



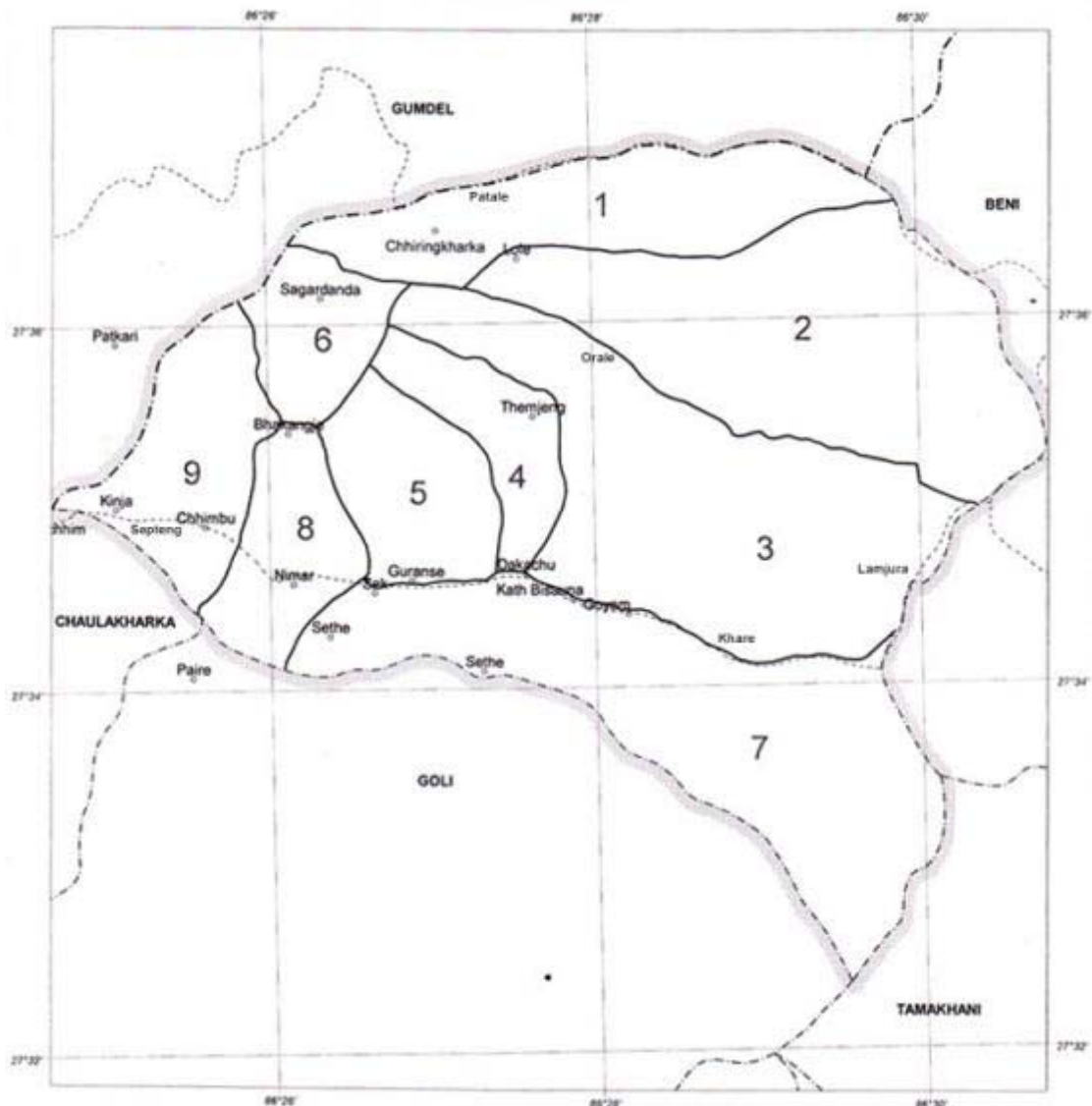
Himalayan Project

A Danish NGO dealing with Development Aid in Nepal

Kjeldbjergvej 34
7800 Skive
97 54 53 08
klomborg@post11.tele.dk
www.nepalhelp.dk

**ANALYSIS REPORT
on BASELINE SURVEY
by
BHAKANJE TEA COOPERATIVE
Basic Survey in November 2015 to May 2016
by Kurt Lomborg
Report in May 2016**

**BHAKANJE VDC
SOLUKHUMBU DISTRICT**



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Abbreviations: Himalayan Project (HP), Himalayan Project Nepal (HIPRON), Shree Sagarmatha Organic Tea Producer and Processing Cooperative in daily terms Bhakanje Tea Cooperative (BTC), Bhakanje Women Empowerment Project (WEP), Household (HH), Man Day (one days work for one man) (MD)

Definition on the Baseline Survey:

A Baseline Survey is a method to measure a progress over time. By asking a predefined group the same questions twice within a span of time, it should be possible in the analysis to see the difference between before and after. Therefore, the development of the questionnaire shall envisage the expected development over time. In the case of this Bhakanje Tea Cooperative, we shall realize that questions concerned about the future situation with a full production at a Tea Factory can be different from what we expect today, when the farming of bushes are still in an initial stage. In this basic report, several questions are taken out, as they are irrelevant for the time being. They will come in act in future when a development will occur. Therefore, this basic report shall be regarded as a status report on situation among tea farmers in Bhakanje VDC as it is today in the period between the growth season of 2015 and 2016, which in Nepali context means by the end of year of 2072.

Discussion on surveying:

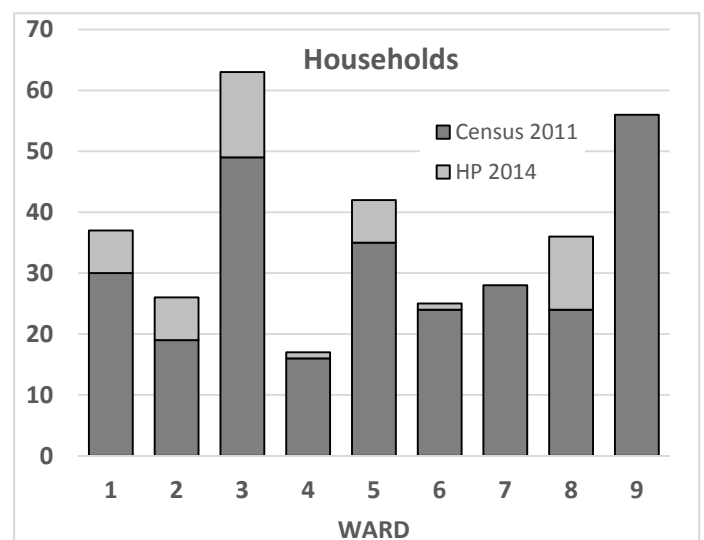
In March 2012, HP performed a Bhakanje Women Empowerment Project (WEP), which completed in April 2015. In that project a baseline survey was performed, where also farming of tea bushes was surveyed. From the basic survey of March 2012, 53 households had 2.051 tea bushes, but almost no one had any idea about producing even a simple tea. In the WEP program, an agriculturalist gave information about tea farming and an economist gave knowledge about organizing in a cooperative. Simultaneously HP started discussions with some progressive farmers about tea processing and marketing. The result was that in November 2014 there was 89 households, which were farming 48.423 tea bushes. This development continued so we in HP decided going much deeper in the insight of tea production in Bhakanje by performing this survey among all who are owners of tea bushes in Bhakanje VDC.

Kurt Lomborg of HP developed the questionnaire with inspiration by local farmers and the staff of HIPRON, and manager of BTC, Mr. Lhakpa Chhirri Sherpa, was explained about the content on the spot. Miss Janaki Khadka of HIPRON entered the data from the filled in survey sheets interacting with Kurt and Lhakpa on irregularities and misunderstandings. Data processing managed by HP on basis of Microsoft Office Professional Plus 2013 Excel Spreadsheet. Entering of data, creating overview, performing regular calculations and producing diagrams are easier with Excel than with database, but comparing between groups of results would be more convenient with a database.

In this baseline survey 96 respondents were interviewed. Six households which were identified in WEP 2012 and 2014 was absent and are not included in this survey, but will be added later. They only had few bushes in the previous surveys. Seven households are not included, because the responsible for the caring was interviewed in another household responding on more than one household in one questionnaire. The person was by mistake in focus instead of household. This will be corrected later. The households of Bhakanje VDC are identified by a unique Household-Id, which was given by HP during our WEP Survey. Each tea-producing household could have only one respondent and this respondent could be anyone in the household who had proper knowledge about the tea.

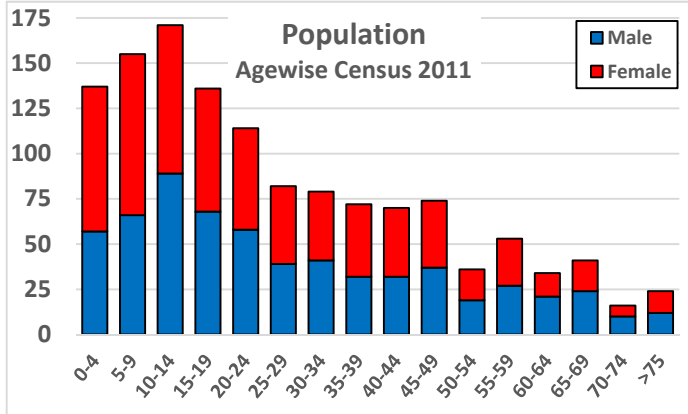
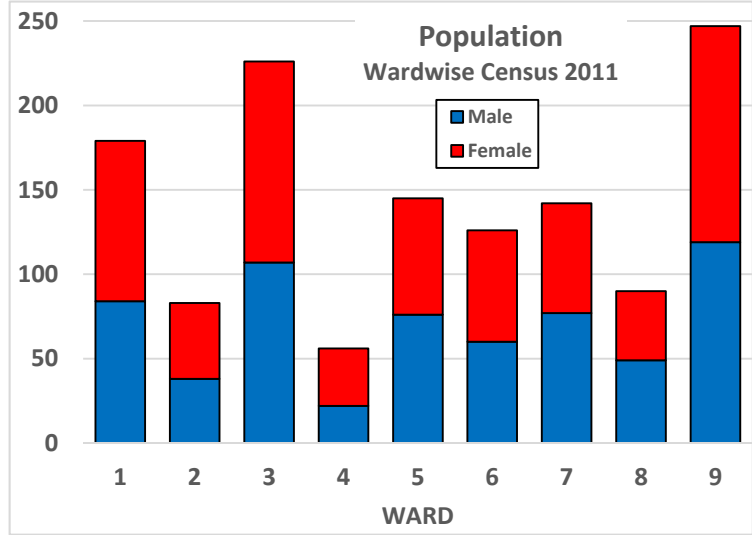
Secondary Population Data:

There are in Bhakanje VDC 330 Households according to our own survey in 2014. Nepal National Population Census of 2011 mention 281 households. In some cases like in ward 1 and 8 this is due to a growth of families settling. In other cases there were in 2011 some houses remaining empty after the families had moved out which in 2014 was rented by landless people who migrated to Bhakanje because rumours said that something is happening here. Furthermore,



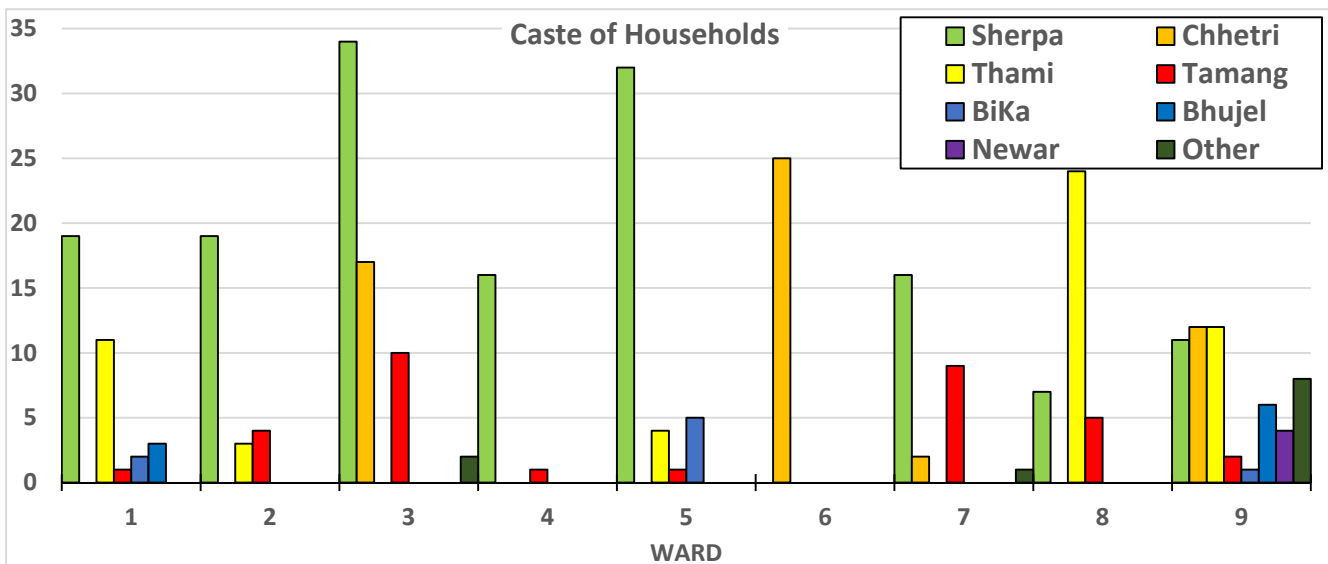
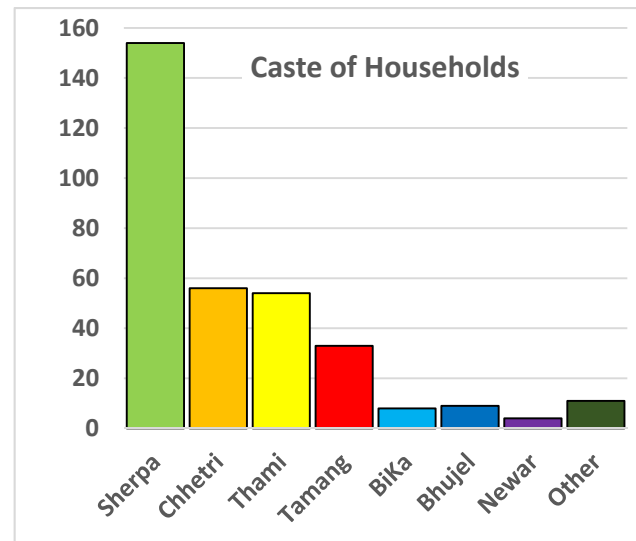
some very simple huts were not counted in 2011, which we included in 2014.

According to the Census 2011 the population of Bhakanje was 1.294, which already at that time was a little underestimated. Today we rather estimate the population to be around 1.500. The average household size was 4,6 in 2011. The number of female was 662, while male was 632. This over representation of female is actually isolated to the age groups below the age of 10 and 35-45, while the males are dominating above the age of 50. Interesting is it that the growth of population seems to have decreased after the turn of the century. Also interesting that half of the population is below the age of 20 (46%) and 35,8% of the population is below the age of 14. This is very close to be the average of



Nepal as a whole, where the population growth rate was 1,2% in 2010. From our own survey of 2014 with 330 households the distribution among castes was clearly dominated by Sherpa with 154 of the

household, which is 47%. Chhetri and Thami households are almost equal with 17% and 16%, and Tamang a little less with 10%. The rest of castes occupy less than 2½ % each. Others represent here single families of Jogi, Buddhatoki, Jirel and Magar. Sherpa dominate most wards, except for ward 6 and western part of 3 where Chhetri are only inhabitants of Sagardanda. In Chhimbu (ward 8), upper part of Kenja (ward 9) and Patale (ward 1) many Thami



families. Only Kenja (ward 9) is a true mix of all the castes present in Bhakanje, as Kenja is strongly influenced by surrounding districts and VDCs’.

BTC Baseline Survey Data:

Population data among respondents:

In most cases the respondent is the houseowner, but in 23 of the 96 interviews it is his wife, maybe because of his absense or maybe because she is the one with the expertise. In 3 cases it is other members of the family responding. The age of the interviewed is in average the age of 46,2 with a span from 17 to 81.

In 29% of HH the family own tea bushes, and probably a little more due to hidden bushes or families not represented in the survey, so let us say that one third of HH in Bhakanje are growing Tea.

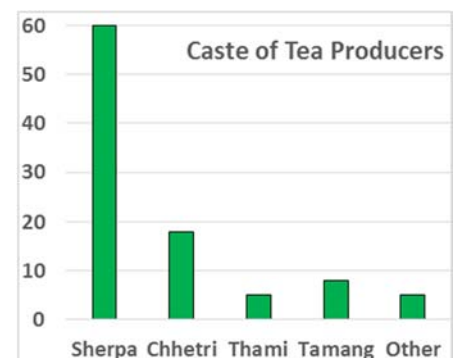
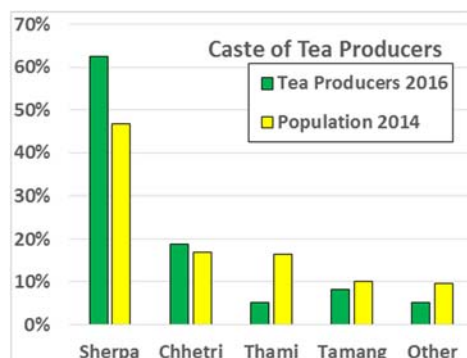
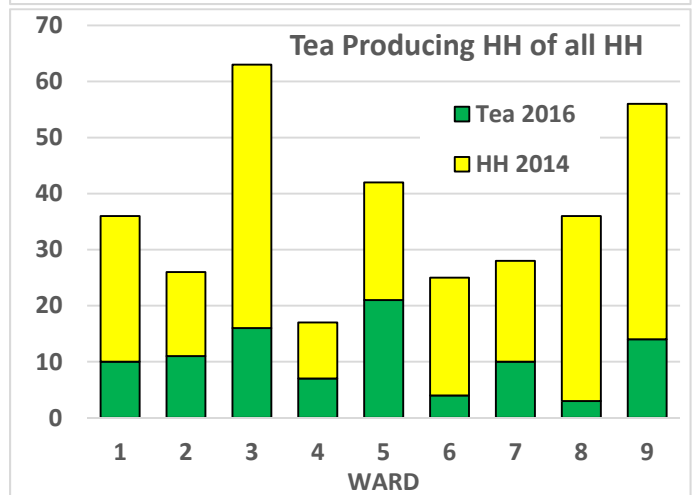
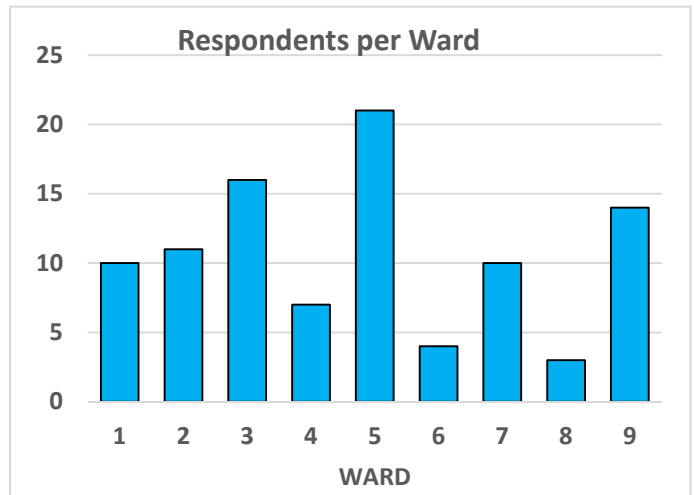
In ward 2, 4 and 5 there are 40-50 % of HH growing tea, while in 7 it is 1/3, and in 1, 3, 9 it is 1/4, but only in 6 and 8 it is 10-15%.

How far this is due to location or caste can be discussed, but there is a convergence with the locations where Sherpa is the dominant group. Sherpa represents 47% of the population, but 63% of the Tea Farmers, while Thami represents 16% of the population but only 5% of the tea-farmers. In general Sherpa own more land than the other groups, and there is a higher percentage of relatively wealthy people among the Sherpa. Oppositely among Thami where many families are landless and working for others.

In this survey the group “Other” is represented by Bishwakarma (1), Bhujel (1), Jirel (1) and Newar (2).

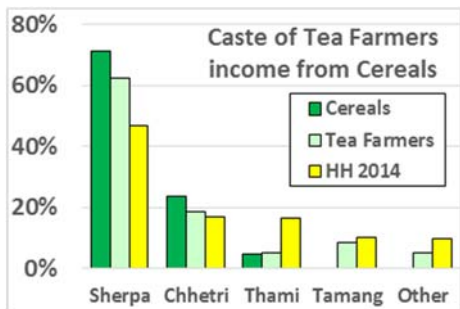
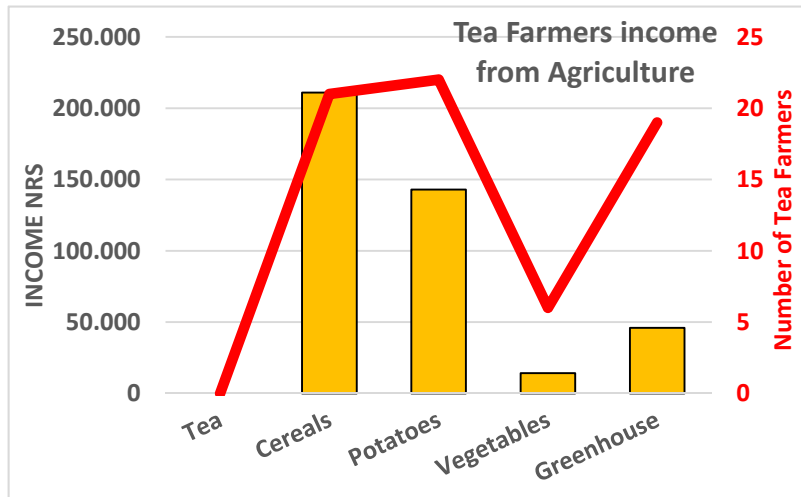
The average family size among respondents is 5,13 inhabitants per HH, which is higher than the family size in Census 2011, where it was 4,54. But this shall be taken with reservation, as there was some misunderstandings and confusions around this question.

Of the 96 respondents one Thami family have own house, but have only rented land paid by delivering 50% of the production for the land owner. Nevertheless they are members of BTC, have tried planting a few bushes and are planning to buy land for tea growing. A Tamang family have neither own house or land but are active member of BTC and planning to invest in nursery and seedlings. The remaining 94 respondents are house and land owners.



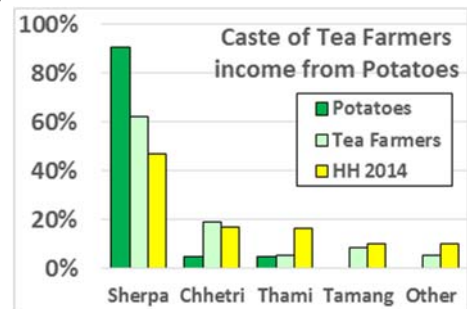
Tea Farmers Income:

45 out of 96 Tea Farmers do have 414.200 NRS as income from **Agriculture** (average: 9.204 NRS). Still none are having income on tea, but in average the 21 farmers selling cereals are trading 10.048 NRS (range: 1.000 to 50.000), 22 selling potatoes 6.500 NRS (range: 1.000 to 35.000), and still the newly introduced vegetable gardens and greenhouses are not giving the great income to the individual traders. In average 6 tea

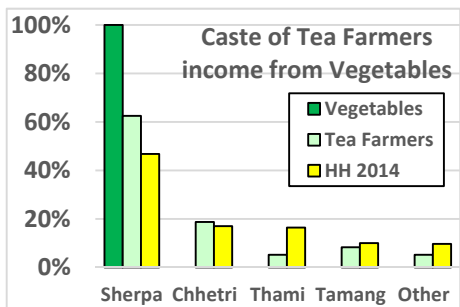


farmers are selling vegetables for 2.367 NRS (range: 700 to 5.000), and 19 are selling greenhouse products for 2.421 NRS in average (range: 400 to 9.000).

26 of the 46 are only having income from one of the mentioned sources: 10 only cereals, 6 only potatoes, 1 only vegetables and 10 only

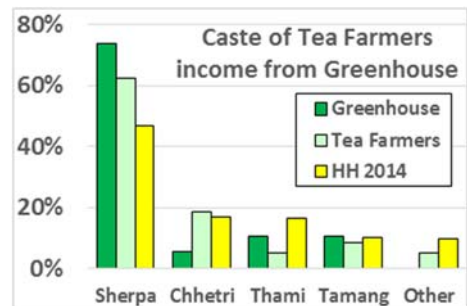


greenhouse products. 14 are selling two of the mentioned products: 6 both cereals and potatoes, 2 both cereals and greenhouse products, 2 both potatoes and vegetables, 4 both



potatoes and greenhouse products. Three are selling three of mentioned products and only one are selling all 4 products.

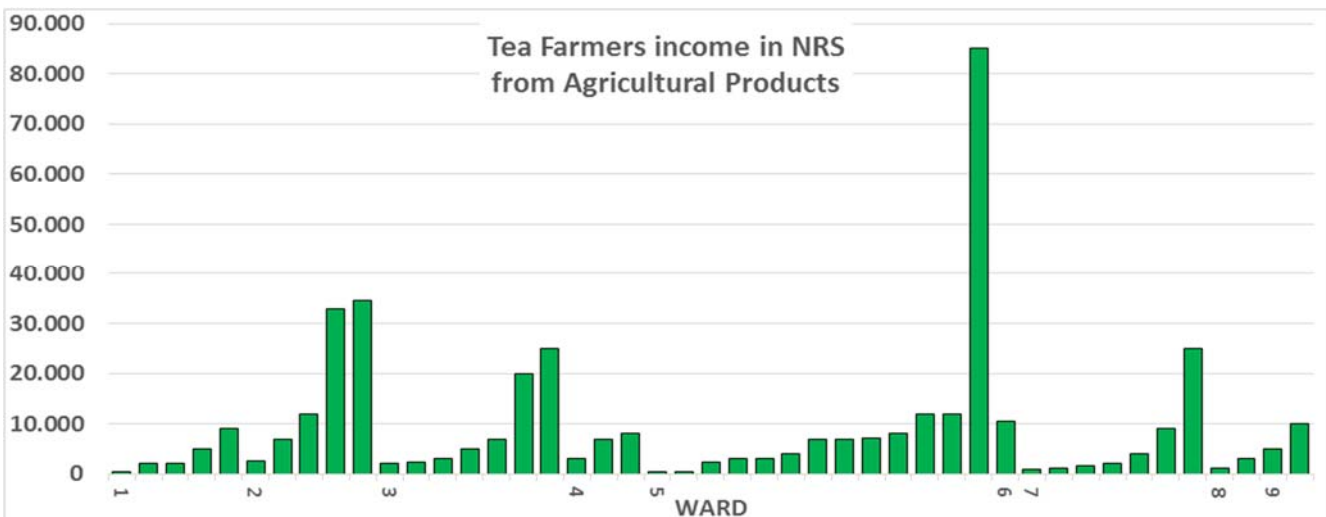
The 8 highest incomes on cereals are among Sherpa, followed by Chhetri and with a Thami as the lowest. Sherpa and Chhetri are overrepresented.



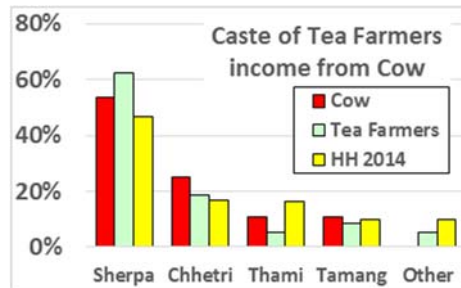
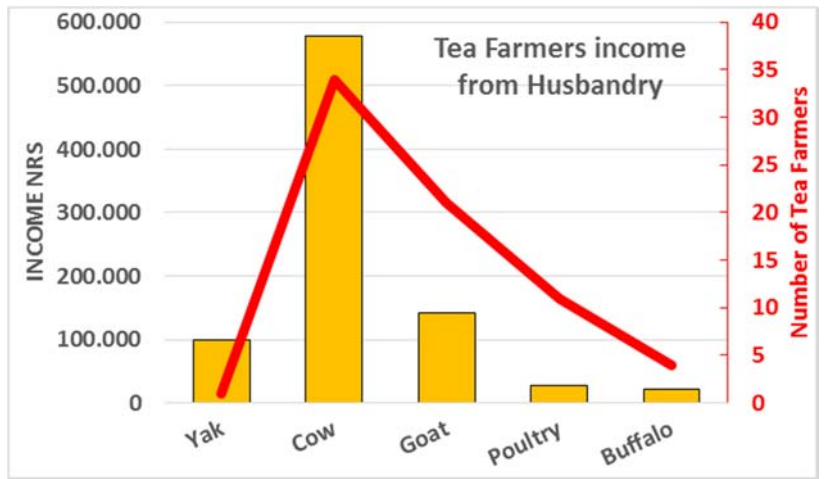
It is very clear that Sherpa are the potato farmers with only one Chhetri and one Thami. Only 6 tea farmers are selling vegetables, and they are all Sherpa.

Highest income from greenhouse is by Tamang, but still Sherpa is overrepresented.

The highest income from agricultural products are 85.000 NRS, followed by two close to 35.000 NRS, two with 25.000 NRS, one with 20.000 NRS (all Sherpa) and the rest 39 below 12.000 NRS.

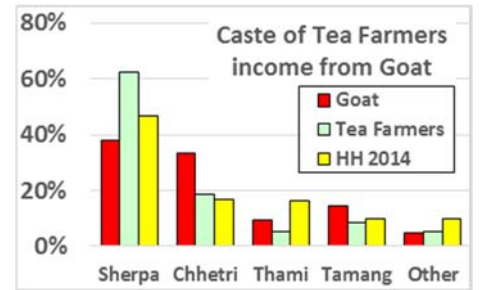


52 out of 96 Tea Farmers do have 868.900 NRS as income from **Husbandry** (average: 17.037 NRS) by selling the animal itself or the products from the animals, mostly milk, butter and cheese. As many people in Bhakanje are Buddhists, they export the animals for slaughter outside of Bhakanje, while most other groups as Hindu or less strict Buddhists slaughter at home and sell less. Many Sherpa are dealing with dzongri, an interbreed between yak

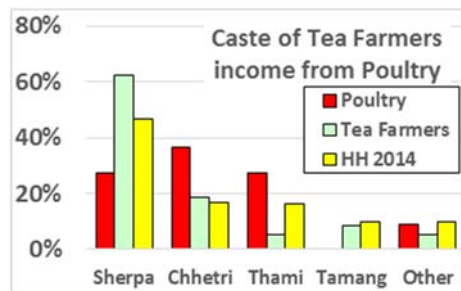


and cow, but they are occupying the higher pastures, and therefore many of them are not represented in this survey as tea farmers at lower altitude. Our knowledge about details in husbandry is limited only to this survey representing tea farmers.

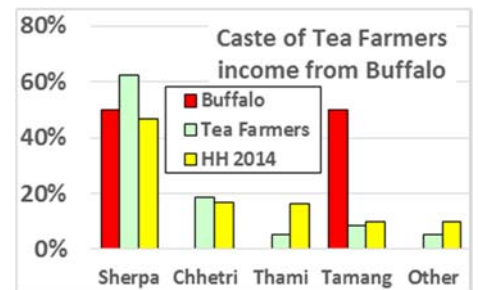
business with a turnover on 578.500 NRS (average: 17.015 – range: 1.000 to 100.000), and 21 are dealing with goats for



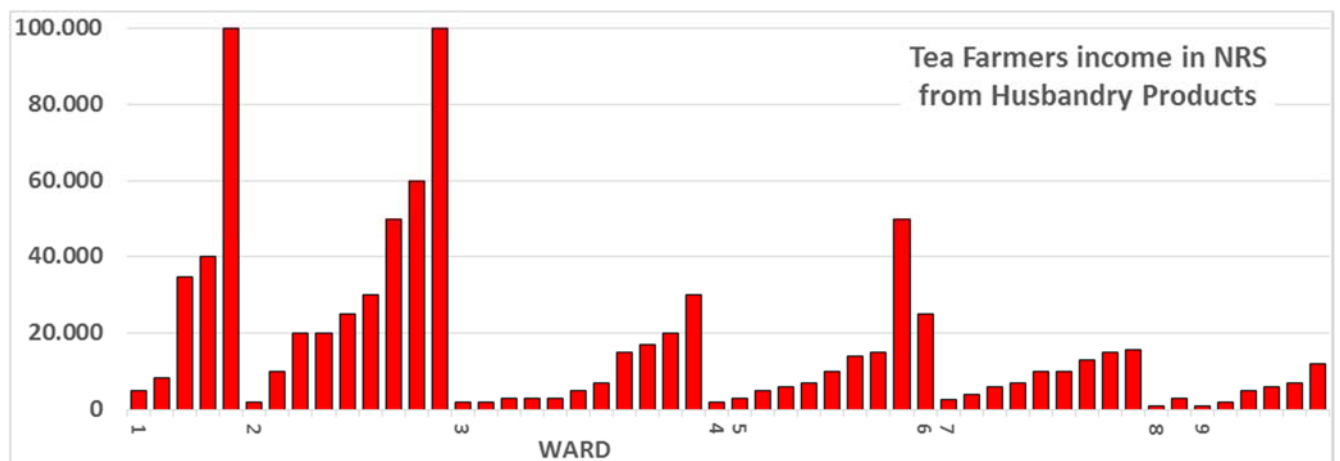
Only one Sherpa, among tea farmers, is dealing with Yak, while 34 are in cow



Yak, while 34 are in cow business with a turnover on 578.500 NRS (average: 17.015 – range: 1.000 to 100.000), and 21 are dealing with goats for 141.000 NRS (average: 6.714 – range: 1.000 to 15.000), and 11 dealing with poultry for 27.400 NRS (average: 2.490 – range: 400 to 6.000) and finally 4 are earning on buffaloes for 22.000 NRS (average: 5.500 – range: 2.000 to 10.000).



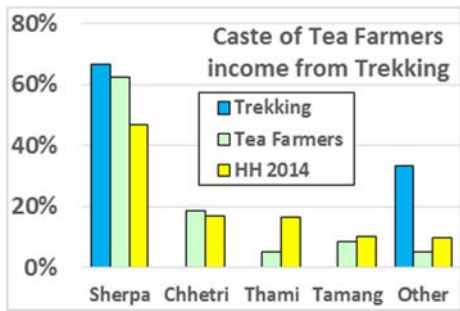
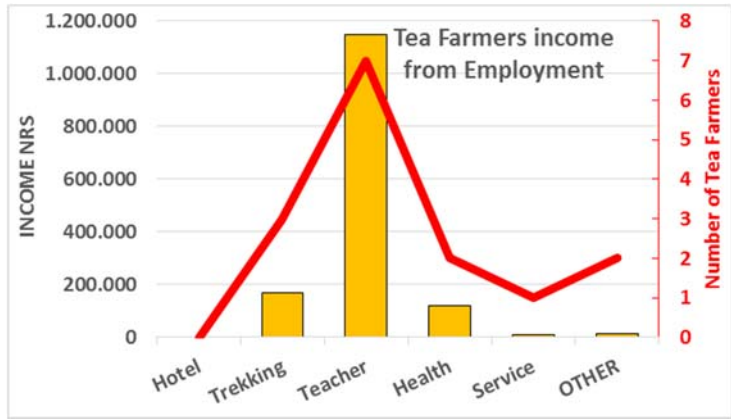
Usually Sherpa is regarded as Cattle People and except for goat and poultry it seems to be true, but not in that extend among the tea growing Sherpa, though the 12 highest incomes on Husbandry is a among Sherpa with 20.000 to 100.000 only with one Thami family inbetween with 34.500 NRS. Especially the wards 1 & 2 with their free acces to high pastures and many Thami being ready to act as herders the incomes are high, with 11 of 14 being Sherpa, 2 Thami and 1 Tamang.



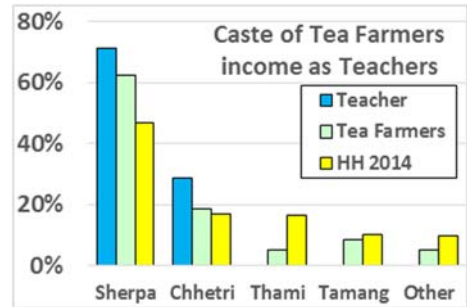
14 out of 96 Tea Farmers do have 1.450.000 NRS as income from **Employment**.

As expected, none is employed in the hotel business, as it mostly is family business or in busy periods, it is landless people who are employed as helpers.

Only three are involved with trekking, and one of them by being indirectly involved in trekking agency, while the two Sherpa are directly involved as guides. Their income is ranging from 20.000 to 100.000 NRS.

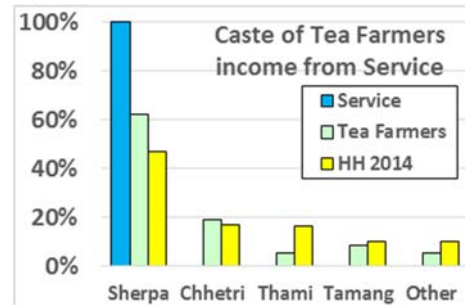
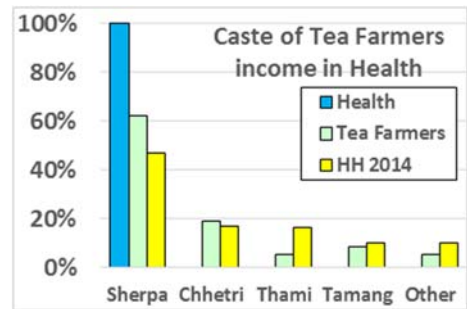


Five Sherpa teachers and two Chhetri are also involved with tea farming. They have 150.000 to 200.000 NRS as income. Approximately half of teachers in Bhakanje are non-local residents and



don't have land locally.

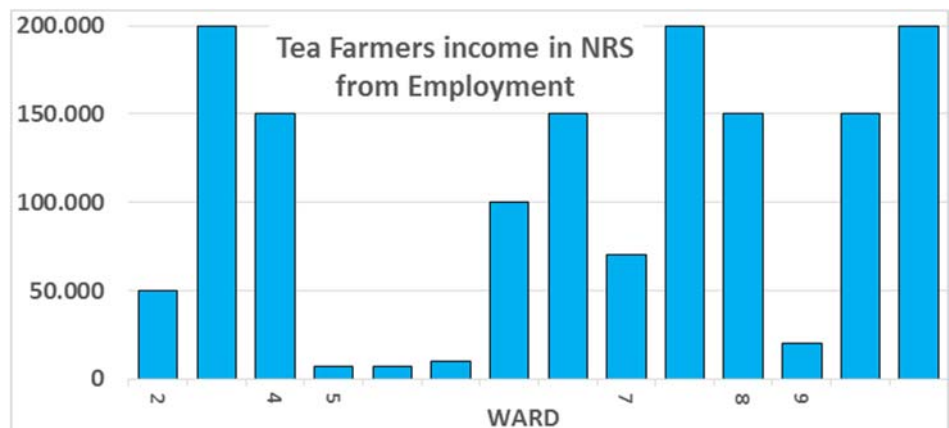
Two Sherpa women are employed as Health Workers in Bhakanje Health Post having 50.000 to 70.000 NRS as income. One of them are married to one of the teachers and involved with hotel business.



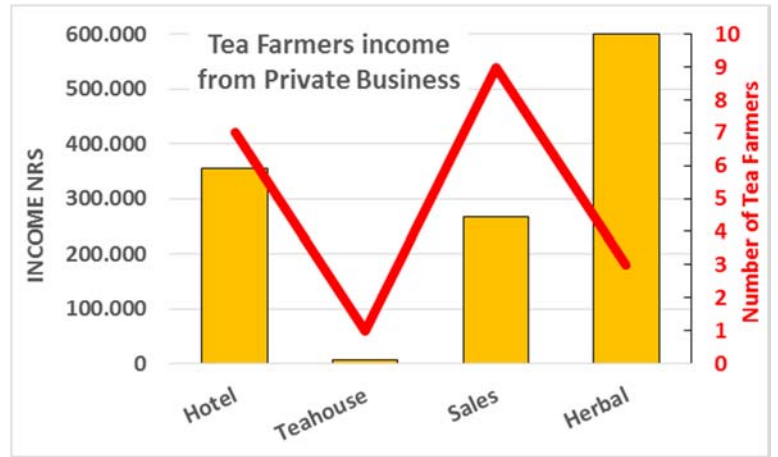
Three Sherpa are involved in Other Service sector with income between 7.000 and 10.000 NRS. I am not aware about their exact function.

Many land works with no or less land are more or less full time or part time employed in the agriculture and also in the tea plantations, but they don't have their own tea farming and therefore not directly involved in this survey, but indirectly they

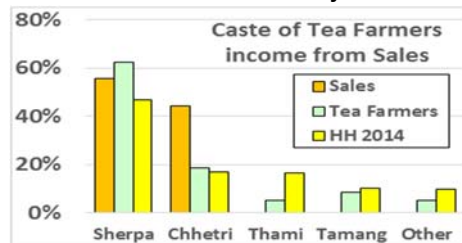
can be seen in the later chapter about tea farmers employment of laborers.



19 out of 96 Tea Farmers do have 1.229.000 NRS as income from **Private Business**. It might be that the respondents are reluctant to give the real figure of income when asked. Most wish to understate but few might boast the amount up. With the 3 previous questions it nevertheless seems to be quite close to reality, according to my general knowledge, but when it comes to the Private Business it is definitely wildly underestimated. I would estimate that most figures should be 10-50 times higher. Even some hotel and teahouse people refrained from replying.

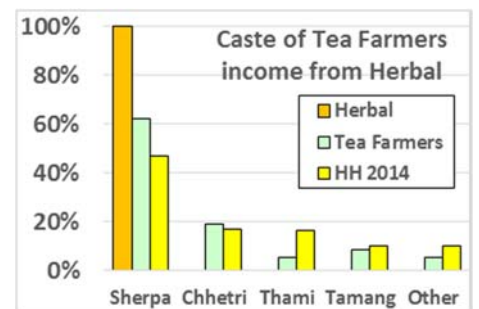


Again, in the hotel business, as expected, Sherpa are over-represented. They have long tradition in Solukhumbu for being involved in the tourist service sector. The two non-sherpa is a Chhetri and a Jirel in Kenja.



In the sales-business Chhetri are, as expected, overrepresented. They are well known as business oriented seeing the opportunity. Two of them are from Sagardanda and 3 from Kenja. Probably they are mostly involved with cardamom export, while two Sherpa are involved with butter and cheese,

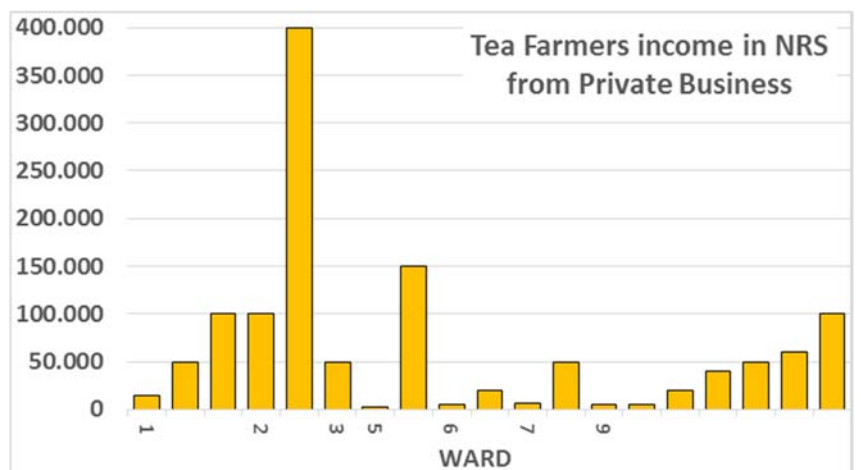
and one with greenhouse products, especially tomatoes.



The herbal business is a quite new and profitable occupation. The 3 entrepreneurial Sherpa from Chhirringkharka and Orale occupy young people, even in school age, to collect herbs in the high pastures, from which oil is extracted. This is especially juniper, creeping rhododendron and perennials, and in some cases, it approaches exploitation. The oil is exported to Kathmandu and especially Korea, China and Japan.

One herbal businessman is the only one already producing considerable amounts of tea for own use, another is investing hard in planting new bushes, while the last one have very few bushes and expresses no urge of investment in tea farming, so probably his interest in tea could be the marketing.

Only one Sherpa family is involved with double business, which is hotel and sales.



76 out of 96 Tea Farmers do have 3.976.100 NRS as income from the four mentioned sectors **Agriculture, Husbandry, Employment and Private Business**, which is in average 52.317 NRS ranging from 300 to 444.500 NRS.

20 tea farmers are having no income in the four sectors. At least five of them do have income, but of some reason, they did not indicate in the survey. Several of the remaining 15 are widows or elderly fighting for the daily survival.

33 are having income from only one of the sectors, most of them in Agriculture or Husbandry.

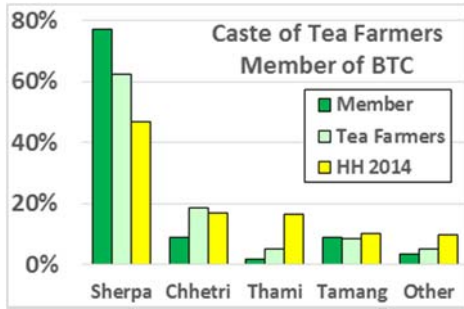
35 are having income from two of the sectors. Half of them in Agriculture and Husbandry and the other half in one of them combined with the service sectors.

7 are having income from 3 sectors (6 Sherpa and one Chhetri), and only one Sherpa family are having from all four sectors.

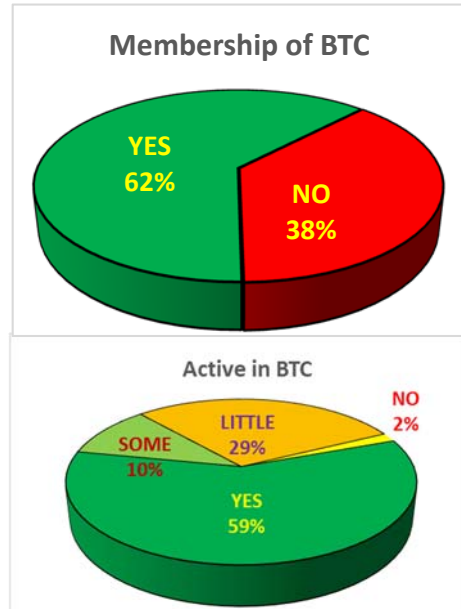


Membership of BTC:

60 of those 96 respondents who have tea bushes are members of BTC (Bhakanje Tea Co-operative / Shree Sagarmatha Organic Tea Producer and Processing Cooperative). When those, who are members, are asked how active they are in the work of BTC, 34 claim that they are active, 6 some active, 17 little active and only one not active at all, because she have very few bushes (16). The 58% active is far beyond reality, but probably they just mean that they are very interested.



The economy among members are in average 45.000 NRS per HH while non-members have 20.224 NRS. This can explain some of the uneven caste distribution.

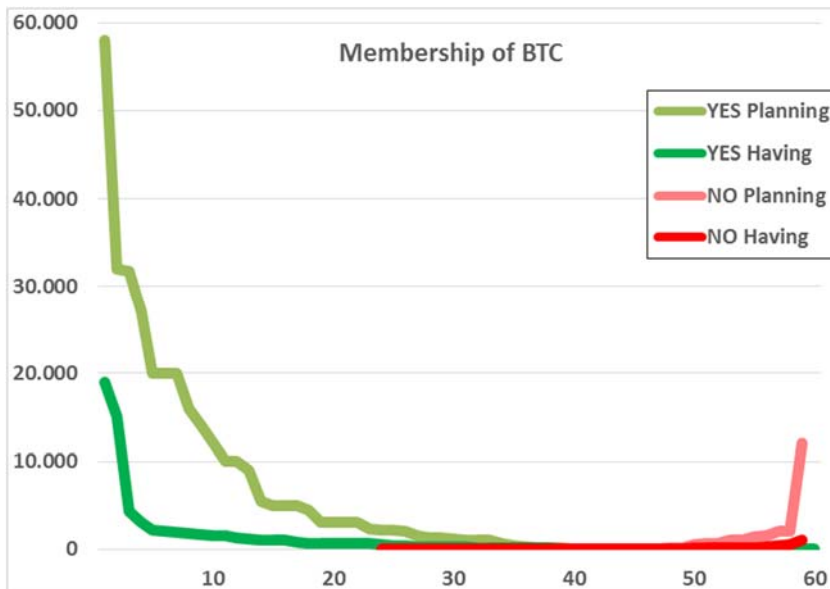


But it is more obvious that the number of tea bushes are influencing the urge to be a member of BTC and vice-versa.

The number of bushes cannot explain all memberships. Seven members do not have any tea bushes at all and one of them even have no seedlings or planning to have. Fourteen more members are having less than 21 bushes, and six of them have no seedlings and are not planning to have. Two are having very limited seedlings and limited plans. Three more are quite moderate. One claim to be a member, but have not mentioned having share. Seven have invested only in 10 shares (100 Rs per share), but one of them have 150 shares and one even have 600 shares.

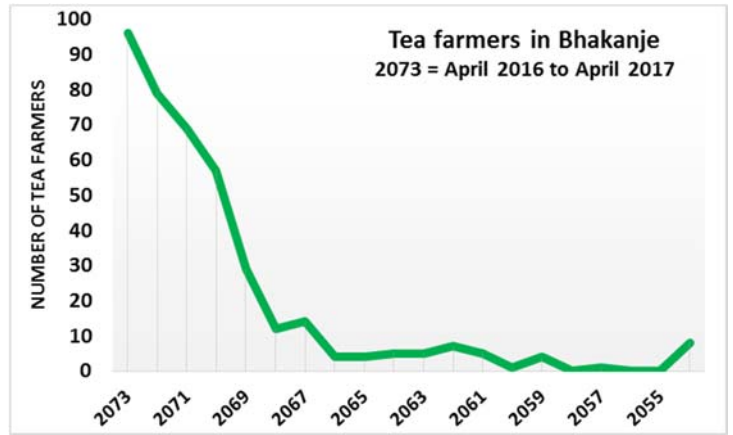
It seems like some believe that it is a good investment having many shares even they have less tea production. Even 8 non-members are having shares. It is anyhow a good sign that they believe so much in the project that they are ready to take the risk. On the other hand, several with even a considerable production have very few shares. Of those 28 members, who have less than 30 shares 5 of them have income higher than 25.000 NRS. The remaining 23 have low income, but 14 of those having more than 50 shares are also in the low-income group, and even 4 of them have more than 500 shares.

Among those 36 who are not members 26 have very few bushes, no seedlings and no plans, but anyhow 9 of them express that they want to join soon. Three have some bushes and some seedlings, and six have some bushes and are planning to have more, four of them will join soon. The reasons mentioned for not being member is 13 will join soon, 11 say that they don't know, two are busy and two are involved in other committees, one find it too far away, three have no land or no tea, one is lacking money and one is too old.

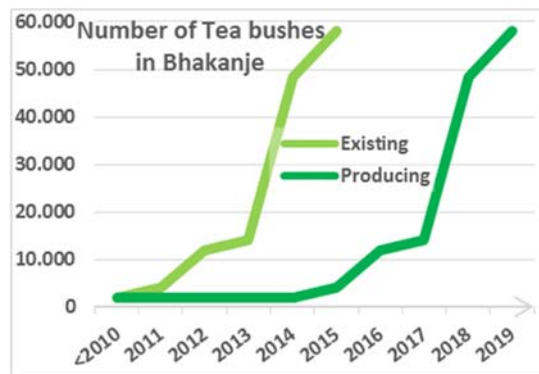


Tea Farmers in Bhakanje:

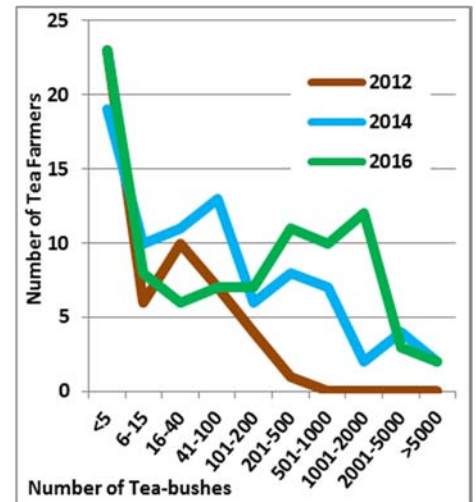
When adding the results of this survey with the Women Empowerment Project Survey from 2012 and 2014, we can see a long-term development in the Tea Farming of Bhakanje. All the way back in 2058 (2001) we opened a “School Tree Nursery” at Chhimbu School with seedlings of pine trees, oak and also tea bushes. In 2061 (2004) we hand rolled the first tea and sold it in Skive at a wine-coffee-tea shop. It was lousy tea, but we created a lot of money the following 2-3 years. When people of Bhakanje heard about this, the tea rush started. In 2068-71 (2012-15) we hired an agricultural experts to give lectures about tea farming, and the number of people who wanted to own tea bushes started increasing and are still developing. Furthermore, many farmers increased their number of tea bushes more or less dramatically. When the number of farmers with less than 200 bushes was higher in 2014 than in 2016 it is due to their increase of bushes.



Tea bushes under good conditions has to reach the age of 4 years before they can give a proper return. It is therefore obvious that there are no reason to do too much effort before 2017-18. As the growth of bushes seem to be quite slow in Bhakanje, it will probably be more beneficial to start working

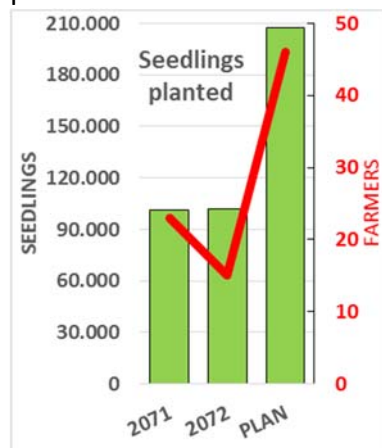


seriously on the local production rather in 2018-19. Anyhow, to satisfy the interest, we should start some small-scale individual production, just to show off and gain experience.

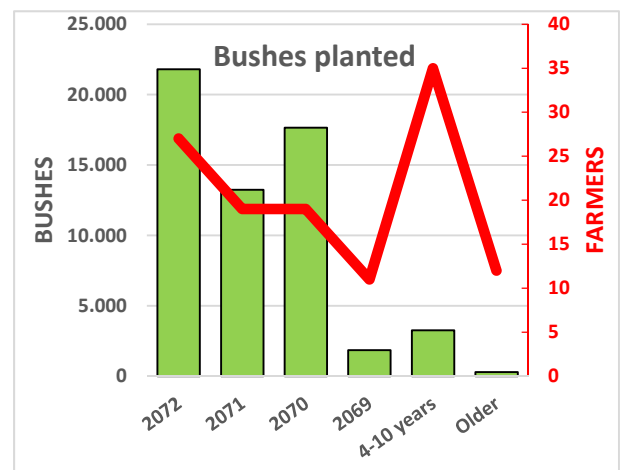


Tea Farming in Bhakanje:

In the new survey of 2016, which show a snapshot of the situation right now. Only in 2072 (April 2015 to April 2016) 27 farmers planted in total 21.801 bushes. In 2071 19 planted 13.241 bushes and in 2070 19 planted 17.658 bushes. Eight of those planted new bushes more than one year while 57 only planted once. In total 58.207 bushes has been

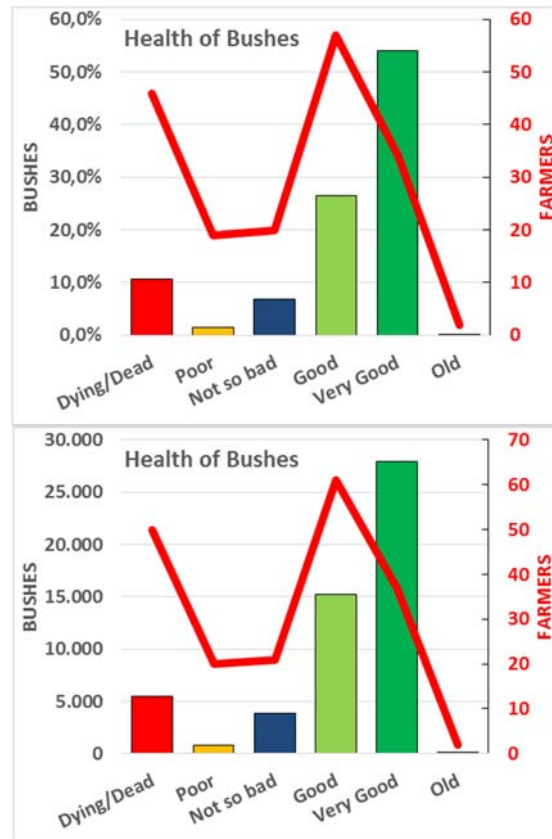


planted from April 2013 til today. This development is still ongoing. In 2071 23 farmers started up 101.504 seedlings, which has been planted out right now in spring 2073 (2016) og which probably one third will survive.



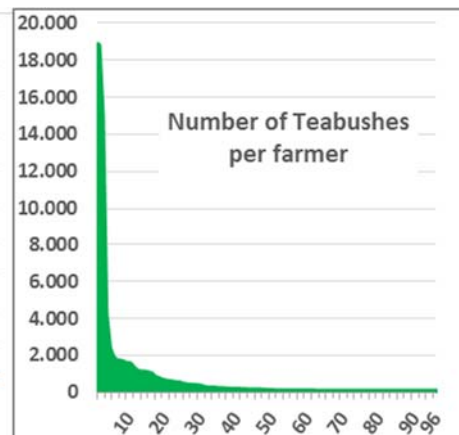
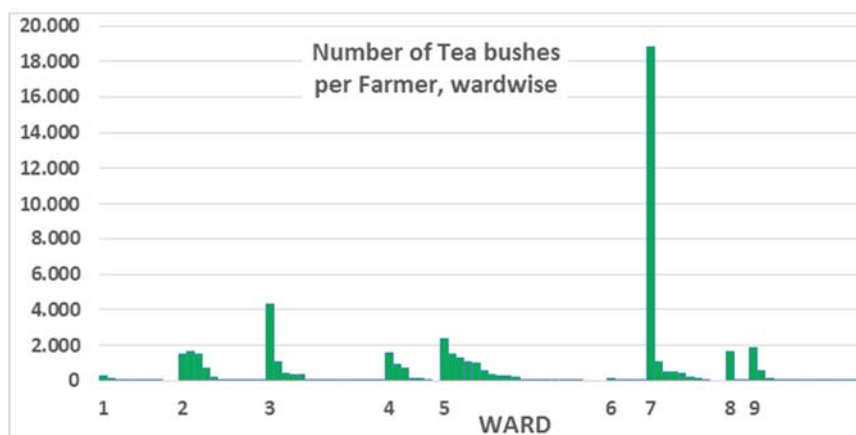
15 farmers started 101.830 seedlings last year, which will be planted out next spring, and 46 are planning to start up 207.250 seedlings this year or next, so a conservative estimate will predict at least 100.000 new bushes to be established within the next few years.

Only 8 (14 %) of those 59 farmers with less than 200 bushes are preparing new seedlings while 15 (40 %) of the 37 remaining are doing. A sign of interest, but also a sign on too less available land among some farmers. 89 of the 96 farmers (93 %) gave a well-founded estimate on the health of their bushes but the 7 could not evaluate 4.474 bushes, resulting in 53.460 (92%) out of 58.207 bushes are evaluated. When they are taken out of the survey, the result is anyhow almost the same. 11% of existing tea bushes are dying or dead and 2% are poor = 12% to be taken out of the existing 58.207 bushes (6.985 bushes). 7% are not so bad, which means that they can go both ways and 0,1% are old, so let us say that 9.000 bushes shall not be counted on. It is anyhow very encouraging to see that 27% are evaluated as good and 54% as very good.



22 farmers responded that they last year harvested 201 kg tealeaves from 1.145 bushes. This means that the productivity from the bushes are 0,18 kg leaves per bush in average (range: 0,05 to 2,5 kg). 20 of them was harvesting from elder and old bushes, which they probably have done before we started thinking about a tea project. But two have only young bushes and harvested 0,08 to 0,1 kg per bush. All except one harvested three leaves. One harvested 2 young leaves (silver tips) 5 kg from 5 bushes 4-10 years old. Unfortunately, only 6 respondents explained about their harvesting season. Three harvested all three seasons, with major harvest in summer. One harvested spring and summer, one summer and autumn and one only in autumn. All 22 are manufacturing the tea themselves and they using the tea in their own household; none sold.

All 96 families are buying tea for own use, 877 kg in total which is 9,14 kg each family in average (range: 3 to 50 kg), paying in total 315.310 NRS, which is 360 NRS/kg in average or 3.290 NRS/family (range: 1.200 to 16.000 NRS). 228 kg is purchased in Bhakanje VDC for 90.550 NRS, 162 kg is purchased in Kenja for 58.310 NRS and 487 kg is purchased other places, which is mainly Salleri, for 166.450 NRS.



Organic Farming:

The question asked was: “What is your opinion on organic farming (free of chemicals produced by factory)” and the question was related to following 6 fields of production, where the reply could be “Agree: yes/no” and “Practicing: yes/no”.

In the Tea fields: Only one person do not agree. Two years ago, he planted 200 bushes but now he claim that all 200 is dead/dying. We will have to find out what could

be his problem. Twelve farmers’ claim that they are not practicing, which we also have to investigate. Probably they answer no when they are doing nothing, which actually could be very much organic.

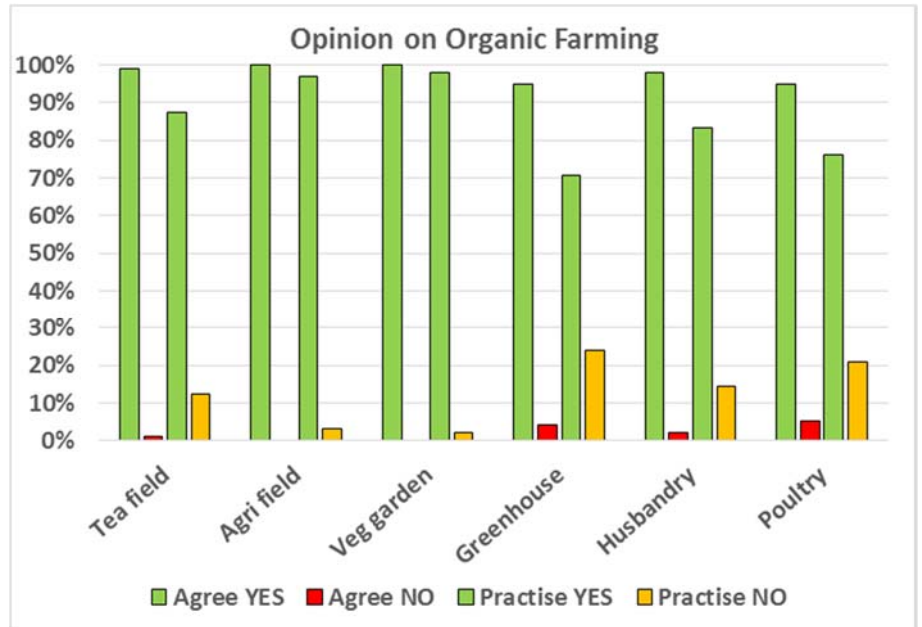
In the Agricultural fields: Here all agree in organic farming and three claim that they are not practicing. Two of them also say no in all other fields.

In the Vegetable garden: All agree and only the same two as above are not practicing.

In the Greenhouse: Here four do not agree in organic farming and 23 are not practicing. We did sell automatic window openers for the greenhouses in 2014 and only one of those who bought is not practicing organic farming. Therefore, the problem of disease control in the greenhouse is probably climatic. Automatic window openers are not available in Nepal, so they shall be imported from Danmark if we want to show that organic farming in greenhouses is possible.

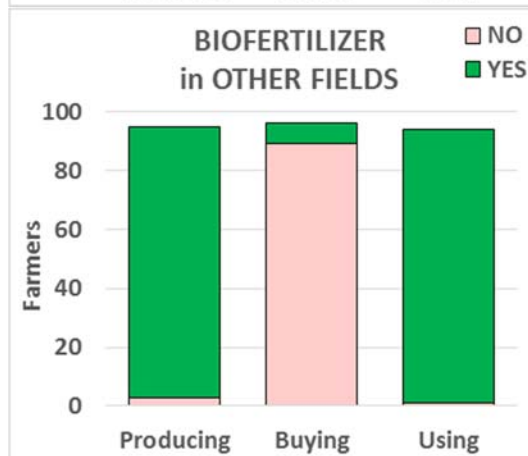
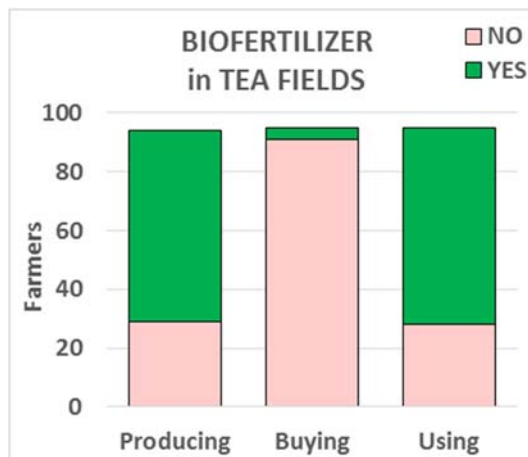
In Husbandry: Two does not agree and 14 are not practicing. Especially the young calves can be infested with worms, so anthelmintic are commonly in use. In addition, lung infections and diarrhea are regularly cured with antibiotics – probably with more than the 15% who are not practicing.

In Poultry: Five does not agree and 20 are not practicing. Regular poultry farms have been in existence in Bhakanje from time to time, but not with the high success, probably because of wrong handling leading to disease. It should be investigated in husbandry and poultry what the problem is. Overall, it seems like more than 95% of the farmers agree in organic farming although up to 25% feel forced to use chemicals to cure diseases. If organic farming as a whole shall be implemented in the whole VDC, then extensive training shall be performed.



Use of Biofertilizer:

Production of fertilizer is an old technology. People and animals are basically defecating freely in the fields; people behind bushes or rocks and animals in fields for grazing or in the cow sheds. Before the public program “Open Defecation Free Area Program” introduced in 2013, this was the way of doing for 55% of the households. 37% had a simple compost latrine where feces and urine were mixed with leaves and spread in the production fields in the spring together with the cow dung from the sheds. Only 7% had regular toilets with septic tank. However, in 2014 this had dramatically changed, as 96% of households now had toilets with septic tank, some combined with compost latrine. Again, in 2015 it changed with the earthquake on 12. May where many toilets collapsed. Anyhow, the septic tanks are taking away something like 145.000 kg of fresh manure, which could have been changed into 300-500 ton of biofertilizer. Especially for the tea, a tea expert have introduced the idea, that human fertilizer are no-good, but a mix of cow dung with different plants, like stinging nettle and others, is very necessary. As cows don’t like the taste of tea leaves, they can graze in the tea fields, where the cow owners can have the grazing for free if they produce the biofertilizer. The herders therefore are running around collecting the dung when it leaves the cow, and mix it with the weeds. Most people produce fertilizer for their general purposes. Only three doesn’t. Two of them buy but one neither buy nor produce for any purpose, but he claim that he use. On the other hand one claim that he produce but he don’t use. Five both produce and buy for general purposes. For the tea bushes 68% are producing fertilizer and four farmers are buying; two of them are both producing and buying. Five of those neither producing nor buying claim that they use fertilizer for tea. Among those 28 who are not producing fertilizer, most have less than 5 bushes, but five have up to 1.000. Five of those who are producing don’t use, but that must be the ones who sell fertilizer for others.

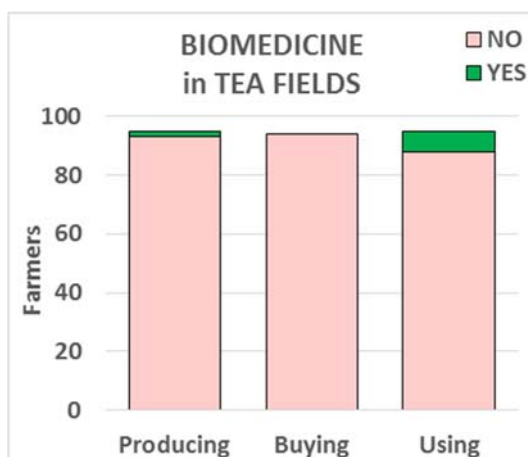


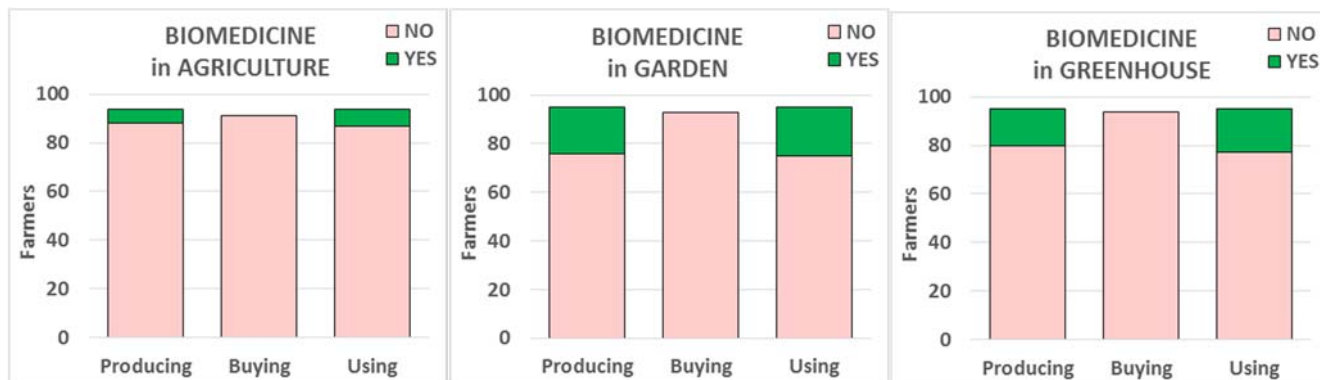
Use of Biomedicine:

Generally, tea bushes are regarded as very healthy. If they are taken proper care of, they will just grow and produce. Most young plants dying is due to lack of care like weeding and giving water in dry periods after transplanting. Anyhow, some have experienced attack by insects in the young plants, especially where the root is changing into stem. In those cases, farmers have found good results by producing a mixture of the bitter mountain pepper and other smelly or oily plants. Only three are producing and using, while four claim that they use without producing. None is buying.

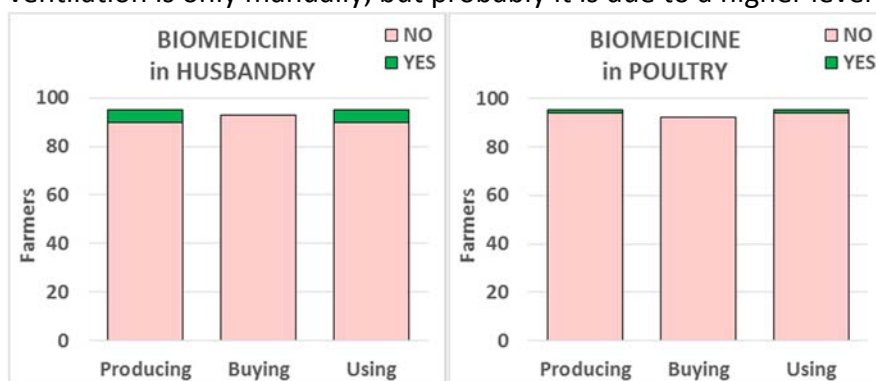
In the general Agriculture, seven are producing and using. It could be interesting to find out what and why. None is buying.

In the garden of vegetables, there is a wider tradition for producing and using home produced medicine. Sixteen are producing and using, while two is using without producing and one is producing but not using. None is buying.





Also in the greenhouse there is a need of treatment. Fifteen (16%) are producing and using while 3 are using without producing. None is buying. Six of the fourteen (43%) who have automatic window opener also use medicine. Their plants should be more healthy than in the greenhouses where ventilation is only manually, but probably it is due to a higher level of awareness.



Biomedicine in animal farming isn't widely held. Only five are producing and using for their cows and goats, and only one for chicken. None is buying. It really is possible to have production with very less disease when it is being performed in an extensive way, which is really the case in

Bhakanje. If we want to produce the tea in a biological and ecologic way, we shall pay an emphasis on this chapter to investigate what, why, how and where.

Employment of Workers for Tea:

Still the production is on the rise, so still none has been employed for picking the leaves, but 21 tea farmers have employed **porters** carry manure and fertilizer for the fields. 121 man days employment for 45.850 NRS, which is 5,8 MD in average (range: 1 to 24) with a daily salary of 380 NRS (range: 200 to 500).

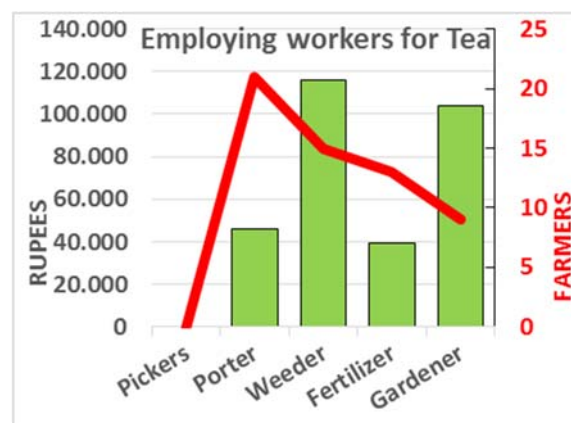
15 are employing people fore **weeding** in 243 MD for 115.800 NRS which is 16,2 MD per farmer (range: 2 to 100) with a daily salary of 477 NRS (range: 150 to 500).

13 farmers are employing 97 MD (range: 2 to 30) to

prepare and distribute the **fertilizer** for 39.500 NRS with daily salary 407 NRS (range: 300 to 500).

9 farmers have employed a **gardener** for 212 MD, which is 23,6 MD in average (range: 2 to 100) paying 104.100 NRS with a daily salary 491 NRS (range: 300 to 500).

The whole year 673 MD of employment was given mainly to landless farm workers who received in total 305.250 NRS for the work. Those who are employing others are of course those, who have many bushes or are preparing many seedlings. Of the tea owners, 59 are not employing others for the work. Seven of those who are not employing have 100 to 500 bushes and 10 have 30 to 5.000 seedlings. The rest have less than 100 bushes and no seedlings.



Monetary investments in Tea Production:

21 farmers have invested in nursery. Only one invested 3 years ago while the rest invested last year and the year before (2013 to 2015) in total 224,900 NRS (range: 500 to 72,000). Five invested both years. Five have invested more than 10,000 NRS.

50 farmers are planning to invest 303,000 NRS in nursery in future, which is 6,060 NRS in average (range: 1,000 to 30,000). 16 are planning to invest more than the average.

Eleven farmers have started nursery with up to 4,000 seedlings without monetary investment. Only two are planning nursery without money.

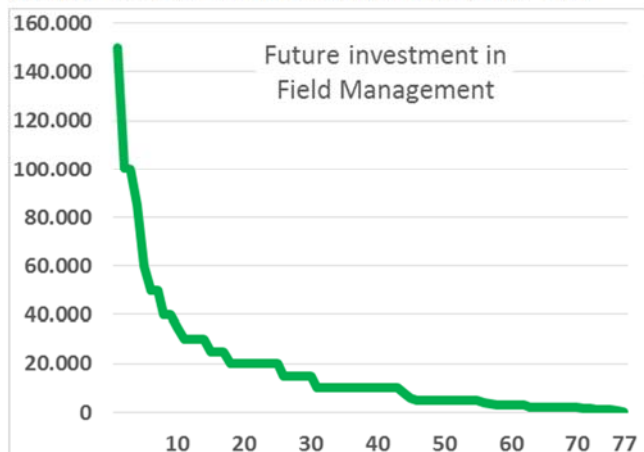
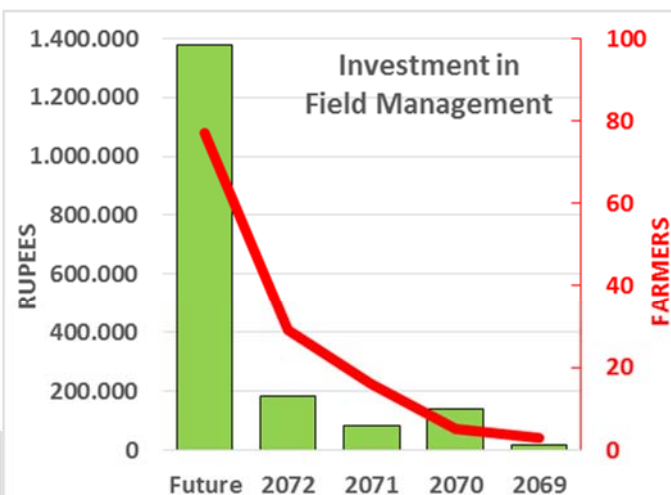
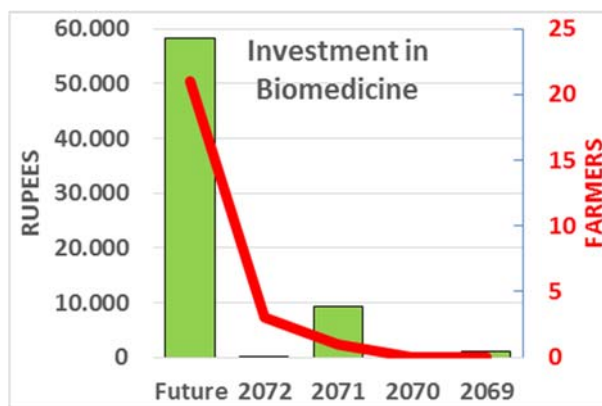
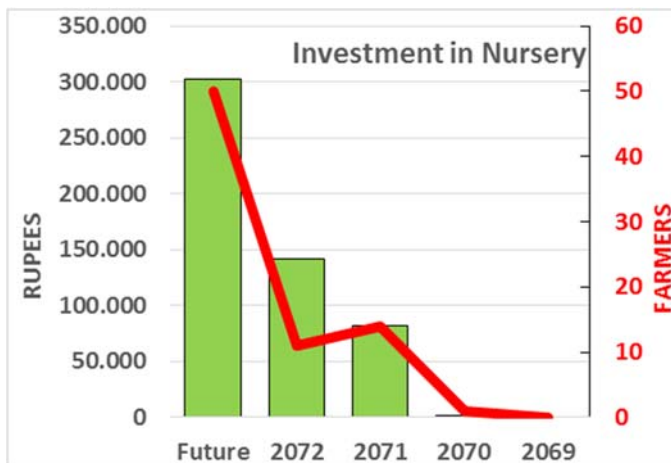
Only 3 have invested money in Biomedicine. From the response on the use of biomedicine, we know that seven are using, so 4 must be producing themselves although only 3 say they do. The three investors have invested in total 10,200 NRS.

However, 21 expect that they will invest in biomedicine in future, in average 2,775 NRS (range: 300 to 10,000). Three of those have not responded about dying or poor bushes, but the rest have experienced. Nevertheless, 52 farmers are experiencing dying or poor bushes, so 31 of those are not expecting to invest money in medicine.

Maybe they will just produce themselves or maybe they realize that the failures are due to lack of care.

Seven have invested 39,100 NRS (range: 1,500 to 15,000) in Biofertilizer. As only four claim that they buy, three must have invested money in the production. However, 18 expect that they will invest 98,000 NRS in biofertilizer in future. Twelve of those have experienced dying or poor plants.

43 tea farmers have already invested 419,100 NRS on field management. We did not define specifically what field management is, but it is clear that the respondents have some very clear ideas. It could be preparing new fields, or fencing, especially against goats and wild deer, employing more people for work in the tea fields. We should investigate on those ideas. Moreover, 77 (80%) expect to invest 1,379,500 NRS in future, which is 18,000 NRS in average (range: 300 to 150,000 NRS). This shows that

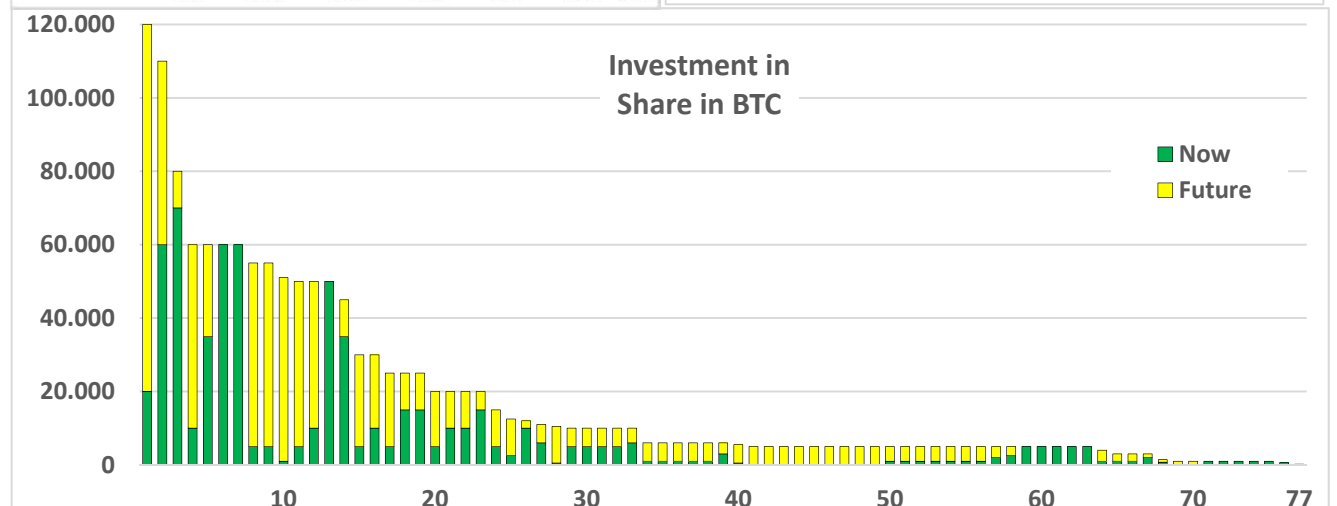
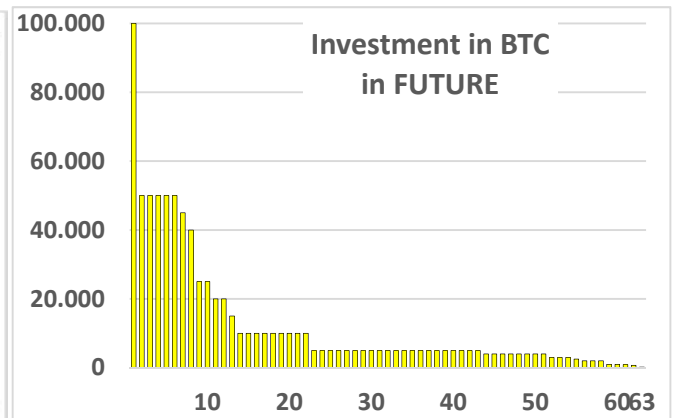
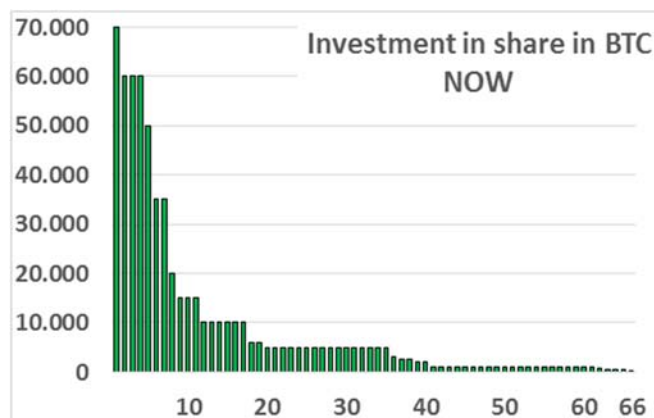
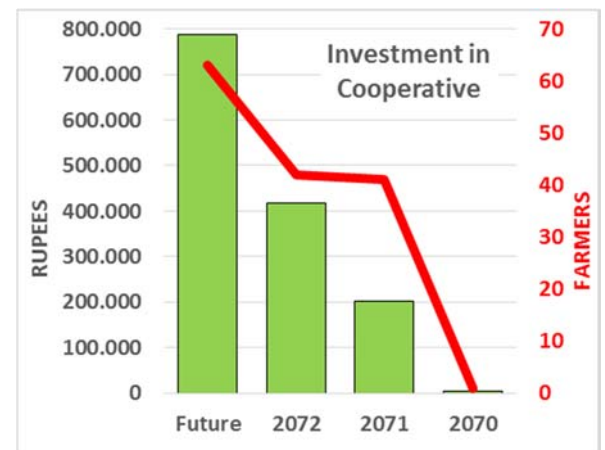


there is a strong belief in the future of tea production, but also that many are still waiting a little to see how far the vision of Bhakanje as a tea resort will come into realization.

One family already bought extra **land** for tea and three families are planning to buy. One family even wants to invest 500.000 NRS on land for tea. One family is even planning to rent land to grow tea.

By end of this survey, 66 tea farmers have invested in share in BTC. Six of them are not members of BTC yet, but claim that they will join soon. Only one bought share in 2070, but 41 did in 2071 and 42 did in 2072. 25 only did in 2072. The total investment in shares was 622.400 NRS. Each share have a nominal value of 100 NRS, so in average the shareholders each have 95 shares (range: 1 to 700).

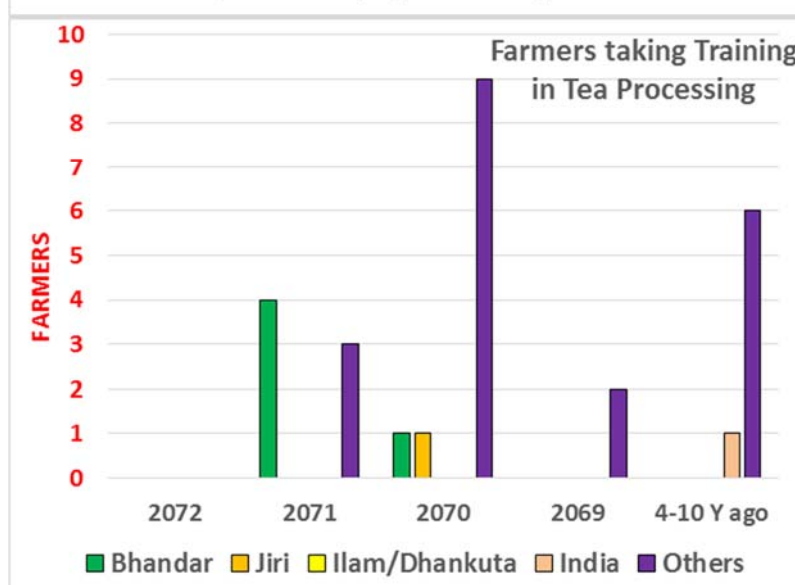
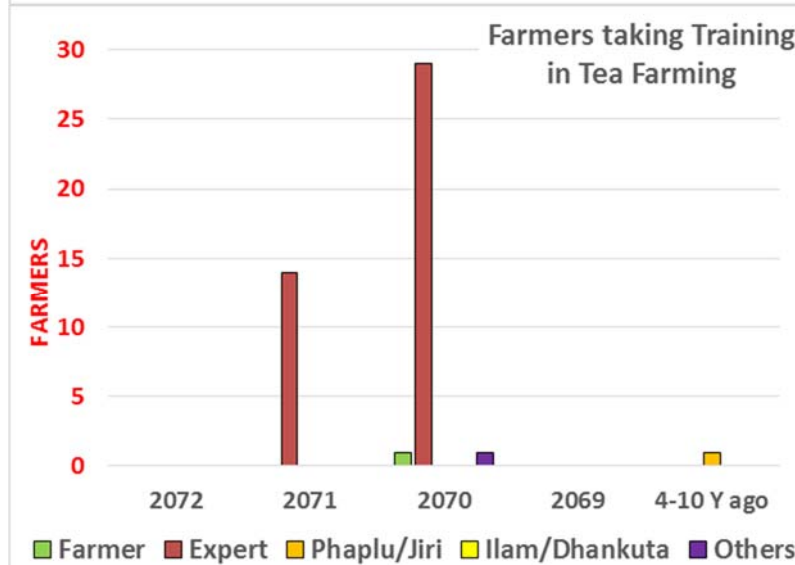
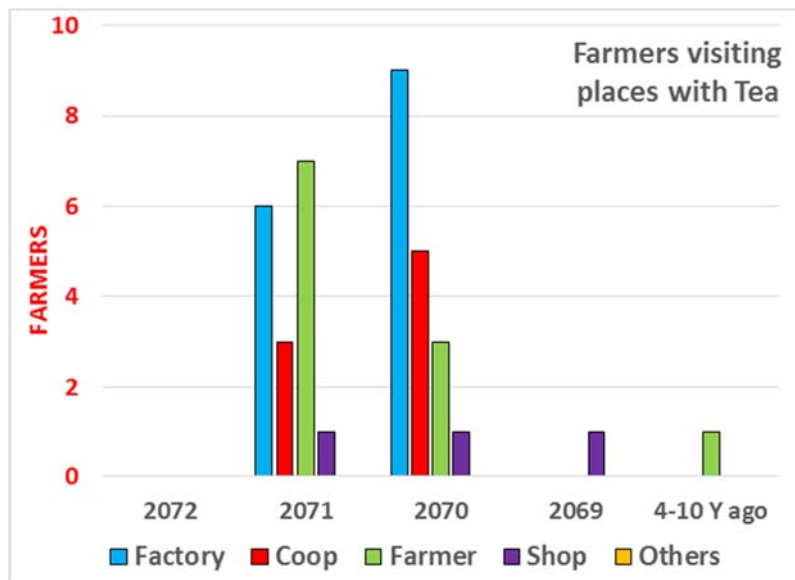
Eleven, who don't have shares now, are planning to have in future. 52 who already have shares wish to invest in more in future. The planned investment are 788.300 NRS, so the total share capital will be 1.410.700 NRS, in average the 77 shareholders will have 183 shares (range: 2 to 1200). It is obvious that many farmers are waiting to see what happens, how the bushes develop, how we support to work with their scepticism. In the beginning, many regarded BTC as the men's bank, as the women had opened their Women Bank. BTC gave loan and the shares was regarded as a saving. Now this business has ended, at least for now. Therefore, investors can have a certain security that their investment again can transform into a saving in case everything goes wrong. Still many does not understand how a cooperative and shares are working.



Gaining knowledge about Tea:

In 2070 and 2071 the Bhakanje Women Empowerment Project (WEP) ran training and information sessions about tea farming. Both years WEP arranged an excursion to Ilam and to Dhankuta for women who was interested. It was short and rushy trips with a lot of bus driving, so it was limited how much benefit there was gained. Anyhow 15 tea farmers remember that they have seen a tea factory, 8 have visited a tea cooperative, 10 have visited a tea farmer and 3 has been in a real tea shop.

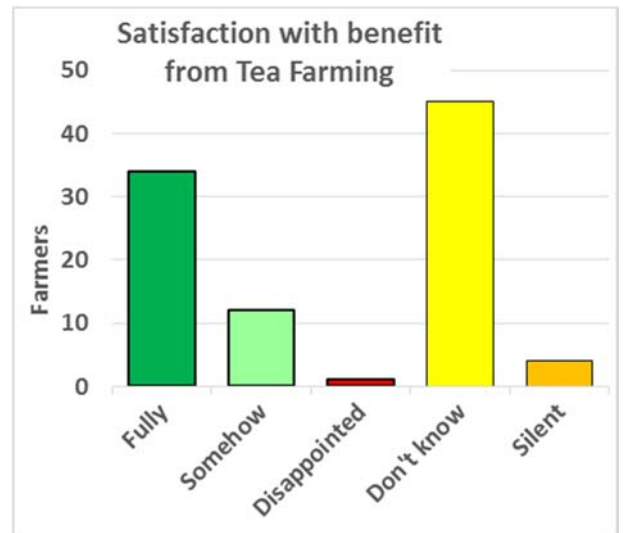
In the same WEP period 42 tea farmers took training with an agricultural expert who had a good knowledge about tea and gave valuable basic information on the principles of growing but in less extend about the manufacturing. One appreciate having gained knowledge from another tea farmer. The daughter of one family took training in Jiri some years ago and can produce a proper hand rolled tea. 27 tea farmers have taken training in processing tea. 5 took in nearby Bhandar where they make hand rolled tea. One took training in Jiri where there is a small factory and one in India, but 20 took training in "Other Place" which location we unfortunately are not aware about. When asked, "Will anyone in your HH need more training" 84 are giving a name on a member of the HH. In 19 cases, it is the name of a son and in 8 it is the name of a daughter and in one case a brother.



Benefit from Tea farming:

When asked: “What is your overall impression on your own benefit from Tea farming”, 34 farmers express that they are fully satisfied, while 12 are somehow satisfied and one I disappointed. 45 are awaiting the situation and say that they Don’t know, while 4 keep silent.

Eleven of the fully and somehow satisfied have experience massive death among bushes but are still fully satisfied. The disappointed have same experience. The majority of Don’t know have quite few bushes, and the same with the silent.



What to do?:

When asked the question: “To improve your Tea production, what do you need to do?” 63 will do more about fertilizing, 57 have realized that irrigation is necessary in the dry season, 36 want to plant more bushes, 22 need more training, 17 need to take better care of the bushes, 11 have realized that weeding is a problem, 7 need better selection of plants, 4 want to work with forming, shaping and cutting of bushes, 2 want more emphasis on organic farming, two don’t know, and only one reply on following subjects: Investment, more land, more farmers, disease control, factory, marketing, central organization and subsidies.

When asked the question: “Do you have suggestion for BTC to improve the market value of your Tea produced?” 28 had no suggestion and didn’t know, but 33 emphasized that BTC shall seek to produce quality tea with good taste, 20 find organic produced tea very important, 21 suggest BTC to advertise, and 7 think BTC should start marketing, 2 find good price setting important, while 10 think it shall be cheap and only one want a good price, 8 want BTC to give awareness and 3 want information, 2 want unity and coordination, 2 find the local use most important, 1 want BTC to increase production and 1 want BTC to mix the tea with flavours from herbs.

Postscript:

It is my belief that the results of this survey is a fair presentation of the situation among the tea farmers of Bhakanje. Despite that, there are some discrepancies in some responses and some misunderstandings from the respondents side. In some cases, the interviewer seems to have misunderstood some questions. Finally there are some mistakes in the data entry. Still the survey are almost covering all who own even a single tea bush and therefore the uncertainty seems to be minor. Personally, I can recognize the reality in the survey.

It is my hope that all who are interested in the development in a rural area of Nepal will find these data relevant and interesting. Especially it is my hope that the population of Bhakanje will gain knowledge from this survey, and will utilize it for more efficiency in the functions of the cooperative of BTC.

Kjeldbjerg, Danmark on 17. May 2016
Kurt Lomborg
Manager of Himalayan Project

Questionnaire:

The original questionnaire used for the survey on following pages.

Household Identification:

The complete Household Identification of all 9 wards of Bhakanje VDC on following pages.

Ward Maps of Bhakanje:

Household maps of the 9 wards of Bhakanje – cartographer and drawing by Nisha Tamang.

3.f	From where do you have Tea for Household (black, white or green tea)	Self made	Other homemade	Bhakanje shop	Kenja Market	Other Market	Kathmandu	
		kg	kg	kg	kg	kg	kg	
			Rs/kg	Rs/kg	Rs/kg	Rs/kg	Rs/kg	
4.a	What is your opinion on organic farming (free of chemicals produced by factory) (OR as defined by BTC)		AGREE		PRACTIZING			
			YES	NO	YES	NO		
		In the Tea fields:						
		Agriculture fields:						
		Vegetable garden:						
		Greenhouse:						
		Husbandry:						
4.b	Are you producing, buying or using Biochemicals (only biologic agents to mention – NOT industrial produced)		PRODUCING		BUYING		USING	
			YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO
		Biofertilizer for Tea:						
		Biofertilizer for others:						
		Biomedicine for Tea:						
		Biomedicine for agriculture:						
		Biomedicine for vegetables:						
		Biomedicine for Greenhouse:						
		Biomedicine for Husbandry:						
Biomedicine for Poultry:								
5.a	Are you employing people to work on Tea		Picker	Porter	Weeder	Fertilizer	Gardener	
		Number	people	people	people	people	people	
		Rs/year	Rs/year	Rs/year	Rs/year	Rs/year	Rs/year	
5.b	Will you do, or have you done monetary investments in the Tea production: (how much rupee spent in each subject – don't mention labor, exchange or so)		Future	This Year	Last year	2 years ago	3 years ago	
		Nursery:	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	
		Biomedicine:	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	
		Biofertilizer:	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	
		Field management:	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	
		Buying land for tea:	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	
		Renting land for tea:	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	
		Cooperative:	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	
6.a	Did anyone in your Household visit Tea area in other places than Bhakanje (write number of family members in each place)		This Year	Last year	2 years ago	3 years ago	4-10 years ago	
		Tea Factory:						
		Tea Coop:						
		Tea Farmer:						
		Tea Shop:						
		Others:						
6.b	Did anyone in your Household take Training in Tea Farming (write number of family members in each place)		This Year	Last year	2 years ago	3 years ago	4-10 years ago	
		by Local Farmer:						
		Tea Expert:						
		Phaplu/Jiri:						
		Ilam/Dhankuta:						
6.c	Did anyone in your Household take Training in Tea Processing (write number of family members in each place)		This Year	Last year	2 years ago	3 years ago	4-10 years ago	
		Bhandar:						
		Jiri:						
		Ilam/Dhankuta:						
		India:						
6.d	Will anyone in your Household need more training (write names)	WHO:						
7.a	What is your overall impression on your own benefit from Tea farming (reply can be given on more than one if there are different issues)			YES	NO	DON'T KNOW		
		Are you fully satisfied:						
		Are you somehow satisfied:						
		Are you disappointed:						
7.b	To improve your Tea production, what do you need to do (write text)							
7.c	Do you have suggestion for BTC to improve the market value of your Tea produced (write text)							

Household Identification List of Bakanje WEP 2014

WARD	House	Houseowner Name		Responsible Woman Name		Tole Name	Tea Bushes 2.016
		First name	Caste name	First name	Caste name		
1	01	Gore	Jirel	Bimala	Jirel	Dudile	
1	02	Lhakpa Rinji	Sherpa	Nimi	Sherpa	Ghyang (Maidane)	
1	03	Namgyal	Sherpa	Laku	Sherpa	Ghyang	
1	04	Datenji Sherpa	Sherpa	Kanchhi	Sherpa	Matilo Patal	40
1	05	Man Bdr.	Thami	Kanchhi puti	Thami	Patal	2
1	06	pasang Sherpa	Sherpa	kaamu	Lama	Patal	
1	07	Ngima Chhewang	Sherpa	Sonam Dolma	Sherpa	Matilo Patal	3
1	08			Sancha Maya	Thami	Patal	
1	09	Bale	Thami	Bi Maya	Thami	Patal	
1	10	Kaji	Thami	Maya	Thami	Patal	
1	11	Rak Man	Thami	Akkatar	Thami	Patal	
1	12	Aita bdr.	Thami	Lhamu	Thami	Patal	
1	13	Gore	Thami	Suku Maya	Thami	Tetepaati (Vasme)	
1	14	Rabe	Thami	Som Maya	Thami	Tetepaati (Vasme)	1
1	15	Bhim Kumar	B.K	Gunji Maya	B.K	Dovan Danda	
1	16	Navaraj	B.K	Bimala	B.K	Dovan	
1	17	Mingmar Chhiri	Sherpa	Chhokpa "A"	Sherpa	Chhiringkharka	18
1	18	Dasonam	Sherpa	Lhamu	Sherpa	Chhiringkharka	
1	19	Pasang Gyalzen	Sherpa	Chhokpa "B"	Sherpa	Chhiringkharka	0
1	20	Samden Lhakpa	Sherpa	Maya	Thami	Chhiringkharka	
1	21	Naawag Samden	Lama	Dali	Lama	Chhiringkharka	
1	22	Ngima Dorji	Sherpa	Yangdu	Sherpa	Chhiringkharka	
1	23	Pasang Nuri	Sherpa	Pasi	Sherpa	Chhiringkharka	121
1	24	Nawang Genzi	Lama	Nangdu	Lama	Chhiringkharka	
1	25	Da sarki	Sherpa	Mingma Doma	Sherpa	Chhiringkharka	0
1	26	Kami sarki	Sherpa	Dolma	Sherpa	Chhiringkharka	275
1	27	Ang Ngima	Sherpa	Lhamu	Sherpa	Chhiringkharka	4
1	28	Min Bdr	Budathoki	Kalpana	Budathoki	Thokchipur	
1	29	Dammar Bdr.	Budathoki			Thokchipur	
1	30						
1	31			Pasi	Sherpa		
1	32			Phur Diki	Sherpa	Chhiringkharka	
1	33			Kyungmu	Sherpa	CHK Gumpa	
1	34	Ngima Chhewang	Sherpa	Maya	Thami	Patal	
1	35			Aiti Maya	Tamang	Patal	
1	36	Ramesh	Thami	Bimaya	Thami	Patal	
1	37	Pasang Nuri	Sherpa	Furwa Doma	Sherpa	Chhiringkharka	
2	01	Lhakpa	Lama	Puti	Lama	Chhiringkharka	17
2	02	Dawa (Karma)	Lama	Saani	Lama	Chhiringkharka	5
2	03	Furi	Sherpa	Aanchhi	Sherpa	Chhiringkharka	
2	04	Ngima Gyalzen	Sherpa	Sonam Dolma	Sherpa	Chhiringkharka	60
2	05	Nawang Samden	Lama	Dali	Lama	Lole	
2	06	Pasang Furi	Lama	Tenji Dolma	Lama	Lole	
2	07	Ram Kaji	Thami	Suku Maya	Thami	Marbu	
2	08	Raju	Thami	Debu Maya	Thami	Marbu	
2	09	Gore	Tamang	Suku Maya	Tamang	Marbu	7
2	10	Buddiman	Thami	Kanchhi Maya	Thami	Marbu	
2	11	Furba	Tamang	Sancha Maya	Tamang	Majuwa	
2	12	Subba(Shambhu)	Tamang	Purnimaya	Tamang	Majuwa	
2	13	Harka Bdr.	Tamang	Ful Maya	Tamang	Majuwa	
2	14	Lhakpa Gelu	Sherpa	Nim Doma	Sherpa	Lole	
2	15	Pemba Rinji	Lama	Yangdu	Lama	Lole	4
2	16	Ang Kami	Sherpa	Saani	Sherpa	Lole	
2	17	Nuri	Sherpa	Kanchhi	Sherpa	Lole	
2	18	Chhieri	Lama	Pasang Yangji	Lama	Lole	1.500
2	19	Pasang Furi	Lama	Tenji Dolma	Lama	Lole	700
2	20			Pasang Lhamu	Sherpa	Orale	14.974

Household Identification List of Bakanje WEP 2014

WARD	House	Houseowner Name		Responsible Woman Name		Tole Name	Tea Bushes 2.016
		First name	Caste name	First name	Caste name		
2	21	Rinji	Lama	Sumi	Lama	Orale	180
2	22			Dolma	Sherpa	Lole	4
2	23	Gumba		Furwa Diki	Sherpa	Chhiringkharka	
2	24	Nimchhiri	Lama	Maya	Sherpa	Orale	1.667
2	25	Chhokpa	Sherpa	Chhokpa	Sherpa	Chhiringkharka	
2	26	Nima Dorjee	Sherpa	Jangmu	Sherpa	Lole	
3	01	Sonam	Sherpa	Pem Diki	Sherpa	Lamjura	
3	02	Dawa	Lama	Saani	Sherpa	Lamjura	
3	03	Kaami Dorji	Sherpa	Maya	Sherpa	Lamjura	
3	04	Nawag Samden	Lama	Dali Puti	Lama	Lamjura	
3	05	Domi	Sherpa	Dolma	Sherpa	Lamjura	
3	06	Pemba	Sherpa	Phurwa	Sherpa	Kande	
3	07	Pasang Gyalzen	Sherpa	Dolma	Sherpa	Kande	
3	08	Angchhiring	Sherpa	Yangdu	Sherpa	Kande	
3	09	Gelbu Chhiri	Sherpa	Pem Lhamu	Sherpa	Kande	
3	10	Kalu	Magar	Nisha Kumari	Magar	Kande	
3	11	Tendi	Sherpa	Mingma Doma	Sherpa	Goyem	
3	12	Lokendra	Tamang	Kamala	Tamang	Goyem	
3	13	Lakpa	Sherpa	Dolma	Sherpa	Goyem	
3	14	Nawang Tenji	Lama	Kanchhi puti	Sherpa	Goyem	
3	15	Topke	Lama			Goyem	
3	16	Rahar Bdr.	Magar			Goyem	
3	17	Lhakpa Dendi	Sherpa	Lhakpa	Sherpa	Kathbisaaune	
3	18	Bhupe	Tamang	Muna	Tamang	Kathbisaaune	
3	19	Subba	Tamang	Purnimaya	Tamang	Dakchhu	
3	20			Kanchhi	Sherpa	Kathbisaaune	
3	21			Chhokpa	Sherpa	Dakchhu	
3	22	Ngim Dawa	Tamang	Nim lhamu	Tamang	Dakchhu	
3	23	Danu	Sherpa			Dakchhu	
3	24	Pasang	Sherpa	Pula Chhiri	Sherpa	Dakchhu	80
3	25			Maya	Sherpa	Dakchhu	
3	26	Pasang nuri	Sherpa	Bandaa	Sherpa	Dakchhu	
3	27	Furba "A"	Tamang	Suku Maya	Tamang	Amdungkharka	
3	28	Rinji	Sherpa	Nimi	Sherpa	Thamjang	48
3	29	Lakpa	Sherpa	Lakki	Sherpa	Dakchhu	1.040
3	30	Kali Bdr.	Tamang	Lhakpa Doma	Tamang	Chaite Kharka	69
3	31	Furba "B"	Tamang	Nim lhamu	Tamang	Thamjang	
3	32	Chhiring	Sherpa	Jangmu	Sherpa	Thamjang	
3	33	Lhakpa	Sherpa			Thamjang	
3	34	Mingmar	Sherpa	Pem Doma	Sherpa	Thamjang	
3	35	Furi	Sherpa	Kaami Kanchhi	Sherpa	Thamjang	80
3	36	Rinji	Sherpa	Pasi (Nimi)	Sherpa	Amdungkharka	
3	37	Pasang	Sherpa	Daati	Sherpa	Thamjang	4.295
3	38	Tendi	Sherpa	Mingma Doma	Sherpa	Jarepani	
3	39	Birkha Bdr.	Tamang	Indra Kumari	Tamang	Thamjang	8
3	40	Ram Bdr.	Tamang	Chhiki Maya	Tamang	Thamjang	
3	41	Govardhan (Ramesh)	Khadka	Indra Kumari	Khadka	Sagardanda	3
3	42	Indra Bdr.	Khadka	Bal kumari	Khadka	Sagardanda	3
3	43	Shambhu	Khadka	Sarada	Khadka	Sagardanda	
3	44	Dammer Bdr.	Khatri	Ful Kumari	Khatri	Sagardanda	5
3	45	Krishna Bdr.	Karki	Saraswati	Karki	Sagardanda	96
3	46	Kalyan	Karki	Hira Maya	Karki	Sagardanda	
3	47	Lok Bdr.	Karki	Indra Maya	Karki	Sagardanda	380
3	48	Badri	Basnet	Indera	Basnet	Ranibari	
3	49	Hari Bdr.	Khatri	Jit Kumari	Khatri	Sagardanda	
3	50	Indra Bdr.	Basnet	Kesari	Basnet	Sagardanda	
3	51	Ram Bdr.	Basnet	Kalpana	Basnet	Sagardanda	450

Household Identification List of Bakanje WEP 2014

WARD	House	Houseowner Name		Responsible Woman Name		Tole Name	Tea Bushes 2.016
		First name	Caste name	First name	Caste name		
3	52	Nara Bdr.	Basnet	Maan Kumari	Basnet	Gaira Ghar	
3	53	Tek Bdr.	Basnet	Sita	Basnet	Gaira Ghar	4
3	54	Shyam Bdr.	Basnet	Manju	Basnet	Gaira Ghar	
3	55	Amrit Bdr.	Basnet			Gaira Ghar	
3	56			Kanchhi	Sherpa	Thamjang	
3	57	Tilal Bahadur	Karki	Durga Kumari	Karki	Sagardanda	
3	58			Ang Maya	Sherpa	Thamjang	
3	59			Phurba Sherpa	Sherpa	Kande	
3	60			Gelmu Sherpa	Sherpa	Lamjura	
3	61			Pemba Diki	Sherpa	Thamjang	346
3	62	Pemba	Tamang	Maya	Tamang	Thamjang	
3	63	Kumar	Kharki	Ratna Maya	Kharki	Sagardanda	
4	01			Yongmi	Sherpa	Gumbaa Danda	
4	02	Bhupe	Tamang	Muna Maya	Tamang	Gumbaa Danda	3
4	03	Chhiri	Sherpa	Dawa Jangmu	Sherpa	Gumbaa Danda	108
4	04	Ang Kaami	Sherpa	Lhakpa Doma	Sherpa	Gumbaa Danda	
4	05			Chhiringma	Sherpa	Gumbaa Danda	
4	06	Dorji	Sherpa	Pemba	Sherpa	Dingmateng	950
4	07	Sonam	Sherpa	Lhakpa Doma	Sherpa	Dingmateng	
4	08	Chhewang Rinji	Sherpa	Dali	Sherpa	Dingmateng	165
4	09	Ancha	Sherpa	Maya	Sherpa	Dingmateng	
4	10	Rinji	Sherpa	Doma	Sherpa	Dingmateng	
4	11	Tendi	Sherpa	Pem Lhamu	Sherpa	Bhakanje	
4	12	Teseng	Sherpa	Yangji	Sherpa	Dingmateng	750
4	13	Dome Sarki	Sherpa	Dolma	Sherpa	Dingmateng	1.600
4	14	Gel Chhiri	Sherpa			Dingmateng	
4	15	Lhakpa Gyalzen	Sherpa	Yangdu	Sherpa	Dingmateng	0
4	16			Lhakpa Doma	Sherpa	Chyorten Gangdok	
4	17			Fudoma	Sherpa	Bhakanje	
5	01	Bhakta Bdr.	Ghimire	Anita	Ghimire	Gongdanda	6
5	02	Maite	Thami	Kali Maya	Thami	Gongdanda	2
5	03	Surya Bhd	B.K.	Renuka	Ghimire	Gongdanda	
5	04	Maite Bdr.	Ghimire	Sarkini	Ghimire	Gongdanda	
5	05	Gore	Ghimire	Bishnu Kumari	Ghimire	Gongdanda	
5	06	Gopal	Ghimire	Kalpana	Ghimire	Gongdanda	
5	07	Suka Jit	Thami	Laxmi	Thami	Gongdanda	
5	08	Bhunte Maila	Thami			Gongdanda	
5	09	Pasang Furi	Sherpa	Pasi	Sherpa	Bhakanje	21
5	10	Nim Dawa	Sherpa	Kanchhima	Sherpa	Bhakanje	0
5	11	Nim Onchhu	Sherpa	Lahaku	Sherpa	Bhakanje	325
5	12			Nimi	Sherpa	Bhakanje	
5	13			Pem Doma	Sherpa	Bhakanje	315
5	14	Lhakpa Gyalzen	Sherpa	Pemba Lhamu	Sherpa	Bhakanje	
5	15	Sange	Sherpa	Sumi	Sherpa	Bhakanje	300
5	16	Ang Dawa	Sherpa	Yangji	Sherpa	Bhakanje	
5	17	Chhongba	Lama	Maya	Sherpa	Bhakanje	5
5	18	Ang Dawa	Sherpa	Yangji	Sherpa	Nording	560
5	19	Gara	Lama	Nimali	Sherpa	Nording	12
5	20	Pemba Sherpa		Tuku	Sherpa	Bhakanje	0
5	21			Yongmu	Sherpa	Bhakanje	
5	22	Lhakpa Dendi	Sherpa	Lhakpa Doma	Sherpa	Bhakanje	1.040
5	23			Sumi	Lama	Bhakanje	100
5	24	Mingma Gyalge	Sherpa	Chhamji	Sherpa	Bhakanje	1.490
5	25			Kandu	Sherpa	Bhakanje	
5	26	Furwa Gyaljen	Sherpa	Puti	Sherpa	Bhakanje	
5	27	Nim Pasang	Lama	Furdiku	Sherpa	Bhakanje	2.400
5	28	Daanu	Sherpa	Mingma Doma	Sherpa	Dadatol	1.265

Household Identification List of Bakanje WEP 2014

WARD	House	Houseowner Name		Responsible Woman Name		Tole Name	Tea Bushes 2.016
		First name	Caste name	First name	Caste name		
5	29	Kanchha	Sherpa	Lhamu	Sherpa	Dadatul	180
5	30	Pem Kipa	Sherpa	Yangdi	Sherpa	Dadatul	1.004
5	31	Ang Dawa	Sherpa	Chhiki	Sherpa	Bhakanje	2
5	32			Dali	Sherpa	Dadatul	
5	33	Pasang Gyalzen	Sherpa	Dolma	Sherpa	Dadatul	
5	34	Sumbaa Dorjee	Sherpa	Dati	Sherpa	Dadatul	7
5	35	Rinji	Sherpa	Nangnli	Sherpa	Bhakanje	
5	36	Dorji	Sherpa	Jangmu	Sherpa	Dadatul	
5	37	Nuri	Sherpa	Daputi	Sherpa	Bhakanje	
5	38	Kima	Sherpa			Bhakanje	
5	39			Kinji	Sherpa	Bhakanje	
5	40	Pemba Tamang		kanchhi	Tamang	Bhakanje	0
5	41	Ang Dawa	Sherpa	Daamu Puti Sherpa	Sherpa	Nording	
5	42	Sukajit	Thami	Bimala	Thami	Gongdanda	
6	01	Dilli Bdr.	Karki	Chitra Kumari	Karki	Sagardanda	
6	02	Lok Bdr.	Basnet	Harka Maya	Basnet	Sagardanda	
6	03	Bharat Kumar	Basnet	Om Kumari	Basnet	Sagardanda	140
6	04	Amrit Bdr.	Basnet	Mina (Sanu)	Basnet	Sagardanda	
6	05	Bal Bdr.	Basnet	Purna Kumari	Basnet	Sagardanda	60
6	06	Tej Bdr.	Basnet	Tirtha Maya	Basnet	Sagardanda	
6	07	Govinda	Basnet	Tara Devi	Basnet	Sagardanda	
6	08	Ram Bdr.	Basnet	Bhuban Kumari	Basnet	Sagardanda	
6	09	Tirtha Bdr.	Basnet	Harka Maya	Basnet	Sagardanda	
6	10	Kumar "A"	Basnet	Radha	Basnet	Taarpari	
6	11	Dipendra	Basnet	Pramila	Basnet	Sagardanda	
6	12	Gyan Bdr.	Basnet	Dev Kumari	Basnet	Taarpari	
6	13	Bhim Bdr. "A"	Basnet	Rudra Kumari	Basnet	Sisneghaderi	
6	14	Kumar "B"	Basnet	Anita	Basnet	Sisneghaderi	
6	15	Lachhu	Basnet	Kalpana	Basnet	Sisneghaderi	
6	16	Bijule	Basnet	Dhaneshwori	Basnet	Dadaghar	
6	17	Bhim Bdr.	Basnet	Nara Maya	Basnet	Dadaghar	1
6	18	Dhal Bdr.	Basnet	Hing Kumari	Basnet	Dadaghar	
6	19	Nara Bdr.	Basnet	Santaa	Basnet	Dadaghar	
6	20	Jhapr Bdr.	Basnet	Durga Kumari	Basnet	Dadaghar	
6	21	Bijule	Khadka	Nakkali	Khadka	Dadaghar	
6	22	Dil Bdr.	Basnet	Harka Maya	Basnet	Sagardanda	1
6	23	Chandra Bdr.	karki	Sita	Karki	Sagardanda	
6	24			Thir Maya	Basnet	Sagardanda	2
6	25	Tilak Bahadur	Karki	Samjhana	Karki		
7	01	Lhakpa Chhirri	Sherpa	Doma	Sherpa	Patalekharka	0
7	02	Sonam	Tamang	Nisha	Tamang	Patalekharka	
7	03	Som Bdr.	Tamang	Sandu	Tamang	Patalekharka	
7	04	Dill Kumar	Tamang	Bimala	Tamang	Patalekharka	
7	05	Lhakpa	Tamang	Nimchhiki	Tamang	Patalekharka	4
7	06	Pasang	Tamang	Bishnu Maya	Tamang	Patalekharka	450
7	07	Ang Tenji	Lama	Jangmu	Sherpa	Nimar	1.100
7	08	Ang Ngima	Sherpa	Mingma Chhoti	Sherpa	Sete	200
7	09	Pasang Hila	Sherpa	Jangmu	Sherpa	Ngimar	
7	10	Ang Dawa	Lama	Sushma	Lama	Sete	18.778
7	11	Badri	Tamang			Sete	
7	12	Nim Pasang	Lama	Maya	Sherpa	Guranse	
7	13	Chitra Bdr.	Bogati	Surya Kumari	Rai/ Bogati	Guranse	
7	14	Pasang Kipa	Sherpa	Mingma Lhamu	Sherpa	Guranse	520
7	15	Ang Chhiring	Sherpa	Pelu	Sherpa	Sete	
7	16	Man Bdr.	Tamang	Buddha Maya	Tamang	Gumbadanda	
7	17			Chhoti	Sherpa	Gumbadanda	
7	18	Ang Nima	Sherpa	Maya	Sherpa	Sete	

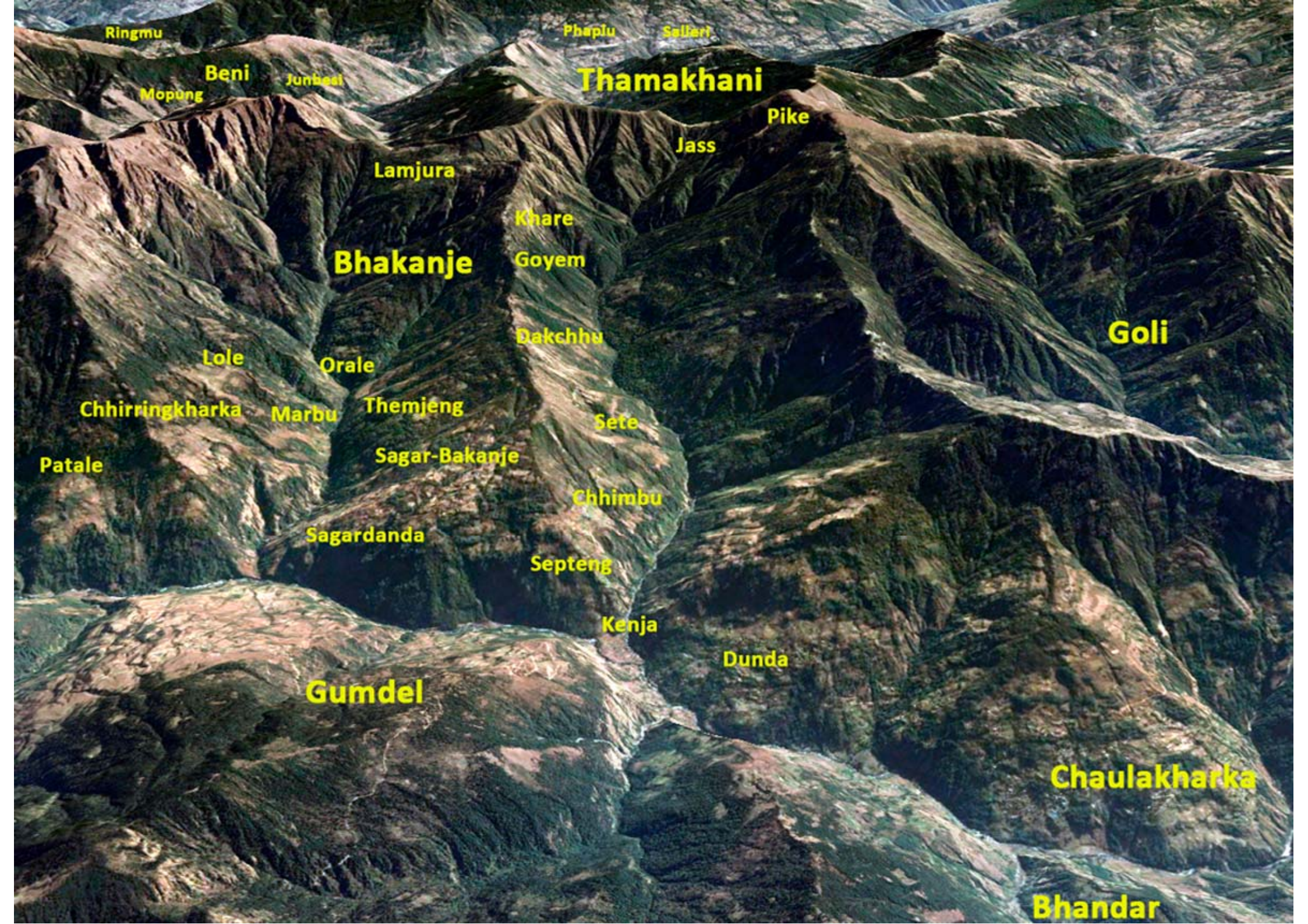
Household Identification List of Bakanje WEP 2014

WARD	House	Houseowner Name		Responsible Woman Name		Tole Name	Tea Bushes 2.016
		First name	Caste name	First name	Caste name		
7	19	Uttar Man	Tamang	Aaiti Maya	Tamang	Sete	
7	20	Son Lhakpa	Sherpa	Lhakpa Chhoti	Sherpa	Setemuni	
7	21	Kaami Chhiri	Sherpa	Nim Lhamu	Sherpa	Temjang	500
7	22	Sarki	Sherpa	Sani	Sherpa	Temjang	140
7	23	Pemba	Sherpa			Temjang	
7	24			Ganga Kumari	Basnet	Thulobhir	
7	25	Dill Bdr.	Karki	Man Maya	Karki	Taaljang	0
7	26			Nawang Diki	Lama	Bhanjang	
7	27	Mingma	Sherpa	Lhaki	Sherpa	Sete	
7	28	Jit Bahadur	Tamang	Maya	Tamang	Patalekharka	
8	01	Pemba	Sherpa	Kanchhi	Sherpa	Sayaptri (Chauri)	
8	02	Pemba	Sherpa	Kanchhi	Sherpa	Sayaptri (Chauri)	
8	03			Kaami	Lama	Chauri Kharka	
8	04	Soman	Thami	Keshi	Thami	Chhimbu	5
8	05	Sukjit	Thami	Dill maya	Thami	Murmuse	
8	06	Bir Bdr.	Thami	Hira Maya	Thami	Chhimbu	10
8	07	Kaji	Thami	Renuka	Thami	Chhimbu	
8	08	Bhim Bdr.	Thami	Sushmita (Som Laxmi)	Thami	Chhimbu	
8	09			Nimi	Sherpa	Chhimbu	
8	10	Gopi	Thami	Somati	Thami	Chhimbu	
8	11	Jangbu	Sherpa	Chhoti	Sherpa	Chhimbu	1.640
8	12	Lachhu	Thami	Sanchi Maya	Thami	Chhimbu	
8	13	Birkha	Thami	Man Maya	Thami	Murmuse	
8	14			Suku Maya	Thami	Chhimbu	
8	15	Bhim Bdr.	Thami	Sushmita	Thami	Chhimbu	
8	16	Suk Bir	Thami	Ful Maya	Thami	Chhimbu	
8	17	Lal Bdr.	Thami	Buddha Maya	Thami	Chhimbu	
8	18	Sonam	Sherpa			Chhimbu	
8	19	Sona	Sherpa			Chhimbu	
8	20	Purna Bdr.	Thami	Sarkini	Thami	Chhimbu	
8	21	Kaali Bdr.	Tamang	Suku Maya	Tamang	Chhimbu	
8	22	Jangbu	Sherpa	Bimala	Tamang	Chhimbu	
8	23	Temba	Tamang	Som Maya	Tamang	Jugepani	
8	24			Kumari Maya	Tamang	Jugepani	
8	25	Tukse	Thami	Kaali	Thami	Chhimbu	
8	26	Maan Kaji	Thami	Dill Maya	Thami	Chhimbu	
8	27	Gyandure	Thami	Maya	Thami	Chhimbu	
8	28	Bale	Thami	Somati	Thami	Murmuse	
8	29	Lachhu	Thami	Sanchi Maya	Thami	Murmuse	
8	30	Jaye Bdr.	Thami	Dill Maya	Thami	Murmuse	
8	31	Gopi	Thami	Sanchi Laxmi	Thami	Murmuse	
8	32	Santa Man	Thami			Murmuse	
8	33			Sancha Laxmi	Thami	Murmuse	
8	34	Som Bahadur	Thami	Mangli	Thami	Chhimbu	
8	35	Bir Bahadur	Tamang	Maya	Tamang	Jugepani	
8	36	Dhana Maya	Thami	Dhana Maya	Thami	Chhimbu	
9	01	Bed Bdr.	Khadka	kamala	Khadka	Kinja	
9	02	Bed Bdr.	Khadka	Sushama	Khadka	Kinja	
9	03	Chakra Bdr.	Khadka	Purna Maya	Khadka	Kinja	
9	04	Netra Bdr.	Basnet	Kalpana	Basnet	Kinja	3
9	05	yam	Jirel	Dolma	Jirel	Kinja	
9	06	Hikmat	Basnet	Sangita	Basnet	Kinja	70
9	07	Prabhu Ram	Basnet	Goma	Basnet	Kinja	
9	08	Khadka Bdr.	Khadka	Radha	Khadka	Kinja	35
9	09	Devi Dhowoj	Khadka	Bal kumari	Khadka	Kinja	4
9	10			Kanchhi Doma	Sherpa	Kinja	
9	11	Bhimsen	Basnet	Manita	Basnet	Kinja	10

Household Identification List of Bakanje WEP 2014

WARD	House	Houseowner Name		Responsible Woman Name		Tole Name	Tea Bushes 2.016
		First name	Caste name	First name	Caste name		
9	12	Dendi	Sherpa	Man Kumari	Magar	Kinja	
9	13	Rinji	Sherpa	Chhokpa	Sherpa	Kinja	
9	14	Damber	Jirel	Kharki	Jirel	Kinja	1
9	15	Lhakpa	Sherpa	Pemba	Sherpa	Kinja	
9	16	Arun	Rai	Uma Laxmi	Rai	Kinja	
9	17	Raji	Shrestha	Saru	Shrestha	Kinja	
9	18	Yam	Jirel	Dolma	Jirel	Kinja	
9	19	Chhumbi	Sherpa	Lakku	Sherpa	Kinja	
9	20	Janak Jung	Basnet	Sarda	Basnet	Kinja	4
9	21	Kaaji	Thami	Kamli	Thami	Kinja	
9	22	Palde	Tamang	Jhuma	Tamang	Pasaldanda	10
9	23	Kami Chhiri	Thami	Maya	Thami	Septang	
9	24	Jaye Bdr.	Bhujel	Lakai	Bhujel	Septang	7
9	25	Dill Bdr.	Bhujel	Dhaka Devi	Bhujel	Septang	
9	26	Fure	Tamang	Kamala	Tamang	Septang	
9	27	Arjun	Bhujel	Buddi Maya	Bhujel	Septang	
9	28	Chitra Bdr.	Bhujel	Dill Maya	Bhujel	Septang	
9	29	Prabhu	Basnet	Jug Kumari	Basnet	Septang	
9	30	Nuru Jangbu	Sherpa	Pem Doma	Sherpa	Septang	
9	31	Rinji	Sherpa	Nawang Diki	Sherpa	Septang	105
9	32	Hom Bdr.	Pradhan	Himala	Pradhan	Septang	
9	33	Pasang	Sherpa	Chhirima	Sherpa	Kinja	605
9	34	Dawa	Sherpa	Dolma	Sherpa	Kinja	
9	35	Pemba Gelu	Sherpa	Lakku	Sherpa	Kinja	1.900
9	36	Gelbu Chhiri	Sherpa	Kanchhi Doma	Sherpa	Kinja	
9	37	Hom Bdr.	Pradhan	Dil Kumari	Pradhan	Kinja	1
9	38	Gyaljen	Sherpa	Chhiring Puti	Sherpa	Kinja	
9	39	Kale	Thami	Maya	Thami	Kinja	
9	40	Suk Bir	Thami	Alaichi	Thami	Kinja	
9	41			Deau Maya	Thami	Kinja	
9	42	Babu Ram	Thami	Saili	Thami	Kinja	
9	43	Ram Bdr.	Jogi	Goma	Jogi	Kinja	
9	44	Lachhu	Jogi	Jit Kumari	Jogi	Kinja	
9	45	Kale	Jogi	Dill Kumari	Jogi	Kinja	
9	46	Ramesh	Pradhan	Mira	Pradhan	Pasaldanda	17
9	47	Purna Bdr.	Thami	Bimala	Thami	Tallo Tumul	
9	48	Tirtha Bdr.	Thami	Sarkini	Thami	Tallo Tumul	
9	49	Bhakta Bdr.	Thami	Suku Maya	Thami	Mathilo Tumul	
9	50	Dal Bdr.	Bhujel	Nir Kumari	Bhujel	Kinja	
9	51	Khadake	B.K	Krishna Kumari	B.K	Kinja	
9	52	Krishna Kumari	Bhujel	Chitra Kumari	Bhujel	Kinja	
9	53	Bishnu	Basnet	Sakhila	Basnet	Kinja	
9	54	Mukhini Boju		Sommaya	Thami	Kinja	
9	55	Bishnu	Basnet	Sommaya	Thami	Kinja	
9	56	Aitimaya	Thami	Aitimaya	Thami	Tallo Tumul	

330 Households



Ringmu

Phaplu

Salleri

Beni

Junbesi

Thamakhani

Mopung

Pike

Jass

Lamjura

Khare

Bhakanje

Goyem

Goli

Dakchhu

Lole

Orale

Chhirringkharka

Marbu

Themjeng

Sete

Patale

Sagar-Bakanje

Chhimbu

Sagardanda

Septeng

Kenja

Dunda

Gumdel

Chaulakharka

Bhandar

Social Map of Bhakanje - 1 Patal

Beni V.D.C

Beni V.D.C



- ⇒ Tree
- ⇒ Grass
- ⇒ Maize
- ⇒ Cliffs
- ⇒ Bridge
- ⇒ Water Tank
- ⇒ Coma tower
- ⇒ Health centre
- ⇒ House
- ⇒ River

Word - 2

Word - 3

सिखु खोला
रामिहाप गा.बि.सा

माकु खोला

घाव

COM Mobile tower

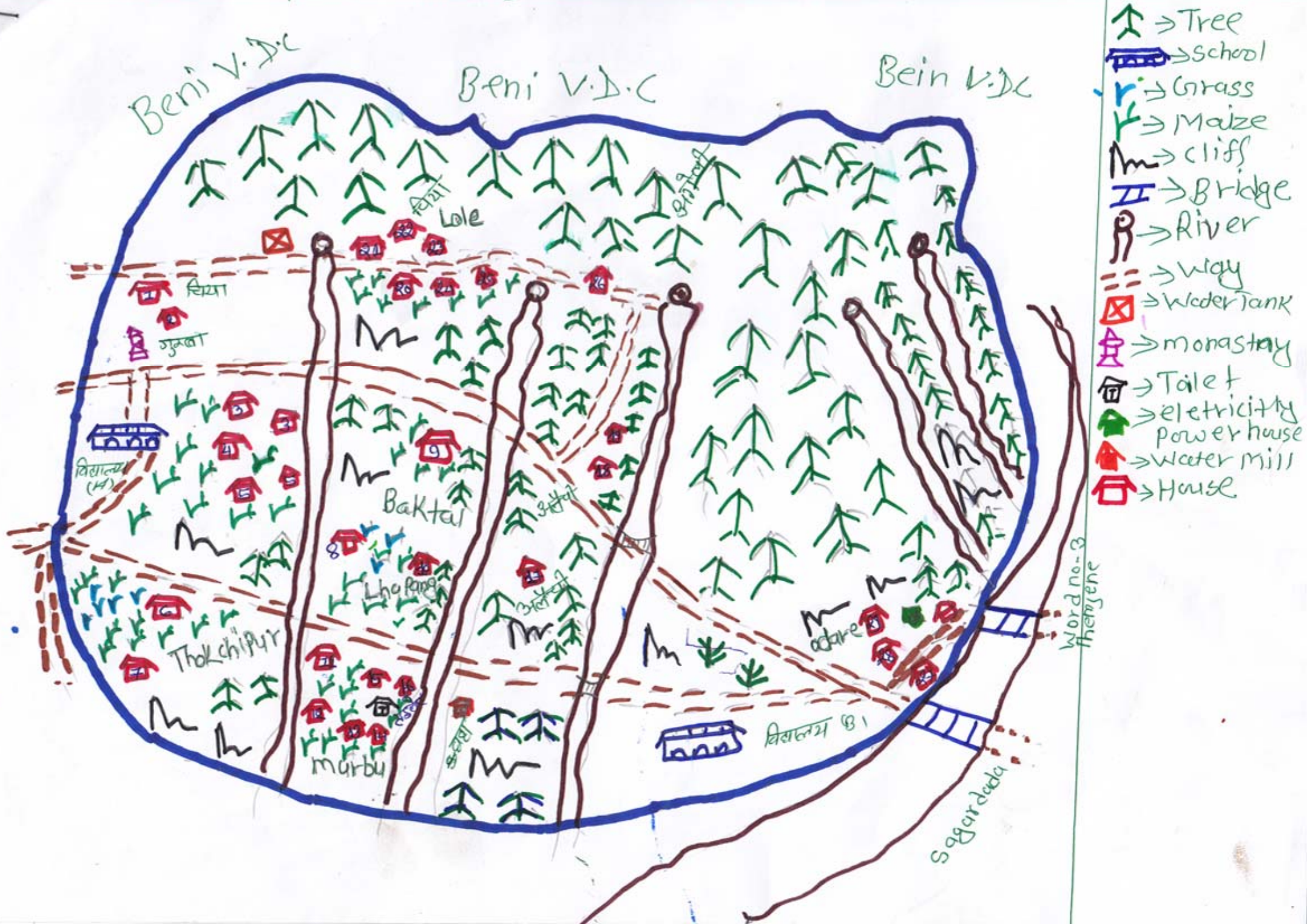
हिरिहापके

पातल

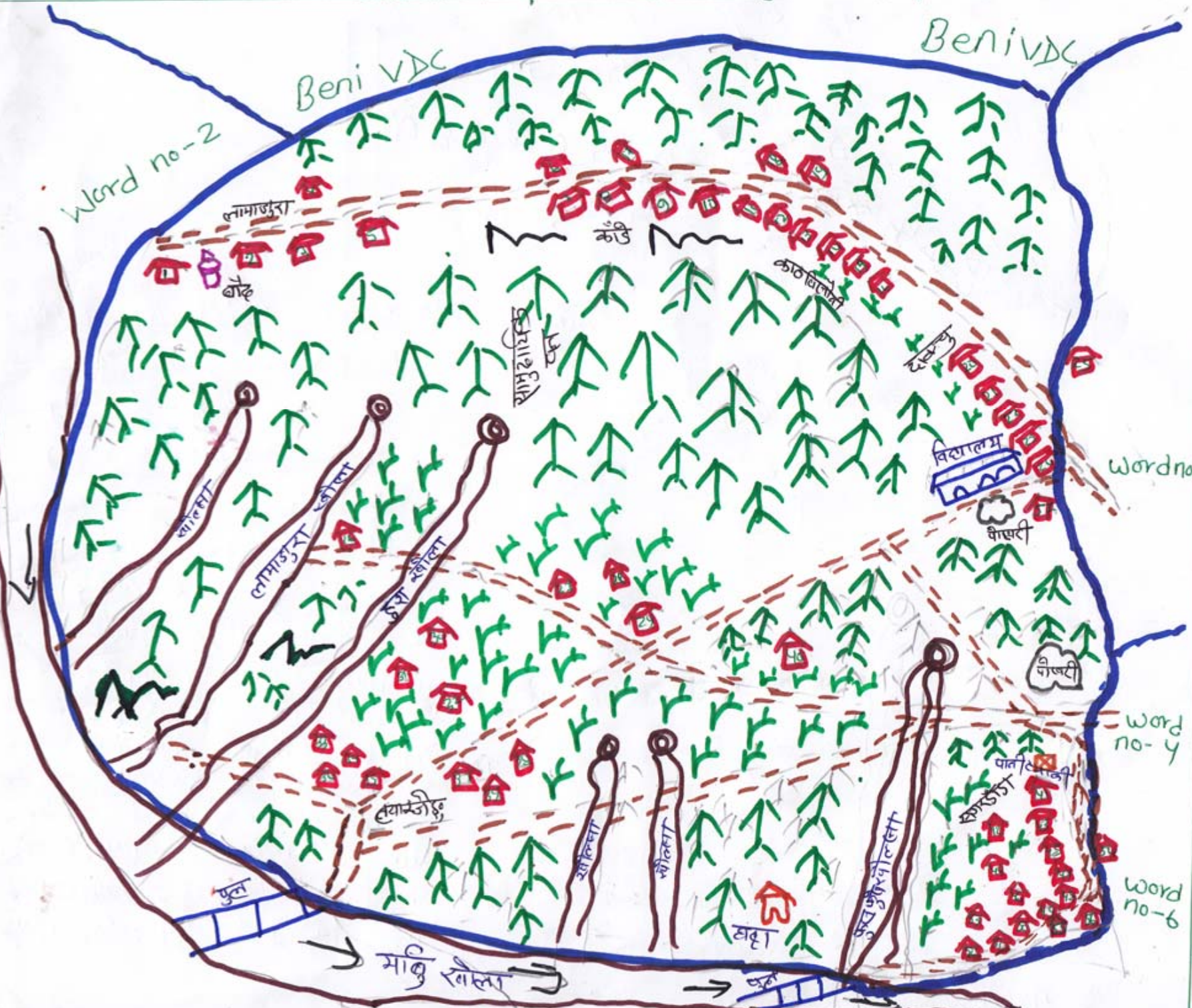
दोघ्रात डाडा

घाव

Social Map for Bhakange -2 Chhiringkharka



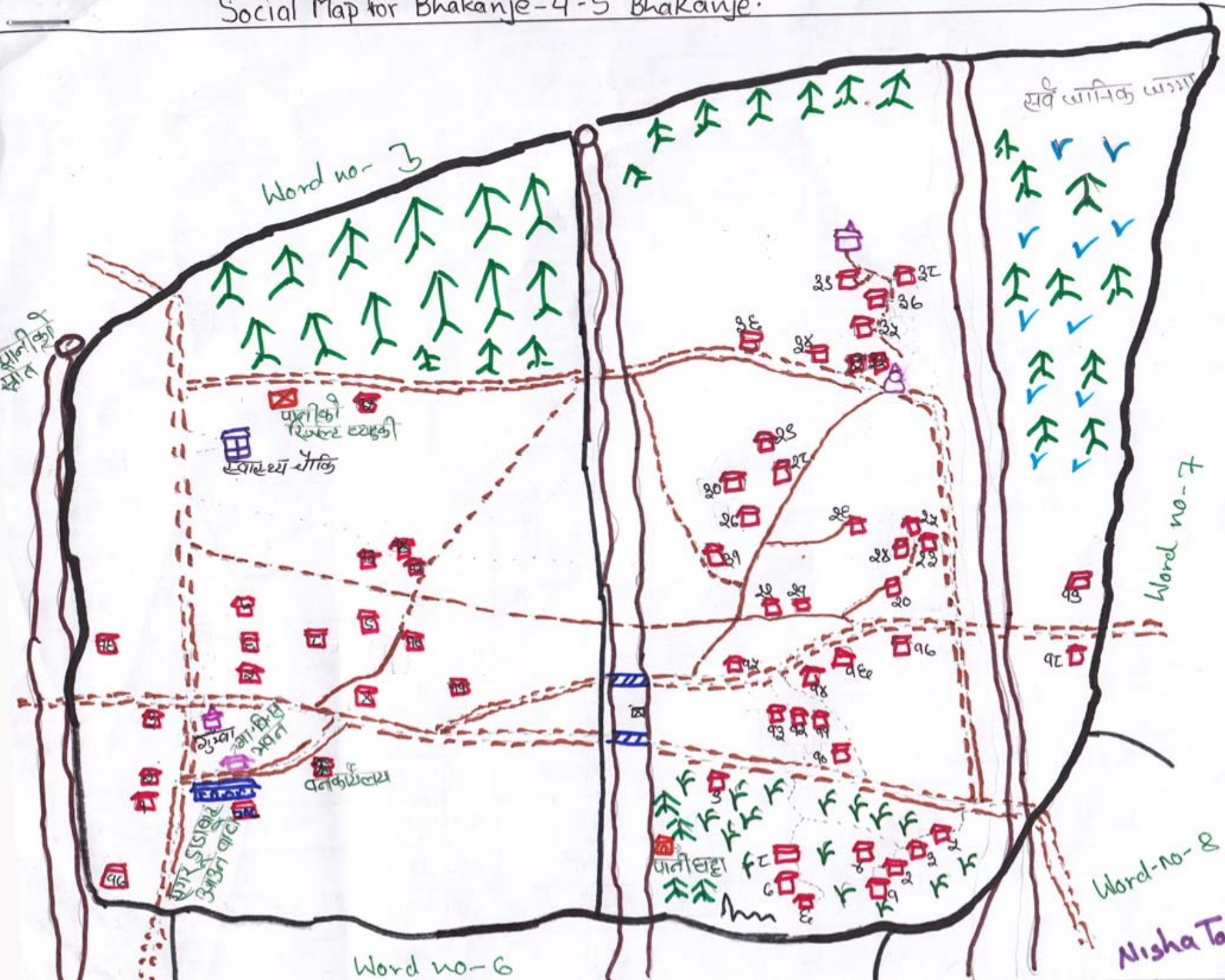
Social map of Bhakange-3 sagar Janda



- Way
- River
- Water Mill
- Pond
- School
- Bridge
- House
- Water Tank
- Buddha
- Maize
- Cliff
- Tree

Population
 Total - 272
 Male - 135
 Female - 137

Social Map for Bhakanje-4:5 Bhakanje.






- Way
- House
- Monastery
- Buddha
- River
- water Tank
- Bridge
- watermill
- cliff
- maize
- Tree
- hospital
- forestry office
-
- School
- VDC Building
- Grass

Population
Total = 272
Male = 145
Female = 127

Nisha Tamang

Social Map of Bhakanise - 6 (Sagar Damda)



-  → House
-  → Way
-  → River
-  → School
-  → Water Tank
-  → Temple
-  → Health clinic
-  → Cardonca
-  → Maize
-  → Cliff
-  → Bridge
-  → Tree

Population	
Total	114
Male	56
Female	58

Social Map for Bhakanje - 7 Sete.

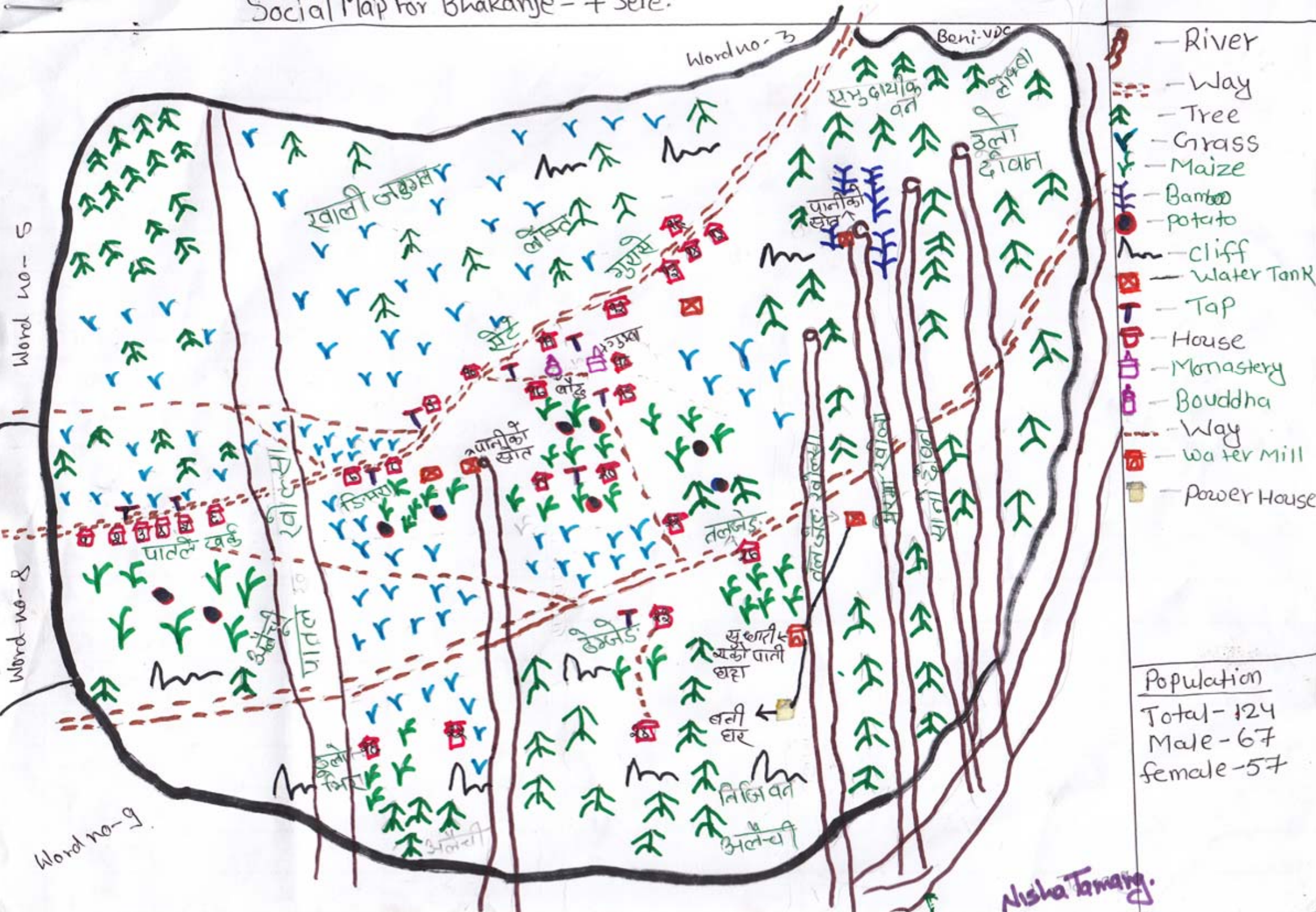
Word no-5

Word no-8

Word no-9

Word no-3

Beni-vdc



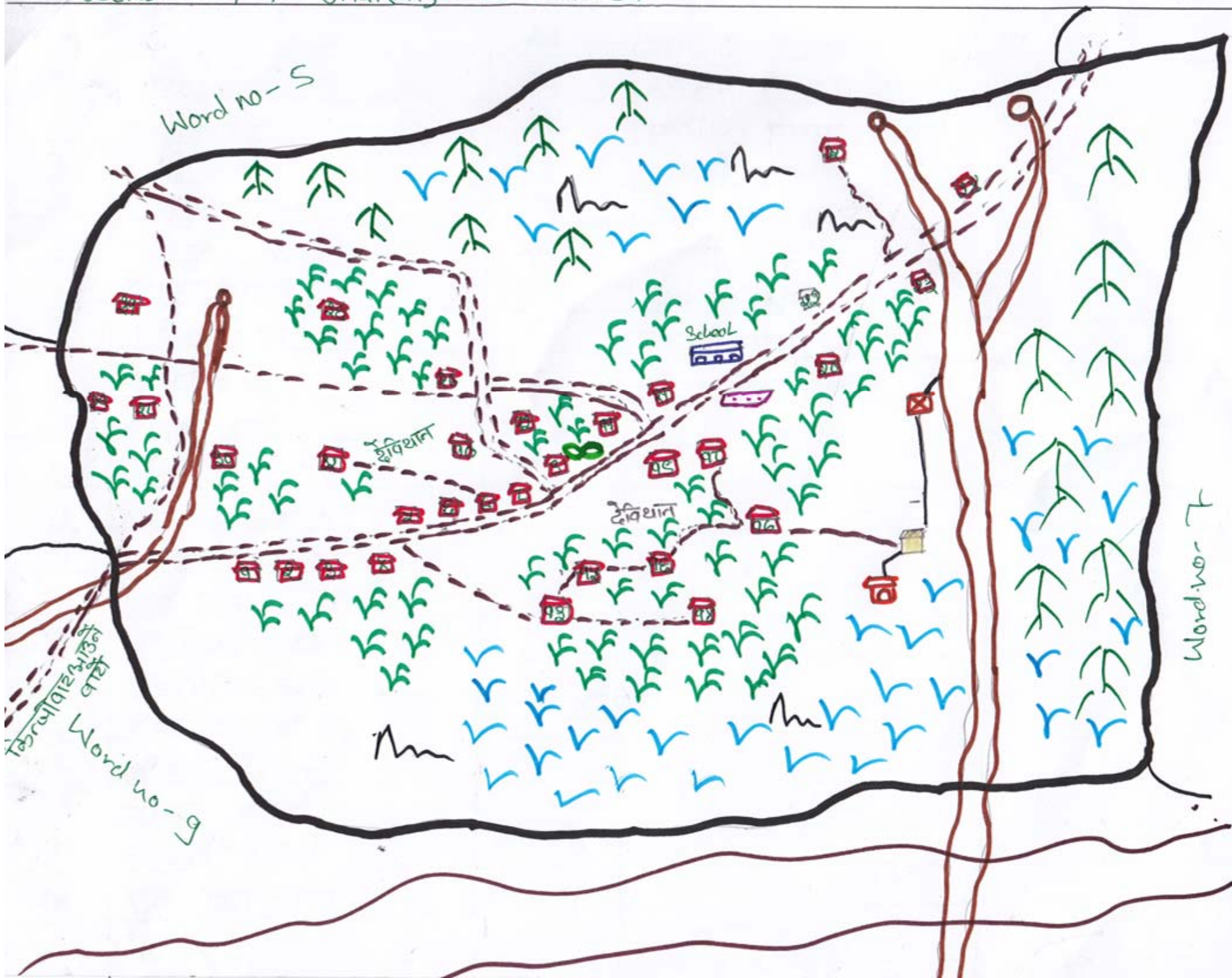
- River
- Way
- Tree
- Grass
- Maize
- Bamboo
- potato
- cliff
- Water Tank
- House
- Monastery
- Buddha
- Way
- Water Mill
- Power House

Population

Total	124
Male	67
female	57

Nisha Tamang

Social Map for Bhakanje - & chhimbu



- River
- Way
- School
- House
- Water Tank
- Power House
- watermill
- Garden
- cliff
- Maize
- Tea Tree
- Grass

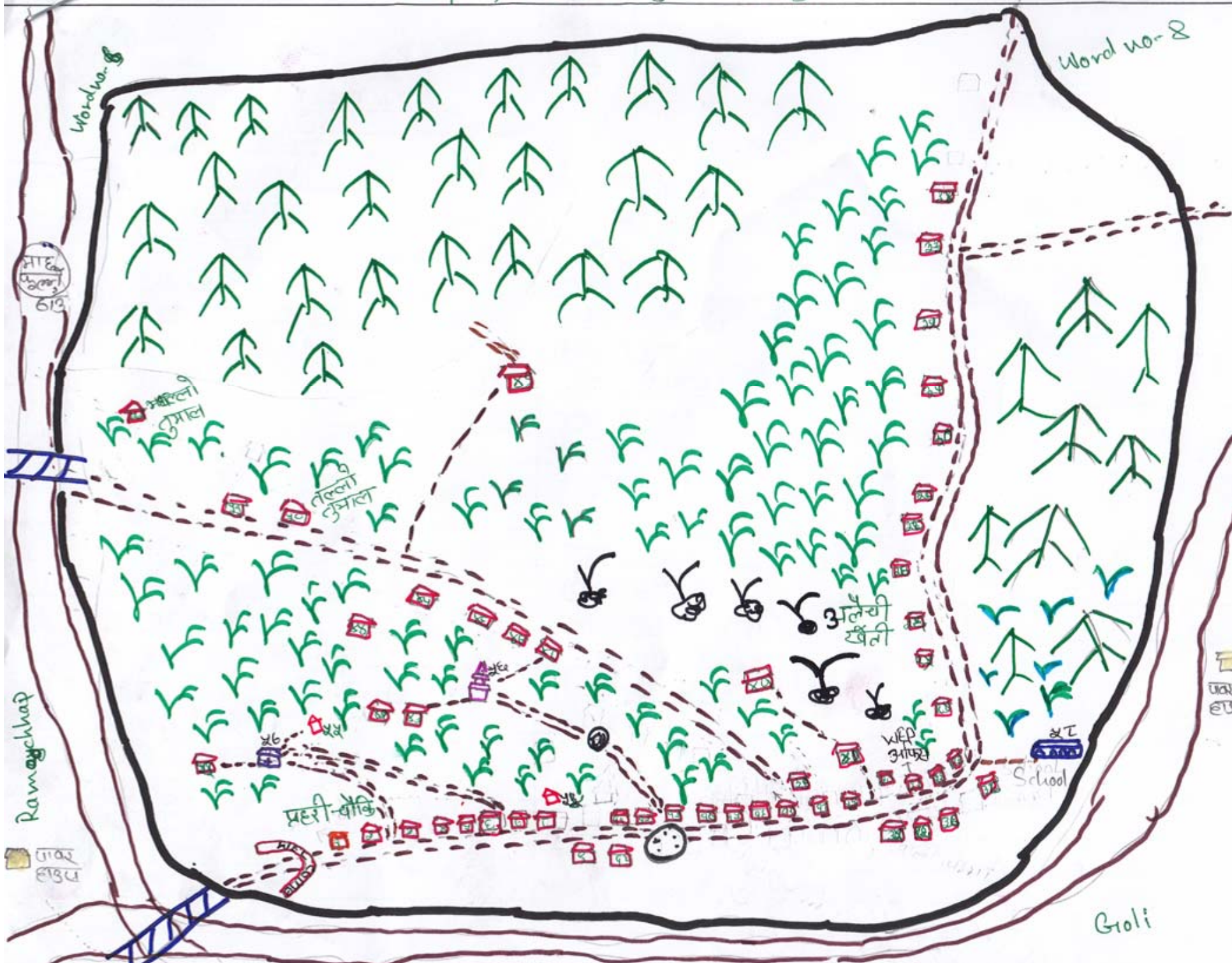
Population
Total - 100
Male - 54
Female - 46

Word no - 5

शिवथान
देविथान
Word no - 9

Word no - 7

Social Map for Bhakranje - S Kinja



- Way
- Bridge
- Tree
- Temple
- House
- Hospital
- Police post
- School
- power House
- gate
- Market Place
- Wc- House
- Maize
- Cardamom
- Grass

Population	
Total	269
Male	125
female	144

पार
एउटा

साह
दुमाल
613

पार
एउटा

Word no-8

Goli

Ramachhap

प्रहरी-बोकि

अलैया
खानी

School

Word no-8