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Office of the District Development Committee
District Technical Office**

**Rural Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Sector Development Program (RRRSDP)
District Project Office (DPO)
District Implementation Support Team (DIST)
Lalitpur**

(Sample report)

**Zone of Influence (ZOI) HH Survey Report
of
Lele-Bhardue-Chandanpur Road Sub-Project, Lalitpur
Submitted to:
Project Coordination Unit (PCU)
Jawalakhel, Ekantakuna, Lalitpur**

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Table of Content

Contents	Pages
1. Introduction.....	1
1.1 Background.....	1
1.2 Scope and objectives of Zol HH survey.....	1-2
2. Road corridor community profile.....	2
2.1 General characteristics of road alignment.....	2-3
2.2 Demographic characteristics of road beneficiaries within Zol.....	3
2.2.1 Population by gender, caste and ethnicity.....	3
2.2.1.1 Population distribution by sex.....	3-4
2.2.1.2 Population distribution by caste and ethnicity.....	4-5
2.2.1.3 Population by age group.....	5-6
2.2.1.4 Population by education.....	6-7
2.2.1.5 Population by major economic activities/occupation.....	7-8
2.3 Socio-economic characteristics.....	8
2.3.1 Types of land holdings.....	8-9
2.3.2 Ownership of land holdings.....	9-10
2.3.3 Levels of food sufficiency.....	10-11
2.3.4 Coping mechanisms for food deficit problems.....	11-13
3. Income –Expenditure pattern.....	13
3.1 Per month Income patterns.....	13
3.2 Per month expenditure pattern.....	14-15
4. Labor availability.....	15
4.1 Preparation of labor list.....	15
4.1.1 Bhardeu VDC.....	16
4.1.1.1 Labour list of first priority (Food Duration 1-3 months).....	16-17
4.1.1.2 Labour list of second priority (Food Duration 3-6 months).....	17-19
4.1.1.3 Labour list of third priority (Food Duration 6-9 months).....	19-20
4.1.1.4 Labour list of fourth priority (Food Duration 9-12 months).....	20

4.1.2	Chaughare VDC.....	20
4.1.2.1	Labour list of first priority (Food Duration 1-3 months).....	20-22
4.1.2.2	Labour list of second priority (Food Duration 3-6 months).....	22-26
4.1.2.3	Labour list of third priority (Food Duration 6-9 months).....	26-27
4.1.2.4	Labour list of fourth priority (Food Duration 9-12 months).....	27
4.1.3	Manikhel VDC.....	27
4.1.3.1	Labour list of first priority (Food Duration 1-3 months).....	27-29
4.1.3.2	Labour list of second priority (Food Duration 3-6 months).....	29-32
4.1.3.3	Labour list of third priority (Food Duration 6-9 months).....	32-33
4.1.3.4	Labour list of fourth priority (Food Duration 9-12 months).....	33
4.1.4	Gotikhel VDC.....	33
4.1.4.1	Labour list of first priority (Food Duration 1-3 months).....	33-34
4.1.4.2	Labour list of second priority (Food Duration 3-6 months).....	34-37
4.1.4.3	Labour list of third priority (Food Duration 6-9 months).....	37-39
4.1.4.4	Labour list of fourth priority (Food Duration 9-12 months).....	39-41
4.1.5	Chandanpur VDC.....	41
4.1.5.1	Labour list of first priority (Food Duration 1-3 months).....	42-43
4.1.5.2	Labour list of second priority (Food Duration 3-6 months).....	43-45
4.1.5.3	Labour list of third priority (Food Duration 6-9 months).....	45
4.1.5.4	Labour list of fourth priority (Food Duration 9-12 months).....	45-46
4.1.6	Bukhel VDC.....	46
4.1.6.1	Labour list of first priority (Food Duration 1-3 months).....	46-47
4.1.6.2	Labour list of second priority (Food Duration 3-6 months).....	47
4.1.6.3	Labour list of third priority (Food Duration 6-9 months).....	47-48
4.1.6.4	Labour list of fourth priority (Food Duration 9-12 months).....	48
4.1.7	Kaleswor VDC.....	48
4.1.6.1	Labour list of first priority (Food Duration 1-3 months).....	48-49
4.1.7.2	Labour list of second priority (Food Duration 3-6 months).....	49
4.1.7.3	Labour list of third priority (Food Duration 6-9 months).....	49-50
4.1.7.4	Labour list of fourth priority (Food Duration 9-12 months).....	50

4.2 Profile of skilled/semi skilled manpower availed.....	50
5. Conclusion and recommendations of Zol HH survey.....	50-52

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List of Table

Table: 1	Population distribution by gender
Table: 2	Population distributions by caste and ethnicity
Table:3	Distribution of population by age groups
Table:4	Population composition by educational attainment
Table:5	Population distribution by major economic activities
Table:6	Types of cultivable land
Table:7	Ownership /land holdings
Table:8	Distribution of HHs by food sufficiency level
Table:9	Distribution of HHs by food deficit coping mechanism
Table:10	Distribution of HHs by monthly income pattern
Table:11	Distribution of HHs by monthly expenditure pattern
Table:12	Summary of Labour list
Table:13	Labour list of first priority of Bhadeu VDC.
Table:14	Labour list of second priority of Bhardeu VDC.
Table:15	Labour list of third priority of Bhardeu VDC.
Table:16	Labour list of fourth priority of Bhardeu VDC.
Table:17	Labour list of first priority of Chaughare VDC.
Table:18	Labour list of second priority of chaughare VDC
Table:19	Labour list of third priority of Chaughare VDC
Table:20	Labour list of fourth priority of Chaughare VDC.
Table:21	Labour list of first priority of Manikhel
Table:22	Labour list of second priority of Manikhel VDC
Table:23	Labour list of third priority of Manikhel VDC
Table:24	Labour list of fourth priority of Manikhel VDC

Table:25	Labour list of first priority of Gotikhel VDC
Table:26	Labour list of second priority of Gotikhel VDC
Table:27	Labour list of third priority of Gotikhel VDC
Table:28	Labour list of fourth priority of Gotikhel VDC
Table:29	Labour list of first priority of Chandanpur VDC.
Table:30	Labour list of second priority of Chandanpur VDC
Table:31	Labour list of third priority of Chandanpur VDC
Table:32	Labour list of fourth priority of Chandanpur VDC
Table:33	Labour list of first priority of Bukhel VDC
Table:34	Labour list of second priority of Bukhel VDC
Table:35	Labour list of third priority of Bukhel VDC
Table:36	Labour list of fourth priority of Bukhel VDC
Table:37	Labour list of first priority of Kaleshwor VDC
Table:38	Labour list of second priority of Kaleshwor VDC
Table:39	Labour list of third priority of Kaleshwor VDC.
Table:40	Labour list of fourth priority of Kaleshwor VDC

List of Figures

- Fig-1: Distribution of HHs by VDCs
- Fig-2: Composition of sampled population by sex
- Fig-3: Distribution of population by caste and ethnicity
- Fig-4: Distribution of sample population by age groups
- Fig-5 : Composition of land types in sample area
- Fig-6: Composition of sample HHs by land holding patterns
- Fig-7: Composition of sample HHs by food sufficiency level
- Fig-8: Distribution of sample HHs by monthly income pattern
- Fig-9: Distribution of sample HHs by monthly expenditure pattern

ANNEXES attached

- I. Zone of Influence (Zoi) HH Survey questionnaire (Nepali version)
- II. Zone of Influence (Zoi) HH Survey questionnaire (English version)

1. Introduction

1.1 Background

The Rural Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Sector Development Programme (RRRSDP) covers 20 districts including Panchthar, Ilam, Jhapa, Morang, Sunsari, and Dhankuta from the Eastern Development Region; Sindhuli, Dolakha, Sindhupalchowk, Kabhrepalanchok, Lalitpur, Bhaktapur, Kathmandu, and Chitawan from the Central Development Region; Manang, Mustang, and Parbat from the Western Development Region; Rolpa and Rukum from the Mid-Western Development Region; and Dadelhdura from the Far-Western Development Region. In addition, the Project will provide complementary support to the existing 18 Decentralized Rural Infrastructure and Livelihood Project (DRILP) districts, which are Baitadi, Bajhang, Bajura, Darchula, Doiwa, Jumla, Jajarkot, Kalikot, Mugu, Baglung, Gorakha, Lamjung, Myagdi, Okhaldhunga, Ramechhap, Sankhuwasabha, Solukhumbu, and Taplejung.

The Rural Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Sector Development Program (henceforth, the Program) will involve the reconstruction of rural infrastructure (mainly rural roads, water supply and other social infrastructure) that have been either abandoned, left unfinished or rendered inoperable due to lack of maintenance resulting from the decade-long armed/political conflict in Nepal. Development of physical infrastructure will be combined with the establishment of mechanism to ensure that the services from the project flow directly to the intended beneficiaries. Its major aim is to reduce further the level of poverty and mainstream socially excluded groups and regions in the development process. The linkage between inadequate access and level of poverty and social exclusion is widely recognized.

The impact of the proposed Project would be reduction in the level of poverty and social exclusion and enhance economic growth in the rural areas. The outcome would be improved access to and benefit to services and resources for rural population through better transportation and the output would be the reconstruction and rehabilitation of rural infrastructure. The Project will be prepared through a participatory approach and will incorporate measures that would ensure the participation of the poor and socially excluded groups, including women and the disadvantaged castes and indigenous peoples in the planning, design, implementation, operation and maintenance of the Project.

The political changes after public movement-2 in Nepal have raised expectation of the previously excluded from mainstream development to be a part of the reconstruction and reorganization of a new Nepal. Community participation and inclusion in the formulation and execution of development works is expected to be the norm rather than the exception. Building a sense of ownership through participation and inclusion encourages social accountability in service delivery and distribution of benefits, eventually leading to better project performance and output sustainability.

1.2 Scope and objectives of Zol HH survey

❖ Scope of Zol HH survey

Influenced household connotes the households of VDCs influenced by Road Sub-Project and household of surrounding VDCs within Zone of Influence. Zone of Influence lies in a geographical area of 1.5 hrs' walking distance on either sides from the centre line of the Road alignment. The Zol HH survey will be carried out using standard questionnaires already developed and disseminated from PCU/CISC. This survey is undertaken having adopted the census methodology (100% HHs within the zone of influence). It is inevitable to carry out this survey in each road sub project. This survey is basically carried out so as to identify the potential laborers and prepare labour list within the zone of influence in the influenced VDCs. Apart from this, the basic information on demographic and socio-economic characteristics of project beneficiaries is also assembled through Zol HH survey. Simultaneously, FGDs and Key Informant Surveys (KISs) are also carried out in order

to gather the supplementary data and information of the area. Based upon these data and information, Zol HH survey report is prepared having fed the collected data in to computer aided software (Zol HH survey database software) prepared by RPP/SDP. Then after the road specific GAP, SAP and IPDP are prepared based on Zol HH survey report as integral parts of Detailed Project Report (DPR) for ADB concurrence.

❖ Objectives of Zol HH survey

The main objective of the survey is to prepare labor list and assess vulnerability within the zone of influence (Zol), however, the specific objectives of it are as follows.

- To assess the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the project beneficiaries within the Zol along the road corridor.
- To assess the vulnerable groups, poor, Dalits, Janajatis and indigenous Peoples (IPs) within the Zol along the road corridor.
- To assess the training needs for Livelihood Enhancement Skills Training (LEST) program within the Zol along the road corridor
- To assess the community empowerment programs for women, IPs and other vulnerable groups within the Zol along the road corridor.
- To assess the availability of skilled laborers with regards to construction works within the Zol along the road corridor.
- To identify the potential and interested laborers to be involved in RBGs and construction works within the Zol along the road corridor.

2. Road corridor community profile

2.1 General characteristics of road alignment

Bhardeu, Chaughare, Manikhel, Gotikhel and Chandanpur are the core VDCs influenced by the Lele-Bhardeu-Chandanpur sub-project in Lalitpur District. Bukhel and Kaleshwor VDCs are also laid within the Zone of Influence of the sub-project. The zone of influence (Zol) area within the aforesaid influenced VDCs was decided based on the Zol HH survey guidelines developed by CISC/PCU and by establishing close liaison and coordination with respective Village Infrastructure Construction Coordination Committee (VICCCs) formed within the VDCs.

Lele-Bhardeu-Chandanpur is one of the major road sub projects of the Lalitpur district which connects many settlements/clusters/hamlets of the influenced VDCs. As stated earlier, this Road Subproject passes through five VDCs viz. Bhardeu, Chaughare, Manikhel, Gotikhel and Chandanpur which starts from Losetol (Bhardeu VDC) and passes through /via Siganebhanjyang & Ghonpadol of Chaughare VDC, Katuwan, Lakshibas & Thotnekhola of Manikhel VDC, Kemtol, Gotikhel Bazar, Mathillo Gotikhel & Darpakha of Gotikhel VDC and Gairigaun & reaches to Chandanpur Bazaar or Chandanpur VDC. This Rural Road is one of the roads prioritised by District Transport Master Plan (DTMP). The main aim of rehabilitating and reconstructing this alignment is to connect the Kantirajpath in Lalitpur as an alternate route for increased access of transportation facilities (transporting goods from one place to another and carrying people from place to place), link up market centers and enhance market opportunities. The influenced VDCs are well known for Khewa (Dried milk product), fresh milk, and goats (small sized livestock animal) meat, off season vegetables, cash crops and so forth as local products.

The influenced VDCs fall in peri urban areas nearby district headquarters of Lalitpur district. Though the influenced VDCs within the boundaries of Kathmandu valley, they are lagging in development activities. The

main source of incomes of them is agriculture and livestock raising which is not subsistence in nature. Apart from them, some of the HHs is engaged in business and jobs. As usual, the socio-economic conditions of Dalits and Janajatis is so miserable that their needs need to be addressed for mainstreaming and empowering them.

The educational status of Dalits and Janajatis in the influenced VDCs is lower than the district average as these VDCs are dominated by Janajatis and Dalits.

2.2 Demographic characteristics of road beneficiaries within ZoI

This chapter provides information on demographic characteristics of surveyed HHs within ZoI along the road corridor of Lele-Bhardeu-Chandanpur sub-project in Lalitpur District. Data presented in this chapter will help to understand various aspects of demographic features of the beneficiary populations along the road corridor. Distribution of population by demographic characteristics such as gender, caste and ethnicity, age groups, educational attainment, and main economic activities/occupation and so forth have duly been presented in this chapter. Such information is instrumental for for planning, designing and implementing demand responsive development programs and social mobilization initiatives as well for enhanced livelihood earnings of local beneficiaries. It should be noted that the present survey was undertaken in those wards of the influenced VDCs along the road corridor which fall within the zone of influence (ZoI) i. e. within the geographical boundaries of 1.5 hours' walking distance along the road corridor on either sides. Hence, some of the wards which do not fall within the ZoI have been categorically excluded from the ZoI HH survey.

2.2.1 Population by gender, caste and ethnicity

2.2.1.1 Population distribution by sex

There are 7 VDCs within the Zone of Influence namely Bhardeu, Chaughare, Manikhel, Gotikhel, Chandanpur, Bukhel and Kaleshwor. Total household are 727 within the Zone of Influence and total population of influenced VDCs are 4280. The total population of female is 2086 which constitutes 48.75 percentage of the total population whereas the population of males within ZoI along the road corridor is 2193 which is 51.25 percentage of the total population. In detail, population distribution by gender is given in Table-1.

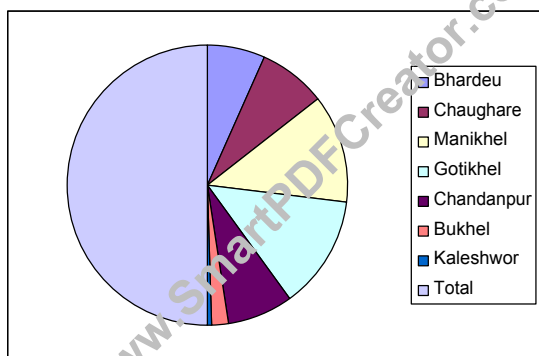
Table- 1: Population distribution by gender

SN	Influenced VDCs/MC	Total HHs	Population distribution by sex			Population distribution by percentage		
			Male	Female	Total	Male%	Female%	Total%
1	Bhardeu	98	321	295	616	52.1	47.9	100
2	Chaughare	114	368	324	692	53.2	46.8	100
3	Manikhel	178	540	518	1058	51.9	48.1	100
4	Gotikhel	193	537	514	1051	51.1	48.9	100
5	Chandanpur	107	324	321	645	50.2	49.8	100
6	Bukhel	28	80	83	163	49.1	50.9	100
7	Kaleshwor	9	24	31	55	43.6	54.4	100
Total		727	2194	2086	4280			

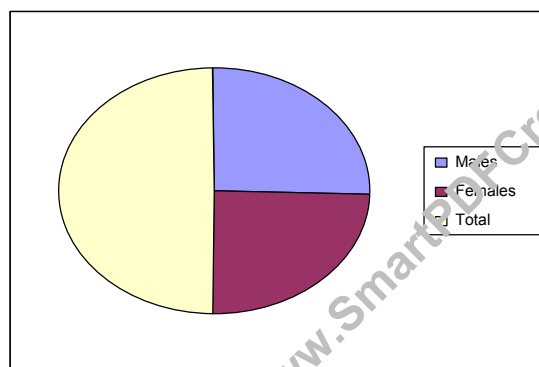
Source: Field /ZoI HH survey of RRKSDP, 2009

Fig-1: Distribution of HHs by VDCs

Fig-2: Composition of sampled population by sex



(Distribution of HHs by VDCs)



(Composition of sampled population by sex)

2.2.2 Population distribution by caste and ethnicity

As stated earlier, the prevalent caste groups within Zol along the road corridor are Janajatis, B/C and Dalits. As revealed through the Zol HH survey, only Ethnic minorities (Janajatis) and Dalit caste groups are found. The presence of Dalits in within Zol of Chaughare, Bukhel and Kaleshwor VDCs was revealed to be null (Zero). The prevalent caste groups in influenced VDCs are Janajatis, Brahmin/ Kshettris and Dalits etc. Through Zol HH survey, a total of 727 HHs were revealed to have settled within the Zol of influenced VDCs. The total population within the Zone of Influence in influenced VDCs is 4280. Out of total population within Zol in the influenced VDCs, 2413 populations are of Janajatis which constitutes 56.83%. Of the total population. The total population of Brahmin and Kshettris is 40.58%. So far as the population of Dalits is concerned, it is 2.57.

As the influenced VDCs are dominated by ethnic groups of people, Janjati based demand responsive programs need to be intervened while mainstreaming and empowering them along the road corridor. The distribution of population within Zol along the road corridor by caste and ethnicity is given in Table-2.

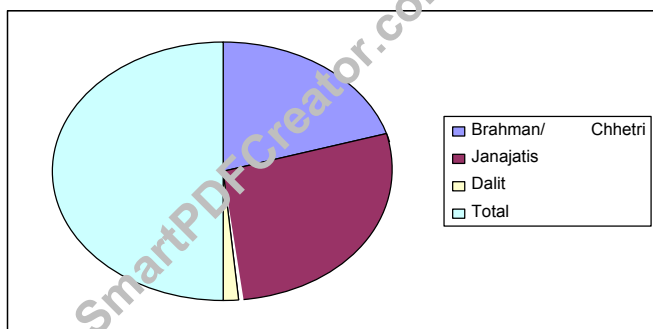
Table-2: Population distributions by caste and ethnicity

SN	Influenced VDCs/MC	Population distribution by caste and ethnicity			Total
		Brahman/ Chhettri	Janajatis	Dalit	
1	Bhardeu	-	596	20	616
2	Chaughare	-	684	-	692
3	Manikhel	346	655	57	1058
4	Gotikhel	764	261	26	1051
5	Chandanpur	457	161	27	645
6	Bukhel	126	37	-	163
7	Kaleshwor	36	19	-	55
Total		1737	2413	110	4280

Source: Field /Zol HH survey of RRRSDP, 2009

Note: B/C-Brahmin/Chhettri

Fig-3: Distribution of population by caste and ethnicity



(Distribution of population by caste and ethnicity)

2.2.1.3 Population distribution by age group

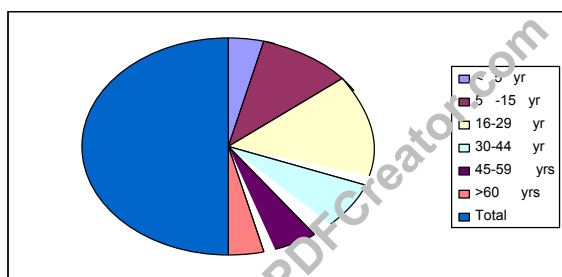
According to the data of Zone of Influence, most of the populations are from the 16 to 29 year age groups. It seems that the big mass of population is from the young age. The population of less than 5 years, 5-16 years, 16-29 years, 30-44 years, 45-59 years are 338, 872, 1435, 790, 523 and 322 respectively. The population below 16 years and above 60 years age groups are dependent populations. The population belonging from 16-59 age groups is economically active population and they have been included into labor list as potential laborers in involving in RBGs and road construction works. By this calculation, the economically active population within the Zol areas in the influenced VDCs along the road corridor constitutes 63.5% and dependent population belongs to 37.5%. The distribution of population by age groups is presented in Table -3 below.

Table-3: Distribution of population by age groups

SN	Influenced VDCs	Distribution of population by age groups						Total
		< 5 years	5-16 yrs	16-29 yrs	30-44 yrs	45-59 yrs	>60 years	
1	Bhardeu	50	149	206	105	65	41	616
2	Chaughare	75	133	240	117	89	38	692
3	Manikhel	84	217	371	186	122	78	1058
4	Gotikhel	59	188	344	217	147	96	1051
5	Chandanpur	53	137	207	131	68	49	645
6	Bukhel	13	30	48	28	22	16	163
7	Kaleshwor	4	12	19	6	10	4	55
Total		338	872	1435	790	523	322	4280

Source: Field /Zol HH survey of RRRSDP, 2009

Fig-4: Distribution of sample population by age groups



(Distribution of sample population by age groups)

2.2.1.4 Population by educational attainment

Education plays a prominent role in creating patriotic, disciplined and productive manpower. Educated manpower is precious assets as well as agents for advancing the nation. It is widely believed that education helps to acquire and develop the knowledge, skills and attitudes necessary to address the problems that he/she is confronted with in a confident and self-reliant manner, which is the essence of human development. Indeed, education is the basic factor to induce development in any society irrespective of whether it is materialistic, intellectual or spiritual development and it affects all aspects of human life such as occupation, income and living standards.

Literacy is a uniquely significant human capability. It opens access to the printed world and to the preservation, systematization, manipulation and transmission of symbols in a way, which would not be possible within the oral tradition. Literacy opens communication beyond the primary group. Education and awareness building have been the popular solutions to overcome the poverty. In particular, people not having education for changing their appalling situation is one of the reasons attributed for mass poverty in Nepal.

As revealed by the Zol HH survey of RRRSDP along the Lele-Bhardue-Chandapur Road Sub-Project, the educational status of people within zone of influence along the road corridor is not unsatisfactory. Out of total population (4280 no) within the Zol, 845 people are illiterate, 1617 just literate, 440 have deserved primary level education, 357 has completed lower secondary level, 363 has completed secondary level education, 251 has completed higher secondary level education. The disparity in literacy between males and females is highly persistent in the area along the road corridor. Further out of total population, 6 and 271 numbers of people fall in categories of infant and under schooling ages respectively. The composition of population within Zol along the road corridor by educational attainment is presented in Table-4 below.

Table-4: Population composition by educational attainment

SN	Influenced VDCs/MC	Population composition by educational attainment									Total
		Illiterate	Can read and write and primary level (grade 5) not completed	Primary level (grade 5) completed	Lower secondary level (grade 8) completed	Secondary level (grade 10) completed	Higher secondary level (grade 12) completed	Graduate and above	Infant	Not attending school until the schooling time	
1	Bhardeu	158	249	59	40	22	4	10	0	74	616
2	Chaughare	231	267	50	34	22	7	8	0	73	692
3	Manikhel	198	416	114	104	92	51	16	1	66	1058
4	Gotikhel	127	378	113	94	138	97	65	3	36	1051
5	Chandanpur	92	226	80	66	71	71	24	2	13	615
6	Bukhel	33	57	14	16	17	12	5	0	9	163
7	Kaleswor	6	21	10	3	1	9	2	0	0	55
	Total	845	1617	440	357	363	251	130	6	271	4280

Source: Field /Zol HH survey of RRRSDP, 2009

2.2.1.5 Population by major economic activities/occupation

An economic activity is directly linked with with poverty because income pattern depends on economic activities. Nepal is an agricultural country where more than 80% of the total population is dependent in agriculture. It is subsistence in nature in spite of the fact that farmig has always remained as a private sector

domain since the time immemorial. The ranking exercise reflects that for those who are landless or having limited land for generations, working as wage labourer or to be involved in commercial activities are very important. Off-farm employment is equally important for small farmers who need to supplement their non subsistence mode of agriculture. Lacking local employment and inability to find employment outside is perceived as one of the defining characteristics of poverty that is prevailing in the country. Work and employment are the most prominent areas for human development. Most of the lives of the people are spent in work or employment for earning their livelihoods. Availability of employment and associated issues of the terms of employment are other major concerns of the poor. People adopt various alternative occupations for their livelihoods and maintenance of families. The social relationship and status of an individual HH in the society is established and determined by the employment status of the family. In human development studies, works and employment are considered as job promoting tools.

The main occupation of overwhelming majority of the sample HHs within the ZoI along the road corridor is agriculture which is not subsistence in nature. There is significant difference in occupations of the people within the ZoI along the road corridor. The economic activities of the sampled HHs were stratified into farmwork on own land, farmwork on own land and share cropping, share cropping only, agriculture labor, public service, private service, children, business, livestock raising, forest product, student, none, abroad labor and others. As per the results of the survey, out of total population (4280), 1355 were revealed to have engaged in farm works. It is nearly one-third proportion of the total population. They were found to have adopted conventional /traditional types of farming systems instead of commercial one which has caused problems in food insecurity and socio-economic enhancement. Most of the cultivated land has not been used in an effective manner due to lack of access to improved inputs (seeds, breeds etc) and to the sales markets. Apart from agriculture (farm works), 21 persons were found to have involved in farming in their own lands plus share cropping systems, 10 persons involved in share cropping systems only. Out of total population, 227 were found to have been engaged as an agricultural labour, 7 public services, 52 private services, 300 children (dependent), 210 business, 347 livestock raising, 2 NTFPs producers, 1340 students, 27 having no any occupations, 44 abroad labourers and 338 others. The distribution of populations within ZoI along the road corridor by economic activities has been postulated in Table-5 below.

Table-5: Population distributions by major economic activities

S N	Influenced VDCs	Population distribution by major economic activities														Total total
		Farm work own land	Farm work own land Share Cropping only	Agriculture labor	Public service	Private service	Children	Business	Livestock raising	Forest products	Student	None	Abroad Labor	Other		
1	Bhardeu	181	2	5	35	2	10	89	26	96	0	141	0	6	35	616
2	Chaughare	237	5	1	97	0	6	77	22	72	0	124	0	3	48	692
3	Manikhel	308	0	2	66	1	11	63	55	95	1	358	10	7	75	1058
4	Gotikhel	374	6	2	8	1	20	41	60	25	0	376	11	17	110	1051
5	Chandanpur	191	2	5	6	2	3	16	43	44	0	253	1	9	67	645
6	Bukhel	51	0	0	15	1	0	12	3	15	1	63	0	2	10	163
7	Kaleshwor	23	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	25	2	0	0	55
	Total	1355	21	10	227	7	52	300	210	347	2	1340	27	44	338	4280

Source: Field /ZoI HH survey of RRRSDP, 2009

2.3 Socio-economic characteristics

This chapter provides information on socio-economic characteristics of surveyed HHs within Zol along the road corridor of Lele-Bhardeu-Chandanpur road sub-project. Data presented in this chapter will help to understand various aspects of socio-economic features of the beneficiary populations along the road corridor. Distribution of population by socio-economic characteristics such as types of land owned, land ownership, food sufficiency levels and coping mechanisms for food deficiency have been included. Such information is instrumental for planning, designing and implementing demand led socio-economic development programs and social mobilization initiatives for better livelihoods and socio-economic development of road subproject beneficiaries through expanded economic opportunities.

2.3.1 Types of land holdings

The belongingness with land has a powerful cultural and economic significance to all sections, groups and communities of Nepal. It is regarded as supernatural symbol of procreation, fecundity and protection. It provides the ground within which the community and the family relations are expressed. Even displaced communities attempt to establish community bonds (bondage) on the basis of land sharing. Landlessness may break away the family relationship. The size of land holdings of an individual and family determines their socio-economic conditions (how rich or poor they are) in a particular family or community or in a society as a whole. In this context and backdrop, information on land holdings of surveyed HHs within Zol along the road corridor was collected in RRRSDP Zol HH survey. This can be taken as a proxy of surveyed HHs' economic status particularly within Zol along the road corridor. Information on tenure structure as also collected during the Zol HH survey.

Through the HH survey within Zol along the road corridor, it was revealed that the sampled/surveyed HHs owned only two types of lands namely Khet (low/irrigated land) and Pakho (unirrigated uplands). The total area of land owned by total HHs (727) was found 7388.4 ropanies (both Khet and pakho). The total areas of khet and pakho owned by sampled HHs within Zol along the road corridor was found to be 209.2 and 7179.2 ropanies respectively. The average size of land holdings (both khet and pakho) in the survey areas was found to be 10.16 ropanies. Out of 7 surveyed VDCs, 3 VDCs namely Chaughare, Bukhel and Kaleshwor completely lacked khet (low lands). The areas of pakho lands in Manikhel and Gotikhel VDCs are comparatively greater than other remaining sampled VDCs. The holdings of lands in Kaleswor VDC is least as compared to other sampled VDCs which may be due to less numbers of wards falling in Zol. The distribution of lands by its types has been postulated in Table-6.

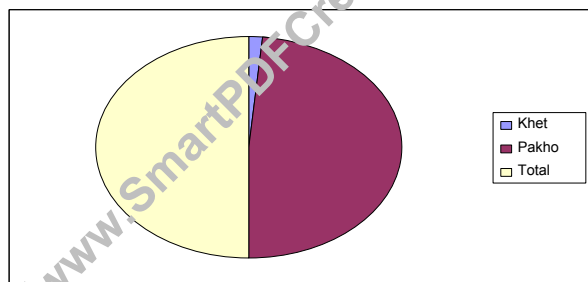
Table-6: Distribution of lands by its Types

SN	Influenced VDCs	Total HHs	Types of cultivable land		Total area (Ropani)
			Khet (low/irrigated land) in Ropani	Pakho (upland) in Ropani	
1	Bhardeu	98	23	949	972
2	Chaughare	14	0	1230.50	1230.50
3	Manikhel	178	68	1655.70	1723.70
4	Gotikhel	193	107.2	1815.5	1922.70
5	Chandanpur	107	11	1146.5	1157.50
6	Bukhel	28	0	298.5	298.5
7	Kaleshwor	9	0	83.5	83.50
Total		727	209.2	7179.2	7388.4

Source: Field /Zol HH survey of RRRSDP, 2009

Note: 1 Ropani equivalent to 500m²

Fig-5: Composition of land types in sample area



(Composition of land types in sample area)

2.3.2 Ownership of land

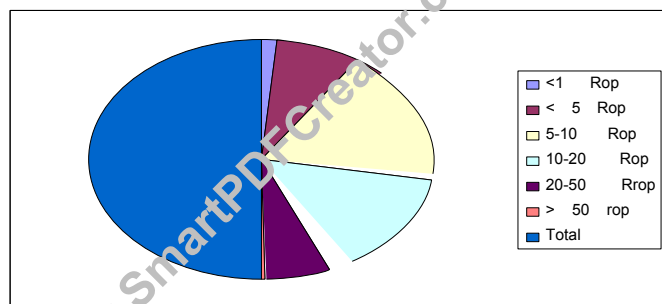
As described earlier, the size of ownership of land of a particular family determines its socio-economic status. The size of land holdings of a particular HHs shows their socio-economic conditions. So as to assess the ownership of land holdings of the sampled /surveyed HHs, the ownership pattern was categorized in to six different types namely less than 1 ropani, less than 5 ropanies, 5-10 ropanies, 10-20 ropanies, 20-50 ropanies and more than 50 ropanies. Through the Zol HH survey within Zol along the road corridor, it was revealed that 19, 117, 268, 229, 89 and 5 HHs owned 1 ropani, less than 5 ropanies, 5-10 ropanies, 10-20 ropanies, 20-50 ropanies and more than 50 ropanies of lands respectively. The numbers of HHs owning less than 1 and more than 50 ropanies were found to be minimal. The distribution of HHs by land holding patterns is presented Table-7 below.

Table-7: Distribution of HHs by land holding patterns

SN	Influenced VDCs/MC	Distribution of HHs by land holdings						Total
		Less than one rop	Less than 5 rop	5-10 rop	10-20 rop	20-50 rop	More than 50 rop	
1	Bhardeu	1	13	42	25	11	1	98
2	Chaughare	1	13	49	39	9	3	114
3	Manikhel	3	32	71	59	12	1	178
4	Gotikhel	7	36	66	58	26	0	193
5	Chandanpur	5	10	32	34	26	0	107
6	Bukhel	2	5	7	10	4	0	28
7	Kaleshwor	0	3	1	4	1	0	9
Total		19	117	268	229	89	5	727

Source: Field /Zol HH survey of RRRSDP, 2009

Fig-6: Composition of sample HHs by land holding patterns



(Composition of sample HHs by land holding patterns)

2.3.3 Levels of food sufficiency

There are various sorts of sociological tools for the measurement of poverty levels and poverty analysis. Food sufficiency level is one of them. It was taken one of the important tools for the purpose of mapping existing poverty among the sampled HHs under RRRSDP especially for the Zol HH survey along the road corridor.

Lack of diversified source of incomes for overwhelming majority of the population still make them further vulnerable if their crops fail by virtue of various reasons. Availability of food for the family-either from their own land or from other sources- as the main criteria for understanding poverty and defining food security status, a denial of food entitlement is a central manifestation of poverty. The word "Hunekhane" (well of family) means those who have enough food and the opposite of it is "khana napaune" indicating those who go for hungry and starvation. "Khana napaune" (hungry) and "mangne" (beggar) are the most despised state of a social-persona- in the political-cultural context of Nepal. Assessing the food security status of a particular HHs/groups/communities helps to identify the socio-economic status and strata. Hence the data regarding this was tried to be collected in HH survey within Zol along the road corridor under RRRSDP.

As given in the questionnaire (Zol HH survey standard questionnaire), the food sufficiency levels of the sampled HHs were categorically divided into 4 different groups namely sufficient for 0-3 months, 3-6 months, 6-9 months and 9-12 months. While analyzing the HH survey data, HHs not accessed by land were also included in the first category of food sufficiency level (sufficient for 0-3 months). It, through the Zol HH survey, was revealed that out of total sampled HHs (727), 143, 314, 143 and 127 HHs had food sufficiencies gradually for 0-3 months, 3-6 months, 6-9 months and 9-12 months. Out of total HHs (727), more than 82.5% HHs were not found to be food sufficient enough. This shows an alarming situation of poverty (in terms of food insecurity) in the survey area. So as to cope up the food problems, local people in the survey area are compelled to seek alternative ways of earning their livelihoods in terms of food requirements of their families. The levels of food sufficiency in the survey area are presented in Table -8 below.

Table-8: Distribution of HHs by food sufficiency level

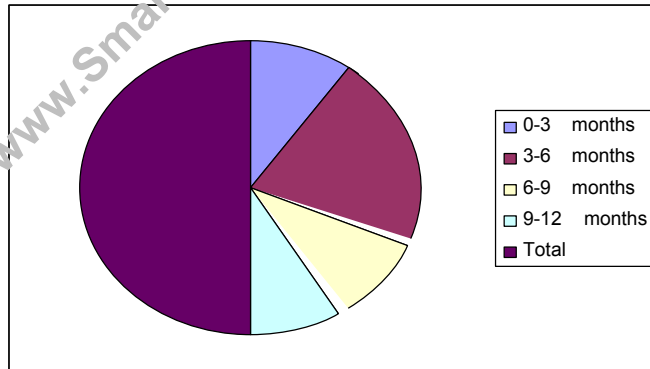
SN	Influenced VDCs/MC	Distribution of HHs by food sufficiency level				Total HHs
		0-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	
1	Bhardeu	33	36	20	9	98
2	Chaughare	26	64	15	9	114
3	Manikhel	28	74	42	34	178
4	Gotikhel	26	67	42	58	193
5	Chandanpur	22	57	17	11	107
6	Bukhel	7	12	4	5	28
7	Kaleshwor	1	4	3	1	9
Total		143	314	143	127	727

Source: Field /Zol HH survey of RRRSDP, 2009

The seasonal variations in the food supply were also found in the survey site. For most of the small landholders being prone to be suffered by food deficiency problems, the scarcity of food occurs during the period just after the harvest of their crops. For those landless who live on age labour, the most difficult period in terms of food supply is during the time of scarcity of the the wage earning opportunities. For both types (food deficit and landless HHs), the difficult period falls around and during the monsoon. The primary struggle for poor HHs in the survey site is to do do with ensuring food security for the family. The relentless search for wage labour, as despised at it may be, physically catastrophic and morally subversive, is aimed towards bringing food for the family.

The coping strategy for those HHs facing food deficit problems involves reduction of consumption and use of food items that are of less nutritive or of less market values. Some of the respondents reported this mechanism in coping the food deficit problems in the survey sites.

Fig-7: Composition of sample HHs by food sufficiency level



(Composition of sample HHs by food sufficiency level)

2.3.4 Coping mechanisms for food deficit problems

As per the findings of survey data, the food deficits HHs were found to have adopted various strategies so as to cope up their food deficit problems. They included wage labour at local levels, wage labour out of their settlements, selling of their domestic animals and other household properties, selling other assets and taking loan from local lenders, remittance/pension, employment, business and any others means. It was revealed that of total 627 food deficit HHs, 136, 116, 99, 33, 49, 75, 70 and 49 HHs adopted wage labour at local levels, wage labour out of their settlements, selling of their domestic animals and other household properties, selling other assets and taking loan from local lenders, remittance/pension, employment, business and any others for coping up their food deficit problems. The distribution of HHs by food deficit coping mechanism is presented in the Table-9 below.

Table-9: Distribution of HHs by food deficit coping mechanism

SN	Influenced VDCs	Distribution of HHs by food deficit coping mechanism								Total HHs
		Wage labor (local)	Wage labor outside the village	Sold Cattle/ other house hold property	Sold other assets & taking loans from local lenders	Remittance/ Pension	Formal employment earnings	Business	Others	
1	Bhardeu	16	22	12	10	9	10	5	6	90
2	Chaughare	29	27	20	2	5	10	13	1	107
3	Manikhel	28	25	17	9	14	13	24	19	149
4	Gotikhel	30	20	27	8	13	25	13	12	148
5	Chandanpur	23	17	16	3	7	13	12	9	100
6	Bukhel	7	3	5	1	1	3	2	2	24
7	Kaleshwor	3	2	2	0	0	1	1	0	9
Total		136	116	99	33	49	75	70	49	627

Source: Field /Zol HH survey of RRRSDP, 2009

The coping strategy for those HHs facing food deficit problems involves reduction of consumption and use of food items that are of less nutritive or of less market values. More surprisingly, Some of the respondents reported this mechanism in coping their food deficit problems in the survey sites.

Note:

During Zol HH survey, series of FGDs with vulnerable groups and KISs with key informants were undertaken so as to assess the training needs for LEST program. They include:

- Off season vegetable production training
- Improved goat raising trainings
- Khuwa (dried milk product) production technologies
- NTFPs,
- Floriculture
- Beekeeping

It is envisaged that, the food security and livelihood conditions of beneficiary population within the Zol along the road corridor could be enhanced having imparted the aforesaid LEST trainings. It could also be best alternatives for the sample HHs in terms of coping up food deficit problems.

3 Income –Expenditure pattern

3.1 Income patterns (Monthly bases)

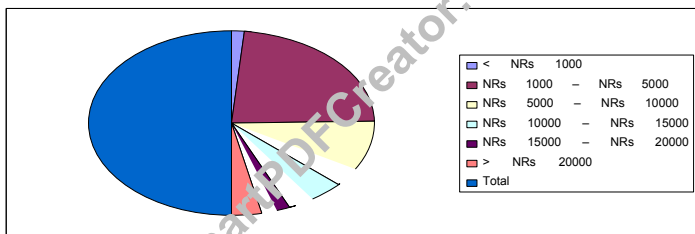
The income levels of HHs/families in a particular community are one of the most important indicators in course of assessing their socio-economic status. The income levels of survey site were categorically divided into following heading: Less than NRs 1000/month, NRs 1000 – NRs 5000, NRs 5000 – NRs 10000, NRs 10000 – NRs 15000, NRs 15000 – NRs 20000 and More than NRs 20000. As revealed by the survey, out of total HHs, 20 (2.75%), 338 (46.50%), 177 (24.35%), 96 (13.24%), 47 (6.46%) and 49 (6.74%) HHs had monthly incomes of less than NRs 1000, NRs 1000 – NRs 5000, NRs 5000 – NRs 10000, NRs 10000 – NRs 15000, NRs 15000 – NRs 20000 and More than NRs 20000 respectively. Some HHs is ultra poor having a monthly incomes of less than NRs 1000 in the survey site. The distribution of household by monthly income pattern is given in Table-10 below.

Table-10: Distribution of HHs by monthly income pattern

SN	Influenced VDCs	Distribution of HHs by monthly income pattern						Total HHs
		Less than NRs 1000	NRs 1000 – NRs 5000	NRs 5000 – NRs 10000	NRs 10000 – NRs 15000	NRs 15000 – NRs 20000	More than NRs 20000	
1	Bhardeu	4	70	17	3	1	3	98
2	Chaughare	5	77	20	6	4	2	114
3	Manikhel	11	83	41	25	10	8	178
4	Gotikhel	0	57	50	39	24	23	193
5	Chandanpur	0	33	38	19	7	10	107
6	Bukhel	0	16	4	4	1	3	28
7	Kaleswor	0	2	7	0	0	0	9
Total		20	338	177	96	47	49	727

Source: Field Zol HH survey of RRRSDP, 2009

Fig-8: Distribution of sample HHs by monthly income pattern



(Distribution of sample HHs by monthly income pattern)

3.2 Per month expenditure pattern

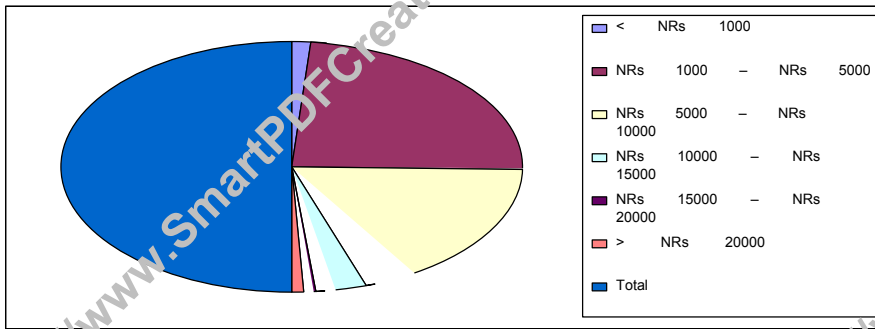
The expenditure patterns of a household or community or the nation as a whole is directly linked with their income levels. The expenditure patterns of the survey site were further categorically divided into following heading : Less than NRs 1000/month, NRs 1000 – NRs 5000, NRs 5000 – NRs 10000, NRs 10000 – NRs 15000, NRs 15000 – NRs 20000 and More than NRs 20000. The average monthly expenditures of sampled HHs in the survey site were revealed to be different. Out of total HHs (727), 20 HHs (2.75%)'s monthly expenditure was found to be less than NRs 1000. The monthly expenditure patterns of 346 (47.59%), 286(39.33), 50(6.88), 13 (1.79)and 12 (1.66) sampled HHs were found to be NRs 1000 – NRs 5000, NRs 5000 – NRs 10000, NRs 10000 – NRs 15000, NRs 15000 – NRs 20000 and More than NRs 20000 respectively. Out of total sampled HHs, 632 HHs had the expenditures varying from NRs 1000 to NRs 10000. Comparatively the income and expenditure patterns of sampled HHs coincides in some extent. The monthly expenditure patterns of the sampled HHs are presented in Table-11.

Table-11: Distribution of HHs by monthly expenditure pattern.

SN	Influenced VDCs	Distribution of HHs by monthly expenditure pattern						Total HHs
		Less than NRs 1000	NRs 1000– NRs 5000	NRs 5000– NRs 10000	NRs 10000– NRs 15000	NRs 15000– NRs 20000	More than NRs 20000	
1	Bhardeu	4	68	22	2	1	1	98
2	Chaughare	0	71	36	4	3	0	114
3	Manikhel	15	87	67	7	1	1	178
4	Gotikhel	0	85	77	23	3	5	193
5	Chandanpur	1	21	65	12	4	4	107
6	Bukhel	0	11	14	2	0	1	28
7	Kaleshwor	0	3	5	0	1	0	9
Total		20	346	286	50	13	12	727

Source: Field /Zol HH survey of RRRSDP, 2009

Fig-9: Distribution of sample HHs by monthly expenditure pattern



(Distribution of sample HHs by monthly expenditure pattern)

4. Labor Availability

4.1 Preparation of Labour List

The main purpose of carrying out Zol HH survey along the road corridor is to identify the potential labourers and prepare labour list and make them involved in road construction works. So as to identify the potential laborers within the zone of influence along the road corridor, age groups has been taken as the key indicator ranging from the age groups ranging 16 to 59 years as they are the economically active population and can offer their efforts in construction related works. The dependent population below 16 years and above 60 years have been strategically discarded to be used as laborers. So that the lateral age groups of people (children and elders) have not been taken as potential laborers in this survey.

While prioritizing the potential laborers from the labor list, the levels of food sufficiency have been taken as the bases i.e. the HHs accessed with food sufficiency 0-3 months, 3-6 months, 6-9 months and 9-12 months have been classified in to 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th priority laborer groups respectively.

Out of total sampled HHs (727), 571 HHs comprised of potential laborers within the Zol along the road corridor comprising 1224 potential laborers as revealed by the survey. The total numbers of 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th priority laborers in the survey site comprised of 243, 591, 212 and 178 respectively. The strength of 2nd priority laborers is the highest and 4th priority laborers is the least. The utmost priority will be given to 1st and 2nd category of laborers while organizing them in Road Building Groups (RBGs) to be involved in construction works disaggregated by gender, caste and ethnicity. The summary of the prioritized labour list has been postulated in Table-12 below.

Table-12: Summary of Labour list based on priority

VDC	Distribution of population by Priority based on food sufficiency level				Total
	I	II	III	IV	
Bhardeu	47	78	35	13	173
Chaughare	61	168	28	22	279
Manikhel	59	118	29	10	216
Gotikhel	25	109	96	104	334
Chandanpur	34	91	10	15	150
Bukhel	15	19	6	13	53
Kaleshor	2	8	8	1	19
Total	243	591	212	178	1224

Source: Field /Zol HH survey of RRRSDP, 2009

The VDC wise prioritization of potential laborers along the road corridor has been presented in successive chapters below.

4.1.1 Bhardeu VDC

4.1.1.1 First priority Labour list (HHs with food sufficiency for 0-3 months)

In Bhardeu VDC, 33 HHs falls on the 0- 3 months food sufficiency category. Out total HHs (33), 26 HHs comprised of potential laborers varying different numbers per household. There are 47 laborers of this category in Bhardeu VDC. From gender perspectives, the total numbers of women is 18 (38.29%) in this first priority. Almost all the laborers are from Tamang, one of the highly marginalized groups of Janajatis (Indigenous Nationalities). Details of labourers of this category are given in Table-13.

Table-13: Labour list of first priority in Bhardeu VDC

SN	HH No.	Name of HH Head	Names of potential Labourers	Age	Gender status		Economic Activity
					Male	Female	
1	1	s[i)f nf]Tog	s[i)f nf]Tog	50	1		1
2	2	nfn' dfof uf]n]	nfn' dfof uf]n]	35		2	1
3	8	zDe' tfdf ^a	zDe' tfdf ^a	23	1		1
4			;fO{nL tfdf ^a u	30		2	1
5			;fO{nf tfdf ^a u	27		2	3
6	9	;fOnf tfdf ^a	;fOnf tfdf ^a	27	1		1
7			;fOnL tfdf ^a	30		2	1
8	10	/fd s'df/ l; ^a atfg	/fd s'df/ l; ^a atfg	36	1		1
9			dGh' l; ^a atfg	26		2	1
10	13	;'gdfof uf]n]	;'gdfof uf]n]	55		2	1
11	14	j'bL uf]n]	j'bL uf]n]	51	1		1
12	15	uf]kfn l;sf/L	uf]kfn l;sf/L	45	1		2
13	16	sfl;df l;sf/L	sfl;df l;sf/L	60		2	1
14	17	sfO{nf uf]n]	sfO{nf uf]n]	39	1		1
15	22	cflbdfuf uf]n]	d:t] uf]n]	35	1		1
16			/fd a. uf]n]	30	1		1
17			;'//] uf]n]	28	1		1
18			c:t] uf]n]	27	1		1
19	27	wg a. uf]n]	wg a. uf]n]	49	1		4
20			uf+ dfof uf]n]	47		2	1
21			sw{/fh uf]n]	27	1		1
22			;'g s'. uf]n]	27		2	1
23	31	sfOnL nfd	sfG% nfd	31	1		3
24			sNkgf nfd	29		2	1
25	40	lhjg nf]Krg	lhjg nf]Krg	30	1		1
26			;fg' nf]Krg	22		2	1
27	44	lbks :of ^a tfu	lbks :of ^a tfu	36	1		1
28	43	dx]Gb :o ^a atfg	dx]Gb :o ^a atfg	24	1		2

29	53	cGt/L :ofGtfg	cst/L :ofGtfg	48		2	1
30	54	k sf; :of ^a tfg	k sf; :of ^a tfg	27	1		
31	55	leNs] :of ^a tfg	leNs] :of ^a tfg	35	1		1
32	59	/fd j. uf]n]	/fd j. uf]n]	50	1		1
33			hGt/L uf]n]	42		2	1
34			ljs d uf]n]	25	1		1
35	60	;f]gfd tfdf ^a	;f]gfd tfdf ^a	29	1		1
36			wgdfof tfdf ^a	29		2	1
37	64	; 's'dfg tfdf ^a	; 's'dfg tfdf ^a	40	1		1
38			sfO{nL tfdf ^a	35		2	1
39			wd{]Gb tfdf ^a	19			4
40	92	; 'dg :of ^a \jff]	; 'dg :of ^a \jff]	40	1		4
41	93	k]d a. tfdf ^a	k]d a. tfdf ^a	40	1		1
42			Zofddfof tfdf ^a	35		2	1
43	94	;lxnf tfdf ^a	;lxnf tfdf ^a	35	1		4
44			&"lnsdfof tfdf ^a	30		2	1
45	96	;Gt j. ;fjff	;Gt j. ;fjff	55	1		4
46			&"lndfof ;fjff	60		2	4
47			dfO{nf ;fjff	20	1		1

Source: Field /Zol HH survey of RRRSDP, 2009

4.1.1.2 Labour list for second priority laborers in Bhardeu VDC (HHs with food sufficiency for 3-6 months)

In Bhardeu VDC, 36 HHs falls on the 3- 6 months food sufficiency category. Out total HHs (36), 31 HHs had potential laborers varying different numbers per household. There are 78 laborers of this category in Bhardeu VDC. From gender perspectives, the total numbers of women is 36 (46.15%) in this 2nd priority. Overwhelming majority of the laborers is from Tamang communities including 3 HHs from Dalit communities comprising 9 laborers. Details of labourers in the VDC of this category are given in Table-14.

Table-14: List of laborers of second priority in Bhardeu VDC

SN	HH No.	Name of HH Head	Name	Age	Gender status		Economic Activity
					Male	Female	
1	5	;fg;sfG%f :of ^a tfg	lji)'dfof :of ^a tfg	50		2	1
2			cfOnfn :of ^a tfg	34		2	1
3			honfn :o ^a tfg	27	1		1
4			;fg'nfn :of ^a tfg	22	1		1
5			dgs'df/L :of ^a tfg	20		2	1
6			/ljg :of ^a tfg	21	1		1
7			lagfdfof :of ^a tfg	20		2	1
8	7	/f]Nb]f uf]n] nfdff	&'nL uf]n]	40		2	1
9			a'å uf]n] nfdff	23	1		4
10			;fg' dfof uf]n]	19		2	1
11			^+s] nfdff	20	1		1
12			k")f{ nfdff	19	1		1
13	11	jff]g a. :of ^a tfg	jff]g a. :of ^a tfg	48	1		4
14			/f];g :of ^a tfg	22	1		1
15			;f]:tL :ofGtfa	24		2	1

16	18	lji)f' s'. ;]gtf^	sO{nL ;]gtf^	31		2	1
17	23	cGt/L uf]n]	*Da/ a. uf]n]	38	1		1
18			lai)f' dfof uf]n]	33		2	1
19	24	dfg a. uf]n]	dfg a. uf]n]	42	1		4
20			;'Gb/L uf]n]	38		2	1
21	26	s[j]f a. tfdf^u	^]s a. tfdf^u	48	1		1
22	28	h'uf{ #f]n]	b'uf{ #f]n]	27			1
23			;ld{nf #f]n]	25		2	1
24	29	;'lgn tfdf^u	;'lgn tfdf^u	39	1		1
25	30	&'nf sfG%f nfdf	&'nf sfG%f nfdf	45	1		1
26			;'g dfof nfdf	48		2	1
27	34	rGrnL nf]Krg	s'df/ nf]Krg	34	1		4
28			l%l/^ nf]Krg	30	1		4
29			a'â nf]Krg	24	1		4
30			;'lbk nf]Krg	21	1		4
31	35	lbg]z tfdf^u	lbg]z tfdf^u	30	1		1
32			dfOnL tfdf^u	25		2	1
33			/fdsflh tfdf^u	18	1		4
34	36	;'s'dfof tfdf^u	;'s'dfof tfdf^u	28		2	1
35	38	s[i]f af. >]i&	ug]z >]i&	20	1		1
36	39	wf a. nf]Krg	sdnf nf]Krg	50		2	1
37			a'â nf]Krg	25	1		1
38			bz/y nf]Krg	18	1		1
39	42	/fd a. nf]Tofg	/fd a. nf]Tofg	23	1		1
40			slatf]nf]Tofg	22		2	1
41	45	rGb a. nf]Krg	rGb a. nf]Krg	45	1		1
42			g]gLdfof nf]Krg	40		2	1
43			g/]Gb nf]Krg	21	1		1
44	46	s[i]f a. nf]Krg	/fd a. nf]Krg	40	1		1
45			dfOnL nf]Krg	35		2	1
46	49	a'âL a. :of^atfg	a'âL a. :of^atfg	50	1		1
47			gfgL :of^atfg	24		2	1
48	51	rGb a. nfdf	rGb s'df/L nfdf	38		2	1
49			/fh' nfdf	27	1		1
50			ljdnf nfdf	24		2	1
51	58	sf]n] nf]Krg	sf]n] nf]Krg	50	1		1
52			&"ln nf]Krg	41		2	1
53			;kgf nf]Krg	18		2	1
54	65	ljs d nfdf	dfO{nL nfdf	35		2	1
55	66	&"nL nf]Krg	cfofd nf]Krg	31	1		1
56			dfO{nL nf}Krg	25		2	1
57	69	s[i]f sxfb'/ nf]Krg	/fdjxfb'/ nf]Krg	42	1		1
58			uf]laGb nf]Krg	40	1		4
59	77	sfG%L dfof nfdf	/fd j. nfdf	28			1
60			;fg'dfof nfdf	24		2	1
61			zfo{nL nfdf	28		2	1
62	78	%f]^] nfdf	ljdnf nfdf	35		2	4

63	84	jn/fd ljZsdf{	jn/fd ljZsdf{	45	1		1
64			nIdL ljZjsdf{	40		2	1
65			uf]kfn ljZjsdf{	24	1		4
66			sdnf ljZjsdf{	20		2	1
67			uf]lkgL ljZjsdf{	21		2	2
68	85	&"ln ;'gf/	u)f]z j. ;'gf/	37	1		1
69			r'g' ;'gf/	35		2	1
70	86	s(i)f ;'gf/	s(i)f ;'gf/	40			1
71			sd' ;'gf/	35		2	1
72	95	;'o{dfg tfgf ^a	/d]z tfdf ^a	32	1		1
73			;l/tf tfdf ^a	30		2	1
74			sfG%f tfdf ^a	28	1		4
75	98	;f]kfg l;+ :of ^a tfg	lbks :of ^a tfg	24	1		4
76			ljGb' dfof :of ^a tfg	28		2	4
77			:ofd :of ^a tfg	19	1		1
78			;fO{nL :of ^a tfg	18		2	4

Source: Field /Zol HH survey of RRRSDP, 2009

4.1.1.3 Labour list for third priority in the VDC (HHs with food sufficiency for 6-9 months)

In Bhardeu VDC, 20 HHs falls on the 6-9 months food sufficiency category. Out total HHs (20), 18 HHs comprised of potential laborers in various numbers per household. There are 35 laborers of this category in Bhardeu VDC. Out of total laborers (35), 19 belong to women (54.26%) in this 3rd priority. Almost all the laborers are from Tamang communities. Details of labourers in the VDC of this category are given in Table-15.

Table-15: List of laborers of second priority in Bhardeu VDC

SN	HH No.	Name of HH Head	Name of Laboures	Age	Gender status		Economic Activity
					Male	Female	
1	6	uf]kfn nf]Tog	uf]kfn nf]Tof) f	55	1		1
2			bz/y nfTog	18	1		4
3	19	lhj uf]n]	;'Gb/L uf]n]	40		2	1
4	21	s)f{ a. nf]Trg	s)f{ a. nf]Trg	45	1		1
5			a]nLdfof nf]Trg	40		2	1
6	33	wg a. nf]Krg	wg af. nf]Krg	55	1		1
7	37	l*n a. nf]Krg	l*n af. nf]Krg	40	1		4
8			;fg) nf]Krg	39		2	1
9	41	lx/f nf]Trg	lx/f nf]Trg	36		2	4
10			sfG%Ldfof nf]Trg	32		2	1
11	62	dfOnL :of ^a tfg	sfG%f :of ^a tfg	45	1		1
12			dfOnL :of ^a tfg	44		2	1
13			clgtf :of ^a tfg	20		2	1
14			zld{nf :of ^a tfg	18		2	1
15	70	ds/ uf]n]	lji)F' uf]n]	29	1		4
16	71	;Gt j. uf]n]	dfO{nL uf]n]	43		2	1
17	72	x/L nf]Krg	;'gdfof nf]Krg	46		2	1

18	74	*Dd' j. uf]n]	l;tf uf]n]	26		2	1
19	79	la/ axfb'/ nf]Krg	la/ axfb'/ nf]Krg	52	1		1
20			lj/ j. nf]Krg	52	1		1
21			dfO{nL nf]Krg	45		2	1
22			dfOnL nf]Krg	45		2	1
23			&"nLdfof nf]Krg	50			1
24	80	dfg l;.+. nf]Krg	dfg l;.+. nf]Krg	38	1		4
25			dgdfof nf]Krg	37		2	1
26			a'\$ l;.+. nf]Krg	20	1		4
27	81	;Gtaxfb'/ nf]Krg	;Gtaxfb'/ nf]Krg	55	1		4
28			d}Rof ^a nf]Krg	60		2	1
29			c;nL nf]Krg	32		2	1
30	83	jb L j. nf]Krg	jb L j. nf]Krg	44	1		1
31	87	u)f]z j. Tfdf ^a	rGb j. tfdf ^a	46	1		1
32	91	lx/f e'n'g	lx/f e'n'g	55	1		1
33			sflG% e'n'g	51		2	1
34	97	s]bf/ :o ^a tfg	s]bf/ :o ^a tfg	53	1		1
35			sfG%L :of ^a tfg	45		2	1

Source: Field /Zol HH survey of RRRSDP, 2009

4.1.1.4 Labour list for fourth priority (HHs with food sufficiency for 9-12 months)

In Bhardeu VDC, 9 HHs falls on the 9-12 months food sufficiency category. Out total HHs (9), 8 HHs comprised of potential laborers in various numbers per household. There are 13 laborers of this category in Bhardeu VDC. Out of total laborers (13), 9 belong to women (69.23%) in this 4th priority. Almost all the laborers are from Janajati groups. Details of labourers in the VDC of this category are given in Table-16.

Table-16: Labour list for fourth priority in Bhardeu VDC.

SN	HH No.	Name of HH Head	Name of Labourers	Age	Gender		Economic Activity
					Male	Female	
1	57	ldg jxfb'/ l;tfg	&'nLdfof l;tfg	50		2	1
2	67	k]d lzsf/L	k]d lzsf/L	55	1		1
3			km"ndfof l;tf/L	50		2	2
4	68	&"nf]sfG%f e'n'g	&"nf]sfG%f e'n'g	53	1		1
5			b]ljdfof e'n'g	41		2	3
6			afj'sfhL e'n'g	28	1		1
7			; 'lgtf e'n'g	25		2	1
8	75	dfO{nL nfd	dfO{nL nfd	62		2	1
9	76	uf]&fn] nfd	zfGtL nffd	26		2	1
10	82	x/L j. nf]Krg	; 'gdfof nf]Krg	41		2	1

11	89	nId) f l;+tfg	nId) f l;+tfg	60	1	4
12			&"nldfof l;+tfg	34	2	1
13	90	&"nf] siG%f] l;+tfg	; 'l:dtf l;+tfg	31	2	1

Source: Field /Zol HH survey of RRRSDP, 2009

4.1.2 Chaughare VDC

4.1.2.1 Labour list for first priority (HHs with food sufficiency for 0-3 months)

In Chaughare VDC, 26 HHs falls on the 0-3 month's food sufficiency category. Almost all the HHs (26) comprised of potential laborers in various numbers per household. There are 61 laborers of this category in the VDC. Out of total laborers (61), 30 belong to women (49.18%) in these 1st priority labour groups. Almost all the laborers are from Janajati groups especially Tamangs. Details of labourers in the VDC of this category of labour groups are given in Table-17.

Table-17: Labour list for first priority of Chaughare VDC.

SN	HH No.	Name of HH Head	Name of Labourers	Age	Gender status		Economic Activity
					Male	Female	
1	102	cfO{t l;+ :of^atfg	sfG%L :of^atfg	36		2	1
2	105	of]u j. %f]^a\j	sfG%L dfof %f]^a\j f	45		2	4
3			uf]df %f]^a\j f	20		2	4
4			ls/)f %f]^a\j f	30	1		1
5	107	eQm j. :of^atfg	eQm j. :of^atfg	60	1		1
6			dfof :of^atfg	55		2	1
7	108	ch{'g %f]^a\j	ch{'g %f]^a\j f	25	1		1
8			lji)f'dfof %f]^a\j f	22		2	1
9	111	/fd j. %f]^a\j	/fd j. %f]^a\j f	38	1		1
10			&"lndfof %f]^a\j f	30		2	1
11	114	/fh]z #f]^a\j	/fh]z #f]^a\j f	30	1		1
12			igd{nf #f]^a\j f	28		2	1
13	115	;g'sfG%f :o^atfg	;g'sfG%f :o^atfg	56	1		1
14			lblnk :of^atfg	30	1		1
15	116	zGt j. #f]^a\j	zGt j. #f]^a\j f	30	1		1
16			dndfof #f]^a\j f	26		2	1
17	122	nfn a. #f]^a\j	nfn a. #f]^a\j f	35	1		4

18			kn'ndfof #f]+jff	30		2	1
19			lj/ a. #f]+jff	18	1		1
20	126	cfO{^g #f]+jff	cfO{^g #f]+jff	50	1		1
21	127	a'\$ a. #f]^a\jff	nfn a. #f]+jff	60	1		1
22			a'\$ a. #f]^a\jff	47	1		1
23			&'nldfof #f]+jff	55		2	1
24			cfq] #f]+jff	27	1		1
25			sNkgf #f]+jff	25		2	1
26	137	la/ axfb'/ :of+tf g	la/ axfb'/ :of+ tfg	45	1		1
27			sflG% :of+ fg	40		2	1
28	140	la/ axfb'/ #]+f]jff	/Tgdfof #]+f]jff	40		2	1
29			/d]z #]+f]jff	22	1		1
30			d~h' #]+f]jff	23		2	1
31	142	/f]sg ly« ^a	/f]sg ly ^a	43	1		1
32			; 'lgtf ly ^a	24		2	1
33	144	axfb'/ n]fKrg	axfb'/ n]fKrg	56	1		1
34			&'lndfof n]fKrg	54		2	4
35			lht axfb'/ n]fKrg	26	1		4
36	145	sflG%dfof #f]+jff	sflG%dfof #f]+jff	41		2	1
37			rGb axfb'/ #f]+jff	25	1		4
38			; 'sdfof #f]+jff	23		2	4
39	147	^ \oflS;g :of+ tfg	^ \oflS;g :o f+tfg	58	1		1
40			;]ltdfof :o f+tfg	52		2	4
41			>lnfn :of+ fg	24	1		4
42	164	an axfb'/ # \ofjff	an axfb'/ # \ofjff	48	1		4
43			sflG% # \ofjff	46		2	4
44	177	hg j. # \jfkf	dfg j. # \ofjff	30	1		1
45			/fd dfof # \ofjff	27		2	4
46	180	/fd j. :of+tf	/fd j. :ofGtfg	38	1		1

47	184	ho axfb' / ly ^a	ho axfb' / ly ^a	55	1		1
48			; 's' dfof ly ^a	52		2	1
49			/ fddfof ly ^a	32		2	4
50	187	/fh]G dfg ly ^a	/fh]Gb dfg ly ^a	38	1		1
51			; }lgdfof ly ^a	36			1
52	189	; fOnL nf]Krg	; fOnL nf]Krg	36		2	1
53			; De' nf]Krg	22	1		4
54			; Demgf nf]Krg	18		2	1
55			cfOtL nf]Krg	20		2	4
56	201	s/g l;+x ly+u	s/g l;+x ly+u	40	1		1
57			nKkg ly+u	25	1		1
58	206	hf[u j. nfd	; fOnL nfd	56		2	1
59	207	z' /h nf]Krg	hLt j. nf]Krg	24	1		4
60			z'GtnL nf]Krg	22		2	4
61			k'tnL nf]Krg	18		2	1

Source: Field /Zol HH survey of RRRSDP, 2009

4.1.2.2 Labour list of second priority (HHs with food sufficiency for 3-6 months)

In Chaughare VDC, 64 HHs falls on the 3-6 months food sufficiency category. Out of total HHs (64), 60 HHs comprised of potential laborers interested to be involved in various numbers per household. There are 168 laborers of this category in the VDC. Out of total laborers (168), 86 belong to women (51.19%) in this 2nd priority labour groups. Of 168 laborers, 166 belong to Janajatis and 2 belong to other caste groups. Details of labourers in the VDC of this category of labourers are given in Table-18.

Table-18: Labour list of second priority of chaughare VDC

SN	HH No.	Name of HH Head	Name of Labourers	Age	Gender		Economic Activity
					Male	Female	
1	99	j'x j. %f] ^a \jf	j'x j. %f] ^a \jf	58	1		1
2			j'lx dfof %f] ^a \jf	55		2	1
3	103	; 's j . :of ^a tfg	; 's j . :of ^a tfg	30	1		1
4			rd]nL :of ^a tfg	28		2	1
5	104	sfn' :of ^a tfg	sfn' :of ^a tfg	50	1		1
6			dfO{nL :of ^a tfg	48		2	1
7			d+un] :of ^a tfg	22	1		4
8			cfbL dfof :of ^a tfg	20		2	4
9	106	c;nL dfof %f] ^a \jf	/fhs'df/ %f] ^a \jf	30	1		4
10			wgdfof %f] ^a \jf	29		2	4
11	109	rGb j. %f] ^a \jf	rGb j. %f] ^a \jf	44	1		1
12	110	; 's dfof nfd	; 's dfof nfd	50		2	1
13			/d]z nfd	22	1		1
14			lqz'nL nfd	20		2	1

15	113	u)f]z %f]^a\jf	u)f]z %f]^a\jf	60	1		1
16			lx/f dfof %f]^a\jf	55		2	1
17	117	!fg j. #f]^a\jf	!fg j. #f]^a\jf	50	1		4
18			&"lndfof #f]^a\jf	50		2	4
19			rGb j. #f]^a\jf	28	1		4
20			dfO{nL #f]^a\jf	25		2	4
21	118	/fh s'df/ #f]^a\jf	/fh s'df/ #f]^a\jf	35			1
22			wgdfof #f]^a\jf	30		2	1
23	120	;fgnfn #f]^a\jf	;fgnfn #f]^a\jf	49	1		4
24			ltp/Ldfof #f]^a\jf	51		2	1
25	121	sfO{nf :of+tf	sfO{nf :of+tf	55	1		1
26			sfO{nL :of+tf	51		2	1
27			/dz :of+tf	26	1		4
28			&'nL :of+tf	25		2	4
29	123	rGb a. #f]+jf	rGb a. #f]+jf	45	1		1
30			;'gdfof #f]+jf	40		2	1
31			gfg' #f]+jf	24		2	1
32	124	/fdnfn #f]+jf	/fdnfn #f]+jf	40	1		1
33			km'ndfof #f]+jf	40		2	1
34	125	rqm a. #f]+jf	clgtf #f]+jf	28		2	1
35	128	dfg l;+ #f]+jf	dfg l;+ #f]+jf	30	1		1
36			dgs'df/L #f]+jf	30		2	1
37	129	t]h j. #f]+jf	;'gdfof #f]+jf	40		2	1
38	131	^]s j #f]^a\jf	^]s j #f]^a\jf	40	1		4
39			/fddfof #f]^a\jf	38		2	1
40	132	;fg' :of^a\tf	;fg' :of^a\tf	55		2	1
41			nfndfg :of^a\tf	29	1		1
42			dfg j :of^a\tf	27	1		1
43	133	;fg' nfn j #f]^a\jf	;fg' nfn j #f]^a\jf	60	1		1
44			sf'n #f]^a\jf	35	1		1
45			cfq] #f]^a\jf	25	1		1
46			;f]d]n] #f]^a\jf	22	1		1
47	135	Zofd axfb'/ nfd	Zofd axfb'/ nfd	46	1		1
48			nlId nfd	44		2	2
49	136	dg' nfd	dg' nfd	60	1		4
50			;flxnL nfd	59		2	4
51			g/]Gb nfd	35	1		1
52			nIk)f nfd	30	1		1
53			:f]gfsd nfd	27	1		4
54			ld/f nfd	30	1		1
55	138	/Tg a. u'Daf	/Tg a. u'Daf	30	1		1
56			gfgLdfof u'Daf	28		2	1
57	141	; 'j) f{ u'Daf	; 'j) f{ u'Daf	28	1		1
58			dfO[nL u'Daf	25		2	1
59	143	&'lndfof nfd	!fg axfb'/ nfd	45	1		1
60			lai)f'dfof nfd	40		2	1
61			/lj nfd	22			1
62			lai)f'dfof nfd	20		2	1
63	146	g/dfg ly^a	g/dfg ly^a	21	1		1
64			;flxnL ly^a	19		2	1
65	148	d}t] :of+tf	d}t] :of+tf	41	1		4

66			cfO{ltdfO{ :of+tf	39		2	4
67			xs{ :of+tf	22	1		1
68	149	wg axfb'/ nfd	wg axfb'/ nfd	34	1		1
69			/fddfof nfd	31		2	4
70			l/nf nfd	35		2	4
71	150	sflG%df :of+tf	;'lznf :of+tf	35		2	1
72			e/t ly ^a	48			1
73			&'lndfof ly ^a	45		2	1
74	153	wg axfb'/ #\ofjf	wg axfb'/ #\ofjf	41	1		1
75	155	a'\$lj/ ly ^a	;flxnL ly ^a	24		2	1
76			dfnL ly ^a	23		2	1
77	156	;Gt axfb'/ nfd	;fg'sflG% nfd	51		2	1
78			;'ef; nfd	28	1		1
79	158	;fg' lbnaxfb'/ nfd	laqmd nfd	32	1		1
80			;Gtnfn nfd	24	1		1
81			>Ldfof nfd	26	1		1
82	159	lji)f's'df/	;f/bf b]lj nfd	56		2	1
83			lji)f's'df/ nfd	38	1		4
84			l;tf nfd	30		2	4
85			zflGt nfd nfd	31		2	4
86			;flxnL nfd	28		2	1
87			dx]z nfd	28	1		4
88			l#l/ ^a nfd	26	1		4
89			*f]Ndf nfd	24		2	1
90	161	/fd k ;fb ;fksf]^f	l;tf ;fksf]^f	46		2	1
91			l/tf ;fksf]^f	36		2	1
92	162	sfG%f nfd	sfG%t nfd	46	1		1
93			sfO{nL nfd	45		2	1
94			gD;fnL nfd	24		2	4
95			O{Ghfb]jL nfd	27		2	4
96	163	dfg a. #\ofjf	dfg a. #\ofjf	60	1		4
97			km'ndfof #\ofjf	55		2	4
98			;Demgf #\ofjf	29		2	4
99			;' ;fO #\ofjf	22		2	4
100			;+lutf #\ofjf	21		2	1
101	166	;'o{ axfb'/ ly ^a	lg/dfof ly ^a	51		2	1
102	167	s'&fnf :of+tf	dfO{nL :of+tf	43		2	1
103	169	;'s axfb'/ #\ofjf	;'s axfb'/ #\ofjf	52	1		4
104			hd'gf #\ofjf	51		2	1
105	170	la/ axfb'/ #\ofjf	la/ axfb'/ #\ofjf	45	1		1
106			&'lndfof #\ofjf	40		2	1
107	171	la/ axfb'/ :of+tf	la/ axfb'/ :of+tf	56	1		1
108			sflG%df :of+tf	50		2	4
109			df]xgnfn :of+tf	28	1		4
110			lgd{nf :of+tf	26		2	4
111	172	;'Gb/ #f]+jf	;'Gb/ #f]+jf	38	1		1
112			dfO{nL #f]+jf	35		2	1
113	173	la/ axfb'/ nfd	la/ axfb'/ nfd	52	1		1
114			&'nLdfof nfd	45		2	1

115			; 'sdf of nfd	20		2	1
116	174	&'nLdfof :ofGtfg	x]dnfn :of+tf	40	1		4
117			cDj j. :of+tf	38	1		4
118			&'nLdfof :ofFtfg	30		2	2
119			;fg'dfof :of+tf	21		2	4
120	175	sfhldfg ly+u	bnj ly+u	32	1		2
121			/fd j. ly+u	30			1
122			dfntL b]jL ly+u	27		2	2
123			; 'lgtf ly+u	19		2	3
124	176	gsn :of+tf	gsn :of+tf	53	1		4
125			;f]d dfof :ofGtfg	51		2	4
126			c;n :ofGtfg	31	1		1
127			/fd dfof :of+tf	30		2	1
128			s]z/ :of+tf	23	1		4
129	179	ch'{g nfd	dfg j. nfd	53	1		1
130			sfO{nL nfd	51		2	1
131			ljdnf nfd	19		2	1
132			/fd j. nfd	27	1		1
133			dfOnL nfd	22		2	1
134			ch'{g nfd	23	1		1
135	183	;Ghg ly ^a	;Ghg ly ^a	55	1		1
136			xl/dfof ly ^a	50		2	1
137	185	nf]s axfb'/ nfd	nf]s axfb' nfd	35	1		4
138			&'lndfof nfd	26		2	4
139	186	dfglj/ :of+tf	d;nLdfof :of+tf	55		2	1
140			du/ :of+tf	35	1		4
141			rGb dfof :of+tf	32		2	4
142			ca/] :of+tf	30	1		1
143			; 'GtnL :of+tf	29		2	4
144	188	lj]s l;+ ly ^a	lj]s l;+ ly ^a	52	1		4
145			O{Gb dlt ly ^a	50		2	4
146	190	cfO{lt ly ^a	cfO{lt ly ^a	55	1		1
147			/d]z ly ^a	35	1		4
148			;ljtf ly ^a	30		2	4
149	191	; ^a lj/ :of+tf	; ^a lj/ :of+tf	45	1		1
150			sflG%dfof :of+tf	40		2	1
151			dfO{nL :of+tf	20		2	1
152	195	Zofd nfd	Zofd nfd	52	1		1
153			dfOnL nfd	50		2	1
154			cfO{dfg nfd	20	1		4
155	202	rGb j. nf]Krg	/fd s'df/ nf]Krg	25	1		4
156			;ljtf nf]Krg	23		2	4
157			/fh s'df/ nf]Krg	20	1		4
158			;ljgf nf]Krg	19		2	1
159			; 'gf nf]Krg	18		2	1
160	204	%r' nfd	/f]zg nfd	20	1		1
161	208	lj/ j. tfdf ^a	zfGtL dfof tfdf ^a	44		2	1
162	209	;f]jg nfd	;f]jg nfd	45	1		1
163			sfG%L nfd	33		2	4

164	210	jfj'nfn ly+u	sfG%ldfof ly+u	40		2	1
165			;G;f/ ly+u	23	1		4
166			lj/ j. #\ofkf	50	1		1
167	212	hfjn l;+x tdfd ^a	ljho ly+u	29	1		4
168			/fd dfof ly+u	28		2	4

Source: Field /Zol HH survey of RRRSDP, 2009

4.1.2.3 Labour list for third priority (HHs with food sufficiency for 6-9 months)

In Chaughare VDC, 15 HHs falls on the 6-9 months food sufficiency category. Almost all the HHs of this category (15), comprised of potential laborers interested to be involved in various numbers per household. There are 28 laborers of this category in the VDC. Out of total laborers (28), 12 belong to women (42.85%) in this 3rd priority labour groups. Almost all the balorers belong to Janajatis groups. Details of labourers in the VDC of this category of laboures are given in Table-19.

Table-19: Labour list of third priority of Chaughare VDC

SN	HH No.	Name of HH Head	Name of Laboures	Age	Gender		Economic Activity
					Male	Female	
1	100	s[i)f j. %f]^a\jff	s[i)f j. %f]^a\jff	47	1		1
2	101	nfn j. %f]^a\jff	nfn j. %f]^a\jff	23	1		4
3			;fO{nL %f]^a\jff	22		2	1
4	112	; 'kg :of ^a tfg	; 'kg :of ^a tfg	24	1		1
5			;l/tf :of ^a tfg	21		2	1
6	119	jfgr's	jfgr's #f]^a\jff	25	1		1
7			l;tf #f]^a\jff	21		2	1
8	134	hf]u axfb'/ #f+]jff	hf]u axfb'/ #f+]jff	57	1		1
9			sflG% #f]^a\jff	50		2	1
10	154	/fd axfb'/ :of+tfG	/fd axfb'/ :of+tfG	35	1		1
11	157	; 'o{ e'n'g	; 'o{ e'n'g	47	1		1
12	165	cDa/] #f]+jff	cDa/] #f]+jff	30	1		1
13			ladnf #f]+jff	28		2	4
14	168	/fd axfb'/ nfdF	/fd axfb'/ nfdF	26	1		1
15			clgtf nfdF	26		2	2
16	181	lrq j. ly+u	lrq j. ly+u	60	1		1
17			cfO{dfg ly+u	28	1		1
18			cflbdf of ly+u	25		2	1
19			a'\$ ly+u	25	1		1
20			dfO{nL ly+u	20		2	1
21	182	lj/ j. :of+tfG	cDd/ j. :of+tfG	23	1		1
22			/lt df of :of+tfG	21		2	1
23	194	nf]sa'fb'/ nfdF	bjf nfdF	27	1		1
24	196	nfnWjh tdfd ^a	sflG%df of tdfd ^a	52		2	1
25	200	ho j. nf]Krg	ho j. nf]Krg	36	1		1
26			rGb s'df/L nf]Krg	36		2	1

27	205	lrq j. nfdf	lrq j. nfdf	43	1		1
28			;'s'dfof nfdf	42		2	

Source: Field /Zol HH survey of RRRSDP, 2009

4.1.2.4 Labour list of fourth priority (HHs with food sufficiency for 9-12 months)

In Chaughare VDC, 9 HHs falls on the 9-12 months food sufficiency category. Almost all the HHs of this category (9), comprised of potential laborers interested to be involved in various numbers per household. There are 22 laborers of this category in the VDC. Out of total laborers (22), 11 laborers belong to women (50.00%) in this 4th priority labour groups. Almost all the laborers belong to Janajatis groups. Details of labourers in the VDC of this category of laboures are given in Table-20.

Table-20: Labour list for forth priority laborers in Chaughare VDC

SN	HH No.	Name of HH Head	Name of Laboures	Age	Gender status		Economic Activity
					Male	Female	
1	130	&"lndfof :ofGtfg	;fO{nf :ofGtfg	50	1		1
2			ltp/L dfof :ofGtfg	53		2	1
3	139	;Gt axfb'/ u'Daf	;Gt axfb'/ u'Daf	49	1		1
4			;'lgtf u'Daf	27		2	1
5	160	sfn] #\ofjff	sfn] #\ofjff	24	1		4
6			zld{nf #\ofjff	22		2	4
7	178	led j. nfdf	led j. nfdf	55	1		1
8			lg/dfof nfdf	55		2	1
9			lgd{nf nfdf	21		2	1
10	192	rGb axfb'/ :of+tfG	rGb axfb'/ :of+tfG	37	1		1
11			dfO{nLdfof :of+tfG	34		2	1
12	193	nf]s axfb'/ ly ^a	nf]s axfb'/ ly ^a	57	1		1
13			nLIddfof ly ^a	41		2	1
14			k'w\s] ly ^a	38	1		1
15			tf]sdfof ly ^a	29		2	1
16			;fg'sfG%f ly ^a	28	1		1
17	198	s)f{ l;+ ly ^a	/fddfof ly ^a	40		2	1
18			lbjfs/ ly ^a	19	1		4
19	199	;GFt j. nf]Krg	;GFt j. nf]Krg	35	1		1
20			;l/tf nf]Krg	30		2	1
21	203	^]s j. ly+u	lj/ j. ly+u	45	1		1
22			;l/tf ly+u	20		2	4

Source: Field /Zol HH survey of RRRSDP, 2009

4.1.3 Manikhel VDC

4.1.3.1 Labour list of first priority (HHs with food sufficiency for 1-3 months)

In Manikhel VDC, out of total influenced HHs (178), 28 HHs falls on the 0-3 month's food sufficiency category. Almost all the HHs of this category (28), 26 HHs comprised of potential laborers in varying degree. There are 59 laborers of this category in the VDC. Out of total laborers (59), 23 laborers belong to women (38.98%) in this 1st priority labour groups. Almost all the laborers belong to Janajatis groups including 1 HH of Dalits comprising 3 laborers. Details of labourers in the VDC of this category of laboures are given in Table-21.

Table-21: Labour list of first priority of Manikhel

SN	HH No	Name of HH Head	Name of Laboures	Age	Gender	Economic
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					Male	Female	Activity
1	220	czf]s tfdf ^a	zGtdfof tfdf ^a	60		2	1
2			g/dfof tfdf ^a	45		2	4
3	231	sfG%L dfof :ofGtfg	sfG%L dfof :ofGtfg	40		2	4
4	232	; 'g j. jfOjf	; 'g j. jfOjf	41	1		4
5			; 'gfdfof jfOjf	39		2	4
6			/fd nfn jfOjf	22	1		1
7			gj/fh jfO{jf	18			1
8	243	nfn j. :ofGtfg	nfn j. :ofGtfg	45	1		1
9			kfn l;+x :ofGtfg	16	1		4
10	244	; 'o{ j. :ofGtfg	; 'o{ j. :ofGtfg	45	1		4
11			nfn dfof :ofGtfg	40		2	4
12			dGonfn :ofGtfg	25	1		1
13			piff :ofGtfg	18		2	1
14	255	z]/ j. Gof; '/	z]/ j. Gof; '/	60	1		1
15			sfG%L dfof Gof; '/	20		2	1
16	267	k")f{ uf]n]	k")f{ uf]n]	28	1		1
17	268	jL/axfb' / l;+uf/	jL/axfb' / l;+uf/	35	1		1
18			sfG%Ldfof l;+uf/	34		2	4
19	269	;fg' axfb' / uf]n]	/fh]z uf]n]	15	1		4
20			hd'gf uf]n]	13		2	4
21	270	eLdaxfb' / l;+uf/	eLdaxfb' / l;+uf/	40	1		1
22			dfof l;+uf/	35		2	4
23	272	sfG%f l;+uf/	dfo{nL l;+uf/	60		2	4
24			sfG%f l;+uf/	35	1		4
25	273	&"lndfof :of ^a \tfg	Zofd /fh :of ^a \tfg	35	1		4
26			sdnf :of ^a \tfg	30		2	4
27			k~hd :of ^a \tfg	25	1		1
28	280	s[i]f axfb' / l;+uf/	s[i]f axfb' / l;+uf/	38	1		1
29			ljzfn l;+uf/	3	1		4
30	287	sfG%f nfdf	sfG%f nfdf	28	1		1
31			sfG%Ldfof nfdf	28		2	4
32	288	dfg j. jfO{jf	dfg j. jfO{jf	55	1		4
33			/d]z jfO{jf	24	1		4
34			jljtf jfO{jf	19		2	4
35			ho j. jfO{jf	53	1		4
36	287	sfG%f nfdf	sfG%f nfdf	28	1		1
37			sfG%Ldfof nfdf	28			4
38	288	dfg j. jfO{jf	dfg j. jfO{jf	55	1		4
39			/d]z jfO{jf	24	1		4
40			jljtf jfO{jf	19		2	4
41			ho j. jfO{jf	53	1		4
42	315	tf?dfg nfdf	tf?dfg nfdf	43	1		1
43			;Grb]]jL nfdf	36		2	1

44	316	nfn axfb'/ nfdf	ldd axfb'/ nfdf	40	1		1
45			lx/fdfg nfdf	50	1		1
46			ldgf nfdf	35		2	1
47			/fs]z nfdf	35	1		1
48	321	Zofd axfb'/ ?Daf	Zofd axfb'/ ?Daf	22	1		1
49			/ldtf ?Daf	19		2	1
50	356	b]jaxfb'/ kl/of/	b]jx'fb'/ kl/of/	44			4
51			lgd{nf kl/of/	40		2	4
52			d]g'sf kl/of/	18		2	4
53	365	;ljg aDhg	;ljg aDhg	34	1		2
54			;flxnLdf of aDhg	34		2	2
55	366	ljbnfn aDhg	ljbnfn aDhg	36	1		1
56			dfOnLdf of aDhg	35		2	1
57	368	sfhLdfg aDhg	sfhLdfg aDhg	46	1		2
58			wgs'df/L aDhg	46			2
59	370	s[i) fdfg aDhg	s[i) fdfg aDhg	37	1		1

Source: Field /Zol HH survey of RRRSDP, 2009

4.1.3.2 Labour list of second priority (HHs with food sufficiency for 3-6 months)

In Manikhel VDC, out of total influenced HHs (178), 74 HHs falls on the 3-6 months food sufficiency category. Entire HHs of this category (74), comprised of potential laborers in varying degree. There are 118 laborers of this category in the VDC. Out of total laborers (118), 56 laborers belong to women (47.45%) in this 2nd priority labour groups. Almost all the laborers belong to Janajatis groups. Details of labourers in the VDC of this category of labourers are given in Table-22.

Table-22: Labour list for second priority laborers in Manikhel VDC

SN	Int_ID	Interviewer Name	Name	Age	Gender		Economic Activity
					Male	Female	
1	213	zFGt j. :ofGtfg	zFGt j. :ofGtfg	71	1		4
2			lj/dfg :ofGtfg	55	1		1
3			sfG%L dfof :ofGtfg	40	1		4
4			>L jx'fb'/ :ofGtfg	22	1		4
5			;fg' :ofGtfg	15		2	4
6	215	hf]unfn :ofGtfg	hf]unfn :ofGtfg	36	1		4
7			dfOnL :ofGtfg	32		2	4
8	216	dfg j. nfdf	;/:jtL nfdf	67		2	1
9			sfG%L nfdf	30		2	1
10	218	/fhdfg :ofGtfg	/fhdfg :ofGtfg	45	1		1
11	221	rGb nfn :ofGtfg	rGb nfn :ofGtfg	50	1		4
12			z'qm nf]Krg	55	1		1
13			;fOnL nf]Krg	52		2	4
14			g/ s'df/L nf]Krg	22		2	4
15	222	uf]kfn :ofGtfg	uf]kfn :ofGtfg	50	1		1
16			hut j. :ofGtfg	27			4
17			sfG%L :ofGtfg	35		2	4
18			;Gtnfn :ofGtfg	22	1		1
19			;Gt/fd :ofGtfg	22	1		1

20	223	jn j. l;+uf/	jn j. l;+uf/	35	1		4
21			dGh' l;+uf/	25		2	1
22	224	;f]d j. :ofGtfg	;f]d j. :ofGtfg	44	1		1
23			;Gh'dfof :ofGtfg	42		2	1
24			sdn /fh :ofGtfg	16	1		4
25	226	g/ j. g]uL	g/ j. g]uL	68	1		1
26	233	k tik :ofGtfg	k tfk :ofGtfg	60	1		1
27	235	hLt j. :ofGtfg	hLt j. :ofGtfg	69			1
28	248	jd j. l;+uf/	jd j. l;+uf/	55	1		1
29			xl/dfof l;+uf/	45		2	1
30	249	wg j. l;+uf/	wg j. l;+uf/	35	1		1
31	251	/fd j. l;+uf/	/flwsf l;+uf/	28		2	1
32	252	k')f{ j. l;+uf/	k')f{ j. l;+uf/	65	1		1
33			hLjg l;+uf/	25	1		1
34			s'df/ l;+uf/	15	1		4
35	253	; 'wg nf]Krg	z'qm j. nf]Krg	70	1		1
36	254	jn j. :ofGtfg	jn j. :ofGtfg	56	1		1
37			lrgdfof :ofGtfg	22		2	1
38	256	g/dfg nfdf	g/dfg nfdf	47	1		1
39			sjfg nfdf	19	1		4
40	257	dfg j. :ofGtfg	gSsnL :ofGtfg	56		2	1
41			a'\$ dfof :ofGtfg	25		2	1
42			cGhnL :ofGtfg	17		2	4
43	258	hut j. :of ^a tfg	dfofF :of ^a tfg	42		2	1
44	259	tf/fdfg l;+uf/	tf/fdfg l;+uf/	45	1		1
45	261	k]d j. l;+uf/	k]d j. l;+uf/	28	1		1
46			/f]d s'df/L l;+uf/	28		2	1
47	266	^]sdfg nfdf	^]sdfg nfdf	61	1		1
48	271	ljZj uf]n]	ljZj uf]n]	37	1		1
49			nfndfofF uf]n]	35		2	4
50	274	dfg l;+ nfdf	dfg l;+ nfdf	56	1		4
51			dgdfofF nfdf	56		2	1
52			dfgs'df/L nfdf	53		2	1
53			hd'gf nfdf	28		2	4
54	275	ljljnIdL :of+tfG	ljho :of+tfG	28	1		4
55			/fh]z :of+tfG	26	1		1
56			; 'l:dtf :of+tfG	25		2	1
57	276	k")f} axfb'/ :of+tfG	sfG%Ldfog :of+tfG	30		2	1
58	277	rGb axfb'/ :of+tfG	rGb axfb'/ :of+tfG	52	1		1
59			/fdrGb :of+tfG	20	1		4
60			;fGgfgL :of+tfG	1		2	4
61	278	hLjg :of+tfG	hLjg :of+tfG	42	1		1
62	279	hLt axfb'/ :of+tfG	hLt axfb'/ :of+tfG	68	1		1
63			sfG%L :of+tfG	65		2	1
64	281	sfG%Ldfog l;+uf/	sfG%Ldfog l;+uf/	60		2	1
65			sfOnL l;+uf/	40		2	1
66	282	a'\$l;+x l;+uf/	a'\$l;+x l;+uf/	65	1		1
67	283	&"nLdfog :of+tfG	sfG%Ldfog :of+tfG	35		2	1

68	284	efO{/fh :of+tfg	efO{/fh :of+tfg	40	1		1
69			sfG%Ldfof :of+tfg	40		2	1
70	285	k]d axfb'/ :of+tfg	k]d axfb'/ :of+tfg	50	1		1
71	289	b'uf{j. jfO{jf	b'uf{j. jfO{jf	45	1		1
72	290	; 'o{ j. :of^tfg	; 'o{ j. :of^tfg	49	1		4
73			dLg s'df/L :of^tfg	38		2	4
74	291	z'/dfg :of^tfg	&"lndfofF :of^tfg	60		2	1
75	292	xif{ axfb'/ nfdf	xif{ axfb'/ nfdf	76	1		4
76			&"nLdfof nfdf	74		2	4
77			lx/fdfof nfdf	33		2	1
78	293	Zofd/fh nfdf	Zofd/fh nfdf	33	1		1
79			a[l\$nidL nfdf	33		2	1
80	294	/fd/fh nfdf	; 'lgtf nfdf	27		2	4
81	295	dfgaxfb'/ :of+tfg	sfG%Ldfof :of+tfg	65		2	1
82	296	dx]g axfb'/ uf]n]	;fg'dfof tfdfE	18		2	4
83	297	; 'h} axfb'/ nfdf	; 'h} axfb'/ nfdf	60	1		1
84	298	;Grdfg :of+tfg	;Grdfg :of+tfg	35	1		1
85	299	k]d axfb'/ :of+tfg	k]d axfb'/ :of+tfg	50	1		1
86			k"mndfof :of+tfg	18		2	1
87	300	xs{axfb'/ nfdf	xs{axfb'/ nfdf	50	1		1
88	317	^'+u axfb'/ aDhg	pdfs'df/L aDhg	30		2	1
89	319	/fhdfg nfdf	/fhdfg nfdf	57	1		1
90			nIdLdfof nfdf	45		2	1
91			cfOtdfg nfdf	27	1		1
92			laGh nfdf	22		2	1
93			dfc? nfdf	22		2	1
94			sfG%L nfdf	20		2	1
95	322	; 's/fd aDhg	; 's/fd aDhg	60	1		1
96			sfG%L aDhg	30		2	1
97			; 'GtnL aDhg	26		2	1
98	323	kxndfg nfdi aDhg	kxndfg nfdf aDhg	43	1		1
99	340	O{Gb dfg df]Qmfg	O{Gb dfg df]Qmfg	63	1		1
100			sflG%dfog df]Qmfg	45		2	1
101			; 'lbk df]Qmfg	17	1		1
102	371	lji)f'dfof nfdf	lji)f'dfof nfdf	74		2	1
103			dfOnL nfdf	20		2	1
104	376	t]h a. aDhg	t]h a. aDhg	50	1		1
105			sNkgf aDhg	37		2	1
106			dfOnLdfog aDhg	45		2	1
107	377	wg axfb'/ l;+uf/	wg axfb'/ l;+uf/	38	1		1
108			;fg'dfof l;+uf/	19		2	1
109			;Gt axfb'/ l;+uf/	17	1		1
110	378	/fd axfb'/ l;+uf/	/fdaxfb'/ l;+uf/	35	1		1
111			s'df/L l;+uf/	33		2	1
112			;ld{nf l;+uf/	15		2	1
113	381	r]tdfg g]uL	r]tdfg g]uL	45	1		1
114			/fddfof g]uL	40		2	1

115			/d]z g]uL	15	1		1
116			; 'ldqf g]uL	13		2	1
117	384	;/bf/ :of/	;/bf/ :of/	40	1		1
118			;fg'd}of :of/	38			1

Source: Field /Zol HH survey of RRRSDP, 2009

4.1.3.3 Labour list for third priority laborers (HHs with food sufficiency for 6-9 months)

In Manikhel VDC, out of total influenced HHs (178), 42 HHs falls on the 6-9 months food sufficiency category. Out of total HHs of this category (42), 16 HHs comprised of potential laborers in varying degree. There are 29 laborers of this category in the VDC. Out of total laborers (29), 14 laborers belong to women (48.27%) in these 3rd priority labour groups. Almost all the laborers belong to Janajatis groups especially Tamangs. Details of labourers in the VDC of this category of labourers are given in Table-23

Table-23: Labour list for third priority of laborers in Manikhel VDC

SN	HH No.	Name of HH Head	Name of Labourers	Age	Gender		Economic Activity
					Male	Female	
1	214	b]j/fh nfdf	lx/fdf of nfdf	33		2	4
2	234	z]/ j. uf]n]	z]/ j. uf]n]	35	1		1
3	241	;Gt j. :ofGtfg	;Gt j. :ofGtfg	38	1		4
4	242	lednfn nfdf	leddfof nfdf	45		2	1
5	260	;]n] Gof;'/	;]n] Gof;'/	49	1		1
6	262	dfg j. :of^atfg	dfg j. :of^atfg	45	1		1
7	263	anjL/ :of^atfg	anjL/ :of^atfg	50	1		1
8	264	l;+ujL/ :of^atfg	l;+ujL/ :of^atfg	52	1		1
9			&"nLdfof :of^atfg	45		2	1
10	265	dfOnf :of^atfg	dfOnf :of^atfg	55	1		1
11			bLks :of^atfg	22	1		1
12	286	g/]Gb dfg nfdf	a]g s df/L nfdf	36		2	1
13	320	a'\$/fh aDhg	a'\$/fh aDhg	42	1		1
14			;fg'dfof aDhg	42		2	1
15			/Ltf aDhg	21		2	1
16			s'df/L aDhg	20		2	1
17			nIdL aDhg	19		2	1
18	324	v*\u l;+x aDhg	ljqmd aDhg	34	1		1
19			;fg'dfof aDhg	26		2	1
20	325	cfOtdfg aDhg	cfOtdfg aDhg	44	1		1
21			k"mndfof aDhg	35		2	1
22	327	/Tg l;+uf/	/Tg l;+uf/	30	1		1
23			fOnLdfof l;+uf/	28		2	1
24	339	dfg l;+x jDhg	dfgl;+ adhg	48	1		1
25			;Ghdfof jDhg	46		2	1
26			l^sdfg jDhg	26	1		1
27			nfndfof jDhg	22		2	1
28	386	sfhL l;+uf/	sfhL l;+uf/	47	1		1
29			&'nLdfof l;+uf/	45		2	1

Source: Field /Zol HH survey of RRRSDP, 2009

4.1.3.4 Labour list for fourth priority laborers (HHs with food sufficiency for 9-12 months)

In Manikhel VDC, out of total influenced HHs (178), 34 HHs falls on the 9-12 months food sufficiency category. Out of total HHs of this category (34), 7 HHs comprised of potential laborers in varying degree. There are 10 laborers of this category in the VDC. Out of total laborers (10), 4 laborers belong to women (40.00%) in this 4th priority labour groups. Almost all the laborers belong to Janajatis groups especially Tamangs. Details of labourers in the VDC of this category of labourers are given in Table-24.

Table-24: Labour list for fourth priority laborers in Manikhel VDC

SN	HH No.	Name of HH Head	Name of Labourers	Age	Gender		Economic Activity
					Male	Female	
1	225	ho j. l;+#f/	&'nL l;+#f/	55		2	1
2	229	&'nLdf of g]uL	&'nLdf of g]uL	50		2	1
3			km'j{ g]uL	22	1		1
4	230	a'\$ a	a'\$ a	47	1		1
5			^]s ax'b'/ g]uL	45	1		1
6	236	&'nLdf of :ofGtfg	jn/fd :ofGtfg	35	1		1
7			led s'df/L :ofGtfg	34		2	2
8	237	; 'o{/fh :ofGtfg	; 'o{/fh :ofGtfg	32	1		1
9	238	&'nLdf of :ofGtfg	&'nLdf of :ofGtfg	40		2	1
10	241	;Gt j. :ofGtfg	;Gt j. :ofGtfg	38	1		4

Source: Field /Zol HH survey of RRRSDP, 2009

4.1.4 Gotikhel VDC

4.1.4.1 Labour list for first priority laborers (HHs with food sufficiency for 0-3 months)

In Gotikhel VDC, out of total influenced HHs (193), 26 HHs falls on the 0-3 month's food sufficiency category. Out of total HHs of this category (26), 13 HHs comprised of potential laborers in varying degree. There are 24 laborers of this category in the VDC. Out of total laborers (24), 14 laborers belong to women (58.33%) in this 1st priority labour groups. Majority of the HHs of potential laborers belong to ethnic groups (Janajatis) including 1 Dalit HH with 1 laborer and 3 HHs of Brahmin comprising 8 laborers. Details of labourers in the VDC of this category of labourers are given in Table-25.

Table-25: Labour list of first priority of Gotikhel VDC

SN	HH No.	Name of HH Head	Name of Labourers	Age	Gender		Economic Activity
					Male	Female	
1	445	v]tgfy ltdNl;gf	v]tgfy ltdNl;gf	58	1		1
2			d}of ltdNl;gf	52		2	1
3	453	l;tf/fd bfxfn	l;tf bfxfn	38		2	1
4	454	lj/ j. kl/of/	sfG%L kl/of/	20		2	1
6	461	O{Gb lht yfls/	; 'gdfof yfls/	35		2	1
7	491	sdnk ,fb ltdNl;gf	ljgflb ltdNl;gf	28	1		1
8			;+lutf ltdNl;gf	28		2	1
9	498	dx f?b ltdNl;gf	dx f?b ltdNl;gf	60	1		1
10			O{Gb s'df/L ltdNl;gf	50		2	1
11	515	ci^ gf/fo) f	ci^ gf/fo) f #nfg	59	1		1

		#nfg					
12			;fg'dfof #nfg	45		2	1
13			/fh' #nfg	31	1		1
14			ljho #nfg	26	1		1
15			clgtf #nfg	20		2	1
16	525	lj'dfg #nfg	lj/dfg nfd	58	1		1
17			zfgtfdfof #nfg	59		2	1
18	526	lrg j. #nfg	lrg j #nfg	40	1		1
19			;Grdfof #nfg	35		2	1
20	527	^]s yf]s/	;fg' yf]s/	27		2	1
21	533	^+s k .ltdN;Lgf	;'s'dfof :of^atfg	35		2	1
22	565	ejgfy ltdN;]gf	ejgfy ltdN;]gf	58	1		3
23			uf]lkgL ltdN;]gf	48		2	3
24	581	;'o{ jfoj f	;'o{ jfoj f	30	1		4
25			l;tf jfoj f	28		2	1

Source: Field /Zol HH survey of RRRSDP, 2009

4.1.4.2 Labour list of second priority (HHs with food sufficiency for 3-6 months)

In Gotikhel VDC, out of total influenced HHs (193), 67 HHs falls on the 3-6 months food sufficiency category. Out of total HHs of this category (67), 57 HHs comprised of potential laborers in varying degree. There are 109 laborers of this category in the VDC. Out of total laborers (109), 65 laborers belong to women (59.63%) in this 2nd priority labour groups. Majority of the HHs of potential laborers belong to ethnic groups (Janajatis) including 21 HHs of Brahmin/Chhatri with 40 laborers and 3 HHs of Dalits with 4 laborers. Details of labourers in the VDC of this category of labourers are given in Table-26.

Table-26: Labour list of second priority of Gotikhel VDC

SN	HH No.	Name of HH Head	Name of Laboures	Age	Gender		Economic Activity
					Male	Female	
1	420	/fd k . l#ld/]	Ogb s'df/L l#ld/]	56		2	1
2			z'l;nf l#ld/]	24		2	1
3	425	nf]s j. ltldNl;gf	zDe' ltldNl;gf	40	1		1
4	435	u+uf /fh yf]s/	;l/tf yf]s/	46		2	1
5	446	;'o{ dfg l;+tfg	sfG%L yf]s/	47		2	1
6	447	p\$] k . l#ld/]	dg s'df/L l#ld/]	53		2	1
7	449	/fd k ;fb bxfn	;'lgtf bxfn	34	1		1
8	452	ef]u k . L#ld/]	xf]d s'df/L l#ld/]	52		2	1
9	456	;'o{dfg kl'of/	;'o{dfg kl/of/	46	1		1
10			d'gf kl/of/	45		2	1
11	459	k')f dfof kl/of/	x/Lfdfof kl/of/	35		2	1
12	460	hoaxfb'/ yf]s/	hoaxfb'/ yf]s/	45	1		1
13			km'ndfof yf]s/	50		2	1
14			;ljgf yf]s/	20		2	1
15	466	/fh]Gb l#ld/]	clDasf l#dL/]	27		2	1
16	468	^+s axfb'/ l#ld/]	d}ofF l#dL/]	60		2	1

17			;/:jtL l#dL/]	20		2	1
18	469	jnaxfb'/ yf]s/	jnaxfb'/ yf]s/	56	1		1
19			hfndfof yf]s/	52		2	1
20			s]bf/ yf]s/	25	1		1
21			d]g'sf yf]s/	21		2	1
22	490	P\$axfb'/ #n]	wgs'df/L #n]	48		2	1
23			/d]z #n]	27	1		4
24	493	p\$] ltdlN;gf	p\$] ltdlN;gf	35	1		2
25			cf]ds'df/L ltdlN;gf	32		2	1
26	494	eujtL ljs	r/L ljs	21		2	1
27	499	if*fgGb x'dfufO{	if*fgGb x'dfufO{	39	1		1
28			cRo't x'dfufO{	35		2	1
29			dy'/f x'dfufO{	20	1		4
30			ljgf]b x'dfufO{	18	1		4
31	503	r]taxfb'/ l#ld/]	lagf]b l#ld/]	30	1		1
32			eujtL l#ld/]	25		2	1
33			cgGt gf/fo)f l#ld/]	30	1		1
34	510	/fdhL ;fksf]^f	;/:jtL ;fksf]^f	40		2	1
35	511	lbn j tfdf+u	lbn j. tfdf++u	40	1		1
36			a]nLdfof tfdf+u	36		2	1
37	512	k d k l#ld/]	k d k l#ld/]	55	1		1
38			led s'df/L l#ld/]	54		2	1
39	513	lbks nfdf	nflndfof nfdf	42		2	1
40	514	s[i]f l#ld/]	s[i]f l#ld/]	46	1		1
41			d'of l#ld/]	41		2	1
42	519	u'nfj l;+x nfdf	u'fG%Ldfof nfdf	60		2	1
43			lh/f dfof nfdf	46		2	1
44			;Gh l;+x nfdf	37	1		1
45			ljlj nfdf	34		2	1
46			l;tf nfdf	29		2	1
47	520	led jxfb'/ nfdf	led jxfb'/ nfdf	55	1		1
48			;fGtdfof nfdf	50		2	1
49			l/gf nfdf	32		2	1
50	523	Ogb j nfdf	Ogb j nfdf	46	1		1
51			t'n;L nfdf	45		2	1
52			b]jL nfdf	26		2	1
53	524	%]jf+u bf]h]{ Gof; '/	%]jf+u bf]h]{ Gof; '/	46	1		1
54			>Ls'df/L Gof; '/	39		2	1
55	528	;fliqL b'nfn	;fliqL b'nfn	60		2	1
56	529	;!s'dfof :of^atfg	z]/ a. yf]s/	50	1		1
57			;]fef yf]s/	50		2	1
58	534	`ngfy l#ld/]	`ngfy l#ld/]	45	1		1
59			v*s s'. l#ld/]	40		2	1
60	535	x:t a. of; '/	;~Rfdfof Gof; '/	38		2	1

61			b]ljnIfld Gof;'/	23		2	1
62	537	/)f a. l#ld/	/)f a. l#ld/]	48	1		1
63			ld&' s'. l#ld/]	47		2	1
64	539	cfn]l:f Gof;'/	lgd{nf Gof;'/	37		2	1
65	541	/fd:Gb ;fksf]^f	/fdrGb ;fksf]^f	49	1		1
66			l/tf ;fksf]^f	45		2	1
67	542	dfwj k . l#ld/]	dfwj k . l#ld/]	28	1		1
68			kfj{tL l#ld/]	26		2	1
69	543	gj/fh l#ld/]	gj/fh l#ld/]	39	1		1
70			/ldnf l#ld/]	36		2	1
71	548	cfO{t l;+ jn	cfO{t l;+ jn	46	1		1
72			!fg' jn	43		2	1
73			;f]d j. jn	18	1		1
74	549	u+uf j. l#l;Ë	u+uf j. l#l;Ë	57	1		1
75			;'sdfofF l#l;Ë	40		2	1
76	550	s[i]f jn	;'gdfofF jn	24		2	1
77	551	rGb j. jn	rGb j. jn	60	1		1
78			rd]nL jn	25		2	1
79	552	ad j. jn	ad j. jn	46	1		1
80			a'lâdfofF jn	49		2	1
81	553	sfhdfg tfdf ^a	cfbLdfofF tfdf ^a	60		2	1
82			;+'gf tfdf ^a	30		2	1
83	555	lzj/fd l#ld/]	lzj/fd l#ld/]	45	1		1
84			clDjsf l#ld/]	43		2	1
85	556	uf]ljGb l#ld/]	uf]ljGb l#ld/]	45	1		1
86			;l/tf l#ld/]	42		2	1
87	560	hgs jn	gt/L jn	33		2	1
88	566	OGb j. yf]s/	OGb j. yf]s/	34	1		1
89			dvdnL yf]s/	28		2	1
90	567	; Lnfn yf]s/	; Lnfn yf]s/	40	1		1
91			a'l\$dfofF yf]s/	35		2	1
92	568	rGb j. :of ^a tfg	rGb j. :of ^a tfg	32	1		1
93			sfD%LdfofF :of ^a tfg	28		2	2
94	570	z]v/gfy b'nfn	OGb k b'nfn	45	1		1
95			lgn s'df/L b'nfn	43		2	1
96	571	/fd j. yf]s/	/fd j. yf]s/	50	1		1
97			km"ndfofF yf]s/	42		2	1
98	582	lht/fd yf]s/	lht/fd yf]s/	35	1		4
99	593	x/Ldfof l#ld/]	x/Ldfof l#ld/]	35		2	1
100	600	jf;'b]j rf}nfufO{	jf;'b]j rf}nfufO{	34	1		1
101			/]g'sf rf}nfufO{	28		2	1
102	602	lbks km'ofn	lbks km'ofn	35	1		1
103			lgd{nf kmofn	32		2	1
104	603	!fg]Gb jxfb'/ dxt	!fg]Gb jxfb'/ dxt	54	1		1
105			od s'df/L dxt	51		2	1
106			/fh]Gb dxt	26	1		1

107	604	lji)f' ltdNl;gf	lji)f' ltdNl;gf	50	1		1
108			/fwf ltdNl;gf	40		2	1
109	607	sflG% l;+uf/	sflG% l;+uf/	60		2	1

Source: Field /Zol HH survey of RKSDP, 2009

4.1.4.3 Labour list for third priority laborers (HHs with food sufficiency for 6-9 months)

In Gotikhel VDC, out of total influenced HHs (193), 42 HHs falls on the 6-9 months food sufficiency category. Out of total HHs of this category (42), 39 HHs comprised of potential laborers in varying degree. There are 96 laborers of this category in the VDC. Out of total laborers (96), 52c laborers belong to women (54.16%) in this 3rd priority labour groups. Majority of the HHs of potential laborers belong to Brahmin and Chhetris including 9 HHs of Janajatis with 16 laborers and HHs of Dalits in this category of labourers was not found. Details of laborers of this category are given in Table-27.

Table-27: Labour list for third priority of laborers in Gotikhel VDC

SN	HH No	Name of HH Head	Name of Laboures	Age	Gender		Economic Activity
					Male	Female	
1	422	l;tf/fd l#ld/]	l;tf/fd l#ld/]	53	1		1
2			lr/GlhjL l#ld/]	30	1		4
3			sNkgf l#ld/]	25		2	1
4	429	x/L ltldNl;gf	x/L ltldNl;gf	45	1		1
5			/df ltldNl;gf	44		2	3
6			lnnf ltldNl;gf	26		2	1
7	436	/fd k . l#ld/]	/fd k . l#ld/]	60	1		1
8			dgdfo{ l#ld/]	51		2	1
9			k ltdf l#ld/]	35		2	1
10	450	/fd rGb ltdNl;gf	clDjst ltdNl;gf	36		2	1
13	451	xf[d k ;fb l#ld/]	lgps'df/L l#ld/]	40		2	1
14			uf]s)f{ s'df/L l#ld/]	60		2	1
15	457	/fd j. yf]s/	/fd j. yf]s/	38	1		1
16			l;tf yf]s/	27		2	2
19	458	hf} j. #nfg	; 'gdfof #nfg	26		2	1
20	470	O{Gb axfb'/ #nfg	O{Gb axfb'/ #nfg	45	1		1
21			nfndfof #nfg	43		2	1
22			zflGt #nfg	24		2	1
23	472	s'n axfb'/ clwsf/L	s'naxfb'/ clwsf/L	55	1		1
24			^+ss'df/L clwsf/L	53		2	1
25			;/:jtL clwsf/L	30		2	1
26			;Gtf]ifL clwsf/L	30		2	1
27	481	eigfy ltdlN;gf	eigfy ltdlN;gf	51	1		1
28			hfg'sf ltdlN;gf	51		2	1
29			cd[tf ltdlN;gf	31		2	1
30			lgd{nf ltdlN;gf	30		2	1
31	487	k]daxfb'/ dxt	k]daxfb'/ dxt	60	1		1
32			uf]df dxt	58		2	1

33	488	; 'o{k ;fb ltdlN;gf	eujtL ltdlN;gf	52		2	1
34	492	d]bgLk ;fb ltdlN;gf	d]bgLk ;fb ltdlN;gf	39	1		4
35			ladnf ltdlN;gf	35		2	1
36	504	k nfb s'j/	k nfb s'j/	58	1		1
37			uf]df s'j/	52		2	1
38	516	sfG%Ldfof #nfg	sfG%Ldfof #nfg	48		2	1
39			lblnk #nfg	23	1		1
43	538	ds/gfy l#ld/]	bf])f{ l#ld/]	55		2	1
44	540	e]fu a. l#ld/]	t'n a. l#ld/]	45	1		1
45			r]t s'. l#ld/]	40		2	1
46	544	lgn dfO{ ;fksf]^f	lgn dfO{ ;fksf]^f	53		2	1
47			s[i]f k . ;fksf]^f	25	1		1
48			bdoGtL ;fksf]^f	20		2	2
49			Plnzf ;fksf]^f	20		2	1
50	546	l;tf/fd yf]s/	l;tf/fd yf]s/	40	1		1
51			h'gdfofF yf]s/	35		2	1
52			d+un dfofF yf]s/	20		2	1
55	547	b'n k . l#ld/]	/d]z l#ld/]	30	1		1
56			sf]lknf l#ld/]	25		2	1
57	554	x]d k . ;fksf]^f	;Ltf ;fksf]^f	47		2	1
60	559	s[i]f jn	; 'GtnL jn	26		2	1
62	562	t]h s'df/L l#ld/]	k e' s'df/ l#ld/]	38	1		1
63			Wz+zf l#ld/]	20		2	1
64	563	x]d k ;fksf]^f	k . ;fksf]^f	50	1		1
65			l;tf ;fksf]^f	48		2	1
66	564	uf]kfn j. ltdN;]gf	uf]kfn k . ltdN;]gf	59	1		1
67			kfj{lt ltdN;]gf	33		2	1
68	569	k]]d j. ltdN;]gf	k]]d j. ltdN;]gf	52	1		1
69			uf]df ltdN;]gf	50		2	1
70			;l/tf ltdN;]gf	25		2	1
71	574	s]zj k . l#ld/]	s]zj k l#ld/]	34	1		1
72			cK;/f l#ld/]	32		2	4
73	577	/fd k . Rf}fnfufO{	!fg' Rff}nfufO{	38		2	1
74	583	ab L k . l#ld/]	ab L k . l#ld/]	40	1		1
75			uf]df l#ld/]]	33		2	1
76	586	dl%Gb l#ld/]	dl%Gb l#ld/]	32	1		1
78			z'l;nf l#ld/]	30		2	1
79	595	emGh gf/fo)f b'nfn	lnnf s'df/L b'nfn	42		2	1
80	597	z+s/ ;Tofn	; 'lgtf ;Tofn	28		2	4

82	598	Zofd ;'Gb/ ;Tofn	sfG%L ;Tofn	56		2	1
83			sNkgf ;Tofn	19		2	1
84	599	zfgt k . ltdNl;gf	zfgt k . ltdNl;gf	53	1		1
85			ef]h s'df/ ltdNl;gf	45		2	1
86	605	l^sf k . Vltj*f	l^sf k . Vltj*f	57	1		3
87			uf]s)f{ s'df/L vltj*f	57		2	1
88			b]jL vltj*f	23		2	1
90	606	eQm j. dxt	l^sdfdf dxt	50		2	1
92	608	wgaxfb'/ clwsf/L	/fh]Gb clwsf/L	31	1		1
93			;latf clwsf/L	26		2	2
94	609	ldg a. dxt	ldg a. dxt	50	1		1
95	611	/fd rGb clwsf/L	/fd rGb clwsf/L	41	1		1
96			uf]df clwsf/L	35		2	1

Source: Field /Zol HH survey of RRRSDP, 2009

4.1.4.4 Labour list of fourth priority (HHs with food sufficiency for 9-12 months)

In Gotikhel VDC, out of total influenced HHs (193), 58 HHs falls on the 9-12 months food sufficiency category. Out of total HHs of this category (58), 53 HHs comprised of potential laborers in varying degree. There are 104 laborers of this category in the VDC. Out of total laborers (104), 71 laborers belong to women (68.26%) in this 4th priority labour groups. Majority of the HHs of potential laborers belong to Brahmin and Chhetris including 4 HHs of Janajatis with 5 laborers and HHs of Dalits in this category of laboures was not found. Details of laborers of this category are given in Table-28.

Table-28: Labour list for fourth priority of laborers in Gotikhel VDC

SN	HH No.	Name of HH Head	Name of laboures	Age	Gender		Economic Activity
					Male	Female	
1	421	/]jtL k . l#ld/]	/]jtL k . l#ld/]	55	1		1
2			tf/f b]jL l#ld/]	54		2	4
3			cDljsf l#ld/]	32		2	1
4			;Ltf l#ld/]	28		2	2
5	424	ejgfy ltldNl;gf	ejgfy ltldNl;gf	47	1		1
6			hfg'sf ltldNl;gf	47		2	1
7			cd[tf ltldNl;gf	30		2	2
8			lgd{nf ltldNl;gf	28		2	1
9	427	aflw k . ltldNl;gf	ldgf ltldNl;gf	22		2	1
10			sljtf ltldNl;gf	40		2	1
11	437	x]dGt k/fh'nL	lutf k/fh'nL	39		2	4
12	438	p\$]j k/fh'nL	p\$]j k/fh'nL	49			1

13			:jtL k/fh'nL	49		2	1
14	441	rt] j. l#ld/]	rt] j. l#ld/]	60	1		2
15			d]g s'df/L l#ld/]	55		2	1
16			eu]tL l#ld/]	22		2	1
17	442	f]d gfy ltdNl;gf	/fd x/L ltdNl;gf	40	1		1
18			t]h s'df/L ltdNl;gf	40		2	1
19	443	k'/miff]td ltdNl;gf	lutf ltdNl;gf	32		2	4
20	455	;bfgGb k/fh'nL	d]g'sf k/fh'nL	48		2	1
21			t[i]ff k/fh'nL	30		2	1
22	462	nfn'sdf/ Gof;'/	(ns Gof;'/	50	1		1
23			km'ndfof Gof;'/	49		2	2
24	463	d'/f/L k ;fb l#ld/]	d'/f/L k ;fb l#ld/]	50			1
25			; 'eb f l#ld/]	45		2	1
26	465	*f]nk ;fb ahufO{	uf]df ahufO{	38		2	1
27	471	^+sk ;fb ahufO{	^+sk ;fb ahufO{	45	1		1
28			d}ofF ahufO{	42		2	1
29	473	/d]z clwsf/L	holGt clwsf/L	28		2	3
30	474	o! axfb'/ clwsf/L	x/IqfO clwsf/L	60		2	1
31			/fh' clwsf/L	35	1		1
32			cK;/f clwsf/L	32		2	1
33	475	l^sf/fd ltdlN;gf	;flaqL ltdlN;gf	30		2	1
34	476	g/axfb'/ clwsf/L	g/axfb'/ clwsf/L	58	1		3
35			l;tf clwsf/L	56		2	1
36			; 'lqf clwsf/L	28		2	1
37	477	/fdk ;fb ltdlN;gf	b]jsL ltdlN;gf	28		2	1
38	478	lji)f'k ;fb ltdlN;gf	kfj{lt ltdlN;gf	25		2	1
39	479	w 'jk ;fb ltdlN;gf	sflG% ltdlN;gf	30		2	1
40	480	kml*Gb k ;fb ltdlN;gf	kml*Gb k ;fb ltdlN;gf	48	1		1
41			;fljlq ltdlN;gf	47		2	1
42	428	alb k ;fb ltdlN;gf	alb k ;fb ltdlN;gf	40			3

43			ur]df ltldlN;gf	38		2	1
44	483	>Ls[i]f clwsf/L	;f]g' clwsf/L	38		2	1
45	484	j]gaxfb'/ clwsf/L	;'GtnL clwsf/L	35		2	1
46	485	/fr]Gb s'df/ clwsf/L	/fh]Gb s'df/ clwsf/L	32	1		1
47			cg' clwsf/L	32		2	1
48	486	r]t axfb'/ dxt	r]taxfb'/ dxt	55	1		1
49			sflG% dxt	53		2	1
50	495	dfwjk ;fb l#ld/]	dfwjk ;fb l#ld/]	51	1		1
51			l;tf l#ld/]	43		2	1
52	496	Zofdaxfb'/ #n]	clDasf #n]	48		2	4
53	500	t'n;L Gof;'/	t'n;L Gof;'/	40		2	1
54	505	cf]ns j l#ld/]	cf]ns j l#ld/]	55	1		1
55			t'n s'df/L l#ld/]	50		2	1
56	509	nIdL b'nfn	nIdL b'nfn	36		2	3
57	517	sfG%L b'nfn	kfj{tf b'nfn	37		2	1
58	521	pdf s'df/L b'nfn	/fdx/L b'nfn	35	1		1
59			OlGb/f b'nfn	28		2	1
60	530	gj/fh b'nfn	gj/fh b'nfn	56	1		1
61			ltn s'. b'nfn	50		2	1
62			kljq b'nfn	28		2	1
63	531	/fd a. t]uL	/fa a. t]uL	50	1		2
64			:Gt a. t]uL	24	1		2
65			clgtf t]uL	19		2	2
66			>hgf t]uL	19		2	2
67	532	sdn k . ltldlN;gf	sG%L ltldlN;gf	45		2	1
68			;lutf ltldlN;gf	30		2	1
69	536	lai)f'dfof Gof;'/	lai)f'dfof Gof;'/	46		2	1
70	545	sdn l;+ #nfg	:fD{nL dfofF #nfg	46		2	1
71	557	/fd j. l#ld/]	/fwf l#ld/]	38		2	1
72	558	j'â jn	j'â jn	25	1		3
73			sfG%L jn	23		2	1
74	561	pld{nf l#ld/]	pld{nf l#ld/]	50		2	1
75			;'/]z l#ld/]	29	1		1
76			dlgtf l#ld/]	26		2	1
77	572	eujlt b'nfn	;'lgtf b'nfn	26		2	1

78			ffwf b'nfn	27		2	1
79			lbg]z b'nfn	23	1		1
80	573	uf]df ltdN;]gf	uf]df ltdN;]gf	38		2	1
81	575	b]j k . . ltdN;]gf	b]j k . . ltdN;]gf	46	1		1
82			eu]lt ltdN;]gf	44			4
83			kfj{lt ltdN;]gf	25		2	1
84	576	ljgf]b dxt	kfj{lt dxt	36		2	1
85			sfG%L dxt	60		2	1
86	578	lr/l~hlj ltdN;]gf	lr/l~hlj ltdN;]gf	50	1		1
87			wg s'df/L ltdN;]gf	45		2	1
88	579	xl/ k . . ltdN;]gf	xl/ k . . ltdN;]gf	60	1		1
89			v]d s'df/L ltdN;]gf	60		2	1
90			; 'Gb/ ltdN;]gf	35			3
91			/~hgf ltdN;]gf	32		2	1
92	580	s[i]f k . . Rf}nfufO{	s[i]f k . . Rf}nfufO{	49	1		1
93			;Ltf rf}nfufO{	45		2	1
94	584	u+uf k . . ltdNl;gf	zfGtf ltdNl;gf	35		2	1
95	585	rGb k . . Bfxfn	rGb k . . Bfxfn	35	1		1
96			;fg' bfxfn	30		2	1
97	587	lty{ s'df/ s'j/	lty{ s'df/ s'j/	55	1		1
98			^'s s'df/L s'j/	55		2	1
99			nId)f s'j/	24	1		3
100			d}of s'j/	22		2	1
101	596	/fd rGb s'j/	/fd rGb s'j/	31	1		1
102			lgd{nf s'j/	24		2	1
103	601	dfwj dxt	dfwj dxt	35	1		4
104			:l/gf dxt	30		2	1

Source: Field /Zol HH survey of RRRSDP 2009

4.1.5 Chandanpur VDC

4.1.5.1 Labour list of first priority (HHs with food sufficiency for 0-3 months)

In Chandanpur VDC, out of total influenced HHs (107), 22 HHs falls on the 0-3 months food sufficiency category. Out of total HHs of this category (22), 14 HHs comprised of potential laborers in varying degree. There are 34 laborers of this category in the VDC. Out of total laborers (34), 19 laborers belong to women (55.88%) in this first priority labour groups. There were 5 households of Ethnic group with 13 labourers, 2

household of Dalit with 2 labourers and other labours are from Brahman/Chhetri caste groups. Details of laborers of this category are given in Table-29.

Table-29: Labour list of first priority of Chandanpur VDC

SN	HH No.	Name of HH Head	Name of Labourers	Age	Gender		Economic Activity
					Male	Female	
1	612	lvnk ;fb a~hf/f	lvnk ;fb a~hf/f	37	1		1
2			sdnf a~hf/f	30		2	1
3	623	k]ds'df/ >]i&	k]ds'df/ >]i&	33			1
4			uLtf >]i&	35		2	1
5	632	tf/fgfy ltdN;Lgf	tf/fgfy ltdN;Lgf	56	1		1
6			ljGbf ltdN;Lgf	26		2	1
7			ljdnf ltdN;Lgf	23		2	1
8	651	ld&f/fd l#ld/]	/~hgf l#ld/]	54		2	1
9			cK;/f l#ld/]	22		2	1
10	653	jn/fd g]kfnL	;+ld{nf g]kfnL	22		2	1
11	658	/d]z g]kfnL	h'gL g]kfnL	24		2	1
12	659	!fg k . ltdN;]gf	!fg k . ltdN;]gf	58	1		1
13			lrq s'df/ ltdN;]gf	55		2	1
14			lzj k/ ltdN;]gf	34	1		1
15			/fn]Gbl k . ltdN;]gf	32	1		1
16			ejfgL ltdN;]gf	34		2	1
17			l;tf ltdN;]gf	32		2	1
18			z'l;nf ltdN;]gf	28		2	1
19	667	lht a. yf]sf/	lht a. yf]s/	38	1		3
20			zfgL dfof yf]s/	37		2	3
21	669	x]dgfy bxfn	x]dgfy bxfn	33	1		1
22	674	dfg j. #nfg	zfgt j. #nfg	26	1		1
23			&"lndfof #nfg	26		2	2
24			led j.#nfg	28	1		2
25			;ldtf #nfg	23		2	1
26	675	anaxfb'/ ljs	;l/ tf ljs	27		2	1
27	681	jL/axfb'/ jfO{jf	xs{axfb'/ jfO{jf	50			4

28			cfot l;+ jfo{jf	45	1	4
29			hoaxfb'/ jfo{jf	40	1	4
30			*flndfof jfo{jf	42	2	1
31	705	;'/'z ahufO{+	;'/'z ahufO{+	29	1	3
32			;'idf ahufO{+	25	2	3
33	718	/fh]Gb ltdlN;gf	/fh]Gb ltdlN;gf	26		1
34			;/:jtL ltdlN;gf	25	2	1

Source: Field /Zol HH survey of RRRSDP, 2009

4.1.5.2 Labour list for second priority laborers in the VDC (HHs with food sufficiency for 3-6 months)

In Chandanpur VDC, out of total influenced HHs (107), 57 HHs falls on the 3-6 months food sufficiency category. Out of total HHs of this category (57), 50 HHs comprised of potential laborers in varying degree. There are 91 laborers of this category in the VDC. Out of total laborers (91), 52 laborers belong to women (57.00%) in this 2nd priority labour groups. There were 11 households of Ethnic group with 22 labourers, 2 household of Dalit with 3 labourers and other labours are from Brahman/Chhetri caste groups. Details of laborers of this category are given in Table-30.

Table-30: Labour list for second priority laborers in Chandanpur VDC

SN	HH No.	Name of HH Head	Name of Laboures	Age	Gender		Economic Activity
					Male	Female	
1	617	/fd/d) f l#ld/]	l;tf l#ld/]	41		2	1
2	618	;"o{ axfb'/' l#ld/]	;"o{ axfb'/' l#ld/]	35	1		1
3			u'tf l#ld/]	32		2	2
4	621	xl/k ;fb l#ld/]	lkts'df/L l#ld/]	56		2	1
5			an/fd l#ld/]	36	1		1
6			sf]lknf l#ld/]	32		2	1
7			Zofd;'Gb/ l#ld/]	32	1		3
8			sf]lknf l#ld/]	32		2	1
9	622	a' \$gf/fo) f >]i&	;'o{d)of >]i&	60		2	1
10	626	zflGt l#ld/]	zflGt l#ld/]	30		2	1
11	627	uf]]j'Gbk ;fb l#ld/]	sdnf l#ld/]	26		2	4
12	631	l'ink s'. l#ld/]	ljdnf l#ld/]	35			1
13	638	kbd s'. l#ld/]	d'of l#ld/]	25		2	1
14	641	gf/fof) f k . l#ld/]	gf/fo) f k . l#ld/]	36			1

15			u]df l#ld/]	36		2	3
16	642	ofGs k .l l#ld/]	o]fudfO l#ld/]	58		2	1
17			a]bgfy l#ld/]	32	1		1
18			l;tf l#ld/]	32		2	1
19	643	e'ldGb l#ld/]	e'ldGb l#ld/]	52	1		4
20			l^sf s'df/L l#ld/]	46		2	1
21	644	ufljGb k .l l#ld/]	ufljGb k .l l#ld/]	49	1		1
22			;/:jlt l#ld/]	42		2	1
23	646	d}gf l#ld/]	d}gf l#ld/]	46		2	1
24	649	lbgfgfy ltldnl;gf	lbgfgfy ltldnl;gf	34	1		1
25			;l/tf ltldnl;gf	25		2	1
26	650	s[i]f k .l ltdN;}gf	s[i]f k .l ltdN;}gf	30			1
27			;fljqL ltdN;}gf	21		2	1
28	654	lktfDj/ ltdN;}gf	lktfDj/ ltdN;}gf	48	1		3
29			Ogbl s'df/L ltdN;}gf	40		2	1
30	655	gf]s)f{ k .l ltdN;}gf	clGjsf ltdN;}gf	36		2	1
31			;+lutf ltdN;}gf	24		2	1
32	656	lbg]z g]kfnL	ejfL g]kfnL	24		2	2
33			d'yf g]kfnL	60		2	1
34	660	*)* k .l l#ld/]	gf]d s'df/L l#ld/]	48		2	1
35	661	x]d j. jfO{jf	x]d j. jfO{jf	29	1		1
36			;Ltf jfO{jf	40		2	1
37	662	s[i]f a. uf]n]	s[i]f a. uf]n]	54	1		1
38			kftnL dfof uf]n]	48		2	1
39			/f]zgL uf]n]	24		2	
40	663	b]lj s'. Uf]fn]	b]lj s'. Uf]fn]	56		2	3
41			;Gt a. Uf]fn]	36	1		4
42	666	gf/fo)f k .l Bfxgn	gf/fo)f k .l Bfxgn	47	1		1
43	669	sfndfg uf]n]	Ogbl a. uf]n]	43	1		1
44	670	(s k .l Bfxfn	(s k .l Bfxfn	40	1		1

45	671	Ogbl d. bxfxn	Ogbl s'. Bxfxn	51		2	1
46	672	xl/ k . Bxfxn	l;tf Bxfxn	40		2	1
47	673	tzlj/ y]s/	tlZj/ yf]s/	32	1		1
48	675	dgl]/y bxfn	xf]d k .bxfn	38	1		1
49	676	gd/fh l#lg/]	/~hgf l#ld/]	32		2	1
50	677	k")f{ j. lj.s.	^'lNs dfofF lj.s.	56		2	1
51	678	t'n;L k ;fb ahufO{+	t'n;L k ;fb ahufO{+	49	1		1
52			tLy{dfof ahufO{+	44		2	1
53	680	efO{ l;+ jfO{jf	efO{ l;+ jfO{jf	47	1		1
54			;]tLdfof jfO{jf	40		2	1
55			ljzfn jfO{jf	24	1		1
56			;+uLtf jfO{jf	22		2	1
57	684	/d]z k ;fb ahufO{+	uf]df ahufO{+	32		2	1
58	685	OGb dl) f bxfn	v*\udfof bxfn	37		2	1
59			/d]z bxfn	26	1		1
60			clgtf bxfn	25		2	1
61	686	lx/fdl) f l#ld/]	lx/fdl) f l#ld/]	55	1		1
62			a'\$s'dr/ l#ld/]	54	1		1
63			/ns'df/ l#ld/]	25	1		1
64			kljtf l#ld/]	24		2	1
65	690	ab Lgfy bxfn	ab Lgfy bxfn	60	1		1
66			; 'vbf bxfn	55		2	1
67	691	sfG%Ldfof #nfg	sfG%Ldfof #nfg	50		2	1
68	692	kb\d axfb'/ #nfg	kb\d axfb'/ #nfg	55	1		1
69	696	s'df/L uf]n]	s'df/L uf]n]	29		2	1
70			k]]d axfb'/ uf]n]	31	1		1
71	698	lzjkl;fb l#ld/]	hd'gf l#ld/]	25		2	1
72	700	s]bf/ s].;L.	/d]z s].;L.	30	1		4
73			lg/~hg s].;L.	20	1		4
74	702	bLks jfO{jf	clDasf jfO{jf	21		2	1

75	703	ob' k ;fb bxfn	lktfDa/ bxfn	33	1		1
76			ladnf bxfn	33		2	1
77	708	gj/fh bxfn	gj/fh bxfn	32	1		1
78			ozf]bf bxfn	30		2	1
79			/fdx/L bxfn	36	1		1
80			clDjsf bxfn	40		2	1
81	709	lji)f' bxfn	lji)f' bxfn	35			1
82			ufogL bxfn	32		2	1
83	710	u)f]z l#ld/]	u)f]z l#ld/]	30	1		1
84			d}of l#ld/]	29		2	1
85	711	emGh k l#ld/]	emGh k l#ld/]	42	1		1
86			uf}/L l#ld/]	40		2	1
87	712	hgs uf]n]	hgs uf]n]	45	1		1
88			zfgtL uf]n]	40		2	1
89	713	;'gnIdL yf]s/	;'gnIdL yf]s/	50		2	1
90			lbks yf]s/	29	1		1
91			k zfgt yf]s/	25	1		1

Source: Field /Zol HH survey of RRRSDP, 2009

4.1.5.3 Labour list of third priority (HHs with food sufficiency for 6-9 months)

In Chandanpur VDC, out of total influenced HHs (107), 17 HHs falls on the 6-9 months food sufficiency category. Out of total HHs of this category (17), 4 HHs comprised of potential laborers in varying degree. There are 10 laborers of this category in the VDC. Out of total laborers (10), 5 laborers belong to women (50.00%) in this 3rd priority labour groups. Almost all the labours in this category of laborers in the VDC are from Brahman/Chhetri caste groups. Details of laborers of this category are given in Table-31.

Table-31: Labour list for third priority laborers in Chandanpur VDC

SN	HH No.	Name of HH Head	Name of Laboures	Age	Gender		Econo Activi
					Male	Female	
1	613	k')ok ;fb ;fksf]t	k')ok ;fb ;fksf]^f	44	1		1
2			l;tfb]jL ;fksf]^f	41		2	2
3			dy'/f bxfn	25	1		1
4	704	z]iffgGb ahufO{+	sljtf ahufO{+	25		2	3
5	707	lzj l#ld/]	lzj l#ld/]	60	1		1
6			Ogb dfof l#ld/]	55		2	4
7			lji)f' l#ld/]	30	1		1
8			z'l;nf l#ld/]	31		2	2
9	714	gj/fh x'dufO{	gj/fh x'dufO{	35	1		1
10			lutf x'dufO{	32		2	1

Source: Field /Zol HH survey of RRRSDP, 2009

4.1.5.4 Labour list of fourth priority (HHs with food sufficiency for 9-12 months)

In Chandanpur VDC, out of total influenced HHs (107), 11HHs falls on the 9-12 months food sufficiency category. Out of total HHs of this category (12), 7 HHs comprised of potential laborers in varying degree. There are 15 laborers of this category in the VDC. Out of total laborers (15), 9 laborers belong to women (60.00%) in this 4th priority labour groups. Almost all the labours in this category of laborers in the VDC are from Brahman/Chhetri caste groups including 1 HH of Janajati comprising 1 labourer. Details of laborers of this category are given in Table-32.

Table-32: Labour list for fourth priority laborers in Chandanpur VDC

SN	HH No.	Name of HH Head	Name of Laboures	Age	Gender		Economic Activity
					Male	Female	
1	614	lji) f'd) fL l#ld/]	lji) f'd) fL l#ld/]	46	1		1
2			nId l#ld/]	44		2	2
3	629	zDe' k ;fO{	uf]df k ;fO{	35		2	1
4			l^sf/fd k ;fO{	60	1		1
5			O{Gb s'df/L k ;fO{	57		2	3
6	645	b]lj k . l#ld/]	b]lj k . l#ld/]	50	1		1
7			eu]tL l#ld/]	46		2	1
8			kfj{tL l#ld/]	36		2	1
9	647	x/L k . l#dl/]	x/L k . l#dl/]	28	1		4
10			uuf+ l#dL/]	26		2	1
11	648	k]d s'. l#ld/]	k]d s'. l#ld/]	55		2	1
12			^fd k . l#ld/]	20	1		1
13			;/:jtL l#ld/]	20		2	2
14	665	Pd k . Bfxn	Pd k . Bfxn	54	1		1
15	689	nfnaxfb' / jfO{jf	;ljgf jfO{jf	29		2	1

Source: Field /Zol HH survey of RRRSDP, 2009

4.1.6 Bukhel VDC

4.1.6.1 Labour list of first priority (HHs with food sufficiency for 1-3 months)

In Bukhel VDC, out of total influenced HHs (28), 7 HHs falls on the 0-3 month's food sufficiency category. Out of total HHs of this category (7), entire HHs comprised of potential laborers in varying degree. There are 15 laborers of this category in the VDC. Out of total laborers (15), 9 laborers belong to women (60.00%) in these 1st priority labour groups. Almost all the labours in this category of laborers in the VDC are from Brahman/Chhetri caste groups including 2 HH of Janajati comprising 6 labourers. Details of laborers of this category are given in Table-33.

Table-33: Labour list for first priority of laborers in Bukhel VDC

SN	HH No.	Name of HH	Name of	Age	Gender	Economic
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		Head	Laboures		Male	Female	Activity
1	396	/fdeQm dxt	/fdeQm dxt	55	1		4
2			sflG% dxt	45		2	4
3			cK;/f dxt	21		2	1
4	397	ld/f dxt	ld/f dxt	38		2	4
5	399	cSsn axfb'/ dxt	^'sfs'df/L dxt	60			1
6			s[i]f axfb'/ dxt	25	1		1
7	401	/fdz/)f dxt	/fdz/)f dxt	45	1		4
8			;+uLtf dxt	23		2	4
9	411	s[i]fdfg df]Qmfg	s[i]fdfg df]Qmfg	42	1		1
10			sflG%dfof df]Qmfg	40		2	1
11			;fg'dfofF df]Qmfg	28		2	1
12	415	lji)f'dfg df]Qmfg	lji)f'dfg df]Qmfg	45	1		1
13			gfgLdfog df]Qmfg	42		2	1
14			wgs'df/L df]Qmfg	70		2	1
15	418	b]j k . U'f/fufFO	b]j k . U'f/fufFO	65	1		1

Source: Field /Zol HH survey of RRRSDP, 2009

4.1.6.2 Labour list of second priority (HHs with food sufficiency for 3-6 months)

In Bukhel VDC, out of total influenced HHs (28), 12 HHs falls on the 3-6 month's food sufficiency category. Out of total HHs of this category (12), 10 HHs comprised of potential laborers in varying degree. There are 15 laborers of this category in the VDC. Out of total laborers (15), 9 laborers belong to women (60.00%) in these 2nd priority labour groups. Almost all the labours in this category of laborers in the VDC are from Brahman/Chhetri caste groups. Details of laborers of this category are given in Table-34.

Table-34: Labour list for second priority laboeres in Bukhel VDC

SN	HH No.	Name of HH Head	Name of Laboures	Age	Gender		Economic Activity
					Male	Female	
1	393	^]s a. dxt	ld&' dxt	40	2	2	1
2	394	lhjgfy bxfn	lhjgfy bxfn	55	1		1
3			uf]df bxfn	45	2	2	1
4	395	/ljGb dxt	(laGb dxt	46	1		4
5			;fg' dxt	40	2	2	4
6	398	O{Gb\ axfb'/ dxt	O{Gb\ axfb'/ dxt	73	1		4
7			/fdz/)f dxt	50	1		1
8			ld/f dxt	35	2	2	1
9	400	xl/k ;fb l#ld/]	xl/k ;fb l#ld/]	56	1		1
10	402	Zofd axfb'/ dxt	Zofd axfb'/ dxt	52	1		4
11			;/:jtL dxt	40		2	4

12	403	/fd axfb'/ dxt	/fd axfb'/ dxt	38	1		1
13			nfn' dxt	32	2	2	1
14	404	lg/dfof dxt	; 'lznf dxt	35	2	2	1
15	407	b]jL k ;fb x'dfufO{	b]jL k ;fb x'dfufO{	75	1		4
16			s]g'dfof x'dfufO{	60	2		4
17			/fdz/)f x'dfufO{	32	1		1
18			sdnf x'dfufO{	28		2	1
19	417	&fs'/' k . X'dfufFO	&fs'/' k . X'dfufFO	36	1		1

Source: Field /Zol HH survey of RRRSDP, 2009

4.1.6.3 Labour list of third priority labour groups in Bukhel VDC (HHs with food sufficiency for 6-9 months)

In Bukhel VDC, out of total influenced HHs (28), 4 HHs falls on the 6-9 month's food sufficiency category. Out of total HHs of this category (4), almost all of them comprised of potential laborers in varying degree. There are 6 laborers of this category in the VDC. Out of total laborers (6), 4 laborers belong to women (66.066%) in these 3rd priority labour groups. Almost all the labours in this category of laborers in the VDC are from Brahman/Chhetri caste groups. There lacked Dalits and Janajatis in this category of labourers. Details of laborers of this category are given in Table-35.

Table-35: Labour list of third priority of Bukhel VDC

SN	HH No.	Name of HH Head	Name of Laboures	Age	Gender		Economic Activity
					Male	Female	
1	391	l;tf/fd dxt	rDkfb]jL dxt	56		2	1
2	412	ljb'/' l#ld/]	/flwsf l#ld/]	27		2	2
3	413	lnnfk ;fb l#ld/]	s i)fk ;fb l#ld/]	46	1		3
4			b]js'df/L l#ld/]	46		2	1
5	416	em)*gf/fo) f l#ld/]	em)*gf/fo) f l#ld/]	32	1		2
6			lgd{nf l#ld/]	30		2	1

Source: Field /Zol HH survey of RRRSDP, 2009

4.1.6.4 Labour list of fourth priority (HHs with food sufficiency for 9-12 months)

In Bukhel VDC, out of total influenced HHs (28), 5 HHs falls on the 9-12 month's food sufficiency category. Out of total HHs of this category (5), almost all of them comprised of potential laborers in varying degree. There are 13 laborers of this category in the VDC. Out of total laborers (13), 7 laborers belong to women (53.84%) in these 4th priority labour groups. Almost all the labours in this category of laborers in the VDC are from Brahman/Chhetri caste groups including 2 HHs of Janajatis with 5 laborers. There lacked Dalits in this category of labourers. Details of laborers of this category are given in Table-36.

Table-36: Labour list for forth priority laborer groups in Bukhel VDC

SN	HH No.	Name of HH	Name of	Age	Gender	Economic
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		Head	Laboures		Male	Female	Activity
1	406	l;g]/f dxt	l;g]/f dxt	50	1		4
2			l;tf dxt	40		2	4
3			lgd{nf dxt	25		2	4
4	408	/fhdfg nfdf	/fhdfg nfdf	50	1		1
5			lgn a. nfdf	20	1		1
6	409	alb k ;fb ltdlN;gf	l;tf ltdlN;gf	38		2	1
7	410	;]t] nfdf	;]t] nfdf	53	1		1
8			; 's'dfof nfdf	50		2	1
10			gfgLd}ofF nfdf	23		2	1
12	414	cSsnaxfb' / dxt	ldgs'df/L dxt	60		2	1
13			sNkgf dxt	21		2	1

Source: Field /Zol HH survey of RRRSDP, 2009

4.1.7 Kaleshwar VDC

4.1.7.1 Labour list of first priority (Food Duration 1-3 months)

In Kaleshwar VDC, out of total influenced HHs (9), 1 HH falls on the 0-3 month's food sufficiency category. Out of total HHs of this category (1), it comprised of potential laborers. There are 2 laborers of this category in the VDC. Out of total laborers (2), 1 laborer belongs to women (50.0%) in 1st priority labour groups. Almost all the labours in this category of laborers in the VDC are from Janajati caste groups. There lacked Dalits and Brahmin/Chhetris in this category of labourers. Details of laborers of this category are given in Table-37.

Table-37: Labour list of first priority labour groups in Kaleshwar VDC

SN	HH No.	Name of HH Head	Name of Laboures	Age	Gender		Economic Activity
					Male	Female	
1	724	; 'gdfof #nfg	Q;Gb axfb' / #nfg	42	1		1
2			; 'gdfof #nfg	33		2	1

Source: Field /Zol HH survey of RRRSDP, 2009

4.1.7.2 Labour list of second priority (Food Duration 3-6 months)

In Kaleshwar VDC, out of total influenced HHs (9), 4 HH falls on the 3-6 month's food sufficiency category. Out of total HHs of this category (4), entire HHs comprised of potential laborers. There are 8 laborers of this category in the VDC. Out of total laborers (8), 5 laborers belong to women (62.5%) in 2nd priority labour groups. Out of total HHs of this category, 2 Hhs are from Janajatis with 4 laborers and remaining Hhs belong to Brahmin and Chhetris. Details of laborers of this category are given in Table-38.

Table-38: Labour list for second priority of labour groups in Kaleshwar VDC

SN	HH No	Name of HH Head	Name of Laboures	Age	Gender		Economic Activity
					Male	Female	
1	719	xf]daxfb' / #nfg	xf]d axfb' / #nfg	38	1		1
2			/fddfof #nfg	34		2	2

3	723	xl/k ;fb ltdlN;gf	l;kts'df/L ltdlN;gf	56		2	1
4			;f/bf ltdlN;gf	24		2	4
5	726	/fdaxfb'/ #nfg	/fd a. #nfg	48	1		1
6			&'nLdfof #nfg	48			1
7	727	b]js'df/L ltdlN;gf	lji)f'k ;fb ltdlN;gf	25	1		2
8			; 'lznf ltdlN;gf	20		2	1

Source: Field /Zol HH survey of RRRSDP, 2009

4.1.1.3 Labour list of third priority (Food Duration 6-9 months)

In Kaleshwar VDC, out of total influenced HHs (9), 3 HH falls on the 6-9 month's food sufficiency category. Out of total HHs of this category (3), entire HHs comprised of potential laborers. There are 8 laborers of this category in the VDC. Out of total laborers (8), 4 laborers belong to women (50.0%) in 3rd priority labour groups. All the HHs in this category belong to Brahmin and Chhetris. Details of laborers of this category are given in Table-39.

Table-39: Labour list for third priority groups of laborers in Kaleshwar VDC

SN	HH No.	Name of HH Head	Name of Laboures	Age	Gender		Economic Activity
					Male	Female	
1	720	राजकुमार दुलाल	/]jtLk ;fb b'nfn	50	1		1
2			afns'df/L b'nfn	45		2	4
3			/fhs'df b'nfn	25	1		1
4	721	ld&f/fd bfxfn	ld&f/fd bfxfn	49	1		2
5			u+ufdfof bfxfn	45		2	1
6	725	afns[i]f ahufO{	afns[i]f ahufO{	53	1		3
7			t'n;f ahufO{	45		2	1
8			sdnf ahufO{	28		2	1

Source: Field /Zol HH survey of RRRSDP, 2009

4.1.1.4 Labour list of fourth priority (Food Duration 9-12 months)

In Kaleshwar VDC, out of total influenced HHs (9), 1 HH falls on the 9-12 month's food sufficiency category. Out of total HHs of this category (1), it comprised of potential laborers. 2 laborers 1 each male and female. These only HH belongs to Brahmin. Details of laborers of this category are given in Table-40.

Table-40: Labour list for fourth priority of laborers in Kaleshwar VDC

SN	HH No.	Name of HH Head	Name of Laboures	Age	Gender		Economic Activity
					Male	Female	
1	722	t]hk ;fb ltdlN;gf	t]hk ;fb ltdlN;gf	50	1		1
2			;/:jlt	40		2	1

Source: Field /Zol HH survey of RRRSDP, 2009

4.2 Profile of skilled/semi skilled manpower

So as to enhance the pace of the society and nation on the path of progress and prosperity, the skilled manpower, their talents, efficiencies and responsibilities plays pivotal roles. The development of any community and society depends on accessibility of its manpower in all spheres. The interest of the Zol HH survey of RRRSDP was to identify the potential laborers and existing skilled and semi skilled manpower with regards to construction works within Zol along the specific road corridors. The number of skilled and semi skilled manpower about construction works like mason, gabion wire knitting, dry and retention wall making were found in negligible numbers. Overwhelming majority of the identified laborers were non skilled.

5. Conclusion and recommendations of Zol HH survey

Conclusion

RRRSDP Zol HH survey was conducted within the Zol along the Lele-Bhardue-Chandanpur Road Sub-Project in Lalitpur district. As mentioned in preceding chapter, the main objective of the survey was to assess the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of local beneficiaries within the Zol along with the identification of potential laborers for construction works. This study is entirely based on descriptive statistical analysis. The following conclusions were drawn by the analysis of the data collected through the Zol HH survey along the road corridor.

- It was revealed through the survey that 727 HHs attributing to 7 influenced VDCs fall within the Zol along the road corridor.
- The total population of the project beneficiaries within Zol along the road corridor was 4280 (2194 males and 2086 females).
- Out of total population (4280), the population of Dalits and Janajatis were revealed to be 110 and 2413 respectively.
- Out of total population (4280), the economically active population was found to be 2748 within the age ranges between 16 -59 years. The potential laborers were identified from these groups of the population.
- The level of education among the population within Zol along the road corridor was found to be below the district and national average.
- The main source of incomes of sampled HHs within the Zol was found to be agriculture which is not subsistence in nature.
- The total area of the cultivable lands (both khet and pakho) in the survey site was found to be 7388.4 ropanies attributing 209.2 ropanies khet and 7179 ropanies pakho.
- Majority of the HHs owned 5-20 ropanies of lands in the surveyed site.
- Out of total sampled HHs (727), 527 HHs faced the food deficit problems.
- The coping mechanism of the sampled HHs in devolving the food deficit problems were wage labour out of their settlements, selling of their domestic animals and other household properties, selling other assets and taking loan from local lenders, remittance/pension, employment, business and any others.
- Overwhelming majority of the HHs fall in the category of monthly incomes varying from NRs 1000-NRs 10000.
- Overwhelming majority of the HHs fall in the category of monthly expenditure varying from NRs 1000-NRs 10000.

- Out of total sampled HHs, 571 HHs comprised of potential laborers who can involve in construction works.
- The total no of potential laborers was found to be 1224.
- Overwhelming majority of identified laborers were found to be un-skilled with respect to construction works and very few of them are skilled and semin skilled.

Recommendations

Based on the present study, it is envisaged following recommendations.

- This survey study is specific to identifying the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of influenced population within ZoI along the road corridor. Hence further study (survey) like baseline (still to be carried out) survey is needed so as to assess the overall aspects of the local communities in influenced VDCs for recognition of ground reality and appalling situations there.
- Since the literacy rate in the study area is less than the district and national average, educational and awareness buildings programs seems to be inevitable.
- Majority of the sample HHs were found to be dependent on farm incomes which was not subsistence in nature. Hence it is recommended to make efforts and endeavors for the optimum utilization of existing limited local resources for desired production and search alternative source of income for enhanced livelihoods in the area.
- The local beneficiaries need to be motivated for commercial promotion of high value agricultural commodities and comparative advantaged livestock animals having imparted demand led LEST programs in packages as alternative sources of HH incomes along the road corridor.
- As revealed by the study, majority of the sample HHs were from ethnic minority groups. They need to be mainstreamed and empowered having made demand responsive program interventions in the area. The same thing is applicable to Dalits as well.
- By the study, 1224 potential laborers were identified. Majority of them were un-skilled. Hence, they need to be oriented and made well equipped towards construction works for better quality.
- It is strongly recommended to give utmost priorities to 1st and 2nd priority HHs' labourers (as determined based on food sufficiency level in this study) to be organized into RBGs and in work allocation disaggregated by gender, caste and ethnicity.
- At last, the socio-economic conditions of the sampled HHs within ZoI along the road corridor is so miserable that they need to be empowered through demand responsive/demand led program intervention for enhancing their livelihood conditions in the area.

**Rural Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Sector Development Program
(RRRSDP)**

ZONE OF INFLUENCE HOUSEHOLDS SURVEY FORM

District Development Committee,

District Technical Office (DTO)

District Project Office (DPO)

Name of Sub-project

S. No. :
Household No. :

General Information

- | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1.1 District..... | 1.2 VDC / Municipality |
| 1.3 Ward No..... | 1.4 Village/Settlement |
| 1.5 Respondent's Name | 1.6 Caste/ Ethnicity |
| 1.7 Name of the enumerator | 1.8 Date of interview..... |

2. Total number of household members:

S.N.	Name of person	Sex	Age	Education	Economic activity	Relationship to HHH
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						

6						
7						
8						
9						

Code: Sex: 1 = Male, 2 = Female

Education: 1 = Illiterate, 2= Can read and write and primary level (grade 5) not completed, 3 = Primary level (grade 5) completed, 4= Lower secondary level (grade 8) completed, 5= Secondary level (grade 10) completed, 6= Higher secondary level (grade 12) completed, 7= Graduate and above, 8= Infant, 9= Not attending school until the schooling time

Economic Activity: 1 = Farm work own land, 2 = Farm work own land and sharecropping, 3 = Sharecropping only, 4 = Agriculture labour, 5 = Public service, 6 = Private service, 7 = Children, 8 = Business, 9 = Livestock raising, 10 = Forest products, 11 = Student, 12 = none, 13 = Abroad Labour, 14 = Other (Specify)

Relation to head: 1 = Household Head, 2 = Wife, 3 = Husband, 4 = son, 5 = daughter, 6 = brother, 7 = sister, 8 = grandchild, 9 = daughter in law, 10 = Sister in law, 11 = Cousin, 12 = Parents, 13= others (specify)

What area of land does your family own?

Land holding in ropani	Khet	Bari
Less than one ropani		
1-5 ropaini		
5-10 ropani		
10-20 ropani		
20-50 ropani		
More than 50 ropani		

4. How many months can the household provide it's own food?

More than 12 months.....

Months the household can provide its own food.....

No production.....

5. How much does it cost to buy food per month in those months when there is no food grown at home Rs

6. How do you manage getting access to food in times of scarcity?

- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| 1) Wage labour (local) | 2) Wage labour outside the village |
| 3) Sold Cattle/ other household property | 4) Sold other assets Credit |
| 6) Remittance/Pension | 7) Formal employment earnings |
| 8) Business | |
| 9) Others (Specify)..... | |

7. How much does your family earn cash in a month?

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1) Less than NRs 1000 | 2) NRs 1000 – NRs 5000 |
| 3) NRs 5000 – NRs 10000 | 4) NRs 10000 – NRs 15000 |
| 5) NRs 15000 – NRs 20000 | 6) More than NRs 20000 |

8. What is your family expenditure per month?

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1) Less than NRs 1000 | 2) NRs 1000 – NRs 5000 |
| 3) NRs 5000 – NRs 10000 | 4) NRs 10000 – NRs 15000 |
| 5) NRs 15000 – NRs 20000 | 6) More than NRs 20000 |

13. Record here any other information which is important in your observation but which doesn't fit in anywhere else.

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नेपाल सरकार

स्थानीय विकास मन्त्रालय

स्थानीय पूर्वाधार विकास तथा कृषि सडक विभाग

जिल्ला विकास समितिको कार्यालय

जिल्ला प्राविधिक कार्यालय

ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण तथा पुनर्स्थापना आयोजना

प्रस्तावित घरधुरी सर्वेक्षण फारम (Zol)

आयोजनाको नाम :

.....
..

क्र.सं. :

घरधुरी संख्या :

१. सामान्य जानकारी :

१.१ जिल्ला :

१.२ गा.वि.स./त.पा. :

१.३ वडा नं. :

१.४ गाऊँ/टोल :

१.५ उत्तरदाताको नाम :-

१.६ जात/जाती :

१.७ गणकको नाम :

१.८ अर्न्तवार्ता मिति :

२. परिवार संख्या :

क्र.सं.	परिवारका सदस्यको नाम	लिङ्ग	उमेर	शिक्षा	आर्थिक गतिविधि	घरमालीसंगको नाता
१						
२						
३						
४						
५						
६						
७						
८						
९						
१०						

संकेत :

- लिङ्ग : १) पु. २) म.
- शिक्षा :

१. निरक्षर	३. लेखपढ गर्न जान्ने तर कक्षा ५ उत्तिर्ण नगरेको
३. प्राथमिक शिक्षा -कक्षा ५ उत्तिर्ण गरेको	४. निम्न माध्यमिक तह - कक्षा ८ उत्तिर्ण गरेको
५. प्राथमिक तह - कक्षा १० उत्तिर्ण गरेको	६. उच्च माध्यमिक - कक्षा १२ उत्तिर्ण गरेको
७. स्नातक तह उत्तिर्ण वा मा. भन्दा माथि	८. दुहुरो ।
९. विद्यालयमा भर्ना नभएका	
- आर्थिक गतिविधि :

१. खेती (आफ्नै जग्गामा खेती गर्ने)	
२. आफ्नै जग्गामा पनि खेती गर्ने र अधिया पनि कमाउने	
३. अधिया कमाउने	४. कृषि मजदुरी गर्ने
५. सामाजिक सेवामा कार्यरत	६. निजी फर्ममा काम गर्ने
७. बच्चा	८. व्यापार व्यवसाय गर्ने
९. पशुपालन गर्ने	१०. जडीबुटी उत्पादन तथा संकलन गर्ने
११. विद्यार्थी	१२. माथीको मध्ये कुनै पनि होइन
१३. विदेशमा काम गर्ने	१४. अन्य कुनै भएमा उल्लेख गर्ने
- घरमालीसंगको नाता :

१. घरमुली	२. श्रीमती	३. श्रीमान्	४. छोरा
५. छोरी	६. दाजुभाइ	७. दिदी बहिनी	८. नाती
९. नातिनी	१०. बुआ	११. भान्जा-भान्जी	१२. बुवा/आमा
१३. अन्य कुनै भए उल्लेख गर्ने ।			

३. तपाईंको परिवारको स्वामित्वमा रहेको जमीन :

क्र.सं.	जग्गाको स्वामित्व (रोपनी)	खेत	पाखो
१	एक रोपनी भन्दा कम		
२	१-५ रोपनी सम्म		
३	५-१० रोपनी सम्म		
४	१०-२० रोपनी सम्म		
५	२०-५० रोपनी सम्म		
६	५० रोपनी भन्दा बढी		

४. तपाईंको आफ्नो जग्गाको उत्पादनले वर्षको कति महिना खान पुग्छ ?

(१) ०-३ महिना

(२) ३-६ महिना

(३) ६-९ महिना

(४) ९-१२ महिना

५. तपाईंको परिवारलाई खाद्यान्न किनेर खानुपर्ने भयो भने सरदर एक महिनामा कति रुपैया खर्च गर्नु पर्ला ?

रु. / प्रति महिना

६. खाद्यान्न अभाव हुने महिनाहरूमा खाद्यान्नको व्यवस्थापन कसरी गर्नु हुन्छ ?

१. स्थानीय स्तरमा मजदुरी गरेर

२. गोऊ भन्दा बाहिर गई मजदुरी गरेर

३. गाईवस्तु तथा अन्य घरायसी सम्पत्ति बेचबिखन गरेर

४. अन्य अचल सम्पत्ति बेचबिखन गरेर वा ऋण काढेर

५. पेन्सन वा विदेशमा गई पैसा वसाएर
६. जागिर बाट
७. व्यापार व्यवसाय गरेर
८. अन्य कुनै कारणमा उल्लेख गर्नुहोस्

७. तपाईं परिवारमा प्रति महिना कति आम्दानी हुन्छ ?

१. रु. १००० भन्दा कम
२. रु. १००० देखि रु. ५००० सम्म
३. रु. ५००० देखि १०००० सम्म
४. रु. १०००० देखि १५००० सम्म
५. रु. १५००० देखि २०००० सम्म
६. रु. २०००० भन्दा बढी

८. तपाईंको घर परिवारमा प्रति महिना कति खर्च हुन्छ ?

१. रु. १००० भन्दा कम
२. रु. १००० देखि रु. ५००० सम्म
३. रु. ५००० देखि रु. १०००० सम्म
४. रु. १०००० देखि रु. १५००० सम्म
५. रु. १५००० देखि रु. २०००० सम्म
६. रु. २०००० भन्दा बढी

९. यस बाहेक तपाईंको विचारमा महत्वपूर्ण लागेका कुरा केही भए उल्लेख गर्नुहोस् ।