

Enhancing livelihoods and food security from agroforestry and community forestry in Nepal

O41: Report on Participatory Market Appraisals and Business Literacy Workshops held at six priority research sites

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Market Responsive Community Forestry Institutions

Oct, 2016



Acknowledgement

List of Abbreviation/Acronyms

BLW	Business literacy workshop
CF	Community forestry
DFO	District forest office (r)
EnLiFT	Enhancing livelihoods and food security from agroforestry and community forestry in Nepal
FBE	Forest based enterprises
FBEs	Forest based enterprises
FECOFUN	Federation of community forestry users, Nepal
LRG	Local research group
LRP	Local resource person
MRI-CF	Market responsive community forestry institutions
NTFPs	Non-timber forest product(s)
PMA	Participatory market appraisal
VCA	Value chain analysis

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Introduction

Nepal's Community forestry (CF) has long been recognized as one of the successful programs in promoting community based forest governance and effective delivery of social and environmental outcomes (Pagdee et al. 2006; Bowler et al. 2012). CF has hugely contributed in restoring greenery, promoting biodiversity and enhancing environmental services (Bluffstone et al, 2015). Yet, critics find that CF has not adequately delivered economic benefits to the communities and revenue to the state (Hajjar et al, 2016) and therefore economic outputs of Nepal's CF are far below its potential.

Box-1: Policies and policy makers want prosperity through forestry sector

- Forestry sector is an economic unit, like other industries/businesses, it needs to be competitive and capable to generate royalties, income and employment (intent of interim constitution of Nepal)
- Government will encourage investments for the development and growth of forestry enterprises (13th Plan)
- Forests for prosperity (Motto of MoFSC)
- Forestry requires a broader economic look
 - Forestry sector should attract the private sector, generate income and employment through enterprise development, NTFP promotion and processing (former Minister of Forests)
 - DoF aims at supplying daily forest products and contribute to nation's prosperity through enterprise development and employment (former DG, DoF).
- Forest and agriculture based enterprises are the enterprises with national priority (Industrial Act, 1993)
- Establishment of a separate private forest and enterprise division in DoF, primarily aimed for facilitating the establishment of forest based enterprises and legal/procedural arrangements.
 - Policies needs to simplify the (legal) procedure related to production, collection, transportation, export and utilization of forest products from private lands (DFO conference)

Despite progressive policies¹ and huge economic potentials² (also See Box:1) (Pandey et al, 2010; Paudel et al 2014), findings show that CF is seriously underutilized and its economic potentiality is not fully realized (Banjade, 2012). Nepal's CF, which covers more than 30% of total forest area and mobilizes almost two-third of national population, (DoF, 2016) has generated limited economic returns to address the problems of unemployment, out-migration and poverty. This raises the question why CF is unable to mobilize communities and forest resources to promote forest based economic growth

¹ Master Plan for Forestry Sector (1988-2013); Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-2007); Three Year Plan (2010-2013) and Approach Paper for 13th Five Year Plan (2013)

² Together with unaccounted indirect forestry and environmental services, CF has potential of generating yearly income of approx. \$52 million from non-timber forest products (Pandey et al, 2010) and approx. \$284 million from the management of timber (Paudel et al, 2014)

and contribute to livelihoods of forest dependent communities. There are two line of thoughts regarding the inability of CF in generating economic benefits. Studies have shown that such protection centric policies and legal or procedural hurdles have seriously undermined the economic benefits of CF (Thoms, 2008;Yadav et al., 2011). However, scholars have also attributed the suboptimal performance of CF in optimizing economic benefits to lack of communities' business orientation, entrepreneurship and marketing skills.

In this context, Enhancing livelihoods and food security from agroforestry and community forestry in Nepal (EnLiFT) project has aimed at improving CF systems to enhance livelihoods and food security of the local communities. EnLiFT has three thematic components viz agroforestry, community forestry and under-utilized land. EnLiFT, under its flagship program viz market responsive CF institutions (MRI-CF), has aims to enable CF institutions to enhance market-community interface and make communities competitive in optimizing benefits of forest resources through market integration.

EnLiFT has envisioned market responsive community forestry institutions as one of its major flagship programs to facilitate CF institution in enhancing market interface for sustainable and profitable marketing of CF products and services. To help communities enhance their business skills, EnLiFT has organized two-day long Business Literacy Workshop (BLW) and Participatory Market Appraisal (PMA) on six priority research sites in Kavrepalanchowk and Lamjung districts. This report summaries the methodology of these workshops and provides a detailed account of the workshop and key findings.

Objectives of the PMA and BLW

The overall objective of the PMA/BLW is to enable CF leaders, local entrepreneurs and individuals interested in forest based enterprises understand and analyze value chain of the forestry goods and help them to enhance their marketing expertise. Following are some of the specific objectives of these workshops.

- Building business capacity of CFUGs for identifying, prioritizing marketable CF products and services and help them enhance economic benefits from community forests
- Provide skills and knowledge in product value addition and value chain analysis
- Facilitate participants to understand and develop business plans for CF enterprises.
- Provide skills and knowledge of the participants to identify markets for CF products
- Provide opportunity for the participants to understand the legal procedure of enterprises

Methods of Workshop

Value chain and market development expert facilitated the workshop. The workshop facilitators utilized a variety of communication tools to make sure that the workshop objectives were met and the participants enhanced their learning. Rather than focusing on one-way lecture, the workshop facilitators employed participatory approach based on class work, group discussion, experience telling etc. Each day, the session started with a short talk about the prospects of forest based enterprises in generating income and employment locally, legal/procedural hurdles and the possible solutions. Each session followed by a brief pause for question and answer time. Following are some of the methods of the workshop-

Expert's talk and presentation

In a section by section series, the value chain analyst and marketing expert talked about the concept of value addition and value chain analysis, market survey/end market analysis, product identification and prioritization, business planning, market plan/marketing policy, etc. A list of topics covered in such presentation is summarized in Box:2.

Box-2: Topics covered in expert's talk

- Value addition and value chain analysis (CF Products and end market, Enabling environment, business services (DFO/Banks/Insurance))
- Market Survey/End Market analysis
- Product identification and prioritization
- Concept of business plan[fundamental elements of business plan]
- Market plan/marketing policy (Raw material plan, Production plan, Organization plan, Financial plan (e.g costs/break-even, CB analysis), Risk analysis,
- Legal aspects of CF enterprises (product harvesting/ transportation/ storage/ distribution, Enterprise registration, processing etc

The facilitators underscored the importance of value chain analysis, actor identification, assessment of CF product market, analysis of enabling environment. The participants developed an understanding of business plan, and how it helps entrepreneurs in initiating new business, and legal aspects of forest based enterprises in CF.

Group work

Participants were divided into groups and provided with assignments for collective brainstorming and discussion. The assignments required group thoughts in understanding the case, identifying the problem/challenges and seeking the solution.



For example, the groups worked together for identifying actors in (timber) value chain, understanding how each actor of the chain interact each other and how timber moves along the chain. Collective action provides insights to each member of a group to analyze the problems and find solutions.

Role play and story telling

During the role play, participants were asked to represent different actors in the value chain of major CF products e.g., timber or NTFPs. For example, the saw millers had to assume the role of CFUGs and think about the challenges and opportunities on their behalf. Government official(s) acted like timber contractors and CFUG members had

taken the role of regulatory bodies.



Storytelling exercise provided participants an opportunity to share the experience of entrepreneurs or community leaders and let other actors know the prospects, opportunities or challenges of other stakeholders operating at different layers of (product) value chain. During the workshops, role play and storytelling exercises have been found powerful to understand the context with different prospective.

Games

Games have been proven effective in delivering the key concepts of entrepreneurship, partnership in business operation, value chain, marketing/market development etc. For example, in pairing competition (game), few pairs of participants were asked to stand on a newspaper sheet separately keeping their feet into the paper. The general rule was that they should not stand outside the paper. The pair who could not stand into the paper had to step out from the competition.



Then they had to fold the newspaper into half and stand on it as they did previously. This way, they had to keep on folding the paper into half and stand into it. As the process went on, it was increasingly difficult for the pairs to stand into the paper. Finally, the pair who was still standing into the paper won the game.

Actor mapping, however, is not a competition. This game is played just after the role play is over. Each participant is linked with a rope on exactly in the same fashion as the products in value chain move on. For example, if the timber moves from producer (CFUG) to the contractors, then the participants assuming the role of CFUG and the contractors are linked with a rope (as pictured below). Similarly, differently colored ropes moves through timber exporters, importers and saw millers. The game identifies the actors in any value chain and also provides a relative strength of the actors (the more ropes in actors' hand the powerful player in the chain).



River crossing exercise is intended to understand the importance of self-initiated enterprises as compared to the enterprises established/sponsored by outsiders. In this exercise, one participant carries the other on his/her back and crosses the river. Other participants, however, is not carried on other's back. Instead, he/she has to walk on their own but holding the hands of the other. The whole group watching the river-crossing exercise was then asked to think about the right way to cross the river and link it to starting the enterprises.

Topic of discussion

BLW/PMA workshops aimed at building business capacity of CFUG members so that they would be able to enhance economic benefits through the marketing of products and services from the forests. In BLW/PMA, community leaders and entrepreneurs developed a basic understanding about the value addition/value chain analysis of CF products, market survey/marketing analysis and business plan development. The topics of discussion were put into two-day of BLW/PMA workshop schedule as follows-

First Day

1. Value addition and value chain analysis (CF Products and end market, Enabling environment, business services (DFO/Banks/Insurance)
2. Market Survey/End Market analysis
3. Product identification and prioritization

Second Day

1. Concept of business plan [fundamental elements of business plan]

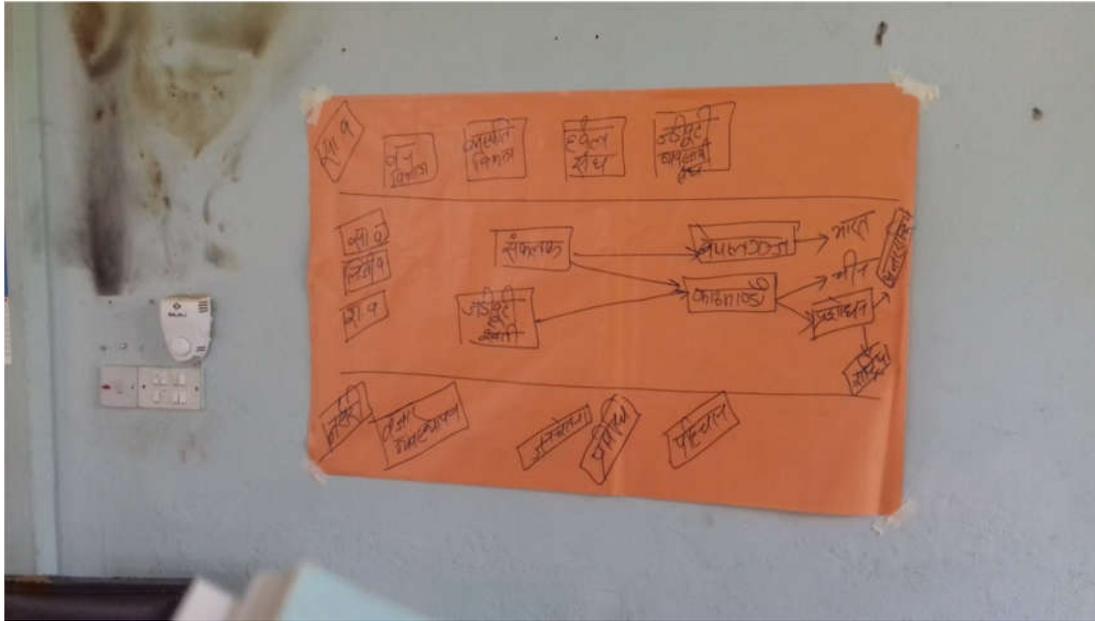
2. Market plan/marketing policy (Raw material plan, Production plan, Organization plan, Financial plan (e.g costs/break-even, CB analysis), Risk analysis,
3. Legal aspects of CF enterprises (product harvesting/transportation/storage/distribution, Enterprise registration, processing etc

The facilitators of the workshop made use of variety of communication and adult learning approaches such as presentations, groups work, games, role play and storytelling exercises. Here is the summary of two key deliveries in first and second day of the workshop.

Value addition and value chain analysis

The facilitator introduced the concept of value chain and value addition in the workshop. Value chain is a set of actors or business units where products move through them. Products keep on adding value while passing through each actor. Such value added to raw materials or goods through exchange, sales, storages, branding, packaging, advertising is the value addition. Generally, the materials or products acquire some additional value as it passes from one actor (or chain) to other and therefore it is called value chain addition. The raw materials, e.g. logs from the forests have little value but when they are processed in saw mills they obtain greater value. When sawn timber is transported to urban centers, the timber gets much higher value. Every product has its own value chain, and all actors or business units across the value chain struggles to be benefitted from the business deal. Value chain includes raw material producers, suppliers, processing units, distributors, and other intermediate actors all the way to consumers. The enterprise should understand all the actors or components of the value chain system so that it remains competitive in the marketplace.

In the workshop, the participants were divided in different groups and given the task of identifying the key actors or business units, regulating policies and institutions and enabling services such as banks, insurance companies etc.



In addition to identifying the key actors in the value chain of major CF products such as timber and NTFPs, the participants also discussed the policies/policy actors and business services and their providers. The proper understanding of each of the actors across the value chain helps entrepreneurs in devising strategies in fixing prices, sales, transportation, advertizing etc for achieving greater returns from the business. Value chain analysis (VCA) is therefore defined as systematic and informed analysis of actors across the value chain, and identification of business activities that add value to the products at hand. In doing so, the entrepreneurs can reduce costs and increase the profitability.

Business Plan

The facilitators briefly talked about the business plan and its importance for any enterprises. Business plan is a working document or business operating plan of businesses. It is a written assessment of every aspect of business establishment and operation. The business plan usually includes-

- a) Marketing or sales plan (what to sell, to whom, how much, when etc)
- b) Production plan (what to produce, how much, how and when)
- c) Financial plan (investment and expenditure). For what, How much, when and how)
- d) Risk assessment and risk management

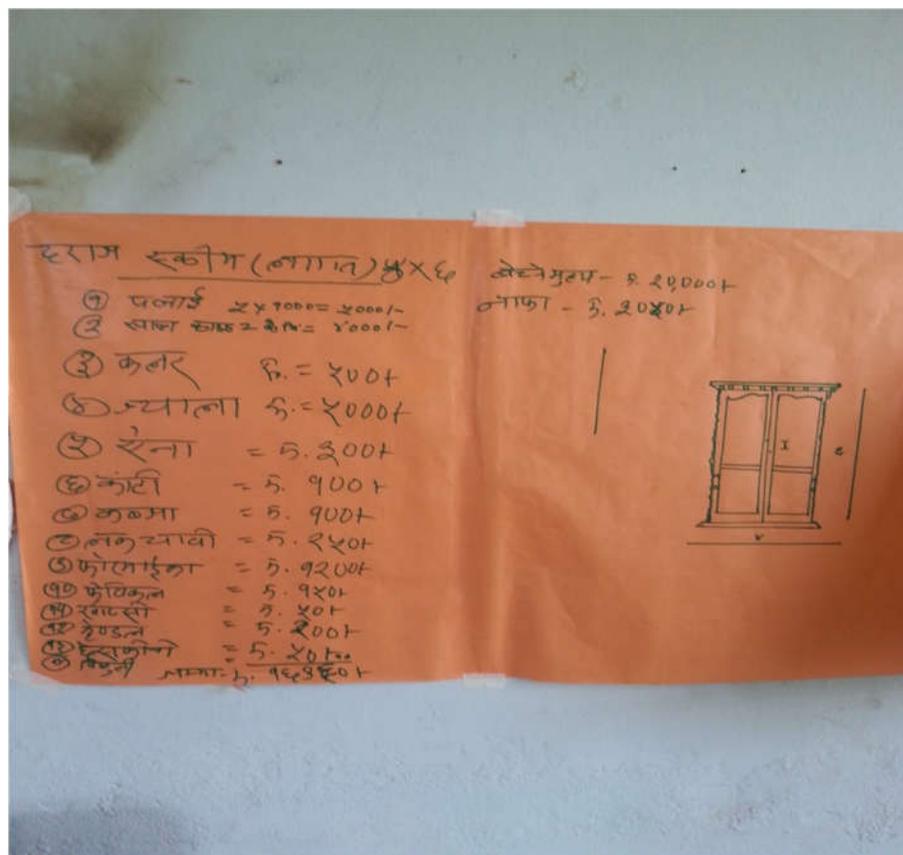
It is not a static document, rather it is a dynamic plan which needs changes or amendments according to the changing context. Business plan is developed on the basis of a good market research and sets a course of actions and strategies for the use of human and financial resources for the growth of the business. Market research is an

important component of business plan because it identifies the share of the business in the marketplace.

Business plan identifies the business resources, and provides entrepreneurs with strategies for the optimal use of these resources, including the physical assets e.g., buildings, godowns, outlets etc. It also identifies products or services or diverse range of products and services that a business wants to supply. It analyses the market, demands of the consumer and the nature, form and capability of the existing or potential competitors which would produce competing or substitute products or services. In this sense, business plan is a mirror of any businesses.

The financial plan provides a detailed analysis of the source and size of initial investment, and assesses the costs of production. Such assessments help to determine unit cost of production, pricing, profits and breakeven point. The analysis also speaks how the initial investment comes from e.g., from individual investors, group of investors, private shareholders, companies, bank loan etc.

After the facilitator introducing the concept of business plan, participants divided into groups and discussed closely about the components of business plan. After the group work, each of the two groups (timber and non-timber) prepared a business plan for a small CF enterprise.



In addition to the discussion on two key concepts of value chain analysis and business planning, the workshop also covered the following –

- identifying, prioritizing marketable CF products and services
- assessment of markets
- identifying and understanding legal procedures of enterprises, especially the forest based businesses.

Time and locations

BLW/PMA workshops were conducted in six priority sites of EnLiFT project in Kavrepalanchowk and Lamjung districts. BLW/PMA workshop for Chaubas was conducted in Sept, 2015. However, the BLW/PMA for remaining five sites viz Jita Taxar, Nalma, Dhamilikuwa, Dhunkharka and Methinkot has been carried out in August/September, 2016.

Participants

The participants included timber producers, CFUG members, LRG/LRPs, timber traders, other middlemen, regulating officials, wood processors. List of participants is included in Annex- 2 of this report.

Issues and challenges related to enterprises

BLW/PMA workshop identified major policy issues and practical hurdles related to FBEs in both districts. The participants were divided in groups and asked to discuss the challenges that the CFUGs and entrepreneurs had to face. At the end of the discussion, each group presented their work in the workshop. Following are some of the issues and challenges of FBEs discussed and presented site by site in the workshop-

Jita Taxar

- Open tender for sale of timber from CFUG is infact not open. The prevailing statelessness incentivizes the big contractors to threaten the potential competitor or CFUG leaders in open bid- sometimes a life threat and therefore compels CFUG to accept the bid from that contractor and its allies. Political protection and some of the users supporting the contractors worsen the situation even more.
- CFUGs cannot sell the unused, rejected or leftover logs or branches locally without open tender. Despite the fact that such logs/branches can be used in local furniture or saw mills, such timber are to be left in forests.
- Locally operated small furniture houses do not have regular sale. The tax rule is that the companies cannot issue sales bill exceeding Rs 5000 in each day. The logic

behind this Rs 5000 limit is that such companies should register for VAT. They don't normally have more than Rs 5000 sale every day. When they sell a furniture item worth Rs 30,000 they have to issue more than 6 bills, otherwise they have to register for VAT which is costly.

- Local furniture do not get enough timber from CF. So, they had to engage in the sale of readymade furniture, aluminium furniture, and working for individual's order who provide timber.
- CFUGs should take permission from DFO to sale even the deformed, hollowed logs (Jarna, Dhod etc. When Ilaka recommends such timber as firewood, it can be sold, otherwise they have to follow whole details of complex legal procedure.

Nalma

- People who wanted to established furniture in Nalma purchased tools and materials and started the operation. However, the furniture could not be registered and they had to close the operation. The operator then decided to fly overseas employment
- Rules to sale timber outside of CFUG is complex, it has not been simplified. Due to such rules, timber is lying in the forest and it is degrading.
- Furniture companies are not allowed to saw the logs. Saw mills are in Borletar or Besishahar. If so, it is not practical to take logs all the way to saw mill Borletar or Besishahar?
- The minimum distance requirement between the enterprise and the forest has made it difficult to find appropriate land for enterprise registration.

Dhamilikuwa

- There are two saw mills in Lamjung. Legal provisions prohibit furniture houses to saw timber. Then how is it possible to take logs that far for saw milling?
- There are many unregistered furniture houses in villages, but they are still in operation. No visible distinction, incentives, recognition or punishment, between registered and nonregistered furniture houses.
- Buyers ask for VAT bill, but unregistered furniture houses do not have VAT bills. Therefore, it is difficult to supply furniture to individual or offices who require VAT bills for each purchase.
- The deformed, crooked and leftover stems, branches or stumps can be used in furniture making. However, CFUGs cannot sell them directly to local furniture or saw mills. CFUGs should follow the open tender process for the leftover or rejected logs or branches in the forests.
- There are improved tools and machinery in harvesting/logging operation. However, there is policy uncertainty in using such tools. Due to this, harvesting/logging operation costs more.

Dhunkharka

- The processing of registration of forest based enterprises (e.g., furniture or saw mill) is complex, time consuming and therefore costly.
- It is really difficult to register the enterprises. CFUGs cannot sell the fallen, crooked or dried trees to the saw mill or furniture companies directly. The process requires an open tender, but there would virtually no tender from contractors for such deformed logs.
- Police takes control of the timber that was formally distributed to users at CFUG general assembly.
- The contractors had to visit 8-10 times to DFO for taking permits. So, the process has become time taking and costly.

Methinkot

- Police took control of the sawn timber that the users had taken to the saw mill. In addition to DF Office, police becomes another authority over CFUG.
- Registration of furniture houses and saw mill is becoming too difficult. The requirement of minimum distance between the forest and the mill has created space for the officials to delay or deny registration.
- The minimum distance requirement is exempt for enterprises located in municipalities, district headquarters and in Kathmandu valley. However, the cottage and small enterprise development committee says that the distance requirement is still applicable to all municipalities other than the 58 municipality. Therefore, even if Dapcha-Kasikhanda municipality is declared recently, the entrepreneurs had to validate the minimum distance.
- Due to the minimum distance clause, furniture and saw mills in this area could not get registration. Therefore, there are about 18-20 mills in operation without legal registration.
- Unregistered mills cannot get VAT bills. Therefore, they cannot supply products to the buyer who need VAT bills.

Discussions and analysis

This section provides some of the analysis related to the problems or challenges that the CFUGs or forest based enterprises at local level. Policy and practical hurdles have often made enterprises run unregistered, or shut down or remain uncompetitive without prospects of entrepreneurial growth.

Enterprise registration is a difficult job

The procedure for registration of forest based enterprise is complex, time consuming and time consuming. This is the major reason why many enterprises are running informally without registration. The entrepreneur must comply with the minimum distance between the forest and the enterprise (See Box: 3). It is difficult to arrange a

Box 3: Legal requirements for enterprise registration

- There enterprise must maintain the minimum distance between the forests and the enterprise.
- A team of government officials from District Forest Office, District Office of Survey and District Cottage and Small Industries validates the minimum distance.
- The minimum distance between the enterprises and forests (for hilly region)is-
 - 500 m for band saw size between 18 to 35 inches
 - 1500 m for band saw size 36 inches and above
 - 500 m for enterprises processing NTFPs
- On the basis of recommendation of the district (from a team formed under the leadership of local development officer with members from District Forest Office and District Cottage and Small Industries), Department of Industry may take necessary steps to deal with any problems or challenges that emerge while implement this standard.
- The minimum distance standard will not apply in Kathmandu Valley, district headquarters and municipalities.
- Furniture houses cannot process the logs of any kind and use trolleys. Instead, timber must be taken from the saw mills.

joint field inspection by the authorities (of District Forest Office, District office of survey and costly. Another practical problem is that it is difficult to find the land for the enterprises that is far at least the legal minimum distance from the forest. Many times the land of the enterprises is too close to forests and other lands which comply with the distance standard do not belong to the entrepreneurs or is located in areas with no development infrastructures such as roads, electricity etc. Because of such complexities, enterprises are operating without legal registration.

Unregistered enterprises are always legally vulnerable. Authorities can anytime shut down the enterprise. They are weak in terms of maintaining business viability, and therefore lack prospective to growth. Unregistered enterprises cannot issue VAT bills and therefore cannot supply products to buyers which require VAT bills. Such enterprises deprive of taking bank loans or insurance.

Raw material supply is uncertain

There is no certainty of continuous supply of raw materials to the furniture houses or saw mills. Even the registered furniture houses cannot legally cut the logs of any kind and they are not allowed to install the trolleys (Box:3). When the laws are strictly implemented, the furniture factory cannot even cut logs taken from an individual farmer or CF. People have to depend on manual operation of saws which is costly. In the hills,

it is practically not feasible to buy sawn timber from saw mills located hundreds of kilometers away. Due to the prevalent statelessness, the big contractors threaten the small entrepreneurs or even CFUG leaders and control the open tender process in the CFUGs. Therefore, local entrepreneurs cannot take timber supplies from nearby community forests. Furniture factories can make use of deformed logs, leftover or rejected branches, stumps or roots in the forests. However, CFUGs cannot sell such products without tender process. In reality, there would be no tender for such deformed branches or stumps and they are left unused in the forest. The *Sal* trees of private land cannot be sold out in markets, even the transport of them for household use is difficult.

जर्नाबाट काठ आउने छ भने पनि लामो काठमा गिण्डा गर्न पाइएना काठ हुने गिण्डा पनि दाउरामा प्रयोग भएर खेर जाने भयो । (वन नियमावली २०५१ को परिभाषा)

Conflict between rules

Government authorities have come up with conflicting rules and departmental circulations. For example, a set of government rules published in Nepal Gazette on 2071- 06-06 says that the minimum distance standard is not applicable to enterprises located in Kathmandu valley, district headquarters and municipalities. However, 112th meeting of Industrial Promotion Board has decided that the enterprises located in municipalities other than the original 58 municipalities must comply with the minimum distance standards. Such controversial legal requirements have confused both the authorities and the entrepreneurs. The implication of such rules is far reaching. The entrepreneurs located in newly declared municipalities required to maintain the minimum distance from the forest, leading to unregistered enterprises in those municipalities. Despite legal provisions that allow furniture houses to upgrade to saw mill, furniture factories have not benefitted from it.

Annexes

Annex-1: Training outline

First Day

4. Value addition and value chain analysis (CF Products and end market, Enabling environment, business services (DFO/Banks/Insurance)
5. Market Survey/End Market analysis
6. Product identification and prioritization

Second Day

4. Concept of business plan[fundamental elements of business plan]
5. Market plan/marketing policy (Raw material plan, Production plan, Organization plan, Financial plan (e.g costs/brakeven, CB analysis), Risk analysis,
6. Legal aspects of CF enterprises (product harvesting/transportation/storage/distribution, Enterprise registration, processing etc

Annex-2: List of participants

Jita Taxar		Nalma		Dhamilikuwa	
SN	Name	SN	Name	SN	Name
1	Laxmi Maya Giri	1	Shyam Bahadur Gurung	1	Ruk Bahadur Tamang
2	Som Maya Achhami	2	Mani Raj Gurung	2	Til Bahadur
3	Devendra Shrestha	3	Bhim Bahadur Shahi	3	Nau Maya Lama
4	Jagannath Thakur	4	Jung Bahadur Gurung	4	Mohan Maya Gharti
5	Kumar Shrestha	5	Dilman Gurung	5	Radha Bisural
6	Om Bahadur Basnet	6	Rana Bahadur Gurung	6	Surendra Nepali
7	Basanta Giri	7	Ambar Bahadur Gurung	7	Ram Bahadur Tamang
8	Tul Bahadur Gurung	8	Baghbir Gurung	8	Santosh Gurung
9	Buddi Sagar Paudel	9	Bhim Bahadur Gurung	9	Ranjeet Kumal
10	Ramjee Prasad Bagale	10	Tek Bahadur Gurung	10	Bir Bahadur Nepali
11	Yagya Prasad Bhattra	11	Dambar Bahadur Gurung	11	Suk Bahadur Tamang
12	Rishi Ram Khanal	12	Bil Bahadur B.K	12	Om Prakash Bhujel
13	Govinda Paudel	13	Shiva Lal B.K	13	Hari Prasad Chilawal
14	Buddhi Raj Rana	14	Manoj B.K	14	Kham Bahadur Sarki
15	Laxmi Prasad Sapkota	15	Tira Kasi Gurung	15	Suk Bahadur Gurung
16	Madan Basyal	16	Kalawati Gurung	16	Khilaraj Lama
17	Bhola Nath Paudel	17	Nanda Bahadur Ghale	17	Kham Bahadur
18	Govinda Paudel	18	Kamala Devi Gurung	18	Prithalal B.K
19	Suhrid Kumar Chapagain	19	Indra Bahadur Gurung	19	Bhola Nath Paudel
		20	Dharma Raj Gurung	20	Lila Raj Khakural
		21	Tula Ghale	21	Madan Basyal
		22	Tek Bahadur Gurung	22	Bhola Nath Paudel
		23	Sarita Gurung	23	Govinda Paudel
		24	Chakra Bir Gurung	24	Suhrid Kumar Chapagain
		25	Madan Basyal		
		26	Bhola Nath Paudel		
		27	Govinda Paudel		
		28	Suhrid Kumar Chapagain		
		29	Daya Nidhi Aryal		
		30	Sujata Tamang		
		31	Bilachan Gurung		
		32	Prem Kumar Gurung		

Dhunkharka		Methinkot	
SN	Name	SN	Name
1	Lal Bahadur Shrestha	1	Bishnu Bahadur Shrestha
2	Nani Maiya Shrestha	2	Pancha Lama
3	Mardhan Thing Pakhrin	3	Surya Bahadur Mijar
4	Kedar Shrestha	4	Sangharsha Lama
5	Lila Narayan Shrestha	5	Bikas Khanal
6	Raj Kumar Shrestha	6	Ram Kaji Shrestha
7	Sujan Shrestha	7	Boja Kumar Shrestha
8	Gopal Magar	8	Dhurba Kumar Shrestha
9	Bed Prasad Timalsena	9	Kedar Bahadur Kuinkel
10	Bhim Bahadur Tamang	10	Murari Paudel
11	Rameshwor Timalsena	11	Ramesh Kumar Thapaliya
12	Krishna Prasad Timalsena	12	Ram Bahadur Moktan
13	Him Nath Timalsena	13	Kendra Prasad Ojha
14	Sitaram Sapkota	14	Kamala Chimoriya
15	Prem Prasad Shrestha	15	Bil Bahadur Tamang
16	Apsara Shrestha	16	Raj Kumar Sapkota
17	Meena Shrestha	17	Binod Sapkota
18	Madan Basyal	18	Shailendra Kumar Mishra
19	Bhola Nath Paudel	19	Purna Bahadur Basnet
20	Govinda Paudel	20	Madan Basyal
21	Suhrid Kumar Chapagain	21	Govinda Paudel
22	Shiva Ram Thapa	22	Suhrid Kumar Chapagain
23	Nanda Prasad Bajgain	23	