NEPAL COPPICE REFORESTATION PROJECT

THIRD QUARTER PROGRESS REPORT

(2044/45)

HMG / Ministry of Forest & Soil Conservation
Department of Forest / USAID / Argonne National Lab

NEPAL COPPICE REFORESTATION PROJECT

THIRD QUARTER PROGRESS REPORT
(CHAITRA - ASHAD)
(14 MARCH - 15 JULY)

SUBMITTED TO
MINISTRY OF FOREST & SOIL CONSERVATION
DEPARTMENT OF FOREST
AND
U.S.A.I.D. / NEPAL

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INTRODUCTION

The following report is for the third quarter 2044/45 Fiscal Year. The period covered is Chaitra, Baisakh, Jesth, and Ashad (14 March to 15 July 1988).

With continued support from His Majesty's Government work has progressed rapidly at the new Ramechhap and Sindhuli sites. The two sites currently have fencing, nursery beds and both have been thoroughly surveyed. Additionally, both sites have established an office with an experienced site manager coordinating and operating the day to day activities.

This Report will address progress during the Third Quarter at the three sites for the following Programs; Propagation, Community Participation, Development of Nursery and Research Site, and Development of Demonstration Site.

NEPAL COPPICE REFORESTATION PROJECT

PROGRAMME FOR FY 2044/45

S.No.	PROGRAMME	WEIGHT	UNIT	ANNUAL PHYSICAL TARGET	FIRST QUARTER PHYSICAL TARGET	SECOND QUARTER PHYSICAL TARGET	THIRD QUARTER PHYSICAL TARGET
1	PROPAGATION	17	%	To collect,transplant,transport & propagate 12,000 plants	Collection of local species & rooting on trial basis;transplant 2,000 plants at the Primary Nursery Site.	Continue collection and rooting of local species produce 2,000 cuttings, & begin coppicing rooting & growth trials, Collect performance statistics	Contnue collection and rooting operation;produce 8,000 cuttings,continue coppicing practices, and collection of performance statistics.
2	COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION	17	%	To develop project community interaction at project sites.	Design of socio-economic survey;& identification of community practices & priorities at the Primary site villages.	Conduct socio-economic, baseline surveys of villages,demons. sites,assimilation of community practices,species into project.	Monitoring of community acceptance & revision of methodology,if necessary.
3	DEVELOPMENT OF NURSERY & RESEARCH SITE	41	%	To construct a Greenhouse,outbuilding & necessary physical infrastructure for research & propagation.	Conduct topo survey,prepare design & estimates of Greenhouse & outbuilding,bids collection;fencing of site, & establishment of Nursery & demons. plots.	Start of construction of Greenhouse & improve 1km trail,extend the site by 40 ropanis, & establish additional nursery plots.	Complete the construction of the Greenhouse & outbuilding; start water supply improvement scheme;extend the site by 40 ropanis & establish additional demonstration plot.
4	DEVELOPMENT OF DEMONSTRATION SITES II	25	%	To identify demonstration sites, and develop necessary infrastructures & start plantations.	Bevelop criteria for the selection of the demons. sites; Collect & study maps and aerial photos.	Conduct field surveys; prepare report & secure decisions;begin establish demonstration plots.	Start plantation and site improvement measures,start construction of 1 building per site

नेपाल कपिस रिफरेस्ट्रेसन प्रोजेक्ट
आर्थिक वर्ष २०४४।४५

(वार्षिक कार्यक्रम)

सि.नं.	कार्यक्रम	मात्र	इकाई	वार्षिक भौतिक लक्ष्य	प्रथम चौमासिक भौतिक लक्ष्य	द्वितिय चौमासिक भौतिक लक्ष्य	तृतिय चौमासिक भौतिक लक्ष्य
१	विरुवा हुर्काउने	१७	।	१२ हजार विरुवा जम्मा गर्ने रोप्ने उमार्ने र सार्ने हुर्काउने।	स्थानिय जातका विरुवाहरु संकलन गरी परिदाणको रूपमा रोप्ने साथै प्राथमिक नर्सरी साइट सम्म २००० विरुवाहरु सार्ने	स्थानिय रुख विरुवाहरु संकलन एवं रोप्ने कार्य जारी राख्ने; २००० कटिंग उत्पादन गर्ने, क्लमी रोप्ने र वृद्धि दर परिदाण गर्ने कार्यहरु सुरु गर्ने ।	रुख विरुवाहरु संकलन गरी लगाउने कार्य जारी राख्ने ८००० क्लमी उत्पादन गर्ने (कपिसिट८) कार्य हरु जारी राख्ने र वृद्धि दरको तथ्यांक संकलन गर्दै जाने ।
२	सामुदायिक सहभागीता	१७	।	योजना साइटमा सामुदायिक सहभागितालाई बढावा दिने कार्यको विस्तार गर्ने	सामाजिक आर्थिक सर्वेक्षणको रूप रेखा तयार गर्ने र प्राथमिक साइट नजीकको गाउले समुदायको रुख ढाले घाँस सम्बन्धि कार्य प्रविधि तथा प्राथमिकताको अध्यन गर्ने ।	आर्थिक-सामाजीक वेस लाईन सर्वेक्षण सम्पन्न गर्ने; क्रमीक रूपमा स्थानिय कार्य प्रविधिहरु को आधारमा स्थानिय विभिन्न जातका रुख ढाले घाँसहरु आयोजनामा समावेश गर्ने ।	सामुदायिक मान्यता मुद्दा हरुको निर्धारण गर्ने र आवश्यक मुद्दा यस प्रक्रियालाई परिमार्जीत गर्ने ।
३	नर्सरी तथा अनुसन्धान साइट को विकास	४१	।	अनुसंधान तथा विरुवा हुर्काउने कार्यको लागी ग्रिन हाउस कार्य भवन तथा आधार भूत निर्माण कार्यहरु गराउने ।	टोपो ग्राफिक, सर्वे कार्य गराउने, ग्रिन हाउस तथा अन्य कार्य भवनको नक्सा तथा लगत तयार गर्ने,कोटेशन प्राप्त गर्ने, साइटमा काडेतार लगाउने, नर्सरी र प्रदर्शन प्लटको स्थापना गर्ने ।	ग्रिन हाउस निर्माण कार्य सुरु गर्ने, एक कि.मी. गोरेटो बाटो को सुधार कार्य गर्ने, साईटलाई थप ४८ रोपनी विस्तारित गर्ने, र थप नर्सरी को स्थापना गर्ने ।	ग्रिन हाउस तथा अन्य कार्य भवनको निर्माण कार्य पूरा गर्ने, पानी वितरण सुधार कार्य सुरु गर्ने , साइटलाई थप ४८ रोपनी विस्तारित गर्ने र थप प्रदर्शन स्थल स्थापना गर्ने ।
४	प्रदर्शन साइटको विकास	२५	।	उपयुक्त प्रदर्शन साइटको इनोट गर्ने र आवश्यक आधार भूत निर्माण कार्य गर्ने र विरुवा रोप्ने कार्य सुरु गर्ने ।	डेमोन्स्ट्रेसन साइट इनोटको लागी आवश्यक रूपरेखा निर्धारण गर्ने, ह्वाई फोटो र नक्सा संकलन गरी अध्ययन गर्ने ।	फिल्ड सर्वेहरु संचालन गर्ने, रिपोर्ट तयार गर्ने र कार्यान्वयन को लागि निर्णय दिने, प्रदर्शन स्थल स्थापना कार्य सुरु गर्ने ।	ढुना रोपण तथा साइट सुधार कार्य सुरु गर्ने । प्रत्येक साइटको लागि एक एक ओटा भवन निर्माण कार्य सुरु गर्ने ।

MINISTRY OF FOREST & SOIL CONSERVATION

DEPARTMENT OF FOREST

USAID

NEPAL COPPICE REFORESTATION PROJECT

PROGRESS REPORT OF THE THIRD QUARTER

(2044-045)

SR NO	PROGRAM	WEIGHT	UNIT	ANNUAL PHYSICAL TARGET	THIRD QUARTER PHYSCAL TARGET	THIRD QUARTER PHYSICAL PROGRESS	WEIGHTAGE	PROGRESS AGAINST TARGET	PROGRESS
1	PROPAGATION	17	%	To collect,transplant, transport and propagate 12,000 plants.	Continue collection & rooting operation; produce 8,000 cuttings;continue coppicing practices, and collection of performance statistics. (35 %)	Collected and planted quarterly total of 10,000 cuttings; tested different pianting and treatment techniques;collected performance statistics on 5,000 plants.	5.95	100	5.95
2	COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION	17	%	To develop project-community interaction at project sites.	Monitoring of community acceptance and revision of methodology,if necessary. (30 %)	Conducted observation socio--economic surveys at Ramechhap and Sindhuli; prepared revised socio-cultural study plan.	5.10	100	5.10
3	DEVELOPMENT OF PRIMARY SITE	41	%	To construct a Greenhouse, an Out-house and necessary physical infrastructure for research and propagation.	Complete the construction of the Greenhouse & Outhouse; start & complete water supply scheme; extend the site by 40 ropani & establish additional demonstration plot. (40 %)	Site Office completed upto First floor; tender of RCC water tank awarded; improvement of existing open-ditch water system completed and, 4 ha of demonstration plot established & fencing started. Construction of Greenhouse deferred.	16.4	90	14.76
4	DEVELOPMENT OF DEMONSTRATION SITES(2)	25	%	To identify demonstration sites,develop necessary infrastructures and start plantations.	Complete construction of Outhouses; start plantation and site improvement measures (35 %)	Site office established at Ramechhap & Sindhuli;construction of headhouse started, nurseries established and seeds sowed.	8.75	100	8.75
	TOTAL:	100	%				36.20		34.56

THIRD QUARTER PROGRESS = 34.56x100/36.20
= 95.47 %

नेपाल कापीस रिफारेष्टेशन प्रोजेक्ट

आर्थिक वर्ष २०४४।२०४५

तृतीय चौमासिक कार्यक्रम

सि.नं.	कार्यक्रम	मात्र	एकाई	वार्षिक भौतिक लक्ष्य	तृतीय चौमासिक		चौमासिक मात्र	लक्ष्यको अनुपात प्रगति	मध्यको प्रगति	कैफियत
					भौतिक लक्ष्य	भौतिक प्रगति				
१.	बिरुवा हुकाउने	१७	‘।	१२ हजार बिरुवा जम्मा गर्ने रोप्ने, उमार्ने र सार्ने हुकाउने ।	रुख बिरुवाहरू संकलन गरी लगाउने कार्य जारी राख्ने ८००० कलमी उत्पादन गर्ने (कपिसिङ०) कार्यहरू जारी राख्ने र बृद्धि दरको तथ्याङ्क संकलन गर्दै जाने ।	१७००० कटिंग्स संकलन गरी रोप्ने कार्य गरियो । विभिन्न जातका रुखको परिदाण एवं उपचारविधि का परीक्षण गरियो । ५००० रुख बिरुवाहरूको बृद्धि दरको तथ्यांक संकलन गरियो ।	५.६५	१००	५.६५	
२.	सामुदायिक सहभागीता	१७	‘।	योजना साइटमा सामुदायिक सहभागितालाई बढावा दिने कार्यको विस्तार गर्ने ।	सामुदायिक मान्यता मर्स नमस्को निर्धारण गर्ने र आवश्यक मध्यावधि प्रक्रियालाई परिमार्जित गर्ने ।	रामेछाप र सिन्धुलीमा सामाजिक आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण प्रारुप सम्पन्न गरियो । सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक अध्ययन योजना पुनरावलोकन गरी संशोधन गरियो	५.१०	१००	५.१०	
३.	नर्सरी तथा अनुसन्धान साइटको विकास	४१	‘।	अनुसन्धान तथा बिरुवा हुकाउने कार्यको लागि ग्रिन हाउस, कार्य भवन तथा आधार भूत निर्माण कार्यहरू गराउने ।	ग्रिज हाउस तथा अन्य कार्य भवन को निर्माण कार्य पूरा गर्ने, पानी वितरण सुधार कार्य सुरू गर्ने, साइटलाई थप ४० रोपनी विस्तारित गर्ने र थप प्रदर्शन स्थल स्थापना गर्ने ।	दुई तल्ला मध्ये एकतला साईट अफिस कार्यालय भवन निर्माण, आर.सी.सी. टयांकको लागि ठेक्कापट्टा दिने कार्य, मर्मतहरुको र कुलोलाई थप सुधार गर्ने कार्य सम्पन्न भयो । प्रदर्शनकोलागि ४ हेक्टर जग्गा तयार गरियो। ग्रीनहाउस निर्माण कार्य सम्पन्न भयो।	१६.४	६०	१४.७६	
४.	प्रदर्शन साइटको विकास	२५	‘।	उपयुक्त प्रदर्शन साइटको छनौट गर्ने र आवश्यक आधारभूत निर्माण कार्य गर्ने र बिरुवा रोप्ने कार्य शुरू गर्ने ।	फिल्ड सर्वेहरू संचालन गर्ने, रिपोर्ट तैयार गर्ने र कार्यान्वियनको लागि निर्णय लिने प्रदर्शन स्थल स्थापना कार्य शुरू गर्ने ।	रामेछाप र सिन्धुलीमा साईट कार्यालयको स्थापना गरी कार्य भवनको निर्माण कार्य शुरू गरियो नर्सरीको स्थापना गरी बिउ छर्ने कार्य शुरू गरियो ।	८.७५	१००	८.७५	

तृतीय चौमासिक प्रगति = $\frac{३४.५६}{३६.२०} \times १०० = ६५.४७$ ‘।

QUARTERLY PROGRAM PROGRESS DETAIL

1. PROPAGATION

During the third quarter the targets for propagation were met or exceeded at all levels. Seedlings were grown from cuttings and seed at the Nisikot site. The total number of seedlings now exceeds fifty six thousand. Seedlings have been allocated for Demonstrations, Dhading District Forest office, and for local farmers.

SEEDLINGS AT NISIKOT

This quarter saw the expansion of project activities to sites in Ramechhap and Sindhuli Districts. Work at these sites has progressed rapidly and will be detailed later in this report. Nursery beds have been constructed at both sites and seeds have been sown.

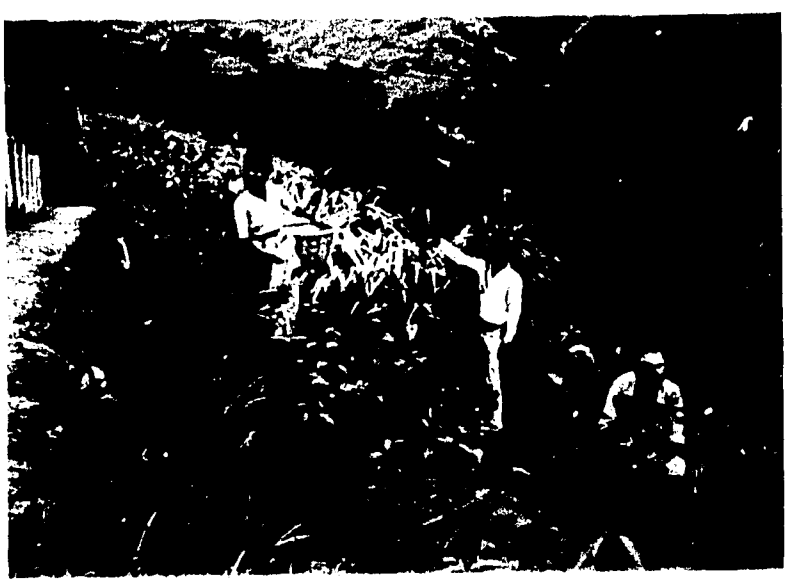
The seed of sixteen different multipurpose tree species was collected by the staff during this period at all three sites. This seed is processed at the individual locations and then distributed to all sites for subsequent sowing. Seed that has long viability is also being stored in Kathmandu. To assist in this work additional technicians and data collectors have been retained. They have been trained in data collection, tree selection, and the recording and collection of seed from individual parent trees.

Information about the parent tree is recorded on a Select Tree Register. We have currently collected from 29 species from 716 individual parent trees. Seed is collected, processed, sown, and trees grown in lots identified by the individual parent tree number.

To further develop the agroforestry emphasis of this project five types of grass seed were obtained from Winrock International for evaluation and an additional five varieties from His Majesty's Government Department of Agriculture at Khumaltar. These are noted below.

	Winrock International	HMG Dept. of Agriculture
1	Verano stylo	Teosinte
2	Desmodium green leaf	Kudzu
3	Desmodium silver leaf	Stylo
4	Endeavour stylo	White clover
5	Setaria	Hyfa clover

These will be used for grass seed production (nursery) beds, and for seed production. The remaining seed will be used for erosion control, alley cropping, contour hedgerow, and other evaluations. In addition to these 10 types of grasses over 5,000 Napier Grass plants have been established. This grass is being planted in nursery areas for future production of starts, on the faces of terraces, and for erosion control in run off channels throughout the nursery. These grasses will be reproduced in "grass seed" nursery beds, evaluated for erosion control, and for use as fodder.



Napier grass and other fodder trees

2. Community Participation

With the expansion of project activities to two outlying districts, Ramechhap and Sindhuli, experience gained in Dhading studying sociocultural constraints and opportunities has been extended to these new sites. Understanding of the sociocultural mileau in which the project activities occur is an integral part of the Nepal Coppice Reforestation Project. As each community is unique and their needs/aspirations varied it is necessary to adjust the social studies to fit each location.

Consequently, during this quarter efforts were made to collect baseline data from the communities in the area of influence of the two new sites. Emphasis was placed on evolving a sociocultural framework that takes a holistic view of community participation. For instance, many existing deficiencies in forestry pratices at the community and household level have their roots in the manner with which community resources are shared, maintained and enhanced. At the same time the extent of unmet basic needs in rural area's is so great that rural people have few resources with which to practice new methods and techniques. Therefore, villagers may not have adequate incentives to learn and practice new techniques which demand a radical change in the socioeconomic structure of the community. Evidently a sound knowledge of this is a prerequisite condition for sustained community involvement. As concern of the project goes beyond the narrow confines of employment and so-called "local conflicts" it is necessary that social concerns are not only studied but also reflected in the management practices as well. In this context, the project sees "training" of its staff as an integral part of the sociocultural plan.

To ensure that the sociocultural plan is effective in meeting project goals, the plan is evolving in the context of ongoing project activities, staff development as well as with other projects and government agencies.

From the management point of view, much work has been accomplished integrating the project into the local culture at our two outlying sites.

Evening in Rosnalu, Ramechhap
Goat Sacrifice to ban Devi

Bhiman Sindhuli
Gathering to discuss project activities

Besides interest from the management point of view, the project seeks to derive the following guidelines from the sociocultural study:

1. Existing forest-product production system (at community and household level) in the socio-cultural context.
2. Existing demand on fuel, fodder and lumber.
3. Socio-economic structure within the project influence area, to identify both opportunities and constrainsts for the design of improvement programs.

The sociocultural study will be complemented by other studies related to land uses, land ownerships, community forest management practices and the extent of physical and institutional infrastructure likely to be available in and around the sites within the next five years. It is expected that at the end of the current project period enough information will be available to design improved institutional-support systems for enhanced production of fuel wood, fodder and timber.

Extensive effort was made in the Third Quarter to establish broad contact with government and non-governmental institutions involved in forestry, training, and non-formal education, including but not limited to Ministry of Education, ICIMOD, and SFDP/ADBN. Sharing of insights and research findings have added maturity to the Plan.

Specific programs of social reseach are being formulated, including baseline surveys and others to understand the above noted points.

3. Development of Nursery and Research Site

The nursery is now near capacity with 56,000 trees of 40 species.Physical facilities were nearly doubled this quarter with the addition of nursery beds on the north side of the site. (see Appendix E) Additional terraces were made for the grass seed nurseries. The north side of the danda was terraced for replication of the short rotation plots on the south side. Extension erosion control work was accomplished in preparation for the Monsoon.

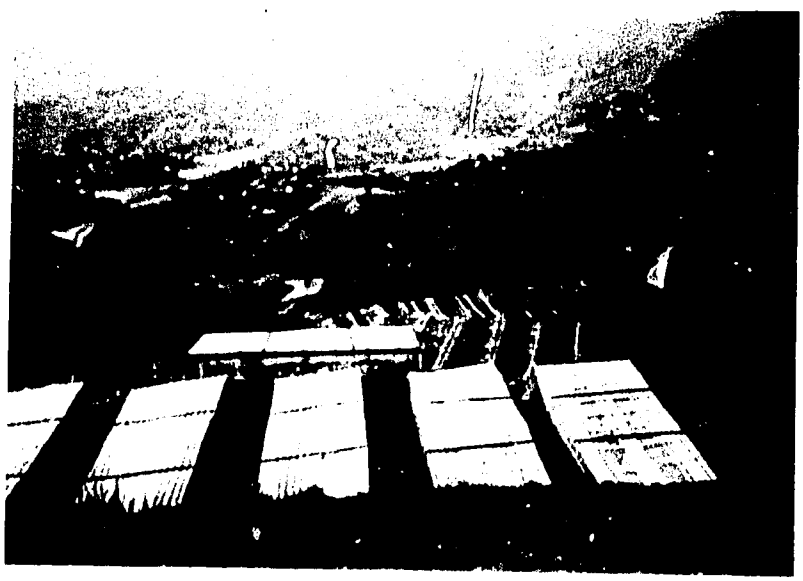


Photo of North Side Nursery

Work on the demonstration area to the north of the initial nursery site is well under way. Plans have been developed for fencing and demonstrations in about 4 hectares. (see Appendix C) The fence lines have been laid out and prepared for construction with cement fence post fabrication well under way. This area is steep and brush covered, typical of many denuded forest area's.Demonstrations of several species alone or in combination, planted at various spacings, in blocks, along contour and natural forest management systems have been planned.

Data on growth, survival, and condition has been collected from all trees planted last season. To accomplish this task detailed maps and data recording sheets were developed. These forms are replicated at different scales (sizes) to facilitate the collection of various types of information. They were developed ergonomically for later computer analysis.

Improvements to the local water system have been developed in cooperation with local citizens. Improvements to the ditch included new retaining walls, lining the ditch with rock, and small realignments to its route.

The new system is designed for less seepage and to prevent the erosion caused by loaks in the "old" ditch. The water tank being constructed will hold water for up to two months when the irrigation ditch may be dry. Construction of three pressure release tanks and one four chambered siltation tank have been completed.

Photo of Siltation Tank

The headhouse was improved with the raising of its walls. In addition work is well under way for a small on-site office at Nisikot.

Nisikot Office

Greenhouse construction has been defered as water for the nursery is of higher priority. The water system noted above will feed water to a tank which is located on the top of the site through a system similar to a syphon. The tank will then supply water to the whole nursery by gravity.

Work on the trail has progressed with construction of permanent water diversions.

Photo of water diversion at Nisikot

Other trail improvements have included construction of steps in the steeper locations, gabions for erosion control, and development of a rest area for the porters.

The work force continues to grow as the site expands. Specialists in masonary, woodworking, gabion wire making, bamboo weaving, and thatching have been retained. Many of the tools that we are currently using at the site are local manufacture and of higher quality than available elsewhere. (Kodali, Hassia, Khurpa)

Group Photo at Pond

4. DEVELOPMENT OF DEMONSTRATION SITES

This quarter began with field trips to evaluate potential areas for demonstration sites. With much assistance from the Department of Forest sites were made available in late April for project use in Ramechhap and Sindhuli Districts. Progress has been very rapid at both sites as detailed below.

RAMECHHAP

Work at this site commenced on May 30th, 1988. Work began with a detailed topographical survey and brush clearing. Soil samples collected during the site selection process have been analyzed.(see Appendix D) An office has been rented close to the project site in Rosnalu.

Several terraces, a thatched headhouse, and nursery beds have been constructed. The five types of grass seed obtained from Winrock have been sown in grass seed nurseries.

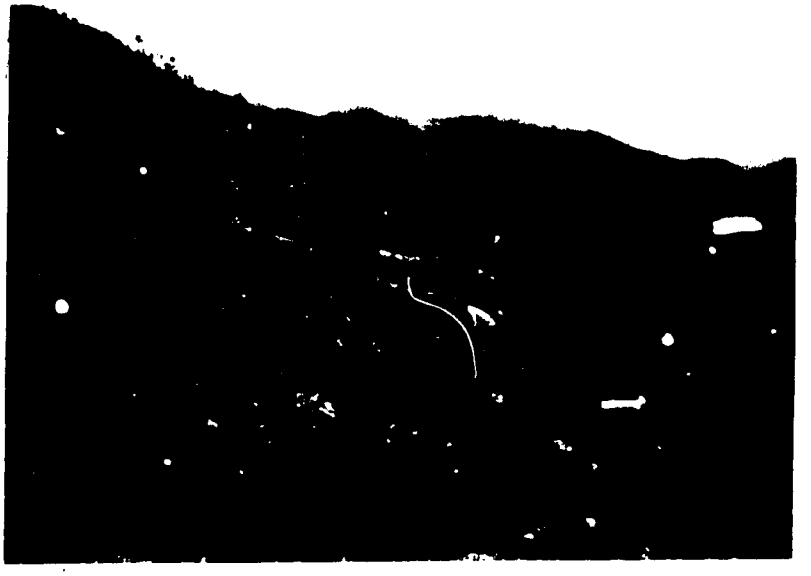


Photo of Terraces

A temporary fence has been constructed around the nursery, and seeds have been sown in poly bags and conventional seed beds.

The topographical survey maps have been completed and have been used as an aid in planning project works (see Appendix A). Surveyed project area totals about 12 hectares. Plans have been outlined for planting growth and survival, contour hedgerow, block, and short rotation plots. Plans have been made for a headhouse and a small water system for the nursery.

Seed collection for project activities has begun. Data collectors have been hired and trained in detailed seed collection techniques as noted earlier. The seed of six species has been collected and processed for distribution to project sites. Seed collectors from the site will collect seed from the adjoining areas districts.

Site Manager Mr. Prakash Pyakuryal has established progress very rapidly and efficiently. Preliminary sociocultural information has been collected. Prior to site selection a team of sociologists reviewed potential sites including an area close to our current location. Additional information has been collected in the surrounding area.

Ward Chairman planting first tree with Mr. Pyakuryal

SINDHULI

Work at the site at Korang Khola in the Bhiman panchayat of the Sindhuli district began on June 19, 1988. The site manager Mr. Bisau Babu Tiwari is providing leadership to accomplish project activities and has proposed ideas for future research. A detailed survey of the site has been completed as shown in Appendix B. This survey identified the site area as being 13 hectares. Soil samples taken in June have been analyzed with the results shown in Appendix D.

Sindhuli Nursery 7/88

Several terraces have been completed and a small nursery started. Seeds of Artocarpus lakoocha and 5 types of grass seed noted earlier have been sown. A thatched roofed headhouse has been completed as well as a temporary fence around the nursery area. Work has progressed well towards construction of a permanent fence around 2 hectare area. Cement fence posts (239) have been made on site as well as 700 meters of gabion wire fencing. The first "stretches" of fence are in place on the south side of the site.

Photo of Fence

Seed collection is well under way with collections from the Terai as well as the hills north of Bhiman. Seed from 10 different species have been collected, processed and distributed to the other sites as appropriate. Currently a seed collection trip from Bhiman to Bahune Pati is under way.

Work is also in progress for planting this season. Trees will be transported from the Nursery at Nisikot to establish demonstration plot at Bhiman.

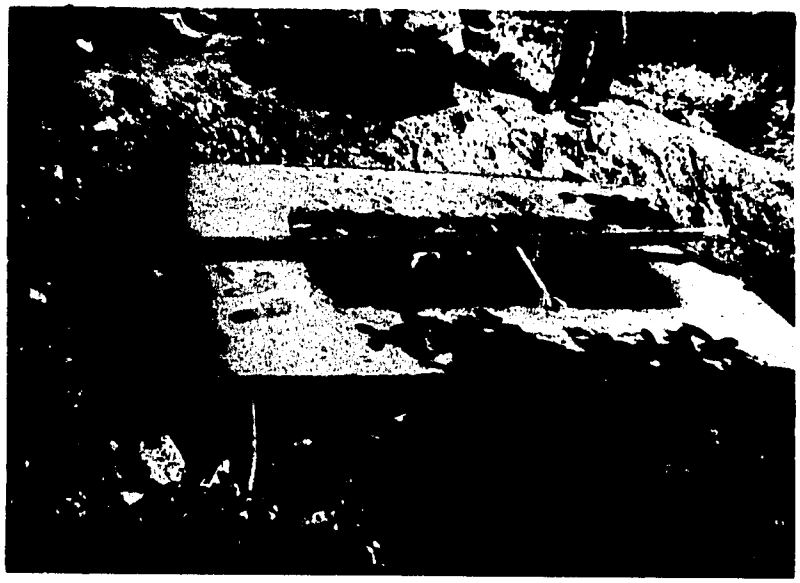


Photo of Siltation Tank

A water system is being developed for supplying the nursery. The system contain a siltation tank, plastic pipe and a reservoir (see Appendix F).

Mr. Tiwari sowing the first seed

MILESTONE (CUMULATIVE)

18th March, 1988

John Hudson, Team Leader, Forestry Research Project; visited Nisikot site with two Nepalese officials and two British people.

21st March, 1988

Project Manager, Mr. Kran Kilpatrick participated in a five day workshop on MULTIPURPOSE TREE SPECIES NETWORK trials at the Hotel Himalaya organized by Winrock's F/FRED program.

25th March, 1988

K. G. MacDicken, Winrock; F. B. Cady, F/FRED; P. A Huxley, Nairobi, Kenya; Shams-ur-Rehamn, Pakistan Forest Institute, Peshwar; J. S. Rawat, Bharathi Dasen University; Iqbal Hussain, Senior Scientific Officer, Rajasthan Agriculture University, India; Kenneth L. McNabb, Winrock, Pakistan; Chin Ong, Principal Agronomist, Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics; Raziuddin Ansari, Principal Scientific Officer, Atomic Energy Agricultural Research Center, Pakistan visited the Nisikot site.

28th March, 1988

Hired Mr. Bhubaneswor Dhakal in the position of Agroforestry Research Assistant.

4th April, 1988

Collect letter from Department of Forest for making land available to Nepal Coppice Reforestation Project for sites at Ramechhap and Sindhuli.

12th April, 1988

Mr. Sagendra Tiwari, District Forest Controller, Mr. Ram Swartha Shah for Ramechhap District Forest Controller and a team from Nepal Coppice Reforestation Project went to Ramechhap with the purpose to find a suitable site for NCRP to work at Ramechhap.

16th April, 1988

A suitable site in Rosnalu panchayat, Ward No. 5 and 6 was made available to the project .

19th April, 1988

Dr. Donald Dickman; Michael Gold, Foresters Michigan State University; Tara Nath Battarai, Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation; and Tom Callerson, Consulting Forester Associates in Rural Development.

22nd April, 1988

The Department of Forest concured in a letter, making available the Rosnalu site for Nepal Coppice Reforestation Project activities.

26th April, 1988

Project Manager and Administrative Officer, Nepal Coppice Reforestation Project started for Sindhuli to evaluate area and specify a project site. Met Central Regional Director of Forest Mr. I. S. Thapa and discussed project activities.

28th April, 1988

After reviewing several potential sites, Forest Officer of Sindhuli made available a site of about 12 hectares area at Korang Khola Ward No. 3 of Bhiman Village Panchayat.

10th May, 1988

Marcus Robbins, Advisor National Tree Seed Project visited Nisikot site.

13th May, 1988

Milton Frank, Ambassador, United States of America; David M. Wilson, Director, US AID/NEPAL; Raj Bahadur Shrestha, District Forest Controller, Dhading; Ramsaran Uprety, Pradhan Pancha, Naubise inspected Nisikot site.

25th May, 1988

Submitted program of Nepal Coppice Reforestation Project for Fiscal Year 2045/46 to the Department of Forest.

27th May, 1988

Agrofoestry Research Assistant Mr. Bhubaneswor Dhakal is assigned to look after site work at Rosnalu.

30th May, 1988

Work at Rosnalu site in Ramechhap district is started.

5th June, 1988

Mr. Bissu Babu Tiwari is appointed site manager to the Bhiman Sindhuli site.

17th June, 1988

Bhiman site is established, work at the site begins on 19th June.

21st June, 1988

Project staff visited Sindhuli District Panchayat Chairman Mr. Krishna Burma; Chief District Officer Mr. Krishna Murari Sharma and Pradhan Pancha Mr. Purusotam Paudyal and briefed them on the objectives and norms of the project.

28th June, 1988

(a) Secured the service of a qualified Entomologist to evaluate and report on insect populations, potential insect problems and prescribe control measures.

(b) Results of soil analysis for the Ramechhap and Sindhuli sites have been received from Khumaltar. This information will be useful in detailed planning of research and demonstration plots.

9th July, 1988

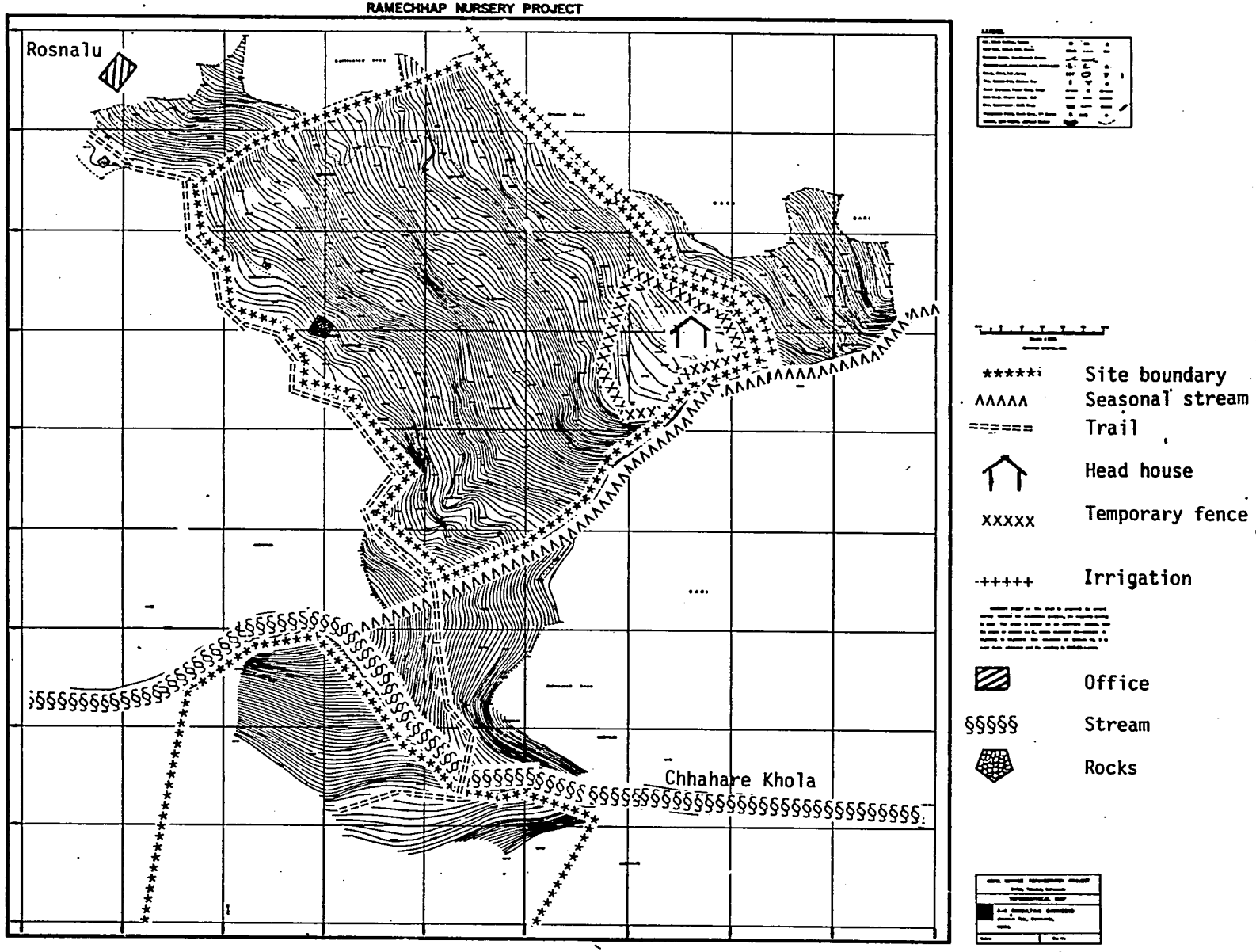
Dr. Gilbert Fechner, Department of Forest and Wood Sciences, Colorado State University arrived in Nepal. Dr. Fechner is an advisor to Nepal Coppice Reforestation Project.

14th July, 1988

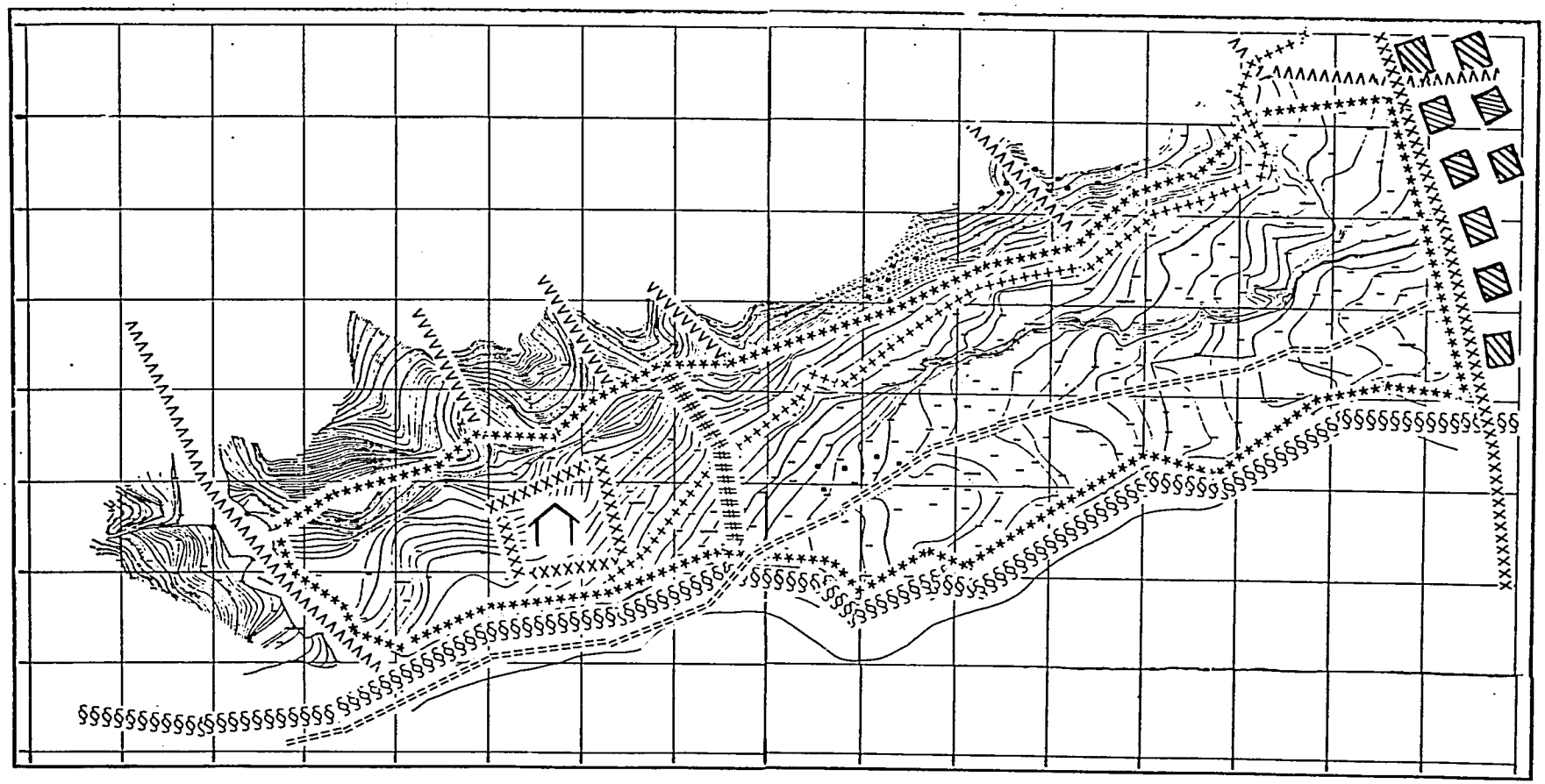
Forester Mr. Bruce Young, Argonne National Laboratory, Chicago, Illinois Nepal. He will assist Project Manager in development and implementation of training plan and other project works.

15th July, 1988

Site Manager for Rosnalu Mr. Pyakuryal is appointed.

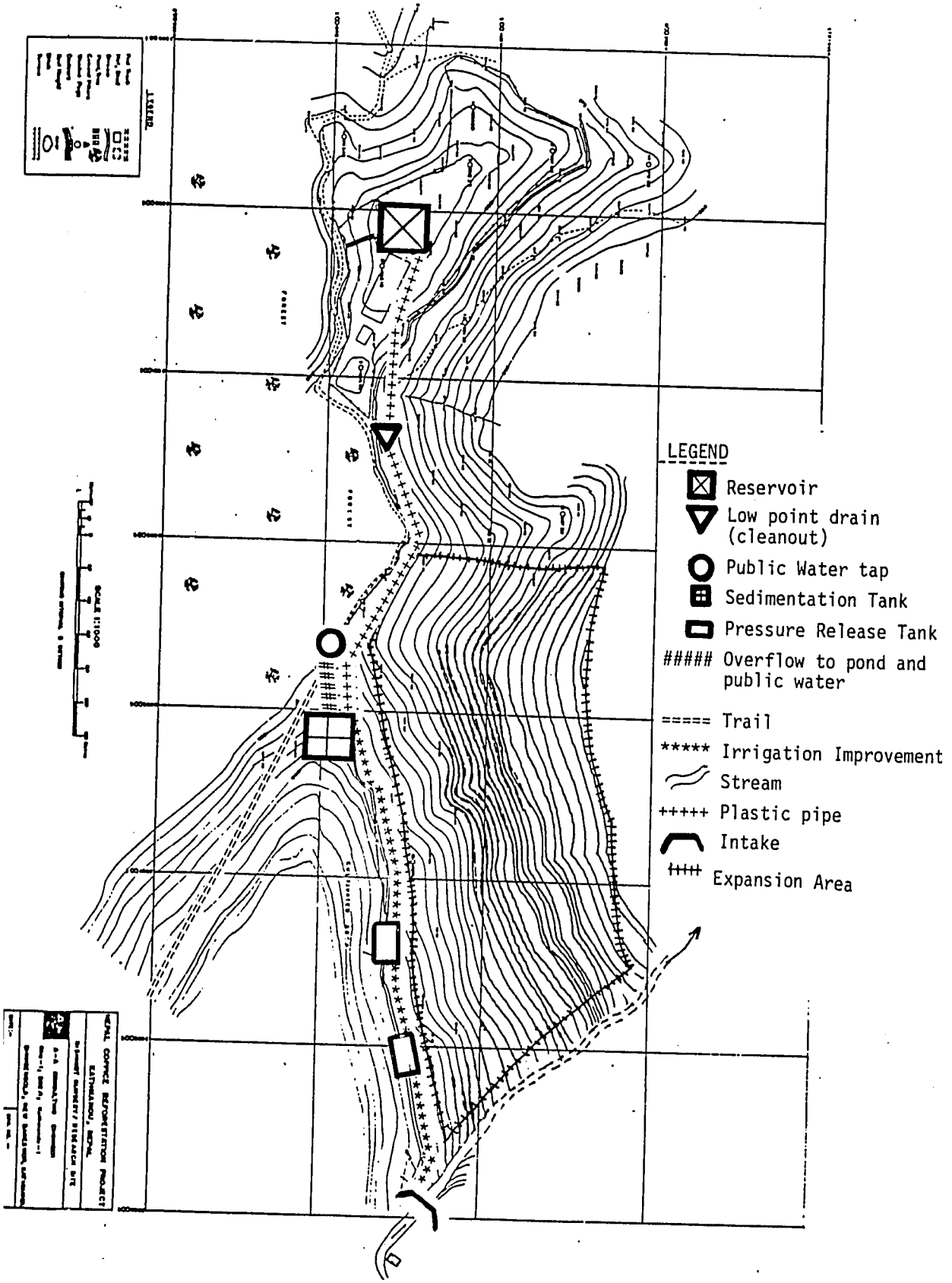

RAMECHHAP NURSERY PROJECT
Rosnalu
Chhahare Khola
Site boundary
Seasonal stream
Trail
Head house
Temporary fence
Irrigation
Office
Stream
Rocks

SINDHULI NURSERY PROJECT



fenced area
***** Site Boundry
xxxxx Temporary Fence
§§§§§§ Permanent stream
vvvvvv Intermittent stream
====== Dirt Road
++++++ Irrigation ditch
Head house
Household

MAP OF NISIKOT SITE



Appendix D

SOILS ANALYSIS

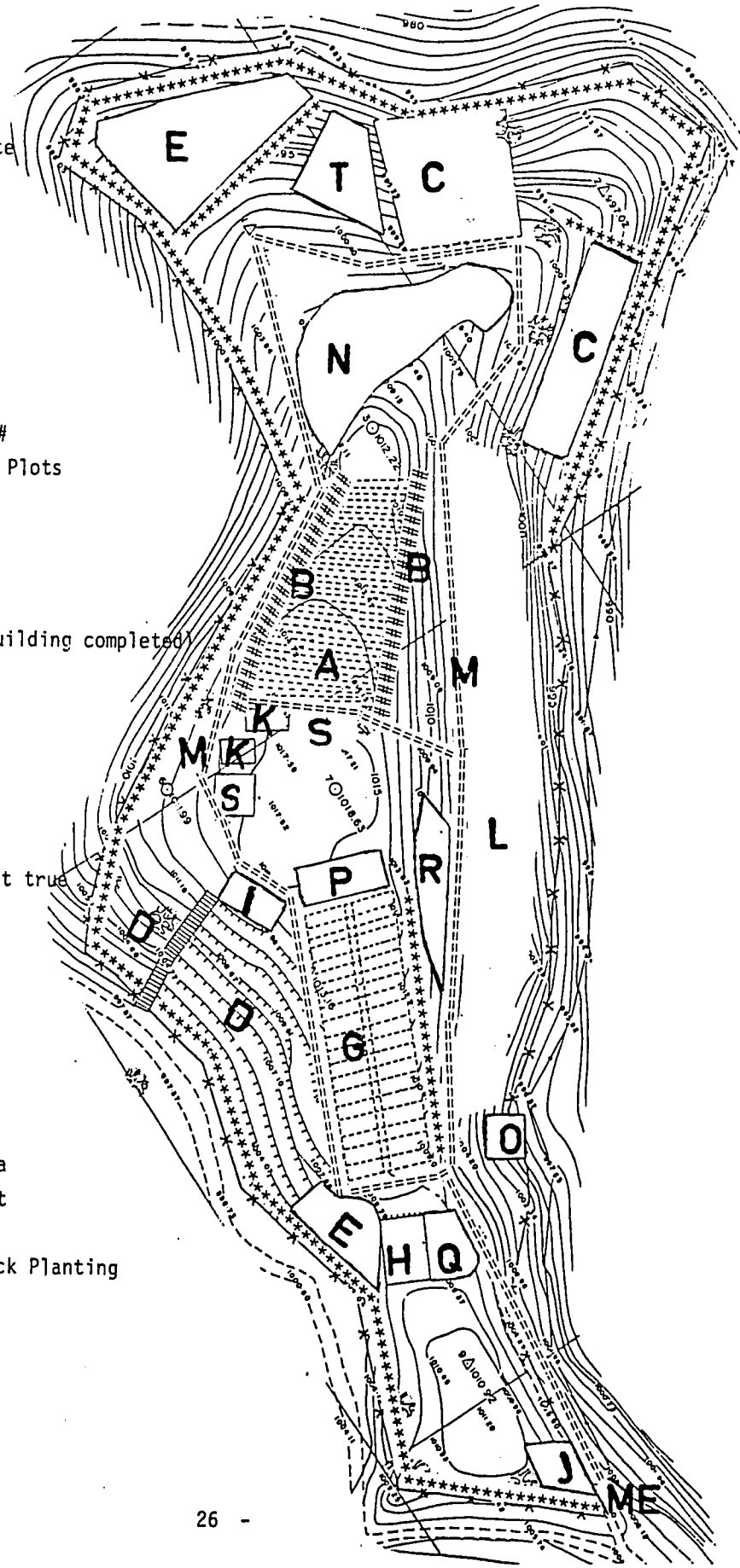
June 1988

Sample Location	pH	Nitrogen %	Phosporus kg/ha	Potassium kg/ha	Organic matter %
Nisikot, Dhading	4.5	0.18	57.7	580.6	5.30
Nisikot, Dhading	5.2	0.12	26.8	177.4	3.42
Nisikot, Dhading	5.4	0.11	26.8	306.4	3.15
Nisikot, Dhading	5.4	0.09	8.2	129.0	2.21
Nisikot, Dhading	5.5	0.06	10.3	102.1	1.27
Nisikot, Dahding	5.3	0.11	10.3	150.5	2.75
Nisikot, Dhading	5.2	0.06	12.4	107.5	1.81
Bhiman, Sindhuli	5.0	0.10	20.6	139.7	1.25
Rosnalu, Ramechhap	5.0	0.20	48.1	182.7	4.22

Source: Department of Agriculture
Khumaltar

Appendix E

Nisikot Nursery Site



KEY

Phase I

A	Stooling Beds
B	Alley Cropping ###
C	Growth & Survival Plots
D	Terraced area
E	Block Plantings
***	Wind Barrier
G	Nursery
H	Headhouse site (Building completed)
I	Greenhouse site
J	Guard house
K	Storage
x-x	Fence
o	Wooden Posts
△	Cement markers

Elevations relative, not true

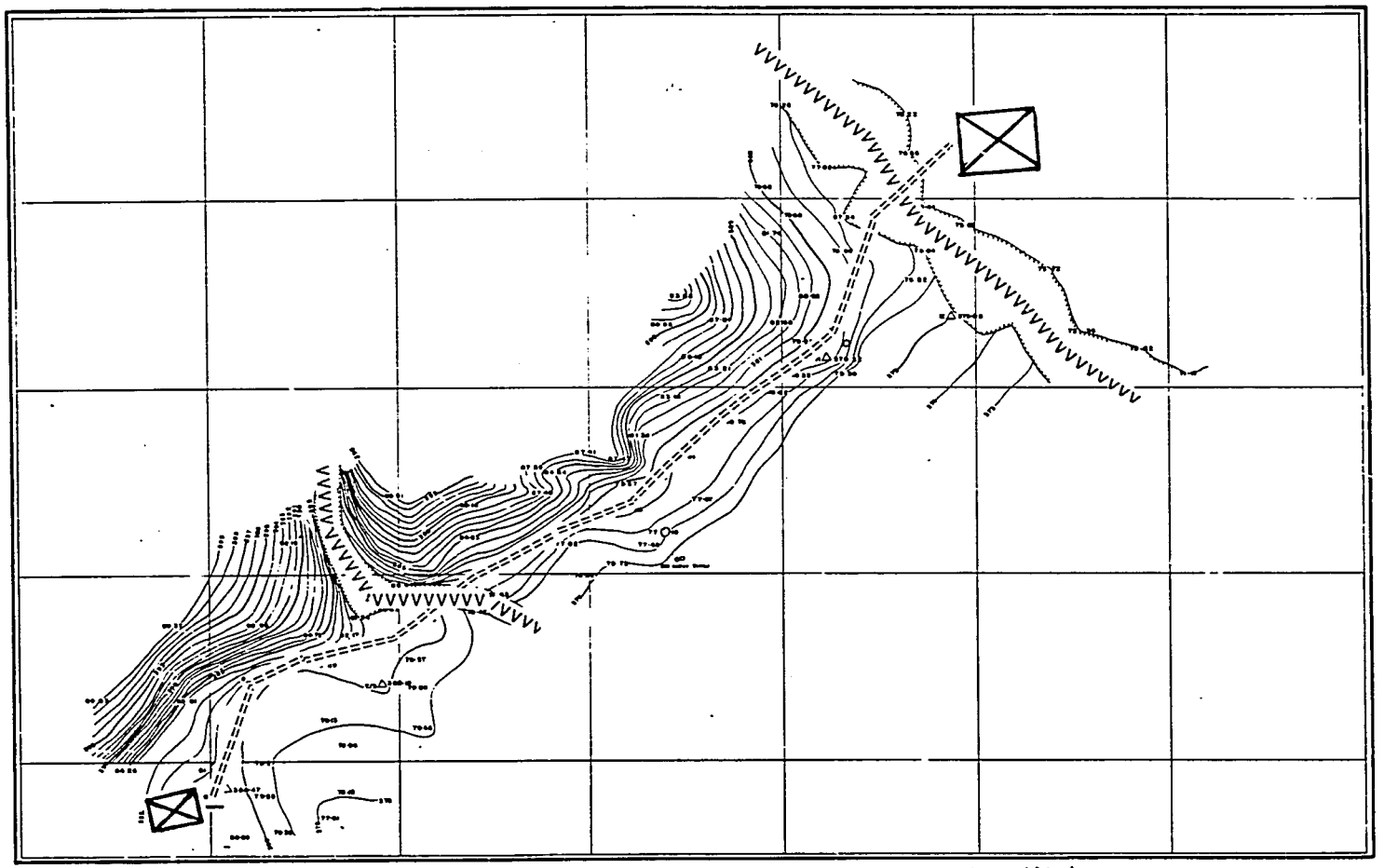
ME Main Entrance

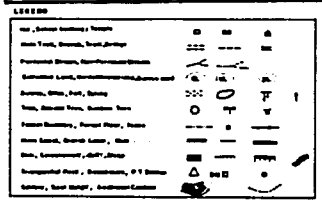
Phase II

L	Terraces N side
M	New Trail
N	Nursery North
O	Outhouse
P	Water Storage Tank
Q	Headhouse Work Area
R	Short Rotation Plot
S	Seed drying area
T	Short Rotation Block Planting

SINDHULI NURSERY PROJECT

Water supply scheme





====== Irrigation ditch

Water storage tank

∧∧∧∧∧ intermittent stream

Sedimentation