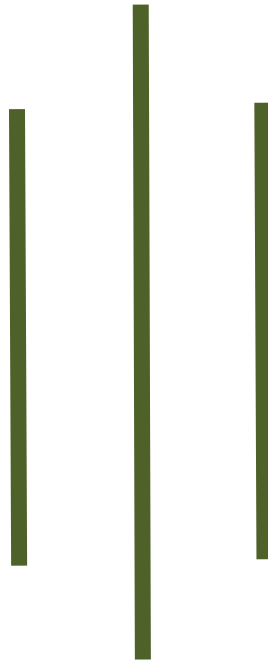


# **Sustainable Development Periodic Plan**

## **Namsaling VDC**

**2067/068 – 2071/072**



**Namsaling Village Development Committee**

**Ilam**

**2067**



GOVERNMENT OF NEPAL  
OFFICE OF THE VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE  
NAMSALING, ILAM

Mechi zone, Nepal

**Subject: Commitment.**

It is challenging and tough to acquire the actual picture of the VDC. Development activities implemented without the data is not sustainable and effective. The previous development practices have given us lessons that planning without meaningful public participation is difficult to implement and lack te proper prioritization. So, in order to overcome these, we have now the five [5] years Sustainable Periodic Development Plan formulated by the public participation based on actual facts and figures of the VDC with the assistance of Namsaling Community Development Center [NCDC] .

We would like to thank all the people of Namsaling VDC, all political parties, civil societies and other stakeholders for their positive help. We are equally thankful to Namsaling Community Development Center [NCDC] for their technical and financial support. We express our strong commitment for the implementation of this Plan according to the priorities stated.

**Lila Bahadur Bista**  
**President**



## Namsaling Community Development Center [NCDC]

### FOREWORD

Most of the developmental programmes in Nepal have been carried out through top down approach. As a result the local community have been seen to be back in bearing the responsibility to solve their own problems. This has resulted in not meeting with the expected results in the development process. Furthermore, failure of earlier planning process carried out from the top-down approach has shown that local community has to be involved in every step of planning process. It is our responsibility to facilitate communities to achieve sustainable development by helping them to better understand environmental problems-both social and physical-and to appraise existing harmful environmental impacts at the local level.

Planning and careful examination of the full scope of the social and physical environments are necessary to successfully implement any development activity and create a sound environment. In the first phase of the process used to create the present plan, local participation was central for identifying the various needs of environmental protection, conservation and maintenance. Our previous experience has shown us that a community's interest in and responsibility for any development activity will be low if planning has been done without first working with local communities. In every sector, for the successful operation of programs, there is a need for transparent plans prepared based on local popular participation.

Numerous problems exist in community. However, we realized that among these many needs, the first problem is to define problem from an individual's or community's perspective or just the reality is not enough. Therefore, community adopted a participatory approach, which would identify and prioritize needs according to all the communities. Local Governance Act 2055 and its regulation 2056 has provisioned that local community has to be involved in every step of periodic and annual planning process and its implementation. For this each VDC is required to prepare their periodic and annual plans. Although it can be difficult to discover what the real needs of a community may be, and what a community is willing to offer for its own development, we saw a strong potential for cooperation and self-help. At the economic level, we found that due to disparities within communities, people often tried to show their needs rather than their strengths and sought more the help of others before looking to -what they themselves could do. Nevertheless, from the high degree of participation witnessed on the part of the communities throughout the planning process, it is clear that us a growing sense of concern and responsibility for the environment and development. In the course of creating and implementing participative sustainable development plan NCDC made some important realizations about working with the communities for development of managerial skills and ensure empowerment to the local community.

We applied the model of sustainable development to each of the project and activities designed in this plan, striving to achieve a balance between communities' need for development and need to sustain its natural environment. Therefore, we hope that this plan will be useful for government officials, and others, working in the development sectors. But most importantly, we hope that this plan will be used by village Development Committee to guide its work from the community level.

When we began to prepare this plan we recognized the need for the assistance of volunteers, the involved communities, the VDC and all other interested persons. We realized that to understand the community's actual situation and increase the impact of this work we needed to encourage the active participation of as many possible-women and men alike and members of the many ethnic groups which make up as representatives of their communities.

Finally, for the preparation of this plan we extend our sincere thanks to , The Development Fund, Norway for its financial assistance and all other community members, representatives of the VDC, Staffs; plan formation support committee for their assistance in each activity of this plan; all district level line agencies and to the all staffs.

**Hira Bahadur Ghale**  
**Chief Executive Officer**

## Brief Introduction of Namsaling VDC

<b>1</b>	<b>Geographical Situation:</b>	
	<b>Longitude</b>	87°57'03"-88°01'54" Longitude
	<b>Latitude</b>	26°53'45"-26°57'34"Latitude
	<b>Elevation</b>	500-2020 meters above sea level
	<b>Area</b>	23.64 sq.kms
	<b>Boundary</b>	NayaBazar VDC in the east, MaiKhola VDC in the west, Soyang Khola in the north and Jogmai Khola in the south.
<b>2</b>	<b>Climate</b>	Sub-tropical
<b>3</b>	<b>Population</b>	6378 (Female:3111 and Male:3237), Households: 1282
<b>4</b>	<b>Main Occupation</b>	Agriculture &
<b>5</b>	<b>No. Of Schools</b>	12 Schools(1 Higher Secondary School, 1 Lower Secondary School, 8 Primary Schools and 2 Private schools)
<b>6</b>	<b>Literacy rate</b>	88.09% (Female- 83.99% and Male-92.02%)
<b>7</b>	<b>Major Religions</b>	Hindu, Kirat, Bouddha
<b>8</b>	<b>Major Language</b>	Nepali, Limbu, Rai, Yalmu
<b>9</b>	<b>Major Groups</b>	Brahmin/Chettri, Limbu, Rai, Newar, Bishwakarma, Tamang, Darji, Magar, Khawas, Sarki, Lepcha, Yalmu etc.
<b>10</b>	<b>Major cereal crops</b>	Rice, Corn, Millet, Wheat, Mustard
<b>11</b>	<b>Vegetable crops</b>	Potato, <i>Skus</i> , beans, <i>Rayo</i> , Radish, peas, cucumber, pumpkins, cauliflower
<b>12</b>	<b>Cash crops</b>	Cardamom, <i>Amriso</i> , Ginger, Potato, Milk, Tea
<b>13</b>	<b>Fruits</b>	Oranges, Pear, Peach, Plum, Guava, Mango, Banana etc
<b>14</b>	<b>Major domestic animals</b>	Cow, Oxen, Buffalo, Goat, Pig, Poultry
<b>15</b>	<b>Organizations</b>	Community-based Organizations, Non Governmental Organization, Women's saving and credit groups, Community Forest
<b>16</b>	<b>Postal Service</b>	Elective Post Office, ward no-4
<b>17</b>	<b>Health Service</b>	Primary Health Post:Ward no-3, Weekly Clinic: Ward no-7, Private Pharmacy
<b>18</b>	<b>Rivers</b>	Mai Khola, Jogmai Khola, Soyang Khola, Sungure Khola, Manchok Khola etc
<b>19</b>	<b>Major Pilgrimage sites</b>	Maibeni Dham: ward no-8, Shivalaya Dham: Ward no-4, Setidevi: Ward no-3, Hatedanda: Ward no-2
<b>20</b>	<b>Major Festivals</b>	Dashain, Tihar, Maha Shivaratri, Mange Shankranti, Udauli, Uvauli etc.
<b>21</b>	<b>Annual use of Chemical Fertilisers</b>	Urea: 34,626 Kgs, Potash: 6,310 Kgs, DAP: 14,520 Kgs, <i>Gothe Mal</i> (Organic Fertilizer): 221,536 <i>Vari</i>
<b>22</b>	<b>Annual use of pesticides</b>	786 liters
<b>23</b>	<b>Use of the wood</b>	1,363 <i>Vari</i> (54,520 KgsApprox)



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# Part I

## General Introduction

### 1. Project Background

Development plans are the authentic documents prepared after ascertaining the objectives on elaborate surveying by an authorized organization which guides to achieve the predetermined social as well as economic objectives through limited resource mobilization within a targeted time period. It can also be defined as a clear direction for the effective operation of any programs and activities so as to achieve the projected targets. A plan is generally a diagram or list of steps, program or project with timing and resources; used to achieve a certain objective. Such plans are prepared with reference from the past experiences, information and their discussions.

Planning is an integral process to obtain the predestined objectives of the development process. Meaningful Community participation/Bottom-up approach is a vital part of planning process in order to properly addresses the needs of the local community; this has already been proven by the failure to do so by Top-bottom approach of planning. On the basis of its prior experience UN brought the concept of appropriate balance between the **economic, social, physical & environmental aspects as these aspects are the fundamental mainstay of the sustainable development which has increased the necessity of the participatory planning**. There is also an urgent need of awareness in the community level about the environmental problems and their effects; hence environmental aspect has to be included in the development plan for its sustenance. Environmental concerns hold least priority in the present condition of Nepal, where more than fifty percent of the populations live under the absolute poverty. There is an intricate relationship between environmental degradation and poverty together with underdevelopment in Nepal. Therefore, the concept of Participatory Development planning proves to be contextual in this scenario. The plan should be able to address the needs of the present generation as well as the future for it to be sustainable. Sustainable Natural Resource Management, Good Governance and Sustainable Planning are important elements of Sustainable Development.

Local participation plays an important role for the initial planning, need selection, implementation and its protection and management. Various development plans in the past have been difficult to implement due to lack of local involvement in the selection process, and those



implemented have been unsuccessful due to lack of responsibility and ownership for their protection and maintenance. Hence, local participation is essential during all the phases for the implementation of transparent development plans to be possible in every aspects.

Numerous development plans implemented in Ilam district in the past have failed to present the desired output due to the lack of proper planning and problem identification from the local level. A range of environmental problems have emerged in the absence of properly designed development programs including its environmental aspect. With an understanding to this, Collaborative Sustainable Development Planning Project has been implemented, which is based on a participatory approach and aims to establish the Sustainable Planning system in the VDC level. This plan acts as a document for sustainable development of the VDCs and resolution of different economic, social, cultural and physical problems identified in the plans by the community for the next five years.

Objective information was collected and analyzed prior to the development of the plan as these social, economic and other relevant sector's information is the basis for the designing the periodic plan. Local levels plan had been proposed according to the situation of the VDC. Nepal government has come up with a policy for the preparation of the VDC profile for the implementation of the principle of the decentralization and local governance. The objective information included on the preliminary part of the plan address the criteria of the VDC profile proposed by the government. The Sustainable Planning process was completed with financial input of the concerning VDC and the additional support from Namsaling Community Development Center (NCDC) as well.

## **2. Policy and Legal Provision of Periodic Plan**

Local Governance Act 2055, Division 6, Section 43 (1) describes the planning process for each VDCs. It emphasizes on the compulsory planning processes for the development of the VDCs annually or periodically. Apart from that, Local Governance Regulation 2056, Section 65 (1) in accordance with the Act's Section 43 (5) also stresses on the preparations of every VDC's five years periodic plans. Also, Section 66 (1) of the Regulation in accordance with the Sub-section 4 of Section 43 of the Act emphasizes on the participatory planning approach. The following topics are to be included in the plan with regards to the Act and the Regulation.

- Geographic, economic and natural resources in the VDC and their current use.
- Production potentials of different sectors depending on the comparative investments and outcomes.
- Areas inhabited by various indigenous groups, poor areas and the kinds of development activities to be carried there.
- Various income-generation activities as well as skill developing activities for women and children.
- Areas of higher economic conditions and the planned activities and the provision for their operation and maintenance.
- Short term as well as long-term development activities in the potential sectors and the measures for reducing pollution.
- Plans for developing human resource locally in the concerned sectors.

Accordingly, the VDCs will have to prioritize the following projects:

- Productive projects providing quick results.
- Projects uplifting the status of the local people, generation income and employment and eventually reducing poverty.
- Projects with high participation level but low investments.
- Projects conducted with local resources.
- Projects providing direct benefits to oppressed groups, women and children.
- Projects assisting in the protection and management of the environment.

### **3. Relationship between the VDC level plans and national as well as district level plans**

Development of villages and towns ensure the development of a nation. Local people stand in the forefront for planning as well as its implementation. Almost all the districts of Nepal have prepared their periodic plans as per the guidelines prepared by the National Planning Commission. The VDC's periodic plans play an important role in the overall fulfillment of the goals and objectives set by the National Planning Commission. It is vital that there is a co-

ordination between the national, district level and the VDC level plans. The synergic effect thus established eliminates the chances for duplication.

#### **4. The Users of the Periodic Plan**

Namsaling VDC is the major user of this periodic plan. The responsibility for implementation, monitoring and evaluation, gaining access to funding sources from various government organizations as well as donor agencies and conducting programs benefiting the target groups lies totally on the VDC itself. The local community & the other organization within the VDC are also equally responsible for the effective implementation of the plan. DDC and various offices in the district, Central Government, National Planning Commission as well as Ministries will conduct the development programs according to the periodic plan. Besides, different local, national and international donor organizations are also the users of this plan.

#### **5. Goal and objectives of the Project**

The goals and objectives of the Sustainable Development Plan are as follows:

##### **5.1 Goal**

- To establish sustainable development planning system intended for prosperous standard of living in the community as well as a balanced environmental condition.

##### **5.2 Objectives**

- To empower the community by establishing the 5 year Sustainable Development Plan reflecting the actual picture of the VDC.
- To direct and continue the development works in the VDC on the basis of the activities mentioned in its sustainable plan.

##### **5.3 Programs**

- Discussion with the various VDC level stakeholders leading to the formation of Planning Assistance Committee as well the selection and mobilization of local volunteers.
- Collection of social, economic and bio-physical data of the VDC.
- Identification of the current VDC situation with reference to the collected data.
- Identification and analysis of the problems prevalent in the VDC and their possible solutions.
- Determination of the opportunities, strategies, priorities, policies, vision, objectives, goal, results and activities for development.

- Determination of the indicators of development.
- Determination of the commitment for the proper implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the periodic plan in the VDC.

## **6. Areas and limitations of the Periodic Plan**

The periodic plan represents the multi-faceted plan as it comprises all the important aspects of the VDC's development. In accordance to the Local Governance Act 2055, Section 28(1) and its Regulation 2056 and its guideline, the periodic plan includes the following areas:

- Agriculture
- Rural Drinking Water Supply
- Construction and transportation
- Infrastructure Development
- Irrigation and soil-erosion
- Forest and environment
- Education and sports development
- Language and culture
- Health services
- Industries, tourism, cottage industries and employment promotion
- Urbanization and other sector development

Some of these aspects have been mentioned just as guides because of the internal resources and capacities of the VDC as well as the set goal and objectives, policies and the nature of implementation.

## **7. Planning Phases and techniques**

Participation of the community and local government is required throughout the planning process for the successful execution of the Sustainable Development Plan. Hence, NCDC has taken into consideration various methodologies for participation during the planning process so as to encourage the contribution of all the participants. Environmental experts were involved in the collection and analysis of the various bio-physical data as well as ecosystem information. Following are the phases of the sustainable development planning process:

### **7.1 VDC level meeting and decision on plan development**

The previous periodic plan prepared accordance to the Local Governance Act 2055 and its regulation 2056 was phased out so work plan was set up & budget was dispersed to invigorate it. Besides, commitment for the preparation of the VDC profile during the development of the plan was determined. As per the decision of contribution of the VDC on local coordination & execution during the plan formation the process of gathering information was initiated.

### **7.2 Informative Workshop on SDP**

A one-day workshop was organized to inform the members of the Planning Assistance Committee about the various activities of planning so they could contribute on the almost all activities that should be perform from the local levels for the development of periodic plan . The orientation workshop was facilitated by the secretary of the VDC & the representatives of the NCDC.

### **7.3 Ward level volunteers selection**

Volunteers from the respective wards were mobilized for extracting the socioeconomic information required for the planning. Total 15 volunteer were selected from the VDC taking into consideration the topographic and demographic factors of all the wards. The process emphasized on equal gender representation comprising of individuals from all castes and classes. The name list of the volunteers is provided in **Annex-II**.

### **7.4 Ward level training on data collection**

Two days training was conducted to inform the volunteers about the phases of the planning, its strategies, importance & the necessity of the periodic plan. Besides, volunteers were made clear on their role during the planning & data collection procedure. The training was facilitated by the expert on the relevant subject matter from the NCDC.

### **7.5 Data Collection**

Demographic-social-economic data and Biophysical and natural resources data were collected. The methodology for data collection is provided below:

#### **7.5.1 Demographic-social-economic data collection and analysis**

These types of data were collected by conducting household surveys mainly and additional data were gathered from group meetings, sample survey and secondary sources. Information & data acquired from the VDC level meeting is taken as the significant data for the plannig.

### **7.5.2 Biophysical and natural resources data collection and analysis**

These kinds of data were collected by the concerned experts from NCDC and other VDC technicians and assistants onsite. Aerial maps (Scale-1:2500) and Topographic maps (Scale-1:25000) taken by the Survey Department from 1992 AD were scanned and used in the process of Georeferencing. Various GPS points were used as Ground Control Points.

The process was as follows:

- Collection and examination of satellite pictures, topographic maps and aerial photos followed by field visits and compilation.
- Preparation of Agricultural, Forest, Settlements and Ward level forms.
- Collection of the data in those forms by trained volunteers.
- Co-ordinate system used during the process are as follows:
  - Projection: UTM
  - Spheroid: Everest 1830
  - Central Meridian 87
  - Scale factor 0.9999
  - False easting 500000
  - False northing 0
- Map Digitization and analysis of the data.
- GPS Trackmaker 11.8, ArcView GIS 3.2 and Ilwis 3.0 softwares were used for digitization, analysis and preparation of the maps.

The information drawn from the analysis process were included in the VDC Development Profile and Plan. The field visits included every ward in the VDC so as to gain accurate information along with discussions with Key-informants and groups for the collection and analysis of biophysical data. Map included on periodic plan 2059 BS was taken as a reference to check the reliability & the validity of the biophysical data.

### **7.6 Ward level Meetings**

Along with the household survey by identifying the different problems on the development process from the local level one-day ward level meeting was organized in all the nine wards. The meeting focused on discussions of the collected data, identification and prioritization of the problems and preparation of plans incorporating possible solutions too. The information about the plans is provided in Section 3.

### **7.7 Ward wise Data Compilation and Analysis**

The process of ward wise data as well as identified problems compilation and analysis was completed in the NCDC Resource Center in Ilam Bazaar. Available data were recorded on computer using the standard computer software & was analyzed on the basis of predetermined indicators of development by related experts. The conclusion drawn from this process and the plan itself were presented during final VDC level Planning Workshop.

### **7.8 VDC level Planning Workshop**

A two-day VDC level workshop was organized to finalize and incorporate the ward level data and plans in the VDC level as well as to determine the VDC's long-term goal, vision, objective, developmental strategies and ideologies, internal as well as external resources analysis and mobilization, investments and implementation, effective monitoring and evaluation. Those programs are presented on the ward with on the precedence basis after the discussion & correction through the ward civil forum. The subjects and headings presented then are provided in Section 3.

### **7.9 VDC Level Plan Analysis**

The data compilation and analysis process was performed by the technicians & Planning staff from NCDC. The collected data, plans and information were classified and compiled. All maps, data and information were used as references for data analysis. GIS maps were prepared on the basis of the biophysical data collected & analysis was done by comparing the map with the map prepared on the 2059 BS to find the situation of land use & natural resources in these 8 years. The VDC's GIS map includes all important information such as VDC as well as ward level maps, land use, environmentally susceptible areas, roads, settlements, streams and rivers, natural resources as well as social, economic, environmental as well as physical infrastructure related areas.

### **7.10 Draft Plan Preparation, Discussion and Publication**

The draft plan was prepared on the basis of the acquired objective situation, its indicators, sector wise challenge of the development, available potentials & opportunity including recommended resources giving importance to the priorities. After the completion, the draft plan i was presented for further discussion & the recommendation. The final 5 years sustainable periodic plan

2067/068-2071/072 of Namsaling VDC was published after including all the suggestions, advice & recommendations that came from the discussion.



## Part: II

# Geographic, Demographic, Socio-economic and Environmental situation of the VDC

This section illustrates the social, economic and environmental aspects of the VDC. The description provides the real picture of the VDC along with the information on the local resources, their uses and the potentials.

### 1. Introduction

Namsaling VDC lies in the Mahavarat Range of Nepal & situated in the mid eastern part of Ilam i.e. Far Eastern district of Nepal or at the east from the Ilam Bazaar, the headquarters of Ilam district.

There is Shukrabare bazaar at the northern part from the center of the VDC. As there will be a *haat* weekly on *Shukrabar* i.e. Friday so the bazaar is named Shukrabare. This bazaar is the hub for the economic, social, educational, political & administrative interaction of the VDC but economic, social & educational activities are being decentralized to other rural areas rapidly due to the opportunities by the development of basic need such as transportation, education & communication.

Among the various indigenous community of Ilam district, from the ancient time Namsaling VDC is a residence of the Lepcha community so it had been assumed that the history of the VDC is interrelated with the *Lepchas*. It had been believed that from the ancient time Lepcha are residing in the VDC & operating all economic & administrative activities. It had been said that person from a Lepcha community named “Namsa” used to rule the recent ward no. 2 so the house i.e. “*ling*” of Namsa or the capital is now known as the Namsaling. Later on Rai, Limbu & Magar population started to live on the eastern part of the VDC requesting (i.e. *magera*) the land from the Lepchas’ so there is the saying that the recent ward no 1 is called *mankchowk*. From the era of the Lepcha the tradition of the Maibeni fair had started & they used to build “*Gaddi*” for the lodging & fooding that is the reason that place which now lies on ward no. 8 is still known as “*Gaddi*”.

Maibeni Shivalaya, situated on the meeting point of the Mai and Jogmai river, Bajradevi, Sarveshwor Shivalaya at Shukrabare, Setidevi or Durga temple located at the Hattidanda and Devithans situated at different places & deuralis are the center of belief of Hindu pilgrimages of the VDC. Waivers’ Church at the “*simle*” is being developing as the point of belief for the Christian community but yet not any organizational structure is found for the Kirat & Buddhist community.

Evergreen pine trees are found in the *Jhyaupokhari* area on the northern part of VDC where as on the southern part hard species like *Sakhuwa* are found alike those found on torrid climate.

Namsaling belongs to the few of the top listed VDC of Ilam district in the cash crop production. Among the 7 famous “Aha” of the Ilam district, significant amount of Ahalaichi (Cardamom), Ahaduwa (Ginger), Ahamliso (Broomgrass), Ahalu (Potato), Ahakabare khorsani (chilli), & Olan (Milk) is produced on the VDC. Despite the favorable weather & geographical structure people had just started the tea farming in a commercial way. In addition to the cash crops food crops such as: rice, corn, millet, wheat, barley etc and vegetable crops such as: different varieties of beans, mustard etc are produced in the significant amount. Motor road connecting the VDC with the Fikkal, Godak & Ilam municipality is under construction which denotes the initiation of the preparation of the infrastructure for the development of the trade relationship with the external VDC & the market place. Suspension bridges at Maibeni, Maahabir, Galentar, Sisnebansi, Sungure, Gadere etc are the essential infrastructure for establishing the road relationship with neighbor VDC through the horse road. In the past years some area used to be affected by natural disaster such as: landslides & flood, this trend is found being controlled in the later time period. Still transportation, communication, drinking water, education, agriculture, health, environment, women development & energy remains as a major challenges nevertheless, the VDC had stepped forward on the physical development facing several general challenges. Different human activity such as; unhealthy competition for the economic upliftment, unmanaged road construction, deforestation & unplanned use of the natural resources in the past 25 years had put natural beauty & natural resources in danger.

Namsaling Secondary School established on 2006 BS at ward no. 4 Shukrabare, is an important institution in the history of the education development of the VDC as well as of the Ilam district. The school is now running as a higher secondary school. Along with the Namsaling HSS there is one LSS, 8 Community Primary Schools & 3 private schools in the VDC.

## **2. Geographical Condition**

Namsaling VDC is about 13 Kms far from the district headquarter of Ilam, the far eastern district of Nepal. The geographical situation of the VDC is described below;

### **2.1 Topography**

Namsaling is situated between longitudes 87<sup>0</sup>57'03” east to 88<sup>0</sup>01'54” east and latitudes 26<sup>0</sup>53'45” north to 26<sup>0</sup>57'34” north in the world map with the elevation of 500m to 2020m encompassing an area of 23.64 square kilometers.

### **2.2 Boundaries**

The VDC touches Nayabazar VDC at the east, & is bounded by the *Mai khola*, *Jogmai khola* & *Soyang Khola* respectively at west, south & north.

### 3. Climate and Weather

Namsaling VDC has sub-tropical weather pattern. The temperature fluctuates as much as 35<sup>0</sup>C in the Maibeni & other lower elevations and 2° C in the uplands near the Nayabazaar VDC. The average rainfall is 375mm.

### 4. Demographic Situation

Social, economic and demographic data were collected through household surveys during the preparation of objective information of the VDC. Apart from this, information was obtained from secondary sources as well. The population size of the VDC is given below:

#### 4.1 Structure of Population

The structure of the population is found as follow according to the survey conducted at different time.

##### 4.1.1 Size of the population

The population of the VDC in 2060 BS was 6443 which has been found slightly decreased to 6378 in 2067 BS whereas the household number was increased to 1282 in 2067 BS from 1126 in 2060 BS as per the figures obtained from the household survey organized by the NCDC. Table 1 provides the population information.

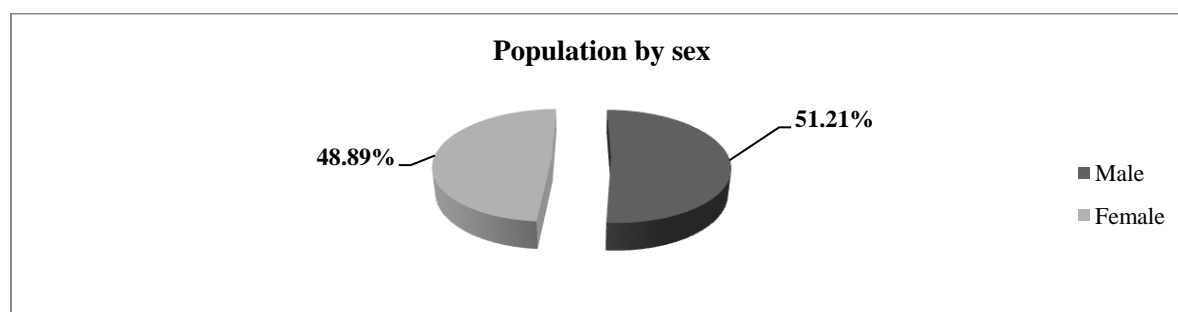
**Table 1: Population information as per the census and household survey**

S.N	Population Information	Household Survey 2060 BS	Household Survey 2067 BS
1	Total population of the VDC	6443	6378
2	Total families in the VDC	1126	1282
3	Average Family size	5.7	5.0
4	Population density per km	221.1	218.9

##### 4.1.2 Population by Sex

The household survey showed that among 6378 people of the 1282 households of the VDC 3111(48.78%) were females whereas 3237(51.22%) were males. This figure shows that the male population exceeds the female population by 126 individuals. The ward wise population by sex is provided on Table no. 1.1 of **Annex-I**.

**Figure 1**



### 4.1.3 Population by Ethnic Group

Different 18 major ethnic groups are found in the VDC. Ward wise population by their ethnic community is presented below.

**Table 2: Ward wise population by ethnic group**

Ward No.	Brahamin/ Cheetri	Rai	Limbu	Dewan	Magar	Tamang	Gurung	Bishwakarma	Darji	Sarki	Yalnu	Vujel/ Khawas	Newar	Sherpa	Lepcha	Sanyasi	Marbadi	Ghale	Total
1	233	61	-	-	110	44	-	73	-	-	-	-	87	11	-	-	-	28	647
2	245	5	-	-	24	27	-	5	-	39	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	32	385
3	193	6	32	60	7	-	-	43	24	-	289	-	104	36	17	-	-	-	811
4	231	178	49	4	6	19	-	74	18	57	-	3	91	5	21	-	1	18	785
5	448	77	1	-	41	46	-	155	45	4	-	27	-	-	-	-	-	14	758
6	182	111	39	41	31	49	-	11	19	5	-	25	67	-	-	8	-	5	588
7	391	95	136	20	-	5	7	10	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	610
8	148	165	341	415	-	2	24	34	-	-	-	-	28	-	-	-	-	-	1157
9	26	13	111	55	-	225	-	107	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	537
<b>Total</b>	<b>2122</b>	<b>631</b>	<b>709</b>	<b>595</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>492</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>6378</b>

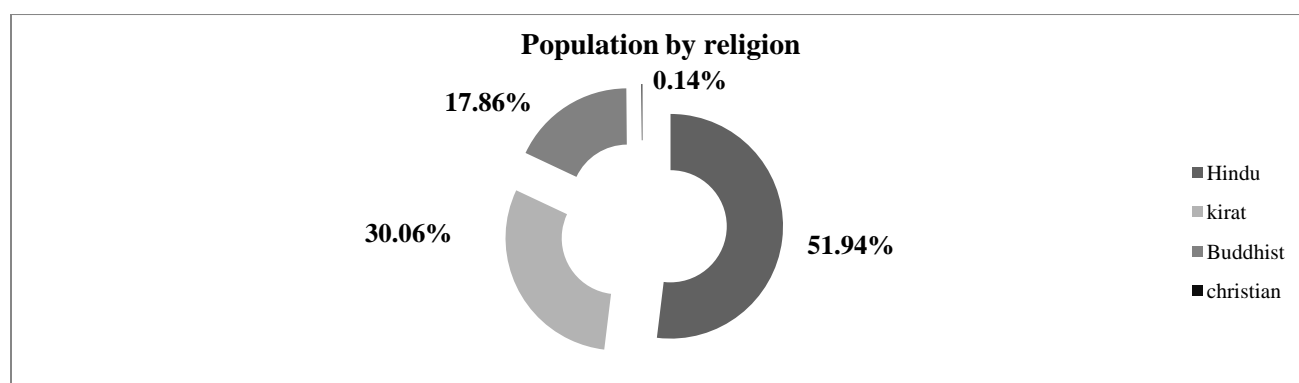
### 4.1.4 Households by Ethnic groups

Namsaling VDC has a high ethnic diversity where 17 major ethnic groups reside with majority of Brahamin, Cheetri, Dewan, Limbu & Rai community followed by others. Ward no. 5 & 7 are recognized as a residential area of the Brahamins & Cheetris Similarly, ward no. 8 of Limbus, ward no. 9 of Tamangs and ward no. 3 of Yalmus. 8 households of extinct indigenous Lepcha community of Nepal are also present in the VDC. Among the Dalit community Bishwakarma are found throughout the VDC, Darji on 3,4,5,6 & 7 wards and Sarki on 2, 4, 5& 6 wards. Ward wise details of the ethnic community is present on the Table No.1.2 Annex-I.

#### 4.1.5 Population by Religion

Due to the ethnic diversity variation is found on the religion also. Half of the population i.e. 51.94% is Hindu followed by 30.06% Kirat, 17.86% Buddhist and 0.14% Christian. Though the Christianity is being developed & the Christian are becoming organized day by day, during the data collection only few information could be obtained. Table No. 1.3 **Annex- I** shows the ward wise population by religion.

**Figure 2**



#### 4.1.6 Population by Language

Variety of the language is spoken by the people in the VDC. Majority of the people speak *Parbate* Nepali followed by Limbu, Dewan, Yalmu, Tamang and Rai language. In the community along with the Yalmu & Sherpa language Magar language is also in practice. *Parbate* Nepali is used for communication between the people practicing the different language. The following table shows the population composition by the language.

**Table 3: Population by Language**

Ward No.	Nepali	Dewan	Limbu	Yalmu	Rai	Tamang	Total Population
1	627	-	-	-	10	10	647
2	380	-	-	-	-	5	385
3	775	15	21	-	-	-	811
4	488	-	50	203	44	-	785
5	844	-	-	-	-	14	858
6	540	11	-	-	32	5	588
7	480	6	122	-	2	-	610
8	589	210	351	-	7	-	1157
9	386	35	4	-	-	112	537
<b>Total</b>	<b>5109</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>548</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>6378</b>

#### 4.1.7 Population by Age

Population of the VDC is divided into 5 groups according to their age composition. Productive human powers of the age group 16-45 years contribute about half of the total population i.e. 49.9% which shows the economic dependency of the VDC. Table 4 provides the ward wise population by age.

**Table 4: Ward wise population by the age group**

Ward No.	< 6 years		6-15 years		16-45 years		46-60 years		>60 years		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
1	29	21	85	75	171	156	45	28	22	23	647
2	15	13	40	37	91	95	33	26	14	21	385
3	34	24	81	90	215	211	52	40	36	28	811
4	31	19	91	65	205	220	74	44	36	20	785
5	38	34	92	101	190	208	62	60	41	32	758
6	23	27	62	68	136	140	44	35	27	26	588
7	22	18	57	68	180	145	36	26	29	29	610
8	46	48	128	131	297	270	68	60	37	42	1157
9	27	21	70	66	125	129	29	26	28	16	537
<b>Total</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>706</b>	<b>731</b>	<b>1610</b>	<b>1574</b>	<b>423</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>6378</b>

#### 4.1.8 Population by Marital Status

Among the total population half of the people are unmarried. Practice of widow marriage, divorce and separating of wife & husband shows the gradual increase on the awareness level and capacity of utilizing their legal rights. Table 5 describes the ward wise marital status of the VDC.

**Table 5: Ward wise population by the marital status**

Ward No.	Unmarried	Married			Widow	Divorced	Separated	Total Population
		Monogamy	Polygamy	Remarriage				
1	325	295	1	-	24	-	2	647
2	200	161	-	6	18	-	-	385
3	417	359	6	1	25	1	2	811
4	378	355	5	5	33	4	5	785
5	423	392	12	3	24	-	4	858
6	295	280	8	3	2	-	-	588
7	303	262	6	3	31	1	4	610
8	622	459	22	5	43	1	5	1157
9	269	248	2	-	16	-	2	537
<b>Total</b>	<b>3232</b>	<b>2811</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>6378</b>
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>50.7%</b>	<b>44.1%</b>	<b>0.9%</b>	<b>0.4%</b>	<b>3.4%</b>	<b>0.1%</b>	<b>0.4%</b>	<b>100%</b>

#### 4.1.9 Population by Occupation

During the household survey information on the main occupation of all individual was taken. On the process of data collection information of students, unemployed people, & the people without occupation was also included. People involved in the politics are not involved in any other occupation so politics is also listed as an occupation though politics is not an independent occupation. No any people are dependent in the big industry as there is not any such industry in the VDC. 2 people are involved on the middle industries such as; grinding & smashing mill & dairy & only 2 people is making their livelihood through the technical knowledge & skill. This data shows that still time relevant occupation could not be developed & promoted in the VDC. More people are being involved on the small industries like; dairy & sweet industry, business & small furniture industry. Access to the formal education, opportunity to the employment & reservation, less attraction of the youth on their traditional occupation, lack of the essential raw materials, socio culture, tradition, entertainment & life style had replaced the dalits from their traditional occupation. Semiskilled employment opportunity like foreign employment, business, carpenter, electricity wiring had become an alternative occupation for the dalit community. Occupational engagement of the people of the VDC is presented below:

**Table 6: Ward wise population by occupation**

Ward No.	Agriculture & Animal husbandry	Transportation	Household	Business	Small Industry	Service	Self Employment	Middle Industry	Expert worker	Agricultural <small>sector/low</small>	Selfemployed <small>sector/low</small>	Student	Retired	Unemployed	Politics	technical	Foreign	Not engaged
1	346	4	-	3	2	7	-	-	3	2	-	207	-	-	-	1	14	58
2	162	-	25	3	1	4	-	-	1	3	4	153	4	-	-	-	10	15
3	232	3	121	19	-	19	4	2	1	-	-	322	2	-	-	1	48	37
4	280	5	38	24	3	33	3	-	14	11	1	290	7	12	-	-	38	21
5	260	4	90	8	2	31	4	-	4	29	3	320	5	10	-	-	33	55
6	267	2	10	4	-	12	-	-	1	-	1	246	4	-	2	-	22	17
7	312	-	11	5	-	28	1	-	5	-	1	215	2	-	-	-	9	18
8	529	-	13	13	1	28	-	-	2	1	1	477	1	4	3	-	34	49
9	296	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	2	-	-	199	4	-	-	-	16	25
<b>Total</b>	<b>2684</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>2429</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>295</b>

#### 4.1.10 Reason for the unemployment

Reason behind the unemployment was also collected during the process of collecting the data on occupational engagement. Total 24 respondents had given the reason of unemployment. 17 among the total respondents denoted that lack of the opportunity is the cause of their unemployment while 6 gave some other reason & only one respondent show the reason of the disability.

#### 4.1.11 Information on technical manpower

Human power available at the local level plays an important role on the comprehensive development of the VDC. Ward wise technical, skilled & specially trained manpower of the VDC is presented below on the table.

**Table 7: Ward wise technical manpower**

Ward no.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total
Technician	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Lawyer	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3
Agriculture expert	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Veterinarian	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
Journalist	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	4

#### 4.1.12 Manpower achieving the occupational skill development training

Information on the skilled population achieving the different formal & informal technical training is presented below dividing the training sector on 6 different headings.

**Table 8: Manpower achieving the occupational skill development training**

Traning	<1 month			1-6 months			6-12 months			>12 months		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture (JTA)	11	-	11	3	1	4	1	-	1	-	-	-
Animal (JTA)	1	-	1	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electric Wiring	1	-	1	11	-	11	2	-	2	1	-	1
Computer	-	1	1	15	21	36	5	3	8	5	1	6
Mechanics	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
Tailoring & Knitting	-	2	2	3	33	36	-	5	5	-	3	3



#### 4.1.13 Awareness training

Awareness training plays an important role on capacity upliftment of the human power. Various awareness training had been conducted on the investment of the different organization & local people's effort. Information of the people acquiring the formal training is presented below:

**Table 9: Manpower achieving the awareness training**

Training	Upto 3 days			3-7 Days			1-4 Weeks			>4 Weeks		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Health, Family Planning	-	2	2	-	3	3	1	1	2	1	1	2
Empowerment	3	1	4	2	1	3	-	4	4	1	1	2
Gender development	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
Organizational Leadership	-	1	1	1	6	7	-	1	1	3	-	3
Water Sanitaion	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Consumer group	4	-	4	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1

#### 4.1.14 Foreign employment

Household survey shows that among the total population 224 individuals had move to abroad for the employment. Especially people are found moving to Arab country, Malaysia & other countries for skilled & semiskilled employment. Female comprises 4.9 % of total foreign employee. Ward wise information of the population involved on the foreign employment is presented below:

**Table 10: Manpower involved on foreign employment**

Ward No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total	Percentage
Male	14	10	48	33	31	20	9	33	15	213	95.1%
Female	-	-	-	5	2	2	-	1	1	11	4.9%
Total population	14	10	48	38	33	22	9	34	16	224	100%

## 5. Educational Status

### 5.1 Literacy status of the VDC

Excluding the 482 children below 6 years among 5896 population 5194 are literate & rest 702 are illiterate. The total literacy rate of the VDC is 88.09% and female & male literacy rate is 83.99% & 92.02 % respectively. Ward wise literacy status is presented on table no. 11.

**Table 11: Information on the literacy situation**

ward No.	Total Population		< 6 years		Literate	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	344	3-3	21	21	288	232
2	193	192	15	13	168	140
3	418	393	34	24	339	285
4	417	368	31	19	357	309
5	423	435	38	34	371	350
6	292	296	23	27	247	236
7	324	286	22	18	289	236
8	576	581	46	48	490	436
9	280	257	27	21	221	200
<b>Total</b>	<b>3267</b>	<b>3111</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>2770</b>	<b>2424</b>

**5.2 Literacy rate by age**

According to the household survey 2067BS population of the VDC had been divided to the 4 age groups. Table 12 illustrates literacy & illiteracy status of that age group.

**Table 12: Literacy situation according to the age group**

Ward No.	5-15 years		16-45 years				46-60 ears				>60 years					
	Illiterate		Literate		Illiterate		Literate		Illiterate		Literate		Illiterate		Literate	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	1	89	89	13	22	158	134	14	17	31	11	12	17	10	6
2	-	-	43	40	1	13	90	85	11	14	22	12	1	15	13	6
3	-	-	91	95	8	35	207	176	20	28	32	12	27	26	9	2
4	-	-	97	70	8	13	197	207	10	17	44	27	17	15	19	5
5	-	2	100	107	1	11	189	197	10	26	52	34	11	20	30	12
6	-	-	66	77	3	8	133	132	9	14	35	21	14	20	13	6
7	1	-	60	72	6	6	174	139	2	9	34	17	8	21	21	8
8	2	2	142	169	14	29	283	241	18	37	50	23	22	39	15	3
9	-	-	78	73	12	14	117	117	10	18	19	8	21	14	7	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>766</b>	<b>784</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>1548</b>	<b>1425</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>18-</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>50</b>

**5.3 Literacy rate by Ethical group (>6 years)**

Different 18 major ethnic groups are found in the VDC. Ward wise literacy situation of the ethnic group is as follow;

**Table 13: Literacy rate by Ethical group (>6 years)**

Ethnic group	1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		Total
	Illiterate	Literate	Illiterate	Literate	Illiterate	Literate	Illiterate	Literate	Illiterate	Literate	Illiterate	Literate	Illiterate	Literate	Illiterate	Literate	Illiterate	Literate	
<b>Brhamin/Chetrr</b>	23	202	28	203	24	157	14	234	23	388	14	158	33	312	21	117	3	28	1982
<b>Rai</b>	8	49	2	3	-	6	14	146	12	60	9	100	1	13	18	134	5	11	591
<b>Limbu</b>	-	-	-	-	8	30	1	44	1	-	3	35	7	60	74	201	16	87	547
<b>Dewan</b>	-	-	-	-	7	28	-	4	-	-	4	29	8	68	2	403	11	40	604
<b>Magar</b>	18	86	4	16	2	4	2	4	8	28	3	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	201
<b>Tamang</b>	6	34	7	20	-	-	2	17	5	41	6	38	-	5	-	2	31	167	381
<b>Gurung</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	5	18	-	-	30
<b>Bishwakarma</b>	12	56	1	3	5	35	19	40	15	131	3	7	1	6	5	27	10	88	456
<b>Darji</b>	-	-	-	-	3	21	3	13	4	36	4	13	3	23	-	-	-	-	123
<b>Sarki</b>	-	-	6	30	-	-	5	46	-	4	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	94
<b>Yalmu</b>	-	-	-	-	48	218	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	266
<b>Vujel/khawas</b>	-	-	1	7	-	-	2	1	2	22	1	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	58
<b>Newar</b>	20	66	-	-	9	85	7	80	-	-	16	47	-	-	4	24	-	-	358
<b>Sherpa</b>	6	4	-	-	9	26	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
<b>Lepcha</b>	-	-	-	-	3	14	3	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38
<b>Sanyasi</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
<b>Marbadi</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
<b>Ghale</b>	2	23	6	26	-	-	4	14	2	11	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	93
<b>Total</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>624</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>666</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>721</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>483</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>494</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>926</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>429</b>	<b>5896</b>

## 5.4 Information on the level of education

Ward wise Information of educational level of the literate people of the VDC is shown on the table 14.

**Table 14: Educational level of the VDC**

Ward No.	< SLC			SLC			Intermediate			Graduate			Post Graduate			Doctorate		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	245	204	449	13	11	24	24	15	39	6	2	8	1	-	1	-	-	-
2	120	109	229	16	7	23	32	23	55	3	3	6	1	-	1	-	-	-
3	278	231	509	28	21	49	29	24	53	5	15	20	3	2	5	-	-	-
4	259	237	496	49	27	76	39	37	76	21	16	37	5	3	8	-	-	-
5	285	291	576	29	26	55	34	27	61	22	9	31	7	4	11	-	-	-
6	177	197	374	26	15	41	27	16	43	24	16	40	3	1	4	1	-	1
7	213	198	411	25	20	45	39	18	57	7	6	13	11	2	13	1	-	1
8	446	419	865	29	13	42	39	35	74	6	5	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	221	198	419	5	10	15	13	6	19	3	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>2244</b>	<b>2083</b>	<b>4328</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>477</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2</b>

## 5.5 Details of the schools of the VDC

Namsaling VDC has 1 higher secondary school, 3 private schools, 8 primary schools, 1 lower secondary school & 1 child development center. Table 16 of Annex-1 gives the information about the schools, its type & infrastructures of the VDC.

**Table 15: Details on the schools of the VDC**

Details on School												
Ward No.	Name of the School	Level	Type	Toilet	Safe Drinking Water	no. of toilet	No. of earthen building	No. Of earthen Room	Concrete building	Concrete room	Male executive member	Female executive member
1	Shree Nara Primary School	Primary	Community	Yes	No	1	1	2	2	3	7	1
1	Shree Bidyodaya Primary School, Mankchowk	Lower Secondary	Community	Yes	No	1	1	5	1	1	7	1
2	Shree Maibeni Bal Bikas Kendra	Primary	Community	No	No	-	1	1	-	-	5	6
2	Shree Suryodaya Primary School	Primary	Community	Yes	Yes	2	1	2	1	2	5	2
3	Shree Boudhha Primary School	Primary	Community	Yes	No	2	2	5	2	3	8	1
4	Shree Namsaling Higher Secondary School	Higher Secondary	Community	Yes	Yes	2	2	4	5	13	5	1
4	Shree Pash-upati Academy English School	Lower Secondary	Private	Yes	No	1	1	4	1	3	6	1
5	Bishnu Sarda Bal Bikash	Primary	Community	Yes	No	1	1	1	-	-	6	3
5	Shree Sarda Primary School	Primary	Community	Yes	Yes	1	-	-	4	8	6	1
6	Shree Saraswati Primary School	Primary	Community	No	No	-	1	2	-	-	8	2
7	Shree Nepal Jyoti Lower Secondary School	Lower Secondary	Community	Yes	Yes	1	1	1	4	9	8	1
8	Shree Hattitar Primary School	Primary	Community	Yes	No	1	2	2	2	4	7	2
8	Shree Sitala Primary School	Primary	Community	Yes	No	1	1	2	-	-	6	2
9	New Light Academy	Primary	Private	Yes	No	1	1	4	-	-	-	-

### 5.6 Students by ethnical group

The castewise literacy situation of the different school has been analysed from various angles. School wise educational qualification, students' number, sex is pictured on the following table 16.

**Table 16: School wise students by ethnical group**

Shree Nara Primary School									
	Brahamin/Chettri		Dalit		Janajati		Other		
Class	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Total
1	4	1	-	2	2	4	-	-	13
2	2	1	-	-	3	3	-	1	10
3	2	2	1	1	4	3	-	-	13
4	4	-	-	-	5	2	-	-	11
5	1	4	1	-	3	4	-	-	13
Shree Vidyodaya Primary School, Mankchowk									
	Brahamin/Chettri		Dalit		Janajati		Other		
Class	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Total
1	-	-	2	-	2	1	-	-	5
2	-	1	1	2	-	3	-	-	7
3	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	8
4	1	2	-	2	2	3	-	1	11
5	-	1	1	1	1	3	-	-	7
Shree Maibeni Bal Bikash Kendra									
	Brahamin/Chettri		Dalit		Janajati		Other		
Class	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	4	1	-	1	2	1	-	11
Shree Suryodaya Primary School									
	Brahamin/Chettri		Dalit		Janajati		Other		
Class	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	1	2	4	-	-	16
2	2	8	2	2	-	1	-	-	15
3	1	3	1	3	2	3	-	-	13
Shree Boudhha Primary School									
	Brahamin/Chettri		Dalit		Janajati		Other		
Class	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	2	-	1	5	5	-	-	15
2	-	-	2	1	5	6	-	-	14
3	-	2	1	1	4	5	-	-	13
4	1	-	1	-	6	7	-	-	15
5	1	-	-	-	5	4	-	-	10

Shree Namsaling Higher Secondary School									
	Brahamin/Chettri		Dalit		Janajati		Other		
Class	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Total
1	9	4	4	4	4	8	-	-	33
2	2	3	4	3	5	3	-	-	20
3	4	5	3	-	5	2	-	-	19
4	3	6	3	2	6	8	-	1	29
5	4	5	3	6	6	10	-	-	34
6	18	19	4	9	15	24	-	-	89
7	12	18	5	6	19	35	-	-	95
8	11	14	4	5	33	35	-	-	102
9	22	28	13	11	41	36	-	-	151
10	26	17	10	10	29	65	1	-	158
Shree Pashupati Academy English School									
	Brahamin/Chettri		Dalit		Janajati		Other		
Class	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Total
1	3	3	2	-	4	3	-	-	15
2	7	6	3	-	5	4	-	-	25
3	8	5	3	-	5	4	-	-	25
5	2	1	3	-	5	4	-	-	15
6	6	5	-	1	-	3	-	-	15
7	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3
Bishnu Sarda Bal Bikash									
	Brahamin/Chettri		Dalit		Janajati		Other		
Class	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	2	-	3	2	4	-	-	13
Shree Sarda Primary School									
	Brahamin/Chettri		Dalit		Janajati		Other		
Class	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	1	1	6	7	2	-	22
2	1	1	3	2	6	10	1	2	26
3	2	4	-	-	7	4	-	3	20
4	2	5	2	4	13	12	1	1	40
5	4	3	4	-	6	11	1	1	30
Shree Saraswati Primary School									
	Brahamin/Chettri		Dalit		Janajati		Other		
Class	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	1	4	-	3	6	-	-	16
2	3	4	-	-	2	3	-	-	12
3	2	-	4	-	7	1	1	-	15

Shree Nepal Jyoti Lower Secondary School									
Class	Brahamin/Chettri		Dalit		Janajati		Other		Total
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
1	6	4	3	5	11	14	-	-	43
2	-	4	-	2	6	4	-	-	16
3	2	6	6	1	11	12	-	-	38
4	5	4	2	4	10	12	1	-	38
5	3	5	-	7	13	13	-	-	41
6	2	8	1	3	30	25	-	1	70
7	7	9	2	5	22	34	-	-	79
8	5	4	2	1	26	18	1	-	57

Shree Hattitar Primary School									
Class	Brahamin/Chettri		Dalit		Janajati		Other		Total
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
1	-	-	-	-	3	6	-	-	9
2	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	5
3	-	-	-	-	6	12	-	-	18
4	-	-	-	-	9	9	-	-	18
5	-	-	-	-	5	10	-	2	17

Shree Sitala Primary School									
Class	Brahamin/Chettri		Dalit		Janajati		Other		Total
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
1	2	2	1	-	4	3	-	-	12
2	-	2	-	-	2	3	-	-	7
3	1	-	-	1	3	3	-	-	8

New Lite Academy									
Class	Brahamin/Chettri		Dalit		Janajati		Other		Total
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
1	7	10	15	8	16	14	-	-	70

## 5.7 Teacher involved in the school

School wise detail of the teacher involved in the different level is provided on the table no. 1.4 of the Annex-I.

## 6. Human settlement & Production

### 6.1 Nature of residence

Among the 1282 households of the VDC 9 households is of temporary nature. Those 9 HHs falls on ward no. 4,6, 7 & 9 of the VDC. Temporary residence on the Namsaling VDC is found very



low in comparison to those VDC on the southern part of the Ilam district. It could be assumed that settlement is correlated with the quality cash crop production, development of the transport facility etc. Ward wise detail on the nature of residence is presented on table 17.

**Table 17: Details on nature of residence**

Ward No.	Temporary	Permanent	Total Household
1	0	139	139
2	0	77	77
3	0	149	149
4	2	173	175
5	0	160	160
6	4	110	114
7	2	125	127
8	0	223	223
9	1	117	118
<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1273</b>	<b>1282</b>

## 6.2 Migration

Situation of the previous 5 years (2062BS-2067BS) has been included here to see the migration trend of the VDC. According to the household survey in these 5 years 11 families immigrated to the VDC. Number of the immigrated family along with the reason of migration is shown on the table 18.

**Table 18: Details on the migration**

Ward No.	Reason for the immigration		Total
	Economic Upliftment	Social Cause	
1	-	-	-
2	-	-	-
3	-	-	-
4	-	-	-
5	1	-	1
6	1	2	3
7	-	-	-
8	3	4	7
9	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>11</b>

## 6.3 Descriptions on the use of private land

Lands of the private ownership of the VDC have been used as *Khet*, *Bari*, *Amriso* plantation, cardamom plantation and *pakho*. Rice, wheat, corn, mustard are planted on the *Khet* for the crop

production where as potato, ginger, corn, millet, & various vegetables are planted on the *Bari*. Shrubs & *amriso* are planted on the edge of the *bari*. Condition of Cardamom is degrading day by day due to the disease. Description of the land on the private ownership is presented on table 19.

**Table 19: Details on the use of the private land**

Ward No.	Khet		Jootbari		Broom Grassland		Ginger Land		Teagarden		Cardamom Land		Pakho		Forest		Residential Land	
	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Irrigated	Unirrigated
1	369	1	-	1070	-	308	-	-	-	138	20	-	-	175	-	62	-	-
2	522	-	-	577	-	232	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	335	-	104	-	-
3	431	-	-	2291	-	421	-	-	-	53	50	-	-	222	-	150	-	-
4	539	29	-	1305	-	762	-	6	-	122	-	-	-	35	-	234	-	6
5	1055	-	-	617	-	441	-	-	-	11	4	-	-	628	-	174	-	-
6	1043	-	-	746	-	361	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	117	-	20	-	-
7	575	11	-	1195	-	396	-	-	-	12	3	14	-	49	-	124	-	-
8	1382	26	-	1853	-	513	-	-	-	21	14	1	-	152	-	27	-	-
9	342	15	10	1282	-	370	-	-	-	12	31	1	-	359	-	53	-	-

#### 6.4 Land Ownership Status of the Family

According to the land ownership the land in the VDC is the agricultural land under the private ownership. The private land had been divided on the seven classes. According to the data there are 59.51% of the farmers (i.e. small farmers) holding the land less than 14 *ropanis*, 25.04% farmers (i.e. middle farmers) holding the land between 14 *ropanis* to 39 *ropanis*, 10.61% of the farmers (i.e. big farmers) owning the land more than 40 *ropanis* and there are 4.84% households who doesn't have the land on own ownership. Fertility, nature of the land, climate, utility pattern and irrigation facility plays a vital role on the agricultural production & the income. Ward wise status of the land ownership is presented on table 20.

**Table 20: Land ownership status of the family**

Ward No.	Upto 3 Ropani	4-7 Ropani	8-13 Ropani	14-39 Ropani	40-65 Ropani	>65 Ropani	Landless	Total Households
1	17	31	23	39	17	7	5	139
2	7	19	16	21	7	4	3	77
3	20	26	48	35	7	7	6	149
4	21	29	53	43	9	13	7	175
5	23	30	43	43	7	8	6	160

6	13	26	21	35	6	6	7	114
7	18	23	34	29	6	9	8	127
8	43	49	51	58	6	5	11	223
9	13	25	41	18	7	5	9	118
<b>Total</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>1282</b>
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>13.65</b>	<b>20.12</b>	<b>25.74</b>	<b>25.04</b>	<b>5.62</b>	<b>4.99</b>	<b>4.84</b>	<b>100</b>

### 6.5 Income Status of the Family

Annual income is analyzed by dividing it into 6 divisions. According to the survey almost half of the family i.e. 48.21 % has 50 thousand incomes annually. Besides, 42.59 % of the households have middle level income i.e. 50 thousands to 1 lakh annually & only 9.2 % households have high level income i.e. 1 lakh to 1.5 lakhs & more than that. The above data suggests that relatively economic condition of half of the family is satisfactory. Ward wise description on the income status is presented on the following table.

**Table 21: Annual income of the family**

Ward No.	<50 Thousand	(50-75) Thousand	75 Thousand – 1 Lakh	(1-1.5) lakhs	>1.5 Lakhs	Total Households
1	96	21	14	5	3	<b>139</b>
2	34	29	9	5	-	<b>77</b>
3	37	73	26	13	-	<b>149</b>
4	72	49	27	10	17	<b>175</b>
5	59	57	20	16	8	<b>160</b>
6	64	30	18	2	-	<b>114</b>
7	86	24	9	5	3	<b>127</b>
8	145	44	16	14	4	<b>223</b>
9	25	50	30	10	3	<b>118</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>618</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>1282</b>

### 6.6 Annual Expenses of the Family

Information related to the expenses was collected on different 7 headings. The data shows that maximum investment is done for the food i.e. 36.3% followed by the expenses on the education, clothing, entertainment, health, agriculture & other miscellaneous sector. The data suggest the need of the increment of the investment on the productive sector relatively minimizing the expenses on the unproductive one. An annual expense of all wards is pictured on table 22.

**Table 22: Annual expenses of the family**

Ward No.	Food	Cloths	Education	Health	Festival/ Entertainment	Agriculture/ Animal Husbandry	Other	Total
1	3270000	1250000	1251500	954000	1219501	464600	211000	8620601
2	1308000	428000	409000	203500	424000	201000	234500	3208000
3	2814000	887000	794000	496500	858000	704000	405000	6958500
4	4927800	1634900	2018020	1727200	1714100	1616500	1257000	14895520
5	5646000	1680000	4318500	1901100	2049300	1270800	541500	17407200
6	2148000	648000	626000	215500	607000	210300	136700	4591500

7	4055700	1419005	1944011	1148502	1424805	541000	619300	11152323
8	3991000	1542700	1428800	824100	1279200	363000	278350	9707150
9	2915500	1274100	1138000	814300	959500	817900	361300	8280600
<b>Total</b>	<b>31076000</b>	<b>10763705</b>	<b>13927831</b>	<b>8284702</b>	<b>10535406</b>	<b>6189100</b>	<b>4044650</b>	<b>84821394</b>
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>36.6</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>100</b>

## 6.7 Cereal crop production

Diversity is also seen on the agricultural sector of the VDC due to the geographical & climatic variance. Watershed area in the south eastern part of the VDC is very suitable for the rice cultivation. Temperature, availability of the water, structure of the land etc are very important. Rice, corn, millet & wheat are produced as a cereal crops. Table 23 present the details on the food crops produced in the VDC.

**Table 23: Cereal crop production (In Muri)**

Ward No.	Rice	Maize	Millet	Wheat
1	517	467	34.5	5.5
2	617	351	56	56
3	358	660	40	14
4	603	732	111	13
5	4241	602	62	66
6	1273	459	33	6
7	569	509	59	4
8	1714	966	114	90.5
9	407	717	129	16
Total	<b>10296</b>	<b>5465</b>	<b>639</b>	<b>272</b>

## 6.8 Cash crop production

Potato, ginger, broom grass, tea, cardamom, milk, vegetables etc are the main cash crops produced on the VDC. These productions are exported through the local businessman from the VDC. Still the VDC have to be dependent on the Indian market for the marketing of the agricultural products. Due to the lack of agricultural industry in the local level & the processing mechanism cash crops is not commercialized on the expected pattern. The tea leaf produce on the Namsaling VDC is processed in the local industries, private industries in the Jhapa district & some is used to prepare homemade orthodox tea. Milk & milk products produced on the VDC are exported to the Jhapa & Indian market through the local milk collection center & local private dairies. Table 24 gives the description on the cash crops produced on the VDC.

**Table 24: Cash crop production (In Maan)**

Ward No.	Potato	Ginger	Cardamom	Tea	Fruits	Broom	Milk
1	1087	1215	4	330	2	299	327
2	135	990	1	-	2	242	193
3	1117	825	17	112	-	577	523
4	405	1658	10	114	6	457	274
5	123	2264	2	56	22	458	274
6	29	794	1	31	3	441	180
7	219	2044	10	2	1257	347	278
8	82	3077	2	5	1292	963	192
9	239	2308	1	10	1000	494	187
Total	<b>3436</b>	<b>15175</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>660</b>	<b>3584</b>	<b>4278</b>	<b>2428</b>

[1 *Maan* =40 Kilograms]

## 6.9 Vegetable production

The main vegetables produced on the local level are; *iskus*, beans, mustard, carrot, cauliflower, cabbage, broccoli, cucumber, pumpkin, squash, potato, tomato, lady's finger etc. Vegetables produced on the local level is supplied to the bazaar on the *Terai* region along with the Indian market as well as used for the household consumption. Source of the income of the farmer will be stronger if excess use of the chemical fertilizer for the seasonal & unseasonal vegetable production could be replaced by the organic vegetable farming in the commercial way. Organic farming had been initiated through the local agricultural cooperatives in the VDC.

## 6.10 Fruits production

VDC represents itself as a normal one in the sector of fruits production. Pears, orange, banana, papaya, peach etc are produced in the VDC. Namsaling is well known in the Ilam district for the production of the high quality oranges. Fruits produced are consumed in the domestic level & supplied for the business purpose as well. Except the orange farming fruits production could not be commercialized alike the cash crop production.

## 6.11 Cropping pattern

The shift in agricultural systems has brought a significant amount of changes in the cropping pattern of this VDC too. Initiation of the seasonal/unseasonal vegetables farming & enter of the new cash crops had influenced the cropping pattern. Production of the traditional food crops had lowered down. Cash crop farming and the division of the cereal crop productive land symbolize the food insecurity in the VDC in the future. The cropping patterns seem to be influenced to a large extent by the topographical as well as climatic diversity of the VDC. In the northern belt of VDC there is a *Bari* lands where as on the in the watershed area at south eastern part lies *Khet* lands. The cropping pattern prevalent in Namsaling VDC can be found in the given Table 25.

**Table 25: Cropping pattern of the VDC**

Upper lands/ <i>Bari</i>	Lower land/ <i>Khet</i>
Maize-Millet-Potato	Rice-Wheat-Rice
Maize/Ginger-Vegetables(winter)	Rice-Maize
Ginger-Mustard	Rice(Rainy season)-Rice(Winter)
Maize-Vegetables-Vegetables	Ginger-Maize
Maize-Mustard-Vegetables	Rice-Wheat
Vegetables-Vegetables-Vegetables	Rice-Vegetables-Rice
Maize	Rice-Potato-Rice

## 6.12 Inter-relationship between Agricultural Productivity and Environment

Alteration on the agricultural system & the cropping pattern had directly affected the process of natural resource utilization, technical methods & the modernization. Though the productivity had been increased for the certain time period excess & unrestrained use of the chemical fertilizer & pesticides due to the lack of the knowledge and awareness on its side effect have a long term negative effect on the agricultural production. There is a high probability of the environmental degradation & deprivation of the agricultural products in the future due to the artificial agricultural technique that are being used to increase the products these days. It is presumed that new agricultural techniques being adopted on a name of modernization are not beneficial for the long term agricultural productivity and environmental conservation. However, recent introduction of organic, sustainable farming practices from the private sector is making positive imprints for this case. Initiation of the environment friendly agricultural system & sustainable farming practice through the agro cooperatives suggest the positive effect on the environment & agricultural products in the future.

## 6.13 Food security scenario

To analyze the food security scenario of the VDC situation of dependency on the food is divided on five sectors. Only **internal food crop production** is taken as a reference to see the food security status. Though it had been taken as a reference, the food production pattern is not similar in all part of the VDC. Rice, corn, *Dal*, oil etc are imported from the terai region if the crops produced on the VDC is insufficient. Family that could not afford with their own production manages the food from the income from the cash crops. In total only 9.6% households are found secured from the view of food availability. The data include the family those who could be dependent on their own food production for more than 9 months. Table 26 describes the food security scenario of the VDC.

**Table 26: Food security scenario of the Namsaling VDC**

Ward No.	<3 months	3-6 Months	6-9 Months	9-12 Months	>1 Years	Total Households
1	50	65	15	8	1	139
2	60	11	6	-	-	77
3	96	30	19	4	-	149
4	40	58	31	28	18	175
5	37	72	29	21	1	160
6	85	23	6	-	-	114
7	57	32	15	18	5	127
8	60	110	41	11	1	223
9	46	50	15	6	1	118
Total	531	451	177	96	27	1282

Percentage	41.4%	35.2%	13.8%	7.5%	2.1%	100%
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#### 6.14 Source of the family loan

Data shows that the source of the family loan is both formal & informal in nature. Major proportion of the population i.e. 54.92 % is still dependent on the *sahu/mahajan* & the loan with very high interest. Community saving & credit cooperatives in the VDC could not established itself as an relevant institution as it could not address the local need due to the lack of enough capital development. Access of the community could not become easier to the banking activities due to the long process & lack of awareness, education & skill. Source of the family loan is pictured out in the table 27.

**Table 27: Source of the family loan**

Ward No.	Bank/ Finance	Cooperative	Community Organization	Owner	Other
1	11	5	2	32	0
2	17	1	1	60	0
3	41	27	4	4	0
4	6	8	5	28	0
5	22	37	32	111	5
6	9	10	47	44	0
7	6	10	9	30	0
8	3	4	10	125	1
9	17	7	5	7	0
Total	132	109	115	441	6

#### 6.15 Mobilization of the family loan

Family loan is not mobilized for the varied purposes by different family in the VDC. Especially it had been investment on other sector rather than on the productive one. Maximum family had utilized it for the domestic purpose. This had inspired the unproductive sector instead of promoting & developing the professional & productive sectors. The data on the mobilization of the family loan is as follows;

**Table 28: Mobilization of the family loan**

Ward No.	Domestic	Agriculture & Animal Husbandry	Industry & Business	Social & Religious Purpose	Education	Health	Other
1	33	6	3	0	2	4	2
2	70	1	0	3	2	3	0
3	58	15	3	0	0	0	0
4	19	16	5	0	2	2	3
5	135	25	3	4	19	17	4
6	110	0	0	0	0	0	0

7	40	5	1	1	3	2	3
8	102	13	5	7	1	12	3
9	29	3	1	0	0	1	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>596</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>74.22</b>	<b>10.46</b>	<b>2.62</b>	<b>1.87</b>	<b>3.61</b>	<b>5.10</b>	<b>2.1</b>

## 7. Information on domesticated animals

People of the Namsaling VDC reared the animal for the milk, meat, and manure production, agricultural support, travelling purpose etc. The main animals domesticated on the VDC are cow, buffalo, ox, pig, goat, hen, duck, pigeon etc. Cows & buffalo both are reared for the purpose of the milk production but considering the milk production, use of the food, & the income from the calves almost all people prefer cow to buffalo. Besides, oxen are domesticated for the support on farming and goat, pig, chicken, sheep for the meat production. Horses are reared for the transportation purpose. Table 29 illustrates the detail of the animal domesticated on the VDC.

**Table 29: Details on the domestic animal of the VDC**

Ward No.	Cow	Ox	Buffallo	Sheep	Goat	Pig	Horse	Chicken	Duck	Pigeon
1	277	97	32	15	269	50	12	634	30	51
2	168	45	20	-	219	16	7	224	9	46
3	290	72	53	-	431	48	9	1107	4	26
4	294	132	38	2	443	76	7	1303	19	36
5	298	190	88	-	435	45	13	498	2	9
6	181	163	39	-	335	54	18	569	-	26
7	229	66	27	-	365	24	4	277	2	30
8	305	309	75	-	617	241	8	1589	2	125
9	191	94	62	-	241	135	-	1099	19	47
<b>Total</b>	<b>2233</b>	<b>1168</b>	<b>434</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>3355</b>	<b>689</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>7300</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>396</b>

## 8. Information on the use of the wooden fuel & grass

Data shows that majority of the family use the wooden fuel for the cooking purpose. It is found that daily 1363 *vari* i.e 54,520 kg wood is used in the VDC, which means each household consumes average 42.52 kgs wood daily. Looking to the trained we could easily presumed the effect on the forest. For the food of the domesticated animal grasses are planted on the edge of the *bari* land. Besides, *amriso*, grass from the trees & various other shrubs are used to feed the animal reared on the house. Daily 3649 *vari* grass is utilized to feed the animals. This information is presented on table 30.

**Table 30: Details on the availability of the wooden fuel & grass**

Ward No.	Use of grass(Daily in Vari)	Use of wood(Daily in vari)
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	From Private Land	Other	From Private Land	Other
1	440	39	132	17
2	216	-	86	-
3	399	-	150	-
4	422	19	167	3
5	324	79	116	54
6	305	-	142	-
7	365	8	129	1
8	657	19	230	9
9	309	48	112	15
<b>Total</b>	<b>3437</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>1264</b>	<b>99</b>

### 9. Use of the fertilizer & Pesticides

The main occupation of the community people is agriculture & animal husbandry so people are engaged on farming to make their livelihood. Especially cash & cereal crops are cultivated on the VDC. The manure produced from the animal shed is used for the agriculture. In these recent years, the excess & unrestrained uses of the chemical fertilizers augment the probability of the negative impact on the sustainable management of the land. Annually 222,543 *vari* of the organic manure produced from the animal shed is utilized for the farming. It is found that farmer lack the enough knowledge on the appropriate amount of the fertilizer to use on the field. Farmers had just initiated the practice of the chemical fertilizer & pesticides on the tea field. Nevertheless framers are being motivated to the organic farming system. The table below describes the annual utilization of the fertilizer & pesticides in the VDC.

**Table 31: Utilization of the fertilizer & pesticides (annually)**

Ward No.	Organic Fertilizer(In Vari)		Chemical fertilizer (annual in kg)			Chemical pesticide(ltr)
	Gothe	Compost	Urea	Potash	DAP	
1	22156	55	5542	288	2042	255
2	13235	-	943	430	719	13
3	31250	-	1713	1018	1001	2
4	33038	2	2332	671	1477	8
5	26865	700	4316	789	2334	105
6	18310	-	2760	565	1493	77
7	22121	-	2185	619	1430	24
8	35041	250	9504	1195	1944	231
9	19520	-	5331	735	2077	71
<b>Total</b>	<b>221536</b>	<b>1007</b>	<b>34626</b>	<b>6310</b>	<b>14520</b>	<b>786</b>

## 10. Details on the land revenue of the VDC

Land revenue is one of the major internal resources of the Namsaling VDC. Local governance act has provided the legal right to conduct various activities for the internal income of the VDC but no proper system could be developed to implement it effectively. The regularity of the land revenue is found 88.69%. The data of the household which had paid the land revenue is collected during the survey. The data collected is presented below;

**Table 32: Details on the land revenue of the VDC**

Ward No.	Tax Paid	Tax Unpaid	Total Household
1	77	62	139
2	75	2	77
3	145	4	149
4	167	8	175
5	115	45	160
6	108	6	114
7	115	12	127
8	221	2	223
9	114	4	118
<b>Total</b>	<b>1137</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>1282</b>

## 11. Exportable Products of the VDC

Agricultural products, animal products & the natural production are the resources that are exported outside the VDC. Local products could not get a proper market due to the lack of the continuous availability of the transportation facility. Table 33 gives the information on the products & its resources that are exported from the VDC.

**Table 33: Exportable products of the VDC**

Name of the Products	Source
Ginger	Agriculture
Broom	Agriculture
Cardamom	Agriculture
Fruits	Agriculture
Tea	Agriculture
Wood/ Wooden Log	Nature
Medicinal Plants	Nature
Milk/ Milk Products	Animal products
Alive Animals & Birds	Animal products

## 12. Information on the market & its distance

Sukrabare bazaar situated at the ward no. 3 & 4 is the local market of the VDC. The Bazaar is on average one hour distance from the all wards of the VDC. Besides, Fikkal, Tinghare, Jaubari, Godak, Nayabazaar and Ilam municipality is the accessible market place for the locals. Some products are even sold & purchased in house to house level. Credit of the development of this system goes to the local small businessman & organized group in the community level. Due to the facility of the transport on the dry season the trade relationship is being developed directly with the nearby Jhapa district. Mechi highway had become a good alternative of the reliable market. According to time required for fetching the products to the Mechi highway from each wards the average access time had been calculated which is presented on table 34.

**Table 34: Market & its distance**

Ward No.	Average Time to reach the market related to the Mechi highway (On foot with load)	Average Time to reach the Ilam Bazaar at the headquarter (On foot without load)
1	3 Hours	4 Hours 30 Minutes
2	3 Hours	4 Hours
3	4 Hours	4 Hours
4	4 Hours	3 Hours 30 Minutes
5	3 Hours	3 Hours 30 Minutes
6	2 Hours 30 Minutes	3 Hours 30 Minutes
7	2 Hours 30 Minutes	3 Hours
8	2 Hours	2 Hours 30 Minutes
9	2 Hours 30 Minutes	2 hours

## 13. Transportation & vehicle facility

Namsaling lies on the eastern part of the Ilam district. Fikkal, kalapani, Aaitabare, Tinghare, Jaubari, Narayangolai, Ghatta Vanjyang & some places such as; Tilkani mod, Zero kilometer, Kuldhara, Dhobidhara, Singphiring etc of the Ilam municipality within the Mechi highway are the entry point to the Namsaling VDC. The transport facility is becoming comfortable day by day due to the direct access of the motor road connecting the VDC with Fikkal, Godak, Ilam municipality & others in the dry season. Some vehicles such as; Pickup, Jeep, Mini truck, Tractor etc which are specially used for the business purposes are providing the transport facility in the VDC. For the rainy season walking lane & the horses & porters are the best alternatives for the traveling & export-import respectively.

## 14. Situation of the Industries

Few numbers of the industries are available on the VDC. Small industries based on the local agricultural products & its processing such as; milk dairy, cheese production center, grinding-

smashing mills & one brick factory are available in the VDC. Many agricultural products like; ginger, broom, cardamom etc are exported in the raw form without processing. The detail of the industries available in the VDC is shown on the table 35.

**Table 35: Situation of the industries**

Small or Household Industries						
Ward No.	Name of the Industry	Products	Income	Current Status	Employee	
					Male	Female
1	Ashwa Dairy	Butter, churpi	8000	Closed	1	-
2	Adhikari Dairy Udyog	Butter, churpi	300000	Operating	1	1
4	Dairy	Butter, churpi	400000	Operating	1	-
4	Anna Mill	Rice, Flour, Oil	200000	Operating	2	1
4	Pani Ghatta	Maize Flour, Wheat Flour	50000	Operating	1	-
5	Bhattarai Dhugda Dairy Udyog	Butter, churpi	500000	Operating	1	-
5	Rachana Dhugda Dairy Udyog	Butter, churpi	400000	Operating	1	-
5	Sanjel Dhugda Dairy Udyog	Butter, churpi	400000	Operating	1	-
7	Dairy	Butter, churpi	100000	Operating	2	1
8	Rice Mill	Rice, Flour	28000	Operating	1	-
8	Dairy	Butter, churpi	200000	Operating	2	-
2	Rice Mill	-	-	Operating	1	-
3	Yeti Chesse Private Ltd.	Cheese, Butter	500000	Operating	4	1
6	kutani Pisani Mill	Rice, Maize, Wheat	25000	Operating	1	-
6	Dud Dairy	Butter, churpi	45000	Operating	2	-
6	Itta Udyog	Brick	150000	Operating	4	-

## 15. Health & the Public access

Sub health post is established at ward no.3 *Shukrabare* as an infrastructure for the health facility. The health institution is providing primary service like; general health check up, distribution of the temporary family planning devices, conduction of the vaccination service & health counseling. People moves to the higher health center of the Ilam, Jhapa, Dharan, Biratnagar as well as to the Indian cities for the further treatment after receiving the primary health care from the sub health post. There is a good drinking water & toilet facility in the sub health post but only few medical instruments like; stethoscope, sphygmomanometer & thermometer are available. The tele- medicine system that had been started on 2065 BS for the direct medical counseling service with the Dr. Megh Bahadur Parajuli Community Hospital, Ilam municipality could not get continuation due to the lack of the technical manpower & the disturbance on the system itself. In addition, weekly clinic conducted by Nepal family Planning Association is providing service on ward no 7.

### 15.1 Health Manpower

There is a post of three man powers on the sub health post of the VDC. Besides, there are 3 TBAs & total 9 FCHVs (one in one ward) in the VDC. Probability of making the health service accessible is high if medical instruments could be aid up along with the arrangement of the advance training for the capacity development of the health man power. Current situation of the man power of the sub health post is presented below;

**Table 36: Health manpower of the sub health post**

Sn.	Level	Post	Recent Working	
			Female	Male
1	A.H.W.	1		1
2	V.H.W.	1	1	
3	Health Assistant	1		1
<b>Total</b>		<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>

### 15.2 Health service seeking behavior

Household survey 2067 BS shows that 75.82 % of the total households first move to the health institution for the primary health service followed by the households receiving treatment from the local medicinal plants & the faith healers i.e. 21.14%. Besides, the households doing self medication without the technical consultancy is also not low. Comparatively the households receiving the health service from the private nursing home is found low which trend is directly influenced by the economic status, social status & the lifestyle of the individual. The information on the number of the consumer according to the classified health service provider is presented on the table 37.

**Table 37: Primary Contact for Health service**

Ward No.	Hospital/Health Post	Nursing Home/ Private Health Institution	Local medicine/ Faith Healers	Pharmacy	Other	Total
1	135	-	4	-	-	139
2	72	1	3	1	-	77
3	148	1	-	-	-	149
4	160	1	1	4	-	175
5	127	1	31	1	-	160
6	85	4	18	7	-	114
7	101	1	23	2	-	127
8	36	-	178	9	-	223
9	108	-	4	5	1	118
<b>Total</b>	<b>972</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1282</b>
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>75.82</b>	<b>0.70</b>	<b>21.14</b>	<b>2.26</b>	<b>0.08</b>	<b>100%</b>

### 15.3 Time to reach the nearby health institution

Human settlement is highly scattered due to the geographical condition so the sub health post situated on the ward no. 3 doesn't seem feasible for all population. There is no option of walking on foot to the health institution. According to the geographical distance sub health post is half an hour far for almost all households of the 3 & 4 ward whereas people all people from the ward 1,8 & 9 have to walk more than one hour to reach the health center. The time period required to reach the nearby health institution is present below;

**Table 38: Time to reach the nearby health institution**

Ward No.	< Half an hour	1/2Hour-1Hour	<1 Hour	>1 Hour
1	2	73	16	48
2	29	48	-	-
3	107	39	3	-
4	146	29	-	-
5	3	151	4	2
6	26	82	1	5
7	33	92	1	1
8	3	20	4	196
9	9	6	1	102
<b>Total</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>354</b>

### 15.4 Prevalence of the disease

Household survey shows that diabetes, tuberculosis, paralysis, physical disability & mental retardness are the diseases prevalent in the VDC. It is found that 11 people are suffering from the fatal diseases whereas 193 individuals are living with the chronic disease. Ward wise detail of the diseases prevalent in the VDC is presented below;

**Table 39: Details on the diseases prevalent on the VDC**

Ward No.	Malaria	Tuberculosis	Cancer	Diabetes	Paralysis	Physical Disability	Blindness	Ear Problem	Mentally Retarded	Multiple Disability	Other
1	-	-	-	3	-	3	1	-	-	1	8
2	-	1	-	4	-	3	1	4	2	-	-
3	-	2	1	3	-	2	-	1	-	-	1
4	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	1	9
5	-	-	-	9	-	15	-	4	3	1	24
6	-	-	-	5	1	4	-	-	-	-	-
7	1	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	3	-	14

8	-	-	-	3	-	2	-	-	1	2	9
9	-	-	-	5	1	1	-	2	1	3	16
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>81</b>

### 15.5 Maternal Mortality

In the Namsaling VDC on the past 1 year 1 woman of ward no.5 loose her life during post partum period. According to local health worker & social worker's experience the maternal health status is improving in comparison to the previous years. But still more information need to be collected to justify this. Maternal mortality status of the VDC shown on the table no. 1.5 Annex-I.

### 15.6 Child Mortality

No any live birth neonate had loose his/her life in the past 1 year in the Namsaling VDC. It could be presumed that investment on the health sector, increment on the awareness level & access to the health service has contributed for the improved child health status.

### 15.7 Safe motherhood Service

The data shows that in the past 1 year trained of taking help of health institution & skilled manpower for the delivery is being increased. Children took a birth on 86 households in the past 1 year. Among the 86 families 36.05 % of them conduct the delivery on the assistance of the doctor/nurse/ANM, whereas 3.49 % took a help of TBA. Besides, there are also abundant numbers of household i.e. 51.16 % depend just on family members & the neighbor for the delivery. Still 8.14% of the households of the VDC delivered baby without the help of anyone. Ward wise detail on the safe mother wood service provider & the receiver is presented on the table 40.

**Table 40: Details on safe motherhood service**

Ward No,	Doctor/Nurse /ANM	Birth Attendent	FamilyMember /Neighbour	Other	self	Total HHs
1	3	-	7	-	-	10
2	3	-	-	-	-	3
3	1	-	10	-	-	11
4	2	-	-	-	4	6
5	9	1	13	-	-	23
6	1	-	4	-	-	5
7	2	-	2	-	3	7
8	7	2	4	1	-	14

9	3	-	4	-	-	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>86</b>
<b>Percentage(%)</b>	<b>36.05</b>	<b>3.49</b>	<b>51.16</b>	<b>1.16</b>	<b>8.14</b>	<b>100</b>

### 15.8 Immunization status of the VDC

The immunization program conducted by the Nepal government is providing service efficiently in the VDC. The community people are getting immunization service through the Sub health post & ward wise immunization center. A detail of the immunization status of the past 5 years is shown on table 41.

**Table 41: Details on immunization status**

Ward No.	B.C.G	D.P.T			Hepatitis "B"			Polio			Measles	
		1st	2nd	3rd	1st	2nd	3rd	1st	2nd	3rd	1st	2nd
1	42	42	42	42	11	11	11	42	42	41	42	42
2	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28
3	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58
4	50	50	50	50	50	50	49	50	50	50	50	50
5	72	71	71	71	56	56	56	72	71	72	72	72
6	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
7	40	40	40	40	18	18	18	40	40	40	40	40
8	93	92	92	92	83	83	83	91	91	90	82	83
9	52	52	52	52	46	46	46	52	49	49	45	45
<b>Total</b>	<b>485</b>	<b>483</b>	<b>483</b>	<b>483</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>483</b>	<b>479</b>	<b>478</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>468</b>

### 15.9 Family Planning Services

People of the Namsaling VDC have positive attitude towards the family planning. Number of female utilizing the temporary & permanent family planning service is more than that of male consumers. Male dominated social structure is presumed to be the reason behind this utilization trend. According to the household survey family planning service utilization status of the past 5 years is as shown below;

**Table 42: Utilization of family planning services**

Ward No.	Permanent Family planning Service			Temporary Family Planning Device		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	4	9	13	14	16	20
2	12	4	7	8	7	15
3	9	13	22	13	9	22
4	18	4	12	14	13	17
5	22	9	31	44	52	96
6	5	6	11	17	11	18
7	12	4	6	16	16	22
8	10	25	24	22	77	77
9	5	12	7	14	42	56
<b>Total</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>343</b>



### 15.10 Production of the domestic waste

The data domestic waste was collected by classifying the domestic waste on two classes' i.e. degradable & un-degradable waste. Table 43 gives the description of the amount of the waste produced from the every ward.

**Table 43: Domestic waste production**

Ward No.	Degradable (Kg)	Undegradable (Kg)	Total (kg)
1	85	10	95
2	88	2	90
3	48	2	50
4	67	10	77
5	87	22	109
6	33	17	50
7	111	14	125
8	37	21	58
9	59	10	69
<b>Total</b>	<b>1317</b>	<b>468</b>	<b>1785</b>

### 15.11 Management of the domestic waste

**Domestic waste is not well managed** in the VDC. There is a trend of throwing the waste in the river, stream & in the nearby street. Improper waste management increases the probability of the negative impact on the human health & environmental degradation. Community could not initiate the practice of proper discharge of the degradable as well as undegradable waste. Practice of dumping the waste on a fixed area had been initiated on Shukrabare bazaar area which lies on ward no. 3 & 4 of the VDC. But, still waste could not be classified as reusable & landfill waste. It is necessary to shot out the alternatives place for the reusable waste & safe place for disposing waste. Additional VDC level waste management work plan need to be developed. Ward wise waste management practice of the VDC is pictured out in the table 44.

**Table 44: Details on domestic waste management practice**

Ward No.	Stream	Waste Dispose area	House Compound	Composting	Not Fixed Area (anywhere)	Total Households
1	1	44	91	-	3	139
2	-	-	77	-	-	77
3	-	21	128	-	-	149
4	-	162	12	-	1	175
5	-	19	142	1	-	160
6	-	26	86	2	-	114
7	-	83	33	7	4	127
8	1	21	174	14	13	223
9	-	6	107	-	5	118
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>850</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>1282</b>

### 15.12 Concept on waste management

Concept of the people for the waste management was also collected during the household survey 2067BS. The data shows that almost more than half of the respondents i.e. 58.7 want the community development organization/ community to be involved on the waste management. This justify that almost all locals are in the favor of local participation & active involvement for the effective waste management. Ward wise data on concept of the waste management is presented below;

**Table 45: Concept on waste management**

Ward No.	Community Development Organization/ Village	Other	Total Households
1	35	104	139
2	77	-	77
3	149	-	149
4	6	169	175
5	10	150	160
6	114	-	114
7	47	80	127
8	200	23	223
9	115	3	118
<b>Total</b>	<b>753</b>	<b>529</b>	<b>1282</b>

### 16. Use of the Toilet

Household survey 2067 shows that 50.9 % of the total households use the simple pit latrine for the defecation where as 48.8 % family have safe water seal latrine in their house. Besides, still 0.3% of household does not have latrine for the defecation. Safe sanitary latrine construction need to be promoted in the VDC to minimize the incidence of waste borne diseases & maintain the environmental sanitation. Ward wise detail on the toilet using practices is shown on table 46.

**Table 46: Details on use of the toilet**

Ward No.	Sanitary latrine	Simple Pit latrine	No Latrine	Total Households
1	64	73	2	139
2	53	24	-	77
3	52	97	-	149
4	129	46	-	175

5	77	83	-	160
6	54	60	-	114
7	89	38	-	127
8	57	164	2	223
9	51	67	-	118
<b>Total</b>	<b>626</b>	<b>652</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1282</b>
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>48.8</b>	<b>50.9</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>100</b>

## 17. Description on the cooking stoves

The abundant number of household still burn wood for the cooking purpose & most of them use traditional stove. Despite the publicity & awareness negligible household have improved smokeless cooking stoves due to the lack of its promotion. Though Namsaling is a rural area people had started the use of LP gas. Increase on the transportation facility, effect of the external society & increasing shortage of the fuel wood may be the reason behind its use. Ward wise detail on the cooking stoves used on the VDC is presented below.

**Table 47: Details on the cooking stoves**

Ward No.	Traditional Stove	Improved Stove	HP Gas Stove	Total Households
1	132	7	-	139
2	56	18	3	77
3	135	14	-	149
4	110	55	10	175
5	143	9	8	160
6	96	13	5	114
7	105	19	3	127
8	197	19	7	223
9	108	10	-	118
<b>Total</b>	<b>1082</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>1282</b>

## 18. Situation of Kitchen

The previous that showed that abundant number of household still burn wood for the cooking purpose & only few of them use improved smokeless cooking stoves. In such condition location of the kitchen on the house plays an important role on the human health. On household survey 2067 BS to see the situation of the kitchen information was collected on two headings i.e. kitchen attached with the house & the separated kitchen. In Namsaling VDC 62.6 % of the household have separate kitchen & the remaining 37.4 % have kitchen attached with the house. Managed latrine, kitchen etc are the sector that directly influenced the life style, family health

& sanitation. So the local community needs to put effort to promote & publicize such practice in the community level to augment the health & environmental condition.

**Table 48: Details on the location of the kitchen**

Ward No.	Separate Kitchen	Combined Kitchen	Total Households
1	97	42	139
2	55	22	77
3	90	59	149
4	94	81	175
5	111	49	160
6	73	41	114
7	81	46	127
8	140	83	223
9	62	56	118
<b>Total</b>	<b>803</b>	<b>479</b>	<b>1282</b>
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>62.6%</b>	<b>37.4%</b>	<b>100</b>

## 19. Drinking water facility

### 19.1 Source of the drinking water

The survey found that almost half of the total household i.e. 47.50% consume the drinking water from the public tap followed by the household consuming the water through the private tap( brought on house through pipe line) i.e. 45.50% & only 7.1 % are dependent on natural source for the drinking water. The data shows that overall drinking water service is satisfactory in the VDC. Several DWS are in the immediate need of repair & maintenance. For the effective drinking water facility the stakeholders need to move forward in a planned way.

**Table 49: Details on the source of the drinking water**

Ward No.	Public Source	Private Tap	Natural Source	Total Households
1	61	78	-	139
2	23	52	2	77
3	102	44	3	149
4	25	146	4	175
5	140	18	2	160
6	58	39	17	114
7	33	71	23	127
8	89	104	30	223
9	78	30	10	118
<b>Total</b>	<b>609</b>	<b>582</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>1282</b>

### 19.2 Time to fetch the water

According to the household survey 2067 BS, 15% of the household of the Namsaling VDC have to spend more than half an hour to fetch the drinking water. Remaining 85% have to walk less than 15 minute distance to get the drinking water. In average the situation could be consider good. Current plan should focus on the development of the service for those 15% and quality

upgrade of the available DWS. Ward wise details on the time to fetch the water is pictured on table 50.

**Table 50: Time to fetch the water**

Ward No.	Water Supply in the house	<15 Minutes	30 Minutes	>30 Minutes	Total Households
1	44	76	15	4	139
2	71	5	1	-	77
3	47	84	12	6	149
4	154	17	-	4	175
5	25	102	28	5	160
6	39	75	-	-	114
7	62	32	4	29	127
8	86	70	64	3	223
9	53	47	14	4	118
<b>Total Percentage</b>	<b>581 45.3%</b>	<b>508 39.7%</b>	<b>138 10.7%</b>	<b>55 4.3%</b>	<b>1282 100%</b>

### 19.3 Drinking Water Project

Altogether 30 small & middle DWS are providing service in the VDC. All of these projects are managed by the community. Various DWS are one critical condition. As human settlement is expanding day by day, the drinking water service is becoming insufficient in the same trend. The water would be accessible for all if some new project could be launched & the old DWS could be maintained & repaired. Description of the DWS providing the service on the Namsaling VDC is presented on table no. 1.6 Annex-I.

## 20. Situation of Irrigation

### 20.1 Details on Irrigation

Land of the VDC is classified in different sector to study the irrigation status. According to the classification all *khet* land are included on the irrigated land while the *Bari* land & bare land as an unirrigated land. Table 51 describes the details of the land accordance to the irrigation situation.

**Table 51: Details on situation of irrigation**

Ward No.	Khet		Bari		Other	
	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Irrigated	Unirrigated
1	369-0-0	1-0-0	20-0-0	1516-0-0	0-0-0	237-0-0
2	722-0-0	0-0-0	0-0-0	809-0-0	0-0-0	439-0-0
3	431-0-0	0-0-0	50-0-0	2715-0-0	0-0-0	372-0-0
4	542-0-0	32-0-0	0-0-0	2195-0-0	0-0-0	275-0-0
5	1055-0-0	0-0-0	4-0-0	1069-4-0	0-0-0	802-0-0
6	1091-0-0	5-0-0	2-0-0	1109-0-0	0-0-0	137-0-0
7	575-0-0	11-0-0	3-0-0	1617-0-0	0-0-0	173-0-0
8	1382-0-0	26-0-0	14-0-0	2388-0-0	0-0-0	179-0-0
9	362-0-0	15-0-0	41-0-0	1665-0-0	0-0-0	412-0-0

## 20.2 Irrigation System

In Namsaling VDC community irrigation canals are specially used for the rice farming. There is a high potential for the vegetable & other cash crop production but due to the lack of enough water for the irrigation farmer could not take advantage by constructing the new irrigation canals. There lies a big opportunity to get advantages from the agriculture & the cash crop if farmer could adopt the alternative system of irrigation through small irrigation program. Investment on the irrigation & the area of the irrigated land is decreasing due to the expansion of the cash crops specially broom grass & ginger plantation. Recently there are altogether 22 irrigation canals (small & big) in the VDC. Details of those canal is presented on table no. 1.7 Annex-I.

## 21. Source of the Energy & its utilization

### 21.1 Source of light energy

Though there is an electricity facility provided by the Nepal Electricity Corporation in the VDC still some household lack the services. According to the survey 70% of the total households consume electricity as a source of light & 29.3 % family use kerosene. Besides, some are practicing solar energy system as an alternative resource. Bio gas, Generator & others alternative are not found in practice in the VDC. Ward wise detail of the source of light energy is shown on the table below.

**Table 52: Details on source of light energy**

Ward No.	Kerosene	Solar energy	Water mill / Mini hydropower	Electricity by Government	Total Housholds
1	107	2	5	25	139
2	6	-	-	71	77
3	5	2	-	142	149
4	20	2	-	153	175
5	61	-	-	99	160
6	24	-	-	90	114
7	9	-	-	118	127
8	106	2	-	115	223
9	38	2	-	78	118
<b>Total</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>891</b>	<b>1282</b>
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>29.3%</b>	<b>0.7%</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>69.5%</b>	<b>100%</b>

### 21.2 Reason behind not connecting the national electricity service

Though there is an electricity facility provided by the Nepal Electricity Corporation in the VDC still some household lack the services. Among the 391 households not utilizing the national

electricity service 58.6 % said that lack of electricity distribution pole on the accessible point had halt them to connect the electricity. 91 households told that they are on process of connecting electricity whereas 12.7 % i.e. 50 family told that they could not afford the cost of the electricity service. Ward wise data on reason for not connecting the electricity is shown on table 53.

**Table 53: Reason behind not connecting the national electricity service**

Ward No.	Unaccessible	Unaffordable	No land & house ownership	In the process	Total Households
1	111	3	-	-	114
2	4	1	-	1	6
3	5	-	-	2	7
4	14	4	1	3	22
5	21	21	8	11	61
6	15	7	-	2	24
7	2	2	3	2	9
8	39	4	7	58	108
9	18	8	2	12	40
Total	229	50	21	91	391
Prcentage	58.6%	12.7%	5.4%	23.3%	100%

### 21.3 Fuel energy used for the cooking

As Namsaling is a rural area 96.5 % family use wood for cooking food and preparing animal foodstuffs while 4.6% had connected bio gas & 1.2 % had started to use LP gas. Ward wise detail on the fuel energy used in the VDC is presented below;

**Table 54: Detail on fuel energy used for cooking**

Ward No.	Wood	Bio Gas	LP Gas	Total Households
1	139	1	-	139
2	74	4	-	77
3	140	1	9	149
4	164	7	5	175
5	152	12	-	160
6	109	9	-	114

7	125	15	-	127
8	216	10	1	223
9	118	-	-	118
<b>Total</b>	<b>1237</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1282</b>

## 22. Acces to information & communication

Community gets access to the information & communication by the use of radio, television, CDMA phone, mobile & through the post office. People of the Namsaling VDC are obtaining the different information through those FM radios providing service from Ilam, Jhapa & other nearby districts. The technologies that are being used to get access to the information & communication of the VDC are shown on table 55.

**Table 55: Details on the use of information & communication technology**

Ward No.	Radio	Television	Telephone	Computer	Internet	Mobile	Cable
1	132	74	6	3	-	136	5
2	51	40	5	-	-	98	6
3	118	77	6	-	-	177	15
4	135	90	13	1	1	227	10
5	116	81	12	4	-	203	11
6	81	47	8	-	-	137	7
7	108	50	9	-	-	153	5
8	175	79	4	-	-	244	8
9	98	31	1	-	-	99	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>1014</b>	<b>549</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1474</b>	<b>76</b>

## 23. Transportation facility

Three frail road systems are under constructions which link the Namsaling VDC with the neighbor VDCs and municipality. The branch rural road network to link the different wards are in the process of construction in the active participation of the local consumer committee. There is strong need to improve quality, construct drain & gravel the road. Description of the roads that are in the VDC is given below;

**Table 56: Description of the road network of the Namsaling VDC**

Details of the road				
Ward No.	Name of the Road	Benifited Wards	Benifited Households	Length
1	Fikkal Arubote-Namsaling Road	All wards	3000	27
2	Lepchan Danda Damare Road Construction	2	60	3
2	Hattitar Sungure Road Construction	2	-	-
3	Gupti-Sukrabare	3	1000	4
4	Namsaling-Ilam Road	4	800	3
4	Charbarpipal Puchchar Gaun Road	4	300	7



4	Charbarpipal Okharbote Road	4	400	5
5	Arubote-Premajung- Namsaling-Ilam Road	5	150	2
8	Namsaling-Godak Road	8	4000	4
9	Earthen Road	9	800	-

## 24. Details on the suspension bridge

Some suspension bridges are constructed in the VDC to make the transportation accessible. Especially these bridges link the VDC with the neighbor VDC. Periodic maintenance of the bridges is an important topic to be included on the plan of the VDC. Current status of the bridges that connects the VDC with the others is shown on table 57.

**Table 57: Details on the suspension bridge**

Details on the bridge			
Ward No.	Name of the bridge	Benifited wards	Benifited Households
2	Ghalebansse – Panchakanya bridge (Jogmai river)	2,5	500
3	Gadere-Soyang bridge (Soyang river)	3	300
6	Galengtar-Panchakanya bridge (Jogmai river)	5&6	1000
7	Soyang-Khatrigaun bridge (Soyang river)	7	500
8	Gaddi danda – Godak bridge ( Jogmai river)	8	6000
8	Jangare-Mahabir bridge (mai river)	All wards	6000
9	Maibeni-Ilam Municipality bridge (ami river)	7,8,9	1000

## 25. Surface water drainage system

As Namsaling is a rural area the community have not initiate the use of the proper sewage system for the drainage of the rain water. Only the few households of the *Sukrabare* bazaar area had managed the drainage system. Besides, one household of the ward no. 7 drain the waste water to the public canal & during the data collection this is also included as a sewage system. It would help to maintain the quality of the road as well if sewage system could be developed along with the road construction. The detail on the sewage system of the VDC is as follows;

**Table 58: Sewage system**

Ward No.	Availability of sewage system	Unavailability of sewage system	Total HHs
1	-	139	139
2	-	77	77
3	-	149	149
4	4	171	175
5	-	160	160
6	-	114	114

7	1	126	127
8	-	223	223
9	-	118	118
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1277</b>	<b>1282</b>

## 26. Risk of the natural disaster

As Namsaling is the rural area recently there is no risk of serious natural disaster but some challenges could be presumed. There is big landslides area on ward no. 1, 7 & 8. The data on table no. 1.8 Annex-I includes the families those are affected & those who in risk of the landslides.

## 27. Risk of the social conflicts

There is no risk of the significant social conflicts. Though there is diversity on ethnicity, culture & religion people have a feeling of **high tolerance to each other**. There are some differences on the people views on the natural resources utilization but those are addressed & shot out in the community level. There resides various ethnic communities with different religion and culture but still they do help, support & respect each other. There is a tradition of addressing & shooting out the problem in the community level by the group of the renowned & wise people of the society in case some tiny conflicts or problems arise on the society. Establishment of the traditional social relationship like marriage, friendship etc is very helpful to maintain the social cooperation. So, the VDC is secure from the risk of the social conflicts.

## 28. Human settlement ( Urban/Rural) and Density

Almost all wards of the VDC falls on the rural area but some places like *Sukrabare, Gupti, Ghumaune, Nepaljyoti, Maidangaun, Naulegaun, Newargaun, Raigaun* etc has relatively high density. The detail of the major settlements of the VDC is presented on the social map.

## 29. Social Sector & Gender Development

### 29.1 Women involvement in the social sector

Women of the VDC are found participating actively on the social organization besides their domestic work. They are fulfilling their various job responsibilities being involved on the various government & nongovernmental organization established on the VDC. Household survey shows that among the total households women of 42.2% houses are involved on some social sector which helps in the development women leadership. Ward wise description of the status of women involvement in the social sector is presented on table 59.

**Table 59: Details on the women involvement in the social sector**

Ward No.	Involved	Not Involved	Total HHs
1	22	117	139
2	51	26	77
3	119	30	149
4	25	150	175
5	111	49	160
6	82	32	114
7	34	93	127
8	37	186	223
9	60	58	118
<b>Total</b>	<b>541</b>	<b>741</b>	<b>1282</b>
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>42.2%</b>	<b>57.8%</b>	<b>100%</b>

### 29.2 Area of women involvement

The above data had justified the involvement of the women on different other sector beside the domestic work. Significant number women are found involved on the government office, corporation, private company & several other social sectors. Table presented below describes the area of involvement of the women in detail.

**Table 60: description on area of women involvement**

Ward No.	Government Service	Finance	NGO	CBO	Corporation	Private Company	Other	Total
1	-	5	2	21	1	-	-	29
2	-	9	-	51	-	-	-	60
3	-	7	-	108	-	-	9	124
4	-	38	2	23	-	-	-	63
5	-	27	4	114	-	1	-	146
6	-	17	3	82	-	-	-	102
7	-	17	3	33	-	-	-	53
8	-	7	1	31	-	-	-	39
9	1	23	1	40	-	-	-	65
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>503</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>681</b>

### 30. Situation of the Child labor

According to the data every children are using their child rights to the fullest. Children's access to the education is found satisfactory. Situation of misusing the child rights by keeping the child labor illegally was not noticed on whole VDC. Absence of the child labor on the industrial & risky works justifies the above mentioned statement.

### 31. Family's strategy for poverty reduction

Families with diverse socio economic background told different investment priorities to reduce the poverty of their individual sector. For the poverty elimination many of the households suggested the increment on the family investment in the educational sector & employment generative & skill development program. Ward wise detail on the investment priorities of the families for the poverty reduction is presented below;

**Table 61: Family's investment priority for the poverty reduction**

Ward No.	Education	Health	productive work	Bussiness	MicroFinance	Other	Total HHs
1	8	-	90	12	-	29	139
2	12	2	60	3	-	-	77
3	146	3	-	-	-	-	149
4	46	7	116	4	1	1	175
5	42	4	109	3	-	2	160
6	23	3	75	13	-	-	114
7	41	1	79	5	1	-	127
8	48	14	136	22	3	-	223
9	66	3	33	9	-	7	118
<b>Total</b>	<b>432</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>698</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>1282</b>

### 32. VDC level Organizations

Governmental organization, nongovernmental organization, private sector's organization & different other organization are working in the Namsaling for the development of the VDC. Currently there is one post office, one sub health post & schools of different level providing service from the government sector. Besides, nongovernmental organization, saving & credit cooperatives, local social organization, community forest consumer committee & Drinking water consumer group are established in the VDC. These all organizations are contributing from their side accordance to their access & organizational objectives. Detail of the organizations present on the VDC is tabulated on table no. 1.9 Annex-I.

### 33. Cultural & religious heritages of the VDC

Namsaling VDC has high potential of the cultural & religious tourism. Indigenous *Lepcha* community about to be extinct from the Nepal resides on the VDC. Besides, there is a unity of the people from various ethnic groups which augments the potentiality of development of

external & internal tourism of this VDC. Information of the religious & cultural place available in the VDC is listed on the table 62.

**Table 62: Description of the cultural & religious heritages of the Namsaling VDC**

Religious Place								
Ward No.	Name	Area (Ropani)	Accessibility	Hotel/Lodge	Annual Tourist Visit		Situation of the tax	program organized (Annually)
					Internal	International		
1	Uttare Pokhari	2	Hike	-	-	-	-	-
2	Chamletar	5	Road	-	300	-	300	-
2	Haate Danda	3	Road	-	100	-	100	-
3	Shree Siddha Devi	5	Road	-	-	-	-	-
4	Shivalaya Temple	10	Hike	-	200	-	200	-
8	Shivalaya Temple	1	Hike	-	10000	1000	10000	1000
Historical Place								
Ward no.	Name	Area	Accessibility	Hotel/Lodge No.	Annual Tourist Visit		Situation of the tax	program organized (Annually)
					Internal	International		
2	Sansari Thau	-	Road	-	-	-	-	-
6	Chauke Danda	1	Road	-	-	-	-	-
6	Maisthan	1	Hike	-	-	-	-	-
Tourism								
Ward No.	Name	Area	Accessibility	Hotel/Lodge No.	Annual Tourist visit		Situation of the tax	Program Organized annually
					Internal	International		
6	Kagune Bansi	100	Hike	-	-	-	-	-
7	Akliodar Cave	2	Hike	-	-	-	-	-
3	Sattale Fall	10	Hike	-	-	-	-	-

### 34. Water Resources

Rivers & streams present on the VDC are taken as the water resources. Rivers like Mai, Jogmai, Soyang & Sungure which touches the Namsaling are the significant water resources of the VDC. Besides, *Lupte* natural pond situated on the border of Namsaling & Nayabazaar VDC though not in use currently is a potential water resource. Small streams of the VDC are being used for the

drinking water & irrigation purpose. Table no. 1.10 Annex-I illustrates about the water resources available in the VDC in detail.

### 35. Park & recreational Area

There are some playing grounds in the VDC. School's playing grounds are being used to conduct various sports. More effort needs to be made through VDC level sport committee to professionalize the sport by organizing the game competition. Uttarepokhari, Chitre, Nepaljyoti, Ghumaune, Maibeni etc area are the major attractive place which could be developed as a park. Playing ground of the Namsaling HSS is one of the important grounds which could contribute a lot on the development of the sports of whole VDC. Besides, completion of playing ground of Bouddha PS, Sharada PS, Nepaljyoti PS & Jyoti Sporting club which is under construction will contribute significantly on the promotion of the sports & internal tourism. Park & the playing ground available in the VDC are listed on the table 63.

Land ownership issue could not be addressed on time due to which play ground of the Hattitar PS had been converted to the farming field. Such issue had created the obstacles on the promotion of sports the internal tourism of the VDC. Long term solution need to be found out by sorting the alternatives through the unanimity.

The plan should address the opportunity of using the land on the bank of the Mai & Jogmai for the development of park, playing ground, religious place & deveop them as the source of the permanent income of the VDC.

**Table 63: Detail of the playing grounds of the NamsalingVDC**

Ward No.	Name	Area (Ropani)	Accesibility
3	Chitra Playing Ground	10	Hike
4	Soccer Field	10	Hike
4	Playing Ground	10	Hike
5	Gound	5	Hike
6	Jyoti Spottong Ground	6	Hike
7	Nepal Jyoti Playing Ground	6	Hike

### 36. Festivals celebrated on the VDC

Diversity is also seen on the festival celebrated on the VDC as there resides the people from various different religion & ethnical communities. These festivals are able to bind the people

together so we could feel the cultural unity beside the diversity. Different festivals celebrated on the VDC are tabulated below.

**Table 64: Festivals celebrated on the VDC**

Sn.	Name	Type	Ethnic group	Month
1	Dashain, Tihar, Teej	Festival	Brahamin/Cheetr, Janajati	Bhadra, Ashwin, Kartik
2	Lohasar	Festival	Indigenous group	Poush/ Margh
3	Jatra	Jatra	Indigenous group	Bhadra
4	Mange Sankranti / Shawane Sankranti	Festival	Brahamin/Cheetr, Janajati	Shrawan/ Mangh
5	Kushe Ausi, Janai Poornima, Nagh Panchami, Bala Chaturdasi	Festival	Brahamin/ Cheetri	Bhadra, Shrawan, Manghsir
6	Basanta Panchami	Festival	Brahamin/Cheetri	Falgun
7	Maha Shivaratri, Ramnawami	Festival	Brahamin/Cheetri	Falgun, Chaitra
8	Krishna Janmasthan	Festival	Brahamin/Cheetri	Bhadra
9	Buddha Jayanti	Festival	Indigenous group	Baisakh
10	Chandi Poornima	Festival	Indigenous group	Baisakh
11	Udauli	Festival	Janajati	Poush
12	Uvauli	Festival	Janajati	Jestha
13	Ropai Jatra	Jatra	Brahamin/Cheetri, Janajati	Shrawan
14	Maimela	Mela	Brahamin/Cheetri, Janajati	Magh

**37. Income Source of the VDC**

The VDC has a number of income sources. The major sources of income for the VDC are the various taxes; revenues as per the provision made by Nepal Government with the implementation of the Local Governance Act. But also, these sources are not sufficient enough to run the VDC's expenditure. The estimated annual income for the fiscal year 2067/068 of the VDC is shown in the Table 65.

**Table 65: Detail on estimated income resource**

Sn.	Source	Annual Income
1	Development fund of nepal Government	2100000.00
2	Internal Source	1,50,000.00
Total		22,50,000.00



## **38. Environmental condition of the VDC**

### **38.1 Geological status**

Ilam district lies on the Higher Himalayan Crystalline Zone of eastern Nepal. This area is made up of higher level of metamorphic rock. *Nice* along with the other type of metamorphic rock is found in this area. Weather of this area also had affected the geological condition. As geological surface is made up with the higher level of metamorphic rock the level of the soil is also thin in the northern part of the VDC. Cold weather of this area had destroyed the compactness of the soil & had increased the probability of the soil erosion. Amount of sand is very high in the soil in the western part of the VDC. The level of the sand had affected the several qualities of the soil such as; productivity, probability of the erosion, moisture etc.

Metamorphic rocks are much susceptible to the physical and chemical erosion so eroded parts of such rocks are found in huge amount in the soil. So the soil is of fine type. Soil of the average land is thin because of the steep type of the land & continuous erosion. Dry and thin type of soil is suitable for production of cash crop like; tea & cardamom.

This area is also important for the minerals. It is presumed that there is a mine of iron & copper in the Siddhadevi & adjoining area of Mankchowk. There is a strong need of detail study of the geological structure with such mineral potential.

Geographical diversity of this area covers the large range. Land of the north-western part of the VDC is steep. Hills & high surface had covered from the east to west at the western part of the VDC. Water of the Soyangkholo & Jogmaikhola is more in comparison to that of the Maikhola. Altogether 19 small & big streams & springs add up in the watershed area of these rivers. Landslides & soil erosion is not noticed in the area even with the few vegetations as the geological structure comprises of medium type hard rocks. Several evidence of the flowing of the soil is found due to the erosion & raining.

### **38.2 Rivers**

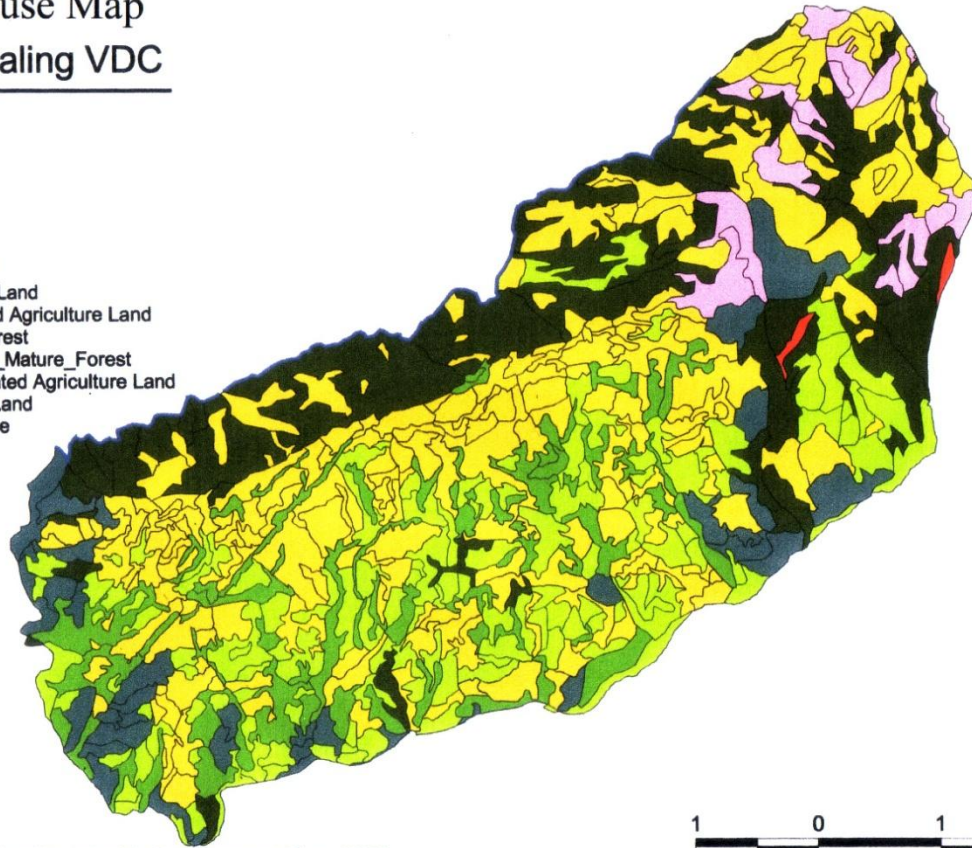
Mai & Jogmai are the major rivers of the VDC. Both of the water resources are recognized as a *Khola*. Besides, there are other small streams which are ultimately connected with the Mai, Jogmai & Soyang River. Area of the plain land made by the sand brought by the river is negligible. Both of the rivers are of combined nature. Generally structure of the rivers of this area is Dendritic.

# Landuse Map Namsaling VDC



Landuse.shp

-  Barren Land
-  Irrigated Agriculture Land
-  Old\_Forest
-  Young/\_Mature\_Forest
-  Unirrigated Agriculture Land
-  Shrub Land
-  landslide



Namsaling Sustainable Development Plan, 2002



### 38.3 Land use

Geographical condition of this area had also influenced the land use pattern of the VDC. Land use pattern of the VDC is divided into 8 sectors. Among which human settlements & roads are not included on the separate class. Human settlement area is included in the *bariland* & *khetland*. For the effective implementation of the periodic sustainable development plan it is necessary to know about the land use pattern of the VDC. For example there is a drastic difference in the way of management of the forest land & *bariland*. Emphasize should be given for the production in the *bariland* whereas forest should be conserved. Similarly, methodology for the protection & conservation of these two lands is also different. Description of the different land use of the VDC is presented below. Further, the map prepared by geographical information system illustrates the various land use of the VDC.

- ***Khet land***

Khet land is present on well irrigated area along with the favorable temperature for the rice farming especially located on the lower elevation of the VDC. Besides, it is found in the areas adjoining the Mai & Jogmai Rivers. It covers 18.5% of the total VDC area. Wheat, corn, ginger & mustard could also be planted on the Khet besides the rice. There is a tradition of terrace farming so soil erosion is found negligible in the khetland in comparison to that of *batri* land. According to the in-site observation soil of the Khet land consists comparatively more amount of sand & organic materials.

- ***Bari land***

Land without irrigation is used as *Bari* land. Most of *Bari* lands are found in man-made terraces but others are located in gentle as well as steep slopes. Though the geographical structure of the VDC is steep type despite the adjoining area of the Mai & Jogmai Rivers & steep slopes most of the rest lands are found being used as *Bari*. Generally cereal crops such as; corn & millet are planted on the bari but besides these ginger, potato, beans & other vegetables are also cultivated. The trend of converting the steep bari into the tea garden is increasing day by day. *Bari* land covers 34.9 % of the total land area of the VDC.

- **Tea garden**

Ward no. 1, 3, 4 & 7 have favorable topography & weather for the tea farming. So, nowadays the farmers are being attracted to the tea farming. Farmers had chosen tea production as an alternative for the cardamom farming due to the deduction on the production of the cardamom

and the diseases on it. Organized farming & production have not been initiated it is limited on the farmer level.

- **New Forest**

*Gopini* Community forest area situated on the ward no. 1 & 3 is the new forest area. Trees of the *Sallo* & *Uttis* are being developed as the new forest. Practice of planting vegetation for increasing greenery & planting plant as a cash crop in the private forest had been initiated. Expansion of the road network & development of transportation had aroused the situation of the destruction of the old forest. Side by side new forest areas are also being developed for the economic benefit. Besides, initiation of the tea production is leading to the destruction of the private forest but on the other side private sector is approaching on the increment of the forest area for the animal husbandry, to increase the greenery. Private sector is also trying to deduct the animal grazing in the VDC. Development of these occupations & the situation of the forest had come up as an interrelated matter.

- **Degraded forest**

Degraded forest consists of relatively low varieties of vegetations. Forest situated on the adjoining area of the VDC border & the government forest falls on this category. Probability of the soil erosion is high due to the low amount of the vegetation on the ground area of the forest. Even there is no problem of the animal grazing unmanaged collection of the tree grass & other grass & lead to the degradation of the forest. Promotion of the micro vegetation seems effective in such forest. Degraded forest occupies the 1.7 Sq kms of the VDC area.

- **Old forest**

Due to the development of tea farming, wood extraction, destruction of the cardamom, urbanization and expansion of the cash crop production area of old forest is decreasing day by day though it covers the highest area of the VDC in comparison to other forests. Mature private & government forest specially falls in this category. Mainly such forest is available densely on the difficult steep lands & gulches. Further, within the area of this forest cardamom farming is also found in the small stream surrounding & moistens area. Old forests e.g. Aarubote, Chanchale, Lahure, Gaddi etc occupies 21.6 % of the total VDC area.

- **Human settlement area**

Ares covered by the human settlement had been included within the area of the *bari* land. It was very difficult to denote settlement separately on the 1:50,000 scale Aerial map so the land occupied by the settlement could not be shown.

- **Pasture land**

There is no specific land available as a pasture land but the barren land, public land & area with the shrubs are being used for the animal grazing. Such area occupies 2 Sq kms area of the VDC.

### **38.4 Soil erosion & environmental degradation**

Namsaling is the hilly region so soil erosion & landslides are common in this area. Land with dry sand and loose type of soil is highly susceptible to soil erosion. Due to those streams flowing in the highly steep land effect of the erosion is seen on the area with a high flow rate of Mai & Jogmai Rivers. Maximum landslides during the rainy season seem problematic. Ward no. 1, 7 & 8 are the geo-sensitive area. Such soil erosions, floods are degrading the environmental balance. Bioengineering & domestic method are important to minimize such soil erosions and others are affecting the environmental balance. Biological & environmental balance could sustain if the future plan could address such environmental effect.

## **39. Natural resources**

### **39.1 Water resource**

VDC is rich for its water resource & it is the most important natural resource of Namsaling. Two rivers which are as a border of the Namsaling VDC carry a high potential of electricity production. Various other small water resources within the VDC are being used for the drinking & irrigation. These sources are also important for establishment of micro hydro electricity & *Ghatta*. But such practice could not be established in a planned way. Investment on the development of occupation & industries based on water energy could not be attracted though the occupation & industries related to other energy resources are being promoted.

### **39.2 Minerals**

Geological location of the Ilam district aids up the probability of the availability of the minerals in the VDC. Namsaling VDC is important place for the minerals. But reliable technical probability study could not be conducted to justify the availability of the minerals till today. There is a need of development of mining plan on the basis of the probable area identification & its probability study.

### 39.3 Forest

Alike the water resource forest is also an important natural resource of the VDC. Remote areas of the VDC which are far from the reach for the land use & other alternatives in case of weather & geographical condition those places are suitable for vegetation. Community, government & private forests are important for wood extraction, grass, medicinal plants & animal habitation as well as for balancing eco system.

#### 39.3.1 Community forest

Community forest is the forest handed over to the community for their welfare by the district forest office with the right to develop, conserve, protect, manage & sell the forest products by determining its cost accordance to the work plan by the community group. There are 8 community forests with good capacity which had occupied the area of 88 hectors. Consumers of the forest are performing forest management activities like; cleaning bushes, and sorting in certain time interval for the conservation of the forest. Group had initiated the practice of agricultural forest promotion & individual farming inside the forest by charging the certain fee. Details of the Community forests available in the VDC are presented in the table 66.

**Table 66: Detail on community forest**

Name of the community forest	Ward no.	Area	Type	Current situation
Lapse, Basere, Patpate	1	5 Hector	Government	Old trees, plants are in the natural condition, effort had been made to develop it as a community forest & essential to develop it to community forest, still not handed to the community
Gopini community forest	3	5 hector	Community	Forest is well conserved by doing reforestation, community had concentrated well for its protection
Pakhera forest	8	3 Hector	Community	Protected.
Gaddi community forest	8	15 Hector	Community	-
Chanchale community forest	8	35 Hector	Community	-
BAnpal community forest	8	3 Hector	Community	-
Hattitar community forest	8	2 Hector	Community	-
Lahure community forest	9	20 Hector	Community	Currently it had been endorse by the community itself.

#### 39.3.2 Private forest

There is no separate forest registered as a private forest. The forest area which is developed in the private land as an agricultural forest system on the edge of the terrace, on the *amriso* &

cardamom field falls on the private forest category. Concrete information regarding the forest could not be collected during the survey.

#### **39.4 Non-timber Forest Products (NTFPs)**

The Mid-hills of Nepal is regarded as being rich in biodiversity because of the suitable weather, but due to the lack of adequate knowledge the people of this area are not aware on this subject. That is the reason why there isn't any major studies or use of the NTFPs found here. Some of these products found here are *Vyagur, Pakhanbed, Betlauri, Titepati, Assuro, Ghodtapre, Dhokre, Rittha, Parijat, Ghiukumari, Datiwan, Asarephool, Tulsi, Galeni, Sisnu, Ghamphool, Babari, Timur, Ghantiphool, Kharetejhaar, Fachyang, Amala, Majito, Lokta* etc. Furthermore other useful species like *Vangre sisnu, Vasak, Bojo* etc are also found but people could not adopt scientific & technical method for commercial & sustainable farming practices for these species in this VDC. If the medicinal plant farming could be developed as a substitute method for the alternative livelihood for the people with low income status & only dependent on the medicinal plant then the life style of the community would be enhanced and it would help to conquer the sustainable management of the community forest. These practices require a technical knowledge. If the member of the community could be made aware on the sustainable extraction of the non timber forest products it could assist on the sustainable use of the NTEPs of the community forest & thus sustainable developmental infrastructure could be created. For this program providing the clear concept of sustainable extraction of NTEPs need to be conducted in the community. All concerned governmental & nongovernmental organization at local, district & national level need to coordinate & assist each other to provide service to the community in this regard. Development of the policy to attract the private sector participation & investment is essential for the production & marketing of the NTEPs. Such policies do differ in accordance to the place, time & situation so VDC /DDC should look for the governance that could provide them the right to make the decision from the local level.

#### **39.5 Forest management practices**

Among the various forest management practices adopted by the community agricultural forest system could be taken satisfactory one. This system is very useful to those farmers with limited landholdings. There is a tradition of vegetable & fruits farming, plantation of the trees on the *amriso* & cardamom field from the ancient time period according to the agricultural forest system in the adjoining field of the households. Situation of the agricultural forest system is good

but in these days deforestation had increased because of the destruction of the cardamom due to the disease. According to the annual program forestation, cutting of the unnecessary bushes & routinely sorting are the management practices conducted by the community forest.

### 39.6 Poverty elimination & forest

Community of the Namsaling could not realize the strong relationship between the forest & poverty elimination. National plan had described that community forest will assist on the poverty elimination. According to which it is obvious that if the community forest could be managed well it could support the poverty elimination. Almost all people use the forest for the fuel wood & timber & only few farmers are making their livelihood by cardamom & broom grass farming in the community forest. So, only the few portion of the forest is used as a source of income.

### 40. Animals (Mamals)

Thirteen types of the animals are found in the VDC among which some are of national importance. But, due to the increasing human settlements some are going to be extinct. Some of the animals found in the VDC are Dumsi, Salak, and Deer etc. There aren't any wildlife focused programs implemented in the VDC. People are found killing the animals like; deer, monkey, rabbit, dumsi etc to reduce the harm provided by these animals in the crops field. There is a need of biological fencing for the long-term solution of the problem. Besides, agricultural system could also be altered to get rid from the problem. Details of the animals of the VDC are presented below;

**Table 67: Mammals available in the VDC**

Sn.	Animal	Sn.	Animal
1	Deer	8	Salak
2	Monkey	9	Chamera
3	Rabbit	10	Kala
4	Fox/Jackal	11	Oat
5	Dumsi	12	Malsapro
6	Lokharke	13	Naurimusa
7	Banbiralo		

### 41. Birds

32 species of the birds are found in the VDC. The native birds of this VDC are Vangara, Crow, Dhukur, Nyauli and Rупpi. The birds available in the VDC are listed on the table 68.

**Table 68: Birds available in the VDC**

Sn.	Birds	Sn.	Birds
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1	Jureli	17	Eagle
2	Lamphuchre	18	Parrot
3	Nyauli	19	Kokale
4	Dhukur	20	Kholse
5	Crow	21	Lache
6	Fista	22	Chiwa
7	Vyakur	23	Chichinkote
8	Kalchaude	14	Dhobini
9	Vangera	25	Kotera
10	Gidda	26	Gauthali
11	Chachar	27	Luincha
12	Besare	28	Peacock
13	Ruppi	29	Owl
14	Koili	30	Battai
15	Kalig	31	Hutitau
16	Halesi	32	Huichil

## 42. Reptiles, Amphibians and Aquatic Fauna

There are 11 species of reptiles, 3 species of aquatic creature and 3 amphibians in this VDC. This information is given in Table 69.

**Table 69: Reptiles, Amphibians and Aquatic Fauna available in the VDC**

Sn.	Aquatic fauna	Reptiles	Amphibians
1	Fish	Snake/Ajinggar	Frog
2	Pani oat	Earthworm/ Barsaula	Cancer
3	Water snake	Snail	Toad
5	Gadera	Cheparo	
6		Mausuli	
7		Kude (vanemunghro)	
8		Gohoro	
9		Arimothe	
10		Khajuro	
11		Bichchi	

## 43. Fauna

There are various species of trees, bushes, grasses and medicinal plants in Namsaling VDC. The detail of the major species available in the VDC is described below.

### 43.1 Tree Species

There are 39 species of trees here. The trees are of great varieties and importance due to the diversity in the geography & weather. The important tree species include Saal, Chilaune, Katus, Sahur, Sahaj, Malgiri etc. The tradition of plantation of the only single variety of tree species had

leded the bio diversity to the danger. Besides, the trees are endangered due to the exploitation of the forests for agricultural land, increase of the population, unrestrained deforestation & illegal export of the forest products. The information of the tree species found in the VDC is provided in Table 70.

**Table 70: Tree speices available in the VDC**

Sn.	Tree species	Sn.	Tree Species	Sn.	Tree Species
1	Bepari	14	Bandre	27	Mauwa
2	Chilaune	15	Bar	28	Sirish
3	Uttis	16	Pipal	29	Lampate
4	Rittha	17	Chiuri	30	Sal
5	Katus	18	Kyamun	31	Valayo
6	Malato	19	Dhuppi	32	Ambake
7	Sindure	20	Khasroo	33	Fhirfhir
8	Kaulo	21	Badhar	34	Saaj
9	Chuletro	22	Shyal phusre	35	Khanyu
10	Tuni	23	Salla	36	Payau
11	Lapsi	24	Simal	37	Saur
12	Kabro	25	Lakuri	38	Ghonge Chanp
13	Ratmunte	26	Kholme	39	Jamun

### 43.2 Bush and Grass species

The information about the grasses and bushes types of this VDC is given in Table 71.

**Table 71: Bush and Grass species available in the VDC**

Sn.	Bushes Species	Sn.	Bushes Species	Sn.	Bushes species	Sn.	Bushes Species
1	Darimpate	12	Titepati	23	Alli	34	Sisnu
2	Arri	13	Thotne	24	Boke timur	35	Kharane
3	Bet	14	Simali	25	Lasune	36	Arghali
4	Chate Unyau	15	Bilaune	26	Khasur	37	Ghurpis
5	Pyangri	16	Chutro	27	Aasuro	38	Badkaule
6	Aajgupte	17	Chinde	28	Kesari	39	Bhimsenpati
7	Aaisalu	18	Bayar	29	Dare	40	Gyampee aaisalu
8	Tara MAndal	19	Nilkada	30	Dhusre		
9	Aamliso	20	Aasare	31	Darim		
10	Cardamom	21	Parang	32	Ghodakhari		
11	Ghude	22	Tejpat	33	Gande		

### 43.3 Forage Species

The forage species available in the VDC are listed in the following table.

**Table 72: Forage Species available in the VDC**

Forage Species	Grass Species
Ban kera, Mal bans, Choya bans, Valu bans, Banbans, Dudilo, Jhingana, Khari, khasre, Kabro, Badhar, Gogan, Badkaule, Bilaune, Aakhane, Nimaro, Kimboo, Kholme, Khari, kutmiro, Dudilo, Kimboo, Tanki, Chiyuri, Payau, Sahur, Lali	Kali jhar, Tite pati, Dubo, Salimboo, Kharukee, Banso, Siru, kans, Gande, Udase, Bethu, Kuro, Unyau, Ankhle, Dhoos, Thotne, Ratnaulo, Galyaute, Chiple, Babiyo, Gaglete, Amliso

#### 43.4 Medicinal Plants

There are 49 species of medicinal plants in this VDC. Among them Chiraito, Ghiukumari, Tulsi, Majito, Pakhanbed, Hadjudo, Gurjoo etc are of primary importance. Because of the climatic & geographical diversity this area is favorable for the medicinal plant farming. But the enough benefits could not be extracted from such medicinal plants & those plants could not be conserved as well due to the lack of technical knowledge of these species. The medicinal plants of Namsaling VDC are given in Table 73.

**Table 73: Medicinal Plants available in the VDC**

Sn.	Medicinal Plants	Sn.	Medicinal Plants	Sn.	Medicinal Plants
1	Vyagur	21	Rittha	41	Kalo Niguro
2	Pakhanbet	22	Asarephool	42	Pankhra
3	Boketimmor	23	Sisnu	43	Ganga
4	Seel timmmor	24	Chirato	44	Haledo
5	Dhokre	25	Ghamphool	45	Pipla
6	Betlauri	26	Ghantiphool	46	Gurans
7	Vakeamilo	27	Kharete Ghar	47	Bajradanti
8	Titepati	28	Aamala	48	Avijalo
9	Aasuro	29	Majito	49	Hadjooda
10	Ghodtapre	30	Wasak	50	Vaisisinghe
11	Amarlata	31	Vanghre Sisnu	51	Totla
12	Aankh	32	Fachyang	52	Hadchoor
13	Chiraito	33	Galen	53	Dubo
14	Babari	34	Harro	54	Shiru
15	Tulsi	35	Barro	55	Lajjawoti
16	Pudina	36	Aamala	56	Khanakpa
17	Datiwan	37	Aamaro	57	Vuichampa
18	Ghiukumari	38	Ghujjargana	58	Ghurjo
19	Bojo	29	Budookhati	59	Kadam
20	Parijat	40	Kurilo		

#### 44. Deforestation, Landslides & Soil erosion

Forest at the foothill area of the VDC is degrading day by day. Unmanaged & unplanned road construction & lack of the proper sewer of the water had increased the landslides & soil erosion.

Community need to be aware on soil conservation through biological soil erosion control method (Bio engineering).

**Table 74: Description on Deforestation, Landslides & Soil erosion**

Ward No.	Area eroded by the river	Area affected by deforestation	Area with landslides	Way of management
1	Sungurebansi area	Mankchowk puchar	Mankchowk khola	Bioengineering, reforestation
2	Ghalebansi	Sisne	Sisne area	Bioengineering, reforestation
5	Damarebansi, Galentar		Bangebansi	Bioengineering, reforestation
6	Kagunebansi	Kagune, Veermuni	Rumale, Kagune	Bioengineering, reforestation
7	Yangetar	Faleddde, aaruboteee	Veerkatere	Bio Engineering
8	Gaddi, Jangare, Maibeni bansi	Gaddi, Jangare	Jangare	Bio Engineering
9	Pakhetar bansi	Pakhetar, Lahureben	Pakhetar, Aamale	Bioengineering, reforestation

#### 45. Soil, Water and Air Pollution

Level of the pollution could not be measured & human created pollution is not found in the rural area like Namsaling. But there is a probability of the soil pollution & degradation of the soil productivity due to unrestrained use of the chemical fertilizer & pesticides in the cash crops. Such fertilizers are carried to the water resources by the rain water due to which direct negative impact would be on the human health consuming the water.

A problem of the waste is low in the rural area but the problem is in increasing trend in the adjoining area of the Sukrabare bazaar. Magnificence of Sukrabare is degrading due to the unmanaged removal of the plastic bags, plastic products & glasses. Household survey had also shown that organic as well as inorganic wastes are thrown on the stream & street. Because of such activity human health will be affected and side by side bad odor will decrease the beauty of the VDC. Both degradable & undegradable waste should be managed properly. Plastic related waste should be reused instead of burning & participation of the local organization & people is necessary for this activity. Waste management activity need to initiated in earlier period before the waste create a problematic situation in the VDC. There is a necessity to initiate the awareness program on a plan way addressing soil, water & air pollution, its negative impact & challenges on human life.

#### **46. Climate change & human**

Condition of the private & community forest is good, there is no any industry which augments the pollution & climatic condition is also average of the VDC. So no any incident interrelated to the climate change negatively affecting the human & biological existence had occurred in the Namsaling. The general thing experienced by the locals such as; temperature of the weather, cropping pattern are listed below. These are listed according to the participatory climate change risk analysis. According to which farmers experience is as follows;

- Temperature is increasing day by day.
- Irregular raining.
- Diseases & pests are emerging in the cereal crops & cash crops ( corn, potato, rice, vegetables, ginger, cardamom orange).
- Alteration in the cropping pattern. E.g. corn ripe earlier than it used to.
- Water source are drying day by day.
- Ginger had started been produced in the higher elevation then it used to be in previous time.
- Fruits like; mango, banana, litchi, water melon etc are found in the higher elevation in comparison that it used to be found before.
- Mosquitoes are now found on the higher elevation.
- Cardamom production had almost stopped due to the disease & pest.

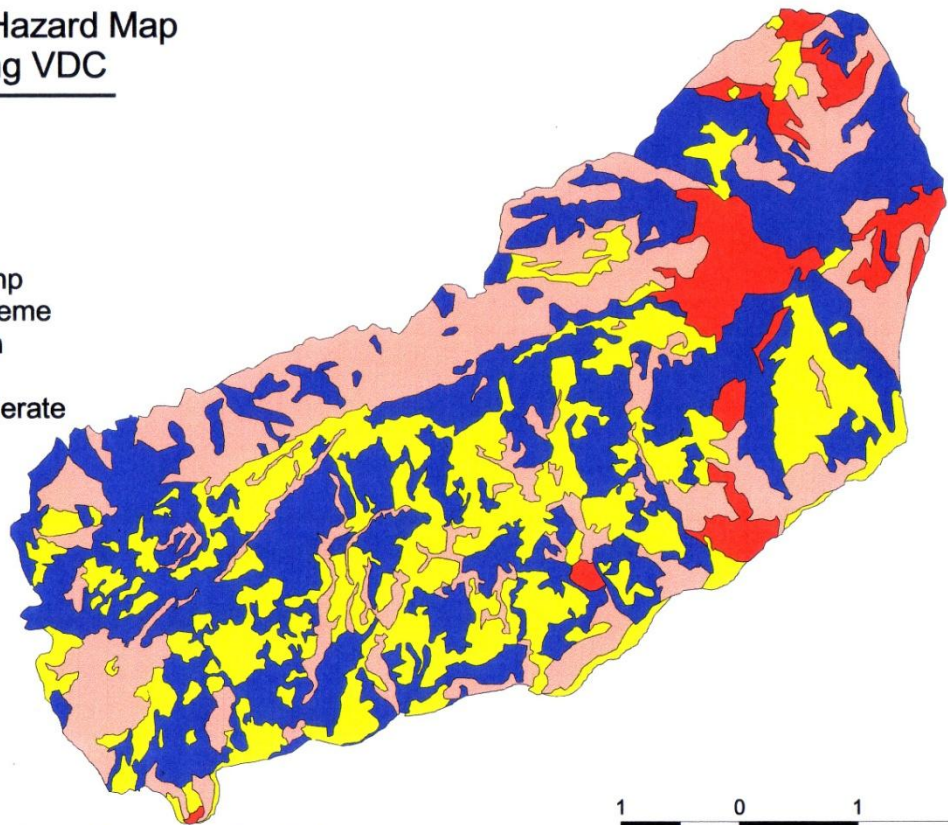
Discussion & analysis on impact of climate change & method of its management is not noticed in the VDC. But the analyses related to the experience of the local community following measures are being adopted.

- Alteration on the seasonal cropping pattern.
- Initiation of higher quality crop plantation.
- Improvement on the traditional irrigation practice. E.g. drop irrigation, sprinkle, pit irrigation, rain water harvesting etc.
- Community had perceived the need of the water resource protection & had initiated the work by arranging the required resources.
- Community had initiated the practice of farming medicinal plants & other vegetation in the private land for its conservation.

- Participation has been increased in alternative agricultural practices such as; organic farming, cash crop & vegetable production etc.

**Erosion Hazard Map  
Namsaling VDC**

Erosion.shp  
■ Extreme  
■ High  
■ low  
■ moderate



Namsaling Sustainable Development Plan, 2002

## **PART III**

### **Periodic Sustainable Development Plan**

#### **1. Background**

The Periodic Sustainable Development Plan of the VDC is a vital document for attaining goals and objectives for the VDC's development socially, economically and environmentally for the period of five years or more. This has been supported by the Local Governance Act 2055 and the Regulation 2056 as a vital document for the same and has also made it compulsory that every VDC undergo the periodic planning process followed by its implementation. Therefore, the periodic plan of Namsaling VDC has been prepared including the VDC's general information, ward wise problem identification, analysis, long-term vision, goals, objectives determination, planning process and implementation.

This plan contains all the development activities, their determination and selection derived after discussions with all the stakeholders. The VDC stands in the forefront for its implementation but also all the other sectors do have their respective role to play. The plan contains all the development activities which can be implemented by utilizing the local resources to a maximum level and with the co-operation, assistance and collaboration with all the stakeholders.

#### **2. Strengths, Weaknesses, Threats and Opportunities of Namsaling VDC**

The main bases for the overall development of Namsaling VDC are the sectoral strengths of the VDC realized by the local people. Its main goal is to reduce the weaknesses, analyze the problems and address the opportunities of development. Following are the major strengths, weaknesses, threats and opportunities of the VDC as determined by the local community, intellectuals and the different stakeholders.

##### **2.1 Strength & Opportunities**

- Maibeni area of the VDC is a holy place of great importance for the Hindu people from Darjeeling & Sikkim outside the country as well as for the Nepalese pilgrimages. It could be developed as religious tourism site with a high potential for the economic strength of the VDC.



- Namsaling VDC is recognized as a pocket area for the production of the orange of good quality which is famous among the consumer as well.
- There is a good market for the cash crop produced on the VDC due to the good transportation facility after the development of the road joining the market.
- Namsaling is well known as a area of the laborious, hard working, economically active competitive farmers & commercialization of agriculture & animal husbandry.
- Namsaling VDC has a very long history of the development of the education among the VDCs of the eastern part of the district.
- Diversity in the climatic condition is present due to the high range of fluctuation on the elevation which boosts the opportunity for the development of forest & agriculture.
- VDC has an adequate green forest as natural resources along with different river such as; Maikhola, Jogmaikhola, Soyangkhola, Mankchowkkhola, Sungurekhola etc as its water resources. Local community could use these resources for the irrigation, electricity, drinking water & various other purposes.
- Diversity on the religion, residence of the indigenious people with various cultures in addition with rare Lepcha community aids the opportunity of rural tourism in the VDC.
- Bio diversity within the VDC also augments the potential of the development of the VDC.
- Establishment & expansion of community groups and NGOs on the local level has increased the assistance & cooperation for the development.
- Development of the transportation facility had increased the involvement of the community people. Beside, presence of playing ground eligible to conduct the district level games also facilitate on it.
- Namsaling is the adjoining VDC of Ilam Municipality due to which there is a similarity on the lifestyle of the people on some extent. This endorse the opportunity of the coordination between rural & urban area for the development of economical, social, cultural, educational activities for enhancing the standard of living of the community.

## **2.2 Weakness and Challenges**

- There is low local participation on community development due to the brain drain on the search of facilities.

- Though almost all people are depended on the agriculture & animal husbandry they do lack technical knowledge to adopt the sustainable agriculture system.
- Excess & unrestrained use of the chemical fertilizer & pesticides on the agriculture field had various negative impacts on the environment resulting on the degradation of the biodiversity.
- Development of single cropping system instead of multiple crop system had created an insecurity of the food availability.
- Lack of the coordination with the district level organization for the social mobilization on the development work of the VDC.
- Absence of local representatives in the current situation had halt on the identification of the real community problem.
- VDC is not able to utilize its available internal resources effectively.
- No effort had been given for the diagnosis & management of the different problems & emerging disease on the agricultural products & cash crops.
- Though there is high potential of tourism no attempt had been made for its development.
- No provision of the effective monitoring & evaluation system on developmental work & they are not able to attract the external donors.

### **3. Major Problems for Development**

The major problems of different sector of development of the Namsaling VDC are as follow:

#### **3.1 Agriculture & Animal Husbandry**

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| ✓ Lack of diagnosis of the disease on main cash crops.   | ✓ Technical constraints, unmanaged animal sheds & lack of the improvement in the species.  |
| ✓ Alteration on the cropping pattern due to climate change.  | ✓ Deprivation of the agricultural diversity & crops varieties.                             |
| ✓ No provision of agriculture loan and support system and also lack of coordination & partnership with the stakeholder organization. | ✓ Low investment on education & low production of the technical manpower.                  |
|  | ✓ Unavailability of soil testing service, agriculture initiative & stable market facility. |

- ✓ Low practice of using organic fertilizer instead of chemical fertilizer & pesticides.
- ✓ No initiation taken in agriculture to address the problem of food insecurity.

- ✓ Difficult process for acquiring the loan & lack of financing for the vocational animal husbandry.
- ✓ Lack of practice of supportive technique for the irrigation.

### **3.2 Employment, Business & finance Services**

- ✓ Lack of effective delivery of the service from the related organization.
- ✓ No apparent policy about the home & small industries & problem of the stable market.

- ✓ Lack of proper mobilization of the capital deposited on the local finance & credit organization.
- ✓ Dearth on identification & mobilization of the local resources for the creation of the self employment.

### **3.3 Tourism**

- ✓ Deficiency of the fundamentals for the development of the tourism.
- ✓ Locals lack the knowledge on the rural tourism.

- ✓ Cannot identify the related institutions & organization & no any initiation made for the coordination
- ✓ Could not capitalize the potential of sport & religious tourism.

### **3.4 Education**

- ✓ Lack of economic resource for organizing the primary level & child education classes.
- ✓ Cannot provide the quality & technical education.
- ✓ Unavailability of the sports materials in all schools.
- ✓ No facility of drinking water, toilet & sufficient classrooms.

- ✓ Increasing political parties influence on the education sector.
- ✓ Child development sector not getting recognition as formal educational institution.
- ✓ Cannot practice the competitive education system.
- ✓ No fencing in the school compounds.

- ✓ Lack of time management for investing in the development of the education sector.

- ✓ No regular supervision & monitoring.

### **3.5 Health & Sanitation**

- ✓ Lack of physical infrastructure in the health institution.
- ✓ Lack of the awareness campaign on sanitation at the community level.
- ✓ Lack of awareness on maternal and child care.

- ✓ No provision of refresher training for FCHVs.
- ✓ Lack of public toilets.
- ✓ Drinking water source getting polluted.
- ✓ No practice of waste management.

### **3.6 Women and Children**

- ✓ Lack of skill developing & income generating education.
- ✓ Lack of child health & nutrition education.
- ✓ Low level of knowledge on child violence & child rights.
- ✓ Low access of women on higher level & technical education.

- ✓ Less opportunity for the children to participate on the extracurricular activities & to explore their talents.
- ✓ Lack of leadership development.
- ✓ Lack of awareness on the women reproductive health.
- ✓ Negligible social participation of women

### **3.7 Indigenous community, Dalits & differently able citizen**

- ✓ No provision of vocational training for the Janajati.
- ✓ No change on discriminative vision for the differently able people.
- ✓ Lack of access on the socioeconomic & the educational sectors.

- ✓ Economic constraints to acquire modern technique, skills & occupation.
- ✓ Lack of education on mother language for Janajati.

### **3.8 Forest and Environment Management**

- ✓ Increasing trend of human endorsement, forest fire & deforestation.

- ✓ Unmanaged construction of road leading to deforestation & seepage of water resources.

- ✓ Unrestrained use of the chemical fertilizer, insecticides & pesticides.
- ✓ Negligible practice of alternative resources for fuel leading to deforestation resulting on environmental degradation.
- ✓ Negative impact on the environment & human health due to low use of smokeless stove & its promotion.
- ✓ Random use of plastic & plastic products.
- ✓ Lack of environmental awareness.
- ✓ Initiation of the developmental work without evaluating its environmental effects.
- ✓ Pressure on the natural resources due to the expansion of village.
- ✓ Lack of conservation of the valuable plants & animals.

### **3.9 Road transportation**

- ✓ Attention not paid on the reforestation & protection of the vegetation after the road construction.
- ✓ Condition of road getting worse as it had been built without evaluating its environmental effect.
- ✓ No provision of professional & reliable transportation service.
- ✓ Private sector not been attracted for investing on the development of fundamentals.
- ✓ Causeway & cal wart not available at the necessary place.
- ✓ Road getting destroyed by the deluge due to the lack of drains in rainy season

### **3.10 Electricity and Irrigation**

- ✓ National electricity service had not covered all the wards.
- ✓ No proper & regular use & lack of maintenance of the available irrigation canal.
- ✓ Dependency on the rainwater for farming.
- ✓ No alternative way of irrigation applied on the place without the water resources.

### **3.11 Water source & its protection**

- ✓ Unmanaged distribution of house & geographical constraints had obstructed on the drinking water supply.
- ✓ Seepage of the drinking water sources due to soil erosion, landslides & flood.
- ✓ Lack of reliable service & its fare.

- ✓ Lack of awareness on safe drinking water service, management & source protection.

### **3.12 Communication**

- ✓ Difficulty in the communication despite the availability of the mobile due to the poor network.
- ✓ CDMA telephone available only on limited number.
- ✓ Lack of proper management of post office & no effective postal service.

### **3.13 Public Construction**

- ✓ Land owned by the government & the organization providing public services are not in the same place.
- ✓ No proper management & maintenance of the temples, caves, monasteries, *Deuralis & patipauwas*.

#### **4. Past Development Analysis**

New situation had also aroused on the rural development sector after the Jana Aandolan-II and the establishment of the democratic system. After the time period of fiscal year 2061/062 the previous developmental achievements were analyzed by the participatory discussion of the changes that were experienced by the VDC as direct benefit & the achievements. According to the analysis implementation of programs that are included in the plan in the upcoming 5 year is not difficult. In the previous time period on the effort of the governmental, nongovernmental & private organization various achievements were made that made the Namsaling's people feel proud. Further, it is also found that in the previous 5 years Namsaling had filled the huge gap in the sector of infrastructure construction. Past developmental activities are describe below in brief.

##### **4.1 Education**

- Construction of building for the Namsaling Higher Secondary School & launch the certificate level classes.
- Grade 6 added on the Sarada Primary School.
- 2 more Child development center established. (Ward No. 5&9)
- Upgraded the Nepaljyoti Primary level school to lower secondary level.
- Construction of the 7 school building i.e. Bouddha, Nara, Sarada, Nepaljyoti, Hattitar, Sitala & Suryodaya.
- Management of the private post in the public school.

##### **4.2 Health and Sanitation**

- Ward level health survey was conducted based on that water source were protected & toilets with biogas was constructed.
- Establishment of the safe motherhood fund and FCHV fund on the VDC level.
- Conduction of community health camp.
- Support was available to motivate people on constructing the concrete latrines.
- Regular Female health clinic.

- Construction of toilet & compound on the sub health post.
- Assistance facility for the health post.

#### **4.3 Communication**

- Access to the mobile & CDMA Telephone.
- Initiation of the use of the computer, internet & television channels.
- Namsaling higher secondary school, NCDC & sub health post in coordination conducted the Possibility study for the telemedicine & publicize & introduce it.

#### **4.4 Transportation**

- All wards connected by earthen road network.
- Facility of the vehicles for the transportation between VDCs & between municipality & VDC.
- Bridge construction on Asale khola. Though the bridge doesn't touch the Namsaling VDC for the convenience in the transportation VDC assist on the construction.

#### **4.5 Agriculture & Animal husbandry**

- Professionalism on orange farming.
- Started the production of the seasonal & off seasonal vegetable on the professional pattern.
- Establishment of the Cheese production center on ward no. 3.
- Milk production, collection & establishment of the organized market.
- Domestication of high class animal on track.
- Initiation of the sustainable agriculture technique, skill handover & practice (organic fertilizer).
- Conduction of training on
- People motivated for the investment on the informal & technical education.

#### **4.6 Industry and business**

- Different small industries for Knitting, tailoring and bricks producing are providing service on the VDC.
- Some electric mills are in run for processing agriculture products.



#### **4.7 Public construction**

- Construction of the playing ground.
- Construction of shivalaya pati at Maibeni & Chautaro at Chitre.

#### **4.8 Institutional Development**

- Formation of the agriculture & animal farming cooperatives.
- Establishment of the organization for the *Janajati*, *Dalit* & differently able people & different step taken for the encouraging them and developing their capacity.
- Empowerment & management of the consumer committee.
- Formation of the group representing the multi sector & all parties & bring it into action.
- Formation of the local peace committee.
- Christian religion come up in organized way & increased its promotional activities.
- Initiation taken on management of temples.

#### **4.9 Inclusive Development**

- Conduction of training on awareness development, skill development, technical knowledge, single women group, girl trafficking,& .
- Awareness program on violence against women.
- Formation of the organization & conduction of several activities for uplifting the capacity of the indigenous community, differently able people & *dalits*.

#### **4.10 Women and Children**

- Formation of child club & bring it into action on Child Development Centers and Schools.
- Child Saving Program started & continued as an initiative.
- Mobilization of the child club for the environment conservation.
- Conduction of the different activities of Junior Red Cross circle.

#### **4.11 Energy Development**

- Use of water mill.

- Construction & use of the biogas plant attached with the latrines.
- Expansion of the national electricity service on all wards.
- Promotion of the Smokeless Improved Cooking stoves & its practice on daily life.

#### **4.12 Drinking water supply and irrigation**

- Establishment of the drinking water supply project on ward 8 and 9.
- Maintenance of Sunguretari canal.
- Construction Lalikharka drinking water service on ward no.1.
- Maintenance of the Mankchowk drinking water service.
- Chitra-Boudhha DWS under construction.
- 25 water source protected.
- DWS under construction on ward no. 2.

### **5. Vision, Guiding Principles and Strategies of the VDC**

The VDC's long term vision, principles and development strategies have been set so as to use the periodic plan as a guideline for development. They have been described below -as following sub-headings:

#### **5.1 Vision**

“Beautiful, civilized & independent place, build Namsaling a model village”

#### **5.2 Guiding Principle for development**

The following guiding principles have been put forth for acheiving the vision, goals, objectives and results mentioned in the periodic plan:

##### **5.2.1 Sustainable Development**

The periodic plan stresses on the mobilisation of local resources for sustainble development resulting into an independent community by considering the economic, social and environmental stability.

### **5.2.2 Establishment of Commerical Agri-based Cottage Industries**

Current situation analysis of the cash crop production pattern suggest the need of promotion of market & the production process. Giving priority to these needs periodic plan emphasizes on organising skill development training for the farmer & the community and promotion of the cottage industries.

### **5.2.3 Infrastructure and a balanced Environmental Development**

The periodic plan stresses on infrastructural development such as road systems, drinking water systems, electricity, communication etc considering its negative impact on the eco-bio diversity implementing the concept of balance between environment & the development.

### **5.2.4 Proper Management of Local Resources**

The periodic plan highlights on the principle of proper management of local resources by the identification of the resources, problems, causes and their resolution for promoting income generative as well as commercial activities.

### **5.2.5 Employment Generation and Development of Agriculture**

The periodic plan empasizes on strenthening of agriculture & animal husbandry & employment generation through it as economic development of the Namsling VDC totally relies on these sector by focusing on the principle of resource mobilisation, publicity and institutional development.

### **5.2.6 Collaborative and Participatory Development**

The periodic plan focusses on the establishment of a network and co-operation between various community-based organisations, non-governmental organisations and the donor agencies for implementing different development activities.

### **5.2.7 Human Resource and Institutional Development**

This strategy has been put forth in the periodic plan for skilled human resource as well as institutional development for sustainable & integrated development so as construct an effective as well as capable VDC.

### **5.2.8 Equal Gender and Social Development**

There should be an equal participation of women and underprivileged groups in various stages of development activities to ensure its sustainability. The periodic plan highlights on increased participation, role and capacities of such groups for equitable development in economic, social, political, cultural and institutional aspects of the society.

### **5.2.9 Good Governance, Transparency and People-centered Development**

The periodic plan emphasizes on the strategy leaning towards the roles, rights, participation and accountability of the local community for effective implementation of people-centered development activities in the plan and their transparency.

### **5.2.10 Mainstreaming and Capacity Strengthening of Non-governmental, Community and Private Organizations**

The periodic plan underlines the importance of capacity building, collaborative and participatory approach for mainstreaming and capacity strengthening of various concerned organizations. The strategy emphasizes its overall importance for a model community.

## **5.3 Future Strategies for Plan Implementation**

- Emphasize on the implementation of the plan giving priorities to those pictured in the SDP for the development of the VDC.
- Utilize the local participation to the fullest for the effectiveness of the developmental effort.
- Accentuate on maximum mobilization of the local available resources to carry out the development activities by practicing the concept of local partnership.
- Stress on the implementation of income generation activities focused towards the livelihood upliftment of the targeted poor communities & motivation for the women participation.
- Emphasize on the participation of the community organization in the implementation of the plan alongside enhancing its capacity.
- Strengthen the monitoring & evaluation process for the transparent, accountable, & responsible work performance during the plan implementation.
- Stress on the conservation of the religious & cultural heritage giving equal priority to the maintenance of old structures & construction of the new one.

- Establishment of the good governance & democratic system & involve social sector of the human development activities.

#### 5.4 Goals & objectives of the VDC

The plan prepare for the sustainable development of the VDC have following goal & objectives:

##### 5.4.1 Goal

- To establish a planned integrated sustainable development system through the proper mobilization of the local resources.

#### 6. Priorities of Development

The priorities of development for all wards have been derived after the compilation of such program areas on the direct participation of the community & the local stakeholders. These priorities are provided in the following table.

<b>Prioritization of the Development Sectors</b>		
<b>Sn.</b>	<b>Program Area</b>	<b>Priority Class</b>
1.	Transportation	I
2.	Education(Vocational & Technical) & Human Resource Development	II
3.	Agriculture & Animal Husbandry	III
4.	Health, Sanitation & Waste Management	IV
5.	Drinking water service & Water source protection	V
6.	Tourism, Industries, Business & Employment	VI
7.	Irrigation	VII
8.	Forest, Environment management, Bio-diversity conservation & Climate change	VIII
9.	Empowerment of the indigenous, dalit & oppressed community.	IX
10.	Mainstreaming women, Children & differently able people	X
11.	Information & Communication	XI
12.	Electricity, Renewable & Alternative Energy	XII
13.	Public construction	XIII
14.	Institutional Capacity Development	XIV

## 7. Analysis of Sources and Capacity

Study shows that Namsaling VDC has enough potential resources which could assist on the effective implementation of the plan. Leaders and the local community had proof themselves capable in the different sector such as; publicity, conservation & maintenance of the local natural & cultural heritages, promoting multicetorial participation on the development of infrastructures, influencing private sector for the investment, acquiring political agreement, mobilizing he expert manpower on the maximun level by their performance on the several previous development activities. There is a high potential of increment of investment on the social development & public construction on the basis of the cashcrop, vegetables, fruits & food production its market & the income of the family.

Sn.	Area	Natural	Human	Organizational	Infrastructure
1	Transportation	Local resources available.	Local participation (human labor available)	Road consumer group already formed.	Earthen road on the rural area.
2	Education & Human Resources	Development of the physical structure, class running from the primary to higher secondary level	Trained teachers & other expert manpower in academic sector	School Management committee, Parents-Teachers Union, Teachers Organization and Student Organization	School building, drinking water, toilets, playing ground, land & furniture available.
3	Agriculture & Animal Husbandry	Availability of the Grass for fooding, fertile land for farming & suitable climate	Laborious farmer & some agriculture technician on the local level.	Agriculture & animal Husbandry Group and Some Cooperatives	Establishment of the milk collection center, cold center & dairies & production of cash crops & vegetables foe commercialization of the agriculture & animal husbandry.
4	Health & Sanitation	Natural medicinal plant, knowledge on its production & land for farming	Health worker, FCHV & TBA available at the ward level	Sub health post management committee, Safe motherhood group & FCHV group	Building of the Sub Health Post & its surrounding

5	Drinking water & source protection	Natural resources for drinking water	Technical manpower for drinking water	Consumer group committee	Several DWS providing service.
6	Tourism, business, Industry & Employment	Suitable land for cash crop, vegetable, fruits & milk production, water fall as rural tourism site, culture, natural pond, cave etc.	Laborious farmer, local business man & potential youth human power for tourism promotion.	Cultural groups, clubs & organizations.	Business, grinding & smashing mill, Dairies, temple & local bazaar.
7	Irrigation & water resource management	Presence of several rivers such as: <i>Jogmai, Soyang, Gadere, Sungure, Mankchowk, Dasgate, Amphe, Phaleda, Bange</i> etc. Sufficient seasonal rainfall for irrigation.	Local participation (labor), general technician, technical manpower for integrated water source management.	Functional Irrigation canal consumer committee.	Old & new irrigation canal & initiation of improved irrigation techniques.
8	Forest, Environment, Bio-diversity Conservation & Climate	Different varieties of natural forest, medicinal plants & animal species.	Technician related to the forest.	Community Forest Consumer group is working.	
9	Indigenous community, Dalit & oppressed group	Organizer, Well-wishers & resource person available		Presence of the different ethnic groups & local coordination committee.	Organization available.
10	Women, Children & differently able people development	Approx 50% women population, Skilled differently able people	Mobilizers, professionals & group with knowledge on empowerment and cooperatives.	Presence of several groups	Office of women group.

11	Communication & Information	Geographically district headquarter is near for communication.	Presence of semiskilled technical manpower for protection & maintenance	Audience group, Some mobiles & CDMA phone on use	Post office is present.
12	Electricity, Renewable & Alternative Energy	River & slope land available for electricity production, sufficient forest for biomass.	Presence of semiskilled technical manpower	Temporary office, NGO for promotion of alternative energy	Government is providing electricity.
13	Public construction	Local resources & suitable area	Carpenters available.	Consumer groups	Religious place construction, public restrooms, drinking water & latrines constructed.
14	Institutional development	Availability of natural resource	Trained manpower	Clubs, groups & Consumer committee	Presence of organization.

### 7.1 Potential support from the available resources on developmental activities

Sn.	Areaa	Major resource	Area getting support
1	Natural resources (Forest, Water, Mineralls etc)	Resources such as; Community forest, wter falls, Pond, Cave, calcium Carbonaters, black Sand, Quartz	Forest, Environment, Bio diversity conservation, povery elevation, electricity production, Irrigation & drinking water, Income generation, VDC's fund collection & construction (stone, sand & gravel)
2	Human resource	Local level Skilled & semi skilled human power	Mobilization of thw manpower on the basis of nature of work during plan implementation.
3	Institutional resource	Community groups, cooperatives, local NGOs, different parties & organization.	Community mobilization , responsibility for implementation of the plan & sustainable management
4	Social & Cultural resources	Religious places; temple, monastery, culture, tradition & beliefs	Awareness, Conservation & development of religious sector & culture , income generation, recreation & augmentation of social harmony



5	Economic resource of the VDC	External: Rs.21.00,000/- Internal: Rs. 1.10,000/-	Implementation of the plan.
6	Private sector	Enterpriser, Industrialist, Business man & Social worker	Private partnership, Capital mobilization on social investment

## 8. Risks and Assumptions of Periodic Plan

The assumptions set during the planning process determine its implementation process to a large extent. These assumptions and the risks of the periodic plan are given as follows:

- The provisions set by the Local Governance Act and its Regulation shall be strong, effective and suitable for the development plan's implementation.
- The local Political parties and the elected VDC representatives shall be committed towards providing co-ordination for the implementation of the periodic plan.
- The participation, self-mobilization and investment of the private sectors shall be encouraged in the social, economic and physical infrastructural development sectors.
- There shall be effective and fruitful co-operation, collaboration and co-ordination of the VDC and nongovernmental organization for the implementation of the periodic plan.
- Governmental as well as non-governmental organization shall follow the periodic plan while conducting their development activities.

## 9. Plan implementation methodology

The VDC is being implementing its plan accordance to the Local governance act & its regulation and Guidelines & standard for the plan implementaion for the local institution. The plan implementation methodology are as follows;

### 9.1 VDC plan cycle

- **Demand of the plan:** There is tradition of collecting needs on the basis of the external & internal fund available at the VDC.
- **Selection of the plan by consumer:** There is a system of prioritization of the plan for the implementation on the basis of the demand that came from the ward level meetings.

- **Workshop conduction & consumer committee formation by VDC:** Consumer committee is formed by conducting workshop for effective implementation of the selected plans.
- **Plan implementation:** According to the commitment with the VDC consumer group will implement the plan on the basis of the priority.
- **Monitoring of the Plan:** For the timely implementation & transparency on the execution process monitoring will be done in different steps by the monitoring committee. Technicians are also used to be involved in the committee for monitoring the construction work.
- **Estimation of the budget for the plan by VDC technician:** Budget for the selected plan will be estimated by the technician of the VDC & consumer group will implement the plan according to the same basis.
- **Commitment between consumer & VDC secretary for plan implementation:** Consumer group will make commitment with the VDC secretary for plan implementation.
- **Preparation of report on plan:** Consumer will prepare a report after the completion of the plan implementation on the basis of format provided by VDC.
- **Publicize of plan:** there is a train of publicize of plan after the implementation. This should address the budget, implementation process, income & expense. The process is not followed by all plans. So, the local development work should be made community oriented, transparent, accountable & responsible in the upcoming days by following public dialogue, social audit, and participatory monitoring process in the upcoming days.
- For the sustainability it is handed to the local community through the VDC.

## 9.2 VDC loan utilization work plan

Sn.	Program	Time table
1	Planning of the program & budget of the forthcoming fiscal year	Within the last of Poush
2	Consumer group formation & commitment	According to annual work plan
3	Plan implementation & Completion	Within 15 <sup>th</sup> of Ashad
4	Public audit	Withion 20th of Ashad
5	Plan examination	Within the last of Ashad

6	Preparation of annual and quarterly report	Within the 7 days after the deadline
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### 9.3 Responsibilities for plan execution

- **Responsibility of the community:** Human labor, natural resources conservation, assistance on attaining the objective of sustainable development, participatory monitoring & minimization of the probable corruption.
- **Responsibility of the VDC:** Coordination with the district level NGOs, INGOs, & related institution, Evaluation & monitoring of SDP, Investment of the VDC's budget & maintain uniformity according to DDC's periodic plan.
- **Responsibility of Planning Assistance Committee:** Awareness creation, Influence community to plan implementation, Coordination with the district level NGOs, INGOs, & related institutions & Evaluation & monitoring of SDP.
- **Responsibility of concerned institution:** Technical assistance, conduction of training, Influence & support the VDC to implement plan, prepare the plan according to the VDC demands & send to the central level.
- **Responsibility of local NGOs:** Awareness creation, proposal writing & project implementation.
- **Responsibility of the national & international NGOs:** Economic & technical assistance & monitoring.

## 10. Program implementation schedule for the fiscal year 2068/69 -2072/73 for the Namsaling VDC

Area	Program
Transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Graveling the road linking Gupti, Sukrabare, Maibeni, &amp; municipality.</li> <li>• Maintenance of the road that connects to Fikkal, Arubote, Premajung, Mankchowk, Hattitar &amp; municipality &amp; making it suitable for vehicle transport.</li> <li>• Construction of the Naulegaun-Narkate-Gaddi-Godak road &amp; initiation of concrete bridge construction on the Maikhola.               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Probability study, resource management &amp; initiation of the construction of the concrete bridge connecting Maibeni &amp; municipality at the Maikhola.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Completion of the basic process for construction of the concrete bridge joining Arubote &amp; Premajung at Jogmai khola.</li> <li>• Construction of the agriculture road connecting Panchakanya, Kalapani, Mange, Namsaling ward no. 2, Sukrabare &amp; Soyang</li> </ul>
Education & Human Resource Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduction of the teacher-parents awareness initiative to augment community participation &amp; accountability in the local schools.</li> <li>• Preparation of the infrastructure to upgrade the Namsaling Higher Secondary school to Campus.</li> <li>• To transform the Sarada Primary School to lower secondary school.</li> <li>• Organize inspirational programs to motivate the locals for the formal education to produce the skilled &amp; semiskilled technician on agriculture, forest &amp; health sector.</li> <li>• Listing of the skilled technical manpower with good management capacity for local development.</li> </ul>
Agriculture, Animal Husbandry & Irrigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintenance of Soyangkholā sattle source lower canal &amp; Upper big canal (Chargharegaun-Deurali-Ghumaune)</li> <li>• Probability study for the cash crop (tea, ginger) processing</li> <li>• Facilitation to organize the technical service for sustainable agriculture practice, developed animal husbandry &amp; ...</li> <li>• Initiation by the VDC for the coordination with District Agriculture Development office, related farmers, businessman &amp; stakeholders for developing the VDC as Pocket Area for agricultural production.</li> </ul>
Drinking water, Health, Sanitation and Waste management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct program on demonstration of bio filter model &amp; its promotion to motivate the use of safe drinking water</li> <li>• Establish birthing center with quarter for safe motherhood service in the local sub health post.</li> <li>• Management of the source &amp; service for the ambulance facility.</li> <li>• Establish the Namsaling VDC as Open Defecation Free (ODF) area within this plan period.</li> <li>• Coordinate for the maintenance &amp; restoration of the old DWS.</li> <li>• Promotion of the local technology for the protection of water resources.</li> <li>• Construction of the public toilet &amp; drain and conduction of probability study for the Safe landfill site for the bazaar waste management.</li> </ul>

<b>Tourism and Spiritual/religious sector</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Probability survey &amp; management of the land for the public park construction on the surrounding of Sukrabare (ward no. 4), Ghumaune (ward no. 5) and Nepaljyoti (Ward no. 7) area.</li> <li>• Management of resources &amp; preparation of necessary infrastructures for the construction of the <i>Chitre Gumba</i> in ward no.2.</li> <li>• Maintenance &amp; then upgrade of Siddadevi &amp; Hattedanda (ward no. 2), kaliodar (ward no. 7), Sattale water fall (ward no. 1), &amp; Maibeni Shivalaya (ward no. 8) as an important tourism site.</li> <li>• Conservation &amp; maintenance of the old temples.</li> <li>• Organize the tourism promotional activity by preparing the <i>Uttare pokhari</i> protection pilot plan.</li> <li>• Promotion of the activity initiated by the local citizen in the sector of spiritual yoga education, natural medicine &amp; local tourism promotion.</li> </ul>
<b>Peace &amp; Security</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establishment of the police station with good infrastructures.</li> <li>• Establishment of effective network for the conflict minimization, local harmony &amp; peace promotion.</li> </ul>
<b>Sports</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Organize the sport promotional activity through VDC.</li> <li>• Look for the resource management from the external &amp; internal source to build the playing grounds in the VDC.</li> </ul>
<b>Public construction</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction of the VDC's edifice.</li> <li>• Construction of the public building to organize the program for indigenous people, women, children, Dalits &amp; differently able people.</li> <li>• Management of the internal &amp; external resources on the basis of the progress on the local participation for the investment in the preparation of the natural, spiritual, religious &amp; cultural infrastructures which hold the high importance on the tourism.</li> </ul>
<b>Electricity &amp; alternative energy</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Installation of the new electricity distribution pole &amp; maintenance of the old one.</li> <li>• Initiate effort to adopt the 3 phase electricity distribution system.</li> <li>• Promotion of the use &amp; publicity of the renewable &amp; alternative source of energy &amp; technique such as; improved cooking stove , biogas attached with the toilet, Solar energy, bio brigades etc for controlling the forest endorsement &amp; minimization of deforestation.</li> </ul>
<b>Institutional Development</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Augment the capacity of the cooperatives &amp; the different groups by organizing the program.</li> <li>• Organize the empowering program to achieve the progress on the managerial process, human resources, &amp; infrastructure of the local NGOs.</li> <li>• Establishment of the model land-use area in the NCDC central office compound by developing land-use plan.</li> </ul>

<b>Good governance, Local governance &amp; community development</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduction of the informative program such as: bulletin &amp; other for the promotion of good governance.</li> <li>• Initiation to attempt the development practice based on the inclusive, mainstreamed, &amp; highly participative SDP to adopt the citizen accountable development practice.</li> </ul>
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## 11. Ward wise work-plan

The work plan is prepared accordance to the data/information and feelings that were extracted from the plan selection & prioritization informative workshop which were conducted in the community participation. This plan includes manageable program which could manage & improve development process of the community & VDC in the integrated way. Each and every program includes several activities among which some could be completed by the local community without the external assistance, some with partial external assistance whereas some activities requires full support of the several organizations & donor agencies. The plan is proposed in the participation of the local teacher, farmers, women, dalit, differently able including the representatives of the local major political parties. The plans that were selected on the ward wise basis & submitted are presented below. The following plans are discussed on the ward citizen forum & presented here after the completion of required edition.

### 11.1 Ward level plan of the Namsaling VDC ward no.1

Details on plan				Resource & budget			Time period		Targeted HHs	Priority class
Sn.	Project Name	Area	Type	Expense	Resource from the ward	Resource from the VDC	Start	End		
1	Kafle gaun-Lalikharka way	Transportation	Old	150,000/-	50,000/-	100,000/-	2068 BS	2072 BS	139	I
2	Hirang danda- Pipal danda road	Transportation	Old	300,000/-	55,000/-	245,000/-	2068BS	2073BS	60	I
3	Piperedanda-Mankchowk	Transportation	Old	50,000/-	10,000/-	40,000/-	2068BS	2070BS	60	II
4	Way to Kaflegaun from the Namsaling-Fikkal main road	Transportation	Old	100,000/-	20,000/-	80,000/-	2068BS	2073BS	60	
5	Devidanda-Misin road	Transportation	Old	100,000/-	10,000/-	90,000/-	2069BS	2071BS	140	IV

6	Path connecting the Hirang danda & Ghalegaun	Transportation	New	50,000/-	10,000/-	40,000/-	2068BS	2069BS	30	II
7	Road joining the jogmai ghat & manchowk main- road and construction of mourner house	Transportation	New	200,000/-	40,000/-	60,000/-	2069BS	2071BS	50	II
8	Increase the coverage of electricity facility	Energy		400,000/-	80,000/-	320,000/-	2068BS	2073BS	139	I
9	Mankchowk DWS maintenance	DWS	Old	200,000/-	40,000/-	160,000/-	2068BS	2073BS	30	
10	Lamakholsa source Ghalegaun-Raigaun DWS	DWS	New	200,000/-	40,000/-	160,000/-	2069BS	2070BS		
11	New Gupti Lalikharka DWS construction	DWS	New	200,000/-	40,000/-	160,000/-	2068BS	2073BS	72	I
12	Conduction of Child Development Class on Mankchowk area	Education	New	200,000/-	50,000/-	150,000/-	2068BS	2073BS	90	
13	Maintenance of Mankchowk-Gupti big canal	Agriculture	Old	100,000/-	10,000/-	90,000/-	2068BS	2073BS	90	
14	Construction of Shree Nara Primayy School Playing Ground	Construction	New	300,000/-	50,000/-	250,000/-	2068BS	2073BS	60	I
15	Construction of Bidhyodaya Primayy School Playing Ground	Construction	New	300,000/-	50,000/-	250,000/-	2068BS	2073BS	60	I
16	Training on sustainable tea farming	Agriculture	Capacity	50,000/-	10,000/-	40,000/-	2068BS	2070BS	150	III
17	Cooperative & Animal First aid training	Agriculture	Capacity	100,000/-	20,000/-	80,000/-	2068BS	2073BS	150	IV
18	Toilet construction	Health	Construction	1,200,000/-	200,000/-	1,000,000/-	2068BS	2073BS	120	II
Total				2,400,000/-	465,000/-	1,935,000/-				

## 11.2 Ward level plan of the Namsaling VDC ward no.2

Details on plan				Resource & budget				Time period		Targeted HHs	Priority class
Sn .	Project Name	Area	Type	Expenditure	Resource from the ward	Resource from the VDC	Other	Start	End		
1	Maintenance of Lopchan danda-Ghalegaun-Damra current road	Transportation	Old	500,000/-	100,000/-	400,000/-		2068 BS	2073BS	105	I
2	Maintenance of the different DWS of the ward	DWS	Old	200,000/-	50,000/-	150,000/-		2068BS	2069BS	77	

3	Sunguretari canal repair	Agriculture	Old	200,000/-	50,000/-	150,000/-		2068BS	2070BS	29	
4	Addition of the teacher & the building on the Suryodaya Primary School	Education	traditional	500,000/-	200,000/-	300,000/-		2068BS	2070BS	77	
5	Renovation of Siddhadevi Temple	Religion	Maintenance	100,000/-	50,000/-	50,000/-		2069BS	2070BS	110	
6	Renovation of Hatedanda Temple	Religion	Maintenance	100,000/-	25,000/-	75,000/-		2069BS	2070BS	110	
7	Educational Awareness Program	Education	Traditional	140,000/-	20,000/-	50,000/-	70,000/-	2068BS	2073BS	200	
8	Skill development training for women	Training	Traditional	110,000/-	25,000/-	50,000/-	35,000/-	2068BS	2073BS	150	
9	Exchange of electricity distribution pole	Energy	Traditional	160,000/-	50,000/-	100,000/-	10,000/-	2068BS	2070BS	200	
10	Community Health Camp	Health		150,000/-	25,000/-	75,000/-	50,000/-	2069BS	2070BS	77	
11	Training on Sustainable & high quality agriculture & animal husbandry	Agriculture	Capacity	250,000/-	50,000/-	250,000/-	50,000/-	2069BS	2070BS	77	

### 11.3 Ward level plan of the Namsaling VDC ward no.3

Details on plan				Resource & budget				Time period		Targeted HHs
Sn.	Project Name	Area	Type	Expenditure	Resource from the ward	Resource from the VDC	Other	Start	End	
1	Sukrabar-Nursery-Lalikharka-Nayabazaar Road	Transportation	Old	1,000,000/-	400,000/-	600,000/-		2068 BS	2070BS	1182
2	Motor road connecting Gadare, Thapagaun & Soyang	Transportation	Old	90,000/-	30,000/-	60,000/-		2069BS	2074BS	500
3	Nursery-Dopkila-Gopini road	Transportation	Old	200,000/-	80,000/-	120,000/-		2068BS	2069BS	149
4	Road linking the Sukrabare, Gadera & Soyang	Transportation	Old	150,000/-	20,000/-	130,000/-		2068BS	2070BS	400
5	Upper part of sukrabare bazaar-Gadera-Lamsalgaun-Dapkile motorroad	Transportation	Old	150,000/-	30,000/-	80,000/-	40,000/-	2069BS	2070BS	200
6	Gadere Ghimere tole DWS	DWS	Maintenance	60,000/-	20,000/-	40,000/-		2068BS	2069BS	14
7	Boddhakhola DWS	DWS	Traditional	100,000/-	40,000/-	60,000/-		2068BS	2070BS	75



8	Kapre muhan DWS	DWS	New	80,000/-	20,000/-	60,000/-		2068BS	2070BS	10
9	Thulodhara DWS	DWS	New	30,000/-	10,000/-	20,000/-		2068BS	2069BS	5
10	Electricity service extension	Electricity	Traditional	200,000/-	20,000/-	180,000/-		2069BS	2074BS	194
11	Public toilet construction	Health & Sanitation	New	300,000/-	50,000/-	150,000/-	100,000/-	2069BS	2071BS	1228
12	Sewage management of the Sukrabare bazaar area	Health & Sanitation	Traditional	200,000/-	50,000/-	150,000/-		2069BS	2071BS	200
13	DWS of Sukrabare bazaar area	DWS	Maintenance	100,000/-	20,000/-	80,000/-		2069BS	2071BS	150
14	Agriculture training for Farmers	Agriculture	New	150,000/-		50,000/-	100,000/-	2068BS	2070BS	149
15	Connection of the landline telephone	Communication	New	2,000,000/-			2,000,000/-	2070BS	2072BS	200
16	Basic development for Sattale water fall tourist site	Tourism	New	150,000/-	20,000/-	30,000/-	100,000/-	2068BS	2070BS	300
17	Construction of the monastery	Religious tourism	New	2,000,000/-	500,000/-	1,000,000/-	500,000/-	2069BS	2073BS	200
18	Establishment of the Child Development Center	Education	New	80,000/-	20,000/-	20,000/-	40,000/-	2069BS	2069BS	55
19	Women Awareness Program	Women Development	Awareness Raising	150,000/-		150,000/-		2069BS	2070BS	200

#### 11.4 Ward level plan of the Namsaling VDC ward no.4

Details on plan				Resource & budget				Time period		Targeted HHs	Priority class
Sn .	Project Name	Area	Type	Expenditure	Resource from the ward	Resource from the VDC	Other	Start	End		
1	Maintenance of Sungure source DWS	DWS	Old	550,000/-	50,000/-	100,000/-	400,000/-	2068 BS	2070BS	182	I
2	Road connecting Charbarpipal punag gaun & Soyang	Transportation	New	500,000/-	200,000/-	300,000/-		2068BS	2071BS	200	II
3	Road joining the Ghatta (ward no.4) & ward no. 6	Transportation	New	100,000/-	40,000/-	60,000/-		2068BS	2069BS	210	III
4	Shukrabare-Soyang,8(Puchar) path	Transportation	New	110,000/-	4,500/-	65,000/-		2068BS	2069BS	220	III
5	Path linking Shukrabare & Ghalegaun (ward no. 4)	Transportation	Old	60,000/-	25,000/-	35,000/-		2068BS	2069BS	120	IV
6	Maintenance of the road connecting	Transportation	Maintenance	60,000/-	20,000/-	40,000/-		2069BS	2070BS	200	III

	Ghumaune & Bhalubanse		ce								
7	Upgrade & maintenance of the Namsaling HSS-Dasgate-ward no.5 path	Transportation	Maintenance	60,000/-	20,000/-	40,000/-		2068BS	2069BS	120	III
8	Charbarpipal-Lepchagaun-Okharbote road upgrade	Transportation	Maintenance	100,000/-	20,000/-	80,000/-	35,000/-	2068BS	2069BS	120	III
9	Maintenance of the Shukrabare canal-Baldyangre dhara road & drain management	Transportation	Maintenance	100,000/-	20,000/-	80,000/-		2068BS	2069BS	120	III
10	Construction of Women & Children building	Women & Children	New	350,000/-	50,000/-	100,000/-	200,000/-	2068BS	2069BS	251	V
11	Training on home industry for women	Women & Children	New training	120,000/-		60,000/-	60,000/-	2069BS	2069BS	150	VI
12	Electricity distribution on Punangaun (ward no. 4)	Electricity	Old	175,000/-	25,000/-	50,000/-	100,000/-	2068BS	2069BS	22	II
13	Complete the HSS building construction	Education infrastructure	Old	2,800,000/-	400,000/-	400,000/-	2,000,000/-	2068BS	2070BS	935	II
14	Construction of VDC edifice	Infrastructure	New	3,500,000/-	50,000/-	150,000/-	3,300,000/-	2068BS	2070BS	1282	II
15	Addition of the faculty wise class , library management & initiation of campus	Education	Old	5,000,000/-		500,000/-	4,500,500/-	2068BS	2072BS	935	II
16	Cooperative training	Training	New	100,000/-		55,000/-	45,000/-	2068BS	2071BS	120	I
17	Community Health Awareness	Training	New	110,000/-		60,000/-	50,000/-	2068BS	2069BS	120	
18	Establishment of Sustainable Agriculture Development School	Agriculture	New	200,000/-		100,000/-	100,000/-	2068BS	2071BS	125	III
19	Training on Animal Health & Species development	Agriculture	New	150,000/-	30,000/-	60,000/-	60,000/-	2068BS	2071BS	500	
20	Delivery Service on Sub health post	Health & Sanitation	New	250,000/-		100,000/-	150,000/-	2069BS	2070BS	500	
21	Public Toilet (Bazaar)	Health & Sanitation	New	120,000/-	40,000/-	40,000/-	40,000/-	2068BS	2070BS	260	IV
22	Construction of the post office's building	Communication	New	300,000/-	50,000/-	100,000/-	150,000/-	2069BS	2070BS	1282	
23	Protection of Lord Shiva temple	Religion	New	200,000/-	60,000/-	60,000/-	80,000/-	2068BS	2069BS	207	III
24	Drinking water service at Namsaling HSS	DWS	New	100,000/-	20,000/-	60,000/-	20,000/-	2068BS	2069BS	700	
25	Control of soil erosion of the Namsaling	Environment	New	100,000/-	15,000/-	60,000/-	25,000/-	2068BS	2070BS	700	

	HSS surrounding										
26	Fencing of the Namsaling HSS compound	Fencing	New	700,000/-	100,000/-	200,000/-	400,000/-	2068BS	2072BS	700	
27	Establishment of Information technology Center	Communication	New	300,000/-		50,000/-	250,000/-	2070BS	2071BS	500	
28	Repair of the Sungure big canal	Irrigation	Maintenance	300,000/-	50,000/-	250,000/-		2069BS	2071BS	100	III

### 11.5 Ward level plan of the Namsaling VDC ward no.5

Details on plan				Resource & budget				Time period		Targeted HHs	Priority class
Sn	Project Name	Area	Type	Expenditure	Resource from the ward	Resource from the VDC	Other	Start	End		
1	Upgrade of the Shree Sarada Primary School to Lower Secondary level	Education	New	300,000/-	120,000/-	80,000/-	100,000/-	2069BS	2070BS	300	
2	Maintenance of drinking water tap	DWS	Old	250,000/-	50,000/-	150,000/-	100,000/-	2068BS	2072BS	300	
3	Assistance on the upliftment of the life style of the single women, differently able & elderly people	Women/Children	New	200,000/-		150,000/-	50,000/-	2068BS	2072BS	60	IV
4	Support on the improvement of the life style of women	Women/Children		200,000/-		100,000/-	100,000/-	2068BS	2072BS		I
5	Construction of road connecting sunedanda & bridge joining Mange	Transportation	Old	200,000/-	80,000/-	20,000/-	100,000/-	2068BSd	2070BS	160	
6	Maintenance of Ghumaune-Asale road	Transportation	Old	300,000/-	50,000/-	100,000/-	150,000/-	2068BS	2070BS	90	II
7	Tamang gaun-Ghumaune-Hattitar road	Transportation	Traditional	500,000/-	100,000/-	200,000/-	200,000/-	2068BS	2072BS	80	
8	Expansion of bio gas plant	Energy	Old	300,000/-	80,000/-	200,000/-	20,000/-	2068BS	2071BS	60	II
9	Exchange of the electricity distribution poles	Energy	Old	150,000/-		100,000/-	50,000/-	2069BS	2070BS		III
10	Electricity facility on the area lacking it	Energy	Old	200,000/-	50,000/-	100,000/-	50,000/-	2069BS	2071BS	36	I
11	Women & Child Health protection program	Health & Sanitation	New	150,000/-		100,000/-	50,000/-	2068BS	2072BS		IV
12	Conservation of forest & environment	Environment	Old	80,000/-		50,000/-	30,000/-	2068BS	2070BS		I
13	Ghumaune-Mageligaun-Shukrabare	Transportation	Old	500,000/-	100,000/-	200,000/-	200,000/-	2068BS	2073BS	300	I

	motor road										
14	Path connecting Lepchagaun & Ghumaune	Transportation	Maintenance	50,000/-	10,000/-	40,000/-		2068BS	2069BS	150	II
15	Damarepul-Sisne-Magargaun-Sukrabare road	Transportation	Maintenance	50,000/-	10,000/-	40,000/-		2068BS	2070BS	150	II
16	Lower Simla canal maintenance	Irrigation	Maintenance	150,000/-	25,000/-	100,000/-	25,000/-	2069BS	2070BS	15	II
17	Toilet construction	Health	New	800,000/-	150,000/-	400,000/-	250,000/-	2068BS	2073BS	60	II
18	Women awareness program	Women development	Awareness	50,000/-		50,000/-		2068BS	2069BS	150	II
19	Construction of Sunakhari silk's building	Agriculture	Maintenance	50,000/-		50,000/-		2068BS	2069BS	120	II
20	Costruction of the playing ground & toilet at Sarada Pimary School	Education	Traditional	250,000/-	50,000/-	200,000/-		2068BS	2073BS	300	II

### 11.6 Ward level plan of the Namsaling VDC ward no.6

Details on plan				Resource & budget				Time period		Targeted HHs	Priority class
Sn	Project Name	Area	Type	Expenditure	Resource from the ward	Resource from the VDC	Other	Start	End		
1	Construction of the playing ground for Jyoti Spoting Club	Sports	New	400,000/-	50,000/-	200,000/-	150,000/-	2068 BS	2070BS	300	I
2	Motor road to Asale bridge	Transportation	Old	50,000/-	20,000/-	30,000/-		2068BS	2069BS	500	
3	Newargaun-Ramitar-Jogmaikhola path	Transportation	Old	40,000/-	10,000/-	30,000/-		2069BS	2069BS	200	
4	Construction of Katusekholsa-Maisthan-Bagdasdanda-lower devithane gaun-Kapase road	Transportation	New	300,000/-	50,000/-	200,000/-	50,000/-	2068BS	2073BS	76	
5	Protection of Khalte source & DWS at Newargaun	DWS	New	200,000/-	50,000/-	100,000/-	50,000/-	2069BS	2070BS	34	
6	Poche Dhad Gadi Chukedanda DWS	DWS	New	150,000/-	50,000/-	100,000/-		2069BS	2070BS	13	
7	Kavre source, Dhungana gaun & Amphe School DWS	DWS	New	150,000/-	40,000/-	80,000/-	30,000/-	2069BS	2070BS	13	
8	Maisthan-Gairegaun DWS	DWS	Maintenance	75,000/-	25,000/-	50,000/-		2068BS	2069BS	35	

			ce								
9	Construction of the toilet at Saraswati Primary School	Health & Sanitation	New	150,000/-	30,000/-	80,000/-	50,000/-	2068BS	2070BS	250	
10	Expansion of electricity	Energy	Traditional	300,000/-	20,000/-	100,000/-	180,000/-	2069BS	2070BS	75	
11	Mourner house construction at Ramitar	Construction	New	100,000/-	50,000/-	50,000/-		2070BS	2070BS	200	
12	Construction of Maisthan Temple	Religion	New	100,000/-	20,000/-	30,000/-	50,000/-	2070BS	2070BS	500	
13	Health Awareness Workshop	Training	New	150,000/-		100,000/-	30,000/-	2068BS	2070BS	200	
14	Probability study for artificial pond construction	Tourism	New	100,000/-		20,000/-	80,000/-	2069BS	2069BS	500	
15	Tulke water source protection & Lekali gaun DWS	DWS	New	140,000/-	30,000/-	50,000/-	60,000/-	2068BS	2070BS	50	

### 11.7 Ward level plan of the Namsaling VDC ward no.7

Details on plan				Resource & budget				Time period		Targeted HHs	Priority class
Sn	Project Name	Area	Type	Expenditure	Resource from the ward	Resource from the VDC	Other	Start	End		
1	Nepal Jyoti Playing Ground	Education	Infrastructure	250,000/-	50,000/-	50,000/-	200,000/-	2068 BS	2073BS	350	
2	Training on quality Agriculture & Animal husbandry	Agriculture	Training	150,000/-	10,000/-	40,000/-	100,000/-	2068BS	2073BS	50	
3	Road linking the ward no. 7 & Naulegaun	Transportation	New	50,000/-	20,000/-	30,000/-		2068BS	2073BS	80	
4	Kaliodar Sisne bridge construction	Transportation	New	150,000/-	20,000/-	50,000/-	80,000/-	2068BS	2073BS	80	
5	Soyangpata-Thapagaun-Ramete Path	Transportation	Maintenance	50,000/-	20,000/-	30,000/-		2069BS	2070BS	25	
6	Construction of Lamsalgaire-Dharegaun-Khadka gaun-Old Playing ground motor road	Transportation	New	300,000/-	50,000/-	250,000/-		2070BS	2071BS	35	
7	Alternative way to join Amphe & Dhunge	Transportation	Maintenance	50,000/-	20,000/-	30,000/-		2070BS	2071BS	60	
8	Sattale DWS	DWS	Maintenance	50,000/-	20,000/-	20,000/-	10,000/-	2068BS	2070BS	103	

9	Maintenance of Devithane Tap	DWS	Maintenance	30,000/-	10,000/-	20,000/-		2068BS	2070BS	14	
10	Panchakanya DWS	DWS	New	150,000/-	30,000/-	50,000/-	70,000/-	2069BS	2073BS	15	
11	Development of Safe Motherhood Fund	Health	New	50,000/-	10,000/-	20,000/-	20,000/-	2068BS	2073BS	50	
12	Construction of concrete toilet	Health	Infrastructure	250,000/-	50,000/-	100,000/-	100,000/-	2068BS	2073BS	150	
13	Construction of building for the control of alcoholic substance	Health	Infrastructure	60,000/-	20,000/-	20,000/-	20,000/-	2068BS	2073BS	80	
14	Sustainable Agriculture Cashcrop development Program	Agriculture	Training	150,000/-	20,000/-	30,000/-	100,000/-	2068BS	2070BS	150	
15	Bio (Gover) Gas Construction	Energy	Infrastructure	100,000/-	40,000/-	60,000/-		2068BS	2073BS	10	
16	Conservation & Promotion of JhilkeKholas Wetland area	Tourism	Infrastructure	120,000/-	40,000/-	40,000/-	40,000/-	2068BS	2073BS	250	
17	Construction of Public Meeting building	Building	New	200,000/-	50,000/-	150,000/-		2070BS	2071BS	280	
18	Awareness program on child rights	Children	Awareness	50,000/-	20,000/-	30,000/-		2069Bs	2069BS	300	

### 11.8 Ward level plan of the Namsaling VDC ward no.8

Details on plan				Resource & budget				Time period		Targeted HHs	Priority class
Sn	Project Name	Area	Type	Expenditure	Resource from the ward	Resource from the VDC	Other	Start	End		
1	Construction of the Naulegaun-Narkate-Gaddi-Godak Vanjyang motor road	Transportation	New	1,000,000/-	300,000/-	500,000/-	200,000/-	2068 BS	2071BS	500	
2	Hattitar-Chaukidar-Simle-Bansidanda road	Transportation	New	500,000/-	150,000/-	250,000/-	100,000/-	2068BS	2072BS	200	
3	Dovan-Simal golai-Gaddi motor road	Transportation	Traditional	1,000,000/-	300,000/-	300,000/-	400,000/-	2068BS	2073BS	170	
4	Motor road connecting Ghalegaun-Aamungtar-Sitala PS-Gaddi	Transportation	Traditional	500,000/-	150,000/-	250,000/-	100,000/-	2068BS	2071BS	150	
5	Construction of Maidangaun-Naulegaun ring road	Transportation	New	1,000,000/-	300,000/-	500,000/-	200,000/-	2069BS	2073BS	150	
6	Salghari golai-Chanchale ring road	Transportation	Traditional	300,000/-	100,000/-	200,000/-		2069BS	2071BS	80	
7	Purchase & construction of the playing ground for Hattitar PS	Sports	New	200,000/-	30,000/-	170,000/-		2068BS	2073BS	300	

8	Construction of Mourner tent at Shivalaya & Ghatt at Maibeni Dovan	Construction	New	50,000/-	10,000/-	40,000/-		2068BS	2069BS	500	
9	Development of infrastructure for tourism in Banpala Community Forest area	Tourism	New	300,000/-	50,000/-	50,000/-	200,000/-	2068BS	2072BS	100	
10	Construction of Saslang temple	Tourism	New	250,000/-	50,000/-	150,000/-	50,000/-	2070BS	2071BS	60	
11	Establishment of Primary school in Jagare Bansi area	Education	New	500,000/-	100,000/-	300,000/-	100,000/-	2069BS	2073BS	100	
12	Upgrade of Hattitar Primary School to Lower Secondary Level	Education	Traditional	1,000,000/-	300,000/-	500,000/-	200,000/-	2069BS	2073BS	250	
13	Control of the deforestation	Environment	Awareness	75,000/-	10,000/-	20,000/-	45,000/-	2068BS	2073BS	300	
14	Control of illegal hunting	Environment	New	50,000/-	10,000/-	10,000/-	30,000/-	2068BS	2069BS	100	
15	Family health, & Anti Smoking & Alcoholism Initiative	Health	Awareness	150,000/-	30,000/-	30,000/-	900,000/-	2068BS	2070BS	500	
16	Community health awareness program	Health	Awareness	50,000/-	10,000/-	40,000/-		2069BS	2070BS	300	
17	Establishment of animal fair in Hattitar area	Market	New	200,000/-	50,000/-	150,000/-		2069BS	2070BS	150	
18	Expansion of electricity facility	Energy	Traditional	500,000/-	100,000/-	200,000/-	200,000/-	2068BS	2072BS	150	
19	Vulke source-Gaddidanda DWS	DWS	Traditional	300,000/-	50,000/-	150,000/-	100,000/-	2068BS	2072BS	30	
20	Jeetmane dhara source, Chaukedanda Gaun DWS	DWS	Traditional	350,000/-	50,000/-	150,000/-	150,000/-	2070BS	2071BS	25	
21	Dhakale-Dubultar-Chanchale DWS	DWS	Maintenance	75,000/-	25,000/-	50,000/-		2069BS	2070BS	22	
22	Vulkekholsa-Simle-Jangare DWS	DWS	New	250,000/-	50,000/-	200,000/-		2070BS	2071BS	80	
23	Ghoge dhara-Naulegaun DWS	DWS	New	500,000/-	150,000/-	250,000/-	100,000/-	2070BS	2072BS	25	
24	Aamungtar source- Aamungtar DWS	DWS	New	150,000/-	50,000/-	100,000/-		2070BS	2071BS	25	

### 11.9 Ward level plan of the Namsaling VDC ward no.9

Details on plan				Resource & budget				Time period		Targeted HHs	Priority class
Sn	Project Name	Area	Type	Expenditure	Resource from the ward	Resource from the VDC	Other	Start	End		
1	Jeetmane dhara-Syangbagaun-Lahuragaun-Lepchadanda Agriculture road	Transportation	New	275,000/-	50,000/-	150,000/-	75,000/-	2068 BS	2070BS	70	I
2	Agricultural way joining Darbote Chowk & Soyang	Transportation	New	130,000/-	40,000/-	90,000/-		2068BS	2071BS	150	V
3	Syangbagaun-Bansedanda –Jangare motor road	Transportation	New	300,000/-	50,000/-	200,000/-	50,000/-	2069BS	2072BS	200	III
4	Ring road connecting Dikbahadur golai & agricultural road	Transportation	New	200,000/-	50,000/-	150,000/-		2069BS	2071BS	75	IV
5	Agriculture road-Lahurebansi-Soyang pathway	Transportation	Traditional	120,000/-	50,000/-	70,000/-		2070BS	2071BS	56	V
6	Subashdanda-Tamanggaun-Barailigaun-Santugaun-Aakare Road	Transportation	Traditional	200,000/-	50,000/-	100,000/-	50,000/-	2069BS	2071BS	135	V
7	Lane joining the Chhaghare & ward no. 8 mainroad	Transportation	Traditional	200,000/-	50,000/-	150,000/-		2069BS	2071BS	125	V
8	Path joining the Jantedhara,Naulegaun & ward no.6 main road	Transportation	New	500,000/-	100,000/-	300,000/-	100,000/-	2068BS	2071BS	300	V
9	Establishment of Child Development Center	Education	Traditional	75,000/-	15,000/-	30,000/-	30,000/-	2068BS	2069BS	15	IV
10	Establishment of Primary level school in Tamang gaun	Education	Construction	250,000/-	50,000/-	150,000/-	50,000/-	2068BS	2072BS	200	III
11	Expansion of electricity service	Energy	Traditional	300,000/-	20,000/-	100,000/-	180,000/-	2068BS	2070BS	45	V
12	Forest management	Environment	Traditional	100,000/-	40,000/-	20,000/-	40,000/-	2069BS	2072BS	200	
13	Training on sustainable agriculture & animal husbandry	Agriculture	Traditional	50,000/-	5,000/-	20,000/-	25,000/-	2069BS	2070BS	250	VII I
14	Training on directing cooperatives	Training	Traditional	30,000/-	10,000/-	10,000/-	10,000/-	2068BS	2069BS	60	IX
15	Toilet construction	Health	New	400,000/-	100,000/-	300,000/-		2068BS	2071BS	40	V
16	Women empowerment program	Women	Skill	150,000/-	20,000/-	130,000/-		2069BS	2070BS	200	



17	Maintenance of Jantedhara	DWS	Maintenance	75,000/-	30,000/-	45,000/-		2069BS	2070BS	25	
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## 12. Integrated logical framework for sector wise development

Analysis method of logical framework presented below will be the reference tool for the monitoring & evaluation of the implementation of the periodic sustainable development plan. VDC will monitor and evaluate the activities on the basis of the goal, objectives, results, achievements & activity indicators. The...

### 12.1 Sector: Agriculture & Animal husbandry

- **Goal:** To improve of the economic status of the farmer of the Namsaling VDC by commercializing sustainable agriculture practice.
- **Achievement:** Commercial sustainable agriculture & animal husbandry will be promoted & will be established as a major source of family income.

Sn.	Activities	Indicators	Means of verification	Presumptions
1	Conduct sustainable agriculture awareness program	About 500 farmers will have been directly benefited within 5 years.	Number of participants, attendance & report.	Related institutions will assist.
2	Conduct training on sustainable agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ About 400 farmers will have been directly benefited by the training on ginger, medicinal plant &amp; cardamom framing, seasonal &amp; unseasonal vegetables, organic manure production, bee culture, <i>Akabare</i> processing, packaging, &amp; development &amp; promotion of the industry related to fruits.</li> <li>➤ 200 farmers will have been practicing soil testing, soil treatment &amp; climate</li> </ul>	Number of participants, field observation & training report.	The activities will be performed on the partnership with the District Agriculture Development Office & other organizations.

		suitable farming system.		
3	Cut off on the excess use of chemical fertilizer & pesticides	Within the 5 years 250 farmers of the VDC will have been using organic manure & biological pesticides & will have been able to give information on the negative impact of chemical fertilizer & pesticides.	Record of the VDC, training report & field observation.	Government policy will be favorable for promotion of modern agriculture system.
4	Conduct vocational animal husbandry program	About 500 farmers will have been benefited by the better quality cows, ox, goat, pig distribution, animal shed improvement & nutritional food management program within the 5 years.	Number of animal, field observation, and report of the animal department.	Continuation of the integrated agriculture & animal husbandry program.
5	Production of the technical manpower necessary in the field of agriculture & animal husbandry at the local level.	25 semiskilled technical man powers on the field of agriculture & animal husbandry will have been produced within this plan period.	Record on the completion of the formal education of the manpower.	Environment of the escalation of private sector investment will be similar.

## 12.2 Sector: Industry & Business

- **Goal:** To promote the industry & service based on the agricultural & animal products.
- **Achievement:** the business of the locals will be augmented by the establishment of the cottage industries based on animal & agricultural products.

Sn.	Activities	Indicators	Means of verification	Presumptions
1	Establish & run the cottage industries based on local raw materials	Altogether 10 formal & informal industries allied on furniture, dairy, <i>Dhaka</i> , fruits, vegetables, tea, pickle & animal & agricultural products will have been established & provide service.	Industry registration certificate, Record on production & distribution & various data	Favorable policy will be established.

2	Facility of the skill development & employment generative training	➤ From each wards 90 unemployed people living with the poverty will have been involved on occupation after acquiring the skill development training.	Training certificate & observation of the occupation.	
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### 12.3 Sector: Tourism

- **Goal:** To develop the rural tourism site.
- **Achievement:** Infrastructure for the tourism will be developed & there will be an increment on the number of internal & external tourist visiting the VDC.

Sn.	Activities	Indicators	Means of verification	Presumptions
1	Promotion of the tourism	On these 5 years essential infrastructure for the promotion of the tourism will have been developed on the place with tourism potential such as: Sattale waterfall, kaliodar, Gaikhure Dhunga, Setidevi, Hatedanda, Maibeni, chitredanda, Uttarepokhari, Lalikharka, Sukrabare etc.	Record of investment, arrival & touristic activities information, newspaper etc,	Government policy for the local tourism promotion will be favorable & remain stationary.
2	Conduct skill development & employment generative program.	Minimum 50 local human powers will have been involved in the occupation by receiving the several skill development training (hotel management, tourist guide, candle production, incense production, electronics, house wiring, computer operating etc) organized in coordination with the different NGOs & the stakeholders in this plan period.	Training report, Certificate & Observation	Government assistance will be available for Public private partnership policy and promotional activities.

### 12.4 Sector: Education

- **Goal:** To make education accessible for all.

- **Achievement:** Opportunity for the quality education will be increased.

Sn.	Activities	Indicators	Means of verification	Presumptions
1	Addition of the physical resources in the schools.	Within the 5 years edifice, toilet, compound, playing ground, drinking water, electricity, furniture & the computer will have been provided traditionally in all community schools.	School's record & monitoring appraisal.	Local governance & government assistance will be maintained.
2	To establish class wise & subject wise post in all school & empower the student admission initiative.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Student number will have been increased by improving the quality of the education of the all public schools by acquiring the grant from the VDC/DDC.</li> <li>➤ Classes on mother language &amp; English language will have been initiated for competitive educational opportunity in the community schools.</li> </ul>	VDC or School's record, Student admitted, subject wise teacher, record of the post, Report etc.	Cooperative role will be played by concerned government institutions for the clear policy & implementation.
4	Provide scholarship	Annually minimum 50 indigenous, janajati, dalit, poor & intelligent students from all schools & all levels will have been provided with academic scholarship.	Number of the student, scholarship amount, School's report.	Social security policy & public private partnership will remain.
5	Promotion of the sports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Annually minimum 2 VDC level games will have been organized.</li> <li>➤ 1-1 playing ground will have been built at Ghumaune, Amphedanda, Nepaljyoti, Chittre, Charghare, Hattitar &amp; Maibeni area for the development of the sport.</li> </ul>	Number of games, observation, consumer/management committee & its decision & budget allocation	Activities will be performed on the coordination with the local sport development committee & District sport development committee.

### 12.5 Sector: Health

- **Goal:** To build the community health service effective.
- **Achievement:** Health service opportunity will be accessible for the local community.

Sn.	Activities	Indicators	Means of verification	Presumptions
1	Improve service, human powers & physical infrastructure of the health sector.	Within 2072BS additional edifice for sub health post, delivery service, OPD service, along with more technician post, instruments & community health program will have been implemented.	Health report & observation	Program for health service expansion will be added.
2	Conduction of the health awareness program.	Program related to Maternal & Child health, diarrhea, communicable disease, HIV & AIDS & Community sanitation will have been organized every year.	Number of program organized, Health report	Public- private partnership
3	Develop trained human powers in local level & improve the service.	FCHVs & TBAs from each and every ward will have provided service to the community after the additional training.	Training & Monitoring report	Promotion of the FCHV & security fund will be available.
4	Conduction of the health camps	About 2500 patient will have benefited from the service through the eye, dental, ear, uterus prolapsed diagnosis & treatment camps within this plan period.	Number of the patient, monitoring / progress report.	Assistance will be available from the related institutions.

### 12.6 Sector: Women Development

- **Goal:** To minimize the gender discrimination.
- **Achievement:** Positive social changes will be initiated.

Sn.	Activities	Indicators	Means of verification	Presumptions
1	Conduct women empowerment program.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Within 5 years training on leadership development, institutional management, women health, violence, legal education etc will have conducted for the women.</li> <li>➤ Minimum 5 VDC level public dialogue programs will have conducted on the</li> </ul>	Number of women, report, number of training, institution progress report.	Assistance will be available from the governmental & nongovernmental organization.

		women's leadership.		
2	Organize skill development & income generative program	➤ 150 women of the community will have gained the skill development & income generative training within these 5 years.	Number of women, Report & Observation	Gender friendly policy will be adopted for the promotion of women's skill & occupation.
3	Encourage the women participation	Compulsory 33 % women will have participated on each and every public activities of the VDC by these 4 years.	Records & Progress report.	Gender friendly policy will be adopted for the promotion of women's skill & occupation

### 12.7 Sector: Castes, Indigenous Groups and Socially Oppressed Groups

- **Goal:** To develop awareness for establishment of inclusive society.
- **Achievement:** Positive social changes will be seen.

Sn.	Activities	Indicators	Means of verification	Presumptions
1	Conserve the ethnic language.	➤ In these 5 years the promotional activities will have initiated in the organizational level for the preservation of the language, culture & religion of the indigenous community such as; Lepcha, Kagate, Dewan, Ghale etc.	Language class on community school, post of the teacher in the school, Record of social activities.	Inclusiveness policy will be implemented for the positive changes.
2	Arrange scholarships in the VDC level.	➤ Annually 2/2 Students from poor families, dalit community & differently able students studying formally in the public school will have received full scholarships to study.	Record of the related school.	Investment from the social sector will be available.
3	Training on skill development.	On this plan period at least 10 people from the poor & dalit family will have gained the skilled development training & had started	Certificate, Observation	Assistance from the government & non government level will be

		their own trade.		available.
4	Modernization of the traditional occupation of the dalit community.	10 households of the dalit community of the VDC will have modernized their traditional occupation in these 5 years.	Training report, Number	
5	Promotion of the differently able people friendly occupation	In this plan period 10 differently able people have started their own trade after gaining the differently able people friendly occupation training & trade assistance loan/ grants.	Training report, Number, Observation & monitoring report.	Government policy will be favorable.

### 12.8 Sector: Environment

- **Goal:** To sustain the ecological & environmental stability.
- **Achievement:** Deforestation, soil erosion, landslides will be controlled, waste will be managed & bio diversity will be conserved.

Sn.	Activities	Indicators	Means of verification	Presumptions
1	Conduct program for the forest & environment management & conservation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Area of the forest will have increased by 20% by plantation of the trees on the bare public &amp; geo sensitive land.</li> <li>➤ Minimum 10 activities will have conducted on capacity enhancement &amp; awareness about forest, environment &amp; crop diversification and bio diversity conservation.</li> <li>➤ At least 5,000 vegetations will have planted for the conservation of the geo sensitive land.</li> </ul>	Observation, Record of completion of the activity, photographs.	Favorable government policy for community forest management.
2	Farming of the medicinal plants.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Commercial production will have started by the practice of medicinal plant farming in 3 community forest &amp; the establishment of 50 small farmer medicinal plant nursery.</li> </ul>	In-site observation, community forest report, monitoring report	Favorable policy & continuation of the partnership.

3	Management of the waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Use of the plastic bags will have prohibited by the completion of the plan period.</li> <li>➤ Awareness &amp; skill development program on sustainable waste management will have conducted on the community participation.</li> </ul>	Workshop/training report, VDC's record, Supervision.	Assistance will be available from the related institutions.
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### 12.9 Sector: Institutional Development

- **Goal:** To augment the institutional capacity of the organization within the VDC.
- **Achievements:** Local organization will have played a prime role on the local development work.

Sn.	Activities	Indicators	Means of verification	Presumptions
1	Conduct institutional capacity enhancement programs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Training on two different subject matters will have conducted for the capacity development of the local level institutions.</li> <li>➤ Minimum 50 participants will have got opportunity to involve in the external observation study, short term training etc.</li> <li>➤ 1/1 training on different subject matter such as: leadership development, accountancy, institutional development, good governance, gender empowerment, inclusiveness etc will have provided after the identification of the groups.</li> </ul>	Report, VDC's record	Coordination will be available.



2	Coordination with all stakeholders of the plan that is to be implementing in the local level.	➤ At least 3 organizations will have participated on the development work implemented in the VDC.	Number of the organization, Monitoring report, Commitment & investment paper.	Public private partnership policy will be more effective.
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### 12.10 Sector: Transportation

- **Goal:** to expand the road network & the transportation facility in all wards.
- **Achievement:** There will be an improvement on the transportation facility by the construction of the motor road, walking trail & horse trail.

Sn.	Activities	Indicators	Means of verification	Presumptions
1	Gravel the road	➤ 50 km road of the VDC area will have graveled within these 5 years.	Technical estimate, Observation	
2	Expansion of the road network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Regular transportation will have occurred inter &amp; intra VDC within the project period.</li> <li>➤ Resource will be managed for transportation plan formulated by the wards &amp; 3 ward level roads will have constructed annually on the priority basis.</li> </ul>	Technical estimate, Investment report, Observation	Development budget of the local institution will be increased.
3	Construct motor able bridge	➤ Construction process will have initiated within the 5 years after the completion of the probability study & resource management for the construction of the motor able bridge joining the municipality & Maibeni.	Technical estimate, budget allocation, expense record, report	Continuation of the Rural-urban partnership program. Good governance for the plan prioritization will be available.

4	Construction of suspension Bridge	➤ Construction of all bridges mentioned on the VDC plan will have completed.	Budget allocation, record on expenses, observation report.	It will be on the priority of the local institution program.
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### 12.11 Sector: Drinking water

- **Goal:** To provide the safe drinking water to the community.
- **Achievement:** Community will have access to the safe drinking water & the water resources will be protected.

Sn.	Activities	Indicators	Means of verification	Presumptions
1	Protection of the ragged drinking water resources	➤ All ragged resources of the VDC will have protected.	VDC's record, Observation	Continuation of the public private partnership & development budget.
2	Maintenance of the older DWS	➤ All DWS plan included in the VDC & ward level plan will have implemented.	Management of the budget source, construction record	External assistance will also be available for the maintenance.
3	Establish the new DWS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ 80% of the household will have provided with the safe drinking water in these 5 years.</li> <li>➤ All new DWS plan identified in all wards will have implemented.</li> </ul>	VDC's record, In-site observation	

### 12.12 Sector: Electricity and Alternative energy

- **Goal:** To extent the electricity & alternative energy.
- **Achievement:** Electricity service will be extended all over the VDC & use of the alternative energy will be increased.

Sn.	Activities	Indicators	Means of verification	Presumptions
1	Expand the electricity service.	➤ Within 5 years all households of the VDC will have provided with the electricity facility.	Household number, Records, Observation	Assistance from the private sector will be available.
2	Promotion of the renewable energy program.	➤ 80% population of the VDC will have benefited by the Improved Cooking Stove, Solar Energy, Toilet attached bio gas, Bridgette (bio coal) etc program for the minimization of the pressure on the wood.	In-site observation, report, household using the energy	

### 12.13 Sector: Irrigation

- **Goal:** To increase the agricultural production by expanding the irrigation facility.
- **Achievement:** Commercial agriculture will be promoted by developing the irrigation infrastructure & its management.

Sn.	Activities	Indicators	Means of verification	Presumptions
1	Construction and management of the new irrigation canal.	➤ Irrigation facility will have covered additional 200 hectares productive land after the construction of all irrigation canal that have been identified in the plan of the wards.	Technical estimate, expense-income, monitoring report.	Local institution's investment will be in priority.
2	Maintenance & management of the old irrigation canal.	➤ Irrigation facility will have made regular by the maintenance of the all old irrigation canal mentioned on the ward plan.	Record of expense & resource management, monitoring report	Assistance will be available from DDC & district/division irrigation office.

3	Promotion of the alternative small irrigation system	➤ At least 50 farmers will have practiced alternative small irrigation system after the promotion of the drop irrigation, waste water management, pond irrigation, rain water harvesting, ground water collection etc system, and awareness program & model construction.	Observation, Monitoring report, Training, workshop attendance, report, model etc.	Continuation of the assistance & coordination of government & nongovernment sector.
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#### 12.14 Sector: Communication

- **Goal:** To develop the infrastructure of communication.
- **Achievement:** Communication service will be made accessible.

Sn.	Activities	Indicators	Means of verification	Presumptions
1	Expansion of the mobile & telephone service.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Within these 5 years telephone line will have connected on the Sukrabare bazaar area of Namsaling VDC.</li> <li>➤ At least one member of every households of the VDC will have used mobile.</li> </ul>	VDC's record, Number of telephone, number of the customers	Assistance will be available from the related institutions.
2	Establish information center	➤ Minimum one information center with the email, internet, fax & public telephone service will have established.	Observation, Monitoring report	Government policy will be similar. Public private partnership will be available.
3	To make the service of the post office effective.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Competitive post office with modern technology will have extended.</li> <li>➤ Newspaper, formal letters will have made available in time.</li> </ul>	Record on resource mobilization & record of the post office's service	Government policy will be promotional.

### 12.15 Sector: Public construction

- **Goal:** To conserve the infrastructure & institutions of public importance.
- **Achievement:** Essential infrastructure will be established in the VDC.

Sn.	Activities	Indicators	Means of verification	Presumptions
1	Construction of the VDC building.	➤ VDC's own edifice will have constructed & administrative program will be run daily.	In-site observation, Expenditure estimation report	Effective implementation of the government policy & reestablishment program.
2	Construct public park	➤ One public park will have established after the selection of an appropriate area.	In-site observation, Expenditure estimation report, VDC's report	Private sector investment will be promoted.
3	Construction, maintenance & conservation of the public religious & spiritual place.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Maibeni Shivalaya, Sorveshwor Shivalaya, Hatedanda temple, Siddhadevi temple, Manedanda, Gaikhure &amp; other religious places will have maintained &amp; managed on the local community participation</li> <li>➤ Initial preparation will have completed for the construction of monastery on chittre(ward no.3) surrounding, Kirat spiritual center on the suitable area of ward 8&amp; 9, <i>Silisakela thann</i> at ward no. 4 &amp; church at ward 8/s9.</li> <li>➤ At least 5 public speech/ camps will have conducted to increase the religious &amp; spiritual awareness.</li> </ul>	Expenditure estimates, record on resource management, monitoring report, photograph etc.	Religious & ethical tolerance & assistance on the investment will be maintained.

4	Construction of mourner tent.	➤ Minimum 2 mourner tent will have constructed on the VDC within this plan period.	In-site observation, Expenditure estimate report, VDC's report	Good governance will be available for the local participation & ward level plan implementation.
5	Public construction on tourism sites	➤ Essential infrastructure will have constructed on kaliodar cave, Sattale water falls & local temple area.	Record of resource management & mobilization.	Investment & government promotion will be increased for the local & external tourism promotion.

## ANNEX-I

**Table No.1.1: Ward wise population by sex**

Ward No.	Total Household No.	Male population	Female population	Total population
1	139	344	3-3	647
2	77	193	192	385
3	149	498	393	811
4	175	497	368	785
5	160	423	435	858
6	114	292	296	588
7	127	324	286	690
8	223	576	589	1157
9	118	280	257	537
<b>Total</b>	<b>1282</b>	<b>3237</b>	<b>3111</b>	<b>6378</b>

**Table No. 1.2: Ward wise households by the ethnic groups**

Ward No.	Brahamin/ Cheetri	Rai	Limbu	Dewan	Magar	Tamang	Gurung	Bishwakar ma	Darji	Sarki	Yalmu	Vujel/ Khawas	Newar	Sherpa	Lepcha	Sanyasi	Marbadi	Ghale	Total household
1	51	12	-	-	23	9	-	18	-	-	-	-	18	3	-	-	-	5	139
2	48	1	-	-	5	4	-	2	-	8	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	8	77
3	41	1	6	12	1	-	-	10	5	-	45	-	18	7	3	-	-	-	149
4	54	36	14	1	2	4	-	13	5	12	-	1	29	1	5	-	1	5	175
5	81	17	1	-	10	8	-	29	8	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	160
6	37	18	6	8	6	9	-	3	3	1	-	5	15	-	-	2	-	1	114
7	79	5	28	4	-	1	1	2	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	127
8	31	32	60	83	-	1	4	7	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	223
9	3	4	23	11	-	49	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	118
<b>Total</b>	<b>428</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>1282</b>

**Table No. 1.3: Population by Religion**

Ward No.	Hindu	Buddhist	Christian	Kirat	Total population
1	425	161	-	61	647
2	297	83	-	5	385
3	364	349	-	98	811
4	413	141	-	231	785
5	713	67	-	78	858
6	312	85	-	191	588
7	440	4	-	166	610
8	229	26	-	902	1157
9	120	223	9	185	537
<b>Total</b>	<b>3313</b>	<b>1139</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1917</b>	<b>6378</b>

**Table No. 1.4: School wise details on the teacher**

<b>Shree Nara Primary School</b>				
Level	Teacher		Trained Teacher	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Primary	2	3	1	1
<b>Shree Vidyodaya Primary School, Mankchowk</b>				
Level	Teacher		Trained Teacher	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Primary	2	1	2	-
<b>Shree Maibeni Bal Bikash Kendra</b>				
Level	Teacher		Trained Teacher	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Primary	2	1	2	1
<b>Shree Suryodaya Primary School</b>				
Level	Teacher		Trained Teacher	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Primary	2	1	2	1
<b>Shree Boudhha Primary school</b>				
Level	Teacher		Trained Teacher	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Primary	2	1	2	1
<b>Shree Namsaling Higher Secondary School</b>				
Level	Teacher		Trained Teacher	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Primary	3	2	3	1
Lower Secondary	7	1	7	1
Secondary	6	-	6	-
<b>Shree Pashupati Academy English School</b>				
Level	Teacher		Trained Teacher	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Primary	3	1	3	2
Lower Secondary	6	-	6	-
<b>Shree Bishnu Sarda Bal bikash</b>				
Level	Teacher		Trained Teacher	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Primary	-	1	-	1
<b>Shree Sarda Primary School</b>				



Level	Teacher		Trained Teacher	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Primary	5	1	4	1
<b>Shree Saraswati Primary School</b>				
Level	Teacher		Trained Teacher	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Primary	1	1	1	1
<b>Shree Nepal Jyoti Lower Secondary School</b>				
Level	Teacher		Trained Teacher	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Primary	5	1	5	1
Lower Secondary	4	1	2	1
<b>Shree Hattitar Primary School</b>				
Level	Teacher		Trained Teacher	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Primary	4	-	4	-
<b>Shree Sitala Primary School</b>				
Level	Teacher		Trained Teacher	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Primary	-	2	-	2
<b>New Light Academy</b>				
Level	Teacher		Trained Teacher	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Primary	2	2	2	2

**Table No. 1.5: Maternal mortality status of the VDC**

Ward No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total
Maternal mortality	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1

**Table No. 1.6: Description on drinking water project of Namsaling VDC**

Ward No.	Name of the Drinking Water Project	Constructed Year (BS)	Organization that constructed	Benifited Ward	Benifited Households	current Situation
1	Sungure DWS	2035	Community,UNICEF	1	200	Working
1	Mankchowk Khola DWS	2036	UNICEF/DDC,NCDC	1	60	Working
1	Sungure Mul DWS	2035	UNICEF/DDC,NCDC	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	400	Working
2	Sungure Mul DWS	2036	UNICEF	2,3,4,5,6	15	Working
2	Mankchowk Khola Dhade Gaun DWS	2046	Consumer Group	2	6	Working
2	Mankchowk Khola Adhikari, Niraula Gaun	2049	Consumer Group	2	5	Working

2	Mankchowk Khola Tallo Dhade Gaun	2058	Consumer Group	2	4	Working
2	Mankchowk Khola Ghale Gaun	2044	DDC, NCDC	2	29	Working
2	Okharbote Gaire Gaun	-	Consumer Group	2	4	Working
2	Mankchowk Khola Dhakal Sanjel Gaun	2056	NCDC	2	11	Working
3	Sungure DWS	-		3,4	-	Working
4	Sungure Namsaling DWS	2035	UNICEF	1,3,4,2,6,7	200	Working
4	Goderasukrabare DWS	2028	DDC, NCDC	3,4	50	Working
5	Chisapani DWS	2050	DDC	5	25	Working
5	Ghale Pandhara DWS	2056	Community	5	8	Working
5	Dhungana Dhara DWS	2032	NCDC	5	35	Working
5	kattel Dhara DWS	2052	NCDC	5	8	Damaged
5	Vanjyang Kholsa DWS	2056	VDC	5	6	Damaged
5	Thute Kholsa DWS	2050	Community	5	10	Working
5	Seeme Dhara DWS	2063	Community	5	10	Damaged
6	Kaidala Dhara	-	NCDC	6	16	Damaged
6	Payai Dhara	2066	Local Institution	6	20	Working
6	Jogi Dhara	-	Local Institution	6	6	Working
6	Kholyang Dhara	-	Local Institution	6	10	Working
7	Sattale DWS	2057	NEWAH	7,9	170	Working
8	Lampate DWS	2055	NGO	8	10	Working
8	Gaddi DWS	2058	VDC	8	20	Working
8	Sattale DWS	2060	Sungava	8,9	40	Working

**Table No. 1.7: Details on the irrigation canal present in the Namsaling VDC**

Name of the Plan	Irrigation Period	Irrigated area (Ropani)	Constructed By	Year of Construction (BS)	Benifited Ward	Benifited Households	Current Situation
Sungure Canal	Yearly	800	Consumer	-	1	60	Working
Sungure Majan Canal	Yearly	300	Consumer	2040	1	5	Working
Sungure Tari Irrigation Plan	Haly Yearly	300	Consumer	-	2	30	Working
Mankchowk Khola Irrigation	Haly Yearly	60	Consumer	-	2	5	Working
Sungure Canal	Haly Yearly	-	Community	-	3,4,5	100	Working
Soyang Khola Irrigation Plan	Haly Yearly	600	DDC	2018	4,5,6	150	Working
Soyang Khola Irrigation Plan	Haly Yearly	550	DDC	2028	2,4,7,7	150	Working
Bajurathe Namsaling Irrigation	Haly Yearly	150	DDC	2015	4,2,5	100	Working
Chisapani Irrigation Plan	Haly Yearly	100	Community	1995	5	6	working
Devithana Canal	Haly Yearly	150	Community	-	5	18	Working
Katuse Kholsa	Haly Yearly	300	Community	-	5	35	Working
Ghale Pandhara Irrigation	Haly Yearly	100	Community	-	2,5	14	Working
Soyang Canal	Haly Yearly	300	Community	-	4,5,6	150	Working
Bange Kholsa	Haly Yearly	300	Community	-	5	80	Working
Soyang, Upper Namsaling	Yearly	-	Local	2011	3,4,6	250	Working
Soyang/Lower Namsaling	Yearly	-	Local	205	6,4,7	101	Working
Sugure/Namsaling	Yearly	-	Local/Government	2053	1,2,5,6	150	Working
Soyang Canal	Yearly	400	Local Institution	2027	4,7	80	Working

**Table No. 1.8: Risk of the natural disaster**

Ward No.	Landslides	Total HHs
1	1	1
2	-	-
3	-	-
4	-	-
5	-	-
6	-	-
7	1	1
8	10	10
9	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>

**Table No. 1.9: Detail on the VDC level organization**

Details on CBO						
Ward No.	Name of the CBO	Year of establishment	Member		Executive committee	
			Male	Female	Male	Female
1	Lali Gurans youth Club	2065	1	15	3	4
1	Gupteshwor Dhugda	2066	-	25	6	3
1	Sreejana Bachat Group	2050	85	115	-	-
2	Sreejansil Youth society	2059	17	3	-	-
2	Nawa Jagreet agriculture Saving Group	2064	17	6	-	-
2	Yuwa Shakti Saving Group	2064	20	13	-	-
2	Ekta Society	2066	15	5	-	-
2	Women Saving Group	2065	-	30	-	-
2	Women Saving Group	2065	-	21	-	-
3	Shree Shreejansil Cooperative	2052	-	-	3	3
3	Nepal Aadibasi Janajati Mahasangh	2063	-	-	9	8
4	Namsaling Community Development Center	2041	110	36	8	3
4	Sreejana Saving Group	2048	-	-	-	-
4	Tribeni Agriculture Cooperative	2055	65	15	8	3
4	Lali Gurans Saving Group	2050	-	-	-	-
4	Kirat Yuwa Saving Group	2059	18	2	8	1
4	Children Saving Group	2060	-	-	-	-
5	Mahalaxmi Saving Group		-	-	-	-
5	Punajagan yuwa Samaj	2062	16	-	5	-
5	Children Saving Group	2057	-	-	-	-
5	Surya Jyoti Pratima Samaj	2058	10	1	5	1
5	Juntara Samaj	2066	21	-	7	-
5	Hatedanda IPM Farmers Group		-	-	-	-
5	Namsaling Ghumaune Samaj	2065	15	-	9	-
5	Bishwa Jyoti Pratima Samaj	2065	18	-	7	-
5	Pragatishil Children Group	2065	15	-	5	-
5	Dalit Mahila Mothers Group	2066	-	15	-	5

5	Okharbote Cultural Group	2066	5	7	3	2
5	Besi Danda Samaj	2066	15	-	5	-
7	Women Saving Group	2050	-	40	-	5
9	Forward	2066	-	12	-	9
2	Ghalegaun Drinking Water Consumer Group	2056	5	3	-	-
5	Ghalehdara Consumer Committee	2052	8	-	8	-
8	Chanchale Community Forest Consumer Group	2055	40	60	5	2
8	Gaddi Community Forest Consumer Group	2052	30	35	7	2
8	Pakhera Community		-	-	-	-
9	Lahure Community Forest	2053	200	300	6	3
9	Sattale Drinking Water	2067	200	140	-	-

**Table No. 1.10: Detail on the water resources & its use**

Water Resources					
Sn.	Name	Type	VDC touched	Area of Utilization	Approx. Length/ Area
1	Sungure River	Stream	1,2,3	Irrigation	4
2	uttare Pond	Lake/Pond	1	Irrigation	-
3	Asoje	Stream	2,5	Irrigation	2
4	Allaiche	Wetland	2	Irrigation	-
5	Mankchowk River	Stream	1,2	Irrigation, Drinking	2
6	Ghale Padhera	wetland	2	Irrigation, Drinking	-
7	Sattale Fall	Waterfall	3	Irrigation, drinking	-
8	Soyang Kholsa	Stream	3,4,7,9	Irrigation	5
9	Okharbote	Stream	4,2,5	Irrigation, drinking	5
10	Bangekholsa Sinchai	Stream	5	Irrigation	5
11	Thulo Pandhera simsar	Wetland	5		1
12	Chisapani kholsa	Stream	5	Irrigation	3
13	Ghale Pandera Kholsa	Stream	5,2	Irrigation	2
14	Kavre Kholsa	Stream	5,8	Irrigation	4
15	Soyang Kholsa	River	4,5,6	Irrigation	10
16	Katuse Kholsa	Stream	6	Irrigation	5
17	Pangwali Kholsa	Stream	6	Irrigation	1
18	Tardhari Kholsa	Stream	6	Irrigation	4
19	Jhilke Kholsa	Stream	7,8	Irrigation	3
20	Kuwa	Wetland	7	Irrigation, Drinking	1
21	Dhade kholsa	Stream	8	Irrigation	1
22	Jangare Bansi Danda Kholsa	Stream	8,9	Irrigation	2
23	Korala Dovan Kholsa	Stream	8	Irrigation	1
24	Kaijale Kholsa	Stream	8	Irrigation	1
25	Kamere Kholsa	Stream	8	Irrigation	15
26	Narkate Kholsa	Stream	8	Irrigation	1
27	Dhakale Kholsa	Stream	7,8	Irrigation	7,8
29	Maikhola	River	9,8	Irrigation, Electricity	10
30	Jogmai	River	1,2,5,6,7,8	irrigation, Electricity	10

## ANNEX-II

### Annex: Name list of the volunteers involved in the household survey

Ward no.	Name of the volunteers
1	Kalpana Nepali
1	Ram Kafle
2	Dharani Niraula
3	Matrika Ghimire
3	Poonam Shrestha
4	Shova Rai
4	Kaluman Basel
4	Padam Timsina
4	Kamala Raya
5	Radhika Bhattarai
5	Madan Bhattarai
6	Mausam Rai
6	Ashok Pradhan
8	Yogendra Chapagain
8	Champa Shrestha

## REFERENCES

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- 📖 Periodic District Development Plan Part 1& 2 (2058/059-2063/064),DDC, Ilam
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- 📖 Local Governance Act, 2055
- 📖 Local Governance Regulation, 2056
- 📖 Local Institution ( Economic Administration) Regulation, 2056
- 📖 VDC Plan Formulation Guide, NCDC, Ilam, 2065
- 📖 Periodic Sustainable Development Plan, Namsaling VDC, Ilam, 2052 & 2059
- 📖 Nepal Government Local Development Ministry, Local Institution Finance Commission, VDC's Minimum Expectation Measurement Workplan, 2066
- 📖 Different documents approved by the Village Council on different fiscal years & Budget Appropriation Document