

Final Report

on

Develop Project-related Baseline Socio-economic data of the Eight Project Covered VDCs of Terai and Churia Region



Submitted to
Community Based Flood and Glacial Lake
Outburst Risk Reduction Project
(CFGORRP)/DHM

December **2014**

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Submitted to :

Community Based Flood and Glacial Lake Outburst Risk
Reduction Project (CFGORRP)

Department of Hydrology and Meteorology (DHM)

Kathmandu, Nepal

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Abbreviations

CBEWS	Community Based Early Warning System
CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics
CFGORRP	Community Based Flood and Glacial Lake Outburst Risk Reduction Project
DHM	Department of Hydrology and Meteorology
DPO	District Project Officer
DPC	District Project Coordinator
FGD	Focused Group Discussion
FRM	Flood Risk Management
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GESI	Gender Equality and Social Inclusion
GLOF	Glacial Lake Outburst Flood
GoN	Government of Nepal
MoSTE	Ministry of Environment Science and Technology
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
NPD	National Project Director
NRCS	Nepal Red Cross Society
NPM	National Project Manager
OBC	Other Backward Class
PMU	Project Management Unit
SLC	School Leaving Certificate
TA	Technical Advisor
ToR	Terms of Reference
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
VDC	Village Development Committee

Chapter 1 Introduction

1.1 Background

Nepal is set in the arc of Himalaya extending from between 26°22' – 30°27'N in latitude and 80°4' – 88°12'E in longitude covering a total area of 147,181 sq. km with a roughly rectangular in shape. Average length of the country is 885 km in east west and 192 km in north south direction. Range of altitude varies widely from about 60 m to 8848 m in Mount Everest. The country is bordered by People's Republic of China in north and India in other three directions.

Community Based Flood and Glacial Lake Outburst Risk Reduction Project (CFGORRP) is a joint undertaking of the Government of Nepal (GoN), Global Environment Facility (GEF) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The project is being implemented by the Department of Hydrology and Meteorology (DHM) under the Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment (MoSTE) as the lead Implementing Agency.

The primary objective of the CFGORRP is to reduce human and material losses from Glacial Lake Outburst Flood (GLOF) from Imja Lake in Solukhumbu district and catastrophic flooding events in Siraha, Saptari, Udayapur and Mahottari of Terai and Churia Range. The CFGORRP has therefore two components: Component I and II. The Component I focusses on the GLOF risk reduction in Solukhumbu and the Component II in Terai and Churia regions. The project covers 8 Village Development Committees (VDCs) under component II and include Sarpallo and Nainhi in Ratu Watershed (Mahottari), Tulsipur and Pipra Pra Pi in Gagan Watershed (Siraha), Dighawa and Pakari in Khando Watershed (Saptari) and Hadiya and Jogidaha in Triyuga Watershed (Udayapur).

1.2 Objectives of the Assignment

The main objective of the assignment is to develop comprehensive project related socio-economic disaggregated baseline data of Sarpallo and Nainhi (Mahottari), Tulsipur and Pipra Pra Pi (Siraha), Dighwa and Pakari (Saptari) and Hadiya and Jogidaha (Udayapur).

Specific objectives include:

- To prepare ward-wise ethnic (male/female) disaggregated database of the 8 VDCs from the four districts.
- To collect, compile and process age-group population (male/female) distribution of the project covered VDCs
- To prepare baseline data on differently abled people (male/female) of the project area.
- To gather baseline data on ward-wise energy consumption pattern, existing communication facilities, literacy status, school and college, sources of safe drinking water during flood, understanding on Community Based Early Warning System (CBEWS), source of income and its sufficiency and sanitation condition, knowledge of preparedness (male/female) for flood of the VDCs

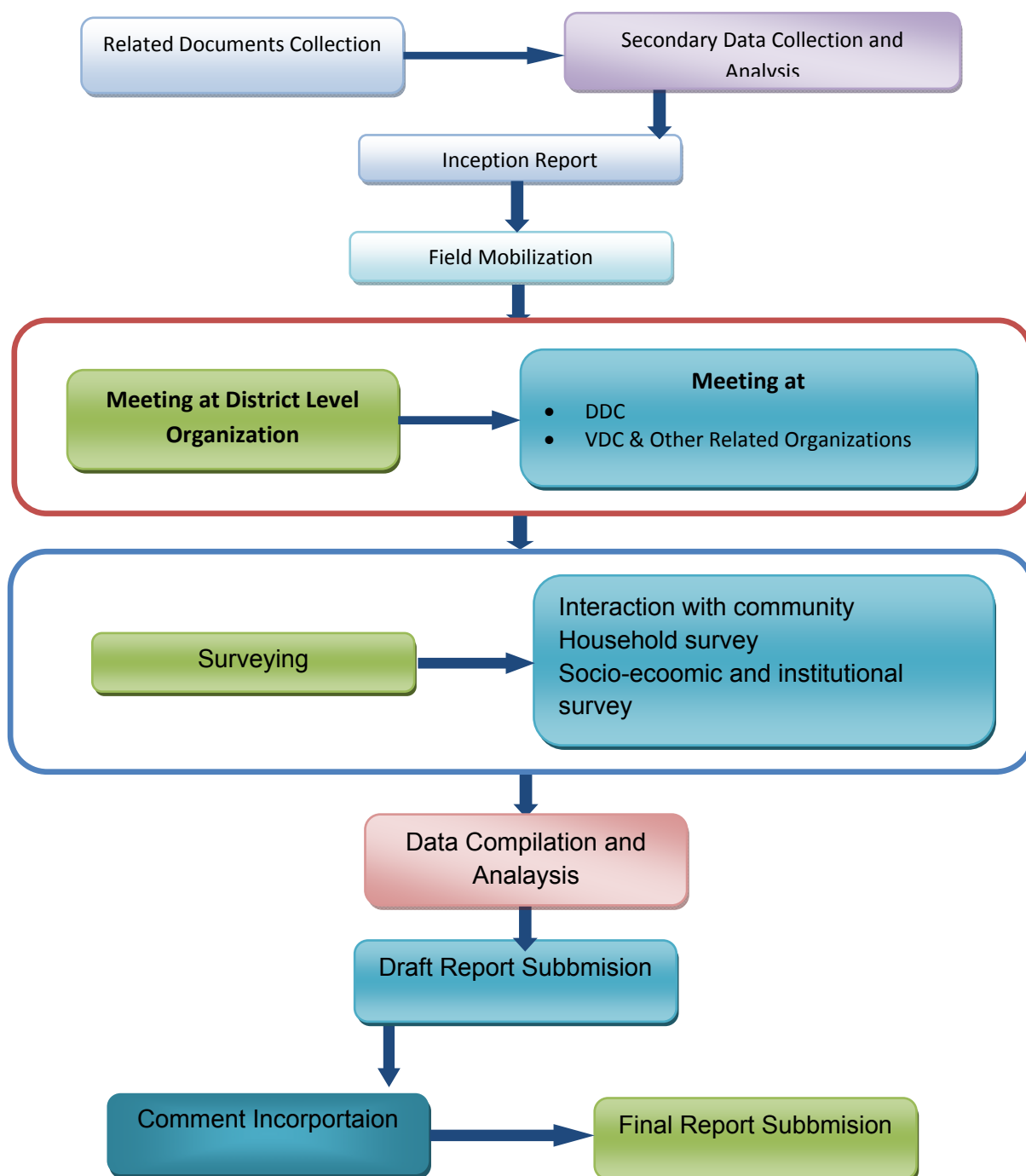
1.3 Understanding Scope

The scope of the work include inter-alia, but not limited to the following:

- Collect, collate and review various studies conducted by CFGORRP to understand the project area coverage, its socio-economic behavior, project's proposed interventions etc.
- Assess all relevant data and information on demographic distribution, socio-economic status etc. of the project area through secondary information
- Prepare specific household survey checklists, questionnaires, formats to be used to collect baseline information on ward-wise demographic distribution, ethnic and caste composition, health and sanitation, literacy, communication, safe drinking water during flood, water inundation and drainage practice, understanding on Community Based Early Warning System (male/female), flood preparedness etc. in the project area.
- Prepare and present inception report with methodology to be adopted, formats, checklists and questionnaires to be adopted for field survey
- Conduct household survey to collect socio-economic baseline data.
- Collect relevant data and information related to ward-level existing resources such as school and colleges (including current enrolment and capacity), VDC offices, other line agencies' offices, temples, mosque, Gumba, health posts, hospitals, medical centers, rivers, etc.
- Prepare and submit field report presenting all the collected raw data.
- Analyze all primary data and information to produce draft report. Prepare all summarized socio-economic data and information on proper tabular and graphical form and prepare the other relevant data in Annex.
- Prepare and submit draft report and present the outcome of the study to the PMU/DHM. The report shall cover detail methodology adopted, data analysis, data in tabular and graphical forms.
- Prepare and submit the final report after incorporating comments from PMU/DHM on the draft report and on the presentation made during draft report preparation phase.

Chapter 2 Methodology

This chapter of the final report will provide comprehensive information on methodologies to be adopted to develop project related baseline socio-economic data of the project covered VDCs of Terai and Churia Region. The Consultant prepared the methodology during proposal phase and presented during inception reporting phase. Some minor corrections were done in the methodology after receiving feedbacks during inception presentation. The methodology will illustrate the detail procedures starting from the data gathering, analysis and design of project components and finally report production. A graphical representation of proposed methodology has been presented below:



2.1 Collection and Study of Reports

Immediately after signing the contract and before presenting the inception report to the client (CFGORRP), the Consultant's first initiation was to collect project related previous reports, studies and other data. In this regard, particular emphasis was given to the reports and documents related to CFGORRP's projects, population census data prepared by Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) and various data and information produced at different levels. Other reports prepared by different International and National Non-Governmental Organizations, Consultants, National Institutions were collected and thoroughly studied. These provided a very good opportunity to understand project area in terms of socio-economic characteristics, environmental behavior, river dynamics etc.

2.2 Preparation of Checklists, Questionnaires and Formats

The Consultant's team was mobilized immediately after the contract award for the preparation of checklist, formats and questionnaires.

In this period, the Consultant has prepared all necessary checklists, formats, and questionnaires to be used in the field survey for data and information collection. The questionnaires were produced to obtain data and information from two levels (i.e. from household and community/VDC levels). The first is applicable to obtain the data and information from a household level through household survey and the second was used to gather the data and information from ward and community level. The questionnaires were presented during inception reporting phase and necessary corrections were made to prepare final version to be used in the field level. These checklists and questionnaires are attached in **Annex-1** of the current report submitted to the CFGORRP/DHM.

2.3 Field Visit

After approval of Inception Report by the CFGORRP/PMU/DHM, the field survey was conducted as per guidance from the CFGORRP/DHM and representatives from the CFGORRP were requested to join the field team led by the Team Leader. An appropriate orientation was conducted to the field enumerators in each district prior to mobilizing them in the field for data collection. The enumerators were trained on checklists, formats and on how to collect data and information using those questionnaires.

The detailed tasks that were accomplished during field are described in the following sections as drawn from the Inception Report's methodology and the Consultant's experiences in the similar projects. For each task and sub-tasks elaborated below, the methodology to achieve the goals of the tasks are described.

2.3.1 Reconnaissance Survey

The Consultant conducted a comprehensive field reconnaissance survey before dealing with detailed socio-economic survey at ward/community and household level as the detailed survey, investigation and study. The reconnaissance survey primarily comprised of a walk-

over survey by the group of professionals like Team Leader/Socio-economist, and Enumerators.



Figure 2-1: Photograph Showing Overall Survey

2.3.2 Detail Field Survey and Investigation

Detailed field and investigation surveys were carried out in the project area after conducting reconnaissance survey and typically focused on following:

- Household survey
- Institutional mapping and survey
- Social survey and mapping
- Socio-economic survey

The consultant collected GESI disaggregated data of the project area that includes population distribution, demographic pattern, and their socio-economic dynamics, flood response mechanism at the household and community levels, people's understanding on Community Based Early Warning System (CBEWS). The community adaptation practices on flood and its mitigation, climate change, drinking water facilities during flood were collected during

field survey in the project area. **Figure 2-2** presents some photographs depicting the household survey.



Jogidaha Udayapur



Hadiya Udayapur



Dighwa Saptari



Pakari Saptari



Tulsipur Siraha



Pipra Pra Pi Siraha



Figure 2-2: Photographs Showing Household Survey

The community/ward level socio-economic/environmental survey was conducted using Focused Group Discussion (FGD). This is concerned to information pertaining to more general description of the potential beneficiary population. This is also done for use as the baseline information so that the indicators can be compared after the implementation of the project's interventions. The detailed analysis related to socio-economic condition was done as per requirement stipulated in Terms of Reference (ToR). The main aims of the socio-economic and environmental survey conducted through household and community level were to:

- Collect household level population distribution by age, sex, education, on income of the households of the project area and to categorize income level in to high, medium and low levels as perceived by the participants of the FGD
- Layout the available infrastructures and public services in the project area
- Collect information on access to education
- Analyze local level capacity implied to the available trained manpower within the beneficiary communities
- Gather information in current development activities and development activities expected in the immediate future

Following methods employed to gather data and information at community/ward level.

- Key Informant Interview (KII)
- Focused Group Discussion (FGD)
- Interactive Meetings
- Informal Discussions

a. Key Informant Interview (KII)

Key Informant Interviews were conducted in each communities and project affected ward of the VDCs in the Project area. A pre-developed checklist/questionnaire was used to gather

required information. Two to three knowledgeable persons belonging to the affected area were interviewed in a group, in order to ensure that the information furnished confirm to reality as far as possible. Experienced research associates under the guidance and supervision of team leader had executed the interviews. The interview helped generate detailed social, economic, institutional information of the project affected ward. The information was used resource mapping of the project area.



Figure 2-3: Photograph Showing KII in the Project Area

b. Focused Group Discussion (FGD)

In each project area VDC, a focused group discussion (FGD) was held. A pre-structured questionnaire was used for executing the group discussion. In the beginning, the Consultant Team explained the purpose of the meeting to the participants and obtained data and information related to Flood Risk Management (FRM) from the community. The data and information were noted as the FGD continued.



Figure 2-4: Photograph Showing the FGD in the Project Area to Acquire Village Resources

c. Interactive Meetings with Beneficiaries:

Interactions were held with the beneficiaries in the course of the field survey to further confirm and to supplement the information obtained through key informant interviews and focused group discussions.

d. Informal Meetings

Apart from formal focused group discussions, a number of informal meetings at various locations in the study area were held to acquire additional information, and further supplement the information gathered from other sources.

2.3.3 Team Chart

There was an 18 member data collection team for the assignment out of which 16 were enumerators. Three female enumerators were employed among 16. The team leader and deputy team leaders were basically involved in monitoring and supervising the enumerators and enumerators collected the data. The list of team members has been presented in **Table 2-1**.

Table 2-1: Team Members List

SN	Name of Personnel	Position	Involved in
1	Mr. Gopi Raman Sharma,	Team Leader	In all 8 VDCs
2	Mr. Chhabhi Kumar Kafle	Deputy Team Leader	In all 8 VDCs
3	Mr. Padam Ramtel	Enumerator	Jogidaha
4	Mr. Pritam Lal Shah	Enumerator	Hadiya
5	Mr. Sonam Magar	Enumerator	Hadiya
6	Mr. Kumar Shrestha	Enumerator	Hadiya
7	Ms. Shova Kumari Chaudhary	Enumerator	Hadiya
8	Mr. Tul Bahadur Thapa,	Enumerator	Hadiya
9	Mr. Hem Shankar Mandal	Enumerator	Pakari
10	Mr. Shyam Sah,	Enumerator	Dighwa
11	Mr. Amit Kumar Singh	Enumerator	Tulsipur
12	Mr. Santosh Thakur	Enumerator	Pipra Pra Pi
13	Ms. Janaki Yadav,	Enumerator	Pipra Pra Pi
14	Mr. Subhash Mishra	Enumerator	Nainhi
15	Mr. Sarben Karna,	Enumerator	Nainhi
16	Ms. Shova Pandey	Enumerator	Nainhi
17	Mr. Roshan Sah	Enumerator	Sarpallo
18	Mr. Niban Sah	Enumerator	Sarpallo

2.4 Office Works

After completion of the field surveys, data gathered at the project site were entered into the computer for further processing. Microsoft EXCEL program was used to develop the data, information and results in tabular format and to undertake various statistical analysis of the data. Household level data were entered for each household and final product was summarized in a tabular form to present in the current report.

Separate tabular formats were developed to store, analyze and present the community/ward level data. The Consultants in this phase synthesized all available information from previous studies and updated from the present investigation, on which optimum sizing and layout was done. The major variable parameters were optimized to produce technically feasible and least cost option.

2.5 Draft Final Report

The output acquired during the field survey investigation and office works were compiled and analyzed in the form of the Draft Final Report, which are now prepared and submitted to the Client for its comments, suggestions and guidance. Their guidance, comments and suggestion has now been incorporated to produce of Final Report. The Draft Final Report includes:

- Detail socio-economic data of the project area
- Social resource data of the project area
- Other relevant data mentioned in the Terms of Reference

2.6 Final Report

The Consultant has now incorporated all comments and suggestions from CFGORRP/DHM made on the Draft Report and thus now prepared and submitted the Final Report in this current form. Two copies of the Final Report and an electronic copy in CDROM are now submitted to CFGORRP/DHM as per the contract.

Chapter 3 Household Level Survey

3.1 Overall Population Distribution

The socio-economic data of the project area has been summarized in **Table 3-1**. The data show that the project area constitutes a total population of 59062 from 10734 households. This accounts to the household size of 5.50 people per household. The male female ratio in the project area is noticed to be 1.14 indicating that male population is greater than female population. Furthermore, the male population is 1.14 times higher than that of female.

Table 3-1: Summary of the Socio-economic Data in the Project Area

District	VDC	Household	Population		
			Male	Female	Total
Mahottari	Sarpallo	1903	5896	5026	10922
	Nainhi	1428	4484	3635	8119
Sirah	Pipra Pra Pi	1111	3365	2928	6293
	Tulsipur	627	1956	1702	3658
Saptari	Dighwa	806	2196	1985	4181
	Pakari	1064	3053	2627	5680
Udayapur	Hadiya	2380	6770	6338	13108
	Jogidaha	1415	3660	3441	7101
Total		10734	31380	27682	59062

(Source: Field Survey 2014)

Among the eight project covered VDCs, Hadiya VDC has the highest household numbers with total number of households of 2380 followed by Sarpallo and Nainhi. Tulsipur of Sirah is found to have the lowest household numbers; it has only 627 households.

Although Tulsipur has the lowest household number, it has highest household size of all project covered VDCs. Average household size of the VDC is computed to be 5.83 family members per household. Tulsipur is followed by Sarpallo and Nainhi VDCs of Mahottari; these two have 5.74 and 5.68 people per household respectively. On the other hand Jogidaha has lowest average household size of 5.02 people per household. Thus, the average household size in different VDCs of the project area range from 5.02 to 5.74 family members per household.

3.2 Ward Level Population

Ward wise population distribution has been presented for all VDCs as below:

3.2.1 Mahottari District

Table 3-2: Ward Level Population Distribution of Sarpallo

VDC	Ward	Total Household	Total Population	Male	Female
Sarpallo	1	256	1396	756	640
Sarpallo	2	194	1139	672	467
Sarpallo	3	310	1904	1035	869
Sarpallo	4	245	1462	776	686
Sarpallo	5	84	439	243	196
Sarpallo	6	74	449	244	205
Sarpallo	7	154	979	529	450
Sarpallo	8	251	1254	629	625
Sarpallo	9	335	1900	1012	888
Sub Total		1903	10922	5896	5026

(Source: Field Survey 2014)

Table 3-3: Ward Level Population Distribution of Nainhi VDC

VDC	Ward	Total Household	Total Population	Male	Female
Nainhi	1	152	817	476	341
Nainhi	2	211	1137	630	507
Nainhi	3	246	1559	853	706
Nainhi	4	207	1147	641	506
Nainhi	5	50	282	154	128
Nainhi	6	155	901	479	422
Nainhi	7	90	470	247	223
Nainhi	8	214	1227	686	541
Nainhi	9	103	579	318	261
Total		1428	8119	4484	3635

(Source: Field Survey 2014)

3.2.2 Siraha District

Table 3-4: Ward Level Population Distribution of Pipra Pra Pi

VDC	Ward	Total Household	Total Population	Male	Female
Pipra pra. Pi	1	167	935	514	421
Pipra pra. Pi	2	112	678	343	335

VDC	Ward	Total Household	Total Population	Male	Female
Pipra pra. Pi	3	86	477	250	227
Pipra pra. Pi	4	181	1077	599	478
Pipra pra. Pi	5	108	608	311	297
Pipra pra. Pi	6	143	816	443	373
Pipra pra. Pi	7	174	928	493	435
Pipra pra. Pi	8	98	537	286	251
Pipra pra. Pi	9	42	237	126	111
Total		1111	6293	3365	2928

(Source: Field Survey 2014)

Table 3-5: Ward Level Population Distribution of Tulsipur

VDC	Ward	Total Household	Total Population	Male	Female
Tulsipur	1	79	443	212	231
Tulsipur	2	102	636	333	303
Tulsipur	3	68	424	223	201
Tulsipur	4	74	434	241	193
Tulsipur	5	93	543	301	242
Tulsipur	6	53	300	167	133
Tulsipur	7	66	361	185	176
Tulsipur	8	74	418	236	182
Tulsipur	9	18	99	58	41
Total		627	3658	1956	1702

(Source: Field Survey 2014)

3.2.3 Saptari District**Table 3-6: Ward Level Population Distribution of Dighwa**

VDC	Ward	Total Household	Total Population	Male	Female
Dighawa	1	79	402	196	206
Dighawa	2	85	461	231	230
Dighawa	3	71	421	231	190
Dighawa	4	103	527	283	244
Dighawa	5	56	310	162	148
Dighawa	6	54	320	178	142
Dighawa	7	113	599	317	282
Dighawa	8	131	569	296	273
Dighawa	9	114	572	302	270

VDC	Ward	Total Household	Total Population	Male	Female
Total		806	4181	2196	1985

(Source: Field Survey 2014)

Table 3-7: Ward Level Population Distribution of Pakari

VDC	Ward	Total Household	Total Population	Male	Female
Pakari	1	132	688	370	318
Pakari	2	148	741	403	338
Pakari	3	113	580	315	265
Pakari	4	130	717	375	342
Pakari	5	76	392	216	176
Pakari	6	87	458	257	201
Pakari	7	104	608	324	284
Pakari	8	97	510	254	256
Pakari	9	177	986	539	447
Sub Total		1064	5680	3053	2627

(Source: Field Survey 2014)

3.2.4 Udayapur District

Table 3-8: Ward Level Population Distribution of Hadiya

VDC	Ward	Total Household	Total Population	Male	Female
Hadiya	1	186	845	425	420
Hadiya	2	282	1631	875	756
Hadiya	3	148	859	428	431
Hadiya	4	145	847	435	412
Hadiya	5	510	2868	1459	1409
Hadiya	6	374	1954	973	981
Hadiya	7	410	2387	1267	1120
Hadiya	8	194	1019	545	474
Hadiya	9	131	698	363	335
Total		2380	13108	6770	6338

(Source: Field Survey 2014)

Table 3-9: Ward Level Population Distribution of Jogidaha

VDC	Ward	Total Household	Total Population	Male	Female
Jogidaha	1	218	1124	576	548

Jogidaha	2	104	469	252	217
Jogidaha	3	124	581	290	291
Jogidaha	4	50	213	103	110
Jogidaha	5	76	386	194	192
Jogidaha	6	293	1516	801	715
Jogidaha	7	125	719	366	353
Jogidaha	8	116	575	298	277
Jogidaha	9	309	1518	780	738
Total		1415	7101	3660	3441

(Source: Field Survey 2014)

3.3 Age Group Male Population Distribution at Ward Level

Male population distribution on different age groups are prepared because vulnerability is a function of age of the people. Children and elderly people are more vulnerable than other age group people. Fourteen different age groups for instance 0-4, 5-9, 10-14, 15-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-39, 40-44, 45-49, 50-54, 55-59, 60-69 and above 70 years.

3.3.1 Mahottari District

Table 3-10: Age Group Male Population Distribution of Sarpallo

VDC	Ward	Male	Age Group													
			0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-69	70+
Sarpallo	1	756	73	90	91	77	67	63	47	42	41	38	39	24	58	6
Sarpallo	2	672	52	66	86	82	53	52	44	78	39	34	26	14	33	13
Sarpallo	3	1035	90	111	133	112	76	94	74	73	65	43	44	29	71	20
Sarpallo	4	776	65	87	93	73	56	55	57	55	50	43	39	22	59	22
Sarpallo	5	243	20	32	24	24	20	20	21	16	9	16	10	9	20	2
Sarpallo	6	244	27	27	35	19	16	19	20	24	16	8	9	4	13	7
Sarpallo	7	529	44	58	58	67	52	48	35	40	39	18	20	11	27	12
Sarpallo	8	629	32	84	83	61	58	41	51	37	69	31	31	14	17	20
Sarpallo	9	1012	104	125	141	107	84	103	64	71	44	50	27	25	47	20
Total		5896	507	680	744	622	482	495	413	436	372	281	245	152	345	122

(Source: Field Survey 2014)

Table 3-11: Age Group Male Population Distribution of Nainhi

VDC	Ward	Male	Age Group													
			0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-69	70+
Nainhi	1	476	37	50	78	58	39	39	26	27	28	40	11	10	27	6

VDC	Ward	Male	Age Group													
			0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-69	70+
Nainhi	2	630	47	80	74	54	55	59	49	52	38	32	23	14	34	19
Nainhi	3	853	70	117	118	69	88	117	53	54	47	21	36	17	32	14
Nainhi	4	641	36	61	92	65	46	60	43	54	25	65	20	15	48	11
Nainhi	5	154	9	19	17	17	14	10	14	8	3	10	18	6	9	0
Nainhi	6	479	34	25	79	48	15	47	42	49	19	50	10	11	41	9
Nainhi	7	247	6	30	34	40	21	22	8	13	18	13	15	11	11	5
Nainhi	8	686	39	75	91	69	56	59	47	46	27	70	27	8	63	9
Nainhi	9	318	17	20	50	30	16	31	26	33	16	30	8	7	26	8
Total		4484	295	477	633	450	350	444	308	336	221	331	168	99	291	81

(Source: Field Survey 2014)

3.3.2 Siraha District

Table 3-12: Age Group Male Population Distribution of Pipra Pra Pi

VDC	Ward	Male	Age Group													
			0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-69	70+
Pipra pra. Pi	1	514	26	57	69	63	38	39	40	41	45	19	21	16	32	8
Pipra pra. Pi	2	343	25	27	28	28	31	23	21	39	23	18	22	24	26	8
Pipra pra. Pi	3	250	14	19	28	25	19	21	22	19	19	18	14	16	12	4
Pipra pra. Pi	4	599	80	86	74	56	31	29	34	46	33	31	19	37	29	14
Pipra pra. Pi	5	311	26	32	21	30	20	24	18	26	21	19	21	23	23	7
Pipra pra. Pi	6	443	35	57	53	46	38	36	30	39	32	16	16	20	21	4
Pipra pra. Pi	7	493	42	62	62	42	44	46	45	31	26	18	25	17	24	9
Pipra pra. Pi	8	286	32	20	31	34	30	24	19	24	13	10	22	5	15	7
Pipra pra. Pi	9	126	14	19	17	11	7	9	12	13	6	3	7	2	4	2
Total		3365	294	379	383	335	258	251	241	278	218	152	167	160	186	63

(Source: Field Survey 2014)

Table 3-13: Age Group Male Population Distribution of Tulsipur

VDC	Ward	Male	Age Group													
			0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-69	70+
Tulsipur	1	212	22	23	17	15	15	24	12	16	12	9	10	15	21	1
Tulsipur	2	333	30	36	28	36	34	30	24	23	15	21	12	18	19	7
Tulsipur	3	223	19	19	17	21	20	16	18	20	11	9	10	17	18	8

VDC	Ward	Male	Age Group													
			0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-69	70+
Tulsipur	4	241	31	19	28	36	21	20	13	15	10	18	9	9	6	6
Tulsipur	5	301	22	29	50	35	26	19	19	21	21	13	14	8	13	11
Tulsipur	6	167	12	16	20	8	18	8	13	12	16	8	9	8	13	6
Tulsipur	7	185	6	23	27	17	14	18	9	16	11	13	6	6	12	7
Tulsipur	8	236	12	25	17	19	15	22	20	14	26	14	10	15	12	15
Tulsipur	9	58	1	2	4	6	5	4	5	9	7	5	0	1	5	4
Total		1956	155	192	208	193	168	161	133	146	129	110	80	97	119	65

(Source: Field Survey 2014)

3.3.3 Saptari District

Table 3-14: Age Group Male Population Distribution of Dighwa

VDC	Ward	Male	Age Group													
			0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-69	70+
Dighawa	1	196	11	19	17	17	13	21	14	17	13	14	10	10	13	7
Dighawa	2	231	19	20	24	19	20	20	13	27	14	14	5	9	19	8
Dighawa	3	231	23	25	40	23	12	16	12	12	19	17	10	7	10	5
Dighawa	4	283	18	42	28	40	24	7	16	26	26	19	10	13	5	9
Dighawa	5	162	14	19	11	16	9	15	10	11	10	10	11	12	12	2
Dighawa	6	178	19	29	17	13	16	22	15	12	9	7	8	3	7	1
Dighawa	7	317	22	30	35	31	31	35	17	23	21	26	15	11	10	10
Dighawa	8	296	10	24	45	38	32	12	15	22	18	28	8	18	15	11
Dighawa	9	302	23	45	38	23	25	23	13	24	20	16	18	10	22	2
Total		2196	159	253	255	220	182	171	125	174	150	151	95	93	113	55

(Source: Field Survey 2014)

Table 3-15: Age Group Male Population Distribution of Pakari

VDC	Ward	Male	Age Group													
			0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-69	70+
Pakari	1	370	22	43	50	49	30	22	27	29	24	17	17	12	13	15
Pakari	2	403	46	52	40	38	45	37	21	34	14	16	12	19	18	11
Pakari	3	315	36	40	33	27	35	30	18	26	11	13	10	11	16	9
Pakari	4	375	35	55	36	46	40	31	30	30	25	9	14	8	8	8
Pakari	5	216	16	23	30	25	23	19	19	18	12	7	12	3	3	6
Pakari	6	257	28	44	22	30	20	20	16	23	14	5	10	6	8	11
Pakari	7	324	25	64	34	34	25	22	15	30	17	20	10	11	11	6
Pakari	8	254	21	33	26	15	26	25	10	18	13	13	17	14	13	10

VDC	Ward	Male	Age Group													
			0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-69	70+
Pakari	1	370	22	43	50	49	30	22	27	29	24	17	17	12	13	15
Pakari	9	539	90	80	60	45	38	39	57	38	27	12	9	13	19	12
Total		3053	319	434	331	309	282	245	213	246	157	112	111	97	109	88

(Source: Field Survey 2014)

3.3.4 Udayapur District

Table 3-16: Age Group Male Population Distribution of Hadiya

VDC	Ward	Male	Age Group													
			0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-69	70+
Hadiya	1	425	33	44	56	27	34	26	40	37	29	22	28	14	26	9
Hadiya	2	875	66	64	95	103	110	84	71	34	62	39	49	20	58	20
Hadiya	3	428	35	50	43	37	46	45	43	28	17	21	10	19	26	8
Hadiya	4	435	34	55	50	47	51	46	18	23	26	19	8	18	26	14
Hadiya	5	1459	123	146	194	156	134	120	113	90	115	61	60	32	68	47
Hadiya	6	973	64	104	140	81	77	74	78	90	70	49	44	23	43	36
Hadiya	7	1267	91	96	128	119	127	122	136	91	84	48	59	28	93	45
Hadiya	8	545	31	70	68	52	49	51	27	34	41	33	24	27	25	13
Hadiya	9	363	13	28	46	39	52	35	30	16	17	22	23	17	18	7
Total		6770	490	657	820	661	680	603	556	443	461	314	305	198	383	199

(Source: Field Survey 2014)

Table 3-17: Age Group Male Population Distribution of Jogidaha

VDC	Ward	Male	Age Group													
			0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-69	70+
Jogidaha	1	576	48	50	67	63	50	48	52	34	36	31	26	15	30	26
Jogidaha	2	252	23	24	24	27	25	20	21	16	15	17	10	5	22	3
Jogidaha	3	290	10	27	35	19	33	29	23	30	19	10	16	10	15	14
Jogidaha	4	103	1	9	5	11	14	19	4	7	7	8	9	5	3	1
Jogidaha	5	194	17	19	23	28	16	14	11	14	11	10	12	5	13	1
Jogidaha	6	801	24	96	95	96	78	73	59	49	52	41	41	44	30	23
Jogidaha	7	366	28	32	33	29	30	27	15	41	25	18	26	24	26	12
Jogidaha	8	298	32	14	31	36	38	32	27	18	9	14	19	3	17	8
Jogidaha	9	780	51	52	76	103	92	71	65	47	45	37	50	20	48	23
Total		3660	234	323	389	412	376	333	277	256	219	186	209	131	204	111

(Source: Field Survey 2014)

3.4 Age Group Female Population Distribution at Ward Level

Female population distribution has been prepared and presented for the study area. Female are more vulnerable than male in flood because of body structures, low literacy rate, awareness and poor socio-economic parameters. Fourteen different age groups for instance 0-4, 5-9, 10-14, 15-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-39, 40-44, 45-49, 50-54, 55-59, 60-69 and above 70 years.

3.4.1 Mahottari District

Table 3-18: Age Group Female Population Distribution of Sarpallo

VDC	Ward	Female	Age Group													
			0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-69	70+
Sarpallo	1	640	83	72	70	59	53	55	33	46	39	40	18	26	44	2
Sarpallo	2	467	43	45	50	41	38	42	45	45	30	21	17	11	27	12
Sarpallo	3	869	81	129	102	65	76	81	68	71	40	39	31	23	47	16
Sarpallo	4	686	70	82	98	72	51	65	34	49	41	40	25	18	30	11
Sarpallo	5	196	21	18	26	11	20	21	17	11	13	10	12	7	8	1
Sarpallo	6	205	25	29	24	16	17	19	20	14	15	3	5	5	11	2
Sarpallo	7	450	56	63	56	44	44	36	39	26	19	10	14	10	25	8
Sarpallo	8	625	50	79	90	40	44	42	46	66	37	30	64	8	15	14
Sarpallo	9	888	93	127	131	81	87	71	69	56	50	25	29	25	35	9
Total		5026	522	644	647	429	430	432	371	384	284	218	215	133	242	75

(Source: Field Survey 2014)

Table 3-19: Age Group Female Population Distribution of Nainhi

VDC	Ward	Female	Age Group													
			0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-69	70+
Nainhi	1	341	23	44	56	20	30	35	34	23	23	20	8	6	19	0
Nainhi	2	507	44	52	72	38	37	49	42	50	26	22	16	16	30	13
Nainhi	3	706	83	114	83	54	75	65	49	49	42	29	10	9	39	5
Nainhi	4	506	31	62	67	34	65	40	61	32	43	18	8	17	26	2
Nainhi	5	128	4	21	15	14	8	11	5	8	12	17	3	2	6	2
Nainhi	6	422	28	52	49	25	63	23	51	25	34	17	5	23	18	9
Nainhi	7	223	10	32	46	22	21	12	12	25	15	12	8	0	5	3
Nainhi	8	541	40	55	75	21	75	50	58	42	41	16	16	13	39	0
Nainhi	9	261	17	35	31	14	36	14	36	19	20	9	3	14	10	3
Sub Total		3635	280	467	494	242	410	299	348	273	256	160	77	100	192	37

(Source: Field Survey 2014)

3.4.2 Siraha District**Table 3-20: Age Group Female Population Distribution of Pipra Pra Pi**

VDC	Ward	Female	Age Group													
			0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-69	70+
Pipra pra. Pi	1	421	20	48	58	37	43	44	38	44	22	20	19	11	11	6
Pipra pra. Pi	2	335	23	32	32	23	29	26	26	26	21	25	29	21	18	4
Pipra pra. Pi	3	227	8	18	37	27	18	15	16	23	18	16	13	7	5	6
Pipra pra. Pi	4	478	47	75	56	31	36	37	37	61	17	19	20	17	18	7
Pipra pra. Pi	5	297	19	33	29	22	23	23	22	22	17	21	21	26	16	3
Pipra pra. Pi	6	373	33	45	48	30	41	42	35	33	13	13	13	7	18	2
Pipra pra. Pi	7	435	36	53	61	39	40	45	42	23	26	16	20	5	20	9
Pipra pra. Pi	8	251	26	27	32	25	28	23	17	14	14	20	5	4	13	3
Pipra pra. Pi	9	111	9	14	19	6	11	13	13	6	3	5	4	1	3	4
Total		2928	221	345	372	240	269	268	246	252	151	155	144	99	122	44

(Source: Field Survey 2014)

Table 3-21: Age Group Female Population Distribution of Tulsipur

VDC	Ward	Female	Age Group													
			0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-69	70+
Tulsipur	1	231	13	25	29	17	18	15	20	16	14	13	7	21	15	8
Tulsipur	2	303	26	34	27	42	28	19	29	15	20	16	12	8	19	8
Tulsipur	3	201	14	19	21	19	13	15	20	8	11	12	17	16	11	5

VDC	Ward	Female	Age Group													
			0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-69	70+
Tulsipur	4	193	13	16	29	24	19	14	9	13	18	11	9	3	5	10
Tulsipur	5	242	18	27	32	22	22	17	24	20	12	12	7	8	11	10
Tulsipur	6	133	12	10	15	13	18	7	6	15	10	6	7	3	5	6
Tulsipur	7	176	13	18	24	18	20	9	21	16	4	10	4	5	10	4
Tulsipur	8	182	10	17	25	11	11	17	21	12	11	12	10	9	12	4
Tulsipur	9	41	2	2	4	2	2	2	7	5	3	1	1	4	3	3
Total		1702	121	168	206	168	151	115	157	120	103	93	74	77	91	58

(Source: Field Survey 2014)

3.4.3 Saptari District

Table 3-22: Age Group Female Population Distribution of Dighwa

VDC	Ward	Female	Age Group													
			0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-69	70+
Dighawa	1	206	15	29	14	17	24	12	34	9	13	9	10	7	7	6
Dighawa	2	230	11	30	36	18	29	13	32	8	16	7	8	4	15	3
Dighawa	3	190	13	27	23	16	22	13	18	10	16	8	9	3	8	4
Dighawa	4	244	14	36	33	18	29	11	27	24	12	18	6	4	2	10
Dighawa	5	148	10	14	13	11	12	13	12	12	8	13	6	14	8	2
Dighawa	6	142	11	19	13	17	17	13	11	15	6	6	5	2	6	1
Dighawa	7	282	13	28	44	33	31	30	13	29	24	16	6	5	5	5
Dighawa	8	273	17	20	40	35	20	21	22	23	21	14	10	8	17	5
Dighawa	9	270	21	40	30	25	36	12	24	15	15	14	9	11	17	1
Total		1985	125	243	246	190	220	138	193	145	131	105	69	58	85	37

(Source: Field Survey 2014)

Table 3-23: Age Group Female Population Distribution of Pakari

VDC	Ward	Female	Age Group													
			0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-69	70+
Pakari	1	318	20	36	37	40	29	28	29	34	15	14	9	9	12	6
Pakari	2	338	42	30	45	29	41	33	26	23	7	19	6	13	15	9
Pakari	3	265	36	26	30	25	33	26	21	17	7	11	4	11	11	7
Pakari	4	342	43	39	42	39	35	36	20	33	19	12	7	8	8	1
Pakari	5	176	10	16	18	25	17	25	13	16	12	9	5	1	3	6
Pakari	6	201	16	30	25	22	16	17	18	17	6	14	5	5	2	8
Pakari	7	284	35	41	18	38	28	18	26	21	23	9	6	5	8	8

Pakari	8	256	34	36	30	24	24	12	19	17	16	15	11	4	9	5
Pakari	9	447	57	76	43	45	40	45	37	33	17	12	9	14	12	7
Total		2627	293	330	288	287	263	240	209	211	122	115	62	70	80	57

(Source: Field Survey 2014)

3.4.4 Udayapur District

Table 3-24: Age Group Female Population Distribution of Hadiya

VDC	Ward	Female	Age Group													
			0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-69	70+
Hadiya	1	420	40	38	45	43	46	42	27	33	23	16	16	18	26	7
Hadiya	2	756	49	66	74	93	89	77	51	45	46	56	33	16	40	21
Hadiya	3	431	35	41	48	57	35	70	25	28	17	12	16	10	26	11
Hadiya	4	412	27	52	57	48	53	27	35	25	21	8	18	12	16	13
Hadiya	5	1409	111	150	158	165	150	159	101	81	82	55	57	33	71	36
Hadiya	6	981	64	102	112	105	86	95	86	74	50	42	42	21	49	53
Hadiya	7	1120	95	107	95	111	157	125	92	65	54	60	40	36	56	27
Hadiya	8	474	16	58	55	53	44	39	27	37	37	31	18	17	29	13
Hadiya	9	335	14	30	40	36	38	38	23	22	21	25	14	11	19	4
Sub Total		6338	451	644	684	711	698	672	467	410	351	305	254	174	332	185

(Source: Field Survey 2014)

Table 3-25: Age Group Female Population Distribution of Jogidaha

VDC	Ward	Female	Age Group													
			0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-69	70+
Jogidaha	1	548	24	62	52	68	56	63	61	19	36	23	22	17	26	19
Jogidaha	2	217	23	14	18	34	27	21	10	13	7	13	13	8	11	5
Jogidaha	3	291	15	28	26	27	38	29	35	17	17	11	14	9	17	8
Jogidaha	4	110	4	7	13	15	18	10	6	6	9	7	8	3	1	3
Jogidaha	5	192	8	19	20	31	25	16	13	16	6	16	6	7	8	1
Jogidaha	6	715	25	72	89	79	61	54	53	74	47	25	42	31	45	18
Jogidaha	7	353	24	33	34	25	31	24	27	29	23	27	27	20	23	6
Jogidaha	8	277	23	17	31	32	30	29	19	13	23	14	10	3	16	17
Jogidaha	9	738	39	65	87	97	94	69	61	42	44	52	16	15	30	27
Total		3441	185	317	370	408	380	315	285	229	212	188	158	113	177	104

(Source: Field Survey 2014)

3.5 Ethnic Composition at Ward Level

Ward-wise ethnic composition of the project area has been presented in following section. The ethnicity has been presented in seven groups such as Brahmin/Chhetri, *Dalit*, Muslim, Indigenous Group (*Janajati*), Other Backward Class (OBC), Tharu and Others as per ethnic category developed by the below table and Government of Nepal (GoN).

Table 3-26: Caste and Ethnic Group in the Project Area

S.N.	Brahmin / Kshatriya	Dalit	OBC	Muslim	Janjati	Tharu	Others
1	Aacharya	Chmar	Bhandari	AAJIG	B.K.	Chaudhary	Chaurasiya
2	Bajgai	Das	Bikau	Aala	Banjara	Tharu	Devi
3	Baral	Khatbe	BK	Aalim	Bista		Gami
4	Basnet	Mahara	Hajam	Abaru	Danuwar		Gopa
5	Bastola	Mecho	Karak	Abdulla	Dulal		Kishor
6	Bhandari	Mochi	Kumar	Abjal	Goiet		Magh
7	Bhattarai	Paswan	Lahari	Abrahin	Gosai		Mahato
8	Bhujel	Ram	Mali	Afjal	Kamat		Mothe
9	Bohara	Ran	Pandit	Ahamad	Kamti		Mukhiya
10	Budhathoki	Sabir	Rai	Ajim	Kapar		Nayak
11	Chaudhary / Brahman	Sada	Ray	Akbar	Mandal		Purbe
12	Chauhan	Sadai	Raya	Aktar	Moktan		Sah
13	Chaulagain	Sarki	Sahani	Akub	Nepali		
14	Chhetri		Sakoor	Ali	Nychaun		
15	Dahal		Sharma /Barhi	Allaudin	Rajdhani		
16	Dangol		Soni	Ansari	Ramtel		
17	Dev		Sunar	Ansarul	Rasaili		
18	Dhakal		Thakur /Barhi	Ashlam	Raut		
19	Dhungana		Yadav	Atabul	Rayajuddin		
20	Fuyal			Baitha	Sherstha		
21	Ghimire			Basir	Sunarait		
22	Giri			Dargee	Sunuwar		
23	Jha			Elliyash			
24	Jung			Fajai			
25	Kadaga			Fakir			
26	Karki			Hajarat			
27	Karna			Hakim			
28	Katuwal			Hanif			
29	KC			Harun			
30	Khadka			Hasan			
31	Khanal			Hasim			
32	Khang			Heydi			
33	Khatiwada			Hujadar			
34	Khatri			Hushen			
35	Koirala			Idrish			
36	Lamsal			Ijrail			
37	Lutel			Ilyash			
38	Malla			Inus			
39	Mishra			Isharill			
40	Nirala			Israfull			
41	Niroula			Israil			

S.N.	Brahmin / Kshatriya	Dalit	OBC	Muslim	Janjati	Tharu	Others
42	Ojha			Isuf			
43	Pandey			Jaahir			
44	Panta			Jagir			
45	Parajuli			Jakil			
46	Pariyar			Jalil			
47	Pathak			Jamaal			
48	Paudel			Jamil			
49	Phuyal			Jannat			
50	Pokharel			Jashim			
51	Poudel			Kabra			
52	Pradhan			Kalamudin			
53	Ranamagar			Karmul			
54	Rijal			Khalil			
55	Sapkota			Khatun			
56	Shah			Khudabakas			
57	Sharma			Ktayyat			
58	Shingh			Kudrat			
59	Sigdel			Kurdhed			
60	Silwal			Lahithya			
61	Singh			Lekhi			
62	Sitaula			Mahamad			
63	Subba			Mahbulla			
64	Subedi			Mahim			
65	Suwal			Majir			
66	Thakur			Majlul			
67	Thakuri			Majlum			
68	Thapa			Mansur			
69	Timalsina			Miya			
70	Timsina			Mohamand			
71	Upreti			Musaruf			
72				Mustafa			
73				Mustakim			
74				Nadaf			
75				Najamudin			
76				Nasarat			
77				Nasjal			
78				Nauniya			
79				Niyamat			
80				Raien			
81				Rijwan			
82				Saem			
83				Safi			
84				Safrip			
85				Sakir			
86				Sakur			
87				Salamad			
88				Salmaan			
89				Sayad			
90				Sikhabat			
91				Sultan			
92				Tahir			
93				Tajmul			
94				Tayaab			
95				Tayaf			
96				Tayaj			
97				Wajil			
98				Yasim			

(Source: OBC Federation- 2055)

3.5.1 Mahottari District

Table 3-27: Ethnic Group Composition of Sarpallo

SN	VDC	Ethnicity	Population at Ward Number																	
			1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	Sarpallo	Brahmin / Chhetri	3	4	38	30	17	12	294	268	4	4	88	17	79	66	76	68	91	69
2	Sarpallo	Dalit							176	175	0	0	3	3	4	5	0	0	41	46
3	Sarpallo	OBC	302	265	322	220	73	58	33	25	11	8	3	1	126	104	131	109	476	417
4	Sarpallo	Muslim					25	18	57	45	29	36	12	9	184	167	226	221	22	22
5	Sarpallo	Janjati	244	214	171	118	841	716	0	0	0	0	7	3	4	9	1	1	21	13
6	Sarpallo	Others	187	157	141	99	73	65	210	173	199	148	197	172	132	99	195	226	327	321
Total			736	640	672	467	1029	869	770	686	243	196	310	205	529	450	629	625	978	888

(Source: Field Survey 2014)

Table 3-28: Ethnic Group Composition of Nainhi

SN	VDC	Ethnicity	Population at Ward Number																	
			1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	Nainhi	Brahmin / Chhetri			243	198	3	2	211	170	38	35	340	281	70	64	90	64	147	114
2	Nainhi	Dalit									3	3								
3	Nainhi	OBC	8	5	227	191	6	10	127	81	20	19	30	32	85	76	158	88	30	21
4	Nainhi	Muslim	454	325	0	0	694	573	124	95	0	0	63	72	9	9	119	93	118	107
5	Nainhi	Janjati	11	10	49	50	0	0	117	100	59	41	12	14	83	74	199	174	11	10
6	Nainhi	Others	3	1	111	68	150	121	62	60	34	30	34	23	0	0	120	122	12	9
Total			476	341	630	507	853	706	641	506	154	128	479	422	247	223	686	541	318	261

(Source: Field Survey 2014)

3.5.2 Siraha District

Table 3-29: Ethnic Composition of Pipra Pra Pi

SN	VDC	Ethnicity	Population at Ward Number																	
			1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	Pipra Pra Pi	Brahmin / Chhetri	27	19	19	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	59	56	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Pipra Pra Pi	Dalit	18	12	13	16	0	0	102	78	0	0	214	173	22	25	0	0	0	0
3	Pipra Pra Pi	OBC	391	335	308	302	243	222	408	331	302	293	5	1	375	326	250	215	118	106
4	Pipra Pra Pi	Muslim	20	12	3	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	9	36	36	8	5
5	Pipra Pra Pi	Janjati											60	53	56	47				
6	Pipra Pra Pi	Others	58	43	0	0	7	5	89	69	9	4	105	90	34	28	0	0	0	0
Total			514	421	343	335	250	227	599	478	311	297	443	373	493	435	286	251	126	111

(Source: Field Survey 2014)

Table 3-30: Ethnic Composition of Tulsipur

SN	VDC	Ethnicity	Population at Ward Number																	
			1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	Tulsipur	Brahmin / Chhetri	19	20	0	0	12	13	0	0	0	0	29	27	3	5	147	125	43	28
2	Tulsipur	Dalit	44	42	96	101	10	14	0	0	0	0	13	12	104	102	82	56	11	11
3	Tulsipur	OBC	71	94	0	0	177	157	178	135	255	200	42	32	4	8	7	1	4	2
4	Tulsipur	Muslim	18	16	139	122	7	4												
5	Tulsipur	Janjati							61	57	19	17	12	11						
6	Tulsipur	Others	60	59	98	80	17	13	2	1	27	25	71	51	74	61				
Total			212	231	333	303	223	201	241	193	301	242	167	133	185	176	236	182	58	41

(Source: Field Survey 2014)

3.5.3 Saptari District

Table 3-31: Ethnic Composition of Dighwa

SN	VDC	Ethnicity	Population at Ward Number																	
			1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	Dighawa	Brahmin / Chhetri	20	19	77	87	0	0	48	55	162	148	5	3	134	120	56	50	42	35
2	Dighawa	Dalit	151	161	17	22	17	15	14	9	0	0	111	91	128	111	0	0	181	168
3	Dighawa	OBC	20	22	3	6	92	66	212	171	0	0	0	0	11	8	107	105	24	21
4	Dighawa	Muslim	0	0	0	0	122	109	0	0	0	0	53	36	0	0	0	0	2	3
5	Dighawa	Janjati	0	0	117	102	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	44	43	133	118	37	30
6	Dighawa	Others	5	4	17	13	0	0	9	9	0	0	6	8	0	0	0	0	16	13
Total			196	206	231	230	231	190	283	244	162	148	178	142	317	282	296	273	302	270

(Source: Field Survey 2014)

Table 3-32: Ethnic Composition of Pakari

SN	VDC	Ethnicity	Population at Ward Number																	
			1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	Pakari	Brahmin / Chhetri	3	3	6	14	109	92	0	0	2	4	0	0	98	80	4	13	0	0
2	Pakari	Dalit	0	0	135	126	0	0	298	276	0	0	88	75	78	85	23	19	107	83
3	Pakari	OBC	241	189	97	67	185	152	0	0	193	150	111	84	3	5	66	64	114	95
4	Pakari	Muslim	0	0	0	0	9	5	77	66	18	18	58	42	0	0	0	0	229	191
5	Pakari	Janjati	116	118	55	49	6	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	52	46	1	0	53	52
6	Pakari	Others	10	8	110	82	6	8	0	0	3	4	0	0	93	68	160	160	36	26
Total			370	318	403	338	315	265	375	342	216	176	257	201	324	284	254	256	539	447

(Source: Field Survey 2014)

3.5.4 Udayapur District

Table 3-33: Ethnic Composition of Hadiya

SN	VDC	Ethnicity	Population at Ward Number																	
			1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	Hadiya	Brahmin / Chhetri	0	1	375	297	70	84	166	153	621	618	574	581	793	634	202	153	170	155
2	Hadiya	Dalit	0	0	16	8	7	6	32	25	49	44	6	5	16	16	0	0	3	2
3	Hadiya	OBC	23	22	103	75	3	2	3	3	75	89	23	10	60	60	41	45	51	55
4	Hadiya	Muslim	0	0	8	14	36	29	12	12	31	29	21	18	8	20	2	2	0	0
5	Hadiya	Janjati	9	14	146	153	42	47	45	39	267	195	109	114	120	141	124	120	65	62
6	Hadiya	Tharu	292	281	105	98	255	249	162	165	249	264	168	191	122	114	110	85	29	24
7	Hadiya	Others	101	102	122	111	15	14	15	15	167	170	72	62	148	135	66	69	45	37
Total			425	420	875	756	428	431	435	412	1459	1409	973	981	1267	1120	545	474	363	335

(Source: Field Survey 2014)

Table 3-34: Ethnic Composition of Jogidaha

SN	VDC	Ethnicity	Population at Ward Number																	
			1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	Jogidaha	Brahmin / Chhetri	180	177	67	58	31	45	0	0	21	19	210	178	111	103	3	4	288	258
2	Jogidaha	Dalit	8	8	90	77	3	0	0	0	62	56	27	20	9	4	0	0	3	2
3	Jogidaha	OBC	52	46	20	18	33	35	1	3	13	11	291	270	42	42	71	61	36	35
4	Jogidaha	Muslim	0	0	8	3	18	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	36
5	Jogidaha	Janjati	28	21	4	2	0	0	7	5	0	0	64	53	0	0	5	5	171	154
6	Jogidaha	Tharu	272	256	60	53	181	176	95	102	98	106	191	184	182	179	212	200	159	157
7	Jogidaha	Others	36	40	3	6	24	23	0	0	0	0	18	10	22	25	7	7	93	96
Total			576	548	252	217	290	291	103	110	194	192	801	715	366	353	298	277	780	738

(Source: Field Survey 2014)

3.6 Literacy Status at Ward Level

Literacy status in the project area has been categorized into five groups such as completely illiterate, just literate, having education up to School Leaving Certificate (SLC), up to ten plus and finally more than that (i.e. above ten plus two). In the entire project area, about 22 percent of the total project's population are found to be completely illiterate. Major portion of the population in the project area falls in the second category (i.e. just literate category) this includes those who can just read and write. For example, about 59 percent of the total project area's population are in this category and about 11, 5 and 3 percent of the total population are in the third (i.e. SLC), fourth (i.e. ten plus two) and fifth (i.e. above ten plus two) categories respectively.

While talking at individual VDC level, highest illiteracy status is noticed in Pakari of Saptari where about 44% of its total population are completely illiterate. Pakari is followed by Sarpallo, Tulsipur and Pipra Pra Pi with the respective illiteracy rate of 35%, 28% and 26% of their respective population. Only about 6% of Hadiya's and 9% of Jogidaha's population are observed to be completely illiterate.

Table 3-35: Literacy Status of Project Area

District	VDC	Education Level									
		Illiterate		Literate		Up to SLC		Up to Ten Plus Two		Above Ten Plus Two	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Mahottari	Sarpallo	1966	1837	3327	2636	312	262	86	126	205	165
	Nainhi	809	567	3195	2626	167	141	279	273	34	28
Sirah	Pipra	945	827	1905	1629	364	330	129	124	22	18
	Tulsipur	458	400	1077	925	233	216	75	73	113	88
Saptari	Dighwa	565	532	1339	1186	209	200	58	48	25	19
	Pakari	1326	1197	1372	1124	206	179	78	69	71	58
Udayapur	Jogidaha	331	311	2638	2483	502	473	112	116	77	58
	Hadiya	373	377	3836	3519	1516	1489	620	569	425	384
Total		6773	6048	18689	16128	3509	3290	1437	1398	972	818

Table 3-36: Percent-wise Literacy Status of Project Area

VDC	Education Level									
	Illiterate		Literate		Up to SLC		Up to Ten Plus Two		Above Ten Plus Two	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Sarpallo	18%	17%	30%	24%	3%	2%	1%	1%	2%	2%
Nainhi	10%	7%	39%	32%	2%	2%	3%	3%	0%	0%
Pipra	15%	13%	30%	26%	6%	5%	2%	2%	0%	0%
Tulsipur	13%	11%	29%	25%	6%	6%	2%	2%	3%	2%
Dighwa	14%	13%	32%	28%	5%	5%	1%	1%	1%	0%
Pakari	23%	21%	24%	20%	4%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Jogidaha	5%	4%	37%	35%	7%	7%	2%	2%	1%	1%
Hadiya	3%	3%	29%	27%	12%	11%	5%	4%	3%	3%

(Source: Field Survey 2014)

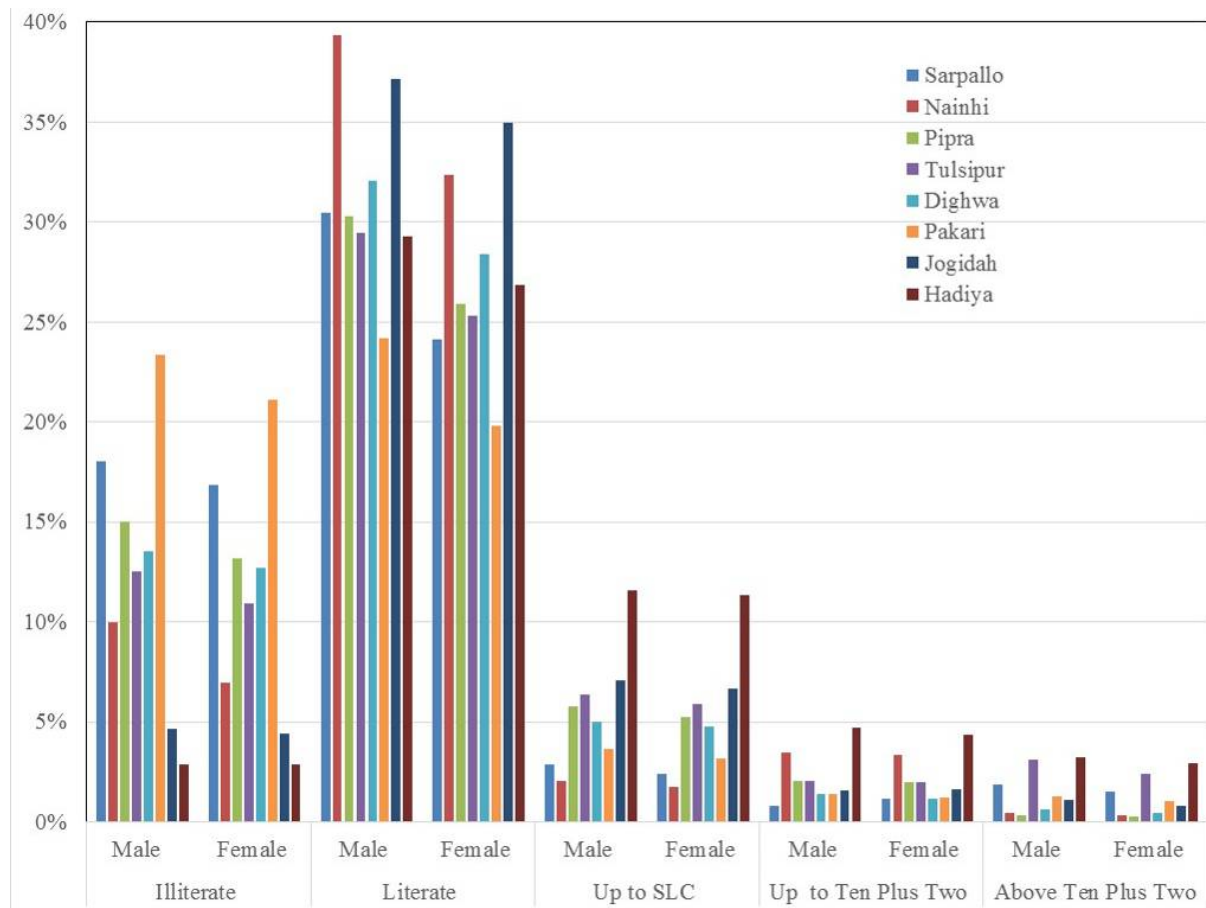


Figure 3-1: Graphical Representation of Percent-wise Literacy Status of the Project Area

3.6.1 Mahottari District

Table 3-37: Ward Level Education Status of Sarpallo

VDC	Ward	Education Level									
		Illiterate		Literate		Up to SLC		Up to Ten Plus Two		Above Ten Plus Two	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Sarpallo	1	267	255	441	342	36	29	12	14		
Sarpallo	2	253	194	295	179	70	49	14	17	40	28
Sarpallo	3	338	329	616	495	40	26	20	10	21	9
Sarpallo	4	226	225	473	392	40	41	6	7	31	21
Sarpallo	5	105	87	129	103	6	4			3	2
Sarpallo	6	73	71	171	134						
Sarpallo	7	180	169	276	226	44	33	22	17	7	5
Sarpallo	8	199	201	275	226	49	48	3	50	103	100
Sarpallo	9	325	306	651	539	27	32	9	11		

(Source: Field Survey 2014)

Table 3-38: Percent-wise Education Status of Sarpallo

VDC	Ward	Education Level									
		Illiterate		Literate		Up to SLC		Up to Ten Plus Two		Above Ten Plus Two	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Sarpallo	1	2%	2%	4%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Sarpallo	2	2%	2%	3%	2%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Sarpallo	3	3%	3%	6%	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Sarpallo	4	2%	2%	4%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Sarpallo	5	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Sarpallo	6	1%	1%	2%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Sarpallo	7	2%	2%	3%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Sarpallo	8	2%	2%	3%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%
Sarpallo	9	3%	3%	6%	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

(Source: Field Survey 2014)

Table 3-39: Ward Level Education Status of Nainhi

VDC	Ward	Education Level									
		Illiterate		Literate		Up to SLC		Up to Ten Plus Two		Above Ten Plus Two	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Nainhi	1	182	104	294	237						
Nainhi	2	97	72	426	347	31	26	43	35	33	27
Nainhi	3	4	8	833	684	10	12	6	2		
Nainhi	4	154	105	409	327	24	19	54	55		
Nainhi	5	63	49	65	53	20	24	6	2		
Nainhi	6	58	45	301	266	34	23	86	88		
Nainhi	7	17	13	211	191	14	14	4	4	1	1
Nainhi	8	186	135	462	366	10	8	28	32		
Nainhi	9	48	36	194	155	24	15	52	55		

(Source: Field Survey 2014)

Table 3-40: Percent-wise Education Status of Nainhi VDC

VDC	Ward	Education Level									
		Illiterate		Literate		Up to SLC		Up to Ten Plus Two		Above Ten Plus Two	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Nainhi	1	2%	1%	4%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Nainhi	2	1%	1%	5%	4%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%
Nainhi	3	0%	0%	10%	8%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Nainhi	4	2%	1%	5%	4%	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%
Nainhi	5	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Nainhi	6	1%	1%	4%	3%	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%
Nainhi	7	0%	0%	3%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Nainhi	8	2%	2%	6%	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

VDC	Ward	Education Level									
		Illiterate		Literate		Up to SLC		Up to Ten Plus Two		Above Ten Plus Two	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Nainhi	9	1%	0%	2%	2%	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%

(Source: Field Survey 2014)

3.6.2 Sirah District

Table 3-41: Ward Level Education Status of Pipra Pra Pi

VDC	Ward	Education Level									
		Illiterate		Literate		Up to SLC		Up to Ten Plus Two		Above Ten Plus Two	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Pipra Pra Pi	1	191	172	235	186	79	58	9	5		
Pipra Pra Pi	2	49	54	159	163	95	80	40	38		
Pipra Pra Pi	3	61	51	146	130	26	28	15	17	2	1
Pipra Pra Pi	4	206	153	385	316	8	9				
Pipra Pra Pi	5	54	53	166	152	53	54	38	38		
Pipra Pra Pi	6	236	195	138	121	50	41	14	11	5	5
Pipra Pra Pi	7	65	76	391	322	29	27	4	5	4	5
Pipra Pra Pi	8	63	56	186	154	17	24	9	10	11	7
Pipra Pra Pi	9	20	17	99	85	7	9				

(Source: Field Survey 2014)

Table 3-42: Percent-wise Education Status of Pipra Pra Pi

VDC	Ward	Education Level									
		Illiterate		Literate		Up to SLC		Up to Ten Plus Two		Above Ten Plus Two	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Pipra Pra Pi	1	3%	3%	4%	3%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Pipra Pra Pi	2	1%	1%	3%	3%	2%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%
Pipra Pra Pi	3	1%	1%	2%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Pipra Pra Pi	4	3%	2%	6%	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Pipra Pra Pi	5	1%	1%	3%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%
Pipra Pra Pi	6	4%	3%	2%	2%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Pipra Pra Pi	7	1%	1%	6%	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Pipra Pra Pi	8	1%	1%	3%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Pipra Pra Pi	9	0%	0%	2%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

(Source: Field Survey 2014)

Table 3-43: Ward Level Education Status of Tulsipur

VDC	Ward	Education Level									
		Illiterate		Literate		Up to SLC		Up to Ten Plus Two		Above Ten Plus Two	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Tulsipur	1	89	86	68	72	42	51	13	22		
Tulsipur	2	40	43	210	191	67	57	10	5	6	7
Tulsipur	3	58	54	94	84	43	36	28	27		
Tulsipur	4	53	44	187	146	1	3				
Tulsipur	5	67	55	212	171	18	12			4	4
Tulsipur	6	36	31	90	67	39	34			2	1
Tulsipur	7	17	23	165	152			3	1		
Tulsipur	8	81	52	17	18	16	18	21	18	101	76
Tulsipur	9	17	12	34	24	7	5				

(Source: Field Survey 2014)

Table 3-44: Percent-wise Education Status of Tulsipur

VDC	Ward	Education Level									
		Illiterate		Literate		Up to SLC		Up to Ten Plus Two		Above Ten Plus Two	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Tulsipur	1	2%	2%	2%	2%	1%	1%	0%	1%	0%	0%
Tulsipur	2	1%	1%	6%	5%	2%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Tulsipur	3	2%	1%	3%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%
Tulsipur	4	1%	1%	5%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Tulsipur	5	2%	2%	6%	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Tulsipur	6	1%	1%	2%	2%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Tulsipur	7	0%	1%	5%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Tulsipur	8	2%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	3%	2%
Tulsipur	9	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

(Source: Field Survey 2014)

3.6.3 Saptari District

Table 3-45: Ward Level Education Status of Dighwa

VDC	Ward	Education Level									
		Illiterate		Literate		Up to SLC		Up to Ten Plus Two		Above Ten Plus Two	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Dighwa	1	24	28	141	147	27	27	1	3	3	1
Dighwa	2	60	57	149	144	19	28			3	1
Dighwa	3	31	22	184	155	16	13				
Dighwa	4	8	11	232	200	43	33				
Dighwa	5	31	32	92	77	22	23	17	16		
Dighwa	6	69	61	107	79	2	2				
Dighwa	7	179	173	128	101	3	3	7	5		

VDC	Ward	Education Level									
		Illiterate		Literate		Up to SLC		Up to Ten Plus Two		Above Ten Plus Two	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Dighwa	8	14	15	184	170	59	59	28	20	11	9
Dighwa	9	149	133	122	113	18	12	5	4	8	8

(Source: Field Survey 2014)

Table 3-46: Percent –wise Education Status in Dighwa

VDC	Ward	Education Level									
		Illiterate		Literate		Up to SLC		Up to Ten Plus Two		Above Ten Plus Two	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Dighwa	1	1%	1%	3%	4%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Dighwa	2	1%	1%	4%	3%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Dighwa	3	1%	1%	4%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Dighwa	4	0%	0%	6%	5%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Dighwa	5	1%	1%	2%	2%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Dighwa	6	2%	1%	3%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Dighwa	7	4%	4%	3%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Dighwa	8	0%	0%	4%	4%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%
Dighwa	9	4%	3%	3%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Total		14%	13%	32%	28%	5%	5%	1%	1%	1%	0%

(Source: Field Survey 2014)

Table 3-47: Ward Level Population Status of Pakari

VDC	Ward	Education Level									
		Illiterate		Literate		Up to SLC		Up to Ten Plus Two		Above Ten Plus Two	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Pakari	1	78	60	234	211	29	27	22	14	7	6
Pakari	2	304	259	89	67	3	5	7	7		
Pakari	3	232	194	75	61	1	3	7	7		
Pakari	4	141	147	140	120	42	33	24	23	28	19
Pakari	5	58	43	125	102	29	28			4	3
Pakari	6	135	131	92	52	19	9	2	3	9	6
Pakari	7	119	118	167	119	24	24	9	10	5	13
Pakari	8	55	70	188	173	10	12			1	1
Pakari	9	204	175	262	219	49	38	7	5	17	10

(Source: Field Survey 2014)

Table 3-48: Percent-wise Education Level in Pakari

VDC	Ward	Education Level									
		Illiterate		Literate		Up to SLC		Up to Ten Plus Two		Above Ten Plus Two	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Pakari	1	1%	1%	4%	4%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Pakari	2	5%	5%	2%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Pakari	3	4%	3%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Pakari	4	2%	3%	2%	2%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Pakari	5	1%	1%	2%	2%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Pakari	6	2%	2%	2%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Pakari	7	2%	2%	3%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Pakari	8	1%	1%	3%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Pakari	9	4%	3%	5%	4%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Total		23%	21%	24%	20%	4%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%

(Source: Field Survey 2014)

3.6.4 Udayapur District**Table 3-49: Ward Level Education Status of Hadiya**

VDC	Ward	Education Level									
		Illiterate		Literate		Up to SLC		Up to Ten Plus Two		Above Ten Plus Two	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Hadiya	1	14	21	292	276	113	118	6	5		
Hadiya	2	44	38	483	437	176	149	78	56	94	76
Hadiya	3	59	62	255	247	59	65	44	45	11	12
Hadiya	4	68	73	302	281	44	40	21	18		
Hadiya	5	97	98	1093	1041	181	187	57	53	31	30
Hadiya	6	6	10	88	100	535	550	226	207	118	114
Hadiya	7	47	41	585	509	291	249	183	179	161	142
Hadiya	8	19	13	472	390	54	71				
Hadiya	9	19	21	266	238	63	60	5	6	10	10

(Source: Field Survey 2014)

Table 3-50: Percent-wise Education Level in Hadiya

VDC	Ward	Education Level									
		Illiterate		Literate		Up to SLC		Up to Ten Plus Two		Above Ten Plus Two	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Hadiya	1	0%	0%	2%	2%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Hadiya	2	0%	0%	4%	3%	1%	1%	1%	0%	1%	1%
Hadiya	3	0%	0%	2%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Hadiya	4	1%	1%	2%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Hadiya	5	1%	1%	8%	8%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Hadiya	6	0%	0%	1%	1%	4%	4%	2%	2%	1%	1%

VDC	Ward	Education Level									
		Illiterate		Literate		Up to SLC		Up to Ten Plus Two		Above Ten Plus Two	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Hadiya	7	0%	0%	4%	4%	2%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Hadiya	8	0%	0%	4%	3%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Hadiya	9	0%	0%	2%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Total		3%	3%	29%	27%	12%	11%	5%	4%	3%	3%

(Source: Field Survey 2014)

Table 3-51: Ward Level Education Status of Jogidaha

VDC	Ward	Education Level									
		Illiterate		Literate		Up to SLC		Up to Ten Plus Two		Above Ten Plus Two	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Jogidaha	1	81	73	376	363	72	67	28	32	19	13
Jogidaha	2	35	31	187	169	29	15	1	2		
Jogidaha	3	7	14	274	264	8	10	1	3		
Jogidaha	4	5	11	69	75	27	23	2	1		
Jogidaha	5	28	26	143	148	21	16	2	2		
Jogidaha	6	37	23	717	633	32	37	8	13	7	9
Jogidaha	7	50	47	181	180	95	86	40	40		
Jogidaha	8	38	34	208	188	43	50	9	5		
Jogidaha	9	50	52	483	463	175	169	21	18	51	36

(Source: Field Survey 2014)

Table 3-52: Percent-wise Education Level in Jogidaha

VDC	Ward	Education Level									
		Illiterate		Literate		Up to SLC		Up to Ten Plus Two		Above Ten Plus Two	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Jogidaha	1	1%	1%	5%	5%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Jogidaha	2	0%	0%	3%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Jogidaha	3	0%	0%	4%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Jogidaha	4	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Jogidaha	5	0%	0%	2%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Jogidaha	6	1%	0%	10%	9%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Jogidaha	7	1%	1%	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%
Jogidaha	8	1%	0%	3%	3%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Jogidaha	9	1%	1%	7%	7%	2%	2%	0%	0%	1%	1%
Total		5%	4%	37%	35%	7%	7%	2%	2%	1%	1%

(Source: Field Survey 2014)

3.7 Water Sources and Their Quality

In all Terai VDCs (i.e. Sarpallo, Nainhi, Pipra Pra Pi, Tulsipur, Pakari and Dighwa), tube-well is the main source of drinking water supply. No other means such as tapped water supply are available in these VDCs. Local people have to rely on tube-well for drinking water as well as for other household needs such as washing, bathing etc. even during flood. They drink water from the nearby tube-wells during floods because of non-availability of other sources. Tube-wells located in the vicinity of river generally get fully submerged during flood. Water fetching continues during such difficult time and many community members are fully unaware on the water quality during inundation. Water fetching time is not significant and average fetching time is about 5 minutes.

On the other hand traditional dug-wells and tube-wells are the two main source of drinking water supply in Jogidaha and Hadiya. However, use of dug-wells are being gradually replaced by tube-wells. Average water fetching time in these two VDCs is computed to be about 6 minutes.

3.7.1 Mahottari District

Table 3-53: Drinking Water Supply Status in Sarpallo in Different Seasons

VDC	Ward	HH	Total Population	Source of Drinking Water							Remarks
				General Condition	Flooding Time	During Dry Season	Water Quality during Monsoon Season			Fetching Time (Mins)	
							Good (Potable Water)	Not Drinkable	Drinkable		
Sarpallo	1	256	1396	Tubewell	Tubewell	Tubewell	Good			4	
Sarpallo	2	194	1139	Tubewell	Tubewell	Tubewell	52%	9%	40%	5	
Sarpallo	3	310	1904	Tubewell	Tubewell	Tubewell	Good			5	
Sarpallo	4	245	1462	Tubewell	Tubewell	Tubewell	49%	20%	31%	4	
Sarpallo	5	84	439	Tubewell	Tubewell	Tubewell	Good			5	
Sarpallo	6	74	449	Tubewell	Tubewell	Tubewell	97%	0%	3%	5	
Sarpallo	7	154	979	Tubewell	Tubewell	Tubewell	90%	2%	8%	4	
Sarpallo	8	251	1254	Tubewell	Tubewell	Tubewell	52%	0%	48%	5	
Sarpallo	9	335	1900	Tubewell	Tubewell	Tubewell	57%	0%	43%	5	

(Source: Field Survey 2014)

Table 3-54: Drinking Water Supply Status in Nainhi in Different Seasons

VDC	Ward	HH	Population	Source of Drinking Water							Remarks
				General Condition	Flooding Time	During Dry Season	Water Quality during Monsoon Season			Fetching Time (Mins)	
							Good (Potable Water)	Not Drinkable	Drinkable		
Nainhi	1	152	817	Tubewell	Tubewell	Tubewell	Good			7	
Nainhi	2	211	1137	Tubewell	Tubewell	Tubewell			Drinkable	4	
Nainhi	3	246	1559	Tubewell	Tubewell	Tubewell			Drinkable	5	
Nainhi	4	207	1147	Tubewell	Tubewell	Tubewell	63%	0%	37%	5	
Nainhi	5	50	282	Tubewell	Tubewell	Tubewell	Good			4	
Nainhi	6	155	901	Tubewell	Tubewell	Tubewell	4%	0%	96%	5	
Nainhi	7	90	470	Tubewell	Tubewell	Tubewell	9%	0%	91%	5	
Nainhi	8	214	1227	Tubewell	Tubewell	Tubewell	86%	0%	14%	8	
Nainhi	9	103	579	Tubewell	Tubewell	Tubewell	23%	0%	77%	3	

(Source: Field Survey 2014)

3.7.2 Sirah District**Table 3-55: Drinking Water Supply Status in Pipra Pra Pi**

VDC	Ward	HH	Population	Source of Drinking Water							Remarks
				General Condition	Flooding Time	During Dry Season	Water Quality during Monsoon Season			Fetchi ng Time (Mins)	
							Good (Potable Water)	Not Drinkable	Drinkable		
Pipra pra. Pi	1	167	935	Tubewell	Tubewell	Tubewell	Good			4	
Pipra pra. Pi	2	112	678	Tubewell	Tubewell	Tubewell			Drinkable	5	
Pipra pra. Pi	3	86	477	Tubewell	Tubewell	Tubewell			Drinkable	5	
Pipra pra. Pi	4	181	1077	Tubewell	Tubewell	Tubewell	Good			4	
Pipra pra. Pi	5	108	608	Tubewell	Tubewell	Tubewell			Drinkable	5	
Pipra pra. Pi	6	143	816	Tubewell	Tubewell	Tubewell	Good			5	
Pipra pra. Pi	7	174	928	Tubewell	Tubewell	Tubewell	98.85%	0.57%	0.57%	4	
Pipra pra. Pi	8	98	537	Tubewell	Tubewell	Tubewell	Good			5	
Pipra pra. Pi	9	42	237	Tubewell	Tubewell	Tubewell	86%	0%	14%	5	

(Source: Field Survey 2014)

Table 3-56: Drinking Water Supply Status in Tulsipur

VDC	Ward	HH	Population	Source of Drinking Water							Remarks
				General Condition	Flooding Time	During Dry Season	Water Quality during Monsoon Season			Fetching Time (Mins)	
							Good (Potable Water)	Not Drinkable	Drinkable		
Tulsipur	1	79	443	Tubewell	Tubewell	Tubewell	3%	0%	97%	5	
Tulsipur	2	102	636	Tubewell	Tubewell	Tubewell	25%	5%	71%	4	

VDC	Ward	HH	Population	Source of Drinking Water							Remarks
				General Condition	Flooding Time	During Dry Season	Water Quality during Monsoon Season			Fetching Time (Mins)	
							Good (Potable Water)	Not Drinkable	Drinkable		
Tulsipur	3	68	424	Tubewell	Tubewell	Tubewell			Drinkable	5	
Tulsipur	4	74	434	Tubewell	Tubewell	Tubewell			Drinkable	5	
Tulsipur	5	93	543	Tubewell	Tubewell	Tubewell	31%	0%	69%	4	
Tulsipur	6	53	300	Tubewell	Tubewell	Tubewell			Drinkable	5	
Tulsipur	7	66	361	Tubewell	Tubewell	Tubewell	27%	8%	66%	5	
Tulsipur	8	74	418	Tubewell	Tubewell	Tubewell	0%	8%	92%	4	
Tulsipur	9	18	99	Tubewell	Tubewell	Tubewell			Drinkable	5	

(Source: Field Survey 2014)

3.7.3 Saptari District

Table 3-57: Drinking Water Supply Status in Dighwa

VDC	Ward	HH	Population	Source of Drinking Water							Remarks
				General Condition	Flooding Time	During Dry Season	Water Quality during Monsoon Season			Fetching Time (Mins)	
							Good (Potable Water)	Not Drinkable	Drinkable		
Dighawa	1	79	402	Tubewell	Tubewell	Tubewell	Good			4	
Dighawa	2	85	461	Tubewell	Tubewell	Tubewell	Good			5	
Dighawa	3	71	421	Tubewell	Tubewell	Tubewell	Good			4	
Dighawa	4	103	527	Tubewell	Tubewell	Tubewell	0%	60%	40%	5	
Dighawa	5	56	310	Tubewell	Tubewell	Tubewell			Drinkable	4	
Dighawa	6	54	320	Tubewell	Tubewell	Tubewell	44%	7%	49%	5	
Dighawa	7	113	599	Tubewell	Tubewell	Tubewell	88%	4%	9%	4	
Dighawa	8	131	569	Tubewell	Tubewell	Tubewell	8%	75%	17%	5	
Dighawa	9	114	572	Tubewell	Tubewell	Tubewell	Good			6	

(Source: Field Survey 2014)

Table 3-58: Drinking Water Supply Status in Pakari

VDC	Ward	HH	Population	Source of Drinking Water							Remarks
				General Condition	Flooding Time	During Dry Season	Water Quality during Monsoon Season			Fetching Time (Mins)	
							Good (Potable Water)	Not Drinkable	Drinkable		
Pakari	1	132	688	Tubewell	Tubewell	Tubewell	Good			5	
Pakari	2	148	741	Tubewell	Tubewell	Tubewell	Good			4	
Pakari	3	113	580	Tubewell	Tubewell	Tubewell	Good			5	
Pakari	4	130	717	Tubewell	Tubewell	Tubewell	76%	1%	23%	4	
Pakari	5	76	392	Tubewell	Tubewell	Tubewell	Good			5	
Pakari	6	87	458	Tubewell	Tubewell	Tubewell	Good			4	

VDC	Ward	HH	Population	Source of Drinking Water							Remarks
				General Condition	Flooding Time	During Dry Season	Water Quality during Monsoon Season			Fetching Time (Mins)	
							Good (Potable Water)	Not Drinkable	Drinkable		
Pakari	7	104	608	Tubewell	Tubewell	Tubewell	Good			5	
Pakari	8	97	510	Tubewell	Tubewell	Tubewell	Good			4	
Pakari	9	177	986	Tubewell	Tubewell	Tubewell	Good			5	

(Source: Field Survey 2014)

3.7.4 Udayapur District

Table 3-59: Drinking Water Supply Status in Hadiya VDC

VDC	Ward	HH	Population	Source of Drinking Water						
				General Condition	Flooding Time	During Dry Season	Water Quality during Monsoon Season			Fetching Time (Mins)
							Good (Potable Water)	Not Drinkable	Drinkable	
Hadiya	1	186	845	Well	Well	Well	Good			4
Hadiya	2	282	1631	Well	Well	Well	Good			6
Hadiya	3	148	859	Tubewell	Tubewell	Tubewell	Good			6
Hadiya	4	145	847	Tubewell	Tubewell	Tubewell	Good			4
Hadiya	5	509	2868	Tubewell	Tubewell	Tubewell	Good			5
Hadiya	6	374	1954	Tubewell	Tubewell	Tubewell	Good			5
Hadiya	7	410	2387	Well	Tubewell	Tubewell	Good			6
Hadiya	8	194	1019	Well	Tubewell	Tubewell	Good			3
Hadiya	9	131	698	Tubewell/Well	Tubewell/Well	Tubewell/Well	Good			4

(Source: Field Survey 2014)

Table 3-60: Drinking Water Supply Status in Jogidaha VDC

VDC	Ward	HH	Population	Source of Drinking Water							Remarks
				General Condition	Flooding Time	During Dry Season	Water Quality during Monsoon Season			Fetching Time (Mins)	
							Good (Potable Water)	Not Drinkable	Drinkable		
Jogidaha	1	218	1124	Tubewell	Tubewell	Tubewell	Good			5	
Jogidaha	2	104	469	Tubewell	Tubewell	Tubewell	Good			4	
Jogidaha	3	124	581	Tubewell	Tubewell	Tubewell	Good			5	
Jogidaha	4	50	213	Tubewell	Tubewell	Tubewell	Good			7	
Jogidaha	5	76	386	Tubewell	Tubewell	Tubewell	Good			4	
Jogidaha	6	293	1516	Tubewell	Tubewell	Tubewell	Good			5	
Jogidaha	7	125	719	Tubewell	Tubewell	Tubewell	Good			5	
Jogidaha	8	116	575	Tubewell	Tubewell	Tubewell	Good			5	
Jogidaha	9	309	1518	Well	Tubewell	Tubewell	Good			2.4	

(Source: Field Survey 2014)

3.8 Sanitation

Sanitation status of the project area was also assessed during socio-economic baseline data collection phase. As seen in the data presented below in Tabular form, significant number of households from Terai VDCs (i.e. Sarpallo, Nainhi, Pipra Pra Pi, Tulsipur, Pakari and Dighwa) do not possess toilet in their houses. Those people from those VDCs are going to open field and nearby stream for toilet purpose. Households having toilet generally possess open pit type toilets. This figure is low in Jogidaha and Hadiya VDCs.

3.8.1 Mahottari District

Table 3-61: Sanitation Status in Sarpallo VDC

VDC	Ward	HH	Population	Sanitation facility					Remarks	
				HH without Toilet	HH with Toilet	Types of Toilets				Supported by
						Cistern Flushing	Open Pit	Others		
Sarpallo	1	256	1396	234	22	0%	100%	0%	100 % Self	
Sarpallo	2	194	1139	142	52	100%	0%	0%	100 % Self	
Sarpallo	3	310	1904	229	81	0%	100%	0%	100 % Self	
Sarpallo	4	245	1462	129	116	100%	0%	0%	100 % Self	
Sarpallo	5	84	439	73	11	0%	100%	0%	90 % Self , 10% VDC	
Sarpallo	6	74	449	48	26	77%	23%	0%	100 % Self	
Sarpallo	7	154	979	82	72	96%	4%	0%	90 % Self , 10% VDC	
Sarpallo	8	251	1254	171	80	100%	0%	0%	100 % Self	
Sarpallo	9	335	1900	194	141	100%	0%	0%	100 % Self	

(Source: Field Survey 2014)

Table 3-62: Sanitation Status in Nainhi VDC

VDC	Ward	HH	Population	Sanitation facility						Remarks
				HH without Toilet	HH with Toilet	Types of Toilets			Supported by	
						Cistern Flushing	Open Pit	Others		
Nainhi	1	152	817	107	45	18%	67%	16%	85% Self,&15% Other	
Nainhi	2	211	1137	117	94	14%	65%	21%	95 % Self , 5% VDC	
Nainhi	3	246	1559	153	93	37%	4%	59%	100 % Self	
Nainhi	4	207	1147	95	112	15%	4%	81%	100 % Self	
Nainhi	5	50	282	40	10	0%	100%	0%	100 % Self	
Nainhi	6	155	901	41	114	0%	100%	0%	100 % Self	
Nainhi	7	90	470	76	14	0%	100%	0%	100 % Self	
Nainhi	8	214	1227	119	95	22%	64%	14%	100 % Self	
Nainhi	9	103	579	28	75	0%	87%	13%	100 % Self	

(Source: Field Survey 2014)

3.8.2 Sirah District

Table 3-63: Sanitation Status in Pipra Pra Pi

VDC	Ward	HH	Population	Sanitation facility					Remarks	
				HH without Toilet	HH with Toilet	Types of Toilets				Supported by
						Cistern Flushing	Open Pit	Others		
Pipra Pra. Pi	1	167	935	162	5	0%	100%	0%	100 % Self	
Pipra Pra. Pi	2	112	678	89	23	0%	100%	0%	100 % Self	
Pipra Pra. Pi	3	86	477	76	10	0%	100%	0%	100 % Self	
Pipra Pra. Pi	4	181	1077	131	50	16%	84%	0%	90 % Self , 10% Others	
Pipra Pra. Pi	5	108	608	103	5	0%	100%	0%	100 % Self	
Pipra Pra. Pi	6	143	816	130	13	0%	100%	0%	100 % Self	
Pipra Pra. Pi	7	174	928	165	9	100%	0%	0%	100 % Self	
Pipra Pra. Pi	8	98	537	67	31	58%	42%	0%	100 % Self	
Pipra Pra. Pi	9	42	237	32	10	80%	20%	0%	100 % Self	

(Source: Field Survey 2014)

Table 3-64: Sanitation Status in Tulsipur

VDC	Ward	HH	Population	Sanitation facility					Remarks	
				HH without Toilet	HH with Toilet	Types of Toilets				Supported by
						Cistern Flushing	Open Pit	Others		
Tulsipur	1	79	443	57	22	0%	100%	0%	100 % Self	
Tulsipur	2	102	636	59	43	0%	100%	0%	100 % Self	
Tulsipur	3	68	424	62	6	0%	100%	0%	100 % Self	
Tulsipur	4	74	434	69	5	0%	80%	20%	100 % Self	
Tulsipur	5	93	543	74	19	0%	100%	0%	100 % Self	
Tulsipur	6	53	300	45	8	0%	100%	0%	100 % Self	
Tulsipur	7	66	361	57	9	0%	100%	0%	100 % Self	
Tulsipur	8	74	418	34	40	13%	88%	0%	100 % Self	
Tulsipur	9	18	99	8	10	20%	60%	20%	100 % Self	

(Source: Field Survey 2014)

3.8.3 Saptari District

Table 3-65: Sanitation Status in Dighwa

VDC	Ward	HH	Population	Sanitation facility						Remarks
				HH without Toilet	HH with Toilet	Types of Toilets			Supported by	
						Cistern Flushing	Open Pit	Others		
Dighawa	1	79	402	79	0					
Dighawa	2	85	461	85	0					
Dighawa	3	71	421	59	12	25%	75%	0%	100 % Self	
Dighawa	4	103	527	80	23	4%	70%	26%	100 % Self	
Dighawa	5	56	310	52	4	0%	100%	0%	100 % Self	

VDC	Ward	HH	Population	Sanitation facility						Remarks
				HH without Toilet	HH with Toilet	Types of Toilets			Supported by	
						Cistern Flushing	Open Pit	Others		
Dighawa	6	54	320	45	9	11%	89%	0%	100 % Self	
Dighawa	7	113	599	102	11	18%	82%	0%	100 % Self	
Dighawa	8	131	569	117	14	57%	43%	0%	90% Self, 10% VDC	
Dighawa	9	114	572	101	13	8%	92%	0%	100 % Self	

(Source: Field Survey 2014)

Table 3-66: Sanitation Status in Pakari

VDC	Ward	HH	Population	Sanitation facility						Remarks
				HH without Toilet	HH with Toilet	Types of Toilets			Supported by	
						Cistern Flushing	Open Pit	Others		
Pakari	1	132	688	126	6	0%	100%	0%	100 % Self	
Pakari	2	148	741	93	55	36%	55%	9%	100 % Self	
Pakari	3	113	580	72	41	34%	49%	17%	100 % Self	
Pakari	4	130	717	95	35	0%	100%	0%	100 % Self	
Pakari	5	76	392	0	76	0%	100%	0%	100 % Self	
Pakari	6	87	458	83	4	0%	100%	0%	100 % Self	
Pakari	7	104	608	103	1	100%	0%	0%	100 % Self	
Pakari	8	97	510	97	0					
Pakari	9	177	986	133	44	0%	100%	0%	100 % Self	

(Source: Field Survey 2014)

3.8.4 Udayapur District

Table 3-67: Sanitation Status of Hadiya

VDC	Ward	HH	Population	Sanitation facility						Remarks
				HH without Toilet	HH with Toilet	Types of Toilets			Supported by	
						Cistern Flushing	Open Pit	Others		
Hadiya	1	186	845	0	186	0%	100%	0%	29% Self, 71% VDC	
Hadiya	2	282	1631	0	282	0%	100%	0%	100 % Self	
Hadiya	3	148	859	25	123	0%	100%	0%	86% Self, 14% VDC	
Hadiya	4	145	847	19	126	34%	66%	0%	62% Self, 37% VDC &1% Other	
Hadiya	5	509	2868	83	426	96%	4%	0%	97% Self, 3% VDC	
Hadiya	6	374	1954	57	317	89%	11%	0%	100 % Self	
Hadiya	7	410	2387	1	409	59%	41%	0%	100 % Self	
Hadiya	8	194	1019	3	191	12%	23%	65%	100 % Self	
Hadiya	9	131	698	0	131	100%	0%	0%	100 % Self	

(Source: Field Survey 2014)

Table 3-68: Sanitation Status of Jogidaha

VDC	Ward	HH	Population	Sanitation facility						Remarks
				HH without Toilet	HH with Toilet	Types of Toilets			Supported by	
						Cistern Flushing	Open Pit	Others		
Jogidaha	1	218	1124	66	152	13%	59%	28%	97 % Self	
Jogidaha	2	104	469	33	71	14%	58%	28%	100 % Self	
Jogidaha	3	124	581	39	85	12%	48%	40%	100 % Self	
Jogidaha	4	50	213	0	50	100%		0%	58% Self, 40% VDC & 2% Other	
Jogidaha	5	76	386	0	76	100%		0%	50% Self, 50% VDC	
Jogidaha	6	293	1516	0	293	44%	56%	0%	100 % Self	
Jogidaha	7	125	719	2	123		100%	0%	22% Self, 76% VDC & 2% Other	
Jogidaha	8	116	575	2	114	100%		0%	50% Self, 50% VDC	
Jogidaha	9	309	1518	0	309	4%	50%	46%	100 % Self	

(Source: Field Survey 2014)

3.9 Understanding on Early Warning System

There is no systematic early warning system established in the project area; upstream downstream linkage in terms of flood data collection and dissemination is also lacking. Radio particularly local FMs are the means of communicating local communities for the flood risk. Local communities also reported us that various popular local FM stations aired flood related information during last year monsoon with the support from CFGORRP's FCO Lahan and they listened those airs. In most of the VDCs, males are mainly responsible to acquire information related to flood and they respond in the family during flood. Main purpose of response is to save the entire family during flood.

3.9.1 Mahottari District

Table 3-69: Understanding of Early Warning System in Sarpallo

VDC	Ward	HH	Population	Means of Early Warning	How they get the information about flood hazard					Remarks
					Acquire Information		Response to	Response from		
					Male	Female		Male	Female	
Sarpallo	1	256	1396	Radio	256		Save Family	256		
Sarpallo	2	194	1139	Radio	194		Save Family	194		
Sarpallo	3	310	1904	Radio	310		Save Family	310		
Sarpallo	4	245	1462	Radio	245		Save Family	245		
Sarpallo	5	84	439	Radio	84		Save Family	84		
Sarpallo	6	74	449	Radio	74		Save Family	74		
Sarpallo	7	154	979	Radio	154		Save Family	154		
Sarpallo	8	251	1254	Radio	251		Save Family	251		

VDC	Ward	HH	Population	Means of Early Warning	How they get the information about flood hazard					Remarks
					Acquire Information		Response to	Response from		
					Male	Female		Male	Female	
Sarpallo	9	335	1900	Radio	335		Save Family	335		

(Source: Field Survey 2014)

Table 3-70: Understanding of Early Warning System in Nainhi

VDC	Ward	HH	Population	Means of Early Warning	How they get the information about flood hazard					Remarks
					Acquire Information		Response to	Response		
					Male	Female		Male	Female	
Nainhi	1	152	817	Radio	152		Save Family	152		
Nainhi	2	211	1137	Radio	211		Save Family	211		
Nainhi	3	246	1559	Radio	246		Save Family	246		
Nainhi	4	207	1147	Radio	207		Save Family	207		
Nainhi	5	50	282	Radio	50		Save Family	50		
Nainhi	6	155	901	Radio	155		Save Family	155		
Nainhi	7	90	470	Radio	90		Save Family	90		
Nainhi	8	214	1227	Radio	214		Save Family	214		
Nainhi	9	103	579	Radio	103		Save Family	103		

(Source: Field Survey 2014)

3.9.2 Sirah District**Table 3-71: Understanding of Early Warning System in Pipra Pra Pi**

VDC	Ward	HH	Population	Means of Early Warning	How they get the information about flood hazard					Remarks
					Acquire Information		Response to	Response		
					Male	Female		Male	Female	
Pipra pra. Pi	1	167	935	Radio	167		Save Family	167		
Pipra pra. Pi	2	112	678	Radio	112		Save Family	112		
Pipra pra. Pi	3	86	477	Radio	86		Save Family	86		
Pipra pra. Pi	4	181	1077	Radio	181		Save Family	181		
Pipra pra. Pi	5	108	608	Radio	108		Save Family	108		
Pipra pra. Pi	6	143	816	Radio	143		Save Family	143		
Pipra pra. Pi	7	174	928	Radio	174		Save Family	174		
Pipra pra. Pi	8	98	537	Radio	98		Save Family	98		
Pipra pra. Pi	9	42	237	Radio	42		Save Family	42		

(Source: Field Survey 2014)

Table 3-72: Understanding of Early Warning System in Tulsipur

VDC	Ward	HH	Population	Means of Early Warning	How they get the information about flood hazard					Remarks
					Acquire Information		Response to	Response		
					Male	Female		Male	Female	
Tulsipur	1	79	443	Radio	79		Save Family	79		
Tulsipur	2	102	636	Radio	102		Save Family	102		
Tulsipur	3	68	424	Radio	68		Save Family	68		
Tulsipur	4	74	434	Radio	74		Save Family	74		
Tulsipur	5	93	543	Radio	93		Save Family	93		
Tulsipur	6	53	300	Radio	53		Save Family	53		
Tulsipur	7	66	361	Radio	66		Save Family	66		
Tulsipur	8	74	418	Radio	74		Save Family	74		
Tulsipur	9	18	99	Radio	18		Save Family	18		

(Source: Field Survey 2014)

3.9.3 Saptari District**Table 3-73: Understanding of Early Warning System in Dighwa**

VDC	Ward	HH	Population	Means of Early Warning	How they get the information about flood hazard					Remarks
					Acquire Information		Response to	Response		
					Male	Female		Male	Female	
Dighawa	1	79	402	Radio	79		Save Family	79		
Dighawa	2	85	461	Radio	85		Save Family	85		
Dighawa	3	71	421	Radio	71		Save Family	71		
Dighawa	4	103	527	Radio	103		Save Family	103		
Dighawa	5	56	310	Radio	56		Save Family	56		
Dighawa	6	54	320	Radio	54		Save Family	54		
Dighawa	7	113	599	Radio	113		Save Family	113		
Dighawa	8	131	569	Radio	131		Save Family	131		
Dighawa	9	114	572	Radio	114		Save Family	114		

(Source: Field Survey 2014)

Table 3-74: Understanding of Early Warning System in Pakari

VDC	Ward	HH	Population	Means of Early Warning	How they get the information about flood hazard					Remarks
					Acquire Information		Response to	Response		
					Male	Female		Male	Female	
Pakari	1	132	688	Radio	132		Save Family	132		
Pakari	2	148	741	Radio	148		Save Family	148		
Pakari	3	113	580	Radio	113		Save Family	113		
Pakari	4	130	717	Radio	130		Save Family	130		
Pakari	5	76	392	Radio	76		Save Family	76		
Pakari	6	87	458	Radio	87		Save Family	87		
Pakari	7	104	608	Radio	104		Save Family	104		
Pakari	8	97	510	Radio	97		Save Family	97		
Pakari	9	177	986	Radio	177		Save Family	177		

(Source: Field Survey 2014)

3.9.4 Udayapur District**Table 3-75: Understanding of Early Warning System in Hadiya**

VDC	Ward	HH	Population	Means of Early Warning	How they get the information about flood hazard					Remarks
					Acquire Information		Response to	Response		
					Male	Female		Male	Female	
Hadiya	1	186	845	Mobile / Radio /Sieran	186		Save for Family	186		
Hadiya	2	282	1631	Mobile / Radio /Sieran	282		Save for Family	282		
Hadiya	3	148	859	Mobile / Radio /Sieran	148		Save for Family	148		
Hadiya	4	145	847	Mobile	145		Save for Family	145		
Hadiya	5	509	2868	Mobile / Radio /Sieran	509		Save for Family	509		
Hadiya	6	374	1954	Mobile / Radio	374		Save for Family	374		
Hadiya	7	410	2387	Mobile	410		Save for Family	410		
Hadiya	8	194	1019	Radio	194		Save for Family	194		
Hadiva	9	131	698	Sieran	131		Save for Family	131		

(Source: Field Survey 2014)

Table 3-76: Understanding of Early Warning System in Jogidaha

VDC	Ward	HH	Population	Means of Early Warning	How they get the information about flood hazard					Remarks
					Acquire Information		Response to	Response		
					Male	Female		Male	Female	
Jogidaha	1	218	1124	Radio	218		Be Safe	218		
Jogidaha	2	104	469	Radio	104		Be Safe	104		
Jogidaha	3	124	581	Radio	124		Be Safe	124		
Jogidaha	4	50	213	Mobile	50		Save for Family	50		
Jogidaha	5	76	386	Mobile	76		Save for Family	76		
Jogidaha	6	293	1516	Mobile	293		Save for Family	293		
Jogidaha	7	125	719	Radio	125		Be Safe	125		
Jogidaha	8	116	575	Radio	116		Be Safe	116		
Jogidaha	9	309	1518	Radio	306	3	Be Safe	304	5	

(Source: Field Survey 2014)

3.10 Annual Income & Expenditures of the project area

The average annual income & expenditures of the project area (8 VDCs) has been presented below. Annual average income of most of the VDCs is higher than annual average income of those VDCs. This is probably attributed to that (a) this is just average value and (b) many members of these communities are in abroad mostly in GULF countries.

3.10.1 Mahottari District

Table 3-77: Annual Income & Expenditures of the Project Area in Sarpallo

VDC	Ward No.	Total Household	Total Population	Status of Expenses and Expenditures		Remarks
				Average annual Income (NRS)	Average annual Expenditures (NRS)	
Sarpallo	1	256	1396	132,806.69	86,095.00	
Sarpallo	2	194	1139	265,956.19	143,551.55	
Sarpallo	3	310	1904	261,877.42	141,935.48	
Sarpallo	4	245	1462	176,956.43	142,467.34	
Sarpallo	5	84	439	134,483.33	58,485.71	
Sarpallo	6	74	449	169,040.54	186,028.38	
Sarpallo	7	154	979	204,074.68	94,421.06	
Sarpallo	8	251	1254	170,601.59	96,295.82	
Sarpallo	9	335	1900	77,283.97	125,657.69	

(Source: Field Survey 2014)

Table 3-78: Annual Income & Expenditures of the Project Area in Nainhi

VDC	Ward No.	Total Household	Total Population	Status of Expenses and Expenditures		Remarks
				Average annual Income (NRS)	Average annual Expenditures (NRS)	
Nainhi	1	152	817	152,756.58	146,251.64	
Nainhi	2	211	1137	164,784.31	75,886.27	
Nainhi	3	246	1559	200,926.83	140,813.01	
Nainhi	4	207	1147	190,111.11	132,173.53	
Nainhi	5	50	282	223,400.00	157,120.00	
Nainhi	6	155	901	207,774.19	130,071.61	
Nainhi	7	90	470	184,955.56	137,824.44	
Nainhi	8	214	1227	234,390.63	132,798.13	
Nainhi	9	103	579	194,930.23	131,000.00	

(Source: Field Survey 2014)

3.10.2 Sirah District

Table 3-79: Annual Income & Expenditures of the Project Area in Pipra Pra Pi

VDC	Ward No.	Total Household	Total Population	Status of Expenses and Expenditures		Remarks
				Average annual Income (NRS)	Average annual Expenditures (NRS)	
Pipra pra. Pi	1	167	935	177,158.68	99,563.08	
Pipra pra. Pi	2	112	678	198,545.54	96,948.92	
Pipra pra. Pi	3	86	477	238,315.52	166,965.90	
Pipra pra. Pi	4	181	1077	162,850.83	148,888.67	
Pipra pra. Pi	5	108	608	281,621.62	105,952.00	
Pipra pra. Pi	6	143	816	167,555.94	92,882.24	
Pipra pra. Pi	7	174	928	244,821.84	86,521.15	
Pipra pra. Pi	8	98	537	247,622.45	94,618.00	
Pipra pra. Pi	9	42	237	333,380.95	78,848.57	

(Source: Field Survey 2014)

Table 3-80: Annual Income & Expenditures of the Project Area in Tulsipur

VDC	Ward No.	Total Household	Total Population	Status of Expenses and Expenditures		Remarks
				Average annual Income (NRS)	Average annual Expenditures (NRS)	
Tulsipur	1	79	443	90,601.90	49,355.54	
Tulsipur	2	102	636	275,235.29	211,126.67	
Tulsipur	3	68	424	152,000.00	47,670.34	
Tulsipur	4	74	434	289,581.08	148,577.25	
Tulsipur	5	93	543	281,172.04	79,241.29	

VDC	Ward No.	Total Household	Total Population	Status of Expenses and Expenditures		Remarks
				Average annual Income (NRS)	Average annual Expenditures (NRS)	
Tulsipur	6	53	300	183,871.07	107,936.23	
Tulsipur	7	66	361	241,192.79	64,450.75	
Tulsipur	8	74	418	195,440.54	92,507.59	
Tulsipur	9	18	99	517,222.22	100,793.33	

(Source: Field Survey 2014)

3.10.3 Saptari District

Table 3-81: Annual Income & Expenditures of the project area in Dighwa

VDC	Ward No.	Total Household	Total Population	Status of Expenses and Expenditures		Remarks
				Average annual Income (NRS)	Average annual Expenditures (NRS)	
Dighawa	1	79	402	429,962.03	60,329.11	No Toilet
Dighawa	2	85	461	310,917.65	49,042.96	No Toilet
Dighawa	3	71	421	477,873.24	90,040.90	
Dighawa	4	103	527	234,784.31	87,140.50	
Dighawa	5	56	310	241,651.79	61,990.53	
Dighawa	6	54	320	269,481.48	114,742.67	
Dighawa	7	113	599	221,678.57	76,494.53	
Dighawa	8	131	569	190,442.74	78,775.45	
Dighawa	9	114	572	160,441.23	73,709.29	

Table 3-82: Annual Income & Expenditures of the project area in Pakari

VDC	Ward No.	Total Household	Total Population	Status of Expenses and Expenditures		Remarks
				Average annual Income (NRS)	Average annual Expenditures (NRS)	
Pakari	1	132	688	147,700.00	90,436.67	
Pakari	2	148	741	202,925.68	138,895.95	
Pakari	3	113	580	199,716.81	141,189.38	
Pakari	4	130	717	159,900.00	71,936.36	
Pakari	5	76	392	252,092.11	80,434.21	
Pakari	6	87	458	256,390.80	70,352.87	
Pakari	7	104	608	262,644.23	83,720.19	
Pakari	8	97	510	268,309.28	79,135.05	No Toilet
Pakari	9	177	986	268,646.89	57,856.97	

(Source: Field Survey 2014)

3.10.4 Udaypur District

Table 3-83: Annual Income & Expenditures of the project area in Hadiya

VDC	Ward No.	Total Household	Total Population	Status of Expenses and Expenditures		Remarks
				Average annual Income (NRS)	Average annual Expenditures (NRS)	
Hadiya	1	186	845	211,521.51	113,626.34	
Hadiya	2	282	1631	212,804.96	113,744.68	
Hadiya	3	148	859	175,506.76	60,500.00	
Hadiya	4	145	847	204,917.24	97,372.41	
Hadiya	5	509	2868	203,016.70	98,446.27	
Hadiya	6	374	1954	256,737.97	140,782.62	
Hadiya	7	410	2387	261,692.8	205,274.18	
Hadiya	8	194	1019	204,768.04	143,498.97	
Hadiya	9	131	698	293,800.00	92,554.99	

(Source: Field Survey 2014)

Table 3-84: Annual Income & Expenditures of the project area in Jogidaha

VDC	Ward No.	Total Household	Total Population	Status of Expenses and Expenditures		Remarks
				Average annual Income (NRS)	Average annual Expenditures (NRS)	
Jogidaha	1	218	1124	198,628.44	132,600.92	
Jogidaha	2	104	469	195,028.85	131,229.81	
Jogidaha	3	124	581	217,984.62	134,193.55	
Jogidaha	4	50	213	199,740.00	52,818.00	
Jogidaha	5	76	386	58,131.58	59,017.71	
Jogidaha	6	293	1516	262,013.65	205,564.88	
Jogidaha	7	125	719	190,100.00	98,602.17	
Jogidaha	8	116	575	183,767.24	79,381.82	
Jogidaha	9	309	1518	81,705.50	137,953.95	

(Source: Field Survey 2014)

Chapter 4 Resources in the Project Area

Acquiring information of available resources in each VDC and community is important in flood risk management because these resources may be used for various flood risk management activities; for instance, evacuation zones can also established in temples, school buildings etc. Various mock drills, trainings etc. may also be organized in such institutions. The information related to available resources was gathered from focused group discussion and key informant interview.

4.1 Temples

There are altogether 103 temples and mosques located in the project area which include 11 mosques and remaining 92 temples. Among the eight VDCs, Hadiya has the highest number of temples and mosques; it alone has 30 different temples. This is followed by Jodigaha which has 20 different temples and mosques. Pipra Pra Pi has the lowest number temples and mosques; it has only four temples and a mosque. Details are presented in **Table 4-1**.

Table 4-1: Temples and Mosques in the Project Area

VDC	Ward	Nos. of Temple	Nos. Mosque	Remarks
Sarpallo	1	7		
Sarpallo	2	1		
Sarpallo	3	1		
Sarpallo	5	1		
Sarpallo	6	1		
Sarpallo	7	1		
Sarpallo	9	2		
Nainhi	1		1	
Nainhi	3		1	
Nainhi	6	2		
Nainhi	7	1		
Nainhi	8	1		
Nainhi	9	1		
Pipra Pra Pi	1	1		
Pipra Pra Pi	2	1		
Pipra Pra Pi	7	1		
Pipra Pra Pi	8		1	
Tulsipur	1	1		
Tulsipur	2	1	1	
Tulsipur	3	1		
Tulsipur	5	1		

VDC	Ward	Nos. of Temple	Nos. Mosque	Remarks
Tulsipur	6	1		
Tulsipur	9	1		
Dighwa	1	2		
Dighwa	2	2		
Dighwa	3		1	
Dighwa	4	1		
Dighwa	6		1	
Dighwa	7	1		
Dighwa	9	1		
Pakari	1	1		
Pakari	2	1		
Pakari	3	1	1	
Pakari	4	1	1	
Pakari	5	1		
Pakari	6		1	
Pakari	7	1		
Pakari	8	1		
Pakari	9	1	1	
Hadiya	1	4		
Hadiya	2	4		
Hadiya	3	4		
Hadiya	5	4		
Hadiya	6	6		
Hadiya	7	4		
Hadiya	8	3		
Hadiya	9	1		
Jogidaha	1	2		
Jogidaha	2	2		
Jogidaha	3	2	1	
Jogidaha	5	6		
Jogidaha	6	2		
Jogidaha	7	1		
Jogidaha	8	2		
Jogidaha	9	2		
Total		92	11	

(Source: Field Survey 2014)

4.2 Academic Institutions

There are 47 academic institutions in the project area. These include primary, lower secondary, secondary and higher secondary schools. Four Madarasas are also included in this figure which are located two each in Pakari and Nainhi. Total students enrolled in these entire

institutes are 13,325 which comprise of girls students as 7,414. In four Madarasas, there are 242 students that include 133 boys and 108 girls served by 8 teacher. The number of higher secondary schools in project area is counted to be 6.

Table 4-2: Academic Institutes in the Project Area

SN	VDC	Ward	Institute		Student			Teacher
			Nos. of School	Nos. of Madarsa	Male	Female	Total	
1	Sarpallo	1	1		600	705	1305	15
2	Sarpallo	2	1		106	205	311	5
3	Sarpallo	3	1		10	15	25	2
4	Sarpallo	4	1		115	290	405	6
5	Sarpallo	9	1		112	190	302	6
6	Nainhi	1	1		47	33	80	5
7	Nainhi	2	1		80	70	150	6
8	Nainhi	3		1	38	42	80	2
9	Nainhi	5	1		105	95	200	10
10	Nainhi	6	1		425	650	1075	18
11	Nainhi	9		1	45	35	80	2
12	Pipra	2	1		60	92	152	5
13	Pipra	4	1		81	109	190	5
14	Pipra	6	1		121	169	290	5
15	Pipra	7	1		35	41	76	3
16	Pipra	8	1		135	189	324	5
17	Tulsipur	1	1		99	151	250	4
18	Tulsipur	2	1		15	15	30	1
19	Tulsipur	6	1		60	80	140	5
20	Tulsipur	8	1		251	302	553	18
21	Dighwa	1	1		43	70	113	4
22	Dighwa	5	1		59	78	137	4
23	Dighwa	8	1		88	97	185	6
24	Pakari	1	1		230	128	358	7
25	Pakari	3		1	30	20	50	2
26	Pakari	5	1		450	556	1006	25
27	Pakari	8	1		139	160	299	3
28	Pakari	9	1		123	176	299	5
29	Pakari	9		1	20	12	32	2
30	Hadiya	1	1		56	65	121	10
31	Hadiya	2	1		115	130	245	14
32	Hadiya	2	1		35	39	74	5
33	Hadiya	3	1		195	259	454	22
34	Hadiya	4	1		46	60	106	5
35	Hadiya	5	1		198	268	466	9
36	Hadiya	5	1		93	106	199	5
37	Hadiya	5	1		20	25	45	4
38	Hadiya	6	1		265	336	601	16
39	Hadiya	6	1		299	271	570	16
40	Hadiya	7	1		103	107	210	4
41	Hadiya	8	1		103	103	206	13
42	Hadiya	8	1		91	15	106	5
43	Jogidaha	1	1		100	154	254	11

SN	VDC	Ward	Institute		Student			Teacher
			Nos. of School	Nos. of Madarsa	Male	Female	Total	
44	Jogidaha	3	1		45	61	106	4
45	Jogidaha	6	1		250	350	600	19
46	Jogidaha	8	1		25	40	65	5
47	Jogidaha	9	1		150	250	400	10
	Total		43	4	5911	7414	13325	363

(Source: Field Survey 2014)

4.3 Governmental Institutions

In the project area, all VDC offices are located in the respective Village Development Committee (VDC). Health posts are also located in all VDCs. However, police stations are located only in Nainhi, Pakari, Hadiya and Jogidaha indicating that stations are not available in Sarpallo, Dighwa, Tulsipur and Pipra Pra Pi. Availability of police station is important in flood risk management from the search and rescue point of view during flood. The communities are believed to be less vulnerable if police station and other service agencies are available in their nearby area because these agencies may act vital role in response and recovery phase of flood risk management cycle. Detail information of different governmental organizations is provided **Table 4-3**.

Table 4-3: Governmental Organizations in the Project Area

SN	VDC	Ward	Governmental Offices				
			VDC Office	Post Office	Health Center	Police Station	Forest Range Post
1	Sarpallo	1	1	1			
2	Sarpallo	4			1		
3	Nainhi	2		1			
4	Nainhi	6	1		1	1	
5	Pipra Pra Pi	4	1		1		
6	Tulsipur	6	1		1		
7	Dighwa	7	1		1		
8	Pakari	5	1	1	1		
9	Pakari	8				1	
10	Hadiya	6			1		1
11	Hadiya	7	1		1	1	
12	Jogidaha	6	1	1	1	1	
	Total		8	4	9	4	1

(Source: Field Survey 2014)

4.4 Other Relevant Organizations

In the project area in addition to different governmental organizations, various non-governmental organizations were also mapped. These include medicine shops, cooperatives,

Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO), Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS) and Community Forest Groups.

Medicine shops are widely distributed in all project covered VDCs. Local cooperatives are observed only in Nainhi, Pipra Pra Pi, Hadiya and Jogidaha. There are significant number of cooperatives located in Hadiya and Jogidaha. Similarly, various Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) are also working in Hadiya. Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS) has also its charter located in Jogidaha. It is also important to mention here that upstream reaches of Kong and Hadiya Rivers have significant forest areas which are being managed by various community forest users' group. Therefore there exist 17 community forest groups in these two VDCs.

Table 4-4: Related Non-Governmental Organizations in the Project Area

SN	VDC	Ward	Non-Governmental Offices				
			Medicine Shop	Cooperatives	NGO	Red Cross	Community Forest Group
1	Sarpallo	1	1				
2	Sarpallo	3	3				
3	Sarpallo	4	4				
4	Sarpallo	5	1				
5	Sarpallo	6	1				
6	Sarpallo	7	1				
7	Nainhi	2	1	1			
8	Nainhi	8	2				
9	Nainhi	9	1				
10	Pipra	2	3				
11	Pipra	3	1	1			
12	Pipra	5	1				
13	Pipra	6	2				
14	Pipra	8	2				
15	Pipra	9	1				
16	Tulsipur	2	1				
17	Tulsipur	6	2				
18	Tulsipur	7	1				
19	Dighwa	1	1				
20	Dighwa	2	1				
21	Dighwa	3	1				
22	Dighwa	8	1				
23	Pakari	7	2				
24	Hadiya	1		1	1		1
25	Hadiya	2		1			1
26	Hadiya	3					1
27	Hadiya	4					1

SN	VDC	Ward	Non-Governmental Offices				
			Medicine Shop	Cooperatives	NGO	Red Cross	Community Forest Group
28	Hadiya	5		3			3
29	Hadiya	6		1			
30	Hadiya	7	3	3			2
31	Hadiya	8	2				1
32	Hadiya	9		1			
33	Jogidaha	1	1			1	
34	Jogidaha	2	1		1		3
35	Jogidaha	3		1			
36	Jogidaha	5		1			1
37	Jogidaha	6	4				
38	Jogidaha	7	1				
39	Jogidaha	8					3
40	Jogidaha	9	1				
Total			48	14	2	1	17

(Source: Field Survey 2014)

Chapter 5 Conclusions

5.1 Conclusions

Socio-economic baseline data of CFGORRP's working VDCs have now been prepared and presented. These include Sarpallo and Nainhi in Mahottari; Pipra Pra Pi and Tulsipur in Sirah; Dighwa and Pakari in Saptari and finally Hadiya and Jogidaha in Udayapur. Six of the 8 VDCs are located in Terai and the rest two are in Churia region. Individual household survey, focused group discussion and key informant interviews were the main methods used for the collection of data. Collected data were analyzed in Microsoft Excels and data are presented tabular form.

Total population of the project area is 59,062 constituting 31,380 male and 27,682 female. This accounts to the household size of 5.50 number of people per household and the male female ratio is 1.14. Among, the eight project covered VDCs, Hadiya has the highest household numbers with total number of households of 2380 followed by Sarpallo and Nainhi. Tulsipur of Sirah is found to have the lowest household numbers; it has only 627 households.

In the entire project area, about twenty two per cent of the total project's population are found to be completely illiterate. Major portion of the population in the project area falls in the second category (i.e. just literate category), for example about 59 percent of the total project area's population are in this category and about 11, 5 and 3 percent of the total population are in the third (i.e. up to SLC), fourth (i.e. ten plus two) and fifth (i.e. above ten plus two) categories respectively.

Various available resources in the project area were also mapped; these include governmental organizations, non-governmental organizations, cooperatives, medicine shops, health post, school buildings, and temples. All VDCs have governmental and non-governmental organizations however frequency of occurrence of non-governmental organizations and cooperatives are higher in the two Churia's VDCs than in the six Terai's VDCs. There are four post offices, 8 health centers, 4 police stations and 1 forest range post available in the project area. Seventeen number of community forest groups are in functional stage in the Churia VDCs because available forest resources in the upper reach are being managed by the forest groups. There are 48 medicine shops available in different parts of the project area which will be useful at the time of flood disaster. Similarly, fourteen cooperatives and two NGOs are also functional.

5.2 Recommendations

Baseline socio-economic data of the project area has now been prepared by conducting field survey and data analysis using household survey, key informant interview etc. This baseline data is an important sources of GESI disaggregated data. This may be used to estimate primary, secondary and tertiary beneficiaries of the project's interventions. Similarly, the data

can also be used as baseline information for various studies and research to be conducted in future.

The socio-economic data is dynamic in nature because it has spatio-temporal variation characteristics. Therefore, it is recommended to prepare another dataset at the end of project tenure to see how the project's interventions affect the communities in terms of flood risk management. Comparison of dataset between before and after project may also be used as an indicator of project success in terms of monitoring and evaluation of the project.

Annex 1: Checklist, questionnaire and formats

Annex 2: Photographs





समुदायमा आधारित बाढी तथा हिमताल बिष्फोटन जोखिम न्यूनिकरण आयोजना
Community Based Flood and Glacial Lake Outburst Risk Reduction Project (CFGORRP)
सामाजिक-आर्थिक घरधुरी आधार सर्वेक्षण प्रश्नावली

अञ्चल:-

जिल्ला:-

गा.वि.स./न.पा.:-

वडा नं.:-

गाउँ/टोलको नाम :-

यो वस्ती जिल्ला सदरमुकामबाट कति टाढा पर्छ ?

..... कि.मि.

१. पारिवारिक जानकारी

घरमुलीको नाम:-

घरपरिवारको संख्या:-

महिला -

पुरुष -

पारिवारिक विवरण

क्र.सं.	नाम	उमेर	महिला / पुरुष	पेशा	शिक्षा	अपाङ्ग खुलाउने	कैफियत
१							
२							
३							
४							
५							
६							
७							
८							

*(A) निराक्षर (B) साक्षर (C) SLC सम्म पढेको (D) 10+2 सम्म पढेको (E) 10+2 भन्दा माथी सम्म पढेको

१.१ जातजाती:

(१) दलित

☐

(२) जनजाती

☐

(३) मुस्लीम

☐

(४) अन्य

☐

२. सम्पत्ती सम्बन्धी

क्र.सं.	सम्पत्ति	सम्पत्ति कस्को नाममा छ?		जम्मा जमिन	कैफियत
		महिला	पुरुष		
१	खेत/ बारी				
२	घर				

२. वार्षिक आम्दानी

क्र.सं.	आम्दानीको स्रोत	तलका काम बाट कति महिना खान पुग्छ ?					वार्षिक आम्दानी (रु.)	यस काममा को प्रयोग हुन्छ ?			कैफियत
								महिला	पुरुष	दुबै	
१	खेतीपाती										
२	नोकरी, सेवा										
३	व्यापार										
४	श्रम/ज्यालादारी										
५	पेशागत सेवा										
६	वैदेशिक सेवा/रोजगारी										
७	निवृत्तिभरण										
८	अन्य (उल्लेख गर्ने)										
९	जम्मा										

३. उपभोग तथा खर्चको विवरण

क्र.सं.	खर्च/उपभोगको विवरण	खर्च	
		मासिक	वार्षिक
१	खाद्यान्न (अन्नपात)		
२	यातायात		
३	लुगाफाटो		
४	स्वास्थ्य		
५	शिक्षा		
६	सञ्चार		
७	सामाजिक क्रियाकलाप		
८	कृषि सामग्री (मल, बीउ, औजार)		
९	दाउरा, मट्टितेल, ग्याँस आदि		
१०	अन्य (उल्लेख गर्ने)		
११	जम्मा खर्च		

४. आम्दानी भन्दा खर्च बढी भए तपाईंले ऋण लिनु भएको छ ?

(१) छ ☐ (२) छैन ☐

५. स्वास्थ्य सम्बन्धी

५.१ गतवर्ष तपाईं वा तपाईंको परिवारमा कोही सदस्य विरामी हुनुभएको थियो ?

(१) थियो ☐ (२) थिएन ☐

५.२ यदि थियो भने, कस्तो किसिमको रोग लागेको थियो, उल्लेख गर्नुहोस् ।

क्र.सं.	रोगको नाम	प्रभावित सदस्य संख्या	रोग लाग्नुको कारण	उपचार गरेको स्थान*
१				
२				

*(१) एलोपेथिक (डाक्टर), (२) होमियोपेथी, (३) जडिबुटी, (४) परम्परागत धामीभाँकी, (५) केही पनि नगरेको

५.३ वर्षा महिनामा बाढीको समयमा कस्तो रोग देखिन्छ ?.....

६. महिला र लैङ्गिक विवरण

६.१ कृपया, तपाईंको परिवारको महिला सदस्यहरु तल उल्लेखित आर्थिक तथा अन्य कार्यमा संलग्न हुनुहुन्छ ?

क्र.सं.	आर्थिक तथा अन्य गतिविधि	हो (१), होइन (२)
१	खेतीपाती	
२	अन्य गतिविधि*	
३	वन्यजन्तु जम्मा गर्ने र बेच्ने	
४	व्यापार/व्यवसाय	
५	कृषि श्रमिक	
६	ज्याला मजदुरी	
७	घरेलु उद्योग	
८	नोकरी, सेवा	
९	घरायसी काम	
१०	अन्य (खुलाउने)	

*(१) दुग्ध उत्पादन, (२) कुखुरा पालन, (३) पशुपालन, (४) अन्य

६.२ घरायसी कामको निर्णयमा महिलाको सहभागिता हुन्छ ?

(१) हुन्छ ☐ (२) हुँदैन ☐

६.३ यदि हुन्छ भने कुन कुन कार्यमा:

क्र.सं.	क्रियाकलाप	हुन्छ (१), हुँदैन (२)
१	आर्थिक कार्यमा	
२	केटाकेटी पढाउन	
३	केटाकेटीको स्वास्थ्य सम्बन्धी	
४	घर/जग्गा/अन्य खरिद गर्न	
५	घरको दैनिक काममा	
६	सामाजिक कार्य तथा विवाह	
७	अन्य	

७. तपाईंको खाने पानीको श्रोत के हो ?

पानीका श्रोत हरु	सामान्य अवस्थामा	बढी आउदा	सुख्खा अवस्थामा	पानी भर्न लाग्ने समय मिनेट
ईनार				
मूल				
पोखरी				
ट्यूबेल				
धारा				
ईलीभेटेड ट्यूबेल				
अन्य				

७.१ वर्षा महिनामा खानेपानी कस्तो गुणस्तरको हुन्छ ?

(१) राम्रो ☐ (२) नराम्रो ☐ (३) ठिकै ☐

८. तपाईंको घरमा चर्पी (१) छ ☐ (२) छैन ☐

८.१ छ भने कस्तो सहयोगमा बनेको हो ?

(१) आफै ☐ (२) गाबिस ☐ (३) अन्य ☐

८.२ छैन भने दिसा पिसाब गर्न कहाँ जानु हुन्छ ?

(१) खोला ☐ (२) खेत ☐ (३) जंगल, फाडी ☐ (४) बाटो ☐

यस बाट महिला लाई के असर पर्छ ?

८.३ छ भने कस्तो प्रकारको छ ? :

(१) सिस्टर्न फल्स ☐ (२) खाल्डो चर्पी ☐ (३) अन्य ☐

८.४ बाढी डुबानको समयमा दिसा पिसाब गर्न कहाँ जानु हुन्छ?

(१) खोला (२) खेत (३) जंगल, फाडी (४) बाटो

यस बाट महिला लाई के असर पर्छ ?

८.४ सरसफाईको चेतना बढाउने कामको क्षेत्रमा यहाँ कुन संस्थाले काम गर्छ ? नाम दिनुस्.....

९. घर/संरचना

९.१ तपाईंको घर कस्तो किसिमको छ ?

क्र.सं.	घर/संरचनाको किसिम	अनुमानित लागत खर्च (रु.)	कस्तो स्वामित्वमा	
			महिला	पुरुष
१	ढुङ्गा, ईटा र माटोको गाढो सहित खरको छाना			
२	ढुङ्गा, ईटा र माटोको गाढो सहित जस्ता वा स्लेटको छाना			
३	सिमेन्ट र ढुङ्गा वा इट्टाको गाढो सहित ढलान छाना			
४	बाँस वा काठले बारको खरको छाना			
५	अन्य खुलाउन			

१०. इन्धनको प्रयोग

इन्धन खपत बारे निम्न जानकारी दिनुहोस्

क्र.सं.	इन्धन	प्रत्येक महिना उपभोगको परिमाण	इन्धनको प्रयोग			इन्धन कस्ले संकलन गर्छ			कैफियत
			खाना पकाउन	जनाबरको खानाका लागि	बक्ति बाल्न	महिला	पुरुष	बच्चा	
१	मट्टितेल/डिजेल								
२	ब्याट्री								
३	दाउरा/गुईठा								
४	एल.पि. ग्याँस								
५	सोलार								
६	विजुली								
७	अन्य								

१०.१ जनाबर र त्यसको स्वामित्व बारे ।

क्र.सं.	जनाबरको नाम	संख्या	कसरी पाल्ने गरेको छ?			जनाबर कस्को स्वामित्वमा छ?	
			छाडा छोडेर	बाधेर	अन्य उपाय बाट	महिला	पुरुष
१	गाई, गोरु						
२	भैसी, राँगा						
३	बाखा, खसी						
४	भेडा						
५	घोडा						
६	अन्य						

१०.२ जनावर र त्यसको चरण बारे ।

खुराकको आपूर्ति कहाँ बाट हुन्छ	जनावरको खुराकको आपूर्तिकोबाट हुन्छ ?			परिमाण	कैफियत
	महिला	पुरुष	बच्चा		
जंगल बाट					
आफ्नै श्रोतबाट					
आफ्नै बारीबाट					
अन्य					

११. बाढी, बिपदको पूर्व जानकारी प्रणाली बारे ।

११.१ बाढी, बिपदको सूचना समूदायले के बाट प्राप्त गर्छ ?

(१) मोबाईल ☐ (२) रेडियो ☐ (३) साइरन ☐ (४) अन्य ☐

११.२ बाढी, बिपदको सूचनामा को बढी चनाखो हुन्छ ?

(१) महिला ☐ (२) पुरुष ☐

११.३ बाढी, बिपदको कसरी प्रतिक्रिया (Response) गर्नु हुन्छ ?

(१) आफु सुरक्षित हुने ☐ (२) परिवार सुरक्षित पार्ने ☐ (३) घरमा बस्ने ☐ (४) अरुसँग मद्दत माग्ने ☐

११.४ बाढी, बिपदको प्रतिक्रिया (Response) को बाट हुन्छ ?

(१) महिला ☐ (२) पुरुष ☐

वडा स्तरीय प्रश्नावली

अञ्चल- जिल्ला - गा.वि.स./न.पा - वडा न

१. वडा भित्रको पूर्वाधारहरु

क्र.स	सुविधाहरु	छ/छैन	भए संख्या	कैफियत
१	गा.वि.स.कार्यालय			
२	स्वास्थ्य चौकी वा अस्पताल			
३	अन्य कार्यालयहरु			
४	औषधालय			
५	मन्दिर			
६	मस्जीत			
७	गुम्बा			
८	चर्च			
९	नदी			
१०	बाटो			
११	नहर			
१२	अन्य			

२. समुदाय भित्रको बिद्यालय / क्याम्पस' ? बारे जानकारी ।

क्र.स	बिद्यालय / क्याम्पसको नाम	विद्यार्थी संख्या		शिक्षक संख्या	बिद्यालय/क्याम्पस छाड्ने विद्यार्थी संख्या		कैफियत
		छात्र	छात्रा		छात्र	छात्रा	

२.१ डुबनजको समयमा बिद्यालय / क्याम्पस आश्रय स्थल हुदा के गर्ने गरेको छ ?

(१) पढाई बन्द हुन्छ ☐ (२) अन्यत्र पढाई हुन्छ ☐ (३) त्यहि पढाइ हुन्छ ☐ (३) आश्रय स्थल हुदैन ☐

३. डुबान सम्बन्धी

३.१. वर्षा महिनामा डुबान कति समय रहन्छ ?

समय	ठिक चिन्ह लगाउने			
	खेत	बारी	घर	हिड्ने बाटो
१ दिन				
२ दिन				
३ दिन				
दिन				

३.२. वर्षामा डुबान कति गहिरो हुन्छ ?

समय	ठिक चिन्ह लगाउने			
	खेत	बारी	घर	हिड्ने बाटो
१ फिट				
२ फिट				
३ फिट				
फिट				

३.३. डुबान अबधि कसरी घटाउन सकिन्छ ?

घटाउने तरिका	ठिक चिन्ह लगाउने
पानीबाट सुरक्षित निकाश प्रणाली विकाश गरेर	
पानीलाई नजिकको पोखरीमा जम्मा गरेर	
वाष्पीकरण गराएर	
अन्य	

४. बाढी बिपद आउने कसरी थाहा हुन्छ ?

४.१. तपाईंहरुको समुदायमा कुनै ब्यक्ति वा निकाय छ, जसले बाढी, बिपद बारे जानकारी दिन्छ ?

(१) छ ☐ (२) छैन ☐

४.२. ब्यक्ति छ भने को छ ?

(१) महिला ☐ (२) पुरुष ☐

४.३. तपाईं पनि त्यसको सदस्य हो ?

(१) हो ☐

(२) होईन ☐

४.४. बाढी, बिपदको पूर्व जानकारी प्रणालीबारे जानकारी छ, छैन ?

(१) छ ☐

(२) छैन ☐

४.५. जानकारी छ भने यसले के के गर्छ ?

क्रियाकलाप	ठिक चिन्ह लगाउने		कैफियत
	महिलाको प्रतिक्रिया	पुरुषको प्रतिक्रिया	
बाढीको चेतावनी			
भारी वर्षाको चेतावनी			
आकस्मिक बाढीको चेतावनी			
बाध भत्कने चेतावनी			
अन्य चेतावनी			

५. बिपद जोखिम न्यूनिकरण ब्यबस्थापन सम्बन्धी

५.१ तपाईंको बिचारमा बिपदको सूचना दिने माध्यम के हुन सक्छ ?

५.२ बिपद आउँदा तपाईं के गर्नु हुन्छ ?

५.३ बिपद आउँदा कसरी प्रतिक्रिया (Response) गर्नु हुन्छ ?

५.४ बिपद जोखिम न्यूनिकरणको क्षेत्रमा काम गर्ने कुनै संस्था बारे तपाईंलाई जानकारी छ ?

(१) छ ☐

(२) छैन ☐

६. जिल्ला स्तरमा

६.१ बिपद जोखिम न्यूनिकरण ब्यबस्थापन सम्बन्धी जिल्ला स्तरमा कुनै योजना बनेको छ वा तयारी छ ?

(१) छ ☐

(२) छैन ☐

६.२ छ भने के-के छ ?

६.३ जिल्ला स्तरमा बिपद जोखिम न्यूनिकरण ब्यबस्थापन सम्बन्धी योजना बनेको भए योजना कार्यान्वयन भयो वा भएन ?

(१) भयो ☐

(२) भएन ☐

भएको भए त्यसको लागत कसरी ब्यहोर्ने योजना छ ?

६.४ जिल्ला बिपद जोखिम न्यूनिकरण ब्यबस्थापन सम्बन्धी योजनामा कुनै संस्थाको सहयोग छ ?

(१) छ ☐

(२) छैन ☐

६.५ छ भने कुन-कुन संस्थाको सहयोग छ ?

६.६. छ भने कस्तो सहयोग छ ?

सहयोगको नाम	ठिक चिन्ह लगाउन
पूर्व जानकारी प्रणालीमा	
जागरण बृद्धीमा	
पूर्वाधार	
अन्य	

७. गा.वि.स. स्तरमा

७.१ बिपद जोखिम न्यूनिकरण ब्यबस्थापन सम्बन्धी गा.वि.स. स्तरमा कुनै योजना बनेको छ ?

(१) छ ☐

(२) छैन ☐

७.२ गा.वि.स. स्तरमा बिपद जोखिम न्यूनिकरण ब्यबस्थापन सम्बन्धी योजना बनेको भए योजना कार्यान्वयन भयो वा भएन ?

(१) भयो ☐

(२) भएन ☐

भएको भए त्यसको लागत कसरी ब्यहोर्ने योजना छ ?