family. It has been found that the production of food crops of about 45% of the sample households is hardly enough for 5 months.

Table-8.1a: Percentage of Households Reporting Food Sufficiency by Districts

District	Total Surveyed HHs	% HHs reporting food sufficiency					
		Surplus	9-12 month	6-8 months	3-5 months	Less than 3 months	No prodn
Doti	334	3.29	18.26	31.14	28.14	16.77	2.40
Achham	395	0.51	9.87	29.62	40.25	18.73	1.01
Dailkeh	335	0.30	1.19	21.49	40.90	35.22	0.90
Western	1,064	1.32	9.77	27.42	36.43	23.57	1.44
Khotang	347	6.92	30.84	33.43	21.04	7.20	0.58
Bhojpur	356	7.02	23.31	37.36	24.16	7.58	0.56
S'sabha	290	9.66	15.17	33.10	20.69	17.93	3.45
Terhathum	349	4.58	22.06	37.54	18.62	17.19	0.00
Eastern	1,342	7.00	22.85	35.36	21.12	12.50	1.15
All	2,406	4.45	17.25	31.96	28.01	17.12	1.21

There is significant variation across the ethnic groups (Table-8.1b). The table shows that Dalits are highly vulnerable to food insecurity as over 71 % of them hardly produce enough food for 5 months.

Table-8.1b Percentage of Households Reporting Food Sufficiency by Ethnicity

Ethnicity	Total Surveyed HHs	% HHs reporting food sufficiency					
		Surplus	9-12 month	6-8 months	3-5 months	Less than 3 months	No prodn
Dalit	444	0.45	4.73	20.04	36.04	35.14	3.60
Disad jan	756	3.04	18.52	34.79	25.13	17.59	0.93
Advan jan	81	12.35	30.86	34.57	16.05	3.70	2.47
Others	1,125	7.11	21.07	34.58	26.22	10.67	0.36
All	2,406	4.78	17.87	32.29	26.64	17.21	1.21

8.2 Household Strategy to Deal with Food Deficit

On an average, majority of the food deficit sample households (78.10%) reported agriculture wage as main source of meeting food requirement followed by non-agriculture wage (41.52%), borrowing (37.78%), Other sources (24.85%), Remittance (22.32%), Trade (8.06%), salaried jobs (6.77%) and mortgaging assets (2.54%). Similar pattern is found across the sample districts (Table-8.2a) as well as among the different ethnic groups (Table-8.2b).

Table-8.2a: Percentage of Households Reporting Food Sufficiency by Districts

District	Total Surveyed HHS	% HHS reporting major strategy as							
		Salaried job	Trade	Agri wage	Non-agri wage	Remittance	Borrowing	Mortgaging assets	Others
Doti	334	5.09	6.59	91.31	57.19	50.60	31.74	2.99	26.05
Achham	395	6.08	5.32	54.94	39.00	26.08	21.77	3.54	12.66
Dailkeh	335	5.67	5.67	79.10	65.07	7.46	32.86	3.00	27.16
Western	1,064	5.61	5.86	75.12	53.75	28.10	28.79	3.20	22.00
Khotang	347	9.22	6.63	81.56	30.55	24.78	26.22	0.58	18.16
Bhojpur	356	1.69	7.30	75.84	42.42	16.57	45.79	2.53	36.24
S'sabha	290	18.28	22.07	87.59	6.55	15.52	61.38	4.48	34.14
Terhathum	349	3.44	5.44	81.66	45.85	14.33	21.49	0.86	22.64
Eastern	1,342	8.16	10.36	81.70	31.34	17.80	38.72	2.11	27.80
All	2,406	6.77	8.06	78.10	41.52	22.32	37.78	2.54	24.85

Table-8.2b: Percentage of Households Reporting Food Sufficiency by Ethnicity

Ethnicity	Total Surveyed HHS	% HHS reporting major strategy as							
		Salaried job	Trade	Agri wage	Non-agri wage	Remittance	Borrowing	Mortgaging assets	Others
Dalit	444	3.83	6.31	75.22	54.28	25.9	33.78	3.38	27.48
Disad jan	756	7.80	9.79	82.14	34.66	19.18	42.20	1.85	28.04
Advan jan	81	8.64	12.35	77.78	32.10	12.35	30.86	3.70	27.16
Others	1,125	7.11	7.29	76.53	41.78	23.73	28.00	2.58	21.51
All	2,406	6.77	8.06	78.1	41.52	22.32	37.78	2.54	24.85

8.3 Micro-enterprises

The study also collected data on micro-enterprise activities in the survey districts. It was found that only about 5% of the sample households are involved in some kind of micro-enterprise activities such as weaving, crafting, occupational enterprises etc. An average household engaged in micro enterprise activities generated about 73 days of employment and earned an average amount of NRs. 9,894 annually.

Table-8.3a: Percentage of Households with Micro-Enterprises by Districts

Districts	Total Surveyed HHS	% HH with Micro-enterprise	Average Days of employment	Average Income (NRs.)
Doti	334	4.78	33.06	8,313
Achham	395	6.10	117.96	5,683
Dailkeh	335	6.87	21.87	3,404
Western	1,064	5.92	57.63	5,800
Khotang	347	4.32	103.07	6,773
Bhojpur	356	4.49	33.56	6,269
S'sabha	290	4.89	110.00	8,350
Terhathum	349	9.74	97.29	16,121
Eastern	1,342	5.86	85.98	9,378
All	2,406	5.40	72.88	9,894

Table-8.3b: Percentage of Households with Micro-Enterprises by Ethnicity

Ethnicity	Total Surveyed HHS	% HH with Micro-enterprise	Average Days of annual employment	Average Income (NRs.)
Dalit	444	13.74	75.95	6,596
Disad jan	756	5.70	45.84	5,891
Advan jan	81	4.94	92.50	11,503
Others	1,125	2.00	113.64	26,663
All	2,406	5.40	72.88	9,910

CHAPTER - IX: GENDER ROLES IN DECISION MAKING PROCESS

This chapter presents the current status of women in decision-making process. A total of 10 variables have been taken into consideration to assess the role of women in decision-making process. The degree of women's role in decision-making has been categorized in four levels: Level-1: No role at all; Level-2: Women are consulted but men take decisions; Level-3: Men are consulted but women take decision; and Level-4: Women take decision without consulting men. Each of the selected variables with the level of women's role has been discussed as follows.

9.1 Overnight Stay outside home

Traditionally, it is against the social norms and values of Nepalese society to allow women and girls to spend nights outside their home without the permission of their household heads (mostly males). This practice seems to prevail widely in the survey districts even today as over 75% of the sample households responded men as decision-makers regarding women's overnight stay outside homes (Refer Table-9.1a). Only about one-quarter of women somehow are in a position to take decision independently. The situation across the districts indicates the women in the eastern districts to be more independent than in the western districts. There is no noticeable difference across the ethnic groups, though Dalit women are in weaker position compared to other groups (Table-9.1b).

Table- 9.1a: Deciding Women's Overnight Stay Outside Homes by District

Districts	% HH reporting women's role as			
	Level-1	Level-2	Level-3	Level-4
Doti	44.38	31.00	20.06	4.56
Achham	56.25	41.54	1.47	0.74
Dailkeh	52.13	34.45	9.15	4.27
Western	50.92	35.70	10.23	3.19
Khotang	23.72	32.13	34.83	9.31
Bhojpur	34.50	41.52	14.91	9.06
S'sabha	34.39	41.05	20.00	4.56
Terhathum	33.11	31.80	21.97	13.11
Eastern	31.43	36.62	22.92	9.00
All	39.34	35.98	17.88	6.81

Table- 9.1b Deciding Women's Overnight Stay Outside Homes by Ethnicity

Ethnicity	% HH reporting women's role as			
	Level-1	Level-2	Level-3	Level-4
Dalits	46.32	33.42	12.89	7.37
Disad Jan	33.90	35.59	22.74	7.77
Advan Jan	26.58	43.04	21.52	8.86
Others	41.47	36.64	16.10	5.79
All	39.34	35.98	17.88	6.81

9.2 Decision on Seeking Health Services

Women's role seems to be more pronounced in providing medical treatment to their children as over 40% of them can take sole decision (Table-9.2a). However, men still hold decisive role in majority of cases. District-wise data depicts stronger women's decision-making role in the eastern districts compared to the western districts. Among ethnic groups, the percentage of women taking sole decision is highest amongst disadvantaged Janajati women (17%) followed by Dalits (12.68%).

Table- 9.2a: Women’s Role in Deciding for Health Services by District

Districts	% HH reporting women’s role as			
	Level-1	Level-2	Level-3	Level-4
Doti	6.09	59.42	20.00	14.49
Achham	8.89	68.89	18.89	3.33
Dailkeh	22.48	63.84	9.77	3.91
Western	12.50	64.05	16.22	7.24
Khotang	12.31	31.53	42.04	14.11
Bhojpur	6.40	51.16	28.20	14.24
Sankhuwasabha	0.70	47.02	27.37	24.91
Terhathum	15.84	24.75	37.29	22.11
Eastern	8.81	38.62	33.72	18.84
All	10.38	49.11	26.45	14.06

Table- 9.2b: Women’s Role in Health Services by Ethnicity

Ethnicity	% HH reporting women’s role as			
	Level-1	Level-2	Level-3	Level-4
Dalits	13.63	49.47	24.22	12.68
Disad Jan	10.72	38.08	33.85	17.35
Advan Jan	12.27	48.23	29.11	11.39
Others	10.01	55.88	21.96	12.15
All	10.38	49.11	26.45	14.06

9.3 Buying/Selling livestock

Table-9.3a shows the level of women’s decision-making roles in buying and selling their livestock. It can be seen from the table that about one-fifth of the sample households reported to have women’s decisive role in managing their livestock. While majority of women still do not have any say in this area as nearly 80% men hold decisive roles. Survey data across districts shows a significant variation in the level of women’s role. Women of Khotang district seems to enjoy greater level of decision-making power as about 40% sample household reported to have women’s decisive role in managing livestock animals and birds.

Table- 9.3a: Women’s Role in Deciding Buying/Selling of Livestock by District

Districts	% HH reporting women’s role as			
	Level-1	Level-2	Level-3	Level-4
Doti	11.38	76.00	7.69	4.92
Achham	26.94	66.79	5.54	0.74
Dailkeh	36.31	55.08	5.23	3.38
Western	24.87	66.00	6.15	3.00
Khotang	18.92	41.74	29.43	9.91
Bhojpur	11.59	68.70	13.62	6.09
S’sabha	10.21	65.85	20.07	3.87
Terhathum	30.72	37.58	17.97	13.73
Eastern	17.86	53.46	20.27	11.20
All	20.69	58.53	14.42	6.37

Table- 9.3b: Women’s Role in Buying/Selling of Livestock by Ethnicity

Ethnicity	% HH reporting women’s role as			
	Level-1	Level-2	Level-3	Level-4
Dalits	23.10	56.43	13.39	7.09
Disad Jan	19.26	55.81	18.84	6.09
Advan Jan	10.00	68.75	16.25	5.00

Ethnicity	% HH reporting women's role as			
	Level-1	Level-2	Level-3	Level-4
Others	21.61	60.37	11.63	6.40
All	20.69	58.53	14.42	6.37

9.4 Buying selling agriculture produce

With regard to trading agriculture produces, about 27% percent of sample households reported that women consult with their male counterparts but take their own decisions. While 9.47% of sample household informed that women make decisions without even consulting with their male members. District-wise data shows that the women of Terhathum district occupy first position in terms of taking sole decision in trading agriculture produces (Table9.4a). This figure is lowest in Achham district as only 2.23% sample households reported women taking sole decision.

Table- 9.4a: Women's Role in Buying/Selling Agriculture Produces by District

Districts	% HH reporting women's role as			
	Level-1	Level-2	Level-3	Level-4
Doti	2.30	65.13	24.01	8.55
Achham	20.07	61.34	16.36	2.23
Dailkeh	33.64	48.29	12.15	5.92
Western	18.67	58.25	17.50	5.57
Khotang	12.69	39.58	37.46	10.27
Bhojpur	12.69	57.59	20.43	9.29
S'sabha	0.71	39.29	53.21	6.79
Terhathum	17.96	36.27	23.59	22.18
Eastern	11.00	43.18	33.67	12.13
All	14.42	49.48	26.63	9.47

Table- 9.4b: Women's Role in Buying/Selling of Livestock by Ethnicity

Ethnicity	% HH reporting women's role as			
	Level-1	Level-2	Level-3	Level-4
Dalits	16.99	49.30	24.79	8.91
Disad Jan	13.30	44.54	32.74	9.42
Advan Jan	6.41	56.41	32.05	5.13
Others	14.86	52.26	22.83	10.04
All	14.42	49.48	26.63	9.47

9.5 Buying/Selling Jewels

Percentage of households reporting as women's sole decision-making power on buying and selling jewels stands at 7.76%. Likewise, 19.11% of sample households reported women consulting with men but taking their own decisions. About 56% of sample households informed that men have the deciding role, though women are somehow consulted. District-wise data shows that the women of Terhathum and Khotang districts are in better positions since the percentage of sample households reporting to have women's sole decisions in selling and buying jewels are 18.68% and 14.94%, respectively.

Table- 9.5a: Women's Role in Buying/Selling Jewels by District

District	% HH reporting women's role as			
	Level-1	Level-2	Level-3	Level-4
Doti	13.27	78.40	4.63	3.70
Achham	24.63	70.96	3.31	1.10
Dailkeh	33.64	57.72	5.25	3.40
Western	23.85	69.03	4.40	2.72
Khotang	11.28	33.84	39.94	14.94

District	% HH reporting women's role as			
	Level-1	Level-2	Level-3	Level-4
Bhojpur	13.39	62.80	16.37	7.44
S'sabha	1.41	58.80	35.56	4.23
Terhathum	26.01	26.01	29.30	18.68
Eastern	13.02	45.36	30.30	10.82
All	17.53	55.60	19.11	7.76

Table- 9.5b: Women's Role in Buying/Selling Jewels by Ethnicity

Ethnicity	% HH reporting women's role as			
	Level-1	Level-2	Level-3	Level-4
Dalits	21.39	33.42	13.37	6.95
Disad Jan	15.24	35.59	30.18	9.62
Advan Jan	6.49	43.04	19.48	3.90
Others	18.46	36.64	13.87	7.13
All	17.53	35.98	19.11	7.76

9.6 Borrowing < NRs. 500

The data presented in Table-9.6a reveals that women have significant level of decision-making power in borrowing small amount of money as more than 40% of sample households reported that women either can take sole decision or make final decision in consultation with males. The data across the survey districts shows the women of Sankhuwasabha district do hold significant level of decision-making power to decide on borrowing small amount of money for household expenses. In contracts, only about 10 % of sample households in Achham reported women either as a sole decision maker or in consultation with their male members. Comparison among the ethnic groups reveals that the percentage of women taking sole decision on borrowing small amount of money is highest in Disadvantaged Janajati (26.69%) followed by Advantaged Janajati (17.72%).

Table- 9.6a: Women's Role in Borrowing <NRs. 500 by District

Districts	% HH reporting women's role as			
	Level-1	Level-2	Level-3	Level-4
Doti	12.46	51.37	22.19	13.98
Achham	10.33	80.44	4.06	5.17
Dailkeh	35.08	46.15	7.38	11.38
Western	19.30	60.00	11.21	10.20
Khotang	9.37	37.46	32.63	20.54
Bhojpur	16.76	46.24	21.68	15.32
S'sabha	10.32	16.37	27.76	45.55
Terhathum	16.88	19.43	35.35	28.34
Eastern	13.40	30.00	29.30	27.44
All	16.09	42.14	21.88	19.89

Table- 9.6b: Women's Role in Borrowing <NRs. 500 by Ethnicity

Ethnicity	% HH reporting women's role as			
	Level-1	Level-2	Level-3	Level-4
Dalits	23.68	42.89	17.89	15.53
Disad Jan	14.04	30.06	29.21	26.69
Advan Jan	15.19	41.77	25.32	17.72
Others	14.77	50.19	18.05	16.99
All	16.09	42.14	21.88	19.89

9.7 Borrowing > NRs. 500

Information from Table-9.7a shows that about one-quarter of women in the survey area hold decision-making power for borrowing more than NRs. 500. Another 56.33% women are at least consulted by men although women have no influence over men to take decision. About 18% household reported no role of women in decision-making process when borrowing money over 500 NRs. When comparing the situation across the survey districts, the women of eastern hills are in better position when deciding to borrow more than NRs. 500. The data cross the ethnic groups do not show much variation.

Table- 9.7a: Women's Role in Borrowing >NRs. 500 by District

Districts	% HH reporting women's role as			
	Level-1	Level-2	Level-3	Level-4
Doti	2.17	82.66	9.60	5.57
Achham	23.81	63.00	9.52	3.66
Dailkeh	35.06	46.65	14.33	3.96
Western	20.35	64.10	11.15	4.40
Khotang	18.46	42.46	29.23	9.85
Bhojpur	14.29	60.57	16.00	9.14
S'sabha	1.40	65.38	28.67	4.55
Terhathum	32.79	35.71	17.86	13.64
Eastern	16.73	51.00	22.94	9.30
All	18.29	56.33	17.93	7.44

Table- 9.7b: Women's Role in Borrowing <NRs. 500 by Ethnicity

Ethnicity	% HH reporting women's role as			
	Level-1	Level-2	Level-3	Level-4
Dalits	21.11	55.15	16.09	7.65
Disad Jan	17.23	53.67	22.18	6.92
Advan Jan	8.75	70.00	18.75	2.50
Others	18.73	57.53	15.64	8.11
All	18.29	56.33	17.93	7.44

9.8 Working for Wage

Approximately, 35% of sample households reported women having decision-making power on whether household members should work as wage labour or not (Table-9.8a). In majority of cases (50.89%), men consult women but do not have any role in decision-making. As reported by the sample households, the percentage of women holding decision-making power regarding wage labour is highest in Sankhuwasabha district. The data across ethnic groups do not show significant variation (Table-9.8b).

Table- 9.8a: Women's Role in Working as Wage Labour by District

Districts	% HH reporting women's role as			
	Level-1	Level-2	Level-3	Level-4
Doti	1.25	55.17	31.66	11.91
Achham	22.79	66.18	9.93	1.10
Dailkeh	35.08	56.31	5.23	3.38
Western	20.00	59.22	15.60	5.46
Khotang	12.69	42.30	34.14	10.88
Bhojpur	13.29	63.01	15.90	7.80
S'sabha	1.76	40.85	34.86	22.54
Terhathum	12.75	33.01	31.70	22.55
Eastern	10.12	44.82	29.15	16.00
All	14.27	50.89	23.35	11.49

Table- 9.8b: Women's Role in Working as Wage Labour by Ethnicity

Ethnicity	% HH reporting women's role as			
	Level-1	Level-2	Level-3	Level-4
Dalits	16.80	47.77	23.36	12.07
Disad Jan	11.55	46.50	28.10	13.84
Advan Jan	6.33	55.70	31.65	6.329
Others	15.79	54.65	19.48	10.08
All	14.27	50.89	23.35	11.49

9.9 Participation in Community Activities

Overall figure indicates that about 14% of women take sole decision to participate in community activities. On the other hand, 21.26% women use to have consultation with their male counterparts but hold the power of making decisions. However, about 50% of women do not have decision-making role, though their male members consult them. The situation across the districts gives clear indication of eastern districts women having better position than the women in the western districts. Women taking sole decision without even consulting men are highest in Sankhuwasabha district (25.87%) and lowest in Dailekh district (3.99%). In case of ethnic groups, the highest percentage of women taking sole decision is found among Disadvantaged Janajati (14.79%) followed by Dalits (13.95%), Others (13.52%) and Advantaged Janajati (6.33%).

Table- 9.9a: Women's Role in Participation in Community Activities by District

Districts	% HH reporting women's role as			
	Level-1	Level-2	Level-3	Level-4
Doti	5.33	48.59	33.54	12.54
Achham	16.91	70.96	2.57	9.56
Dailkeh	25.15	62.88	7.98	3.99
Western	15.80	60.81	14.70	8.70
Khotang	14.50	35.05	35.65	14.80
Bhojpur	18.16	55.33	16.71	9.80
S'sabha	5.24	44.06	24.83	25.87
Terhathum	21.24	33.33	25.16	20.26
Eastern	14.80	41.92	25.60	17.68
All	15.34	49.66	21.26	13.75

Table- 9.9b: Women's Role in Participation in Community Activities by Ethnicity

Ethnicity	% HH reporting women's role as			
	Level-1	Level-2	Level-3	Level-4
Dalits	16.84	48.42	20.79	13.95
Disad Jan	15.92	44.65	24.65	14.79
Advan Jan	12.66	53.16	27.85	6.33
Others	14.59	53.31	18.58	13.52
All	15.34	49.66	21.26	13.75

9.10 Sending Children to School

Nearly 35% of sample households in the study area reported women holding decision-making power in sending their children to school. The figures by district indicate that the percentage of women holding decision-making role in sending children to schools is highest in Sankhuwasabha district (25.36%) and lowest in Dailekh district. Disaggregated by ethnic groups shows the percentage of women having decision-making role is highest in Disadvantaged Janajati ethnic group and lowest in "Other" group (Refer Table-9.10b).

Table- 9.10a: Women's Role in Schooling Children by District

Districts	% HH reporting women's role as			
	Level-1	Level-2	Level-3	Level-4
Doti	5.03	74.53	13.52	6.92
Achham	13.65	65.31	2.58	18.45
Dailkeh	29.54	61.23	5.85	3.38
Western	16.07	67.02	7.32	9.58
Khotang	11.35	36.20	38.04	14.42
Bhojpur	4.76	51.49	29.17	14.58
S'sabha	3.21	50.36	21.07	25.36
Terhathum	13.51	32.43	31.42	22.64
Eastern	8.20	42.62	30.00	19.25
All	11.66	52.87	20.63	14.85

Table- 9.10b: Women's Role in Schooling Children by Ethnicity

Ethnicity	% HH reporting women's role as			
	Level-1	Level-2	Level-3	Level-4
Dalits	14.75	51.47	16.89	16.89
Disad Jan	10.09	42.80	29.83	17.29
Advan Jan	3.85	61.54	21.79	12.82
Others	12.19	59.59	15.63	12.59
All	11.66	52.87	20.63	14.85

CHAPTER- X: PRICES OF IMPORTANT FOOD AND NON-FOOD ITEMS

This chapter provides market price, both buying and selling, wherever applicable, of different food and non-food items within and outside RAP-2 road corridors⁹. The price information presented here were collected through 'Settlement Level Survey', in which a wide range of local knowledgeable persons such as community leaders, school teachers, lead farmers, business persons, members of women and youth groups etc were involved in focus group discussions (FGD). It should be noted that the data provided by the FGD participants are based on the prevailing market rates at the point of survey time.

10.1 Buying Price

Buying price is defined as the amount of money the consumers have to pay for getting a particular commodity in the market. The buying prices of different food and non-food items are presented from Table-10.1 to Table-10.6.

Table-10.1: Price of Different Qualities of Rice

(NRs./Kg)					
Districts	Locations	Rice course local	Rice course imported	Rice fine local	Rice fine imported
Doti	Within Road Corridor	34.6	35.7	40.6	49.0
	Reference location	37.5	46.5	43.0	57.5
Achham	Within Road Corridor	34.6	37.1	40.0	45.0
	Reference location	27.5	37.5	41.2	55.0
Dailekh	Within Road Corridor	36.5	32.6	48.5	47.2
	Reference location	34.5	33.3	42.8	36.5
Khotang	Within Road Corridor	58.3	50.7	74.0	51.5
	Reference location	55.0	43.5	58.5	45.0
Bhojpur	Within Road Corridor	40.8	38.5	48.4	44.5
	Reference location	43.8	40.0	50.0	45.0
S'sabha	Within Road Corridor	38.3	30.0	44.0	35.8
	Reference location	65.0	32.0	38.5	45.0
Terhathum	Within Road Corridor	42.0	34.4	51.0	56.6
	Reference location	42.5	35.0	42.5	77.5

Table-10.2: Price of Legumes

(NRs./Kg)					
Districts	Locations	Black gram local	Blackgram imported	Lentil	Arhar
Doti	Within Road Corridor	82.1	103.0	88.2	106.5
	Reference location	75.0	130.0	70.0	102.0
Achham	Within Road Corridor	79.2	97.5	90.0	110.0
	Reference location	50.0	90.0	90.0	115.0
Dailekh	Within Road Corridor	96.0	167.3	96.7	76.3
	Reference location	81.7	91.0	83.3	71.5
Khotang	Within Road Corridor	77.9	78.0	90.0	45.0
	Reference location	100.0	100.0	115.0	85.0
Bhojpur	Within Road Corridor	85.0	100.0	94.4	105.0

⁹ The settlements expected to have direct impact of road construction on socio-economic situation of target households are termed as "within road corridors", while those settlements without direct impact are termed as "outside road corridors" or "Reference Locations".

Districts	Locations	Black gram local	Blackgram imported	Lentil	Arhar
	Reference location	120.0	130.0	125.0	135.0
S'sabha	Within Road Corridor	102.5	85.0	102.5	115.5
	Reference location	130.0	110.0	110.0	125.5
Terhathum	Within Road Corridor	84.2	90.0	94.6	95.5
	Reference location	55.0	90.0	85.0	85.2

Table-10.3: Price of Cooking Oil

(NRs./Litre)

District	Location	Mustard oil	Soybean oil	Sunflower oil
Doti	Within Road Corridor	168.3	NA	NA
	Reference location	172.5	NA	NA
Achham	Within Road Corridor	147.1	NA	NA
	Reference location	160.0	NA	NA
Dailekh	Within Road Corridor	155.0	135.5	NA
	Reference location	165.8	133.3	NA
Khotang	Within Road Corridor	159.2	126.0	175.0
	Reference location	180.0	152.5	175.0
Bhojpur	Within Road Corridor	176.9	134.4	172.5
	Reference location	197.5	152.5	NA
S'sabha	Within Road Corridor	175.0	122.5	136.3
	Reference location	NA	NA	NA
Terhathum	Within Road Corridor	174.2	166.2	179.0
	Reference location	190.0	145.0	185.0

NA = Not Available

Table-10.4: Price of Chemical Fertilizers

(NRs./Kg)

District	Location	Urea	Di-Ammonium Phosphate (DAP)	Murate of Potash (MOP)
Doti	Within Road Corridor	33.0	26.0	30.0
	Reference location	33.0	26.0	30.0
Achham	Within Road Corridor	31.8	45.0	30.0
	Reference location	30.0	50.0	32.0
Dailekh	Within Road Corridor	45.3	59.8	32.3
	Reference location	48.8	75.0	35.0
Khotang	Within Road Corridor	41.2	47.6	40.0
	Reference location	40.0	40.0	35.0
Bhojpur	Within Road Corridor	36.6	48.4	35.0
	Reference location	40.5	54.6	35.0
S'sabha	Within Road Corridor	28.0	51.5	35.0
	Reference location	32.0	43.0	40.0
Terhathum	Within Road Corridor	39.3	32.5	36.5
	Reference location	47.5	55.0	42.5

Table-10.5: Price of Construction Materials

In NRs.

District	Location	Cement (50 kg)	Iron rod (Quintal)	CGI sheet 26 gauge (bundle)
Doti	Within Road Corridor	1,225	10,890	8,600
	Reference location	1,105	11,050	8,550
Achham	Within Road Corridor	1,057	11,642	7,657
	Reference location	1,250	11,500	8,000
Dailekh	Within Road Corridor	1,044	8,645	6,740
	Reference location	1,058	9,250	7,716
Khotang	Within Road Corridor	1,901	14,000	7,940
	Reference location	1,875	11,000	7,750
Bhojpur	Within Road Corridor	1,383	8750	7,490
	Reference location	1,675	9,075	7,550
S'sabha	Within Road Corridor	975	1,0500	6,750
	Reference location	950	9,875	8,000
Terhathum	Within Road Corridor	1,254	9,500	8,341
	Reference location	1,300	15,000	8,500

Table-10.6: Price of Sugar, Salt and Kerosene oil

NRs/Kg

District	Location	Sugar	Salt	Kerosene
Doti	Within Road Corridor	63.6	20.7	77.2
	Reference location	70.0	23.0	85.0
Achham	Within Road Corridor	58.6	14.7	85.2
	Reference location	67.5	18.0	90.5
Dailekh	Within Road Corridor	61.9	19.3	74.2
	Reference location	57.5	20.8	77.5
Khotang	Within Road Corridor	78.8	35.8	109.0
	Reference location	87.5	38.0	150.0
Bhojpur	Within Road Corridor	61.8	27.1	95.8
	Reference location	78.8	27.5	137.5
S'sabha	Within Road Corridor	65.0	18.3	73.8
	Reference location	65.0	20.0	75.0
Terhathum	Within Road Corridor	69.9	24.5	100.9
	Reference location	55.0	25.0	105.0

10.2 Selling Price

Selling Price is defined as the amount of money received by the producers from selling a unit of different commodities. Unit prices of various items are presented in Tables-10.7 to 10.11.

Table-10.7: Price of Vegetables

NRs./Kg

District	Location	Tomato	Garlic	Onion	Cabb- age	Cauli- flower	Potato
Doti	Within Road Corridor	9.3	23.4	23.9	18.0	22.0	16.7
	Reference location	8.2	25.5	24.0	15.0	20.0	22.5

District	Location	Tomato	Garlic	Onion	Cabb- age	Cauli- flower	Potato
Achham	Within Road Corridor	12.0	25.4	25.5	20.0	20.0	17.2
	Reference location	10.0	22.5	24.5	13.8	13.8	20.3
Dailekh	Within Road Corridor	13.2	18.4	30.7	9.4	16.6	21.5
	Reference location	16.0	37.7	28.5	20.3	22.8	15.7
Khotang	Within Road Corridor	32.1	30.0	37.9	18.1	24.5	24.6
	Reference location	30.0	35.0	25.5	30.0	37.5	20.0
Bhojpur	Within Road Corridor	15.4	38.8	24.7	16.2	30.8	15.1
	Reference location	17.5	35.0	21.3	17.5	21.3	25.0
S'sabha	Within Road Corridor	20.0	20.0	30.0	16.3	21.3	16.3
	Reference location	15.0	30.0	32.0	10.0	20.0	20.0
Terhathum	Within Road Corridor	13.0	27.1	30.5	10.7	20.0	19.2
	Reference location	15.0	20.0	30.0	10.0	18.0	20.0

Table-10.8: Price of Different Fruits

Districts	Locations	NRs./Kg				
		Orange	Lime	Pear	Pineapple	Banana
Doti	Within Road Corridor	22.5	NA*	NA	NA	24.0
	Reference location	24.0	NA	NA	NA	39.0
Achham	Within Road Corridor	22.5	NA	8.3	NA	16.5
	Reference location	30.0	NA	10.0	NA	20.0
Dailekh	Within Road Corridor	12.1	15.3	10.0	NA	19.6
	Reference location	14.0	13.0	9.0	NA	22.5
Khotang	Within Road Corridor	31.5	23.5	7.5	55.0	24.2
	Reference location	25.0	35.0	6.5	45.0	22.5
Bhojpur	Within Road Corridor	21.9	40.0	10.9	39.6	22.0
	Reference location	10.0	15.0	10.0	40.0	18.8
S'sabha	Within Road Corridor	10.0	30.0	13.8	45.0	15.5
	Reference location	15.0	25.0	8.0	32.0	14.5
Terhathum	Within Road Corridor	12.0	30.0	10.0	30.0	13.5
	Reference location	12.0	25.0	12.0	25.0	14.0

* NA = Not Available

Table-10.9: Price of Cash Crops

District	Location	NRs./Kg				
		Akabare chilli	Cardamom	Broom grass	Ginger	Turmeric
Doti	Within Road Corridor	NA	NA	NA	24.3	135.0
	Reference location	NA	NA	NA	27.5	140.0
Achham	Within Road Corridor	NA	NA	NA	20.0	115.0
	Reference location	NA	NA	NA	19.0	130.0
Dailekh	Within Road Corridor	NA	225.0	NA	15.8	129.0
	Reference location	NA	150.0	22.0	22.7	155.0
Khotang	Within Road Corridor	155.0	187.5	17.5	34.0	136.3
	Reference location	350.0	160.0	20.0	27.5	145.0

District	Location	Akabare chilli	Cardamom	Broom grass	Ginger	Turmeric
Bhojpur	Within Road Corridor	167.8	208.5	17.9	48.3	123.6
	Reference location	282.5	268.8	20.0	43.8	165.0
S'sabha	Within Road Corridor	175.0	215.0	18.8	24.8	115.0
	Reference location	180.0	175.0	25.0	20.0	130.0
Terhathum	Within Road Corridor	150.8	181.0	24.5	20.5	140.0
	Reference location	220.0	187.0	27.5	22.0	130.0

Table-10.10: Price of Livestock Products

NRs./Kg (except Egg, which is in NRs/piece)

District	Location	Milk	Ghee	Mutton	Chicken	Pork	Buff	Egg
Doti	Within Road Corridor	17.0	207.1	207.1	333.3	NA	NA	4.0
	Reference location	20.0	170.0	200.0	262.5	NA	NA	7.0
Achham	Within Road Corridor	10.9	232.9	121.4	341.7	NA	NA	8.0
	Reference location	18.0	235.0	120.0	350.5	NA	NA	6.5
Dailekh	Within Road Corridor	12.1	163.8	157.5	281.7	NA	NA	5.4
	Reference location	21.7	181.7	151.0	238.3	NA	NA	5.5
Khotang	Within Road Corridor	24.2	351.7	195.8	250.0	45.8	90.0	3.6
	Reference location	22.0	297.5	215.0	287.5	50.0	92.5	10.0
Bhojpur	Within Road Corridor	16.3	117.5	198.3	215.6	41.1	96.9	1.9
	Reference location	20.0	165.0	195.0	217.5	57.5	107.5	4.3
S'sabha	Within Road Corridor	18.8	162.5	150.0	250.0	25.0	110.0	2.3
	Reference location	18.0	180.0	160.0	280.0	30.2	100.0	0.0
Terhathum	Within Road Corridor	14.8	141.7	137.5	237.5	28.3	115.0	2.1
	Reference location	27.0	200.0	160.0	175.0	25.0	90.0	10.0

Table-10.11: Price of Land

NRs/Ropani¹⁰

Districts	Location	Irri Khet	Unirri khet	Irri bari	Unirri bari	Fodder land	Housing plot
Doti	Within Road Corridor	75,625	46,250	60,833	40,250	22,500	116,667
	Reference location	50,000	25,000	18,000	15,000	5,000	30,000
Achham	Within Road Corridor	26,714	14,000	18,333	15,083	8,750	43,333
	Reference location	25,000	17,500	15,500	11,000	2,750	35,000
Dailekh	Within Road Corridor	40,400	24,545	47,000	22,000	12,000	35,200
	Reference location	20,000	22,667	26,333	14,667	10,000	23,333
Khotang	Within Road Corridor	54,367	43,833	39,440	34,833	24,833	76,500
	Reference location	55,000	42,500	45,000	32,500	25,000	65,000
Bhojpur	Within Road Corridor	49,222	22,500	34,333	13,300	87,000	143,000
	Reference location	37,500	20,000	16,000	7,000	10,000	30,000
S'sabha	Within Road Corridor	60,000	32,500	43,750	23,750	28,333	500,000
	Reference location	70,000	40,000	45,000	40,000	20,000	200,000
Terhathum	Within Road Corridor	35,833	21,167	19,400	16,167	12,167	94,167
	Reference location	40,000	25,000	40,000	25,000	20,000	100,000

¹⁰ 30 Ropani = 1 hectare

ANNEX

Household Questionnaire
Checklist for Settlement Level Survey

Attachment-1: Household Questionnaire

क्रम संख्या _ _ _ _

ग्रामीण पहुंच कार्यक्रम
आधारभूत सर्वेक्षण, २००९

पारिवारिक प्रश्नावलि

भाग १. परिचयात्मक र साधारण जानकारी

- १.१ जिल्ला _____
- १.२ परियोजना _____
- १.३ गा.वि.स. _____
- १.४ वार्ड नं. _____
- १.५ गांउ _____
- १.६ सनिस: _____
- १.७ घरमुलिको नाम: _____
- १.८ घरमुलिको लिंग (०१)पुरुष (०२)महिला
- १.९ जात: (०१) दलित (०२) जनजाति (०३) सुबिधाप्राप्त जनजाति (०४) अन्य

भाग २. परिवार संख्या, शैक्षिक स्तर तथा बसाई सराई संबन्धि जानकारी

घरमुलि संगको नाता	संकेत नं.	उमेर वर्षमा	लिंग संकेत	३ वर्ष माथीको लागि मात्र	६ देखि २० वर्षको लागि मात्र		गत १ वर्ष भित्र घर छोडी एक महिना भन्दा बढि समय बाहिर गएको भए		कैफियत
				साक्षरता / शैक्षिक स्तर संकेत	हाल स्कुलमा भर्ना भएको संकेत	स्कुल हाजिरी संकेत	जानुको उदेश्यको संकेत	घर छोडि गएको ठाउको संकेत	
		०१	०२	०३	०४	०५	०६	०७	०८
घरमुलि	०१								
	०२								
	०३								
	०४								
	०५								
	०६								
	०७								
	०८								
	०९								
	१०								

संकेत: (०२) लिङ्ग संकेत	: १: पुरुष , २: महिला
(०३) साक्षरता/शैक्षिक स्तर संकेत: निरक्षर	: १. साक्षर मात्र र प्राथमिक शिक्षा पुरा नगरेको, २. प्राथमिक शिक्षा पुरा गरेको, ३. निम्न माध्यमिक शिक्षा पुरा गरेको, ४. माध्यमिक शिक्षा पुरा गरेको, ५. उच्च माध्यमिक शिक्षा पुरा गरेका, ६. स्नातक वा माथि
(०४) स्कूल भर्ना संकेत	: १. हाल स्कूल भर्ना भएको, २. हाल स्कूल भर्ना नभएको
(०५) हाजिरी प्रतिशत संकेत	: १. प्राय सबै दिन (९०-१००%), २. धेरै जसो दिन (५०-८९%), ३. आधा भन्दा कम,(१-४९%), ४. नजाने (०%)
(०६) घर छोडि जानुको उदेश्यको संकेत	: १. कामको खोजीमा, २. अन्यत्र जागिरे, ३. व्यापार/व्यवसाय, ४. औषधी उपचार, ५. शिक्षा, ६. नातेदार/साथी भेटन, ७. तिर्थ/भ्रमण
(०७) घर छोडि गएको ठाउँको संकेत	: १. तराई क्षेत्र, २. अन्य पहाडी क्षेत्र, ३. काठमाण्डौ उपत्यका, ४. जिल्ला/क्षेत्रिय सदरमुकाम, ५. भारत, ६. अन्य मुलुक

भाग ३: सेवा सुविधामा पहुँचको स्थिति

क. स्वास्थ्य सेवामा पहुँच

३.१ तपाईंको परिवारमा ५ वर्ष भन्दा कम उमेरका बच्चाहरु छन ?

(०१) छन (०२) छैनन

३.२ यदि छन भने उनीहरुलाई खोप (सुई) लगाउनु भएको छ ?

(०१) सम्पूर्ण खोप लगाएको (०२) आंशिक मात्रै लगाएको (०३) कुनै पनि नलगाएको

(नोट: सम्पूर्ण खोप : पोलियो, डिप्टि, टिटि, बिसिजि)

३.३ तपाईंको परिवारको ३ वर्षसम्मको बच्चाको आमा गर्भवति भएको बेलामा गर्भावस्था जँचाउन स्वास्थ्य संस्था जानु भएको थियो?

(०१) थियो (०२) थिएन

३.४ (यदि थियो भने) गर्भवति अवस्थामा कति पटक गर्भावस्था जँचाउन स्वास्थ्य संस्था जानु भएको थियो ?

३.५ गत एक वर्ष भित्र तपाईंको परिवारमा कोही विरामी हुनु भएको थियो ?

(०१) थियो (०२) थिएन

३.६ यदि विरामी भएको भए परिवारका सदस्यहरु गत एक वर्षमा तलका निकायमा जम्मा कति पटक जानु भयो ?

क्रम संख्या	स्वास्थ्य संस्था	लिङ्ग संकेत	गत बाह्र महिनामा परिवारका सदस्यहरु तलका निकायमा गएको वा सेवा उपलब्ध गरेको पटक (संख्या)
०१	स्वास्थ्य चौकी, स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र, अस्पताल वा ल्कनिक	पुरुष (०१)	
		महिला (०२)	
०२	आयुर्वेदिक ल्कनिक,	पुरुष (०१)	
		महिला (०२)	
०३	धामी, भाँक्रि, सुडेनी	पुरुष (०१)	
		महिला (०२)	

ख. कृषि तथा पशुपालन प्रसार सेवा

३.७ तपाईंको परिवारले गतवर्ष कृषि वा पशु संबन्धि सेवा कति पटक प्राप्त गर्नुभयो ?

क्रम संख्या	संस्था	गत बाह्र महिनामा सेवा प्राप्त गरेको पटक (संख्या)
०१	कृषि सेवा केन्द्र	
०२	पशु सेवा केन्द्र	
०३	स्थानीय श्रोत व्यक्ति (LRP)	

ग. खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई

३.८ तपाईंको खानेपानीको श्रोत के हो?

- १) पाइप भएको सार्वजनिक धारा
- २) मूल/दुङ्गेधारा
- ३) कुवा
- ४) खोला /नदी
- ५) अन्य

३.९ पानी ल्याउन लाग्ने समय (जाने, पालो पखने र पानी भरेर फर्कने समय समेत) घण्टामिनट

३.१० चर्पीको किसिम:

- १) आधुनिक किसिमको (वाटर सिल्ड)
- २) खाल्डे चर्पी
- ३) चर्पी नभएको

घ. उर्जा प्रयोगको स्थिति

३.११ खाना पकाउने उर्जाको श्रोत:

- १) दाउरा
- २) ठुटा, वालीको डाँठ
- ३) मट्टितेल / ग्याँस
- ४) गोबरग्याँस

३.१२ प्रकासको श्रोत:

- १) मट्टितेल
- २) बिजुली
- ३) सौर्य शक्ति
- ४) अन्य

ड. सामुदायिक सहभागिता र स्तर

३.१३ तपाईंको परिवारको कति सदस्यहरु निम्न संस्थामा आवद्ध छन् ?

क्र. सं.	सदस्य	लिङ्ग	साधारण सदस्य	कार्यकारी सदस्य
			०१	०२
०१	वन उपभोक्ता समुह	पुरुष (०१)		
		महिला (०२)		
०२	खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई उपभोक्ता समुह	पुरुष (०१)		
		महिला (०२)		
०३	सिंचाई उपभोक्ता समुह	पुरुष (०१)		
		महिला (०२)		
०४	वचत तथा ऋण समुह	पुरुष (०१)		
		महिला (०२)		
०५	युवा क्लब	पुरुष (०१)		
		महिला (०२)		
०६	महिला/आमा समुह	पुरुष (०१)		
		महिला (०२)		
०७	सहकारी संस्था	पुरुष (०१)		
		महिला (०२)		
०८	गाविस	पुरुष (०१)		
		महिला (०२)		
०९	जिविस	पुरुष (०१)		
		महिला (०२)		
१०	अन्य	पुरुष (०१)		
		महिला (०२)		

३.१४ सामुदायिक बैठकमा कतिको भाग लिनुहुन्छ ?

(०१) आवश्यकता अनुसार (०२) कहिलेकाही (०३) भाग नलिने

३.१५ सामुदायिक निर्णय प्रकृत्यामा तपाईंको सहभागिता कस्तो रहन्छ ?

(०१) छलफल सुन्छु मात्रै (०२) कहिलेकांहीमात्रै छलफलमा भाग लिन्छु (०३) आफुलाई लागेको कुरा मजासंग राख्छु

३.१६ पहिलेको तुलनामा सामुदायिक निर्णय प्रकृत्यामा के भिन्नता पाउनु भएको छ ?

(०१) सबैको कुरा सुनिन्छ (०२) टाठा बाठाकोमात्रै कुरा सुनिन्छ (०३) भन्न सकिदैन

३.१७ सरकारी सेवा प्रदायक तथा स्थानीय निकायहरुमा कततिको जानुहुन्छ (पहिलेको तुलनामा)?

(०१) बढेको छ (०२) घटेको छ (०३) उस्तै छ

३.१८ सरकारी सेवा प्रदायक तथा स्थानीय निकायहरुमा जांदा कर्मचारीहरुको व्यवहारमा पहिलेको तुलनामा के फरक पाउनु भएको छ ?

(०१) राम्रो भएको छ (०२) नराम्रो भएको छ (०३) उस्तै छ

(३.१६ देखि ३.१८ सम्मका प्रश्न प्रभाव मुल्यांकन सर्वेक्षणको बेला सोधिने छ र आधारभुत सर्वेक्षणमा सोधिनेछैन ।)

भाग ४. जीविकोपार्जन स्थिति

४.१ जग्गाको स्वामित्व (रोपनीमा):

जग्गाको प्रकार	आफ्नै स्वामित्व (०१)	अधियां वा ठेक्कामा (०२)	बन्धकी दिएको (०३)	बन्धकीमा लिएको (०४)
खेत (०१)				
बारी (०२)				
अन्य (०३)				
जम्मा (०४)				

४.२ तपाईंले गत एक वर्षमा गरेको खेती तथा पशुपालन, उत्पादन र बिक्रि सम्बन्धी विवरण दिनु होस् ।

क्र.सं.	वली	वली लगाएको क्षेत्र (रोपनीमा)			उत्पादन (के.जी.) (०४)	बिक्रि (के.जी.) (०५)	बिक्रीबाट आम्दानी (रु) (०६)
		रोपनी (०१)	आना(०२)	पैसा(०३)			
०१	खाद्यान्न बाली						
०२	ताजा तरकारी						
०३	अकबरे खुर्सानी						
०४	अदुवा						
०५	बेसार						
०६	अलैची						
०७	गैर काष्ठ बन पैदावर						
०८	फलफूल						

४.३ तपाईंले गत एक वर्षमा गरेका हुर्काएका वस्तुभाउको प्रकार, तिनको बिक्रि परिमाण तथा त्यसबाट भएको आम्दानीको विवरण दिनु होस् ।

क्र.सं.	वस्तुभाउको प्रकार (साना ठुला सबै)	हाल भएका वस्तुभाउको संख्या	गत वर्ष वस्तुभाउ वा सोको उपज बिक्रीको आम्दानी मुल्य रु
		०१	०२
०१	भैंसी /गाई / गोरु/ रांगो		
०२	बाखा/भेंडा		
०३	बंगुर/ सुङ्गर		
०४	कुखुरा /हांस/ परेवा		

४.४ तपाईं अन्य घरेलु उद्योगमा संलग्न हुनुहुन्छ भने के के उत्पादन गर्नु हुन्छ र त्यसमा गत बाह्र महिनामा कति दिन काम गर्नु भयो ?

क्र. सं.	उद्योगको किसिम	कच्चा पदार्थको श्रोत	परिवारले काम गरेको जम्मा दिन	उत्पादित वस्तुको मुल्य (रु)	कुल नाफा (रु)
	०१	०२	०३	०४	०५
०१					
०२					
०३					

- ४.५ तपाईंको आफ्नो उत्पादनबाट वर्षको कति महिना खान पुग्छ ?
- ०१) बचत हुन्छ ०२) ९-१२ महिना
०३) ६-८ महिना ०४) ३-५ महिना
०५) ३ महिना भन्दा कम ०६) उत्पादन नभएको

- ४.६ तपाईं आफ्नो परिवारलाई चाहिने खाद्यान्न अन्य कुन कुन श्रोतबाट पुरा गर्नु हुन्छ ?
- ०१)नोकरी _____ ०२)व्यापार _____ ०३)कृषि श्रम _____
०४)गैर कृषि श्रम _____ ०५)वैदेशिक रोजगारीबाट प्राप्तहुने कमाइ _____ ०६)सापट _____
०७)संपत्ति बेचेर _____ ०८)अन्य _____

(नोट : प्राथमिकताक्रम निर्धारण गर्ने, मुख्यलाई १, र त्यसपछि २, ३,जनाईदिने)

४.७ वार्षिक पारिवारिक आय

क्र. सं.	आय श्रोत	वार्षिक आम्दानी (रु)	क्र.सं.	आय श्रोत	वार्षिक आम्दानी (रु)
०१	अन्न उत्पादन		०९	कृषि ज्याला	
०२	तरकारी तथा नगदेवाली उत्पादन		१०	निर्माण कार्य ज्याला	
०३	फलफूल उत्पादन		११	अन्य गैर कृषि कार्य ज्याला	
०४	वस्तु पालन		१२	व्यापार	
०५	साना घरेलु उद्योग		१३	ठेक्का पट्टा, कमिसन	
०६	नोकरी		१४	ऋण लगानीको व्याज	
०७	पेन्सन भत्ता		१५	अन्य	
०८	बाहिरबाट पठाएको पैसा		१६	अन्य	
	जम्मा				

४.८ वार्षिक पारिवारिक खर्च :

क्र.सं.	खर्चको किसिम	वार्षिक खर्च (रु)
	उपभोग्य खर्च	
०१	खानेकुरा :	
०२	लुगा, कपडा	
०३	स्कूल शुल्क, किताव कापी आदि	
०४	औषधि उपचार	
०५	बत्ति बाल्ने, पकाउने इन्धन आदि	
०६	सामाजिक, चाड पर्व, पुजा आदि	
०७	चुरोट रक्सी आदिमा भएको खर्च	
०८	कर, दस्तुर, जरिवाना इत्यादी	
०९	अन्य	
	उत्पादक खर्च तथा संपत्ती सृजना संबन्धि खर्च	
१०	सुन चाँदीको गहना	
११	आय आर्जनका लागि गरिने कृयाकलापको लागि चाहिने खर्च	
१२	जग्गा किन्न	
१३	घर बनाउन	
१४	अन्य	

(प्रश्न ४.७ र ४.८ मा गत बाह्र महिनामा भएको आम्दानी र खर्च घरमुली तथा उहाँको जहान सगै राखी टिपोट गर्ने , यसलाई ४.९ देखि ४.१६ सम्मका उत्तरसंग तुलना गरि सही उत्तर निकाल्न प्रयास गर्ने)

४.९ सडक निर्माणबाट जम्मा कति आम्दानी गर्नुभयो ?

४.१० उक्त आम्दानीलाई के के मा खर्च गर्नु भयो ?

- (०१) दैनिक उपभोग.....(०२) ऋण तिर्न(०३) जग्गा किन्न
(०४) शिक्षा खर्च..... (०५) घर बनाउन.....(०६) आयमुलक कृयाकलापमा लगानी.....
(०७) अरुलाई ऋण दिन.....(०८) सुन चाँदी किन्न.....(०९) अन्य

(नोट : प्राथमिकताक्रम निर्धारण गर्ने, मुख्यलाई १, र त्यसपछि २, ३,जनाईदिने)

(४.९ र ४.१० पछि प्रभाव मुल्यांकनमा सोधिनेछ ।)

४.११ तपाईले गत वर्ष नगद ऋण लिनु भएको थियो ? थियो -(०१)----- थिएन --(०२)---

४.१२ तपाईले गत वर्ष कति रुपैया, कंहाबाट, के शर्तमा ऋण लिनु भयो ?

क्र.सं.	श्रोत	ऋण लिनुको उद्देश्य	ऋण लिएको रकम (रु)	वार्षिक ब्याज दर	धितो (छ वा छैन)	ऋणको भाका नाघेको (छ वा छैन)
		०१	०२	०३	०४	०५
०१	स्थानीय साहु					
०२	नातेदार/साथी					
०३	वित्तिय संस्था					
०४	सडक निर्माण समुह वा अन्य वचत समुहहरु					
०५	सहकारी					
०६	अन्य					

संज्ञित:
ऋण लिनुको उद्देश्य :१. घरायसी खर्च , २. सम्पति किन्न , ३. आयमुलक कार्यमा
धितो :१. छ , २. छैन
ऋणको भाका नाघेको :१. छ , २. छैन

४.१३ ऋण कसरी तिर्ने योजना गर्नु भएको छ ?

- (०१) आयमुलक गतिविधिको आम्दानीबाट (०२) श्रम तथा रोजगारीको आम्दानीबाट
(०३) अन्यत्रबाट ऋण लिएर (०४) जग्गा बेचेर

४.१४ मुख्य घरको बनावट: तला संख्या (०१)....., छानाको प्रकार (०२).....

छानाको प्रकारको संज्ञित: १: जस्ता/स्लेट/भिंगटी, २: पराल/खर, ३: फलेक

भाग ५: महिलाको भुमिका संबन्धि जानकारी

(परिवारको महिला सदस्यलाई सोध्ने)

५.१ सडक निर्माणको काममा संलग्न हुन ईच्छुक हुनुहुन्छ ?

- (०१) छु (०२) छैन (०३) भन्न सकिदैन

५.२ सडक निर्माणको काममा संलग्न हुदां तपाईको कार्य भारमा के असर पर्छ ?

- (०१) कामको भार बढ्छ (०२) घरको काम अन्य सदस्यले हेर्ने हुदां केही फरक पर्दैन

५.३ सडक निर्माणको काममा संलग्न हुदां तपाईको स्वास्थ्यमा के असर पर्छ ?

- (०१) कडा काम गर्दा स्वास्थ्य संबन्धि समस्या जन्मिन सक्छ
(०२) पहिले देखिनै काम गरेको हुदां केही फरक पर्दैन
(०३) सडकबाट प्राप्त हुने आम्दानीको कारण स्वास्थ्य अवस्थामा सधार हुन्छ

५.४ तपाई सडक निर्माणको काममा संलग्न हुदां केटाकेटीको हेरविचार वा शिक्षादक्षामा के असर पर्छ ?

- (०१) नकारात्मक असर पर्छ (०२) घर परिवारका अन्य सदस्यले हेर्ने हुदां केही फरक पर्दैन (०३) भन्न सकिदैन

५.५ .तलका कुराहरुमा निर्णय गर्दा तपाईं आफै वा तपाईंको श्रीमान/ससुरासंग सल्लाह गरि कसरी निर्णय गर्नु हुन्छ। (तल नोटमा लेखिएको ४ प्रकारका निर्णय गर्ने तरिका महिलालाई बुझाएर उनको निर्णय गर्ने तरिका स्तर पत्ता लगाई तालिकामा चिनो लगाउने)

निर्णयको किसिम	क्र.सं.	महिलाहरुको निर्णय गर्ने क्षमता (स्तर)			
		स्तर ०१	स्तर ०२	स्तर ०३	स्तर ०४
रात बस्ने गरी गाउँबाट बाहिर जाने निर्णय	०१				
केटाकेटी विरामी हुँदा औषधी किन्न वा औषधी उपचार गराउने निर्णय	०२				
वस्तु भाउ किन्न/बेच्नको निर्णय	०३				
उत्पादित अन्न बेच बिखन गर्ने निर्णय	०४				
केटाकेटीलाई स्कूल भर्ना गर्ने निर्णय	०५				
सुन वा गहना, जवाहरात बेच्ने वा किन्ने निर्णय	०६				
घर खर्चको लागि रु ५०० भन्दा कम सापट लिने निर्णय	०७				
घर खर्चको लागि रु ५०० भन्दा बढी सापट लिने निर्णय	०८				
परिवारका सदस्य ज्यालादारीमा काम गर्ने निर्णय	०९				
सामुदायिक कार्यमा सहभागि हुने निर्णय	१०				

नोट : उपयुक्त निर्णय गर्ने क्षमता स्तरमा ठीक चिन्ह लगाउने

स्तर ०१ – महिलाको निर्णय गर्ने कुनै भूमिका नहुने
 स्तर ०२ – महिला संग पुरुषले सल्लाह गर्ने तर आफै निर्णय गर्ने
 स्तर ०३ – महिलाले पुरुष संग सल्लाह गर्ने तर आफै निर्णय गर्ने
 स्तर ०४ – महिलाले पुरुष संग सल्लाह नगरी आफै निर्णय गर्ने

तथ्यांक संकलनकर्ताको नाम:

पद:

मिति:

२. उपभोग्य बस्तु , निर्माण सामग्री, कृषि सामग्री तथा स्थानिय उपजहरुको मुल्य
२.१ निम्न बस्तुहरुको गत वर्षको खरीद मुल्य बताउनु होस्

क्र. सं.	खाद्यान्न तथा नगदे वाली	मुल्य (रु प्रति केजी वा उल्लेख भएको ईकाईमा)		
		कम मुल्य हुने सिजन	बढि मुल्य हुने सिजन	सरदर मुल्य
		०१	०२	०३
उपभोग्य बस्तु				
०१	चामल मोटा (स्थानीय)			
०२	चामल मोटा (बाहिरबाट आएको)			
०३	चामल मसिना (स्थानीय)			
०४	चामल मसिना (बाहिरबाट आएको)			
०५	च्युरा			
०६	मासको दाल (लोकल)			
०७	मासको दाल (बाहिर बाट आएको)			
०८	मसुरोको दाल			
०९	रहरको दाल			
१०	तोरीको तेल			
११	भटमासको तेल			
१२	सुर्यमुखीको तेल			
१३	चिनि			
१४	नुन			
१५	मट्टीतेल (लिटर)			
रसायनिक मल				
१६	युरिया			
१७	डिएपी			
१८	म्युरेट अफ पोटास			
निर्माण सामग्री				
१९	सिमेन्ट (५० केजीको बोरा)			
२०	छड (क्विन्टल)			
२१	जस्ता पाता २६ गेज (बन्डल)			

२.२ निम्न वस्तुहरुको गत वर्षको बिक्री मूल्य बताउनु होस्

क्र.सं.	तरकारी वाली	किसानले बेच्ने मूल्य (रु प्रति के.जी. वा उल्लेख गरिए अनुसार)			मुख्य बजार (१: स्थानीय स्तरमै, २: स्थानीय बजार, ३: हाट बजार, ४: जिल्ला सदरमुकाम वा जिल्ला स्थित अन्य बजार, ५: बाह्य बजार)	उत्पादनको अवस्था (१: उत्पादन नभएको, २: खाने प्रयोजनका लागि मात्रै, ३: अर्धव्यवसायिक(ठिकठिकै), ४: व्यवसायिक (पर्याप्त उत्पादन)
		कम मूल्य हुने सिजन	बढि मूल्य हुने सिजन	सरदर मूल्य		
		०१	०२	०३		
ताजा तरकारी						
०१	हरियो सागपात (
०२	गोलभेडा					
०३	लसुन					
०४	प्याज					
०५	स्कूस					
०६	बन्दाकोपी					
०७	काउली					
०८	आलु					
०९	मुला					
१०	सिमी					
११	कांक्रो					
१२	फर्सि					
१३	तिते करेला					
नगदे वाली						
१४	अकबरे खुसानी					
१५	अलैची					
१६	अम्लिसो (प्रति मुठा)					
१७	अदुवा					
१८	बेसार					
फलफूल						
१७	सुन्तला/जुनार					
१८						
१९	नासपाती					
२०	भइ कटहर (k It					
२१	केरा (दर्जनको)					
पशुजन्य उत्पादन						
२२	दुध (लिटर)					
२३	घिउ (लिटर)					
२४	खसीको मासु					
२५	कुखुराको मासु					
२६	बंगुरको मासु					
२७	रांगोको मासु					
२७	अण्डा (प्रति वटा)					
गैरकाष्ठ वन पैदावर						
२८	चिराईतो					
२९	टिमु					
३०	बोभो					

३. जमिनको किसिम अनुसारको सरदर मूल्य

जमिनको किसिम	प्रति रोपनी (रु)
३.१ सिंचित खेत -----	
३.२ असिंचित खेत -----	
३.३ सिंचित वारी -----	
३.४ असिंचित वारी -----	
३.५ घांस/खर वारी -----	
३.६ घडेरी -----	

४ बसाई सराई

४.१ गत २ वर्ष भित्र स्थायीरूपमा बसाई सरेको परिवार संख्या : -----

४.२ गत २ वर्षमा कामको लागि बसाई सराई गर्नेको संख्या

गएको स्थान	लिंग	संख्या
नेपाल भित्रै अन्य स्थान (०१)	पुरुष (०१)	
	महिला (०२)	
भारत (०२)	पुरुष (०१)	
	महिला (०२)	
अन्य देश (०३)	पुरुष (०१)	
	महिला (०२)	

५. शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य, बजार तथा सेवामा पहुँच

निम्न स्थलहरू पुगेर आउन कति समय लाग्छ, (आउन जानको यात्रा समय मात्र)

क्र.सं.	काम	घन्टा	मिनेट	कैफियत
०१	प्राथमिक विद्यालय जान आउन			
०२	निम्न माध्यमिक विद्यालय जान आउन			
०३	माध्यमिक विद्यालय जान आउन			
०४	उच्च माध्यमिक विद्यालय जान आउन			
०५	कलेज जान आउन			
०६	उप स्वास्थ्य चौकी जान आउन			
०७	स्वास्थ्य चौकी जान आउन			
०८	स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र जान आउन			
०९	अस्पताल जान आउन			
१०	पशु सेवा केन्द्र जान आउन			
११	कृषि सेवा केन्द्र जान आउन			
१२	खच्चडको बाटो जान आउन			
१३	कच्ची सडक बाटो जान आउन			
१४	ग्राभेल भएको बाटो जान आउन			
१५	कालो पत्रे सडक जान आउन			
१६	स्थानीय बजार जान आउन			
१७	ईलाका स्तरीय बजार जान आउन			
१८	जिल्ला बजार जान आउन			
१९	गाविस कार्यालय जान आउन			
२०	जिल्ला सदरमुकाम जान आउन			