Aquaculture without Frontiers

AwF- Nepal Project:

Mid-term Report

[1]Aquaculture and Aquatic Resources Management
Asian Institute of Technology, Bangkok, Thailand

January 2009

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AwF – Nepal: Empowering women through aquaculture and vegetable gardening in rural areas

Mid-term Report

By

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Table of Contents

Executive Summary

This mid-term (first year) report covers major activities of small-scale aquaculture project funded by AwF-Nepal launched in a mid-hill district of Nepal in collaboration with a local NGO involving women's group and an M. Sc. student of IAAS as an intern. An awareness/interaction program was organized for interested women and requested to apply to join the group. Altogether 52 families applied and showed interests in farming fish in their lands which is almost double the number compared to the number the project team had expected. Partial financial support and full technical support was provided through training, field visits and others to all of them. A survey visit was conducted by the project team at the beginning. A one-day demonstration trip was arranged for all the interested farmers on 26 April 2008 to the previously launched site where "Women's Fish Farming Cooperative" is working actively. One-day training was arranged for the group on the following day. After training women's were asked to dig fish ponds depending upon their land availability and willingness supporting only half of the actual cost. Forty families (one each) dug new ponds; altogether 43 families including three families with existing ponds stocked fingerlings in the first year. The remaining others waited for the second year. Nine families' ponds were used for M.Sc. student research. Polyculture of common carp and Chinese carps were recommended as these are more tolerant to cold. Common carp, silver carp, bighead and grass carp were stocked using a ratio of 47%, 26%, 16% and 11% respectively at a density of 1.4 fish/m2. The average size of ponds was 46 m^2 (range of 12 – 169 m^2). Fish harvest data showed that they have consumed about three-fourth and sold one-fourth of their produce which shows it has significant contribution in family nutrition. There are many more farmers interested in farming fish; however, project aims to support about 40 additional families during the second year of the project period.

I. Introduction

This report describes the approaches used and activities carried out in the first year of the project in Rainastar Village of Lamjung District (RDC). The small-scale aquaculture project funded by AwF-Nepal in a mid-hill district of Nepal which was launched in collaboration with Rainastar Development Committee (RDC), a local NGO established with the purpose of developing the village as a "Model Village" of the district.

The main purpose of the project is to test whether aquaculture is feasible in mid-hills of Nepal technically and economically with the objectives of supplying animal protein and generative supplementary income. As nearly two-third of Nepal is covered by hills, outcome of this project could help policy makers whether small-scale fish farming should be promoted in mid-hills. The project is an expansion of a project launched in a lower plain area (Chitwan) of Nepal. The project was launched jointly by the Asian Institute of Technology (Thailand) and Institute of Agriculture and Animal Sciences. Nepal. An M. Sc. student as an intern has been assigned to manage the project with the purpose of developing career and gaining hands-on field experience.

Fig. 1 Map of Nepal showing the location of project site.

The project site is located in mid-hills of Nepal, approximately 150 km west of Kathmandu, the capital of Nepal. The site has been recently connected by a muddy/seasonal road. During summer only big-wheelers can reach. During rainy season, people need to walk to reach the site for an hour across the Marsyandi River from Baisjangar, a small town on along a paved road that connects the district headquarters of Lamjung i.e. Besisahar with a Kathmandu-Pokhara highway. Lamjung district covers an area of about 1,700 km² and has a population of about 180,000. The main occupation of people in the district is agriculture and livestock husbandry. The project site, the Rainastar village is located at the lowest part of the district in eastern side. The site is sandwiched between two rivers named Marsyandi and Chepe. The land in the village is irrigated with the water diverted from Chepe River which originates from a glacier lake also called Dudhpokhari (Milky-white Water Lake) under

Rainastar Irrigation Project. The diversion canal is operating since 1984 covering an area of over 500 hectare of land which is the main source of water for fish ponds.

II. Major activities

1. Awareness program

An awareness program was organized gathering a group of women in Mid-March using a classroom and computer of a higher secondary school in the village. A program in CD produced based on the "Women in Aquaculture Project" in Chitwan was shown followed by questions and answers. Organizers reported that many women showed their interest during that time (Fig. 3).

Fig.3 Interaction with women (left) for the group formation and project poster hanged above the office of the local NGO which depicts the project concept.

2. Feasibility study visit

Fig. 2 Project team observing the potential land for fish culture (left) and enthusiastic women who are planning to participate (right).

During April 14-17, 2008, the project team comprising Dr. Ram C. Bhujel (Asian Institute of Technology), Dr. Madhav K, Shrestha (Institute of Agriculture and Animal Sciences, Rampur, Chitwan), Mr. Jiyan Chaudhary (Rural Integrated Development Society, Chitwan) and Mr. Hareram Devkota (IAAS, Student) along with RDC representatives (Mr. Baburam Chiluwal, Mr. Khagaraj Nakhola and Mrs. Sangita Chiluwal) visited almost all of the applicant families (Fig. 2), observed their lands set aside for digging ponds and also provided some suggestions on where and how to dig/manage fish ponds. A meeting with RDC committee was organized at the end of the visit. During the meeting, in addition to guidance/suggestions, plans for demonstration trip, training, pond digging, transportation and stocking of fingerlings were discussed thoroughly and tentative schedules for these activities prepared.

3. Demonstration trip

A one-day demonstration trip to Kathar, Chitwan was organized on 26 April 2008 to make familiar with the activities and show the systems and understand functional cooperative of women fish farmers in an ethnic Tharu community managed by women themselves. All of the 50 women (plus 2 single men and RDC committee members) were included in the trip. Kathar is one of the most successful Women in Aquaculture project site initiated by AIT and IAAS where women's group has been upgraded as "Women's Fish Farming Cooperative" which is the first fish farming cooperative of the country. It is successfully running itself. Locals borrow money at the rate of 12% interest rate. The cooperative group offered to have a lunch (picnic) together at a nominal rate as is the case for any visitors. This provides them an opportunity to save some amount of money for the cooperative and provide more time for interaction among them and help build good cooperation.

4. Formation of women's group

The Rainastar Development Committee (RDC) made a public announcement about the project and asked interested women to apply with an application fee of NRs. 35 (~US$0.5). Altogether 52 families applied and showed interests in culturing fish in their lands which is almost double compared to the number the project team had expected. Full technical (training, field visit and fry supply) and partial financial supports were extended to all of them dividing them into four categories based on which the level of support was provided. Table 1 shows the type of farmers and supports and the complete list of all the women farmers are given in Appendix 1.

Table 1. Categories of women farmers supported by the project in Rainastar Village.

Group	No. of farmers	Financial support	Technical support	Remarks
Poor group	31	50%	Full	Main target group
Middle class group	2	40%	Full	Very few
Higher middle class	6	30%	Full	Few
Existing farms	3	-	Full	Who began a year ago only

5. *Training of women's group*

The group was trained by Dr. Madhav Shrestha, technical expert, on the following day (27 April 2008) of the demonstration trip. They were explained in detail on how to dig and prepare a pond, and stock fry, feed and take care afterwards (Fig. 4).

Fig. 4 Dr. Madhav K. Shrestha explaining about the pond construction.

6. *Digging of pond and stocking of fry/fingerlings*

After receiving a simple training, the selected farmers completed digging their ponds of various sizes depending upon their availability of land and their willingness. They utilized their own family labour for digging ponds (Fig. 5). Altogether 40 families dug new ponds and stocked fry in to their ponds in the first year of the project. In addition, other three families who already had ponds were also included in the group for technical supports.

Fish fry were purchased from Bhandara Chitwan. Stocking of fingerlings was done after nursing in small hapas (Fig. 5) for over a month. After stocking regular visit and monitoring was carried out by Mr. Hareram Devkota who is an M. Sc. Aquaculture student at IAAS, Rampur, Chitwan who has been working with the women's group as an Aqua Intern supported by EU Asia Link project of AIT. Fry stocking was done on various dates depending upon the completion of pond construction. It started from the beginning of June continued through July until Mid-August. Stocking was done at the rate of about 1.4 fish / m^2 using common carp as the main species, followed by silver carp and then bighead and grass carp at the ratio as shown in Table 2.

Table 2 Ratio of fish species stocked in the pond.

Fish species	**Average stocking ratio**	**Remarks**
Common carp	47%	Main species
Silver carp	26%	Filter feeding
Bighead carp	16%	Zooplankton
Grass carp	11%	Plant feeder
Total	100%	

Fig. 5 Husband and wife digging a ond (left) and fish fry in plastic bag before stocking into the pond (right).

III. Outcomes

Forty (40) ponds of nearly 1,500 m^2 total water surface area were constructed with the support of AwF in the first year. The mean size of the fish pond was 46m^2 with the range from 12 to 169 m^2 (Appendix 2) Altogether 43 families were supported including three families with existing ponds. A total of 2,213 fish fry/fingerlings were purchased from Fisheries Research Center (FRC), Pokhara and stocked into the pond. The average number was 65 fry/fingerlings per family. Stocking started from early June and continued until mid-August 2008.

The grow-out period was of about 7-8 months. Some of the farmers partially or completely harvested earlier while others later depending upon the family needs. Three families completely lost (0% survival) their fish; however, average survival 76±27%. The average size of the fish consumed was 127±77 g where as average size of fish sold was 136±49 g. Altogether 116 kg (3.4 kg/family) of fish was consumed by the families whereas only 45 kg (1 kg/family) was sold to the local people. Based on the total consumption and total production data, 72% of the total fish produced was consumed by families (Table 3). But based on the individual family data, the average consumption was 87±21% (Appendix 2). The Table 3 also shows that 315 fish were still in their ponds until the date of this data collection. Data showed that fish sold were bigger than the fish consumed. This indicates that bigger fish are in demand or easily saleable. More interestingly, about half (20 families) of the participating families consumed all the fish they produced. Only two families sold less than half they produced. This indicates that the project has contributed considerably in family nutrition.

Table 3. Total fish production, consumption and sale.

	Number of fish	Amount of fish	
Description	No.	kg	Per cent
Consumption	1,045	116	72
Sale	219	45	28
Mortality	562	-	-
Remaining	315	-	-
	2,141	161	100

Fig. 6 Small hapas used for nursing fry (left) and common carp harvested from one of the farmers' ponds in the village.

IV. Feedback/lessons learned

1. **Farmers:** The following feedbacks were obtained from the farmers:

Positive

1. Large size fingerling should be stocked; therefore, hapa rearing of hatchling or fry for about 2 months before stocking into the ponds
2. There are demands for fingerling from other nearby villages
3. More people are expected to join the group therefore, more ponds will be dug; therefore, more training supports and fingerlings will be needed in the following year.

Disadvantages

1. Low production or not so much profit
2. Low stocking rate or number of fish were not enough
3. Small ponds
4. Long period to wait for harvest (fish grow relatively slower in cold water)
5. Many people still prefer fish caught from rivers for taste therefore willing to pay higher prices as compared to farmed fish

2. **Feedback from RDC (local NGO)**

The members of local NGO expressed that fish farming in the village is possible and project has been successful. However, care should be taken to make sure that water from irrigation canal is un-interrupted. However, they also pointed out the following problems which need to be addressed:

1. Farmers still lack basic knowledge and skills on fish farming and need more training
2. The village lacks basic infrastructure (seed transportation for marketing and seed supply, hatchery, and proper feed) facilities
3. Unavailability of larger size fingerlings.
4. Irregularity of irrigation water from canal
5. Predators - snakes and birds e.g. king fishers
6. Problem of water insects/bugs
7. Risk of flooding and land slide during rainy season
8. A full authority to select farmers should remain with the project team rather than

local authority as there is problem of groupism and politics in selection process

9. Some of the members ignore the programme rules and objectives, they needed to be oriented and convinced more.
10. Attempt of financial mishandling by some members has to be controlled

V. Conclusions and recommendations

Women and the local NGO have shown tremendous enthusiasm. Digging of 40 fish ponds and stocking fry within 3-4 months after demonstration trip and training is a great achievement. Although ponds were constructed quite small and total production of fish was not in big volume, large proportion of family consumption (over 70%) indicates that it has played significant role in family nutrition. On the other hand, the Project Team thinks this is just an entry for aquaculture. These farmers are all trialists, once farmers see the various benefits they will expand later by themselves which is happening in earlier project in Chitwan. Overall, small-scale aquaculture intervention with the support of AwF has been successful. District Agriculture Development Officer (DADO) is quite optimistic saying there is very high demand for locally produced cold water fish and the taste of fish between the caught from rivers and cultured in the pond was almost the same. If more training and technical support is provided to cope with the problems faced by the farmers, there is possibility that many of the low land rice fields will change to fish ponds moving towards commercial scales which could increase the employment and income considerably. There will be a need of promotion and technical supports on farming fish in the rice fields making available larger common carp or tilapia fingerlings. Most of the farmers having low lying rice field can be modified easily. Following recommendations have been drawn for the second of the project and also afterwards:

1. Various types of traps (Dhadia) should be used to catch snakes which is more important for the families whose ponds are close to streams as more snakes enter quite often
2. Fully utilized the cow urine in fish pond and kitchen garden before it is wasted
3. Unavailability of seed was a problem. Either at least one farmer should be trained in fish breeding or at least from rearing of hatchlings to fingerlings. It ensures the farmers get larger and stronger seed which survive better and reach larger size in short time.
4. Should increase the stocking ratio of common carp and prioritize grass carp
5. Fish farming in rice field should be tried, if it is possible then there is a huge potential.
6. Focus should be given to ward no 1 and Batase side nearby Pushchair Chautara where integration of fish farming with local pig can be promoted at the time of pond construction. Similarly integration with vegetable and other animals such as goat, chicken need to emphasize
7. If mass media can be utilized, many more people will be interested in Lamjung and nearby districts. The Student intern is going to have an interview about fish farming potential in lower hills of Nepal from Marsayandi FM (radio) from Beshisahar (district headquarters).
8. Others - There is a possibility of placing interns from other countries (under EU Asia Link or AwF projects). While discussing about this matter, the RDC committee was quite happy to host and provide free accommodation. The potential host for interns is Mr. Baburam Chiluwal, the current President of RDC, who is a retired school teacher. The host can prepare meals at nominal costs. There is a telephone service but no internet connection yet. The village has electricity supply, clean tap water for drinking and washing. But there is no hot water shower.

VI. Financial report

Summary of income and expenditure is presented in Table 4 and the details of financial report are given in Appendix 3. About one-third of the cost was personnel including technical experts and management of the project by intern student. Intern student from IAAS served as Local Coordinator. Local NGO personnel were happy to provide their time free of costs - no personnel cost was charged. Instead, financial support to farmers was increased due to increase in the number of interested families. Originally support to 25 farmers per year was planned but 40 were supported in the first year alone. Total cost of digging ponds (partial support) was more than one-third. This is the main cost, but one time, to the farmers to start fish farming. Although the amount of support was less than US$40 per family (estimated to cover about half of the total cost) it served as one of the good incentives for digging ponds in their own land. In addition to the support of pond digging costs, demonstration trip and training were considered very useful to them. Seed cost and transportation was less than 10%.

Table 4 Summary of income and expenses of AwF project in Nepal.

Details	**Amount (NRs)**	**Remarks**
A. Income (AwF)	262,521	1st installment
B. Expense	Amount	Per cent
1. Personnel	90,150	33.5
2. Farmers training	50,000	18.6
3. Pond digging	100,000	37.1
4. Transport & travel	18,899	7.0
5. Others	10,150	3.8
Total	269,199	100.0
C. Balance	**(6,678)**	

VII. Plan for the Year II

Almost exactly the same way, the project will be managed in the second year. For the second year's project altogether 40 farmers have already registered which have been categorised as:

Group1: higher class 12 (middle income group)
Group2: middle class13 (poor group)
Group3: lower class 15 (very poor group)

The support for pond digging will be based on the category starting from 30, 40 and 50% respectively from Group 1 to 3.

In the second year, attempts will be made to register the group as Women's Cooperative and encourage them to move forward towards integrated development approach. Based on the recommendations, some of the farmers will be selected for rice-fish farming in order to test its

feasibility. Similarly, integration with other In addition to fish farming, technical suggestions will be provided for the integration of vegetable gardening, livestock farming at subsistence level e.g. couple of pigs, goats and chickens above the fish ponds. For these, technical support will be provided, whoever can afford and interested to add these in their systems. A planning is also under way together with local government body to develop the site as a “Model Village” under which RDC, local NGO plans to establish/arrange a small local market where women, and also men, can sell their products organizing regular fairs in the morning or evening or during weekends. In addition to agricultural products, they will be encouraged to produce any items based on their skills and available local resources such as handicrafts from wood, clays, stones, clothes etc. Arrangements will be made for the better quality products to transport to nearby cities. The idea of One Tambon One Product (OTOP) in Thailand will be used giving slightly different name “One Village Many Products or “OVMP”.

Acknowledgment

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Appendices

Appendix 1: Name of farmers and no. of fish stocked.

SN	Names of the participating women	Family size (no.)	Pond size (m^2)	**Fish species stocked**				
				Common 47%	Bighead 16%	Grass 11%	Silver 26%	Total
1	Niranjana Parajuli	4	29	20	7	4	11	41
2	Indira Kumari Shrestha	3	54	36	12	8	20	77
3	Bhunti Shrestha	3	12	8	3	2	5	17
4	Saraswoti Chiluwal	6	42	28	9	6	16	60
5	Mithi Bhatta	5	27	18	6	4	10	38
6	Sochana Laudari	3	24	16	5	4	9	34
7	Indra K. Shrestha	7	169	114	38	25	63	241
8	Santa Maya Tamang	5	50	34	11	8	19	71
9	Rama Laudari	4	57	38	13	9	21	81
10	Ramdevi Laudari	4	80	54	18	12	30	114
11	Naba Kumari Chiluwal	5	40	27	9	6	15	57
12	Kubija Kumari Kadariya	4	23	16	5	3	9	33
13	Tirtha Kumari Hatuwal	5	18	12	4	3	7	26
14	Goma Hatuwal	6	20	14	5	3	8	29
15	Nanu Maya Laudari	5	27	18	6	4	10	38
16	Mina Thapa	6	58	39	13	9	22	83
17	Uma Hatuwal	4	61	41	14	9	23	87
18	Santa Maya Nepali	4	36	24	8	5	14	51
19	Durga Devi Chiluwal	4	50	34	11	8	19	71
20	Bimala Chiluwal	5	41	28	9	6	15	58
21	Juna Kumari Chiluwal	6	26	18	6	4	10	37
22	Sita Pandey	3	27	18	6	4	10	38
23	Sita Laudari	4	33	22	7	5	12	47
24	Yaklaxmi Bhujel	6	36	24	8	5	14	51
25	Santa Nepali	4	36	24	8	5	14	51
26	Sobita Nepali	4	36	24	8	5	14	51
27	Suk Maya Nepali	2	57	38	13	9	21	81
37	Parbati Nepali	4	40	27	9	6	15	57
38	Rama Naral	5	18	12	4	3	7	26
39	Bhagawati Pandey	5	150	101	34	23	56	214
40	Saraswoti Chiuwal	4	56	38	13	8	21	80
41	Devi Dumrakoti	3	20	14	5	3	8	29
42	Tib Kumari Nakhola	4	53	36	12	8	20	76
43	Sarmila Bhujel	8	47	32	11	7	18	67
	Total	154	1553	1048	349	233	582	2213
	Mean	4.5	46	31	10	7	17	65
	SD	1.3	33	22	7	5	12	47

Appendix 2: Fish harvest record, consumption and sales records.

SN	Names of the participating women	Pond size m^2)	Total fish stock	Fish harvest data									Total prod^n (kg)	% Consumption
				Home consumption			Sold to others			Dead No.	In pond	Surv. (%)		
				Wt (kg)	no.	Mean wt (g)	Wt. (kg)	no.	Mean wt (g)					
1	Niranjana Parajuli	29	41	3	14	214	3	16	188	11	0	73	6	50
2	Indira K. Shrestha	54	77	4	22	182	1	6	167	4	45	95	5	80
3	Bhunti Shrestha	12	17	0	0		0	0		17	0	0	0	
4	Saraswoti Chiluwal	42	60	4	21	190	0	0		7	32	88	4	100
5	Mithi Bhatta	27	38	1	8	125	0	0		30	0	21	1	100
6	Sochana Laudari	24	34	9	21	429	2	10	200	3	0	91	11	82
7	Indra K. Shrestha	169	241	8	46	174	25	134	187	14	47	94	33	24
8	Santmaya Tamang	50	71	0	0		0	0		71	0	0	0	
9	Rama Laudari	57	81	2	32	63	1	16	63	12	21	85	3	67
10	Ramdevi Laudari	80	114	1	43	23	0	0		71	0	38	1	100
11	Naba K. Chiluwal	40	57	2	46	43	0	0		11	0	81	2	100
12	Kubija K. Kadariya	23	33	2	9	222	4	21	190	3	0	92	6	33
13	Tirtha k. Hatuwal	18	26	4	20	200	0	0		6	0	78	4	100
14	Goma Hatuwal	20	29	3	24	125	0	0		5	0	84	3	100
15	Nanumaya Laudari	27	38	4	32	125	0	0		6	0	83	4	100
16	Mina Thapa	58	83	5	44	114	1	12	83	10	17	88	6	83
17	Uma Hatuwal	61	87	3	77	39	0	0		10	0	89	3	100
18	Santamaya Nepali	36	51	4	35	114	0	0		16	0	68	4	100
19	Durga Chiluwal	50	71	6	43	140	0	0		8	20	89	6	100
20	Bimala Chiluwal	41	58	3.5	32	109	0	0		3	23	95	3.5	100
21	Juna K. Chiluwal	26	37	2	36	56	0	0		1	0	97	2	100
22	Sita Pandey	27	38	2	23	87	0	0		15	0	60	2	100
23	Sita Laudari	33	47	3.5	43	81	0	0		4	0	91	3.5	100
24	Yaklaxmi Bhujel	36	51	4	28	143	0	0		4	19	92	4	100
25	Santa Nepali	36	51	3	21	143	1	7	143	6	17	88	4	75
26	Sobita Nepali	36	51	2.5	19	132	1	9	111	7	16	86	3.5	71
27	Suk Maya Nepali	57	81	6	36	167	3	32	94	13	0	84	9	67
37	Parbati Nepali	40	57	2	18	111	1	12	83	3	24	95	3	67
38	Rama Naral	18	26	1	20	50	0	0		6	0	78	1	100
39	Bhagawati Pandey	150	214	2	55	36	0	0		159	0	26	2	100
40	Saraswoti Chiuwal	56	80	6	54	111	2	16	125	10	0	88	8	75
41	Devi Dumrakoti	20	29	2	25	80	0	0		4	0	88	2	100
42	Tib K. Nakhola	53	76	6	46	130	0	0		9	21	88	6	100
43	Sarmila Bhujel	47	67	5	52	96	0	0		3	12	96	5	100
	Total	1553	2213	116	1045	-	45	291	-	562	315	-	161	-
	Mean	46	65	3	31	127	1	9	136	17	9	76	5	**87**
	SD	33	47	2	17	76	4	24	49	30	14	27	6	**21**

Appendix 3. AwF Project: women in aquaculture in Rainastar, Lamjung

A. Income

Sources	Amount (US$)	Amount (NRs)
AwF	4,167	262,521
Total	4,167	262,521

B. Expense

Date	Amount (NRs)	Remarks
17-Apr-08	6,684	RC Bhujel, Madhav, Jiyan Chaudhary & Hare Ram team visit
17-Apr-08	2,000	Paid to Jiyan by Dr. Bhujel (Bill with Dr. Bhujel)
18-Apr-08	20,000	Paid to Madhav Shrestha (consultant - 4 days visit)
17-Apr-08	50,000	Cash provided to RDC by Dr. Bhujel for Demonstration trip
18-Apr-08	100,000	Transferred to RDC by Madhav to support pond digging
18-Apr-08	150	Bank Charge for money transfer
27-Apr-08	3,130	Travel and lodging to Madhav Shrestha for training visit
28-Apr-08	10,000	Paid to Madhav Shrestha (consultant - two days)
30-Apr-08	5,350	Salary to Hare Ram Devkota of April 2008
31-May-08	5,350	Salary to Hare Ram Devkota of May 2008
20-Jun-08	660	Travel of Hare Ram Devkota (3 visit to Lamjung)
20-Jun-08	4,600	Fry transport (IAAS-Bhandara-Baisjagar)-Madhav & Hare Ram
21-Jun-08	300	Bus fare and fooding Baisjagar - Narayanghat (Madhav)
21-Jun-08	350	Taxi (Narayanghat-Rampur)
21-Jun-08	10,000	Paid to Madhav Shrestha (consultant fee - two days)
2-Jul-08	5,350	Salary to Hare Ram Devkota of June 2008
11-Aug-08	5,350	Salary to Hare Ram Devkota of July 2008
11-Aug-08	680	Travel expense of hare Ram Devkota (Lamjung, Bhandara)
27-Aug-08	10,000	Cheque to RDC through Hare Ram Devkota
31-Aug-08	5,350	Salary to Hare Ram Devkota of August 2008
31-Aug-08	495	Travel expense of hare Ram Devkota (Lamjung, Bhandara)
30-Sep-08	5,350	Salary to Hare Ram Devkota of September 2008
31-Oct-08	5,350	Salary to Hare Ram Devkota of October 2008
30-Nov-08	5,350	Salary to Hare Ram Devkota of November 2008
30-Nov-08	1,040	Travel expense of hare Ram Devkota (Lamjung, Bhandara)
30-Dec-08	5,350	Salary to Hare Ram Devkota of December 2008
30-Dec-08	960	Travel expense of hare Ram Devkota (Lamjung, Bhandara)
Total	**269,199**	

C. Balance **-6,678**