

# A Baseline Survey Report

On

**Enhance socio-political and economic status of resource poor Dalit,  
Women and Youth through fishery based agro-forestry Program**

In

Shivraj Municipality ward no 5, Kapilvastu

**Submitted to:**



Rastriya Dalit Network (RDN) Nepal

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## ACRONYMS

RDN	Rastiya Dalit Network
NP	Nagarpalika
LGs	Local Governments
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
HHs	Households
IGAs	Income Generating Activities
Kgs	Kilograms
NRs	Nepalese Rupees
SN	Serial Number
MAG	Milijuli Agriculture Group
DADO	District Agriculture Development Office

## 1. Executive Summary

Diyalo Nepal and Rastriya Dalit Network (RDN) have jointly planned to create an opportunity to promote Milijuli Agriculture Group for the "Increased access of Dalit, women and youths in public and private service resources for their livelihood opportunities". The key objective of the project is to promote the income generation of group members through the regular lobby and advocacy with government line agencies and capacity building of the group members that will help build and increase access in the natural resources.

To identify the most potential Income generating Activities (IGAs) which will help develop the entrepreneurship skills of Dalit, Women and Youth through fishery, agro-forestry and consequently will result in ensuring the income and employment for the members of targeted Milijuli Agriculture group; scoping study was carried out by Rastriya Dalit Network (RDN) in its proposed Shivraj Municipality ward no 5 of Kapilvastu district. Moreover, Vegetable production, leasehold vegetable production, poultry, beekeeping, goat keeping, cow/buffalo farming and mushroom production were also identified as appropriate income generating activities based on agro-forestry for the group. Similarly, Dhaka garments, surf-shop production, poultry feed (Dana) production, tailoring (making cloth bag), milk dairy, small vegetable shop were also found as the on-farm income generation activities for the Milijuli Agriculture Group as per the local market demand and interest of the group members. The proposed project can facilitate for the promotion of these interventions among the remarkable number of households based on their resource i.e. Land, irrigation facilities, vocational skills. The interventions like fishery in lease, vegetable production in leased land, mushroom production and poultry rearing appeared to be the most appropriate even for the landless families and those with traditional skills and knowledge.

The local market (Chandrauta Bazar) seemed to have a high market demand for fish. About 20-25 quintals of fish were being sold in the weekly market (Hatiya) and about 2-4 quintal fish were being marketed daily. One bigha (18 Kattha) of pond can generate

the income about NRs 5-8 Lakh in a year. Hence, the fishery, agro-forestry income generating activities (IGAs) is highly recommended for providing support to the proposed group. This will additionally help in enhancing capacities of the group members in new technologies for fish farming and will develop their leadership skills as well. This will further support in the ease of resource pulling from the different line agencies like Ward office, Municipality, DADO, Local level livestock office etc through lobby and advocacy.

The Milijuli agriculture group is a women group established by women of diverse ethnicities in the Shivraj Municipality ward no 5, Vijaypath tole near Chandrouta Bazar. The group was registered in ward office and agriculture section of Shivraj Municipality. Through the capacity-building programs like the proposed project, the group members have an opportunity to participate and claim their rights to inclusion in various user groups, ward level committees, community based forest committee and School management committee (SMC) at local level. Group members are a unit and are properly organized and each member has different abilities too. They are committed to eradicate social problems such as caste-based discrimination, gender based discrimination and violence etc. which are identified as deep-rooted social taboos in the society.

## **2. Background**

Nepal is a landlocked and mountainous country with an area of 147,181 square kilometres and has 26.5 million population (CBS, 2011). Of them, 51.5% are women. The population is growing at an annual rate of 1.35%. In addition, there are almost 2 million Nepali people living abroad. Of the people who live in Nepal, 83% live in rural area and the remaining 17% live in urban area. From a geographic point of view, 7% live in Himali areas, 43% live in hill areas and the rest 50% live in the Terai.

Demographically speaking, Nepal is relatively a young country. The population of adolescent/youth is significantly high (33% of total population) in Nepal (MOHP Nepal, 2012). About 40% of people are below 15 years of age; 30% of people are between 15-

49 years of age; and 56% of people are between 20-40 years of age (MOHP, NDHS 2011). This relatively large percentage of young people ('demographic dividend') is seen as a great opportunity for the nation to take a leap forward in development. Despite of the fact, larger proportions (38%) of youths are unemployed (FES, 2010). Nepalese Labour Force Survey (NLFS) 2008 reports that 252.8 thousand person aged 15 years are unemployed. The unemployment rate among the youth (aged 15-24) is 13% in urban areas and 2.1% in rural areas (CBS 2009).

Social inclusion is one of the most prevalent issue raised strongly by Dalits, women, Madhesi, indigenous peoples, and other marginalized communities in Nepal. At present, this issue has been a political agenda among political leaders. Given the fact that the present state is exclusionary, non-participatory and non-representative and discriminates against Dalits indigenous peoples, women, Madhesi and other marginalized communities on the basis of caste, ethnicity, language, religion, sex, class and geographical territory, these marginalized peoples and communities are demanding for an inclusive state through its restructuring along the line of federalism on the basis of national regional autonomy.

The government aims for economic prosperity with social justice. Most of the government approaches recognizes that improving gender equality and addressing issues of "backward" regions, classes and communities and excluded groups requires conscious efforts, such as targeted programs, equitable distribution of resources, and social security for poverty reduction. The approaches emphasize the meaningful participation of all citizens for Nepal's inclusive development and aims to improve the human development and empowerment index of those who have been economically and socially left behind the mainstreaming of the development process in Nepal.

In this context, to address the poverty, unemployment, social injustice, non-inclusive social stature, limited natural resources in hand etc, Diyalo Nepal and RDN jointly proposed this effort for the Milijuli Agriculture Group (MAG). This will focus their program on addressing the above mentioned issues like optimum utilization of their

knowledge, local resources, opportunities etc. For this, there should be regular and sound rapport building with the ward and local government office, community forest committee, finance institutions and other potential non-government institutions like I/NGOs, CBOs and private sector i.e. traders, service providers.

### **3. Objectives of the baseline survey**

General objective of the baseline survey was to identify and analyze basic information regarding the opportunity on how to increase the access of Dalit, women and youths in public and private service resources for their livelihood opportunities. Similarly, the survey focused on to identify role of the group members and their participation in sustainable resources, mechanisms, institutions, access in decision making power, and inclusion in social, cultural, education, and livelihood opportunities to improve group members' economic status and involvement in amendment of governmental policies and budget allocation in local and province level.

These specific objectives of the baseline survey were to:

- Identify potential income generation opportunities for Milijuli Agricultural Group (MAG) and their family members;
- Identify basic/potential market information (market areas, market actors, price, demand-supply situation, potential consumption or trend etc.);
- Identify potential supporting institutions (government and non-government) to fishers;
- Identify agriculture based service providers and technical services;
- Identify systemic constraints; challenges and risk of each opportunity; and specific recommendation for specific group of people
- Enhance capacity of Dalit, women and youths to represent their issues and evidences in policy and programme discussions and dialogues at group, community, local and provincial forums
- Identify opportunity for entrepreneurship of Dalit, women and youths through fishery agro-forestry program.

## **4. Method and approach**

The proposed baseline survey and situation analysis applied mainly two different approaches - quantitative & qualitative to collect different types of information from the targeted respondents and group. Both quantitative and qualitative data were collected based on "Enhance socio-political and economic status of resource poor dalit women and youth through fishery based agro-forestry" project's objectives and output level indicators. A set of questionnaires were developed addressing quantitative and qualitative indicators and data were collected from targeted group level to address output indicators of Project. Also, Focus Group Discussion (FGD) and Key Informant Interview (KII) were conducted and other information collected following the guiding questionnaires. Personal interviews with the relevant government line agencies, relevant business actors and traders were also conducted; and the secondary sources of information i.e. plan & budget of Shivraj Municipality, program of local level agriculture and livestock office were also reviewed.

### **4.1. Survey Area**

The baseline survey was focused on Milijuli Agriculture Group in Vijaypath tole near Chandrauta bazaar, Shivraj Municipality ward no 5 Kapilvastu district. The targeted area and group is inhabitant of mixed ethnicities and community i.e. dalit, janajati, tharu Brahamin/chhetri and madhesi community. Almost all hill community families were migrants from various hill districts migrated decades ago.

### **4.2. Limitation of the data survey**

This baseline survey and study has its own delimitation due to the limited time, budget and other resources. Following are the limitations:

- (a) The baseline survey and field study was limited to Milijuli Agriculture Group and surrounding ward level market areas, potential natural resources, line agencies in Shivraj Municipality ward no 5, Kapilvastu district.
- (b) The baseline survey concentrated on income generation opportunities, capacity assessment of group members, situation of socio-economic status and inclusion in



various local level committees, opportunities of entrepreneurship, review on plan and policies of ward and local level at targeted area.

## **5. Details of producer groups (Milijuli Agriculture Group):**

### **5.1. Location:**

The Milijuli agriculture group is a women group established by women of diverse ethnicities in the Shivaraj Municipality ward no 5, Vijaypath tole near Chandrauta Bazar. There are 72% youth (21-40 age group) and 45% dalit women members in the group. The group was registered on 2074 Magh 06 BS. in ward office and agriculture section of Shivraj Municipality Kapilvastu.

### **5.2. Livelihood and farming system**

The main source of livelihood of the household of the group is labour work in various sectors such as agriculture based labour, industrial labour etc. They don't have their own fertile land to secure their food security for the year. 70% of them have small land areas for the crop production but 30% are land less. They only have 5 to 10 dhur land for the house. They depend on rain water for crop irrigation and generally they produce crops like rice, wheat, mustard, potato etc. two times in a year.

### **5.3. Number of migrant returnee in COVID:**

In total, 5 family members of Milijuli Agriculture Group returned from various gulf countries (2 from Qatar, 2 from Malaysia and 1 from Kuwait) due to COVID-19 pandemic situation. They could not return back to their work countries because the policy for the labour workers in foreign employment were changed due to COVID-19 pandemic and lock-down situation over the world. Following are the household details of MAG group based on gender, ethnicities and source of income.

**Table 1: MAG Group members details by sex**

<b>Ethnicity</b>	<b>Sex</b>	<b>Total Group Member</b>
Brahmin	: 15-F	15
Chhetri	: 06-F	06
Dalit	: 24-F	24
Janjati	: 08-F	08
<b>Total</b>	<b>53 –F</b>	<b>53</b>

**Table2: Beneficiaries (Family as a unit) by HH**

<b>Ethnicity</b>	<b>Total HH</b>	<b>Total Family Members</b>
Brahmin	: 15	68
Chhetri	: 06	20
Dalit	: 24	110
Janjati	: 08	28
<b>Total</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>226</b>

**Table3: Primary source of income**

<b>Primary source of income</b>	<b>Total HH</b>
Agriculture	: 16
Labor	: 27
Agriculture & Business	: 06
Business	: 02
Livestock & Vegetable Production	: 01
Mason (Rajmistri)	: 01
<b>Total</b>	<b>53</b>

## **6. Key findings of the Survey**

The FGDs conducted with Milijuli Agriculture Group (MAG), and interaction with the board members of Diyalo Nepal, identified the following income generating activities. The identified activities were thoroughly analyzed on their potential prospects based on the information obtained from concerned government line agencies and market assessment.

### **6.1. Potential Income Generating Activities(IGA)**

#### **6.1.1. Fish farming:**

Fish farming is one of the significant and broad scoping IGAs for the proposed project beneficiaries of Milijuli Agriculture Group (MAG). Shivraraj Municipality ward no-05 Kapilvastu district has a great and potential field for fish farming. From the Prime Minister's Agriculture Modernization Project, commercial agricultural production and processing center (fish zone) development program has been implemented in Kapilvastu district in several municipalities from 2075/76. In Shivraj Municipality, that fish zone is located in ward 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6. The office of Project Implementation Unit (Fish Zone) was established at Buddhabhumi Municipality-02, Gorusinge, Kapilvastu. In the project, there is 60-hectares of water reservoirs identified for fish farming and it produced 4 metric-tons per hector of fish in these wards of Shivraj Municipality. Local market (Chandrauta Bazar) seemed have a high market demand for fish. About 20-25 quintals of fish were being sold in the weekly market (Hatiya) and about 2-4 quintal fish were being sold in the daily market. One bigha (18 Kattha) of pond can generate the income of about NRs 5-8 Lakh in a year. Ramnarayan Pasi, a fish farmer of Shivraj NP-02 has been fish farming in 15 Bigha areas pond and earning approx 25 lakh rupees in a year.

#### **6.1.2. Vegetable production**

There are 70% household of Milijuli Agriculture Group members have at least 1-5 katthas land, which is good size for commercial vegetable production for smallholders. As the market is easily accessible for the group and with higher demand of fresh vegetables in the market and vegetables being short duration cash

crops, it is recommended for those families as an attractive income source. Due to the lack of technical knowhow on vegetable production and poor access to irrigation facilities, group members were not interested in vegetable production. However, one group member, Mrs. Bimla Paudel is one of vegetable production entrepreneur. She has taken 15 katthas of land on lease and produces vegetables twice or thrice times in a year. She is earning NRs 250,000 i.e. NRs 20833 per month. Thus, there is good prospect of replicating this experience among the other households of group members.

### **6.1.3. Poultry**

This is another promising enterprise for this group due to higher market demand for poultry meat. Chickens of improved breeds along with balanced ration, medicines and technical services are easily available in most parts of Kapilvastu district through the private sector service providers like feed companies, hatcheries and agrovets shops. There is high-level demand of chicken meat in local market - Chandrauta Bazar, which assures easy marketing and profitable enterprise. Furthermore, it does not require more area of land as for vegetables. Therefore, this enterprise is recommended especially for the landless households. However, there is need of an assured linkage of such families with financial institutions for securing necessary loan at local level.

### **6.1.4. Goat keeping**

Goat keeping is a high-level profitable potential entrepreneurship venture for the Milijuli agriculture group. It is especially recommended for poor and smallholders who have better access to fodder and forages. Cross breed of Boer and Khari (local) is recommended looking at its faster body growth rate and attractive income within one year of age. For harnessing reasonable income, a family needs to keep at least 5 goats.

## **7. Analysis of Financial Institutions at local level:**

Nepal has banks and financial institutions, which are regulated by Nepal Rastra Bank under Nepal Rastra Bank Act, 2058 BS and Banks and Financial Institutions Act, 2073 BS. There are four categories of banks and financial institutions in Nepal which are Class 'A', Class 'B', Class 'C' and Class 'D' institutions. Class 'A' refers to commercial banks, Class 'B' refers to Development Banks, Class 'C' refers to Finance Companies and Class 'D' refers to Micro Finance Companies.

As per the updated profile of Shivraj municipality, there are in total, 10 'A & B' class commercial banks including Rastiya Banijya Bank, Nepal bank Limited etc. Also, 8 class 'C' development banks including Kamana development bank, Mahalaxmi development bank etc. and there were in total 9 Micro finance companies-class 'D' including Unnati microfinance, Gramin development microfinance, Ganapati microfinance etc. Similarly, there are two - Arniko saving & credit cooperative and Himpat saving & credit cooperative institutions situated in Shivraj Municipality ward no-05, Kapilvastu district which will be a great option and opportunity for the loan and finance management for the various entrepreneurship schemes for Milijuli Agriculture Group (MAG).

## **8. Analysis of wages at local level**

Women and men should receive equal wages for the same work or work of equal value but the respondents of FGD shared conflicting experiences as the practices are bit different to ideal cases. Women were receiving 100 rupees less than men for same kind of work i.e. men received Rs. 450 while women received Rs. 350 for same work and in same place. Discrimination at work is a violation of a basic human right. The women are unknown about the actual labor work wages determined by local government.

The following table assume as a benchmark for the proposed project based situation analysis and baseline survey.

S.N.	Description	Unit	Current situation	Target (year 2021)	Target Output
1	Targeted number of families direct beneficiaries from program	# of family	31	31	
2	No. of participants involved in Leadership Development training	# of group member	0	31	
3	No of participants received input support s for running program	# of family	0	31	
4	No. of participants in Community forest user committee	# of member	0	5	
5	No. of participants involved in savings and credits group	# of HH involved	31		
6	Expected monthly saving amount	Average NRs.	300	500	
7	Expected annual income increment (%)	Average		20	
8	Lobby and advocacy for gender and pro-poor friendly planning and budget through analysis of local government budget	# of group member participated in the process	0	10	
9	Advocacy campaign to increase the meaningful participation of Dalit, women and youths in government agencies and social structures	# of campaign conducted	0	3	
10	Training to group members (Dalit, women and youths) on fishery based agro-forestry	# of received training	0		
11	Conduct financial literacy training of the Dalits, women youth:	# of received training	0		

## 9. Summary and Recommendation

Based on the situation analysis and baseline survey of Milijuli Agriculture Group (MAG) about the feasibility of fishery agro-forestry program in Shivraj Municipality ward no-05, Kapilvastu district, the report provided an indication of income generating opportunities and requirement of capacity/skill enhanced training for the various potential entrepreneurship programs. The report provided insights on opportunities for self-employment, income generating activities that can be started with the small investment, local resources and knowledge in the areas covered by the survey.

Fishery enterprise can be initiated by taking pond in lease. For fish farming, a minimum of two ponds is required for this group. Some group members should start fish farming while some should apply in other potential entrepreneurship schemes, which have been suggested in this report i.e. vegetable production, goat keeping, poultry mushroom production etc. People who are landless or have very small areas can do vegetable production in leased land. Technical support by providing them with upgraded knowledge and skills on vegetable production will definitely increase quality, efficiency and productivity of the work, which will consequently lead to the increased income through the agro-enterprises.

There is a big market and a high demand for the fish in same ward of proposed program. There were minimum of 40 fish traders buying and selling the fish in the weekly market (hatiya) and more than 7 small fish traders daily selling in the Chandrauta bazaar of Shivraj Municipality ward no-05 Kapilvastu district.

Regarding access to finance, there are plenty of commercial, development, microfinance and cooperative banks in the proposed project area that can be approached to commence a business and manage finances for the group members.

**Sustainability:** Sustainability of the program activities is very important and therefore, all activities must be carefully designed and planned for longer-term sustainability. Sustainability can be achieved by involving the targeted beneficiaries from the initial assessment and in each phases/ steps of a program.

**Coordination:** A strategy that is coordinated with the program-implementing group, technically supporting partners in the area as well as with other government line agencies and organizations, entities and public authorities, will create a more synergic response and facilitate a greater impact by taking advantage of common efforts for the effective program.

**Ensure participation and local initiatives:** During entire process of the overall program activities, from assessment to implementation, participation is one of the pillars on which IGA are built. Motivation, active participation and local initiative must be promoted and supported.

**Environment friendly:** During promotion of IGAs, program implementing partners/organization will ensure environment protection, its sustainability and application of disaster prevention measures. In the fishery agro-based IGAs and farming, the integrated pest management (IMP) technology will be promoted.

**Follow to government policy:** During promotion of IGAs and capacity building or skill based training, Diyalo Nepal and RDN will strictly adhere to government policies, rules and regulation and coordinate with the local governments (ward & Palika) to minimize the duplication of the work.



## Annex

### 1. Details of Milijuli Agriculture Group Members:

S.N.	Name of members	Designation	Age	Sex	Ethnicity	Total family members	Primary Occupation
1	Dhan Maya Rana	Chairperson	44	F	Janjati	4	Agriculture
2	Anita Khatri	Member	32	F	Chetri	3	Agriculture
3	Tara Devi Thapa	Member	52	F	Chetri	3	Agriculture
4	Rachana Khadka	Member	31	F	Chetri	4	Agriculture
5	Sobha Thapa	Member	32	F	Chetri	3	Agriculture & Business
6	Radha Sen	Member	32	F	Chetri	3	Agriculture
7	Sumitra Paudel	Member	64	F	Brahmin	8	Agriculture
8	Goma Paudel	Member	33	F	Brahmin	4	Agriculture & Business
9	Sita Paudel	Member	42	F	Brahmin	6	Agriculture & Business
10	Bhimkala Acharya	Member	81	F	Brahmin	4	Agriculture & Business
11	Bindra Acharya	Member	36	F	Brahmin	4	Agriculture
12	Kesar Subedi	Member	48	F	Brahmin	2	Agriculture
13	Tulsa Devi Basnet Subedi	Member	29	F	Brahmin	3	Agriculture
14	Dipa Rana	Member	38	F	Janjati	4	Agriculture & Business
15	Sushila Rana	Member	35	F	Janjati	3	Agriculture & Business
16	Iswara Subedi	Member	26	F	Brahmin	3	Agriculture
17	Hira Kala Acharya	Member	63	F	Brahmin	3	Agriculture
18	Radha Acharya	Member	24	F	Brahmin	4	Agriculture
19	Nirmala Thapa	Member	28	F	Chetri	4	Agriculture
20	Anita Bhandar	Member	35	F	Brahmin	3	Labor
21	Dinkala Acharya	Member	46	F	Brahmin	7	Business
22	Than Kumar Nyupane	Member	45	F	Brahmin	5	Labor
23	Bimla Paudel	Member	43	F	Brahmin	8	Livestock & Vegetable production
24	Kumari Khanal	Member	50	F	Brahmin	4	Labor

25	Til Ku. Batha Magar	Member	33	F	Janjati	3	Labor
26	Ram Kumari Sen	Member	55	F	Janjati	3	Agriculture
27	Sabitri Pariyar	Member	48	F	<b>Dalit</b>	6	Meson (Rajmistri)
28	Pabisara Gharti	Member	45	F	Janjati	5	Labor
29	Til Kumar Gaha	Member	39	F	Janjati	3	Labor
30	Mina Kumar Gaha	Member	39	F	Janjati	3	Labor
31	Mina Pariyar	Member	51	F	Dalit	3	Business
32	Dropati Kori	Member	22	F	Dalit	4	Labor
33	Shanti Devi Pasi	Member	25	F	Dalit	5	Labor
34	Somani Pasi	Member	22	F	Dalit	3	Labor
35	Janki Pasi	Member	21	F	Dalit	6	Agriculture
36	Sangita Pasi	Member	28	F	Dalit	5	Labor
37	Indrawati Pasi	Member	25	F	Dalit	5	Labor
38	Subhavati Pasi	Member	26	F	Dalit	4	Labor
39	Kamlawati Pasi	Member	26	F	Dalit	3	Labor
40	Laxmi Pasi	Member	28	F	Dalit	6	Labor
41	Kislawat Pasi	Member	36	F	Dalit	7	Agriculture
42	Rajmati Harijan	Member	36	F	Dalit	5	Labor
43	Sangita Devi Pasi	Member	36	F	Dalit	4	Labor
44	Usha Raidas	Member	27	F	Dalit	3	Labor
45	Krishnawati Kori	Member	27	F	Dalit	4	Labor
46	Sushila Pasi	Member	37	F	Dalit	4	Labor
47	Pabitra Kori	Member	35	F	Dalit	5	Labor
48	Sunita Devi Pasi	Member	32	F	Dalit	3	Labor
49	Puspa Pasi	Member	38	F	Dalit	6	Labor
50	Fulmati Pasi	Member	37	F	Dalit	5	Labor

51	Prema Pasi	Member	32	F	Dalit	4	Labor
52	Kamla Pasi	Member	34	F	Dalit	5	Labor
53	Kushrawati Pasi	Member	34	F	Dalit	5	Labor

## 2. Conducted KII and personal interview details

S.N.	Name	Personal Interview/KII	Designation/Address	Contact
1	Tarachand Chaudhary	Personal Interview	Chief-Agriculture department of Shivraj Municipality	9847069534
2	RamdulareYadav	Personal Interview	Chief-Livestock department of Shivraj Municipality	9847098036
3	Tauleshwar Chaudhary	KII	Member-Shivraj Partnership Forest User Group(SPFUG), Shivraj NP-5	9857051201
4	Ram Narayan Pasi	KII	Fish farming farmer-Shivraj NP-05	9815414004

### 3. Participants/Attendance sheet of FGD of Mliljuli Agriculture Group.

मिली २०७७ सालको १३ जेठको दिन मल्लिकार्जुन  
न्यौपानको कडा २.५ का रहेको किलोभलो  
कृषक समूहको राष्ट्रिय दलित नेटवर्क (RDN)  
२ दिवसीय स्थान स्थानीय विसुधन सहकार्यमा  
संचालन गर्ने कार्यक्रमको निष्पत्तिमा आधारित  
कार्यक्रमका लागि कृषि समूह देखाउन तयारी  
का सहयोगीहरुको उपस्थितिमा संचालन गरियो।

उपस्थिति

१- हानुमान राणा	सह-प्रधान
२- रमण महर्पा 'दानी'	सह-प्रधान
३- सुब्रह्मण्य उपाध्याय	सह-प्रधान
४- देववरा सुवेदी	सह-प्रधान
५- अमिता शम्शेर	सह-प्रधान
६- विन्डा आचार्य	सह-प्रधान
७- दिनेश्वर आचार्य	सह-प्रधान
८- सारा थापा	सह-प्रधान
९- सुमित्रा परियार	सह-प्रधान
१०- सुमित्रा खनाल	सह-प्रधान
११- देवी पुनः सुवेदी	सह-प्रधान
१२- सुमित्रा खनाल	सह-प्रधान
१३- मीना परियार	सह-प्रधान
१४- लक्ष्मी महर्पा	सह-प्रधान
१५- रमण उपाध्याय	सह-प्रधान
१६- रमण उपाध्याय	सह-प्रधान



### 4. Interaction meeting with Diyalo Nepal board members

S.N.	Participants Name	Designation
1	Tara Thapa	Chairperson
2	SumintraAdhikari	Secretary
3	MeenaPariyar	Executive Director
4	PamphaPanday	Member
5	SuryamatiYadav	Member
6	Sanjay Kumar Pasee	Consultant





5. Some photos of fish market (Hatiya) in Chandrauta, Shivraj Municipality ward no-05



*End*