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Impact Assessment of Load Shedding on Media & Access to Information in Nepal



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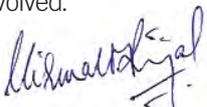
This assessment has also had the benefit of critical input from representatives from the Nepal Electricity Authority (NEA), the Federation of Nepalese Journalists (FNJ), the Press Council Nepal, the Association of Community Radio Broadcasters, the Broadcasting Association of Nepal, the Valley Broadcaster’s Association, and from state media organizations, private media organizations and media associations including independent reporters and freelancers who attended several pre-assessment workshops and interaction programs. We thank them for their valuable involvement.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

DDC	:	District Development Committee
DEO	:	District Education Office/Officer
EAN	:	Digital Broadcast Initiative, Equal Access Nepal
FGD	:	Focus Group Discussion
GOs	:	Government Organizations
GON	:	Government of Nepal
IEC	:	Information, Education & Communication
INGO	:	International Non-government Organization
IPP	:	Independent Power Producers
KII	:	Key Informant Interview
LDO	:	Local Development Officer
M&E	:	Monitoring and Evaluation
MIS	:	Computer based management information system
MMM	:	Madhesh Media Mission
MOE	:	Ministry of Education
MoU	:	Memorandum of Understanding
NEA	:	Nepal Electricity Authority
I/NGO	:	International/Non Government Organization
O&M	:	Operation and Maintenance
OTI	:	Office of Transition Initiatives (USAID)
ROR	:	Run-of-river
TOR	:	Terms of Reference
USAID	:	United States Agency for International Development
VDC	:	Village Development Committee
WB	:	The World Bank

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Impact Assessment of Load Shedding on Media was conducted by Equal Access Nepal and Madhesh Media Mission through the generous funding support of USAID/OTI. In mid-January 2009, Nepal began 16 hours of power outage (referred to as load shedding) per day throughout much of the country. The Impact Assessment of the Load Shedding has been conducted to critically examine the magnitude of the load shedding problem on media establishments in particular and access to information to the overall population in general. EAN has also made an effort to assess the Nepal Electricity Authority's current power generation capacity, future electricity generation plans and power consumption patterns.

The assessment was done through a combination of interviews, stakeholders meetings, round-table focus group discussions and secondary information collection and analysis. EAN took the leadership for the overall study while MMM was responsible for conducting the interview of print media houses including conducting the round-table focus group discussions in Dharan of Sunsari District, Janakpur of Dhanusa District and Bhairahawa of Rupandehi District. The primary information source of the assessment covered a fairly representative sample of 16 FM stations, 2 television broadcasters and 16 newspaper press establishments. The field study was carried out from July 8 to 31, 2009. The seven-month assessment was commenced on April 23, 2009 and concluded on October 15, 2009.

In reviewing the load shedding figures from 2003 to the present date, the situation is certainly getting more and more alarming and has progressed from 2 hours a day to 4, to 8 and finally upto 16 hours a day. This may continue to increase for a couple of more years before it is expected to decrease. NEA admits that it will continue to increase or remain somewhat at the same level for at least another five to six years. To completely eliminate load shedding, new hydropower plants with the required capacity need to be developed and commissioned along with simultaneous enhancement of the national power transmission and distribution grid and going by current estimates, these infrastructures will be in place by 2015, provided that there is political and social harmony in Nepal.

Load shedding has greatly affected the people of the country from all walks of life. The country's health service providers, businesses, infrastructure projects, government programs and security forces all experienced a high degree of inconvenience during the period. The newspaper dailies readily admit that they have to compromise in both quality and quantity of production because of the load shedding. This goes same with the FM/TV stations as well.¹

Key Findings:

The key findings of the study include the following:

- The problem of load shedding cannot be looked at in isolation or only in terms of electrical power production. It has to be considered in relation to the transmission and distribution capacity, leakages, pilferages, transmission losses, rapid urbanization, environmental factors, rapid growth of industries, increased availability/use of electric appliances, attitudes towards energy conservation, decrease in the amount of rainfall due to changing weather patterns, insurgency, and political instability.
- The Government of Nepal declared a nationwide power crisis starting in early 2009. Electricity shortages may be considered as one of the more alarming issues confronting the government and for the ongoing peace and constitutional drafting process.
- Although there is currently an installed capacity of 689 MW of electricity, at this point in time, no more than 600 MW is generated regularly. These capacities go down to 417 MW during dry seasons (200 MW from run-of-river type power plants, 92 MW from the Kulekhani power plant, the only storage type power plant in Nepal, 25 MW from Thermal power plants and 100 MW imported from India). As the peak demand for electrical power reaches to around 800 MW during the dry season (nighttime 800 MW and daytime 600 MW), there is clearly a 50% deficit in electrical power available (400 MW) which is the primary reason for load shedding.
- The dry period peak load of January 20, 2009 was 812.4 MW (at 6:00 pm) while production was 385 MW – a 52.6% deficit.
- The process of electrification in Nepal began with the installation of the 500 kW Pharping hydro-electricity plant in 1911 (currently not in operation) and today in 2009 we have an installed capacity of 689 MW with achievements of a meager annual growth of approximately 6 MW during the almost 100 years of electrification in the country.
- Nepal has no big hydroelectric power plants with a capacity over 300 MW. Two currently commissioned plants in different stages of construction with a capacity beyond 300 MW are the West Seti (750 MW) and Upper Tamakoshi (309 MW) power plants.

¹ Starting January 8, 2009 Nepal's TV stations together with FM radio stations officially announced a five hours reduction in daily broadcast transmission.



- Load shedding could potentially come to a stop in the period between 2012 and 2015. After 2015, Nepal could again continue to suffer load shedding until the proposed Panchaswor plant with an estimated capacity of 7,500 MW or the Koshi plant with an estimated capacity of 3,000 MW are commissioned.
- After March each year, snow on the Nepali mountains starts to melt and the water levels in rivers rise. After June, monsoon rains add further water to the rivers, thereby increasing electrical power production and reducing load shedding hours.
- The different types of media establishments consume between 500 and 5,000 units of electrical power per month. Differences in consumption depend on the size and production/broadcast capacity of the establishments.
- 100% of FM/TV stations and about 62.5% of the print media establishments used generators as an alternate power source to counter load shedding.
- Generators used by FM/TV and print media had capacities ranging from 2 kVA to 300 kVA and the capital costs for the same ranged from a minimum of NRs. 42,000 to a maximum of NRs. 3,000,000. Battery inverters used were found to have capacities ranging from 3 kVA to 18 kVA and the capital costs ranged from NRs. 8,000 to 500,000.
- Although the maximum repair and maintenance cost was observed as high as NRs. 200,000 per year, the average cost for the same was NRs. 42,075.
- On an average, majority of media establishments could afford power backup systems costing no more than NRs. 100,000.
- FM/TV stations can generally withstand no more than a threshold of 4 to 6 hours of load shedding per day while print media can withstand 10 to 12 hours of load shedding per day on an average.
- The tasks of media program production in the case of FM/TV and printing in the case of print media are most severely affected by the long hours of load shedding.
- During March/April 2009, 55.6% of FM/TV stations cut their broadcast time. The majority of stations cut broadcast time either during the early mornings from 4:00 am to 6:00 am or during the late nights from 9:00 pm to 12 midnight.
- The majority of FM/TV stations indicated that their super prime time is between 4:00 am to 8:00 am while their prime time is between 8:00 am to 12 noon and 8:00 pm to 12 midnight.
- In the case of FM/TV, information and awareness programs, news and current affairs programs, entertainment programs and interaction programs (debates etc.) were among the top five programs that were most affected by load shedding.
- In the case of print media, the most frequently reported problems related to load shedding as related by distribution networks (vendors/retailers) and readers included content and management related issues like reduced number of pages, reduction in quality, having to read old news, decreased subscriptions, and reluctant buyers/sellers.
- After the peak load shedding period of 2009, there was a drastic decrease in audience responses, including 44.4% fewer emails and 28.4% fewer letters for FM/TV stations and print media combined.
- According to FM/TV stations, the most important programs that audiences were unable to listen to due to the load shedding were those related to current affairs and news. While according to print media, the most important types of information that the readers were unable to obtain were related to political affairs, current affairs, constitution development and sports.
- The majority of media establishments were not aware of any government policies being developed to help the media overcome load shedding problems.
- 75.0% of FM/TV stations approached GOs and I/NGOs for support to obtain solar panels, generators, and distribution feeder-lines while only 21.4% of print media were found to have done so.
- The majority of media establishments thought that Nepal would suffer another 6 to 10 years of power shortages.

Major Recommendations

Based on the study findings and the feedback received from stakeholders during the interaction sessions, the major recommendations for improving the future load shedding situation in the country include:

- The Government of Nepal, the concerned ministries and NEA need to take strict measures to reduce electrical power losses and pilferages.
- Media establishments need to be aware that power inverters will not function effectively after load shedding increases to over 10 hours per day. Solar panels that cost slightly more compared to electricity chargers may work better in such situations.
- The Government of Nepal should subsidize solar panels and accessories in urban areas as well as in rural areas. While inverters consume electricity from NEA, solar energy is independent from the NEA supply and will decrease load shedding hours.
- The Government of Nepal and NEA need to study feasibility and develop medium and big hydropower plants in the near future.
- The Government of Nepal should purchase an additional 200 MW of electricity from India by upgrading the existing power grid in order to cope with the future load shedding crisis.
- The NEA should immediately repair and maintain existing thermal power plants in the country to bring them into full operation capacity so as to cope with the peak load power requirements.
- The Government of Nepal needs to promote more IPP initiative to develop micro and small hydropower projects by encouraging investment in them.
- The Government of Nepal needs to attract donors to promote thermal power plants fueled by garbage or agricultural wastes (alternative technologies).
- The Government of Nepal needs to study power consumption patterns and establish mechanisms to control the power consumption of its vast number of office buildings scattered throughout the country, especially during wintertime.
- Media establishments need basic training to understand the operation and maintenance of power backup systems and power conservation methods and techniques.
- Media houses should not compromise on the quality of production but may compromise on quantity (volume).
- Media establishments need to consider as a top priority the avoidance of broadcast or printing of old news and material during extensive load shedding periods.
- Media establishments need to give serious attention to consumer comments and feedback.
- Media establishments need to be more aware of NEA plans and policies and understand that provision of a direct feeder is not the ideal solution to the problem.
- Lawmakers need to become aware of the fact that citizen's access to information and their understanding of crucial issues around democracy, governance and constitution development has been limited due to load shedding.

1. BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

1.1 Background

In mid-January 2009, Nepal began 16 hours of power outages (referred to as load shedding) per day throughout much of the country. Load shedding has increased over the past couple of years and become more prolonged every year. It is expected that the load shedding situation will be over after five to six years from now provided there remains a conducive atmosphere, an absence of major natural calamity and most importantly political stability. The impact of load shedding has touched every sector of life, be it social, economic or developmental. It is widespread and has engulfed the whole nation inside a dark and gloomy cloud. This has brought about mass public outcries and outrage that is gradually subsiding into helplessness and depression from students, farmers, transport entrepreneurs to industrialists.

Load shedding has hit the country at a crucial juncture of constitution development and peace building. During this important time period, it is essential for people to receive constant information on the peace and transition process of the country. The problem of load shedding to media outlets has come in many forms including reduced media programming provided to the general public. Many isolated and remote areas of the country still rely heavily on FM radio to acquire information and also to voice their concerns. TV viewers receive live coverage of the political developments and happenings around the country. Newspaper readers are benefitted from detailed and thorough reviews, views, opinions and editorials. Online resources provide immense information access to mostly urban consumers. Moreover, the very frequent transport and general strikes that have become a common phenomena in Nepal, have hampered the access of media establishments to timely supply of fuel needed for powering alternative power systems.

All of these factors have created the need to conduct a detailed study on the impacts of load shedding on radio, TV and print media organizations in the country. By providing a comprehensive analytical report, it is assumed that this study will be of potential interest and use for a range of stakeholders to understand the intensity of the problem and for the design of assistance to media establishments. This is also important and justified as the power situation in Nepal is expected to remain unreliable for at least the next five to six years.

USAID/OTI assumes that by assessing the current and potential impacts of load shedding on media organizations, pre-emptive steps can be taken to ensure better and reliable citizens' access to information, greater public participation in the peace process and development of a new constitution and a more accountable government system.

This study to assess the impact of load shedding on the media has been conceived, designed and implemented to critically examine the magnitude of the load shedding problem on media establishments in particular and access to information to the overall population in general. Efforts have been made to assess the Nepal Electricity Authority's current power generation capacity, future electricity generation plans and power consumption patterns. This study has examined impact on major areas related to organization management, media production, broadcast and distribution, impact on consumers, and possible steps to counter the impacts as a result of the load shedding.

1.2 Objectives and Scope of the Study

The objectives of this study include the following:

- To obtain accurate information from FM/TV stations and print media establishments on the impact of load shedding on their operations.
- To assess the country's power consumption patterns, NEA's current power generation capacity, and future national electrical power generation plans.
- To report the effects of load shedding on FM/TV stations and print media in the major categories of operations and management, production and printing, broadcasting and distribution, and impact on consumers of media.
- To involve stakeholders including media establishments, district authorities, and media consumers in a discussion on the country's current power crisis.
- To examine and suggest courses of action which may mitigate the effects of load shedding to some extent.
- To prepare a report on the power crisis situation of Nepal that can serve as a reference resource for the various stakeholders and for taking necessary steps to support media establishments in making information readily accessible for all.

The scope of the study covers a representative sample of 16 FM stations, 2 television broadcasters and 16 newspaper press establishments from across the country. The FM stations are a mix of commercial versus community radio stations. The two television stations include Kantipur and Sagarmatha Television from the Kathmandu valley. The 16 FM stations are



from districts that include Jhapa, Morang, Sunsari, Siraha, Dhanusha, Parsa, Rupandehi, Banke, Kathmandu and Kaski (see table below). The 16 print media houses have been selected in close coordination with MMM from the following districts – Jhapa, Morang, Sunsari, Siraha, Dhanusha, Parsa, Rupandehi, Banke, Kathmandu and Kaski (see table below). This is complemented by interaction programs with the participation of 36 (59 including the organizers) media stakeholders and representatives from district authorities from the three selected districts of Sunsari, Dhanusha and Rupandehi. The list of participants in these programs has been presented in the tables below. Altogether, the study covered a sample of 34 media institutions and 36 media stakeholders (participants).

Table #1: List of Media Houses Covered by the Study

S.No.	Name	Districts	Interviewee	Designation	Interviewed Date
1	Kantipur TV	Kathmandu	Mahesh Swar & Yagay Adhikari	Chief Managing Officer/ Finance Manager	07/20/2009
2	Sagarmatha TV	Kathmandu	Sudhir Raj Bhandari Binu Lama	Station Manager	07/15/2009
3	Shreenagar FM	Palpa	Keshav Ghimire	Program Manager	07/10/2009
4	Gadhimai FM	Parsa	Binod Pyakurel	Station Manager	07/10/2009
5	Triyuga FM	Udaypur	Kailash Chemjong	Station Manager	07/15/2009
6	Tinau FM	Rupandehi	Ramesh Pandey	Station Manager	07/09/2009
7	Barahi FM	Kaski	Bishnu Subedi	Staff In-Charge	07/12/2009
8	Samudayik Radio Bijay FM	Nawalparasi	Bhumi Raj Chapagai	Station Manager	07/12/2009
9	Radio Appan Mithila	Mahottari	Nabin Kumar Nawal	Station Manager	07/13/2009
10	Radio Janakpur	Dhanusha	Sangita Shrestha	Program Manager	07/13/2009
11	Saptakoshi FM	Sunsari	Chandra Neupane	Station Manager	07/20/2009
12	Synergy FM	Chitwan	Sahan Pradhan	Managing director	07/13/2009
13	Indreni FM	Dang	Lum Bdr. Budhathoki	Station Manager	07/10/2009
14	Sagarmatha FM	Lalitpur	Gham Raj Luintel	Station Manager	07/16/2009
15	Samad FM	Siraha	Jibachh Choudhary	Station Manager	07/16/2009
16	Bheri FM	Surkhet	Narayan Kumar Koirala	Station Manager	07/15/2009
17	Radio Namobuddha FM	Kavre	Jagatman Lama	Station Manager	07/16/2009
18	Birat FM	Morang	Sandesh Dash Shrestha	Director	07/12/2009
19	Nava Sangram Dainik	Siraha	Dineshwar P. Gupta	Editor/Publisher	07/11/2009
20	Biratpath Dainik	Morang	Sekhar Regmi	Editor	07/12/2009
21	Navatilotma Rastriya Dainik	Rupandehi	Ramraj Pokharel	Editor	07/09/2009
22	Darashan Dainik	Morang	Shiva Bahadur Karki	Editor	07/13/2009
23	Terai Times Dainik	Dhanusha	Birendra Kumar Raman	Editor	07/13/2009
24	Janakpur Today Dainik	Dhanusha	Brija Kumar Yadav	Editor	07/13/2009
25	Purbanchal Dainik	Jhapa	Ekraj Giri	Editor	07/11/2009
26	Adarsha Samaj	Kaski	Krishna P. Bastola	Chief Editor	07/09/2009
27	Pratik Dainik	Parsa	Satrudhan Nepal	Editor	07/11/2009
28	Arnapurna Post	Kathmandu	Bibaran Pokharel	Co-Editor	07/11/2009
29	Naya Bikalap Saptahik	Kathmandu	Damodar Dawadi	Editor/Publisher	07/10/2009
30	Madhamanchal	Banke	Durga Rokaya	Editor	07/13/2009
31	Himdhut	Kaski	Krishna P. Sharma	Executive Editor	07/10/2009
32	Aujar Dainik	Sunsari	Bhim Rai Jwala	Chief Editor	07/20/2009
33	Balast Dainik	Sunsari	Kishwar Kumar Karki	Editor	07/21/2009
34	Aja ko Samana Saptahik	Banke	Ajaya Kumar Gupta	Editor/Publisher	07/07/2009

Table #2: List of Participants of Interaction Program in Dharan (July 23, 2009)

S.No.	Name	Organizations
1	Mr. Am Mahota	Loktantrik
2	Mr. Bhim Rai Jwala	Aujar daily
3	Mr. Bhola Shrestha	Blast daily
4	Mr. Bijay K. Yadav	Avenues TV
5	Mr. Binaya Guragain	EAN
6	Mr. Chandra Neupane	Saptakoshi FM
7	Mr. Dineshwar Prasad Gupta	MMM
8	Mr. Gopal Dahal	Star FM
9	Mr. Jay Krishna Bhattarai	FNJ
10	Mr. Krishna Bhattarai	NTV
11	Mr. Mahendra Prasad Mehta	MMM
12	Mr. Mahesh Shrestha	NTV
13	Mr. Najam Ansari	TDC Nepal
14	Mr. Nischal Thapa	Gantantra FM
15	Mr. Parmeshwor Shah	MMM
16	Mr. Pradeep Meyanbo	Kantipur
17	Mr. Raghu Thapalia	EAN
18	Mr. Rajan Niraula	Blast Dainik
19	Mr. Rajdhan Rai	Vijayapur FM
20	Mr. Rajesh Bidrohi	FNJ
21	Mr. Santosh Kafle	Aujar daily
22	Mr. Raj Kumar Karki	Vice-chairperson: FNJ
23	Mr. Sohan Shrestha	Aujar daily
24	Ms. Sita Mademba	BBC & Saptakoshi FM
25	Mr. Upendra Aryal	EAN
26	Mr. Vijay Prasad Mishra	Media NP Trainer

Table #3: List of Participants of Interaction Program in Bhairahawa (July 24, 2009)

S.No.	Name	Organizations
1	Mr. Brabim Kumar KC	EAN
2	Ms. Deepu Gyawali	Radio Mokti
3	Mr. Dinesh Harijan	Radio Jagaran
4	Mr. Deepak Ghimire	Siddhartha FM
5	Mr. Dipesh Paccha	ABC TV
6	Ms. Kabita Sharma	Radio Mukti & MMM
7	Mr. Khimananda Bhattarai	Butwal FM
8	Ms. Kulmani Gyawali	Radio Lumbini
9	Ms. Lisha Rawal	Women Dev. Office
10	Mr. Madhav Dhungana	Kantipur Publication
11	Ms. Mina Dhakal	STV
12	Ms. Pooja Shrestha	EAN
13	Ms. Sanju Joshi	EAN
14	Ms. Sarada Malla	Butwal FM
15	Mr. Yam Lal Bhusal	Nepal Samachar Patra



Table #4: List of Participants of Interaction Program in Janakpur (July 28, 2009)

S.No.	Name	Organizations
1	Ms. Alka Shah	EAN
2	Mr. Anil Kumar Ghimire	Agni Saptahik
3	Mr. Batuk Nath Krem	Janakpur Today
4	Ms. Bijeta Singh	Dainikee.Com
5	Mr. Birendra Raman	Tarai Times
6	Mr. Dharmendra Jha	Radio Janakpur
7	Mr. Durba Kumar Jha	Sandhya Kalin Dainik
8	Mr. Ganesh Prasad Kharel	Jansaugat-weekly
9	Mr. Kusheshwar Prasad Shaun	Nepal Electricity Authority
10	Ms. Monika Jha	Kantipur
11	Mr. Promod Krishna Jha	Nepal Electricity Authority
12	Mr. Ram Narayan Kapadi	Nepal 1 TV
13	Ms. Renu Jha	FNJ
14	Mr. Sanjeeb Shah	Radio Janakpur
15	Mr. Shailendra Jha	MMM
16	Mr. Shanta Shrestha	EAN
17	Mr. Shashi Prasad Sharma	Nepal Electricity Authority
18	Mr. Shree Narayan Shah	NTV
19	Mr. Upendra Aryal	EAN

To fulfill the objectives and scope of the assessment, EAN and MMM undertook the following activities:

- Developed a detailed work plan to carry out the activities.
- Designed a methodology and tools for the assessment.
- Presented the methodology and tools to the media focus group and subsequently refined those tools.
- Field tested the methodology and tools in two radio stations: Radio Dhading FM 106 Mhz, Dhading Besi, Dhading District and Radio Rapti FM 104.8 Mhz, Khalanga, Salyan District.
- Finalized the methodology and tools with inputs from a range of stakeholders.
- Identified and selected the enumerators.
- Provided a two-days training for enumerators.
- Collected secondary information from NEA and other relevant sources about present and future electrical power production and consumption patterns.
- Collected data and information from FM, TV and print media houses.
- Conducted three focus group discussions (FGDs) or interaction programs, led by MMM, in the Sunsari, Dhanusha and Rupendhehi districts.
- Compiled the data / information and analyzed it.
- Prepared a draft report of the assessment and solicited feedback and inputs from different stakeholders.
- Incorporated inputs received from stakeholders into the assessment report.
- Prepared and submitted the final assessment report to USAID/OTI.

The enumerators spent time in each media establishment making observations, thorough inspection of evidence, and conducted interviews following the predesigned interview questionnaire. While assessing the load shedding situation of the media institutions, emphasis was made on the following aspects:

Impact on organization management and operation - this included assessing information on past and current power consumption patterns, provisions of power backup systems, additional burdens due to load shedding, variations in revenue, staff management issues, management of load shedding hours, and maximum load shedding thresholds that could be withstood.

Impact on content production and printing - assessing information about the impact of load shedding on radio / TV content and program development and on composing and printing newspaper.

Impact on broadcast and distribution - In the case of FM and TV stations, examining the magnitude to which prime time is affected by load shedding. In the case of printing press establishments assessing how newspaper distribution networks are affected.

Impact on media consumers (audiences and readers) - reviewing the impact that load shedding has had on access to information amongst the general population.

1.3 Study Methodology

The assessment methodology and tools included:

- Interviewing the chief or the program director of the media institutions about both technical, social and economic aspects of the impact of load shedding (through a semi-structured questionnaire)
- Observation (evidence of documents, bills, receipts, logs and record books)
- Focus Group Discussion (media personnel and close stakeholders of the media)
- Photographs (collection of photographs to truly depict the situation)
- Secondary information (review and collection of information from NEA and other sources regarding current situation and future plans of electrical power production and consumption)

EAN was responsible for the overall study while MMM was responsible for conducting the interviews in print media houses including conducting the interaction programs in the three different districts. The interaction programs were conducted by MMM in a manner consistent with group discussion guidelines and covering similar topics to allow for triangulation of the information collected through administering the questionnaire interviews.

Various semi-structured questionnaires and checklists were developed to gather quantitative and qualitative information for the study. Questionnaires supported the interviews while the checklists allowed for walk-through observation and recording as well as supporting the FGDs. Guidelines were developed for conducting the FGDs. (Refer to Appendix 1 and 2 at the end of this document for the interview questionnaires in English and Nepali and the FGD guideline and checklist and Appendix 3 for photographs taken as part of this study).

Teams, each comprising of two well-trained enumerators, mostly EAN Community Reporters, were delegated to collect the field data / information. An orientation program for the enumerators was organized by Equal Access Nepal at its office premises on July 6 and 7, 2009, prior to their departure for the field data collection. The two days' orientation program covered the following topics:

- A brief introduction to the technicalities of electrical power generation, transmission and distribution (national and local electrical power grid, measurement units, current NEA electrical power tariff rates and billing), present power situation and future plans, generator, battery inverter and solar backup system.
- Objectives of the study.
- Study methodologies - Interviewing, observation and focus group study including case study techniques (clear recording, language, communal and personal sensitivity, courteousness, avoiding biases & risks, time consciousness, key learning aspects, etc.).
- Review of content of the developed questionnaires and checklists.
- Accepted procedures for completing questionnaires and checklists.
- Importance of photographs for the study.
- Rechecking and consistency check (information cleaning).
- Past information collection experience sharing relevant to the assignment, among the team.



- Managing or avoiding strikes, barricades and political turmoil, that are prevalent in Nepal's current context.
- Established communication channels and code of conduct.

The methodology and the survey tools that were developed for the assessment were presented to media stakeholders through two different half-day discussion sessions. These pre-survey stakeholder meetings were organized by EAN on May 13 and 14, 2009 (see tables below). The revised assessment methodology and tools were field-tested in two districts (Dhading and Salyan). Additionally, EAN emailed the draft survey questionnaire to some FM radio stations to obtain feedback from them.

Table #5: List of Participants of Stakeholders Meeting at EAN (May 13, 2009)

S.No.	Name	Organizations
1	Mr. Balendra Thakur	Audio & Visual Electronics Pvt. Ltd.
2	Mr. Rishi Raj Lamsali	Suklaphata FM
3	Ms. Sangeeta Lama	Working Women Journalist
4	Mr. Ashoknath Yogi	SAADA-Nepal Radio Chilimalika, Kalikot
5	Mr. Govind Acharya	FNJ
6	Mr. Suresh Acharya	Freelance
7	Mr. Taranath Dahal	Freedom Forum & Radio ABC Kavre
8	Ms. Gita Kharel	FIT Nepal
9	Mr. Raghu Thapalia	EAN
10	Mr. Upendra Aryal	EAN
11	Mr. Prabhat Rimal	Kantipur FM
12	Mr. Bharat Shakya	Image FM
13	Mr. Nirmal Rijal	EAN
14	Mr. Madhu Acharya	AFN
15	Mr. Min B. Shahi	ACORAB
16	Mr. Gopal Guragain	Ujyalo Network
17	Mr. Krishna Adhikari	Martin Chautari
18	Mr. Kedar Khadka	Pro-Public
19	Mr. Sher Singh Bhat	NEA
20	Mr. Kumar Kafle	Chemonics
21	Mr. Binaya Guragain	EAN
22	Ms. Pooja Shrestha	EAN
23	Ms. Sanju Joshi	EAN
24	Mr. Binayak Aryal	EAN
25	Mr. Surendra Raj Bhatt	Bloggers Association

Table #6: List of Participants of Stakeholders Meeting at EAN (May 14, 2009)

S.No.	Name	Organizations
1	Mr. Vinaya Kasajoo	NIC
2	Ms. Saraswati Thapa	BBC World Service
3	Mr. Chetnath Acharya	China Radio International
4	Mr. Tara Prasad Pradhan	NEA
5	Mr. Jagadish Poudel	Press Council
6	Mr. Laxman Uprety	Kathmandu Press club
7	Mr. Bishnu Ram Neupane	Nepal TV
8	Mr. Nirmal Rijal	Equal Access
9	Mr. Udaya K. Shrestha	Radio Nepal
10	Mr. Bipana Upadhyay	Image Channel
11	Mr. Tirtha Koirala	KTV
12	Mr. Amatya	HLCIT
13	Mr. Saroj Pant	Image channel
14	Mr. Dinesh Man Shrestha	Image Channel
15	Mr. Binayak Aryal	EAN
16	Ms. Pooja Shrestha	EAN
17	Mr. Raghu Thapalia	EAN
18	Mr. Binaya Guragain	EAN

The study team spent adequate time at the field sites to collect and collate the necessary data / information. The field study was carried out from July 8th to July 31st, 2009. The seven-month-long assessment was commenced beginning on April 23, 2009 and was concluded on October 15, 2009.



2. STUDY FINDINGS

Nepal has an economically feasible hydroelectric power generation capacity of 45,000 MW from an estimated 66 additional units of run-of-river hydropower projects. Torrential rivers flow with very high velocities from the great Himalayan mountains to the Terai plains in Nepal. Most existing hydropower project sites are located in the mid-hills' between the mountains and the plains. Nepal is considered to have the second highest hydropower generation capacity globally after only Brazil. However, the cost of production of electricity is rather expensive in Nepal compared to other parts of the world because of difficult terrain and lack of infrastructure facilities (national average production costs \approx \$2,400 per kW). The main advantage that Nepal enjoys in terms of hydropower capacity is the abundance of run-of-rivers and the natural gradient required for adequate water-head for turbines. It is much more desirable and attractive than other energy sources mainly because it is an alternative to fossil fuels and considered clean energy as it does not produce greenhouse emission gases and it is plentiful and renewable.

2.1 Current Load Shedding Status

The problem of load shedding cannot be looked at in isolation or only in terms of electrical power generation, but has to be reviewed in conjunction with power transmission and distribution capacity, leakages and pilferages, transmission losses, rapid urbanization, industrialization and environmental degradation, the growing availability and use of electrical appliances², existing attitudes and practices regarding energy conservation, climate change and reduced rainfall, insurgency and political instability. According to NEA, the combined technical (transmission losses, street lighting, etc.) and non-technical (pilferages) losses amount to 25% losses on the system. Likewise, there is an 11% annual growth in demand for electrical power. According to NEA, the pilferage losses are most common in communities where literacy rates are very low. Thanks to global warming, this year (2009) Nepal received monsoon rains only in the third week of July instead of the normal first week of June. This year, there were no pre-monsoon showers nor precipitation and neither were there any showers in the winter. Because of this, water tables of rivers went below normal level greatly hindering the existing hydropower plants' ability to produce electricity at their full capacity.

Nepali people are not well informed about the benefits of conservation of energy and this is evident mainly in the way that electrical power is wasted in public offices and for public utility services like street lighting. However, at domestic levels, people are a little more conscious because of the excessively high consumer end tariffs (NRs. 7.30 or \approx US\$ 0.10 for 1 kWhr) which is twice as high as that in India and very expensive in comparison to electricity tariffs in other South Asian countries. Promotion through providing subsidies for the use of CFL lights and against the use of filament lights is a very recent initiative of NEA. The ten-year-long insurgency (1996 - 2006) is cited by most as another factor responsible for the current load shedding situation as it seriously hampered investment in and the development of hydropower plants and power transmission and distribution networks. This has been further aggravated by the perpetual presence of post conflict political instability including civil unrest, violent strikes, street protests, riots and roadblocks (bandhas). The insurgency, political instability and civil unrest have prevented new hydropower projects from being implemented and this delay has led to slow growth of electrification and to high costs of production.

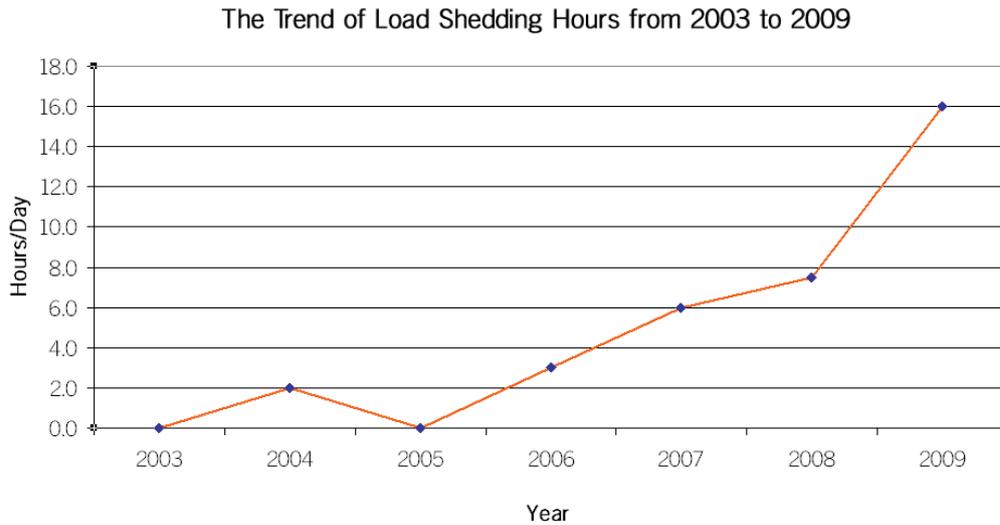
2.1.1 Load Shedding Trend & Gravity of Situation

Compared to 8 hours per day of load shedding in the same period last year, Nepal encountered 16 hours per day of load shedding in the period between February and March this year (2009). Ironically, Nepal, with the second highest hydropower potential of any country in the world, faced 6 hours of load shedding per day in 2007, 7 hours of load shedding per day in 2006, and 2 hours of load shedding per day in 2004. According to NEA, there was no load shedding in the year 2005 and before 2003. But then during the time people were used to experiencing abrupt power cuts, low voltage supply and power fluctuations generally caused by sudden overload on the power system, routine maintenance work and damages to transmission line and distribution feeders due to natural calamities.

In reviewing the load shedding data / figures from 2003 to date, the situation can be seen to be getting increasingly alarming with a geometrical progression in the number of hours of load shedding per day (2, 4, 8 & 16 hours per day). The graph below shows the maximum number of load shedding hours per day from 2003 to 2009:

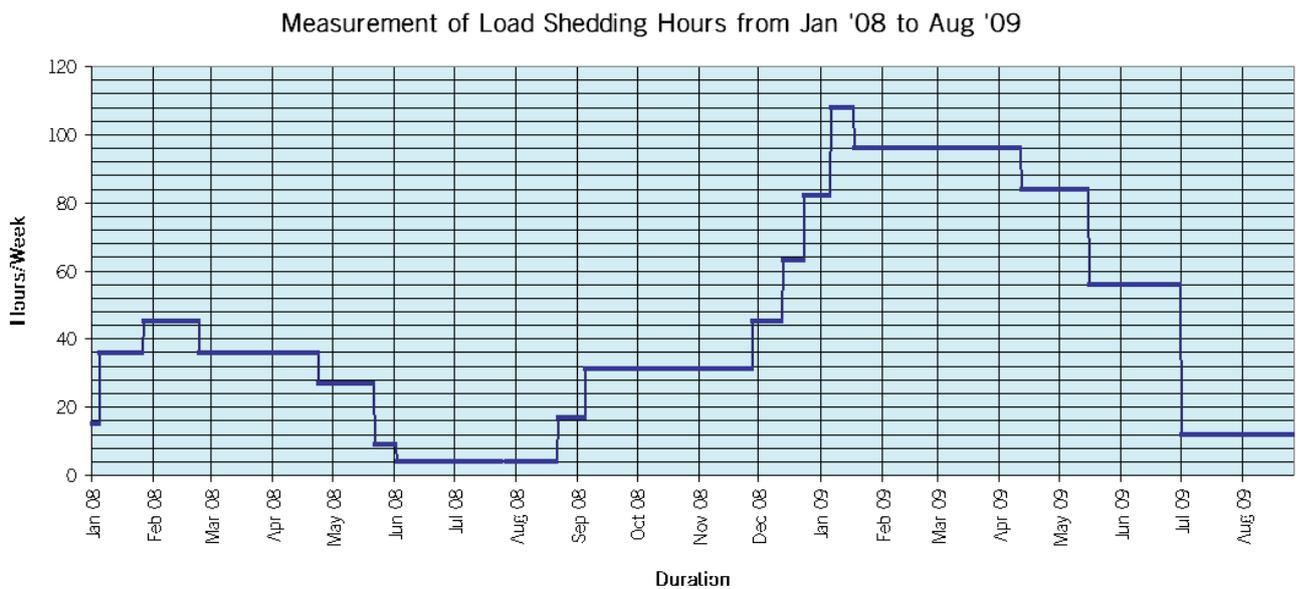
² Such as rice cooker, microwave-oven, washing machine, air condition, air cooler, heater, TV and audio video system.

Graph #1: The Trend of Load Shedding Hours from 2003 to 2009



Source: NEA, System Operation Department, Siuchatar, Kathmandu, August 2009.

Graph #2: Measurement of Load Shedding Hours from Jan'08 to Aug'09



Source: NEA, System Operation Department, Siuchatar, Kathmandu, August 2009.

It is evident from these graphs that the number of load shedding hours is progressing in an upward trend and may continue to go further upward for a couple of more years before it stabilizes or starts to drop again. Mr. Sher Singh Bhat, Director of System Operations, NEA, admitted during the stakeholders meeting organized by EAN on May 13 2009 that the number of hours will continue to grow or remain somewhat at the same level for at least another five to six years.

Load shedding has gravely affected people of the country from all walks of life. The Nepal Police admits that incidences of crimes and robbery shoot up during load shedding hours. Hospitals are reported to have not been admitting emergency cases due to their inability to operate electrical equipment that are required to provide services. Some patients have succumbed to death due to delays in receiving care and treatment caused by a lack of electrical power. Nepal's AM/FM radio stations along with TV stations have officially announced a reduction in daily broadcast and transmission time. The Newspaper dailies readily admit that they have to compromise in both quality and quantity of production because of load shedding. Online internet services are halted for several hours and people are unable to access vital information. The media houses receive countless complaint letters from students lamenting over how their study, exam and careers are affected by the power outages. Factories and industries are on the verge of collapse and are shutting down which will lead to mass unemployment. Farmers and general people lament over not being able to pump water required for their daily consumption and livelihoods. Even nighttime vendors and hawkers whose businesses rely on streetlights, and small



restaurants are losing their business. Cases of increased birth rates, or baby booms, have also been reported by the media as a consequence of prolonged hours of power outages.

Due to the gravity of the situation, the Government of Nepal declared a nationwide power crisis starting in early 2009.

2.1.2 National Electrical Power Production & Consumption

The process of electrification in Nepal started with the installation of the 500 kW Pharping hydro-electricity power plant in 1911 (currently not in operation) followed by the 640 kW Sundarjal plant in 1934 (in operation). Today in 2009, we have an installed capacity of 689 MW with a meager annual growth of approximately 6 MW each year during the last 100 years.

The table below presents the current electrical power production status of the country:

Table #7: Nepal Electrical Power Production Status

S.No.	Plant Name and District Located	Type & Source	Public or Private	Installed Capacity (kW)	Cumulative Total (kW)	Remarks
1.	Kali Gandaki 'A' – Syangja	Medium Hydro	Public	144,000	144,000	Run-of-river
2.	Marsyangdi -- Tanahu	Medium Hydro	Public	69,000	213,000	Run-of-river
3.	Mid. Marsyangdi – Tanahu	Medium Hydro	Public	70,000	283,000	Run-of-river
4.	Kulekhani #1 – Makawanpur	Medium Hydro	Public	60,000	343,000	Reservoir
5.	Kulekhani #2 – Makawanpur	Medium Hydro	Public	32,000	375,000	Reservoir
6.	Trisuli – Nuwakot	Medium Hydro	Public	24,000	399,000	Run-of-river
7.	Gandak -- Nawalparasi	Medium Hydro	Public	15,000	414,000	Run-of-river
8.	Modi Khola – Parbat	Medium Hydro	Public	14,800	428,800	Run-of-river
9.	Devighat – Nuwakot	Medium Hydro	Public	14,100	442,900	Run-of-river
10.	Sunkoshi -- Sindhupalchowk	Medium Hydro	Public	10,050	452,950	Run-of-river
11.	Puwakhola – Ilam	Small Hydro	Public	6,200	459,150	Run-of-river
12.	Chatara -- Sunsari	Small Hydro	Public	5,000	464,150	Run-of-river
13.	Khimti – Dolkha	Medium Hydro	Private	60,000	524,150	Run-of-river
14.	Bhote Koshi – Sindhupalchowk	Medium Hydro	Private	36,000	560,150	Run-of-river
15.	Chilime – Rasuwa	Medium Hydro	Private	20,000	580,150	Run-of-river
16.	Jhimruk -- Pyuthan	Medium Hydro	Private	12,000	592,150	Run-of-river
17.	Indrawati – Sindhupalchowk	Small Hydro	Private	7,000	599,150	Run-of-river
18.	Andhi Khola – Syangja	Small Hydro	Private	5,100	604,250	Run-of-river
19.	Other Very Small Hydro Plants -- 10 (some private and some public)			2 3,000	627,250	Run-of-river
20.	Mini-micro hydro Plants – 29 (in remote areas and locally operated)			5,676	632,926	Run-of-river
21.	Thermal Diesel Power Plants – 3 (Duhabi multi-fuel – 39MW, Hetauda Diesel – 14.41MW & Marsyangdi Diesel 2.2MW)			55,610	688,536	WB is going to support for rehabilitation work of Hetauda and Duhabi.
22.	Import from India			100,000	788,536	60MW transmission line damaged by Koshi flood of August 18, 2008
23.	Solar Power Stations of NEA – 2 (Simikot and Gamgadhi with each 50kW)			50,000	838,536	Not in operation

Source: System Operation Department, NEA, Siuchatar, Kathmandu, August 2009 and NEA Annual Report FY2007/08.

From the above table it can be seen that Nepal has no big hydropower plant over 300 MW capacity. Nepal will have big hydropower plants only after the commissioning of West Seti (750 MW) and Upper Tamakoshi (309 MW) that are currently in different phases of construction. The other big ones that are most in the news are Budhi Gandaki (600 MW), Dudh Koshi-1 (300 MW) and Upper Karnali (300 MW) that are currently in different planning stages. Besides these, the

most talked about mega projects are Pancheswor (7,500 MW) and Koshi (3,000 MW) that are currently on the discussion floor. NEA has categorized hydropower plants in Nepal as follows:

- Less than 100 kW: Mini-micro
- From 100 kW to 10 MW: Small
- From 10 MW to 300 MW: Medium and
- Above 300 MW: Big

Although there is a current installed capacity of 689 MW, not more than 600 MW can be generated regularly. This generation goes down to 417 MW during dry seasons (run-of-rivers 200 MW, Kulekhani 92 MW, 25 MW Thermal and 100 MW from India), whereas demand goes to 800 MW during the dry season (nighttime 800 MW and daytime 600 MW). Therefore, there is clearly a 50% deficit of electrical power in the country. To cope with this situation, NEA needs to impose load shedding.

An example of the power situation leading to load shedding may be cited as follows: the dry period peak load of January 20, 2009 was 812.4 MW at 6:00 pm and 761.7 MW at 7:00 pm whereas production was 427.4 MW (385 MW deficit or load shedding) and 411.7 MW (350 MW deficit or load shedding), respectively at the two times. During this period, the capacity of the run-of-river (ROR) power plants was greatly reduced because of lower water levels in rivers and because the country's only storage type plant (Kulekhani I & II) could not supply at its full capacity owing to reduced water level in the reservoir. Also, the import of electricity from India was hampered by a transmission tower damaged by the Koshi river flood (60 MW in losses):

Table #8: Peak Electricity Load (January 20, 2009)

S.No.	Sources	6 PM (MW)	Installed Capacity	Dry Season Avail. %	7 PM (MW)	Remarks
1.	NEA (ROR)	242.70	385	63.0%	239.60	Low water level of rivers.
2.	IPP (ROR)	83.90	156	53.8%	81.70	- same as above -
3.	Storage (Kulekhani I & II)	47.00	92	51.1%	46.50	Less water at reservoir
4.	Thermal	18.00	55	32.7%	11.00	Need repair and maintenance.
5.	Import from India	35.80	N/A (40)	89.5%	32.90	60MW trans. line need to be repaired
6.	Load Shedding	385.00	0	0	350.00	
TOTAL:		812.40	689 (728)	58.7%	761.70	Only 427.4MW (6 PM) supplied out of 728MW capacity.

Source: NEA VIDYUT Publication, Bhadra 2066, Year 20, Issue #1 and NEA Annual Report 2007/09.

The table below presents some of the under-construction and planned hydropower plants of the country and the corresponding estimated year end demands:



Table #9: Nepal Power Production Plans & Consumption Pattern (2009 to 2015)

S. No.	Name of the Plant/MW	Installed Capacity (kW)	Year to be Commissioned	Total Installed Capacity at the Year End (kW)	Year End Demand (kW)	Deficit (kW)	Remarks
1.	Brought Forward (current)	689,000	2009	689,000	793,300	(104,300)	High deficit
2.	Mardi 3.1, Pati 1, Ridi Khola 2.4, Seti-II 1, Upper Hadi 1, Belkhu 0.3, Golmagad 0.6, Hewa 2.4, Lower Puluwa 1, Mai Khola 2.4	15,156	2010	704,156	878,800	(174,644)	High deficit
3.	Bhairabhkunda 2, Chake 1, Devighat Cascade 10, Jiri 1, Lower Chaku 2, Lower Indrawati 5, Narayani Shankar Biomass 0.5, Phawa 5, Siuri 5, Tianu 1	31,085	2011	735,241	967,100	(231,859)	High deficit
4.	Chameliya 30, Charnawati 1, Daram Khola 5, Kulekhani-III 14, Lower Nyadi 5, Lower Sunkosi-3 10, Mailung 5, Siring 10, Upper Mai 3, Dapcha Roshi 5	87,138	2012	822,379	1,056,900	(234,521)	High deficit
5.	Bijaypur-I 5, Dordi 22, Lower Balephi 20, Lower Modi-I 10, Madi-I 10, Madkyu 10, Namarjun Madi 12, Rahughat 30, Sanjen 11, Upper Chaku-A 22, Upper Madi 20, Upper Modi-A 42, Upper Sanjen 35, Upper Trishuli-3A 60, Upper Trishuli-3B 40, Mai 15	363,000	2013	1,185,379	1,163,200	22,179	Surplus – no load shedding
6.	Upper Tamakoshi 456, Lower Modi 20, Middle Modi 15	490,600	2014	1,675,979	1,271,700	404,279	Surplus – no load shedding
7.	Upper Seti 127, Kabeli-A 30	157,000	2015	1,832,979	1,387,200	445,779	Surplus – no load shedding

Source: Planning Division, NEA, Head Office, Ratnapark, Kathmandu, August 2009 and NEA Annual Report FY2008/09.

The projections in the above table indicate that there will not be any load shedding beyond 2012 provided that all the planned projects are commissioned on the stipulated dates. The projected installed capacity of 2015 (1,832 MW) will also be enough until year 2018 when the demand is estimated to be 1,770 MW.

Beyond 2015, Nepal's load shedding situation may continue until Panchaswor hydropower project with a capacity of 7,500 MW or Koshi with a capacity of 3,000 MW is commissioned. An optimistic forecast of NEA underlines that the expected peak load in the Integrated National Power System (INPS) by the year 2020 is estimated at 2,052 MW with the corresponding annual energy availability at 12,333 MW (by 2015 – 1,833 MW plus Panchaswor and Koshi). This projection clearly indicates that within the next ten years, Nepal's electrical power supply will exceed the demand growth even while having tapped only around 26% of the technically and economically viable hydropower potentiality of the country. Should this be made possible, Nepal's economy will receive a positive boost with the capacity to supply electrical power to other South Asian neighbor countries.

Only generating power will not do any good without having in place required capacity of high voltage transmission lines from sources to city centers' sub-stations. Currently, Nepal has 19 points connected on 132 kV transmission lines with spans ranging from 8 kms to 407 kms; and 16 points connected on 66 kV transmission lines with spans ranging from

2 kms to 72 kms. Some lines under construction are the 220 kV Khimti–Dhalkebar (75 kms span), 220 kV Hetauda–Bharatpur (72 kms span), 132 kV Thankot–Chapagaon (28 kms span), 132 kV Chameliya–Attaria (129 kms span), and 400 kV Dhalkebar–Muzaffarpur cross-border line (45 kms span). There are currently 16 planned transmission lines with capacities ranging from 66 kV to 400 kV. NEA usually develops hydropower projects by developing the capacity of transmission lines within the national grid.

With the current system in place, NEA together with other service providers is supplying power at the following capacity:

Table #10: Nepal Current Power Consumption

S. No.	Users Group	Beneficiary Number (meter box)	National Coverage %	Consumed (GWh)	% of Consumption	Remarks
1.	Domestic	1,458,419	21% of total population & 95.66% of total	951.84	40.52%	Beneficiary – households, small mills, small business, etc.
2.	Industries	25,498	1.67% of total	911.67	38.81%	Only big industries
3.	Others	23,457	1.54% of total	217.13	9.24%	Water supply systems, irrigations, street lights, temples, etc.
4.	Commercial	6,597	0.43% of total	159.37	6.79%	Corporate offices, big buildings, etc.
5.	Non-commercial	10,639	0.7% of total	108.90	4.64%	Embassies, Hospitals, etc.
Total:		1,524,610	100%	2,348.91	100%	

Source: NEA Annual Report FY2007/08.

The Nepal Electricity Authority (NEA) underlines that the total number of grid-connected consumers figures reached 1,524,610 at the end of 2008. Of these, domestic consumers comprised of 95.66% of the total with a 9.07% increase over the previous year (NEA Annual Report '07 /08). Assuming that the average household family size is 4, the country's population with access to the electricity grid can be estimated to be 21% of the total population. In the domestic consumer category, the consumption per household is estimated to be around 56 kWh/month and per capita consumption around 11 to 14 kWh/month (in the western part of the country it has reached a staggering 400 kWh/month per capita). These figures indicate that only a limited section of the Nepali population has access to the grid electricity (95% urban and 5% rural), and even among those who are grid-connected, the consumption is nominal.

2.1.3 Recommendations

- All media establishments need to be aware of the fact that inverters do not function effectively after load shedding increases to over 10 hours. During such times, inverters powered by solar panels work better than a battery charger powered from the normal electrical mains.
- The Government, concerned ministries and NEA will need to take strict measures to bring the electrical power losses due to pilferages down from the current national average of 15% to 5%. Transmission losses of about 10% contribute to the total system losses of 25% (transmission and pilferages). This can lead to a saving of 69 MW of electricity to the current production of 689 MW. This would be equivalent to another Kulekhani-I (62 MW).
- The NEA needs to take immediate steps to rectify damages to transmission towers due to floods, landslides or other natural calamities.
- To cope with future load shedding, the Government of Nepal should consider purchasing an additional 200 MW of electricity from India by upgrading the existing power grid.
- The NEA should immediately repair and maintain the existing thermal plants in the country to bring them into full capacity operation to cope with the peak load electrical power requirement.
- The Government of Nepal should give priority to promote Independent Power Producers (IPP) to develop small hydropower projects by attracting private sector investment.
- The Government of Nepal and the NEA should give high priority to the construction and commissioning of Kulekhani – 3 to cope with peak load situations.



- The Government of Nepal should set up mechanisms to promote power conservation in the public sector as well as in the private sector. For this, a mass awareness campaign over a period of time would be beneficial.
- All the GOs/NGOs in the country need to campaign regularly to save energy by not using lights or equipment unnecessarily and also promoting the use of CFL/LED lights.
- All people of the country should be made aware of the current power situation and the trend in the next ten years.

2.2 Impact of Load Shedding on Overall Operation & Management of Media

This section includes information from media houses on past and current power consumption patterns, provisional power backup systems, current load shedding burdens, variations in revenue, staff management, management of load shedding hours and maximum load shedding thresholds that they can withstand.

In the year 2009, the peak load period started effective January 11 to 22 with 16 hours/day of load shedding (7 days a week), January 23 to April 16 with 14 hours/day of load shedding (7 days a week), April 17 to May 20 with 12 hours/day of load shedding (7 days a week) and May 21 to July 5 with 8 hours/day of load shedding (7 days a week) and July 6 to Aug 31 with 2 hours/day of load shedding (6 days a week). The study considered the period of March/April 2009 to be the dry period with highest 14/12 hours/day load shedding (7 days a week). The study considered the wet period to be July through August 2008. During this time, load shedding was 2 hours/day (2 days a week) and that was only between 7:00 pm to 9:00 pm.

2.2.1 Electrical Power Consumption Patterns of FM/TV and Print Media

During July-August 2008 (wet season – adequate power supply), it was observed that the minimum amount of electrical power consumed from NEA by any one FM station was 500 units/month, as compared to 91 units per month during the March-April 2009 (dry season – peak load shedding period). This clearly shows that there is an about 80% decrease in power consumption during the peak load shedding period and it can very easily be assumed that this will have some significant impact on the operations of these stations.

Similarly, the average consumption of fuel (diesel etc.) for generating alternative energy during July-August 2008 was a minimum of 15 liters per month of diesel whereas, during March-April 2009 it rose to a minimum of 176 liters of diesel per month. This is a 12-fold increase in power-related expenses that needs to be borne by the stations during the load shedding periods.

As for TV and print media, the trend is more or less similar. The table below presents the details of power consumption patterns of media houses:

Table#11: Power Consumption Pattern of Media Houses

Particulars	Time Period	Media					
		FM			Print		
		Min	Avg	Max	Min	Avg	Max
Electricity Consumed from NEA (Units)	July/August 08	500	2,428.5	4,812	85	603	1,300
	March/April 09	91	1,413.4	3,300	47	369	884
Fuel for generating alternative electrical power (liters)	July/August 08	15	247.3	900	20	70	240
	March/April 09	175.5	4,982.4	54,936	128	335	960

Note: TV stations are not considered in this table because they are big establishments that consume huge amounts of electricity (upto 38,630 units/month as verbally revealed by one of the surveyed TV stations) and this could lead to skewing of overall data.

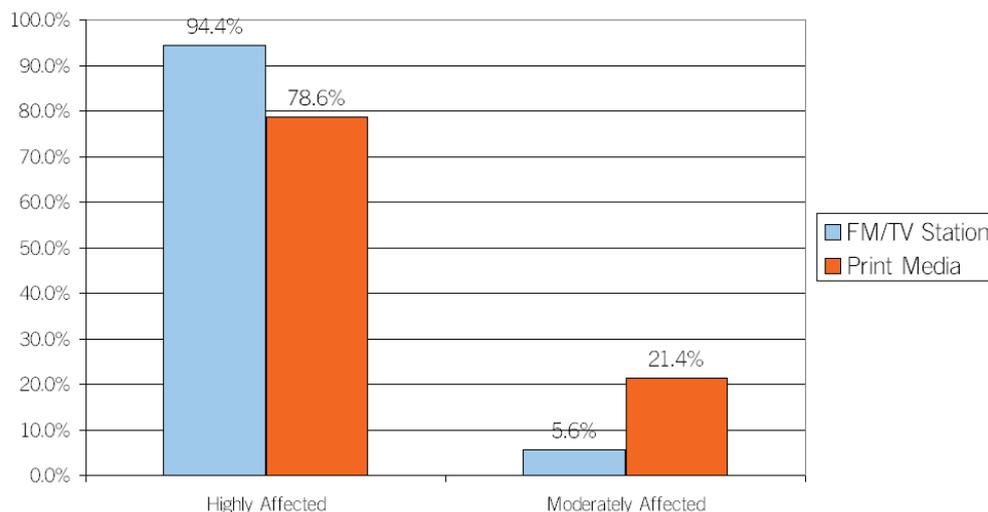
Print media consume less electrical power compared to electronic media as they outsource many of their activities, even printing. On the other hand, TV and FM stations generally cannot outsource their two most important areas of work of program production and broadcast.

The survey showed that out of the 24 hours in a day, the FM/TV stations experienced an average of 14.8 hours of load shedding whereas print media faced an average of 15.1 hours of load shedding during the March-April 2009 period.

During load shedding, 100% of media houses stated that they faced a very difficult situation. The graph below presents the degree of impact of load shedding on the media houses. Although, the statement regarding magnitude of problem as presented below is purely value judgment or subjective impression it is nevertheless pronounced loudly and frequently by the media houses throughout the assessment.

Graph #3: Impact of Load shedding

Impact of Load Shedding



The table below presents a comparison of the status of media establishments during the wet season (July – August 2008) and the dry season (March – April 2009):

Table #12: Status During Dry and Wet Period

Particulars	Respondents	(Jul/Aug'08)			(Mar/Apr'09)		
		Min	Avg	Max	Min	Avg	Max
Staff Number	FM/TV Stations	12	46	250	12	45	250
	Print Media	5	26	80	5	25	81
Air time for FM & TV (hours per 24 hours)	FM/TV Stations	10	19	24	10	17	24
Turnover 2008 and 2009 predicted (NRs.)	FM/TV Stations	23,000	786,526	3,500,000	54,661	445,538	1,700,000
Revenue/Income 2008 and 2009 (NRs.)	Print Media	18,000	346,927	855,000	13,000	272,626	670,000
	FM/TV Stations	9,000	216,996	913,000	3,700	147,371	800,000
Number of Commercials Aired	Print Media	8,000	119,318	300,000	5,000	82,154	200,000
	FM/TV Stations	12	77	200	12	58	160
Number of Public Service Announcements (PSA) aired	Print Media	10	234	1,320	10	130	792
	FM/TV Stations	3	15	75	1	14	60
Repair and Maintenance Expenses (NRs.)	Print Media	3	70	400	3	41	200
	FM/TV Stations	2,500	15,830	1,00,000	3,000	21,404	52,000
Repair and Maintenance Frequency (times/monthly)	Print Media	1,000	4,748	25,000	1,000	6,123	14,000
	FM/TV Stations	1	2	4	1	3	6
Number of CFL lamps used	Print Media	1	3	5	1	5	9
	FM/TV Stations	2	21	64	4	23	64
	Print Media	3	6	20	3	7	20

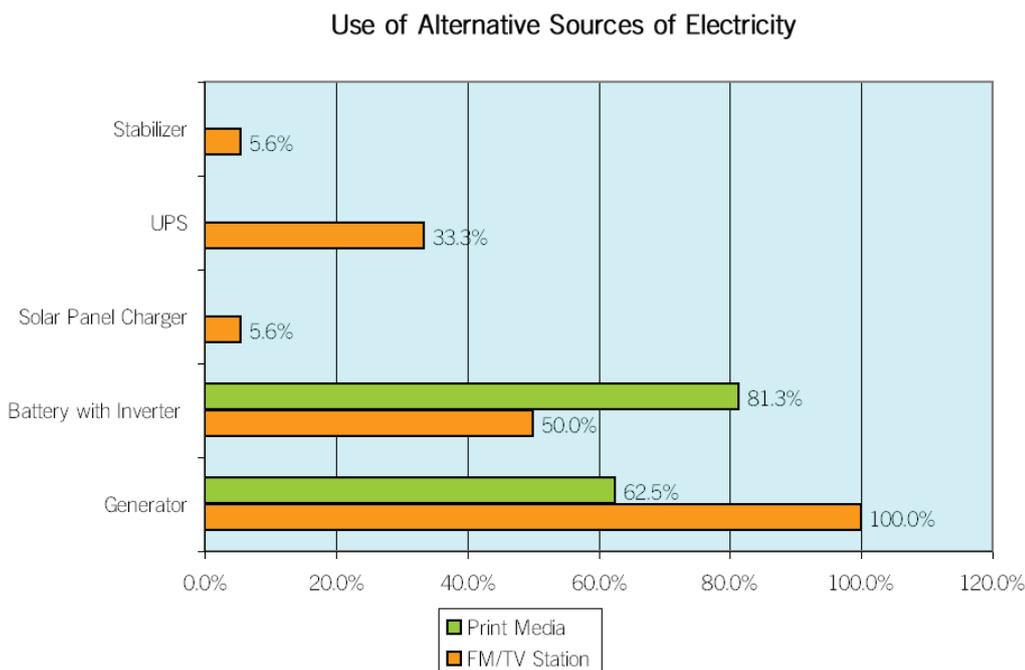


The above table indicates that although there is no significant change in the numbers of staff employed and number of hours of broadcast from the wet to the dry period, there is significant drop in numbers of commercials and revenue in the same comparative period.

2.2.2 Alternate Power Sources

Most of the respondents have been found to use generators and inverters as alternate power sources during load shedding hours. The survey showed that 100% of FM/TV stations used generators and 50% also used inverters additionally. Print media establishments used inverters more than they used generators. About 81.3% of them used inverters, 62.5% used generators, and 43.8% used both the inverters and generators.

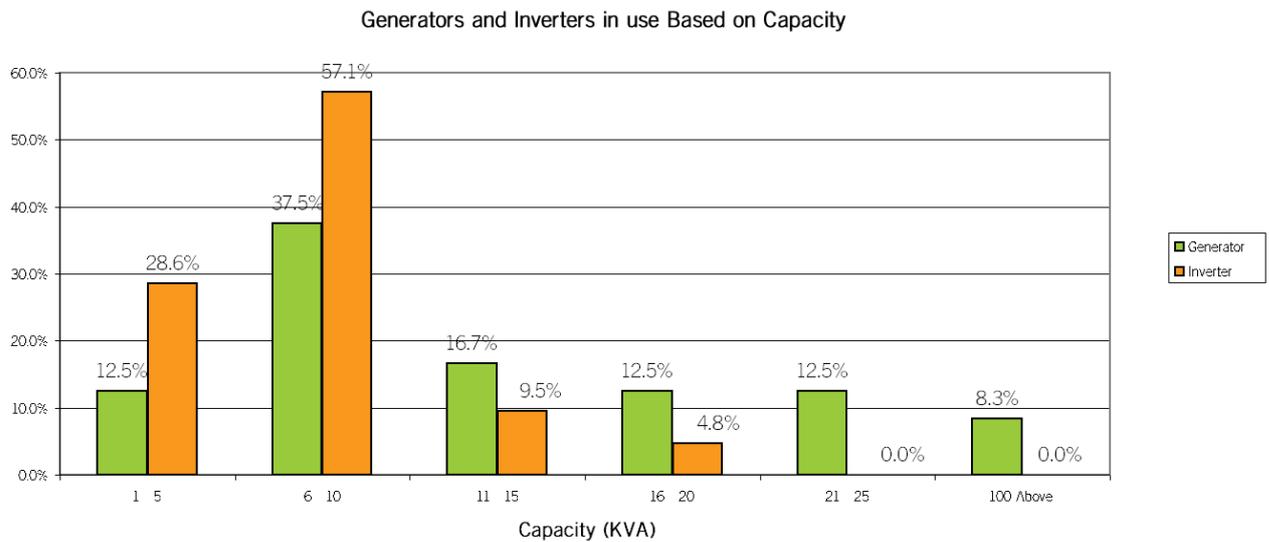
Graph #4: Use of Alternative Sources of Electricity



The generators used ranged from 2 kVA to 300 kVA capacities and their costs ranged from NRs. 14,250 to NRs. 3,000,000. Likewise, the battery inverters used ranged from 3 kVA to 18 kVA capacities and their costs ranged from NRs. 8,000 to NRs. 500,000. The majority of the generators and the inverters used ranged from capacity 6 - 10 kVA. The generators above 25 kVA were of capacity 100 kVA and 300 kVA which were used by two TV stations – Kantipur and Sagarmatha TV respectively.

The graph below presents the capacity of generators and inverters used by the surveyed media houses:

Graph #5: Generators and Inverters in use Based on Capacity



Most of the media houses were found using diesel generators while only few of them were found to use petrol generator sets. Since, the operational cost of generator which use diesel is quite low compare to that of petrol, it is likely that most of them would certainly prefer the diesel generator.

The table below presents the uses and operational expense of generator:

Table #13: Uses and Operational Expense of Generators (Mar/Apr '09)

Use of Generator	Media					
	FM/TV			Print		
	Min	Avg	Max	Min	Avg	Max
Hours per Day	2	12	18	5	7	10
Liters per Month	250	2,107	21,600	270	379	960
Expenditure per Month (NRs.)	13,760	39,335	1,188,000	385	19,358	48,000
Other Expenditure per Year (NRs.)	400	6,433	30,000	1,000	2,535	5,000

Note: The maximum expenditure amount of NRs. 1,188,000 is of Kantipur TV.

Those media establishments that owned a generator seemed to use it full time during load shedding hours. However, the print media seemed to use their equipment only during working hours, as a result their use and expenditure was far less than that of FM/TV. The FM/TV used generator sets at an average of 13 hours per day by procuring about 2,107 liters of fuel per month (on average). The average monthly expenditure of fuel for operating generator was observed to be NRs. 19,000 for print media and NRs. 39,000 for FM/TV stations which can be considered a very high amount for most media establishments.

The Indian-made vintage-type generator sets were found to operate continuously for only up to 6 to 7 hours. Vijaya FM in Gaidakot, Nawalparasi District, were compelled to purchase a new generator set after its existing generator set burned down after 16 hours of continual use.

Media organizations shared different experiences regarding managing fuel during bandhas (transport and general strikes). Almost all of them mentioned that they keep fuel supplies in stock, especially the print media. However, some of the FM/TV stations also mentioned that they procure fuel from illicit sources by paying double the normal price during such times. They even admitted to using their private vehicles labeled "Press" to bring fuel from other districts as well as from India. Ambulances and vehicles belonging to the press are usually allowed to operate during bandhas. Some even mentioned that they use bicycles to bring in fuel. Some admitted taking advantage of personal relationships with petrol pump (filling station) owners.



The frequency of breakdown of alternative power backup systems maintained by FM/TV stations ranged from short intervals of 5 days to long intervals of 3 months. Maintenance usually takes place in the form of maintenance visits from the vendors of the back-up system or through visits from local mechanics. In some cases, organizations have reported taking their equipment across the border to India for repairs. Breakdown of power back up equipment in print media establishments require maintenance from 1 to 9 times a month. They generally conduct maintenance of their systems in their own local area but sometimes they are required to take it to neighboring towns like Biratnagar, Birgunj and Dharan to get them repaired. Since the print media organizations use generators less frequently than FM/TV, frequency of repairs is also low. However, in the course of the interaction programs, most of them agreed that the frequency of repair and maintenance increases during the load shedding period because of the abrupt shutdowns and fluctuations of power.

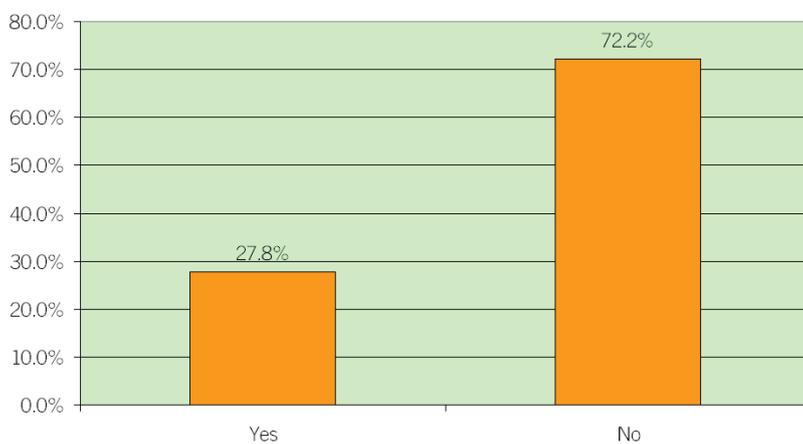
Table #14: Installation & Maintenance Costs of Generator Sets

Expenses (NRs.)	Media					
	FM/TV			Print		
	Min	Avg	Max	Min	Avg	Max
Capital Cost	65,000	59,250	3,000,000	42,000	83,400	655,400
Installation Cost	2,000	22,654	80,000	2,000	11,271	30,000
Maintenance Cost Per Year	550	42,075	200,000	1,000	13,281	30,000

The above table indicates that these establishments can only afford to procure power backup systems amounting to no more than NRs. 100,000. Most of these media establishments have procured these power backup systems on their own. Only a few of them mentioned receiving funding support from organizations like USAID/OTI, BBC World Service Trust, Association of Community Radio Broadcasters (ACORAB) and Nepal Forum for Environmental Journalist/ Community Radio Support Center (CRCS).

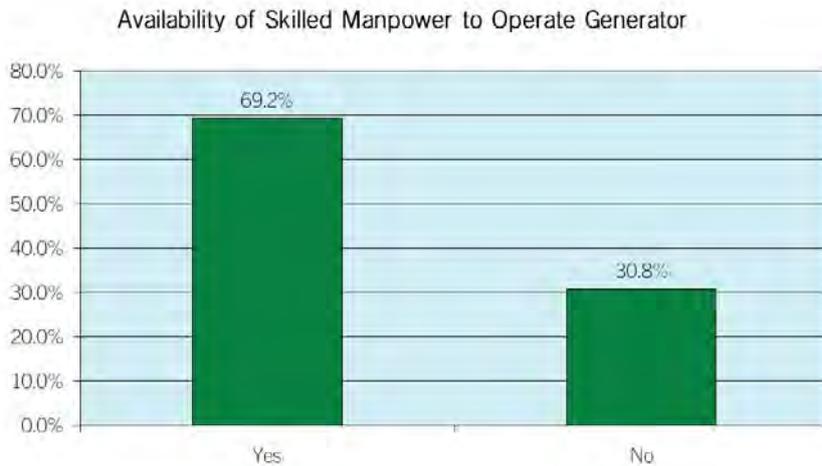
Graph #6: Availability of Fund for Buying Backup System

Availability of Fund for Buying Backup System



The majority of media establishments have skilled manpower to operate the generators, but some do not have such manpower so they have to rely on hired mechanics or technicians to obtain maintenance services. Some FM/TV stations are provided services from technicians based on initial agreements with suppliers. The graph below shows the availability of skilled manpower required to operate generator sets in media organizations:

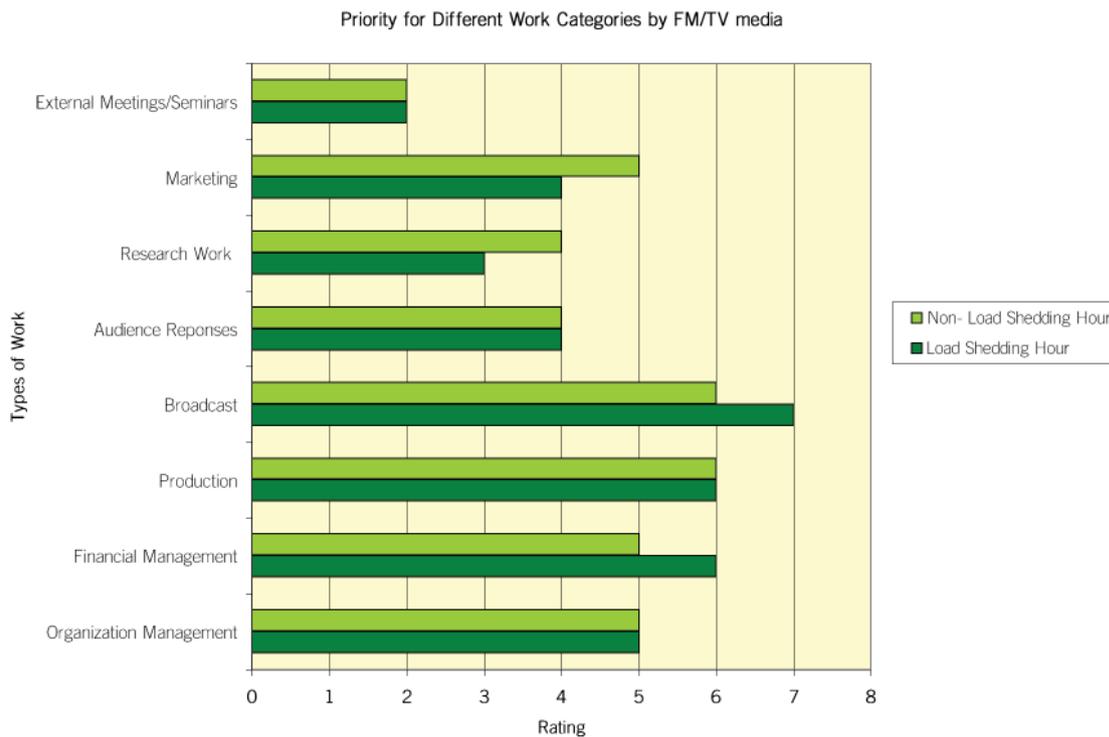
Graph #7: Availability of Skilled Manpower to Operate Generators



2.2.3 Management of Work during Load Shedding

The survey questionnaire provided options for ranking priority for eight different categories of work or tasks on a scale from 1 to 8 where 1 was lowest and 8 was highest priority. The graph below presents the priority accorded by the FM and TV stations to the different categories of work to manage work schedules during load shedding:

Graph #8: Priority for Different Work Categories by FM/TV media

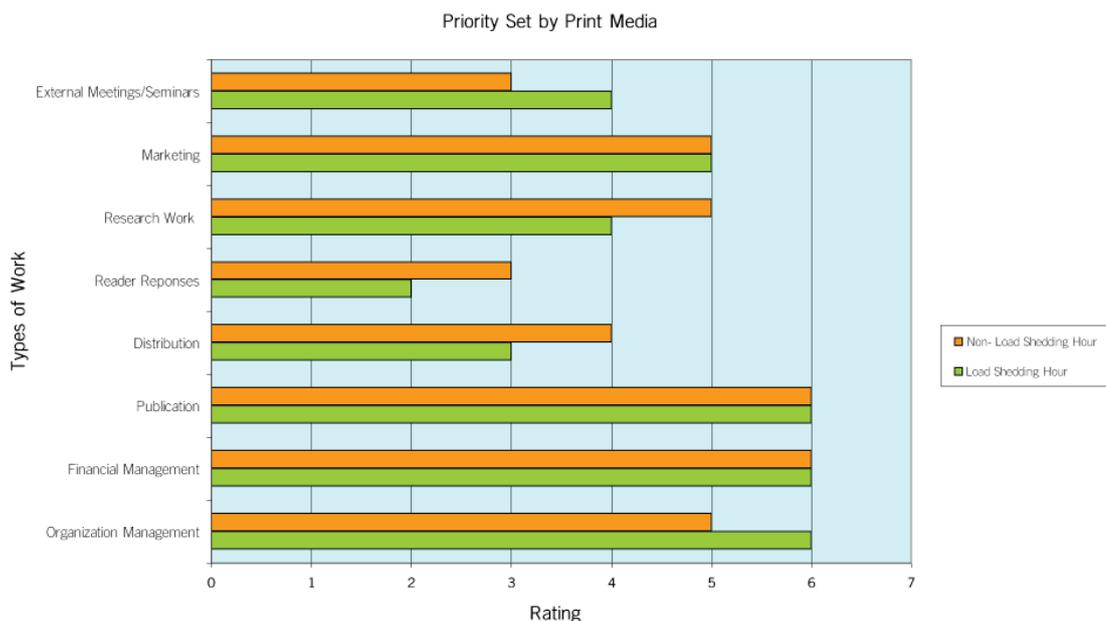


It was noticed that irrespective of load shedding hours or normal hours, broadcast and production were always given top priority by FM/TV stations. Work such as external meetings/seminars was the least prioritized by all.

For the print media, types of work like publication, financial management and organization management were top priority and work related to reader's response was the least prioritized during load shedding periods. The graph below presents the priority set by print media for work schedules during load shedding periods:



Graph #9: Priority Set by Print Media



The majority of media establishments agreed that they managed staff time by planning manual work like scripting, reading reports, writing news and manual editing for load shedding hours. On the other hand, there was no clear trend as to whether or not volunteers were asked to work or staff were requested to take forced leave during load shedding. The table below presents a picture of staff management practiced by the media establishments during load shedding:

Table #15: Staff Management during Load Shedding Hours

Actions	Respondents	Response	
		Yes (%)	No (%)
Staffs are asked to perform manual task (writing scripts, reading reports, writing news, manual editing etc.)	FM/TV Stations	66.7	33.3
	Print Media	86.7	13.3
Staff are requested to take a forced leave	FM/TV Stations	11.1	88.9
	Print Media	26.7	73.3
New staff are not hired during this period	FM/TV Stations	33.3	66.7
	Print Media	31.3	68.8
Part-time staff inputs are reduced	FM/TV Stations	25.0	75.0
	Print Media	50.0	50.0
Volunteers are asked not to come	FM/TV Stations	6.7	93.3
	Print Media	12.5	87.5

2.2.4 Load Shedding Thresholds

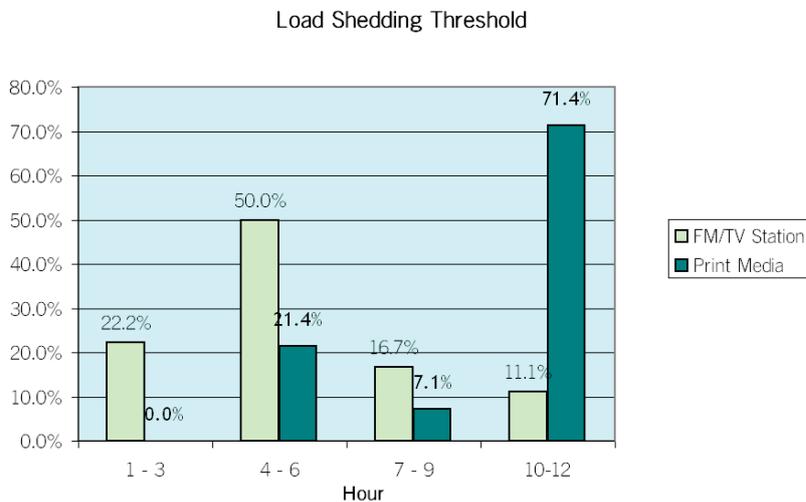
The majority of media establishments agreed that they managed staff time by planning manual work like scripting, reading reports, writing news and manual editing for load shedding hours. On the other hand, there was no clear trend as to whether or not volunteers were asked to work or staff were requested to take forced leave during load shedding. The table below presents a picture of staff management practiced by the media establishments during load shedding:

Table #16: Load Shedding Threshold

Load Shedding Threshold that Media can Withstand (over a 24 hour period)	Media					
	FM/TV			Print		
	Min	Avg	Max	Min	Avg	Max
	2	6	11	4	9	12

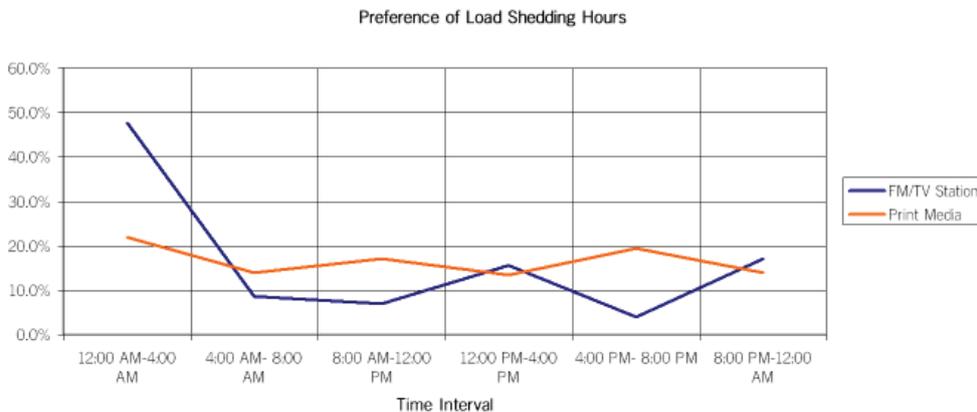
The table also reveals that the print media are able to withstand more load shedding hours per day than FM/TV stations. The graph below shows the number of load shedding hours the media establishments can withstand per day without having hampered or imbalance their regular production and output together with financial capacity. Media houses having other alternate source, like generator-set, would have greater hours of threshold:

Graph #10: Load Shedding Threshold



The FM/TV stations can generally withstand 4 to 6 hours of load shedding per day while print media can withstand 10 to 12 hours of load shedding. The graph below presents the time slots in a 24-hour period in which the media establishments can withstand or would prefer load shedding:

Graph #11: Preference of Load Shedding Hours



Note: The higher the point of graph lesser the electricity requirement of the media establishments.

From the above graph it can be assumed that the print media does not have a particular preference of time during which they can withstand or would prefer the load shedding. However, in the case of FM/TV, they would prefer load shedding to happen between 11:00 pm and 5:00 am mainly because they consume most electrical power in the time period between 6:00 am and 8:00 pm. Most of the community FM stations take a broadcast break between 12 noon to 2:00 pm; therefore the graph has slightly surged at this time interval.

2.2.5 Recommendations

- Media establishments need to be aware that inverters do not function well when load shedding increases to over 10 hours per day. Solar panels that cost slightly higher compared to the normal electrical chargers work well in such a situation.
- Media establishments may need basic training to understand the operation and maintenance (O&M) of power backup systems and power conservation techniques.
- Many community based media establishments cannot afford to procure and install a power backup system of the required capacity. The Government of Nepal should aim to devise a plan or mechanism to support these establishments to enable them to operate considering their role for promoting access to and freedom of expression.

2.3 Impact on Media Production & Printing

To understand the impact of load shedding on media production and printing activities in media establishments it would be imperative to understand the nature of the media establishments covered by the study. Hence, the section below deals with the nature of media establishments.

2.3.1 Nature of Media Establishments

The table below presents the type and geographical location of FM/TV stations covered by the study:

Table #17: Type of FM/TV Stations Covered by the Study

Type of FM/TV Station	Region	Rural	Urban	Total
Commercial	Hills	2	3	5
	Terai	0	5	5
Community	Hills	2	1	3
	Terai	2	3	5
FM/TV Stations		6	12	18

The assessment included 10 commercial FM/TV stations and 8 community FM stations from 6 rural and 12 urban areas, 8 of which were from the Hill region and 10 from the Terai region (the region not covered was the Mountain region). Table #17 below presents the types and regions of print media covered by the study.

Table #18: Nature of Print Media Covered by the Study

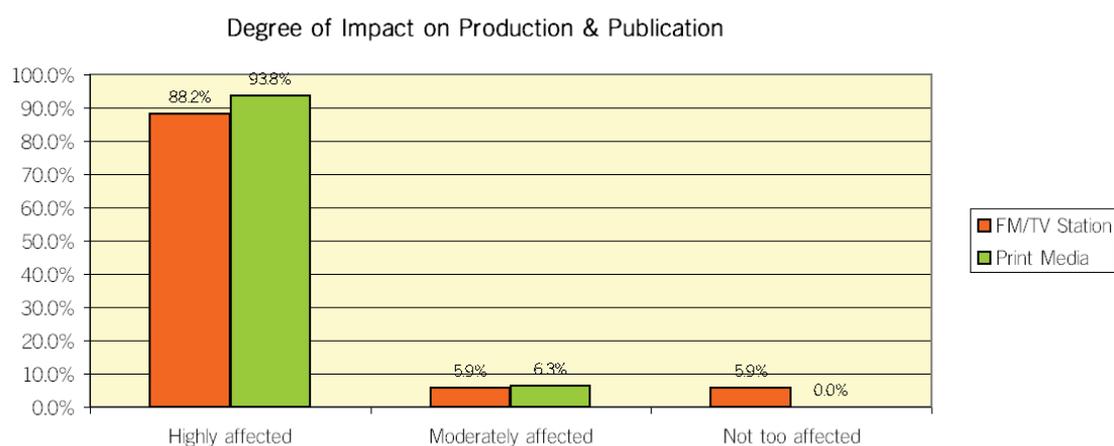
Type of Print Media	Region	Local	National	Regional	Total
Daily publication	Hills	0	1	2	3
	Terai	7	0	1	8
Weekly publication	Hills	2	0	0	2
	Terai	3	0	0	3
Number of Print Media		12	1	3	16

The study also covered 11 daily newspapers and 5 weekly newspapers. The geographical distribution of these newspapers was 5 Hill and 11 Terai. These newspapers included 1 national, 3 regional and 12 local newspapers.

2.3.2 Situation of Media Production & Printing

The tasks of media productions in the case of FM/TV and printing in the case of print media, are the major work areas most severely affected by the long hours of load shedding. Almost all respondents agreed that load shedding has highly affected their production and printing work.

Graph #12: Degree of Impact on Production & Publication



The production capacity of these media establishments are presented in the table below:

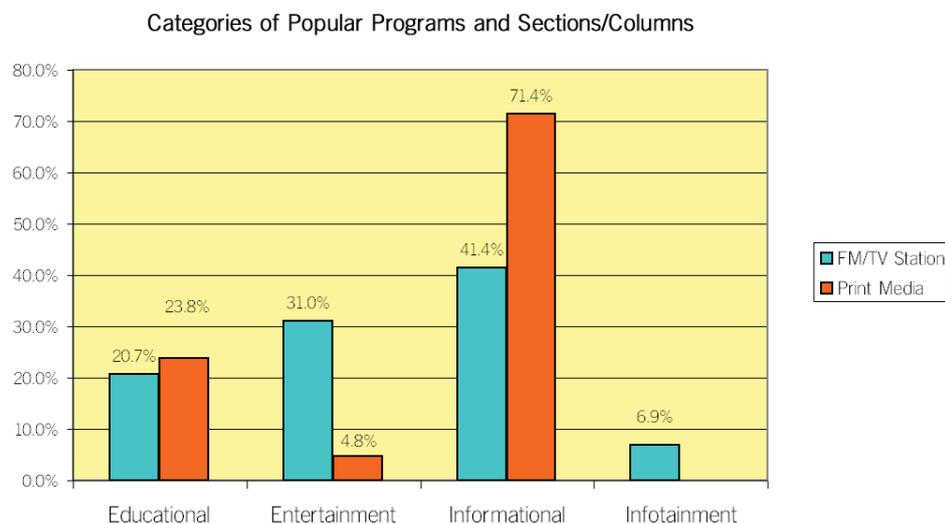
Table #19: Capacity of Production and Publication

Media	Production of Program	(Jul/Aug'08)			(Mar/Apr'09)		
		Min	Avg	Max	Min	Avg	Max
FM/TV Stations	Number of 15 min long	1	22	98	1	21	98
	Number of 30 min long	2	30	100	1	27	100
	Number of 45 min long	1	13	42	1	15	42
	Number of 1 hour long	1	19	77	1	16	77
Print Media	Publication	(Jul/Aug'08)			(Mar/Apr'09)		
	Number of Copies	650	7,637	1,50,000	450	5,332	1,50,000
	Number of Pages per copy	4	7	20	4	6	16

From the above table it is clear that the 30 minute duration programs followed by the 15 minute duration programs are most frequent among FM/TV stations' productions. However, a slight decrease in the number of such programs produced is noted during load shedding periods. The print media production information may not be totally representative as only one national newspaper (The Annapurna Post) was included in the survey. Its production capacity during both the load shedding and non-load shedding hours remained the same at 150,000 copies per day. The regional and local level dailies reported a normal production capacity ranging from between 15 copies to 12,000 copies per day. On an average, their production capacity was found to range from 7 copies to 8,000 copies per day and this was slightly reduced to a range of 5 copies to 6,000 copies during load shedding period. The number of pages of per copy of print media also showed a slight reduction during load shedding period.

The graph below outlines the different categories of programs that are produced by FM/TV stations and the categories of columns in the print media.

Graph #13: Categories of Popular Programs and Sections/Columns

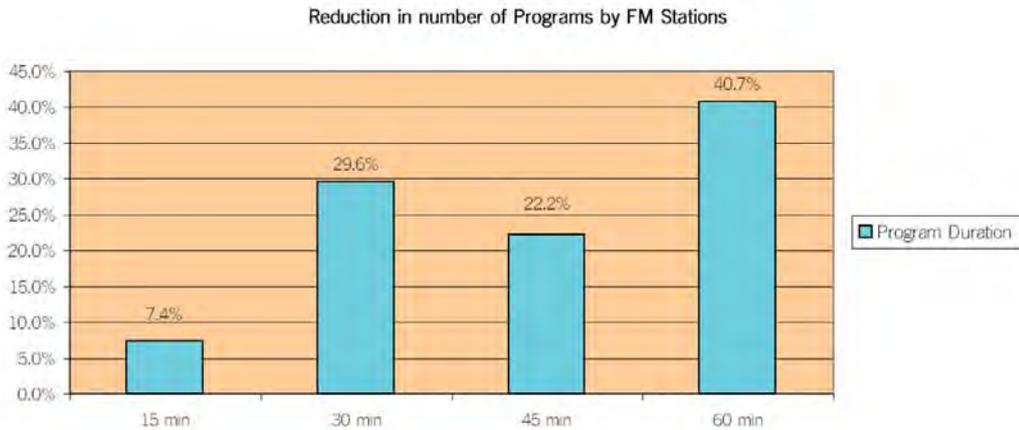


The highest preference of both the FM/TV is found to be covering informational programs. This is followed by entertainment for FM/TV and educational in case of print media.

Due to severe load shedding, 6 FM stations (37.5%) stopped producing some of these programs while others continued without any change. Among them, the majority of FM stations stopped their 1 hour duration programs. A total of 27 programs were stopped and among these, 40.7% and 29.6 % of these programs were of 60 minutes and 30 minutes duration, respectively. No such reduction in production was noticed in TV station programs because they were using high capacity generators during load shedding. However, their productions seldom reached full audiences because a majority of people didn't have backup systems to watch TV during load shedding periods. The graph below presents the reduction in the number of programs by FM stations during load shedding:



Graph #14: Reduction in number of Programs by FM Stations

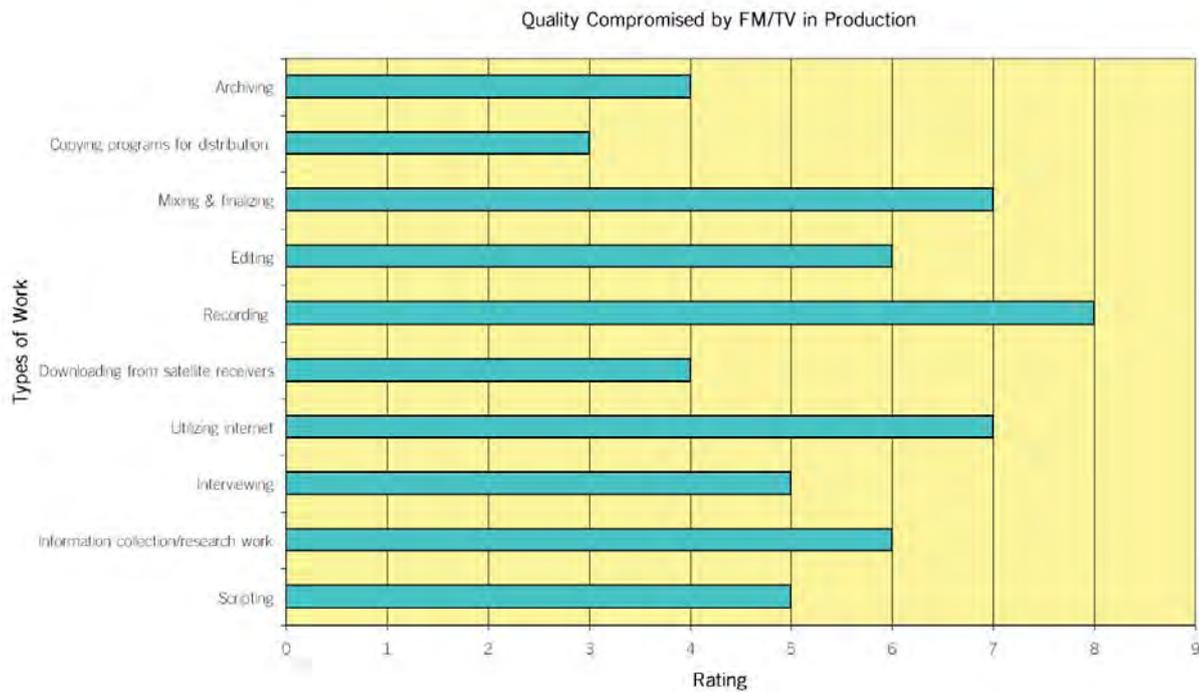


Note: TV is not included because they have not cut down the programs production as they have heavy generator sets.

2.3.3 Quality Compromise on Production & Printing

Media establishments were asked what sort of activities they were unable to carry out due to load shedding that hampered quality assurance measures and practices. The responses received are presented in the two graphs below:

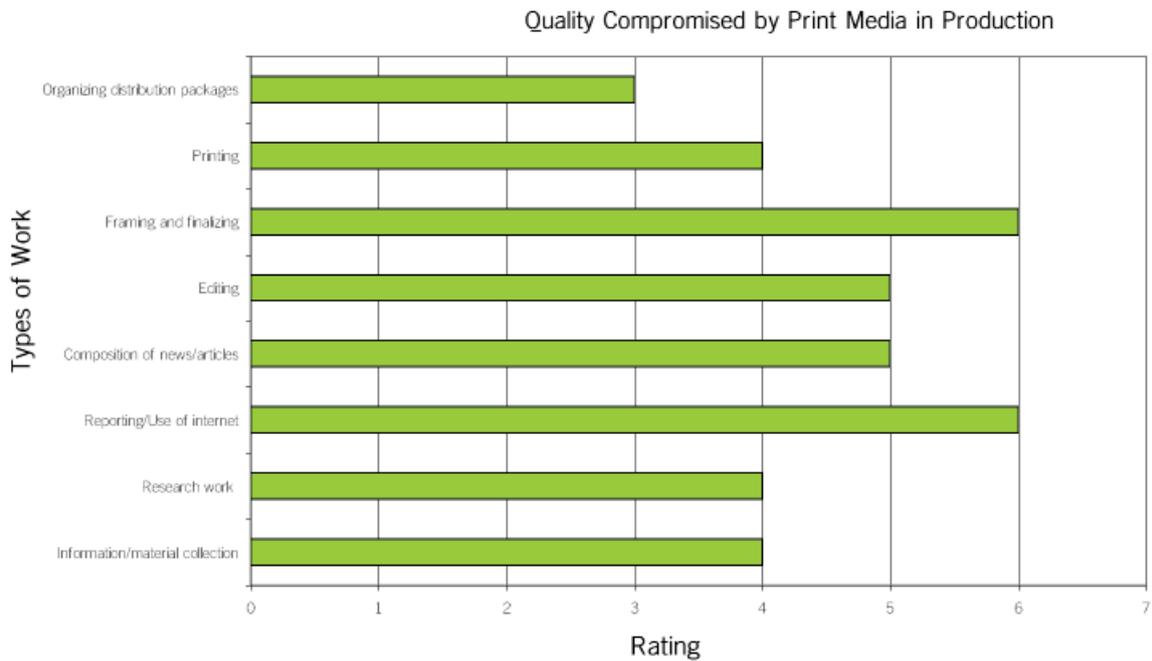
Graph #15: Quality Compromise by FM/TV in Production



Note: The ranking is from 1 to 10, higher the number, the greater the compromise on quality.

During the load shedding, activities that required electrical supply obviously suffered a lot as is evident from the above graph. These activities included recording, use of the Internet, mixing and finalizing.

Graph #16: Quality Compromise by Print Media in Production



Note: The ranking is from 1 to 10, higher the number, the greater the compromise on quality.

Like FM/TV stations, the print media also suffered mainly in the area of computer use related to Internet based reporting, framing and finalizing and composition of news articles.

2.3.4 Difficulties and Challenges in Production & Printing

The difficulties and challenges faced by FM/TV stations are broadly divided into three categories – Administration related, Finance related and Production (content development and broadcast) related. The two tables below present the common challenges as voiced by FM/TV stations in the three main categories:

Table #20: Challenges for FM/TV Stations

Challenges	Statements
Administration & Management	Fear of station being closed (insecure future)
	Extreme heat to work without fan and air-conditioning
	Fear of being unemployed
	Staff need to work under extreme time pressure
	Disturbance from the noise of the generator
	Difficulty in managing staff time
	Difficulty to contact people for information
	Difficulty to obtain fuel for generator
Financial Management	Frequent breakdown of generator
	Extra expenditure on generator's O&M
	Problem in timely salary distribution
Production & Broadcast	Impact of advertisements on revenue generation (loss of business)
	Difficulty in recording programs / meeting deadlines
	Script has to be prepared manually instead by using computer
	Difficulty in preparing programs in time
	Difficulty in broadcast of programs
	Difficulty in obtaining information timely
	Quality of programs has to be compromised
	Decrease in audiences
Loss of station image among its audiences	
Problem of using Internet for download and other research work	



Table #21: Challenges for Print Media

Challenges	Statements
Administration & Management	Staff have to stay until late night or even overnight
	Difficulty in overall organization management and operation
	Frequent break down of computers and other equipment
	Difficulty using fax machine
	Difficulty in managing staff time
	Irregularity of tasks and additional time consumption
Financial Management	Extra expenditure on generator's O&M
	Problem in timely salary distribution
	Less and delayed output and hence less income
Production & Distribution	Quality of programs has to be compromised
	Difficulty in obtaining information for news
	Difficulty to continue all columns
	Research based news couldn't be published
	Delay in printing and hence delay of distribution
	Interruption in finalization of newspaper framework
	Need to go to other press to do the print work

2.3.5 Recommendations

- Media houses should refrain from compromising on quality of production but may compromise on quantity; but during load shedding they are found doing the reverse to maintain a fair amount of income.
- The media may require outsourcing to outside individuals and organizations, especially print jobs, during heavy load-shedding period.
- A hub for media establishments could be established in each region to obtain and pass along information. Initiated with pooled funding from all related organizations, the hub will be needed to be equipped with a generator set, computers and an Internet connection.

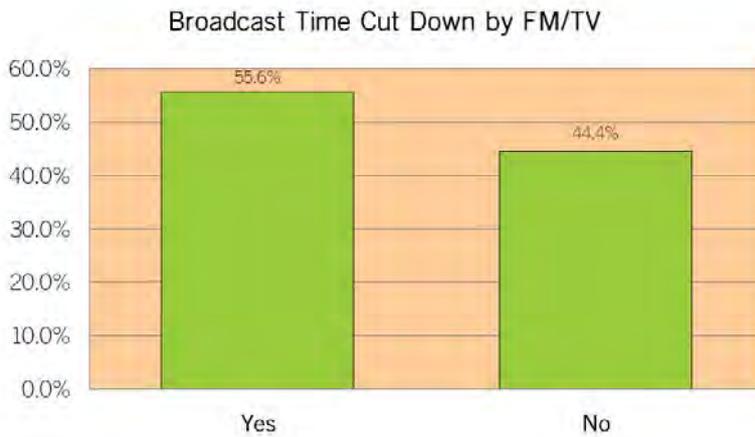
2.4 Impact on Media Broadcast & Distribution

The section deals with problem of load shedding on broadcast in the case of FM/TV and problem of distribution in the case of print media.

2.4.1 Impact on Media Broadcast (FM/TV)

During March-April 2009, 55.6% of FM/TV stations including both large TV stations cut down total broadcast time while 44.4% of FM stations did not cut down on broadcast time. These FM/TV stations had a minimum of 1 hour to a maximum of 5 hours of broadcast time cut down each day. TV stations cut 5 hours of broadcast time per day whereas other FM stations cut 1 to 4 hours of broadcast time per day. An average of about 3 hours of broadcast time per day was cut by FM Stations. The graph below presents the broadcast time per day cut by FM/TV stations during load shedding:

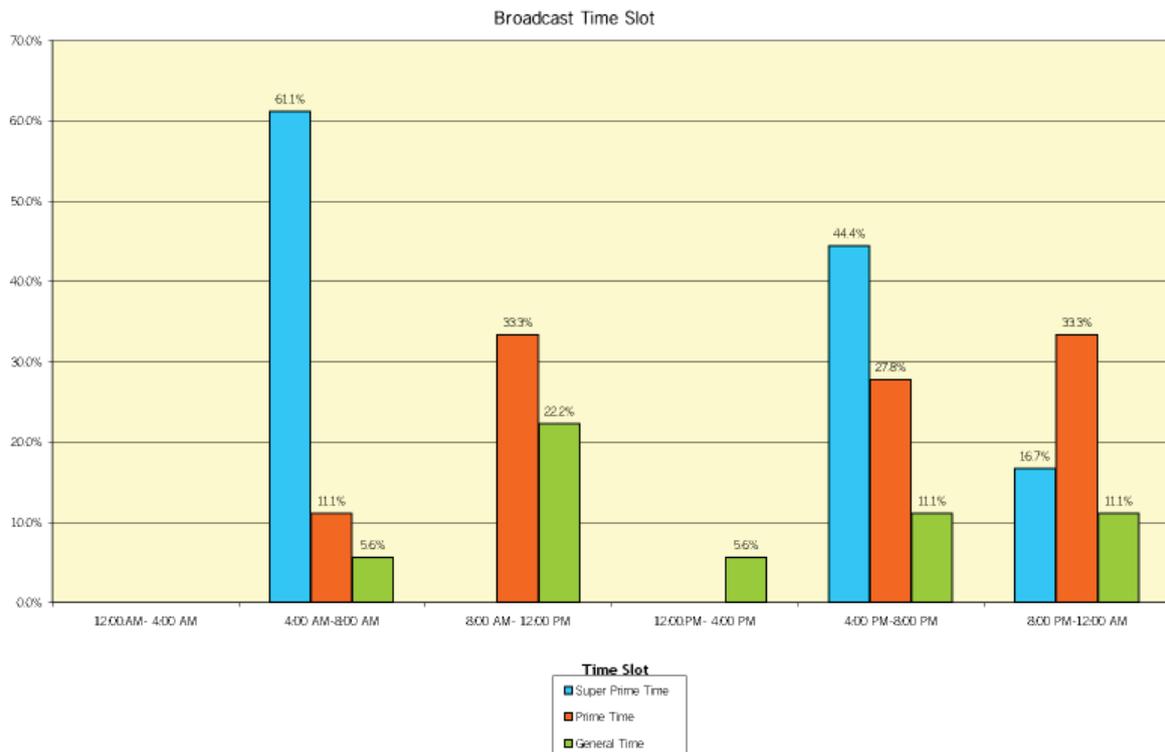
Graph #17: Broadcast Time Cut Down by FM/TV



The majority of stations cut down the broadcast time either during early morning 4:00 am to 6:00 am or during late night 9:00 pm to 12 midnight or until next morning.

The graph below presents broadcast time slot of FM/TV stations:

Graph #18: Broadcast Time Slot

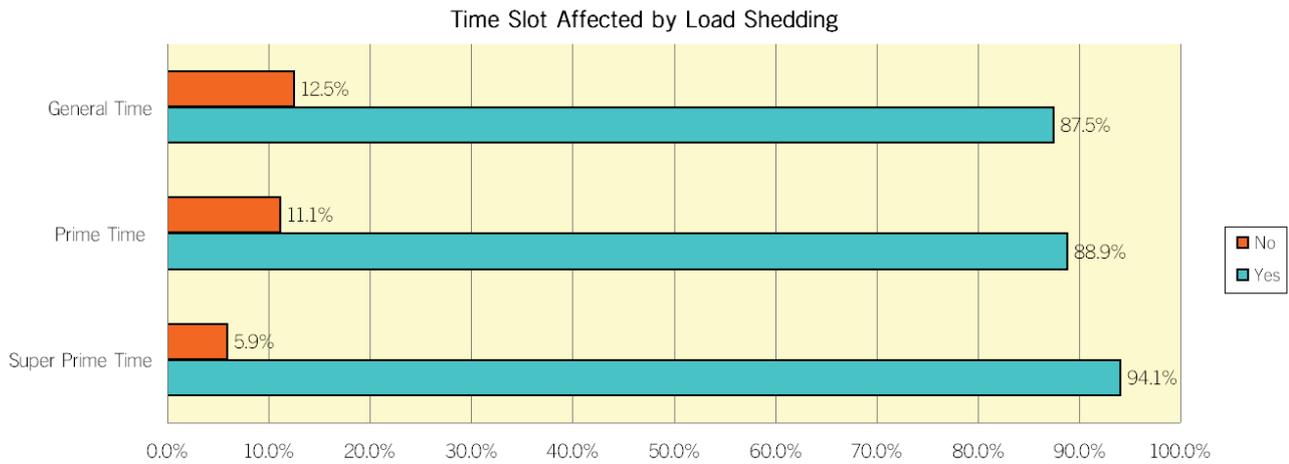


The majority of FM/TV stations indicated that their super prime was from 4:00 am to 8:00 am and prime time was from 8:00 am to 12 noon and from 8:00 pm to 12 midnight. Normal time is made up of the hours between these time slots.

All three kinds of time slots were affected by load shedding. About 94.1% of the stations felt that super prime time was affected, 88.9% and 87.5% of them felt prime time and general time were affected, respectively. The graph below pictures this scenario:

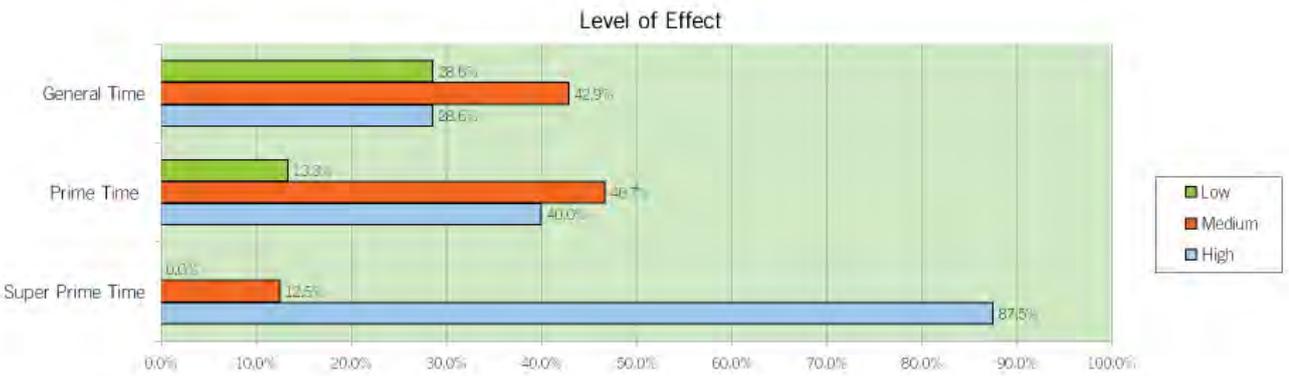


Graph #19: Time Slots Affected by Load Shedding



Among the three time slots, the super prime time was found to be highly affected. The broadcast of news during super prime and prime time was affected the most, and the entertainment programs were affected the most during normal time. The graph below pictures this scenario:

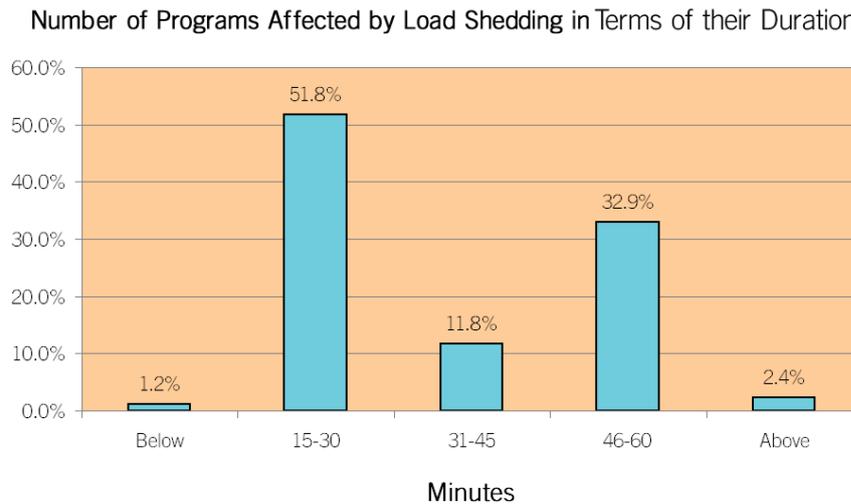
Graph #20: Level of Effect



Informative programs, news, entertainment program, awareness program and interaction programs were the five types of programs that were most affected by the load shedding.

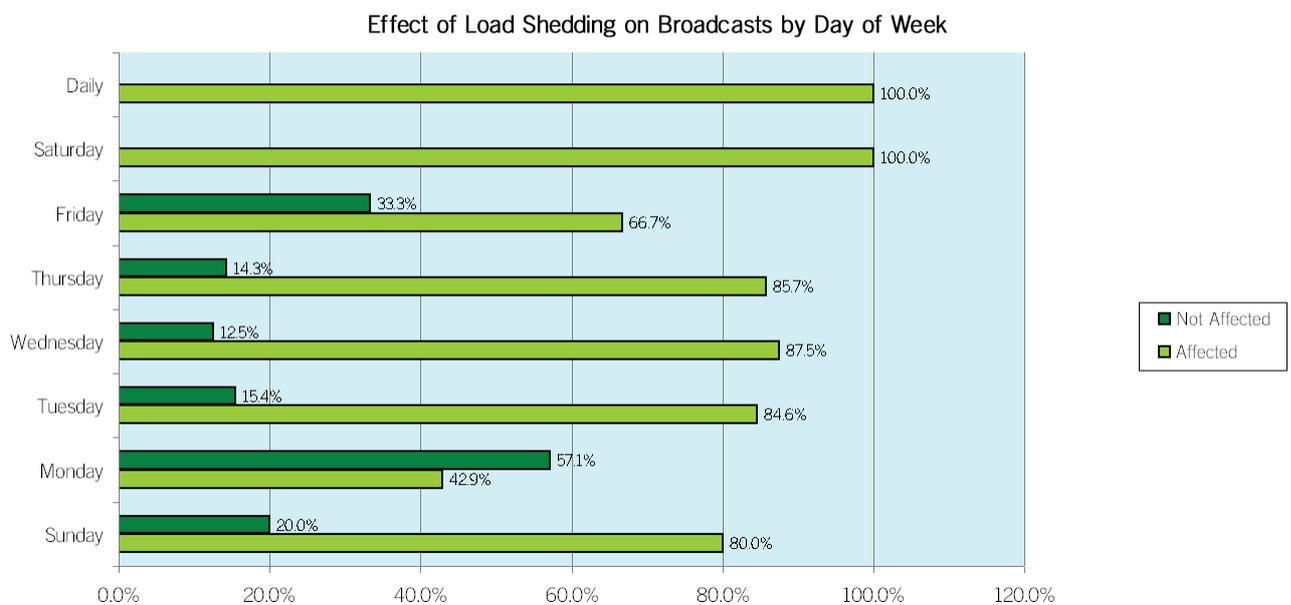
About 51.8% of the programs listed as being affected by load shedding were of 15-30 minutes duration followed by 32.9% of programs of 46-60 minutes duration, and 11.8% being of 31-45 minutes duration respectively. There was only one program listed that was of duration as short as 10 minutes and two programs that were of very long duration of 1.25 hours and 2.5 hours respectively. The graph below presents the number of programs affected by the load shedding in terms of their duration:

Graph #21: Number of Programs Affected by Load Shedding in Terms of their Duration



The graph below presents the impact on FM/TV stations' broadcasts on different days of the week:

Graph #22: Effect of Load Shedding on Broadcasts by Day of Week



86.4% of media establishments admitted that the broadcasts of programs were affected by load shedding and among them 70.0% felt highly affected, 22.9% felt moderately affected and 7.1% felt least affected. Saturday was the day that was most highly affected, followed by Wednesday, Thursday, Tuesday and Sunday respectively.

The programs that were repeatedly broadcast because of load shedding were found to be the informative and entertainment programs which were repeated 1-2 times a week. 71.4% of the programs were repeated once a week while 28.6% of the programs were repeated twice a week. None of the stations stated that they were required to broadcast a program more than twice in one week.

2.4.2 Impact on Media Distribution (Print Media)

The difficulties and challenges faced by print media establishments are broadly divided into three categories – Administration related, Finance related, Production (content development and printing) related and distribution related. The two tables below present the common challenges in the categories outlined above as voiced by print media establishments:



Table #22: Difficulties & Challenges for Print Media

Challenges	Statements
Administration & Management	Satisfying readers is difficult
	Difficulty in managing the newspaper sales person
Financial Management	Decrease of sales of newspaper and hence less income
	Decrease in advertisements and hence less income
Production (Content Development & Printing)	Need to stay until late hours for editing works
	Difficulty in news' content development
	Difficulty in obtaining news
	Difficulty in operating computers
	Delay in finalizing the newspaper framework
	Need to wait for long hours for electricity to do the printing work
Distribution	Voltage fluctuation while printing
	Difficulty in timely distribution of newspapers
	Difficulty in packaging newspapers

The most commonly-heard comments received from individuals in the distribution networks (vendors/retailers) and readers because of load shedding were related to content and management. Their statements are summarized in the table below:

Table #23: Vendors & Readers Comments

Challenges	Statements
Content	Don't decrease number of pages
	Improve the quality as quality of the newspaper is not satisfactory
	Complaint of having to read old news
	Do not compromise on news section
	Continue all the sections
Management	Delivery time shall have to be as per schedule
	Difficulty in sharing newspaper among each other
	One day delay of publishing the weekly magazine has damaged it's image
	Regular clients wanted to discontinue their subscription
	Pressure from group of clients to discontinue reading their newspaper
	Make the management of the establishment strong
	Make a provision of high quality generator set
Hesitation from vendors and sales persons to buy and sell the newspaper	

2.4.3 Recommendations

- Media establishments need to avoid the broadcast or printing of old news.
- FM/TV stations should reduce their program repetition rate.
- Media establishments will need to provide special attention to their consumers' (audiences and readers) comments and feedback.

2.5 Impact on Media Consumers

The media establishments are asked about the audiences and readers responses, remarks and comments. The section deals with these matters.

2.5.1 Media Consumers' Responses

The table below presents the audiences and readers responses before and after load shedding:

Table #24: Status of Audiences or Readers Responses

Particulars	Respondents	(Jul/Aug'08)			(Mar/Apr'09)		
		Min	Avg	Max	Min	Avg	Max
Through postal mail (letters)	FM/TV Stations	30	3,424	25,000	50	1,874	15,000
	Print Media	4	32	100	6	47	120
Through email	FM/TV Stations	15	993	3,750	30	705	2,960
	Print Media	6	37	130	9	32	75
Through SMS	FM/TV Stations	80	2,520	7,000	40	2,681	7,500
	Print Media	7	7	7	13	13	13
Telephone contact	FM/TV Stations	10	573	2,000	50	478	2,200
	Print Media	3	48	200	8	91	350
Personal contact at office	FM/TV Stations	15	792	10,000	30	331	3,000
	Print Media	2	76	500	8	103	600
Estimated Number of Audiences	FM/TV Stations	10,000	1,781,250	4,500,00	100,000	1,325,294	4,000,000
Estimated Number Copies Sold	Print Media	1,500	5,950	15,000	950	4065	8,000

Note: The number of copies sold of Annapurna Post is not considered as it will skew the information to great extent.

The above table shows that there is a reduction in audience and reader responses during load shedding hours as compared to non-load shedding hours. The drastic fall can be found in responses received from email (44.4% reduction), followed by letter (28.4% reduction), personal contact, telephone and SMS. There was also a decline in audiences by 17.7% and in the number of copies sold by 31.7%.

2.5.2 Complaints of Media Consumers

The graph below presents the complaints received from audiences and readers during the load shedding time:

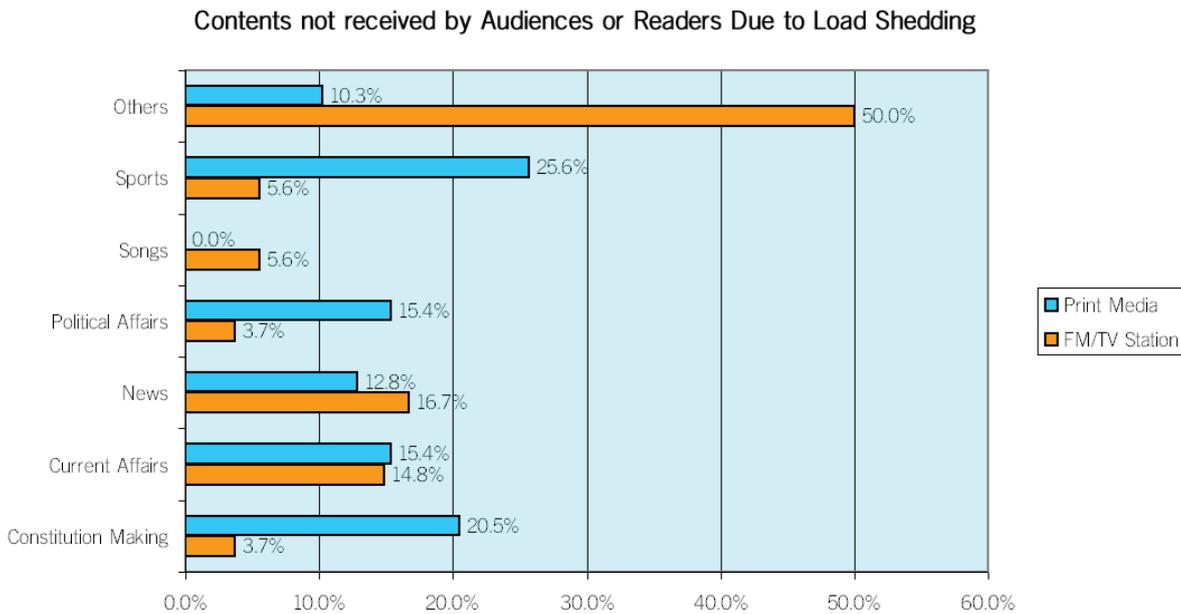
Graph #23: Complaint Received During Load Shedding



About 99.0% of complaints related to load shedding were received by FM stations through letters (mail) while no such complaints were found to have received by the TV stations. Beside the letters, FM station also got few such complaints through SMS, email, telephone and personal contact. The programs or contents the audiences and readers could not receive during load shedding include following:



Graph #24: Contents not received by Audiences or Readers Due to Load Shedding



According to FM/TV stations, the three most important programs that audiences thought they were not able to listen to due to load shedding were related to current affairs and news, respectively. According to print media, the three most important types of information that readers were unable to access were related to political affairs, current affairs, constitution making and sports, respectively.

The table below presents the most common complaints or comments that FM/TV stations received from audiences:

Table #25: Comments related to Load Shedding received by Media Organizations from Audience

Complaints or Comments	Statements
Management	Have provision of adequate backup system
	Should work more during non- load shedding hour
	Media should pressurize concerned authority to decrease load shedding hours
	Clients of advertisement business stopped listening to radio
	Improve management
Broadcast	Couldn't listen to programs
	It would be difficult to broadcast during load shedding
	Couldn't listen news
	Deprived from getting information
	Difficulty in getting information
	Couldn't watch TV
	Deprived from entertainment
	Request for repeat broadcast of informative program
	Request to broadcast informative program during non-load shedding time
	Couldn't participate in telephone interview programs and talent programs
	Decrease in number of programs
	Time of popular programs should be changed accordingly
	Couldn't participate in program
	Irregular programs
	Need to change broadcast time
Only songs are played	

Content	Life skill programs should be introduced
	Decrease in quality
Government or NEA	Need to use battery to listen to radio
	More expenditure in Battery
	Accused Government for load shedding
	Request GO or NGOs for backup system at the media establishments
Audience	Accused NEA for load shedding
	Decrease in listening to news
	Not able to use personal computer
	Not able to use internet service
	Decrease in number of advertisements in radio
	Lack of security during dark due to load shedding
	Due to frequent power disruption, less interest in listening the radio

The table below presents most common complaints or comments that the print media received from the readers:

Table #26: Comments related to Load Shedding received from Readers

Complaints or Comments	Statements
Management	Continuity should be given to stopped sections / columns
	Timely production and distribution
	Arrange generator to supply adequate power
	Pressure to buy generator
	Improve management
	Why there is no production at times?
	Have a provision of immediate solution to the load shedding problem
	Procure your own offset-press
Content	Lack of political news
	Lack of standard and good quality news
	Lack of interviews related to current affairs
	Should publish standard and good quality news
	Lack of news
	Should focus on news
	Focus on editing
	Couldn't read social activities related columns
	Focus on layout
	All sections should be included
	Improve quality
	Lack of recent news and information
Language error	
Distribution	Timely availability
	Difficulty in buying
	Delay in receiving a copy
Government or NEA	Ocurrence of load shedding without schedule
	Too severe load shedding
	Make a provision for feeder line to media organizations
Readers	Will discontinue the subscription
	Will not buy newspaper to read old news and stories



2.5.3 Recommendations

- Media establishments should understand that supply of feeder lines, independent electricity distribution line, is not the solution to the problem. It would be prohibitively expensive for NEA to give feeder lines to each media establishment.
- The Media should raise awareness within its audiences and readers about the current load shedding issue and power saving.
- The Media should respond or act on to as many readers, vendors, audiences and distributors that have passed their comments and criticism to them to improve their work and pass accurate load shedding information to them regularly.
- Policy makers need to address by developing necessary guidelines and code of conduct to check the increasing public distrust towards substandard or repetition of old news and information made public by media houses due to load shedding problem.
- The government should also give serious thought to the plight of public participation through media in the constitution making process during heavy load shedding times.

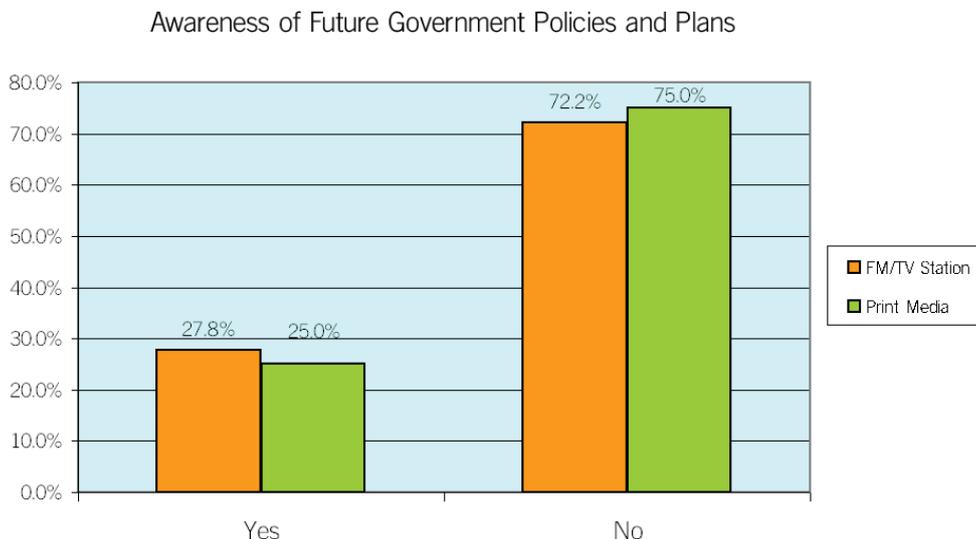
2.6 Future Load Shedding Coping Mechanism

The section deals with future load shedding coping mechanism planned and adopted by media establishments.

2.6.1 Awareness of Future Government Policies and Plans

The majority of media establishments were not aware of any government policy that was being developed to help the media to overcome the load shedding problem. Only a few of them had heard about the long-term electricity management plan which includes plans encouraging small and micro hydro-power plants, buying electricity from India, making provisions to reduce tariffs to media houses, making provisions for subsidies of diesel, funding support for solar panels, and provisions for tax waivers to procure power backup systems. The graph below presents the awareness of media establishments on government policies and plans to overcome the load shedding problem:

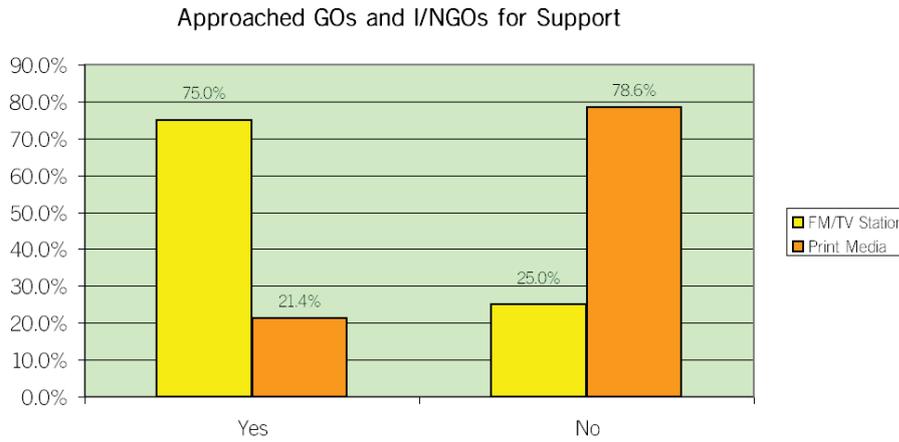
Graph #25: Awareness of Future Government Policies and Plans



2.6.2 GOs & I/NGOs Approached for Support

Generally, FM/TV stations have approached GOs & I/NGOs to request power backup and other support more often than print media houses. 75.0% of FM/TV stations approached GOs & I/NGOs to request support for procuring solar panels, generators, or feeder-lines while only 21.4% of print media did so. Graph #26 below shows the trend:

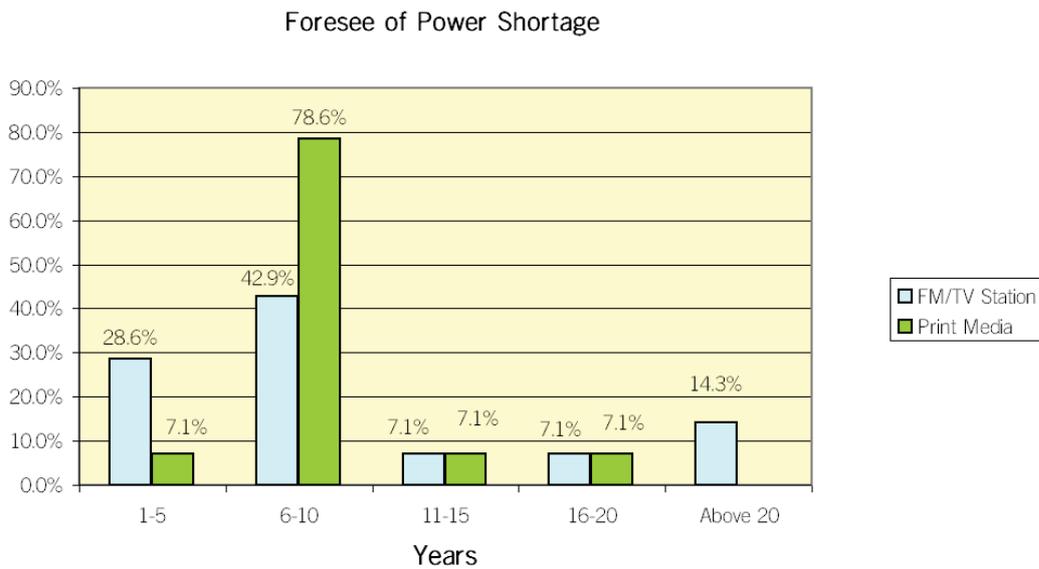
Graph #26: GOs & I/NGOs Approached for Support



2.6.3 Media Houses Future Strategy and Actions

Majority of media establishments thought that Nepal will suffer another 6 to 10 years of power shortage:

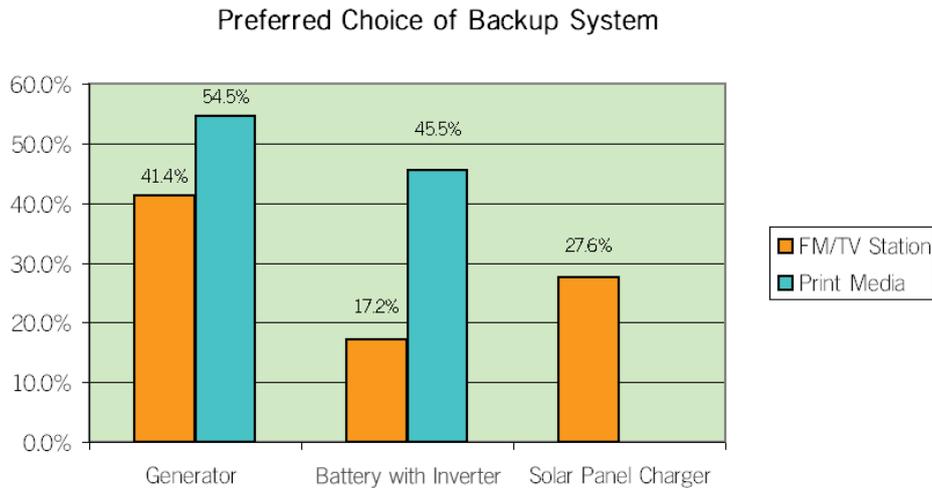
Graph #27: Foresee of Power Shortage



Media establishments were asked about their possible future use of backup systems during load shedding, including questions about preferred backup systems, affordability, capacity, installation and operational costs. Graph #28 below presents the backup system type preferences.

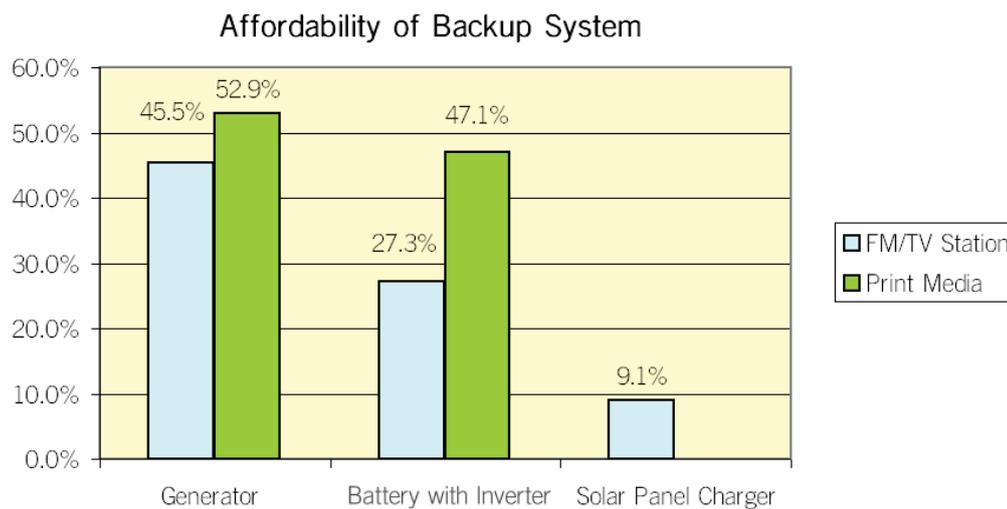


Graph #28: Preferred Choice of Backup System



The graph presents below the affordability of the aforementioned power backup system they preferred:

Graph #29: Affordability of Backup System



More or less 50% of the media establishments might afford to either buy generator set or battery with inverters to tackle their power requirement in future during load shedding. The table below presents general parameters of the preferred backup system:

Table #27: General Parameters of the Preferred Backup System

Power Backup System	Respondents	Capacity (KVA)			Avg. Operation Costs per Month (NRs.)		
		Min	Avg	Max	Min	Avg	Max
Generator	FM/TV Station	5	16	100	25,000	68,328	240,000
	Print Media	9	16	25	3,300	26,650	56,500
Battery with Inverter	FM/TV Station	2.5	3	4	1,000	4,500	8,000
	Print Media	3	4	5.5	1,000	4,500	8,000
Solar Panel Charger	FM/TV Station	2	2.5	3	2,500		

According to media establishments the major plans or strategies to overcome the future load shedding problem is summarized below:

Table #28: Plans to Overcome Future Load Shedding (FM/TV)

Plans or Strategies	Statements
Alternative Energy	There should be a plan to generate power from solar or thermal plants
	Use solar power
	Add more solar panels and battery
	Seek funding support for solar panel from donor organizations
	Try to install solar panel
	Go for generator or inverter
Fund Raising	Seek funding support from GOs or I/NGOs
	Seek funding support from community (cash & in-kind)
Government/NEA	Government and NEA should buy generator for FM stations
	Reduce watt of radio stations
	Government should facilitate installation of more thermal plants
	Request separate feeder-line
	Subsidy on fuel for generator
	There should be provision of minimum load shedding at the area where there are maximum number of media organizations
Hydropower	Aware community people on micro hydro-power
	Promote more private hydro-power plants in the country through public share
Office Management	Present the problem to Umbrella Radio Associations
	Introduce more power sharing technology
	Arrangement of adequate generator
	Minimize administrative expenditures
	Minimize uses of electronic appliances
	Procure more UPS and battery
	Efficient use of UPS battery and backup
	Procure more inverter, battery
	To use LCD Monitor
Make provision of additional generator	

Table #29: Plans to Overcome Future Load Shedding (print media)

Plans or Strategies	Statements
Alternative Energy	Solar Energy
	Inverter & Battery
Government/NEA	Provision of free generator and subsidy in fuel
	Provision of direct feeder-line
	Promote additional hydropower plants in the country
	Construct micro hydropower plants at every local rivers
	Stop or control leakages of electricity
	Promote small hydropower plants in the country
Office Management	Provision of additional or extra generator
	Procure adequate power supply generator

2.6.4 Recommendations

- Media establishments should consider it a priority to educate themselves about government plans that are parallel with and support their own plans.
- Media establishments should network with other media houses to create networks of information about load shedding and information sharing.
- Media establishments should share their load shedding strategies and pool resources and knowledge.
- Established and successful strategies should be collected by specific media establishments for wider dissemination.



2.7 Media Establishments' Overall Suggestions & Recommendations

The section deals with the media establishments' overall suggestions and recommendations to minimize the affect of future load shedding including affect of load shedding in constitution development process and improving situation of access to information to all.

2.7.1 Future Actions of Government & NEA to Minimize Load Shedding

The media establishments were asked what future course of actions the Government of Nepal and NEA should take to minimize the current load shedding situation of the country. The responses of this question received from FM/TV stations are summarized in the table below:

Table #30: Government & NEA Suggested Course of Future Actions (FM/TV)

Topics	Statements
Alternative Energy	Potentiality of solar and wind energy should be explored
	Promote private investment in micro and small hydropower plants
	Proper O&M of existing power plants of the country
	Provide tax exempt and heavy subsidy in alternate energy sector
	Invest more on other alternative energy sources
Community	Community should be given the responsibility to install, operate and maintain the micro and small hydro electricity plants
Subsidy in Electricity Tariff	NEA should provide subsidy in electricity tariff to media establishments
	The subsidy of electricity tariff should be like that of industries
Subsidy in Fuel	Provision of subsidy in diesel and fuel for generator
Electricity Leakages	Leakages of electricity should be stopped
	Initiate community level laws and procedures to stop electricity leakages
	Control electricity leakages
	Provision of underground electricity line networks to prevent electric leakages
Feeder- line	Government should make provision of separate feeder-line for media houses
Fund	Government should provide funding support to media houses to procure to power backup system
	Government should provide funding support to media houses to install solar power backup system
Others	Improve the current political situation of the country
	Organization renewal fee for media houses should be waived for initial establishment period
	Improve the water resource management acts to promote hydro electricity
	Make thorough and achievable water resource management's long-term plan
	Media houses should be declared as non load shedding area
	Quality control of UPS available at the market should be done
Tax Exempt	Government should declare media houses as tax and VAT free organizations
	Diesel, lubricants and UPS should be tax exempt

The responses on the same question received from print media are summarized in the table below:

Table #31: Government & NEA Suggested Course of Future Actions (Print Media)

Topics	Statements
Alternative Energy	Provision of solar energy
	Implement many micro and small hydropower plants in the country
	Implement some mega hydropower plants in the country
	Repair and O&M of old and exiting hydropower of the country
Subsidy in Alternative Energy	Provision of subsidy in alternative energy
Subsidy in Fuel	Provide subsidy in fuels required to operate generators
Electricity Leakages	Control electricity leakages
Feeder Line	There should be separate provision of feeder line to print media

2.7.2 Future Actions of Media Houses to Minimize Load Shedding

The media establishments were asked what role and action you or your association and consortium can play to minimize the future load shedding situation of the country. The responses of this question received from FM/TV stations are summarized in the table below:

Table #32: Self-initiation and Measures to Minimize Load Shedding (FM/TV)

Topics	Statements
Electricity Leakages	We should work together to control the electricity leakages
Alternative Energy	Discuss with politicians to find alternate solution
	Do some study and discussions find new solution
	Mobilize community people to harness the hydropower from micro hydro plants
	Lobby the government to promote small hydropower plants in the country
	Mobilize community resources to identify and exploit local alternative energy resources
Feeder- line	Request government for feeder-line
NEA	NEA should be pushed from local level to be more active
Subsidy	Voice the provision of subsidy to media houses on telephone and communication
	Voice the subsidy in fuels for generator to media houses
	Pressure local and national government bodies for more subsidy for media houses
Electricity Leakage	Pressure local NEA authority to control and stop electricity leakages
Fund	Lobby for the promotion of solar energy
	Search for new donors
Protest	Organize national level media strike by stopping completely the broadcast
	Fasten black band on wrist and work to protest the load shedding situation
Government/NEA	Provide some good suggestions to the government
	Create pressure to the pertaining group to make them focus on the matter
	Pressure government for the promotion of small and micro hydropower plants in the country
	Pressure NEA to improve national electricity plan
	Pressure government from proper utilization and management of existing hydropower plants
	To pressurize government to minimize load shedding
	All media houses to be united in one umbrella to protest and put pressure to government
	Pressure government to import electricity from India
	Pressure government to provide fund to community to implement micro and small hydropower plants
	Present memorandum to government to minimize load shedding hours
	Pressure government to improve the laws and rules to check electricity leakages
Establish network of all media houses and present memorandum to the concerned ministry and NEA	



Raise Awareness	Raise awareness among consumers for the efficient use of power
	Produce awareness programs on load shedding
	Raise awareness among community to stop electricity leakages
	Broadcast messages related to electricity leakages and use of CFL lights
	Broadcast interview programs made among various providers and consumers of electricity
	Research and broadcast other countries effective actions adopted to tackle the load shedding

The responses on the same question received from print media are summarized in the table below:

Table #33: Self-initiation and Measures to Minimize Load Shedding (print media)

Topics	Statements
Alternative Energy	Pressure government to improve existing laws and rules related to hydropower and alternative energy
	Aware public on alternative energy
	Identify micro and small hydropower plants at the community level
	Implement a micro hydropower plant at local level to minimize load shedding problem
Electricity Leakages	Raise voice against electricity leakages
	Control misuses of electricity
Fund	Identify possible investors and sources for electricity production
	Request fund support from different organizations
Government/NEA	Put pressure through news, editorial and articles
	Pressure government for long mega hydropower plants
	Protests and demonstrate against government and NEA
	Play co-coordinating role
	Search for alternate or possible solution and present it to the government
	Put pressure to district authorities
	Provide regular suggestions to NEA
Present memorandum to concerned ministry, NEA and district authorities	
Raise Public Awareness	More awareness raising articles in newspaper
	Publish regular news regarding power production and consumption of the country
	Organize seminar to discussion the issue in wider circle
	Make public awareness on saving electricity

2.7.3 Load Shedding and its Effect on Democracy Strengthening

The media establishments were asked how the promotion of democracy at this crucial period of constitution making may be hampered due to load shedding. The responses received from FM/TV stations on this question are summarized in the table below:

Table #34: Process of Democracy Hampered by Load Shedding (FM/TV)

Area	Information
Difficult in Accessing Information	Reduction on overall information dissemination
	Couldn't hear informative program related to constitution
	Public were deprived from rights of information
	Couldn't broadcast the current affairs of constitution related matters
	Public were deprived of information related to current affairs of different political parties
	Audience couldn't watch informative and educational program
	Difficult to public to tune into broadcasted programs
	Couldn't make community aware on new developed constitution
	Listeners couldn't learn the visits of constitution members to their area
	Couldn't aware the public on the role of media to strengthening democracy
	Big challenge to take the constitution to the people even though it is drafted

Impact on Feedback	Irregular feedback from public
	Decrease in number of feedback from public
	Couldn't entertain public feedback
	Difficulty in collecting feedback
Lack of Security	Increased insecurity
	Increase in criminal activities
Public Opinion and Participation	Increased public distrust towards government
	Public started getting negative towards political process
	Daily wage earners gave even less priority to constitution than before
	Less participation of public in programs
	Combined voices wouldn't be included
	Difficulty in entertaining public opinion and voices in constitution making process
	Decrease in patriotism feelings
	Public unhappiness about the whole situation
	Difficulty to make feedback of public reach constitution assembly
	No participation in discussion programs
	Voice of youths couldn't reach decision making level
Since no interaction program were held between political parties/constitution members, the constitution could not be made as desired by public	

The responses on the same question received from print media are summarized in the table below:

Table #35: Process of Democracy Hampered by Load Shedding (print media)

Area	Information
Difficult in Providing Information	Couldn't make public informed about constitution
	Public couldn't read matters related to constitution making process
	Couldn't provide timely information to public
	Public were deprived from right information
	Couldn't disseminate information
	Crisis in information processing and dissemination
	Able to provide only brief information on constitution making process to public
	Public couldn't get proper information
	Timely information couldn't be provided
	Less flow of information
	Couldn't obtain information from central policy level to pass to public
	Had to cut down number of pages and consequently less information to public
	Lack of publicity of constitution making process
Impact on Feedback	Public couldn't read feedback on constitution making process
	Less feedback from public
	Couldn't collect feedback from public
	Difficulty to broadcast the feedback of public
Others	Make concerned authorities more focused on load shedding problem
	Less publicity in agenda related to new constitution
	Less public interest in democracy
	Weaken the relationship between public and political parties
	Great obstacle in everyone works
Public Opinion & Participation	Difficulty including public opinions
	Voice of public couldn't reach the concerned people
	Public were deprived from giving suggestions
	Constitution members couldn't learn the public interest
Couldn't make people's participation in constitution making process	



2.7.4 Promoting Access to Information for All

The media establishments were asked how they think the access to information to all can be promoted further in the country. The responses received from media establishments on this question are summarized in the table below:

Table #36: Promoting Access to Information to All

Factors (# of Responses)	Number of Responses	Statements
Accessibility of Information (13)	FM/TV Stations (Count = 9)	Development of better and affordable links of mobile phone and internet network in the country
		Proper dissemination of information
		Should aware everybody about the situation of country
		Provide information and aware on each one rights and responsibilities
		Information should be established as rights of people
		Local radio station should be encouraged to be established throughout the country
		National information should be disseminated from community radio stations
		Easy access of media to all
		Public should be aware about people's rights of information
	Print Media (Count = 4)	Increase advertisements related to welfare of people
Promote all villages electrification for the access of easy information		
Competitive Approach (9)	FM/TV Stations (Count = 5)	FM/TV stations should emphasize on research type of programs
		Broadcast fact and real news
		Information related to government should be provided to private TV stations as well
		Media houses to be free from all kinds of biases
		Discourage the practice of covering up the facts during investigations
	Print Media (Count = 4)	Encourage effective investigations
Effective investigations to increase the reach of advertisements		
Equal opportunity of advertisements from government to all media establishments		
Feedback/ Support of Public (3)	FM/TV Stations (Count = 3)	Public queries from regular life experiences should be incorporated in programs
		Financial support from local level to establish radio stations
		Suggestions of audience should be broadcasted
Government Policy (13)	FM/TV Stations (Count = 8)	Provision of funding support from government
		Media station should be provided with funding support from GOs & I/NGOs
		Government policy related to advertisements should be made
		There should be effective implementation of policy
		Press freedom should be proposed in new constitution
		Government should give priority to sensitive issue like information. For that solar energy, wind energy and micro hydropower should be implemented
		Should investigate whether policies, rules have been strictly followed or not
		Print Media (Count = 5)
	Emergency plan need to develop by government to cope with load shedding	
	Improved Power Situation (20)	FM/TV Stations (Count = 3)
Complete and total focus on hydropower development in the country		
There should be arrangement of solar energy, wind energy, diesel, petrol, small/micro hydropower plants for electricity generation		
Print Media Count = 17		There should be provision of 24 hours electricity supply tom media houses
		Systematic way of electricity supply
		Regularize electricity supply
		Electricity should be provided to every villages
		There shouldn't not be load shedding at all
		Complete remedy of load shedding
		Media houses should be made free from load shedding
There should be provision of alternative energy		
Media houses should not be hampered by electricity		

Political Situation (2)	FM/TV Stations (Count = 1)	Instability of community because of unstable politics
	Print Media (Count = 1)	Free all from electricity strike or load shedding
Provision of Security to Media Person (5)	FM/TV Stations (Count = 2)	There should be guarantee of security to media houses Focus on security of workers of media houses
	Print Media (Count = 3)	Responsible for security of journalists
Skilled Manpower (7)	Print Media (Count = 7)	Provision of exam to test the capability of journalists
		Promote skilled media persons in the country
		There should be arrangement of license for journalists There should be provision of exam to provide license



3. MAJOR CHALLENGES FACED DURING THE STUDY

The following were the major constraints impeding the assessment that were encountered in the course of implementation of the survey work:

- Surveys were conducted during the wet season of July 2009. It is possible that media establishments could not easily recall information from the previous dry season.
- Sample selections of large media establishments like Kantipur TV, Sagarmatha TV and Annapurana posts may have led to unbalanced comparisons between national and local level media establishments.
- Many respondents or spoke-persons of the media establishments were found frequently busy with their mobile phone during the interview process.
- Larger establishments were found less cooperative during interview process in compared to the smaller establishments.
- The FM stations were found more attentive to the study as compared to print media followed by TV stations.
- Initially it was very difficult to comprehend the basic as well as detail technicality of the power generation system for the entire study team members, especially the Team Leader.
- It took more than anticipated time to acquire the required secondary information from NEA and to analyze it.
- To identify the right authorized person and right information source for secondary information to be obtained from NEA took considerable time and efforts.
- Two days training provided to the enumerators was not adequate to cover the basic technicality of power generation, distribution and consumption system. Extra one day should have been provided to this technical part.



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APPENDIX - 1

FM/TV & Print Media Questionnaires

Impact Assessment of Load Shedding on Media & Access to Information FM and TV Media Questionnaire

(This questionnaire is to be completed through personal interview with either the Station Manager, Program Director or Shift In-charge of FM/TV stations. During interview process please ask for related evidence to support answers given or verify with bills, vouchers and reports as appropriate. The load shedding in this questionnaire indicates if not otherwise mention the dry season of March or April 2009).

Disclaimer: Information collected through this questionnaire will not be used for any other purposes other than for this survey for the mutual benefit of the organization being surveyed and for the media sector as a whole.

Name of FM/TV: _____

Established Date: _____ Operational Date: _____

Type of registration (e.g. Community, Cooperative, Private etc.) _____

Registered with: _____

Organization based in - Ward #: _____ Town/Village: _____

VDC: _____ District: _____

Phone # of Org: _____ Fax # of Org: _____

Email of Org: _____ Website of Org: _____

Land of office premises owned by the org or rented: _____

Building type: _____ Number of Rooms: _____ Floors/Stories: _____

Coverage Area: _____ Focused District: _____

Neighborhood District: _____

Normal Broadcasting (TV/FM):
 Morning from _____ to _____
 Daytime from _____ to _____
 Evening from _____ to _____
 Night time from _____ to _____

Note: If possible, collect the broadcast schedule.

Name of the Interviewee: _____

Position Held: _____ Mobile Phone #: _____

Years with the Organization: _____

Section A

Impact on Overall Management & Operation

1. Electricity consumption records:
(If there is a separate bill for transmitter, add that too)

Particulars	Unit	Amount (NRs.)
Electricity consumption during July or August 2008 from NEA		
Electricity consumption March or April 2009 from NEA		
Other <u>source</u> during July or August 2008:		
Other <u>source</u> during March or April 2009:		

Note: Specify the source (small hydro, generator or inverter) and also verify the electricity bills by checking it.

2. Did your organization have schedule load shedding problem during March or April 2009? Yes/No: _____

If no, please explain: _____

3. March or April 2009 load shedding situation:

Load shedding hours per day (out of 24 hours)	
Time of the day when you require most electrical power (peak load hours)	
How severely has your organization been affected by the load shedding situation (Highly affected, Moderately affected or Not too affected)	

4. How did you manage power requirement during March or April 2009:

Use of Backup System	Yes/No	Capacity (kVA or Amperes)	Avg. Costs per Month (NRs.)
Generator			
Battery with inverter			
Solar panel charger			
Regular NEA Power Supply			
Other: _____			

Note: Please acquire additional information on the back of this page if there is any additional relevant information. Verify information with NEA bill and other expenses bills.

If generator – Diesel or Petrol or Gas (LPG): _____

Average Hour/Day generator is operated: _____

Consumption per month in liters: _____ Cost NRs./Lit. _____

Additional Cost per month (e.g. transportation): _____

How is the fuel managed during Banda/strike: _____

For all other backup systems including generator:
 How often and where is it maintained: _____

What is the cost of repair and maintenance per year (NRs.) _____

What was the capital equipment cost spent (NRs.)
 Generator: _____ Solar Panel: _____ Others: _____

What was the installation cost (NRs.)
 Generator: _____ Solar Panel: _____ Others: _____

Do you have technical expertise to look after it, Y/N: _____



If no, how are you managing operation, repair and maintenance: _____

External financial support for its purchase (Y/N): _____

If yes, from whom and how much: _____

5. Organizational situation before and after load shedding:

Particulars	Previous (Jul/Aug'08)	Current (Mar/Apr'09)	Difference	Thru Load Shedding
Staff number				
Air time for FM & TV (hours per 24 hours)				
Turnover 2008 and 2009 predicted (NRs.)				
Revenue/Income 2008 and 2009 (NRs.)				
Number of commercials aired				
Public Service Announcement (PSA)				
Repair and maintenance expenses (NRs.)				
Repair and maintenance frequency (times/ monthly)				
Use of CFL lights				

6. What work you do prioritize during non-load shedding hours in range from 1 to 8 (1 = low -- 8 = high; READ OUT; Please do not repeat the same number):

S/N	Load Shedding Hour	Non- Load Shedding Hour
1.	Organization Management (staff management, internal meetings, correspondences etc.): _____	Organization Management (staff management, internal meetings, correspondences etc.): _____
2.	Financial Management: _____	Financial Management: _____
3.	Production: _____ (including downloading, script writing, interviewing, etc.)	Production: _____ (including downloading, script writing, interviewing, etc.)
4.	Broadcast: _____	Broadcast: _____
5.	Audience Reponses: _____	Audience Reponses: _____
6.	Research Work (R&D): _____	Research Work (R&D): _____
7.	Marketing: _____	Marketing: _____
8.	External Meetings/Seminars: _____	External Meetings/Seminars: _____

7. Managing staff time during load shedding hours:

- a. Staff are asked to perform manual task (writing scripts, reading reports, writing news, manual editing etc.) – Yes/No: _____
- b. Staff are requested to take a forced leave – Yes/No: _____
- c. New staff are not hired during this period – Yes/No: _____
- d. Part-time staff inputs are reduced – Yes/No: _____
- e. Volunteers are asked not to come – Yes/No: _____
- f. Others, if any: _____

8. What is the load shedding threshold that your organization can withstand:

Load shedding hours per day (24 hours): _____

Time from--to when the power does not make any difference (not more than three slots):

- a. _____ b. _____ c. _____
- e.g. – 9am to 11am (total of these has to match the above first figure)

Note: Go through above obtained information once again to check for consistency and ask further questions to clarify unclear matter and make a note on back of this page.

Section B

Impact on Production
(Cross relate with information obtained on Section A)

1. Infrastructure -- this is a walk-through (observation) part to verify the actual numbers at the site:

S. No.	Particulars	Numbers	Per Item Watt (Actual or Avg.)	Remarks
1.	Live Studio			
2.	Production Studio			
3.	Backup Studio			
4.	Transmitters			
5.	Uplink & Downlink Equipment			
6.	Audio Mixing Console			
7.	Video Mixing Console			
8.	Editing Equipment			
9.	CD Player			
10.	Cassette Player			
11.	DVD Player			
12.	DV Cassette Player/Recorder			
13.	Telephone Hybrid			
14.	Intercom Telephone System			
15.	Fax Machine			
16.	Radio Receiver			
17.	Television Set			
18.	Desktop Computer			
19.	Laptop			
20.	Printer			
21.	Scanner			
22.	Camera			
23.	Camera Lights			
24.	Normal Light Bulbs			
25.	CFL Bulbs			
26.	Air Condition			
27.	Fans			
28.	Others:			
29.				
30.				
31.				
32.				

Note: If possible, obtain inventory of office equipment.

2. Production Capacity – Maximum number of half hour and hour-long radio and TV programs that your organization can develop per week during full power supply situation: 15min: _____ ½ hour: _____ 45min: _____ 1 hour: _____

Number of 15 minutes, half hour and hour long programs developed during March or April 2009 (when load-shedding was at the peak) per week:

15min: _____ ½ hour: _____ 45min: _____ 1 hour: _____

Note: Verify by checking log or record books or archives.



3. How do you rate the severity of your production situation due to load shedding (Highly affected, Moderately affected or Not too affected):

4. What are the five programs that you stopped production due to the load shedding:

S/N	Name of the program	Category/Genre	Format	Duration
a.				
b.				
c.				
d.				
e.				

e.g. –Program name (Kaam Ka Kura), category/genre (social or educational, entertainment, news and current affairs, political debate), format (news, radio magazine, reports, chat shows magazine, interviews, talk show, drama, songs)

5. In what areas are you compromising quality due to the load shedding in range from 1 to 10 (1 = low -- 10 = high; READ OUT; not to repeat the same number):

- a. Scripting: _____
- b. Information collection and research work: _____
- c. Interviewing: _____
- d. Utilizing internet: _____
- e. Downloading from satellite receivers: _____
- f. Recording: _____
- g. Editing: _____
- h. Mixing & finalizing: _____
- i. Copying programs for distribution (give away): _____
- j. Archiving: _____

6. How and from what sources (means) do you get your materials such as news and articles during load shedding hours (e.g. use of internet, telephone, magazines etc.):

7. What are the three biggest challenges that your organization, you, your staff face due to the load shedding:

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____

Section C

Impact on Broadcast and Distribution (Cross relate with information obtained in Section A & B)

1. Have you cut down your hours of broadcast due to load shedding during March or April 2009: Yes/No: _____

If yes, please mention the total hours: _____

Which are the hours that you have cut down due to load shedding?

Morning from _____ to _____
 Daytime from _____ to _____
 Evening from _____ to _____
 Night time from _____ to _____

2. Impact on time slots during March or April 2009:

Particulars	Super Prime Time	Prime Time	General Time	Remarks
Time duration (from – to)				
Affected by load shedding (Yes/No)				
Affected (High, Medium or Low)				
Program Category/Genre				

3. What are the five most popular programs of your stations and how affected they are from load shedding:

S/N	Name of the program	Category	Format	Duration	Day of week	Affected by load shedding (Yes/No)	Affected (High, Medium or Low)
a.							
b.							
c.							
d.							
e.							

4. What are the other programs most affected - list according to severity starting from the most affected [program name, category/genre, format, time (super, prime, general), duration, day of week]:

S/N	Name of the program	Category	Format	Time	Duration	Day of week
a.						
b.						
c.						
d.						
e.						

5. Because of load shedding do you repeat programs, Yes/No: _____

If yes, list the programs:

S/N	Name of the program	Category	Format	Times per week
a.				
b.				
c.				
d.				
e.				

Note: If more programs, please list at the back of this page.



Section D

Impact on Audience/ Viewers

1. Status of audience or readers responses:

Responses Received	Jul & Aug 2008	Mar & Apr 2009
Through postal mail (letters)		
Through email		
Through SMS		
Telephone contact		
Personal contact at office		

Note: Please verify the logs or record book.

2. Complaint received from January 09 to date that can be linked to the load shedding:

Complain Received	Number
Through postal mail (letters)	
Through email	
Through SMS	
Telephone contact	
Personal contact at office	

Note: Please verify the logs or record book.

3. What are three most important information/programs (news, current affairs, constitution making, political affairs, sports, songs or others) the audiences think that they are not able to obtain currently because of the load shedding:

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____

4. What are five most common complaints or comments you receive from your audience that is connected somehow with the load shedding problem:

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____
- e. _____

Section E

Future Action Plan to Tackle Situation and to Minimize Impact (Coping Mechanism)

1. Have you heard about any government policy that is being developed to help media to overcome load shedding problem (Yes/No): _____
If yes, please mention it: _____

2. Have you ever approached any government and/or non-government organizations to request for any kind of information or support related to power (Yes/No): _____

If yes, where did you go (name of authority, position, organization name, where, when and what response received) — this can be for direct feeder line, single/three phase line, subsidy for fuel/generator etc.:

Name of authority	Position	Organization name	Where	When	Response received

3. How many years ahead do you foresee that Nepal will suffer from the current situation of power shortage? Number of years from now: _____
Reason: _____

4. In such a situation, what are the plans or strategies that you have to overcome this load shedding problem (mention only three major ones – this could include community small hydro plant installation as well):

- a. _____
b. _____
c. _____

5. In future, to tackle the problem will you go for the following option:

Power Backup System	Yes/No	Affordable to You (Yes/No)	Capacity (kVA)	Total Costs Installation (NRs. '000)	Avg. Operation Costs per Month (NRs.)
Generator Fuel: _____					
Battery with Inverter					
Solar Panel Charger					
Other: _____ _____ _____					

If yes, how will you manage fuel supply (incase of diesel, petrol, kerosene and gas) during Banda and strikes including how will you manage the production and broadcast if you fail to acquire fuel timely:



Section F

Suggestions & Recommendations

1. What do you think the government and NEA has to do or take some measure to overcome this load shedding problem in the media sector? (Feeder line, fuel subsidy, subsidy for alternative energy etc.):
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____

2. What do you think that your organization, associations, consortium or pressure group can do or take some measure to overcome this load shedding problem (grouping approach for feeder line)?
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
 - d. _____

3. What would be the best solution to overcome Load Shedding?
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____

4. Through load shedding what are three most significant areas where the promotion of democracy is hampered at this crucial constitution making time:
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____

5. To further improve access to information to all in your district and region what factors will play significant role:
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____

Certification:

We, the undersigned below certify that the information and statements contained on this form (questionnaire), report and attachments are true, correct and complete to best of my knowledge as this is collected through visiting the media establishment site strictly following the guidelines and training provided by the Equal Access Nepal. We further understand that after reviewing the information thus provided, we may have to further clarify the data and information to Equal Access Nepal should such need arise.

Interviewer's Name: _____ Title: _____

Organization: _____ Mobile Phone #: _____

Signature & Date: _____

Interviewer's Name: _____ Title: _____

Organization: _____ Mobile Phone #: _____

Signature & Date: _____

Field Visit Date (from to): _____ Interviewed Date: _____

Questionnaire and Report Submitted Date to EAN: _____

Note: The field visiting team also has to prepare a combined two or three pages report containing but not limiting to field visited places and dates or schedule, research team, background of the media establishment, general load shedding situation, problems of power backup system, problems encountered during research work, recommendations and suggestions including attachments such as inventory, photographs and any other pertaining details or evidences.



Impact Assessment of Load Shedding on Media & Access to Information Print Media Questionnaire

(This questionnaire is to be completed through personal interview with the Manager or Managing Director or Chief Editor of Print Media. During interview process please ask for related evidence to support answers given or verify with bills, vouchers and reports as appropriate. The load shedding in this questionnaire indicates if not otherwise mention the dry season of March or April 2009)

Disclaimer: Information collected through this questionnaire will not be used for any other purposes other than for this survey for the mutual benefit of the organization being surveyed and for the media sector as a whole.

Name of Print Media: _____

Established Date: _____ Operational Date: _____

Type of registration (e.g. Community, Cooperative, Private etc.) _____

Registered with: _____

Organization based in - Ward #: _____ Town/Village: _____

VDC: _____ District: _____

Phone # of Org: _____ Fax # of Org: _____

Email of Org: _____ Website of Org: _____

Land of office premises owned by the org or rented: _____

Building type: _____ Number of Rooms: _____ Floors/Stories: _____

Distribution Area: _____

Normal Publishing (Print Media): Day & Date _____

Number of Pages _____ Size _____

Frequency (daily, weekly, bi-monthly or monthly)

Color (Multi, single, double or monochrome)

Approximate number of readers: _____

Name of the Interviewee: _____

Position Held: _____ Mobile Phone #: _____

Years with the Organization: _____



Section A

Impact on Overall Management & Operation

9. Electricity consumption records:

Particulars	Unit	Amount (NRs.)
Electricity consumption during July or August 2008 from NEA		
Electricity consumption March or April 2009 from NEA		
Other <u>source</u> during July or August 2008:		
Other <u>source</u> during March or April 2009:		

Note: Specify the source (small hydro, generator or inverter) and also verify the electricity bills by checking it.

10. Did your organization have schedule load shedding problem during March or April 2009? Yes/No: _____

If no, please explain: _____

11. March or April 2009 load shedding situation:

Load shedding hours per day (out of 24 hours)	
Time of the day when you require most electrical power (peak load hours)	
How severely has your organization been affected by the load shedding situation (Highly affected, Moderately affected or Not too affected)	

12. How did you manage power requirement during March or April 2009:

Use of Backup System	Yes/No	Capacity (kVA or Amperes)	Avg. Costs per Month (NRs.)
Generator			
Battery with inverter			
Solar panel charger			
Regular NEA Power Supply			
Other: _____			

Note: Please acquire additional information on the back of this page if there is any additional relevant information. Verify information with NEA bill and other expenses bills.

If generator – Diesel or Petrol or Gas (LPG): _____

Average Hour/Day generator is operated: _____

Consumption per month in liters: _____ Cost NRs./Lit. _____

Additional Cost per month (e.g. transportation): _____

How is the fuel managed during Banda/strike: _____

For all other backup systems including generator:

How often and where is it maintained: _____

What is the cost of repair and maintenance per year (NRs.) _____

What was the capital equipment cost spent (NRs.)
 Generator: _____ Solar Panel: _____ Others: _____

What was the installation cost (NRs.)
 Generator: _____ Solar Panel: _____ Others: _____

Do you have technical expertise to look after it, Y/N: _____

If no, how are you managing operation, repair and maintenance: _____

External financial support for its purchase (Y/N): _____

If yes, from whom and how much: _____

13. Organizational situation before and after load shedding:

Particulars	Previous (Jul/Aug'08)	Current (Mar/Apr'09)	Difference	Thru Load Shedding
Staff number				
Number of copies printed				
Turnover 2008 and 2009 predicted (NRs.)				
Revenue/Income 2008 and 2009 (NRs.)				
Number of commercials printed				
Public Service Announcement (PSA)				
Repair and maintenance expenses (NRs.)				
Repair and maintenance frequency (times/monthly)				
Use of CFL lights				

14. What work you do prioritize during non-load shedding hours in range from 1 to 8 (1 = low -- 8 = high; READ OUT; Please do not repeat the same number):

S/N	Load Shedding Hour	Non- Load Shedding Hour
9.	Organization Management (staff management, internal meetings, correspondences etc.): _____	Organization Management (staff management, internal meetings, correspondences etc.): _____
10.	Financial Management: _____	Financial Management: _____
11.	Production: _____ (including downloading, news writing, interviewing, etc.)	Production: _____ (including downloading, news writing, interviewing, etc.)
12.	Distribution: _____	Distribution: _____
13.	Audience Reponses: _____	Audience Reponses: _____
14.	Research Work (R&D): _____	Research Work (R&D): _____
15.	Marketing: _____	Marketing: _____
16.	External Meetings/Seminars: _____	External Meetings/Seminars: _____

15. Managing staff time during load shedding hours:

- a. Staff are asked to perform manual task (writing scripts, reading reports, writing news, manual editing etc.) – Yes/No: _____
- b. Staff are requested to take a forced leave – Yes/No: _____
- c. New staff are not hired during this period – Yes/No: _____
- d. Part-time staff inputs are reduced – Yes/No: _____
- e. Volunteers are asked not to come – Yes/No: _____
- f. Others, if any: _____

16. What is the load shedding threshold that your organization can withstand:

Load shedding hours per day (24 hours): _____

Time from--to when the power does not make any difference (not more than three slots):

- a. _____ b. _____ c. _____
- e.g. – 9am to 11am (total of these has to match the above first figure)

Note: Go through above obtained information once again to check for consistency and ask further questions to clarify unclear matter and make a note on back of this page.



Section B

Impact on Production (Cross relate with information obtained on Section A)

8. Infrastructure -- this is a walk-through (observation) part to verify the actual numbers at the site:

S. No.	Particulars	Numbers	Per Item Watt (Actual or Avg.)	Remarks
33.	CD Player			
34.	Cassette Player			
35.	DVD Player			
36.	DV Cassette Player/Recorder			
37.	Intercom Telephone System			
38.	Fax Machine			
39.	Radio Receiver			
40.	Television Set			
41.	Desktop Computer			
42.	Laptop			
43.	Printer			
44.	Scanner			
45.	Camera			
46.	Camera Lights			
47.	Normal Light Bulbs			
48.	CFL Bulbs			
49.	Air Condition			
50.	Fans			
51.	Letter Press			
52.	Offset Press			
53.	Electric Paper Cutter Machine			
54.	Plate Maker			
55.	Others:			
56.				
57.				
58.				
59.				

Note: If possible, obtain inventory of office equipment.

9. Maximum number of copies and pages/day/week your publishing house can print during full power supply situation:

Copies: _____ Pages: _____

Number of copies and pages printed during March or April 2009 (when load shedding was at the peak) per day/week:

Copies: _____ Pages: _____

Note: Verify by checking log or record books or archives.

10. How do you rate the severity of your production situation due to load shedding (Highly affected, Moderately affected or Not too affected):

11. What are the columns that you have stopped printing due to the load shedding (news, feature, editorial, opinion, interview, entertainment, pull-out or supplementary):

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

d. _____

e. _____

12. In what areas are you compromising quality due to the load shedding in range from 1 to 8 (1 = low -- 8 = high; READ OUT; not to repeat the same number):
- a. Information/material collection: _____
 - b. Research work (market survey, theme identification etc.): _____
 - c. Reporting/Use of internet: _____
 - d. Composition (writing) of news/articles: _____
 - e. Editing: _____
 - f. Framing and finalizing: _____
 - g. Printing: _____
 - h. Organizing distribution packages: _____

13. How and from what sources (means) do you get your materials such as news and articles during load shedding hours (e.g. use of internet, telephone, magazines etc.):

14. What are the three biggest challenges that your organization, you, your staff face in production due to the load shedding:

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____



Section C

Impact on Broadcast and Distribution (Cross relate with information obtained in Section A & B)

6. What are the three most difficulties you face during distribution work that is mainly due to the load shedding (Mar/Apr'09):
- _____
 - _____
 - _____
7. What are three most heard comments you receive from your distribution network people or newspaper vendors/retailers because of load shedding problem:
- _____
 - _____
 - _____

Section D

Impact on Readers

5. Status of audience or readers responses:

Responses Received	Jul & Aug 2008	Mar & Apr 2009
Through postal mail (letters)		
Through email		
Through SMS		
Telephone contact		
Personal contact at office		
Estimated Number of Audiences or copies sold		

Note: Please verify the logs or record book.

6. Complaint received from January 09 to date that can be linked to the load shedding:

Complain Received	Number
Through postal mail (letters)	
Through email	
Through SMS	
Telephone contact	
Personal contact at office	

Note: Please verify the logs or record book.

7. What are three most important information/programs (news, current affairs, constitution making, political affairs, sports, songs or others) the readers think that they are not able to obtain currently because of the load shedding:

- _____
- _____
- _____

8. What are five most common complaints or comments you receive from your readers that is connected somehow with the load shedding problem:

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Section E

Future Action Plan to Tackle Situation and to Minimize Impact (Coping Mechanism)

6. Have you heard about any government policy that is being developed to help media to overcome load shedding problem (Yes/No): _____

If yes, please mention it: _____

7. Have you ever approached any government and/or non-government organizations to request for any kind of information or support related to power (Yes/No): _____

If yes, where did you go (name of authority, position, organization name, where, when and what response received) - this can be for direct feeder line, single/three phase line, subsidy for fuel/generator etc.:

Name of authority	Position	Organization name	Where	When	Response received

8. How many years ahead do you foresee that Nepal will suffer from the current situation of power shortage? Number of years from now: _____

Reason: _____

9. In such a situation, what are the plans or strategies that you have to overcome this load shedding problem (mention only three major ones – this could include community small hydro plant installation as well):

e. _____

f. _____

g. _____

10. In future, to tackle the problem will you go for the following option:

Power Backup System	Yes/No	Affordable to You (Yes/No)	Capacity (kVA)	Total Costs Installation (NRs. '000)	Avg. Operation Costs per Month (NRs.)
Generator Fuel: _____					
Battery with Inverter					
Solar Panel Charger					
Other: _____					

If yes, how will you manage fuel supply (incase of diesel, petrol, kerosene and gas) during Banda and strikes including how will you manage the production/printing and broadcast/distribution if you fail to acquire fuel timely:



Section F

Suggestions & Recommendations

6. What do you think the government and NEA has to do or take some measure to overcome this load shedding problem in the media sector? (Feeder line, fuel subsidy, subsidy for alternative energy etc.):
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____
7. What do you think that your organization, associations, consortium or pressure group can do or take some measure to overcome this load shedding problem (grouping approach for feeder line)?
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____
8. What would be the best solution to overcome Load Shedding?
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____
9. Through load shedding what are three most significant area where the promotion of democracy is hampered at this crucial constitution making time:
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____
10. To further improve access to information to all in your district and region what factors will play significant role:
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____

Certification:

We, the undersigned below certify that the information and statements contained on this form (questionnaire), report and attachments are true, correct and complete to best of my knowledge as this is collected through visiting the media establishment site strictly following the guidelines and training provided by the Equal Access Nepal. We further understand that after reviewing the information thus provided, we may have to further clarify the data and information to Equal Access Nepal should such need arise.

Interviewer's Name: _____ Title: _____

Organization: _____ Mobile Phone #: _____

Signature & Date: _____

Interviewer's Name: _____ Title: _____

Organization: _____ Mobile Phone #: _____

Signature & Date: _____

Field Visit Date (from to): _____ Interviewed Date: _____

Questionnaire and Report Submitted Date to EAN: _____

Note: The field visiting team also has to prepare a combined two or three pages report containing but not limiting to field visited places and dates or schedule, research team, background of the media establishment, general load shedding situation, problems of power backup system, problems encountered during research work, recommendations and suggestions including attachments such as inventory, photographs and any other pertaining details or evidences.

सञ्चार र सूचनाको पहुँचमा बिद्युत संकटले पारेको प्रभाव अध्ययन

यो प्रश्नावली स्टेशन म्यानेजर, कार्यक्रम निर्देशक अथवा स्टेशनको सिफ्ट इन्चार्जलाई सोधिनेछ । अर्न्तवार्ताको दौरानमा उत्तर दिने व्यक्तिले भनेका कुराहरुलाई थप पुष्टि गर्नका लागि आवश्यक सम्बन्धित कागजातहरु जस्तै बिल, भौचर र रिपोर्टहरु पनि हेर्नुहोला । लोडसेडिङको प्रभाव-अध्ययनका लागि अहिलेका यि महिनाहरु उपयुक्त नभएपनि यहाँ समेटिएका प्रश्नहरु विशेष गरी सुख्खा मौसम चैत/वैशाख ०६५/६६ ताका (March/April, 09) लोडसेडिङले पारेको प्रभावलाई दृष्टिगत गरी तयार पारिएको छ ।

Disclaimer:- यो अध्ययन सम्बन्धित संस्था र समग्र संचार क्षेत्रका लागि उपयोगी होस भन्ने हेतुले गरिएको हुनाले प्रश्नावलीको माध्यमद्वारा प्राप्त भएका सूचनाहरु यो सर्वेक्षणका लागि मात्र प्रयोग गरिनेछ । यसलाई अन्य कुनै प्रयोजनका लागि र सम्बन्धित संस्थाको अहित हुने काममा प्रयोग गरिनेछैन ।

एफएम/टिभी स्टेशनको नाम:-.....

स्थापना मिति:-.....सञ्चालन मिति:-.....

किसिम (सामुदायिक/सहकारी/शैक्षिक/निजी/आदि):-.....

संस्था दर्ता भएको कार्यालय :-.....

संस्थाको ठेगाना:-..वार्ड नं :-.....टोल/गाँउ.....

गा वि स/ नगरपालिका :-.....जिल्ला :-.....

फोन नं:-.....फ्याक्स नं :-.....

इमेल :-.....वेब साईट:-.....

संस्थाको भवन आफ्नै स्वामित्वमा रहेको वा भाडामा लिएको

भवनको प्रकार-.....कोठाहरुको संख्या.....तल्ला संख्या.....

प्रसारण समयवधि -

विहान.....बाट:-.....सम्म

दिउँसो.....बाट:-.....सम्म

साँझ.....बाट:-.....सम्म

राति.....बाट :-.....सम्म

स्टेशनको प्रसारण लक्षित जिल्ला.....प्रसारण सुनिने छिमेकी जिल्ला.....

(नोट: सम्भव भएमा प्रसारण तालिका संकलन गर्नुहोस् ।)

अन्तर्वार्ता दिनेको नाम :-.....पद.....

मोबाईल नम्बर.....संस्थासँग आवद्ध रहेको अवधि.....

खण्ड 'क'

समग्र व्यवस्थापन र सञ्चालनमा परेको प्रभाव

१. विजुली खपत रेकर्ड

(यदि ट्रान्समिटरकालागि छुट्टै विल भएमा त्यो पनि समावेश गर्नुहोला)

विवरण	ईकाई	रकम (नेरु)
२०६५ साउन (जुलाई/अगष्ट, ०८) नेपाल विद्युत प्राधिकरणबाट खपत गरिएको विजुली		
अन्य श्रोतबाट २०६५ साउनमा (जुलाई/अगष्ट, ०८) मा खपत गरिएको विजुली		
२०६५ चैत्र (मार्च/अप्रिल, ०९) नेपाल विद्युत प्राधिकरण (ने वि प्रा) बाट खपत गरिएको विजुली		
अन्य श्रोतबाट ०६५ चैत्र (मार्च/अप्रिल, ०९) मा खपत गरिएको विजुली		

नोट :श्रोत खुलाउनुहोला - जस्तै साना जलविद्युत, जेनेरेटर आदि) र साथै विजुलीको विल पनि संभव भएसम्म खभचषथ गर्नुहोला ।

२. के यस स्टेशनले २०६५ चैत्रताका (मार्च/अप्रिल, ०९) लोडसेडिङको समस्या भोग्नु पर्यो ? पर्यो/परेन

यदि परेन भने किन ? कारण खुलाउनु होला

प्रतिदिन लोडसेडिङ घण्टा (२४ घण्टामा)	
स्टेशनलाई अत्याधिक मात्रामा विजुली आवश्यक पर्ने समय (अत्याधिक माग समय)	
लोडसेडिङले स्टेशनलाई कुन मात्रामा असर पारेको छ ? (अत्याधिक, मध्यम, कम)	

३. २०६५ चैत्रताका (मार्च/अप्रिल, ०९) लोडसेडिङको अवस्था,

प्रतिदिन लोडसेडिङ घण्टा (२४ घण्टामा)	
स्टेशनलाई अत्याधिक मात्रामा विजुली आवश्यक पर्ने समय (अत्याधिक माग समय)	
लोडसेडिङले स्टेशनलाई कुन मात्रामा असर पारेको छ ? (अत्याधिक, मध्यम, कम)	

४. २०६५ चैत्रताका (मार्च/अप्रिल, ०९) आवश्यक परेको विजुलीको बैकल्पिक व्यवस्थापन कसरी गरिएको थियो ?

व्याक-अप सिस्टमको प्रयोग	हो/होइन	क्षमता - केभिए/एमपीएर	अनुमानित मूल्य प्रति महिना (नेरु)
जेनेरेटर			
व्याट्री इन्भर्टर			
सौर्य उर्जा			
अन्य:.....			

(नोट: यदि उपरोक्त अन्य कुनै जानकारी भएमा यो पेजको पछाडी उल्लेख गर्नुहोला र यी जानकारीहरुलाई (ने.वि.प्रा.) को विलसंग Verify गर्नुहोला ।)

क. यदि जेनेरेटर भएमा-डिजेल वा पेट्रोल वा एलपिजी ग्यास.....

ख. जेनेरेटर सञ्चालन हुने घण्टा/दिन.....प्रति महिना खपत (लिट्र).....मुल्य

ग. अतिरिक्त खर्च प्रति महिना (जस्तै- यातायात, ढुवानी भाडा).....

घ. हडताल/बन्द वा अन्य कुनै प्रतिकूल परिस्थितिमा इन्धनको व्यवस्थापन कसरी भएको थियो ?

.....

ड. जेनेरेटरका साथै अन्य सबै व्याक-अप सिस्टम

च. कति समय अन्तरालमा र कहाँ मर्मत/सम्भार गरिन्छ ?.....

- छ. मर्मत/सम्भारको खर्च प्रति वर्ष कति पर्छ ?(नेरु मा).....
- ज. यी उपकरणहरूका लागत पूँजि कति पर्छ ?
जेनेरेटर.....सोलार प्यानल.....अन्य.....
- झ. यी उपकरणहरूका जडान खर्च कति लाग्यो ?
- ञ. जेनेरेटर.....सोलारप्यानल.....अन्य.....
- ट. के स्टेशनसँग जेनेरेटर सन्चालनको लागि चाहिने दक्ष जनशक्ति छन् ?
छन्/छैनन्
- ठ. यदि छैनन् भने सञ्चालन, मर्मत र सम्भारको व्यवस्थापन कसरी गरिएकोछ ?
.....
- ड. यो उपकरणहरूका खरिदकोलागि स्टेशनले वाह्य आर्थिक सहयोग पायो की पाएन? यदि पाएको भए कहाँबाट र कस्तो सहयोग प्राप्त भएको थियो?

५. लोडसेडिङ अवधि र पछि संस्थाको अवस्था :-

विवरण	०६५ साउन (जुलाई/अगष्ट, ०८)	०६५ चैत्र (मार्च/अप्रिल, ०९)	अन्तर	लोडसेडिङकै कारणले आएको अन्तर
कर्मचारी संख्या				
एफएम/टिभीको प्रसारण समय (प्रति २४ घण्टामा)				
Turnover नेरु				
आय नेरु				
प्रसारित विज्ञापनहरूको संख्या				
प्रसारित सन्देशहरू (PSAs)				
मर्मत/सम्भार खर्च नेरु				
मर्मत/सम्भार गरिने समय अन्तराल (कति पटक/मासिक)				
सिएफएल बत्तीको प्रयोग				

६. तल उल्लेख भएकामध्ये कुन कार्यकलापलाई लोडसेडिङको समयमा प्राथमिकता दिइएको थियो ? १ देखि ८ सम्मको क्रममा बताउनुहोला
(READ OUT, १=कम, ८= अधिक, संख्या नदोहोर्याउनुहोला)

कसं	लोडसेडिङ अवधि	नियमित विद्युत आपूर्ति अवधि
१	व्यवस्थापकीय काम (कर्मचारी व्यवस्थापन, आन्तरिक, बैठक, सञ्चार)	व्यवस्थापकीय काम (कर्मचारी व्यवस्थापन, आन्तरिक, बैठक, सञ्चार)
२	आर्थिक व्यवस्थापन	आर्थिक व्यवस्थापन
३	उत्पादन:.....(डाउनलोडिङ, स्क्रिप्ट लेखन, अन्तर्वार्ता लिने आदि)	उत्पादन:.....(डाउनलोडिङ, स्क्रिप्ट लेखन, अन्तर्वार्ता लिने आदि)
४	प्रसारण:.....	प्रसारण:.....
५	श्रोताको प्रतिक्रियाहरू संकलन	श्रोताको प्रतिक्रियाहरू संकलन
६	अनुसन्धान	अनुसन्धान
७	व्यापार प्रवर्द्धन.....	व्यापार प्रवर्द्धन.....
८	वाह्य बैठक/सेमिनार	वाह्य बैठक/सेमिनार



७. लोडसेडिङ्ग समयमा कर्मचारीहरुको समय व्यवस्थापन
- क. कर्मचारीहरुलाई कम्प्युटरको सहयोगवीना नै गर्न सकिने कामगर्न भनियो (स्क्रिप्ट लेखन, रिपोर्ट अध्ययन, समाचार लेखन, सम्पादन)
- ख. कर्मचारीलाई अनिवार्य विदा लिन अनुरोध गरिएको थियो । हो/ होईन
- ग. यो अवधिमा नयाँ कर्मचारी भर्ना लिइएन । हो/होईन
- घ. पार्ट-टाइम कर्मचारीको सहयोग कम गरियो । हो / होईन
- ङ. स्वय-सेवकलाई नआउन भनियो । हो/ होईन
- च. अन्य केही
८. स्टेशनले प्रतिदिन २४ घण्टामा कति घण्टा लोडसेडिङ्ग थग्न सक्छ ?घण्टा
- कुन समयदेखि कुन समयसम्म लोडसेडिङ्गले कुनै फरक पाउँदैन ?
- क.....ख.....ग.....

उदारहण : विहान ९ देखि ११ बजेसम्म । यिनीहरुको जोड प्र.नं ८ संग मेल खानुपर्छ ।

नोट : माथि उपलब्ध भएको जानकारीको प्रमाणिकरणको लागि verify गर्नुहोला र अस्पष्ट विषयमा पुन थप प्रश्न गरी पछाडीको पानामा नोट गर्नुहोला ।

खण्ड 'ख'

कार्यक्रम उत्पादनमा प्रभाव

(खण्ड क मा उपलब्ध जानकारीसँग verify गर्नुहोला ।)

१ उपकरण पूर्वाधार- यो वास्तविक संख्या प्राप्त गर्नका लागि गरिने अवलोकन हो ।

क्र.स.	विवरण	संख्या	कैफियत
१	Live Studio		
२	Production Studio		
३	Backup Studio		
४	Transmitters		
५	Uplink & Downlink Equipment		
६	Audio Mixing Console		
७	Video Mixing Console		
८	Editing Equipment		
९	Telephone Hybrid		
१०	CD Player		
११	Cassette Player		
१२	DVD Player		
१३	DV Cassette Player/Recorder		
१४	Intercom Telephone System		
१५	Fax Machine		
१६	Radio Receiver		
१७	Television Set		
१८	Desktop Computer		
१९	Laptop		
२०	Printer		
२१	Scanner		
२२	Camera		
२३	Camera Lights		
२४	Normal Light Bulbs		
२५	CFL Bulbs		
२६	Air Condition		
२७	Fans		
२८	Letter Press		
२९	Offset Press		
३०	Electric Paper Cutter Machine		
३१	Plate Maker		
३२	अन्य :		
३३			
३४			
३५			
३६			

नोट : सम्भव भएमा अफिस सामग्रीको रेकर्ड लिनुहोस् ।



२. कार्यक्रम उत्पादन क्षमता- यस स्टेशनले पूर्ण विद्युत आपूर्ति समयमा उत्पादन गर्नसक्ने रेडियो र टिभी कार्यक्रमको अधिकतम संख्या
 १५ मिनेट.....३० मिनेट.....४५ मिनेट.....१ घण्टा.....
 २०६५ चैत्रताका (मार्च/अप्रिल, ०९) लोडसेडिङ्ग चरमोत्कर्षमा थियो, त्यस अवधिमा उत्पादन गरिएका रेडियो र टिभी कार्यक्रमको अधिकतम संख्या
 १५ मिनेट.....३० मिनेट.....४५ मिनेट.....१ घण्टा.....
 (नोट: लग वा रेकर्ड बुक जाँच गरेर प्रमाणित गर्नुहोला)

३. लोडसेडिङ्गले पारेको प्रभावलाई कसरी उल्लेख गर्नुहुन्छ ? (अत्याधिक, मध्यम वा कम प्रभावित)

४. लोडसेडिङ्गका कारण उत्पादन/प्रसारण बन्द गरिएका भए ती कार्यक्रमहरू कुनकुन हुन ?

कस	कार्यक्रमको नाम	कार्यक्रमको किसिम	फर्म्याट	अवधि
क				
ख				
ग				
घ				
ङ				
च				

उदाररहण : कार्यक्रमको नाम-कामका कुरा, कार्यक्रमको किसिम-रोजगार प्रवर्धन, फर्म्याट-रेडियो पत्रिका, अन्तर्वार्ता, छलफल, नाटक आदी र अवधि-३० मिनेट

५. लोडसेडिङ्गका कारण कुनकुन कामको गुणस्तरमा ध्यान दिन संभव भएन । प्राथमिकताको आधारमा १ देखि १० को अंकभारमा उल्लेख गर्नुहोस (Read Out, १=कम १०=बढी, उही अंक नदोहाराउनुहोला)

क. स्क्रिप्ट लेखन

ख. सुचना संकलन र अनुसन्धान

ग. अन्तरवार्ता

घ. इन्टरनेटको प्रयोग

ङ. स्याटलाईट श्रोतबाट गरिने डाउनलोड

च. रेकर्डिङ्ग

छ. सम्पादनमा

ज. मिक्सिङ्ग

झ. वितरणका लागि कार्यक्रमको कपिङ्ग र

ञ. आरकाइभिङ्गमा ।

६. लोडसेडिङ्गको समयमा समाचार र लेखजस्ता स्टेशनका लागि आवश्यक जानकारीहरू कसरी र कुन तरिकाबाट प्राप्त गरिएको थियो? (जस्तै इन्टरनेट प्रयोगबाट, टेलिफोन, पत्रपत्रिकाका आदि)

७. लोडसेडिङ्गबाट यस स्टेशन र कर्मचारीहरूले भोगेका प्रमुख तीन चुनौतीहरू के के थिए ?

क.....

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खण्ड 'ग'

कार्यक्रम प्रसारण र वितरणमा परेको प्रभाव

(खण्ड क र ख मा उपलब्ध जानकारीहरूसँग verify गर्नुहोस्)

१. के लोडसेडिङका कारण ०६५ चैत्रताका(मार्च/अप्रिल, ०९) स्टेशनले प्रसारण समय घटाउनु परेको थियो? थियो/थिएन.....
यदि थियो भने जम्मा अवधि घण्टामा उल्लेख गर्नुहोस्

लोडसेडिङका कारण स्टेशनले घटाउनु परेको प्रसारण समयहरू उल्लेख गर्नुहोस् ।

विहान..... देखि.....सम्म

दिउँसो देखि.....सम्म

साँझ देखि.....सम्म

राति देखि.....सम्म

२. ०६५ चैत्रताका (मार्च/अप्रिल, ०९) समयावधिमा परेको प्रभाव

विवरण	सुपर प्राइम समय	प्राइम समय	साधारण समय	कैफियत
समयावधि (बाट- सम्म)				
लोडसेडिङबाट प्रभावित छ/ छैन				
प्रभावित (अत्याधिक, मध्यम, कम)				
कार्यक्रमको किसिम				

३. यस स्टेशनका मुख्य पाँच लोकप्रिय कार्यक्रमहरू कुनकुन हुन् ? लोडसेडिङबाट ती कार्यक्रमहरू कसरी प्रभावित भएका थिए ?

क्रस	कार्यक्रमको नाम	किसिम	फरम्याट	अवधि	दिन (वार)	लोडसेडिङबाट प्रभावित छ/छैन	प्रभावित (अधिक, मध्यम, कम)
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४. अन्य मुख्य रूपमा प्रभावित कार्यक्रमहरू- अत्याधिक प्रभावित अनुसार सूचीकृत गर्नुहोस् ।

क्रस	कार्यक्रमको नाम	किसिम	फरम्याट	अवधि	दिन (वार)
क					
ख					
ग					
घ					
ङ					

५. लोडसेडिङका कारण कार्यक्रम पुनःप्रसारण गर्नुपरेको थियो ? गरियो/गरिएन, यदि गरियो भने उल्लेख गर्नुहोस् ।

क्रस	कार्यक्रमको नाम	किसिम	फरम्याट	प्रतिहप्ता कति पटक
क				
ख				
ग				
घ				
ङ				

नोट : यदि धेरै कार्यक्रम भए यो पानाको पछाडी उल्लेख गर्नुहोस् ।

खण्ड 'घ'

लोडसेडिङले श्रोता/दर्शकमा परेको प्रभाव

१. श्रोता/पाठकको प्रतिक्रिया

विवरण	०६५ साउन (जुलाई/अगष्ट, ०८)	०६५ चैत्रमा (मार्च/अप्रिल, ०९)
पत्र		
इमेल		
एसएमएस		
टेलिफोन सम्पर्क		
व्यक्तिगत सम्पर्क (कार्यालयमा)		
अनुमानित श्रोता संख्या		

नोट : कृपया रेकर्ड कित्ताव वा लग हेर्नुहोस् ।

२. लोडसेडिङसँग सम्बन्धित चैत ०६५ ताका (जनवरी, ०९) ताका देखि हालसम्म प्राप्त भएका गुनासोहरु

प्राप्त गुनासो	संख्या
पत्रबाट	
इमेलमार्फत	
एसएमएसमार्फत	
टेलिफोन सम्पर्कबाट	
व्यक्तिगत सम्पर्कबाट	

नोट : कृपया लग वा रेकर्ड हेर्नुहोस् ।

३. श्रोताका अनुसार लोडसेडिङका कारण बञ्चित हुनु परेको प्रमुख ३ महत्वपूर्ण कार्यक्रम/सुचनाहरु - कार्यक्रमको नाम र किसिम, जस्तै: समाचार, समसामयिक गतिविधी, सविधान निर्माण, राजनैतिक, खेलकुद सम्बन्धि कार्यक्रम, गीत वा अन्य) कुन कुन हुन् ?

क.....

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४. श्रोता मार्फत पाउनु भएको लोडसेडिङ समस्यासँग सम्बन्धीत ५ प्रमुख गुनासो वा प्रतिक्रियाहरु के के हुन् ?

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खण्ड 'ड'

लोडसेडिङको प्रभाव न्युनिकरण र समस्या समाधानका लागि कार्य-योजना

१. के तपाईंले संचार क्षेत्रलाई लोडसेडिङ समस्याबाट समाधानका लागि तयार गर्न लागिएको सरकारी नितिको बारेमा थाहा पाउनु भएको छ ? थाहा छ/छैन.....
यदि छ भने उल्लेख गर्नुहोस्.....

२. के तपाईंले उर्जासँग सम्बन्धित कुनै जानकारी वा सहयोगकालागि कुनै सरकारी वा गैरसरकारी संस्थामा कहिल्यै सम्पर्क गर्नुभएको छ ? छ/छैन.....
यदि छ भने तपाईं कस्तो प्रतिक्रिया पाउनुभयो ? (यी सम्पर्कहरू डाइरेक्ट फिडर लाईन, सिङ्गल/थ्रिफेज लाईन, इन्धन/जेनेरेटरकालागि अनुदान आदिका लागि हुनसक्छन्)

नाम	पद	संस्था	ठेगाना	कहिले	प्राप्त प्रतिक्रिया

३. तपाईंको विचारमा अबको कति वर्षसम्म नेपालमा उर्जा संकट समस्याको रूपमा रहिरहनेछ ? कारणसहित लेख्नुहोला ।

४. यस्तो अवस्थामा लोडसेडिङको समस्याबाट मुक्त हुन तपाईंसँग स्टेशनका लागि के कस्ता योजना र रणनीतिहरू छन् ? (३ मुख्य योजना र रणनीतिहरू उल्लेख गर्नुहोस् । यसमा साना जलविद्युत आयोजना पनि हुनसक्छ)

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५. भविष्यमा यी समस्यासँग जुध्न तपाईं तलका कुन उपायसँग सहमत हुनुहुन्छ ?

पावर व्याक-अप सिस्टम	छ/छैन	क्रय क्षमता: छ/छैन	क्षमता (केभिए)	जम्मा जडान खर्च (नेरु)	कुल सञ्चालन खर्च प्रति महिना (नेरु)
जेनेरेटर इन्धन					
ब्याट्री इन्भर्टर					
सौर्य उर्जा					
अन्य:.....					



खण्ड 'च'

सल्लाह र सुझावहरू

१. सञ्चार क्षेत्रमा लोडसेडिङले पारेको असरलाई समाधान गर्नकोलागि सरकारी निकाय र नेपाल विद्युत प्राधिकरणले के कस्ता कार्यहरू गर्नुपर्छ जस
तो लाग्छ ? (जस्तै: फिडर लाईन, वैकल्पिक उर्जा प्रणालीमा छुट, इन्धनमा छुट आदि)
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२. लोडसेडिङको समस्या समाधानकालागि यस स्टेशन, विभिन्न सञ्जाल, दबाव समूहहरूले के कस्ता भूमिकाहरू खेल्न सक्छन् ?
 - क
 - ख
 - ग

३. लोडसेडिङको समस्या समाधानकालागि कुन- कुन उपायहरू उपयुक्त हुन सक्छन् ?
 - क
 - ख
 - ग

४. नयाँ संविधान निर्माणको यस महत्वपूर्ण घडीमा लोडसेडिङले गर्दा लोकतन्त्रको प्रवर्द्धनमा के कस्ता असरहरू पारेको छ ? मुख्य तीनवटा असर
उल्लेख गर्नुहोस् ।
 - क
 - ख
 - ग

५. तपाईंको विचारमा सूचनाको पहुँचलाई अझ सुधार गर्नकालागि के कस्ता कुराहरूले महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका खेल्छ ?
 - क
 - ख
 - ग

प्रमाणिकरण

म सर्वेक्षणकर्ताको हैसियतले माथि उल्लेख गरिएका सुचनाहरू सहि छन् भनि प्रमाणित गर्दछु। यि सुचनाहरू मैले सम्बन्धित संस्थामा गई इक्वल एक्सेस नेपालको मार्ग-निर्देशिका र तालिमका सिकाईहरूलाई पालना गरी संकलन गरेको छु। यस सम्बन्धी कुनै व्यहोरा अस्पष्ट भएको खण्डमा इक्वल एक्सेस नेपालले मलाई कुनै पनि बेला सम्पर्क गरी थप सूचना वा अस्पष्ट सूचना वा तथ्यांकलाई प्रष्ट पार्न आग्रह गर्न सक्नेछ। त्यस्तो बेलामा आफुले सहयोग गर्नु मेरो कर्तव्य हुनेछ भन्ने कुरा मलाई राम्रोसँग थाहा छ।

सर्वेक्षकको नाम.....

पद..... संस्था.....

हस्ताक्षर..... मिति.....

फिल्ड अवधि..... देखि..... सम्म

सर्वेक्षण मिति.....

सर्वेक्षण स्थान

नोट: सुचना संकलनकर्ताहरूले दुई/तीन पेजको फिल्ड रिपोर्ट तयार गर्नुपर्नेछ र सो रिपोर्टमा भ्रमण गरेको स्थान, मिति वा तालिका, छापाखानाको विवरण, लोडसेडिङ अवस्था, पावर ब्याक अप सिस्टमको समस्या, अनुसन्धान कार्यमा भोगेको समस्या र सल्लाह र सुझाव समेत समावेश गर्नुपर्नेछ। साथै रेकर्ड किताब, फोटो र अन्य उपयुक्त विवरण र प्रमाण समेत समावेश गर्नुपर्नेछ।

धन्यवाद

सञ्चार र सुचनाको पहुँचमा बिद्युत संकटको प्रभाव अध्ययन

यो प्रश्नावली संस्थाको निर्देशक, व्यवस्थापक अथवा प्रधान सम्पादकलाई सोधिनेछ। अन्तर्वार्ताको दौरानमा उत्तर दिने व्यक्तिले भनेका कुराहरूलाई पुष्टि गर्न सम्बन्धित कागजातहरू जस्तै बिल, भौचर र रिपोर्टहरू पनि हेर्नुहोला। लोडसेडिङको प्रभाव-अध्ययनका लागि अहिलेका यि महिनाहरू उपयुक्त नभएपनि यहाँ समेटिएका प्रश्नहरू विशेष गरी सुख्खा मौसम चैत/बैशाख ०६५/६६ ताका (March/April, 09) लोडसेडिङले पारेको प्रभावलाई दृष्टिगत गरी तयार पारिएको छ।

Disclaimer:- यो अध्ययन सम्बन्धित संस्था र समग्र संचार क्षेत्रका लागि उपयोगी होस भन्ने हेतुले गरिएको हुनाले प्रश्नावलीको माध्यमद्वारा प्राप्त भएका सुचनाहरू यो सर्वेक्षणका लागि मात्र प्रयोग गरिनेछ। यसलाई अन्य कुनै प्रयोजनका लागि र सम्बन्धित संस्थाको अहित हुने काममा प्रयोग गरिनेछैन।

छापा माध्यमको नाम:-.....
 स्थापना मिति.....सञ्चालन मिति.....
 दर्ताको प्रकार (सामुदायिक/सहकारी/निजी/आदि).....
 संस्था दर्ता भएको कार्यालय.....
 संस्थाको ठेगाना:- वार्ड नं.....टोल/गाँउ.....
 गाविस/नगरपालिका.....जिल्ला.....
 फोन नं..... फ्याक्स नं.....
 ईमेल वेब साईट.....
 संस्थाको भवन आफ्नै स्वामित्वमा रहेको वा भाडामा लिएको
 भवनको प्रकार-.....कोठाको संख्या.....तल्ला संख्या
 वितरण क्षेत्र.....

प्रकाशन तालिका: दिन:

पेज संख्या.....आकार:-.....

अन्तराल - दैनिक, साप्ताहिक, पाक्षिक वा मासिक).....

कलर (मल्टी, सिङ्गल, डबल वा मोनोकोम)

अनुमानित पाठकको संख्या.....

अन्तर्वार्ता दिनेको नाम :-.....पद.....

मोवाईल नम्बर.....संस्थासँग आवद्ध रहेको अवधि.....

खण्ड 'क'

समग्र व्यवस्थापन र सञ्चालनमा परेको प्रभाव

१. विजुली खपत रेकर्ड

विवरण	ईकाई	रकम (नेरु)
२०६५ साउन (जुलाई/अगष्ट, ०८) नेपाल विद्युत प्राधिकरणबाट खपत गरिएको विजुली		
अन्य श्रोतबाट २०६५ साउनमा (जुलाई/अगष्ट, ०८) मा खपत गरिएको विजुली		
२०६५ चैत्र (मार्च/अप्रिल, ०९) नेपाल विद्युत प्राधिकरण (ने वि प्रा) बाट खपत गरिएको विजुली		
अन्य श्रोतबाट ०६५ चैत्र (मार्च/अप्रिल, ०९) मा खपत गरिएको विजुली		

नोट: श्रोत खुलाउनुहोला - जस्तै साना जलविद्युत, जेनेरेटर वा इन्भर्टर आदि) र साथै विजुलीको विल पनि संभव भएसम्म छमचषथ गर्नुहोला ।

२. के यस पत्रिकाले २०६५ चैत्रताका (मार्च/अप्रिल, ०९) लोडसेडिङको समस्या भोग्नु पर्यो ? पर्यो/परेन

यदि परेन भने कारण खुलाउनु होला

प्रतिदिन लोडसेडिङ घण्टा (२४ घण्टामा)	
यस संस्थालाई अत्याधिक मात्रामा विजुली आवश्यक पर्ने समय (अत्याधिक माग समय)	
लोडसेडिङले संस्थालाई कुन मात्रामा असर पारेको छ ? (अत्याधिक, मध्यम, कम)	

३. २०६५ चैत्रताका (मार्च/अप्रिल, ०९) लोडसेडिङको अवस्था,

प्रतिदिन लोडसेडिङ घण्टा (२४ घण्टामा)	
यस संस्थालाई अत्याधिक मात्रामा विजुली आवश्यक पर्ने समय (अत्याधिक माग समय)	
लोडसेडिङले संस्थालाई कुन मात्रामा असर पारेको छ ? (अत्याधिक, मध्यम, कम)	

४. ०६५ चैत्रताका (मार्च/अप्रिल, ०९) आवश्यक परेको विजुलीको बैकल्पिक व्यवस्थापन कसरी गरिएको थियो ?

व्याक-अप सिस्टमको प्रयोग	हो/होइन	क्षमता - केभिए/एमिए	अनुमानित मूल्य प्रति महिना (नेरु)
जेनेरेटर			
व्याट्री इन्भर्टर			
सौर्य उर्जा			
अन्य:.....			

(नोट : यदि उपरोक्त अन्य कुनै जानकारी भएमा यो पेजको पछाडी उल्लेख गर्नुहोला र यी जानकारीहरूलाई (ने वि प्रा) को विलसंग Verify गर्नुहोला)

यदि जेनेरेटर भएमा-डिजेल वा पेट्रोल वा एलपिजी ग्यास.....

क. जेनेरेटर सञ्चालन हुने घण्टा/दिन प्रति महिना खपत (लिट्र) मूल्य

ख. अतिरिक्त खर्च प्रति महिना (जस्तै- यातायात, ढुवानी भाडा)

ग. हडताल/बन्द वा अन्य कुनै प्रतिकूल परिस्थितिमा इन्धनको व्यवस्थापन कसरी भएको थियो ?

जेनेरेटरका साथै अन्य सबै व्याक-अप सिस्टम

क. कति समय अन्तरालमा र कहाँ मर्मत/सम्भार गरिन्छ ?

ख. मर्मत/सम्भारको खर्च प्रति वर्ष कति पर्छ ?(नेरु मा)

ग. यी उपकरणहरूका लागत पूँजि कति पर्छ ?

जेनेरेटर.....सोलार प्यानल.....अन्य.....

घ. यी उपकरणहरूका जडान खर्च कति लाग्यो ?

जेनेरेटर.....सोलार प्यानल.....अन्य.....

ङ. के संस्थासँग जेनेरेटर सन्चालनको लागि चाहिने दक्ष जनशक्ति छन् ?

छन् / छैनन्.....

च. यदि छैनन् भने सञ्चालन, मर्मत र सम्भारको व्यवस्थापन कसरी गरिएकोछ ?

.....

छ. यो उपकरणहरूका खरिदकोलागि स्टेशनले वाह्य आर्थिक सहयोग पायो की पाएन? यदि पाएको भए कहाँबाट र कस्तो सहयोग प्राप्त भएको थियो?

५. लोडसेडिङ अवधि र पछि संस्थाको अवस्था :-

विवरण	०६५ साउन (जुलाई/अगष्ट, ०८)	०६५ चैत्र (मार्च/अप्रिल, ०९)	अन्तर	लोडसेडिङकै कारणले आएको अन्तर
कर्मचारी संख्या				
Turn Over नेरु				
आय नेरु				
छापिएको विज्ञापनको संख्या				
छापिएका सन्देशहरू (PSAs)				
मर्मत/सम्भार खर्च नेरु				
मर्मत/सम्भार गरिने समय अन्तराल (कति पटक/मासिक)				
सिएफएल बत्तीको प्रयोग				

६. तल उल्लेख भएकामध्ये कुन कार्यकलापलाई लोडसेडिङको समयमा प्राथमिकता दिइएको थियो ? १ देखि ८ सम्मको क्रममा बताउनुहोला (READ OUT, १=कम, ८= अधिक, संख्या नदोहोर्याउनुहोला)

क्र.सं	लोडसेडिङ अवधि	नियमित विद्युत आपूर्ति अवधि
१	व्यवस्थापकीय काम (कर्मचारी व्यवस्थापन, आन्तरिक, बैठक, सञ्चार)	व्यवस्थापकीय काम (कर्मचारी व्यवस्थापन, आन्तरिक, बैठक, सञ्चार)
२	आर्थिक व्यवस्थापन	आर्थिक व्यवस्थापन
३	प्रकाशन.....(डाउनलोडिङ, स्क्रिप्ट लेखन, अन्तर्वार्ता लिने आदि)	प्रकाशन.....(डाउनलोडिङ, स्क्रिप्ट लेखन, अन्तर्वार्ता लिने आदि)
४	वितरण.....	वितरण.....
५	पाठकको प्रतिक्रियाहरू संकलन	पाठकको प्रतिक्रियाहरू संकलन
६	अनुसन्धान	अनुसन्धान
७	व्यापार प्रवर्द्धन.....	व्यापार प्रवर्द्धन.....
८	वाह्य बैठक/सेमिनार	वाह्य बैठक/सेमिनार

७. लोडसेडिङ समयमा कर्मचारीहरूको समय व्यवस्थापन

क. कर्मचारीहरूलाई कम्प्युटरको सहयोगवीना नै गर्न सकिने कामगर्न भनियो (स्क्रिप्ट लेखन, रिपोर्ट अध्ययन, समाचार लेखन, सम्पादन)

ख. कर्मचारीलाई अनिवार्य विदा लिन अनुरोध गरिएको थियो । हो/ होईन

ग. यो अवधिमा नयाँ कर्मचारी भर्ना लिइएन । हो/होईन

घ. पार्ट-टाइम कर्मचारीको सहयोग कम गरियो । हो / होईन

ङ. स्वय-सेवकलाई नआउन भनियो । हो/ होईन

च. अन्य केही.....

द. यस संस्थाले प्रतिदिन २४ घण्टामा कति घण्टा लोडसेडिङ्ग बहन गर्न सक्छ?

..... घण्टा

कुन समयदेखि कुन समयसम्म, लोडसेडिङ्गले कुनै फरक पाउँदैन (३ स्लट भन्दा कम)

क.....ख.....ग.....

उदाहरण : विहानको ९ बजेदेखि ११ -यिनीहरुको जोड प्र.नं ८ संग मेल खानुपर्छ ।

नोट : माथि उपलब्ध भएको जानकारीको प्रमाणीकरणको लागि पुनः जाँच गर्नुहोला र अस्पष्ट विषयमा पुनः थप प्रश्न गर्नुहोला र पछाडीको पानामा नोट गर्नुहोला ।

खण्ड 'ख'

प्रकाशनमा प्रभाव

(खण्ड क मा उपलब्ध जानकारीसँग कस चेक गर्नहोस् ।)

१. पूर्वाधार- यो वास्तविक संख्या प्राप्त गर्नकालागि गरिने अवलोकन हो ।

कस	विविध	संख्या	प्रति आईटम वाट	कौफियत
1.	CD Player			
2.	Cassette Player			
3.	DVD Player			
4.	DV Cassette Player/Recorder			
5.	Intercom Telephone System			
6.	Fax Machine			
7.	Radio Receiver			
8.	Television Set			
9.	Desktop Computer			
10.	Laptop			
11.	Printer			
12.	Scanner			
13.	Camera			
14.	Camera Lights			
15.	Normal Light Bulbs			
16.	CFL Bulbs			
17.	Air Condition			
18.	Fans			
19.	Letter Press			
20.	Offset Press			
21.	Electric Paper Cutter Machine			
22.	Plate Maker			
23.	Others:			
24.				
25.				
26.				
27.				

नोट : सम्भव भएमा अफिस सामग्रीको रेकर्ड लिनुहोस् ।



२. यस संस्थाले पूर्ण विद्युत आपूर्ति समयमा प्रकाशन गर्न सक्ने पत्रिका प्रति दिन/सप्ताहिक कति हो ?
 प्रति पेज
 २०६५ चैत्र (मार्च/अप्रिल, सन् २००९) जुन बेला लोडसेडिङ्ग चरम उत्कर्षमा थियो, त्यो अवधिमा प्रति दिन सप्ताह प्रकाशन गरिएको पत्रिकाको संख्या
 प्रति पेज
 (नोट: लग वा रेकर्ड बुक जाँच गरेर प्रमाणित गर्नुहोला)
३. पत्रिका प्रकाशनमा लोडसेडिङ्गले पारेको प्रभावलाई कसरी उल्लेख गर्नुहुन्छ ? (अत्याधिक, मध्यम, कम)
४. लोडसेडिङ्गका कारणले पत्रिकाका कुनै स्तम्भहरु बन्द गरिएका थिए? थिए भने ती स्तम्भहरु कुन कुन हुन्?
 (समाचार, सम्पादकिय, अन्तर्वार्ता, विचार स्तम्भ आदि)
 क.
 ख.
 ग.
 घ.
५. लोडसेडिङ्गका कारण कुन कुन कामको गुणस्तरमा ध्यान दिउन संभव भएन । प्राथमिकताको आधारमा १ देखि ८ को अंकभारमा उल्लेख गर्नुहोस- (Readout १=कम, ८=बढि उही अंक नदोहाराउनुहोला)
 क. सुचना संकलन
 ख. अनुसन्धान
 ग. इन्टरनेटको प्रयोग
 घ. समाचार लेख लेखन
 ङ सम्पादन
 च. फ्रेमिड र फाइनालाइजिड
 छ. छपाइ
 ज. बितरण प्याकेजको ब्यवस्थापन
६. लोडसेडिङ्गको समयमा समाचार र लेख पत्रिकालाई आवश्यक पर्ने जानकारीहरु कसरी र कुन स्रोतबाट प्राप्त गर्नुभयो? (जस्तै इन्टरनेट प्रयोगबाट, टेलिफोन, पत्रपत्रिकाका आदि)
७. लोडसेडिङ्गका कारणले यस संस्था र कर्मचारीहरुले भोग्नु परेको प्रमुख तीन चुनौतीहरु के के हुन् ?
 क.
 ख.
 ग.

खण्ड 'ग'

वितरणमा परेको प्रभाव

(खण्ड क र ख मा उपलब्ध जानकारीसँग कस चेक गर्नहोस्)

१. लोडसेडिङको अत्यधिक भएको अवस्था (मार्च/अप्रिल, ०९) मा वितरण कार्यमा संस्थाले सामना गर्नु परेका तीन प्रमुख समस्याहरू के के हुन् ?
- क.
- ख.
- ग.
२. लोडसेडिङको समस्याका कारण वितरण सञ्जाल, व्यक्ति वा पत्रिका वितरकहरूले दिएका तीन प्रमुख प्रतिक्रियाहरू के के हुन् ?
- क.
- ख.
- ग.

खण्ड 'घ'

पाठकमा परेको प्रभाव

१. पाठकको प्रतिक्रिया

प्राप्त प्रतिक्रिया	०६५ साउन (जुलाई/अगष्ट, ०८)	२०६५ चैत्रताका (मार्च/अप्रिल, ०९)
पत्र		
इमेल		
एसएमएस		
टेलिफोन सम्पर्क		
व्यक्तिगत सम्पर्क (अफिसमा)		
बिक्रि गरिएको अनुमानित प्रति		

नोट: कृपया रेकर्ड किताव वा लग हेर्नुहोस् ।

२. लोडसेडिङसँग सम्बन्धीत जनवरी ०९ देखि हालसम्म प्राप्त भएका गुनासोहरू

प्राप्त गुनासो	संख्या
पत्रबाट	
इमेलमार्फत	
एस एम एसमार्फत	
टेलिफोन सम्पर्कबाट	
व्यक्तिगत सम्पर्कबाट	

नोट : कृपया रेकर्ड किताव वा लग हेर्नुहोस् ।

३. पाठकका अनुसार लोडसेडिङका कारण बञ्चित हुनु परेको प्रमुख तीन महत्वपूर्ण सुचनाहरू (समाचार, समसामयिक गतिविधि, सविधान निर्माण, राजनैतिक, खेलकुद सम्बन्धि स्तम्भ वा अन्य) कुन कुन हुन् ?

क.

ख.

ग.



४. पाठकहरुले दिनुभएको लोडसेडिङ समस्यासँग सम्बन्धित प्रमुख पाँच गुनासो वा प्रतिक्रियाहरु के के हुन ?

- क.
- ख.
- ग.
- घ.
- ङ.

खण्ड 'ड'

प्रभाव न्युनिकरण गर्न र समस्या समाधानका लागि भविष्यको कार्य योजना

१. के तपाईंले संचार क्षेत्रलाई लोडसेडिङ समस्याबाट समाधानका लागि तयार गर्न लागिएको सरकारी निति/कार्यक्रमको बारेमा थाहा पाउनु भएको छ ?

थाहा छ/छैन.....
 यदि छ भने उल्लेख गर्नुहोस्.....

२. के तपाईंले उर्जा सँगसम्बन्धित कुनै जानकारी वा सहयोगकालागि कहिल्यै कुनै सरकारी वा गैह्रसरकारी संस्थामा सम्पर्क गर्नुभएको छ ? छ/छैन

.....
 यदि छ भने तपाईं कस्तो प्रतिक्रिया पाउनुभयो ? (यी सम्पर्कहरु डाइरेक्ट फिडर लाईन, सिङ्गल/थ्रिफेज लाईन, इन्धन/जेनेरेटरकालागि अनुदान आदिका लागि हुन सक्दछन्)

अधिकारीको नाम	पद	संस्थाको नाम	कहाँ	कहिले	प्राप्त प्रतिक्रिया

३. तपाईंको विचारमा अबको कति वर्षसम्म नेपालमा उर्जा संकटको समस्या रहिरहनेछ ?

..... कतिवर्षसम्म
 कारण.....

४. यस्तो अवस्थामा लोडसेडिङको समस्याबाट मुक्त हुन तपाईंसँग के कस्ता योजना र रणनीतिहरु छन् - (मात्र ३ मुख्य योजना र रणनीतिहरु उल्लेख गर्नुहोस् । यसमा साना जलविद्युत निर्माण आयोजना पनि समावेश हुन सक्दछन्)

- क.....
- ख.....
- ग.....

५. भविष्यमा यी समस्यासँग जुध्न तपाईं तलका कुन उपायसँग सहमत हुनुहुन्छ ?

पावर व्याकअप सिस्टम	छ/छैन	कय क्षमता :छ/छैन	क्षमता (के भि ए)	कुल जडान खर्च (ने.रु)	कुल सञ्चालन खर्च, प्रति महिना (ने.रु)
जेनेरेटर इन्धन.....					
ब्याट्री इन्भर्टर					
सौर्य उर्जा					
अन्य:.....					

खण्ड 'च'

सल्लाह र सुझावहरु

- सञ्चार क्षेत्रमा लोडसेडिङले पारेको असरलाई समाधान गर्नकोलागि सरकारी निकाय र नेपाल विद्युत प्राधिकरणले के कस्ता कार्यहरु गर्नुपर्छ जस्तो लाग्छ ? (जस्तै: फिडर लाईन, इन्धनमा छुट, वैकल्पिक उर्जा प्रणालीमा छुट आदि)
 -
 -
 -
 -
- लोडसेडिङको समस्या समाधानकालागि तपाईंको संस्था, विभिन्न संस्थाका सञ्जाल, दबाव समूहहरुले के कस्ता भूमिकाहरु खेल्न सक्छन् ?
 -
 -
 -
- लोडसेडिङको समस्या समाधानकालागि कुन- कुन उपायहरु उपयुक्त हुन सक्छन् ?
 -
 -
 -
- नयाँ सविधान निर्माणको यस महत्वपूर्ण घडिमा, लोडसेडिङले गर्दा लोकतन्त्रको प्रवर्द्धनमा के कस्ता असरहरु पारेको छ, कृपया मुख्य तीन वटा असर उल्लेख गर्नुहोस् ।
 -
 -
 -
- तपाईंको विचारमा सञ्चारको पहुँचलाई अझ सुधार गर्नकालागि के कस्ता कुराहरुमा ध्यान दिनुपर्छ ?
 -
 -
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म सर्वेक्षणकर्ताको हैसियतले माथि उल्लेख गरिएका सूचनाहरु सहि छन् भनि प्रमाणित गर्दछु । यि सूचनाहरु मैले सम्बन्धित संस्थामा गई इक्वल एक्सेस नेपालको मार्ग-निर्देशिका र तालिमका सिकाईहरुलाई पालना गरी संकलन गरेको छु । यस सम्बन्धी कूनै व्यहोरा अस्पष्ट भएको खण्डमा इक्वल एक्सेस नेपालले मलाई कूनै पनि बेला सम्पर्क गरी थप सूचना वा अस्पष्ट सूचना वा तथ्यांकलाई प्रष्ट पार्न आग्रह गर्न सक्नेछ । त्यस्तो बेलामा आफूले सहयोग गर्नु मेरो कर्तव्य हुनेछ भन्ने कूरा मलाई राम्रोसँग थाहा छ ।

सर्वेक्षकको नाम.....
 पद..... संस्था.....
 हस्ताक्षर..... मिति.....
 फिल्ड अवधि..... देखि..... सम्म
 सर्वेक्षण मिति.....
 सर्वेक्षण स्थान

नोट: सूचना संकलनकर्ताहरुले दूई,तीन पेजको फिल्ड रिपोर्ट तयार गर्नुपर्नेछ र सो रिपोर्टमा भ्रमण गरेको स्थान, मिति वा तालिका, छापाखानाको विवरण, लोडसेडिङ अवस्था, पावर ब्याक अप सिस्टमको समस्या, अनूसन्धान कार्यमा भोगेको समस्या र सल्लाह र सूझाव समेत समावेश गर्नुपर्नेछ । साथै रेकर्ड किताब, फोटो र अन्य उपयुक्त विवरण र प्रमाण समेत समावेश गर्नुपर्नेछ ।

धन्यवाद

APPENDIX -- 2

FGD Guidelines

Impact Assessment of Load Shedding on Media & Access to Information
Media & other Authorities
Focus Group Discussion
Checklist

MMM has to arrange one Moderator and one Asst. Moderator for the discussion. The FGD has to be conducted at Dharan, Janakpur and Bhairahawa.

A) Assessment Checklist

1. Advance notice to arrange a group for the specified date, time and location is made prior two weeks back. Location of the venue should be quiet and should have two big rooms. Focus group participants should be people with similar experiences or backgrounds so that they feel comfortable talking to each other. Focus group participants should not exceed 12 and should not be less than 5. One FGD has to be conducted in each selected three district (Dharan, Janakpur & Bhairahawa). The participants of the discussion has to be people from various local media stakeholders which may include but not be limited to radio, TV, and print media organizations, FNJ representatives, NPI representatives, local umbrella organizations, NEA representatives and CDO. The final list of participants of the FGD shall have to be submitted to USAID/OTI through Chemonics for approval at least seven working days in advance prior to the discussion. Duration of the discussion should not exceed 3 hours. Arrangement of refreshments (tea and khaja) has to be made for the group discussion.
2. Arrange voice recorder with good microphone and couple of blank cassette tapes. Bring adequate newsprint papers, masking tapes, batteries and markers including relevant handouts and visual aids.
3. Moderator needs to know:
 - Make introduction and put questions without referring to notes.
 - Avoid head nodding and comments that signal approval, such as "good," "great", and "Wonderful".
 - Make a brief sub-session separately for small groups for specific topic pertaining only to the group if need arise by conducting it one at a time.
 - Prepare a brief written summary of key points immediately after the session and prepare the detail report later on.
4. Assistant Moderator needs to know:
 - Take responsibility of all the logistics and refreshments.
 - Welcome participants as they arrive.
 - Distribute the handouts and place the IEC material or poster properly.
 - Do necessary seating arrangement so that everyone can see each other and sit yourself outside of circle.
 - Check to see if the tape recorder is working properly throughout the session.
 - Facilitate the discussion but do not participate on the discussion.
 - Note the nonverbal activity.
 - Take notes of the discussion. Capture well said quotes word for word.
 - Facilitate the Moderator in preparing FGD report.

B) FGD Discussion Topics

1. What is the current load shedding situation of the district?
2. How many FM stations, radio stations and newspaper printing press are based and in operational in the district. (also get information on soon to be established media houses)
3. Among these establishments which one have already procured and established alternate power backup system (generator, inverter, solar system, etc.)? (what are difficulties they have to face to procure, transport, install and operate)
4. What are the load shedding burnt these establishments are enduring? (general view)
5. What is the current load shedding impact on overall organization management? (staff layoff, staff leaves, daily wage staff hiring, uses of load shedding hours, revenue of 2008 and 2009, revenue of Mar/Apr 2008 and 2009)
6. What is the current load shedding impact on production? (production/printing of Mar/Apr 2008 & 2009, production/printing of 2008 & 2009)
7. What is the current load shedding impact on broadcast or distribution? (prime times or slots, popular programs, distribution in case of print media to vendor and retailers)
8. What is the current load shedding impact on audiences and readers? (what people say about accessing information from their sources; what they are missing)
9. Among the media establishments of the district who can afford to install power backup system (generator, inverter and solar systems) and who can not and why? (including costs, capacity, procurement, transportation, installation, operation)
10. What are the important changes you have observed in the district in last two years related to people's access to information? (obtain the influencing sources and factors contributing to these changes)
11. To minimize the load shedding situation of the district what NEA or government shall have to do or take concrete actions?
12. To minimize the load shedding situation of the district what role do they think can plan and play?
13. What are the alternate ways of ensuring people's access to information beside radio, TV and print media?
14. Do they have any additional comments and suggestions on the load shedding situation of the country and their district?

Note: Throw additional questions as necessary one at a time that may have come up during the discussion.



APPENDIX - 3

Photographs



1

Dhading FM Power Backup System



2

Dhading FM Antenna Reception



3

Indian Made Generator Set of Saptakoshi FM, Sunsari District



4

Interaction Program in Dharan (July 23, 2009)



5

Indian Made Generator Set of Tinau FM, Rupandehi District



6

Inverter Set of Bharahi FM, Kaski



7

Generator Set of Radio Bheri FM, Surkhet



8

Battery Backup Inverter of Radio Bheri FM, Surkhet



9

Interaction Program in Bhairahwa (July 24, 2009)



10

Interview Session at Sagarmath TV

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