

PROGRESS REPORT OF RES-NEPAL

BAMBOO ECO-HOUSING PROJECT

Bamboo Eco-Housing Project (BEHP) is an on-going program of RES-Nepal. This project was implemented at Bani Kamainyas camp, Krishnapur Village Development Committee (V.D.C.), Kanchanpur, Western Nepal with the support of Global Environmental Facility (GEF) / Small Grants Program (SGP) of United Nation Development Program (UNDP) and International Network for Bamboo and Rattan (INBAR). Bani is inhabited by the Kamainyas, who were bonded laborers in the past but have been freed since. The government provided some land to each freed-family. However, they do need some kind of shelter too. Hence, the idea of "bamboo eco-housing" was formulated to address their housing problem. The main objective of this project is to enhance the farmers' existing knowledge-base on bamboo by documenting its commercial value; carrying out researches on, and supporting the planners to formulate eco-friendly, bamboo-based housing policy in Nepal. Specifically, this project is addressing the design and research methodology on bamboo propagation and cultivation. It also boosts the capacity of the target groups to plan and implement their development activities. RES-Nepal also focuses on promoting conservation of bamboo and rattan resources. It facilitates the construction and usage of bamboo eco-houses, assists in market promotion, and promotes bamboo craftsmanship. Dissemination of the research findings as well as other useful information are some of the other areas of interest of this project.

Training on Improved Cooking Stove (ICS)

One of the major environmental consequences due to the rapid decrease in forest resources is climate change. Therefore, to reduce the negative impact created by the climatic change, there is a need to conserve the forest resource by harvesting it on a sustained basis. The ICS has advantage over Traditional Cooking Stove (TCS) because it keeps the kitchen environment healthy by keeping the kitchen free of smoke, and saves the fuel-wood by lowering its

consumption rate. The ICS training program was implemented in Bani Kamainya camp from 2061/4/31 to 2061/5/7 [August 14--23, 2004] under the BEHP. The total duration of the training was nine days. The first three days were allocated for theory classes and the next six days were allocated for the demonstration and installation of the ICS. Twenty-six participants benefited from this program by learning the process and installing the product.

The main theme of the training was: *"Sudhariyeko Chulho Ramro, Swastha Jeevan Hamro."*

The training focused on both theoretical and practical classes. The topics covered in the theory sessions were parts of the Improved Cooking Stove, its types, methodology to manufacture such a stove, its installation and maintenance, efficiency testing, socio-economic aspects of the ICS, role of ICS in environmental conservation, ICS in the promotion of women's health.

The topics covered during the practical sessions were preparation of the mud, manufacturing of the bricks and blocks of different shapes and sizes, drying, assembly of the stove, installation of the ICS, and performance testing of the stove. The participants of the training have promised to serve as resource persons for future ICS installation programs.

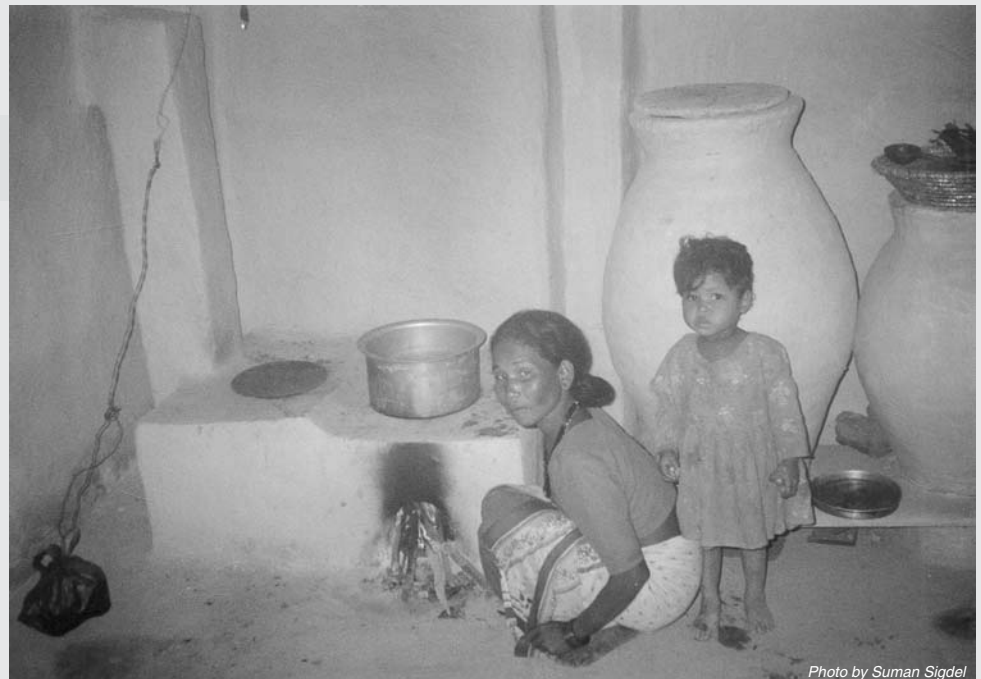


Photo by Suman Sigdel

It is a great pleasure for RES—

From the Desk of the Editors

Nepal to bring the Bamboo Update to you. Bamboo Update is the first newsletter of its kind published from Nepal.

Bamboo has taken a great leap forward in the past quarter century since the first international bamboo meeting in Singapore in 1980. A third of the world population uses bamboo in one way or another. China has 450 species of bamboos in 40 genera spread in 7 million hectares. It earns US\$144 million yearly by exporting bamboo products. India has 113 species of bamboos in 22 genera spread in 10 million hectares. Bamboo enables 5.01 million families of India to escape poverty on sustainable basis.

Nepal has 61 species of bamboos in 17 genera spread in 62,000 hectares. Bamboo has been used in over 300 ways in Nepal. The poor people in the villages construct their houses with bamboo. The posts, the walls, the roof-rafters, the purlins, and the ceilings are all made of bamboo. Bamboo has been used in agriculture, livestock, tool handles, games and sports, domestic utensils, culture, etc. Thus, bamboo has proved that it is in fact a brother, a friend, and, in the meantime, a poor man's timber. Bamboo is now gaining its importance as a poverty alleviator, a shelter provider, a soil binder, as well as a protector of the environment.

Nepal has to do a lot in the field of designing, industrial establishment, skill development, and marketing to be able to mint some bamboo-dollar. To convince the potential investors Nepal needs to have first hand information about the taxonomy of the bamboos of each district; density of each species; standing stock; and mechanical tests to find out the mechanical properties of the commercial species. The information will help the governmental as well as non-governmental organizations to formulate and implement any bamboo-related policy.

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Nursery Management Training

A training program on nursery management, bamboo propagation and harvesting was conducted in the project site at the Bani Kamainya camp. The main theme of this training was to promote the widespread use of bamboo and its products within the country. An increase in demand will automatically create an incentive for agro-forestry and biodiversity programs using sustainable propagation and harvesting methods. Twenty-six local farmers participated in the two-day training held from 2061/5/26 and 27 [September 11-12, 2004]. The overall objective of the training was to establish private/community nursery in the project area and make the participants aware about the propagation of seedlings of different species including bamboo.

Topics like introduction of nursery, nursery site selection, nursery layout and construction, raising seedlings by vegetative means, raising seedling by seeds, nursery insects and pests and their control, practical classes, importance of bamboo, different propagation techniques of bamboo, uses of bamboo, management of bamboo clumps (groves), and the factors affecting the management of bamboo were included.



Photo by Suman Sigdel

Saving and Credit Training

Practice of saving is a backbone of small-scale entrepreneurship development. Keeping this fact in mind Bamboo Eco-Housing Project focuses also on saving and credit activities. The project staff in Bani Kamainya Camp formed 22 Saving and Credit groups. Saving and Credit training was given to the secretaries of each Saving and Credit group. This training was held in the Red Cross Building at Mahendranagar, Western Nepal from 2061/6/11 to 2061/6/12 (September 27-28, 2004). Twenty two participants from the Saving and Credit groups and 4 from Participatory Learning and Action groups (PLA) attended, of which 22 were male and 4 were female.

The overall objective of the training was to morally boost them for "Saving and Credit". Topics included were: objectives of the training, introduction about the Saving and Credit, analysis of the savings and expenses of a family, importance of saving, techniques to save money, advantages and disadvantages of saving, importance of the Saving and Credit groups in the community, difference among bank, merchant and saving groups, rules and regulation for smooth running of Saving and Credit groups, types of savings, loan and its importance, loan mobilization process, savings account, monitoring of Saving and Credit groups.

Bamboo Plantation

One of the major aims of Bamboo Eco-Housing Project is to extend the area covered by bamboo. Discussion with the forest user groups clearly identified the need of bamboo plantation in community and private land and also in the community forest. Altogether 30 hectares area planted with different types of bamboo in Asad and Shrawan 2061 [June-July 2004].

□ Bamboo Plantation in Private Land

In the project area only seven households had planted bamboo in their private land before the project implementation. The people are fond of planting bamboo in their private land. So, five-bamboo seedlings were distributed to each household in the Kamainya camp. Local people planted bamboos in cultivated land near their houses. Altogether, 2,000 seedlings were planted by 500 families.

□ Bamboo Plantation in the Community Land

After meeting with community forest user groups and local people of the project area, suitable community land for bamboo plantation was located. Two hectares of community land was selected for bamboo plantation, where bamboo was planted by the local women. Choya Bans [Syn.: Tama Bans] (*Dendrocalamus hamiltonii*), Bhalu Bans (*Dendrocalamus giganteus*), Dhanu Bans (*Bambusa balcooa*) and Mal Bans (*Bambusa nutans* subsp. *Cupulata*) have been planted in the community land. The group has decided on sharing benefits on equitable basis after the maturity of the bamboos. Local people have been taking care of the bamboo plantation.

□ Bamboo Plantation in the Community Forest

The operational plan of the Janahit Mahakali community forest mentions about the need of plantation within the community forest. The community forest user group—with the financial and technical support of the BEHP completed a bamboo plantation program in the local community forest. At first the community forestry user group completed the selection of a suitable site. The community members, who are also the members of the Saving and Credit group, cleared 16 hectares of the plantation site and planted the bamboos. The group has decided to share the benefits derived from the bamboo plantation, as per the rules and regulation of the community forest user groups. Bamboo species like Choya Bans [Syn.: Tama Bans] (*Dendrocalamus hamiltonii*), Bhalu Bans (*Dendrocalamus giganteus*), Dhanu Bans (*Bambusa balcooa*) and Mal Bans (*Bambusa nutans* subsp. *Cupulata*) have been planted. Spacing of the plantation was maintained 8 m x 8 m. The community forest user group has taken the responsibilities for the protection and care of the plantation.

□ Bamboo Plantation along the River-Bank

Machhali River, which passes through the Bani Kamainya camp site, destroys the agricultural land of the Kamainyas each year. River-bank cutting is a regular phenomenon. GTZ supported Community Development and Environment Preservation Society (CEPS), a non-governmental organization, for constructing concrete structures like spurs (ridge) and embankments to protect the agricultural land of the Kamainyas. The Department of Water Induced Disaster Prevention also supported CEPS for these activities. The local people approached RES-Nepal for bamboo plantation along the river-side. A total of 2 km long river-side has been planted with different species of bamboos. The bamboo species planted along the river-bank are Choya Bans [Syn.: Tama Bans] (*Dendrocalamus hamiltonii*), Bhalu Bans (*Dendrocalamus giganteus*), Dhanu Bans (*Bambusa balcooa*) and Mal Bans (*Bambusa nutans* subsp. *Cupulata*). The local people finalized about the user-rights, responsibilities, and the mechanism for the protection of the bamboo plants.

□ Establishment of a Demonstration Plot of Bamboo in the Community Forest

After having meeting with community forest user group and local people, a site 100 m x 100 m was selected for the establishment of demonstration plot for the bamboos. The objective to establish this demonstration plot is to monitor the growth performance of different species of bamboos available in that locality. This plantation would serve as the mother stool for propagation applying various techniques. Four species were planted in the plot at 8 m x 8 m spacing. Fencing has been done to protect the young seedlings from livestock. The measurement of the seedling was taken before planting. The species planted in the demonstration plot are Bhalu Bans (*Dendrocalamus giganteus*), Choya Bans [Syn.: Tama Bans] (*Dendrocalamus hamiltonii*), Dhanu Bans (*Bambusa balcooa*) and Mal Bans (*Bambusa nutans* subsp. *Cupulata*).

LIVELIHOOD PROGRAM FOR THE DHANGAR

“Livelihood Program for the Dhangar” project was implemented in ward no. 12 of Gaur municipality of Rautahat district, Central Nepal with the help of Australian Embassy under Direct Aid Program (DAP). The project was implemented in the Dhangar ethnic community. Specifically this project was focused to organize the Dhangars in self-help groups and plant bamboo in the degraded land, enhance the existing knowledge of bamboo cultivation (propagation, harvesting) by providing training on bamboo cultivation and management. Another aspect of this project was to develop entrepreneurship by providing training on modern value-added bamboo products, as well as provide funds to start a family-based cottage industry. This project was implemented in May 2004 and terminated in December 2004.

Formation of Self-Help Groups

The Dhangars reorganized themselves in a self-help group. One member from each household represents such a group. It is locally known as “*Dhangar Janajati Samuha*, Ward No. 12, Gaur”. The group has started a small Saving and Credit activity. All of the households of this village are involved in this activity. They have also opened a savings account in Hulak Bachat Bank at Gaur.

Training on Bamboo Propagation and Management

A four-day training on bamboo propagation, harvesting, and management was conducted from 2061/4/30 to 2061/5/1 [August 14-17, 2004]. Altogether, 13 males and 12 females from the Dhangar community participated in this training. The participants were selected by the self-help group. The training included topics like general information about bamboo, benefits of bamboo cultivation, different techniques for their propagation, harvesting techniques, important and uses of bamboo and overall management techniques. The training was delivered in the local language.



Bamboo Plantation

With the help of RES-Nepal staff, the Dhangar self-help group approached Gaur Municipal Office if the Municipal could allocate some degraded land for use by the Dhangar community. This office made 4.5 Kattha [0.15 hectare] community land available in Jestha 2061 [May/June 2004] for use by the Dhangar community of ward no. 12. This community planted 62 propagules [seedlings] of bamboo in the community land and 55 propagules in the

homesteads. The species planted were: Choya Bans [Syn.: Tama Bans] (*Dendrocalamus hamiltonii*), Dhanu Bans (*Bambusa balcooa*) and Mal Bans (*Bambusa nutans* subsp. *Cupulata*). The self-help group has taken the responsibility for the protection and management of the plantation in the community land.

Training on Bamboo Handicraft

A nine-day training on bamboo handicraft—including decorative items—was conducted from 2061/7/15 to 2061/7/23 [October 31-November 8, 2004]. 13 females and 12 males from the Dhangar community participated in the training. During the training period they learnt to make modern value-added bamboo products of different shapes and sizes. The training was designed with both practical and theoretical classes. However, the main focus was on skill development so that they could sell their products and generate some income.

Dhangar Started Bamboo-Based Small Scale Enterprise

An exhibition of the products produced by the participants mentioned above was organized at the end of the training. Some seed-money as a business start-up fund was provided to the Dhangar. A code of conduct was also drawn on the methodology to operate this fund. A set of tools used in the training were also handed over to the participants. The main aim behind this support was to enhance the bamboo-based small-scale entrepreneurship. Items produced by the trainees were: Fruit case, Dustbin, File Tray, Flower Stand, Pen Stand, Hand-Operated Fan, Table Lamp, etc. A sales outlet has been established to sell their bamboo products in the Gaur market.



Photo by Vijay P. Kesari

BAMBOOS of NEPAL

Punya P. Poudyal

Sixty-one species of bamboos belonging to seventeen genera are found in Nepal. Rhizomewise, all three types of sympodial / pachymorph / clumper (e.g., *Bambusa*), amphipodial / intermediate (e.g., *Melocanna baciferra*), and monopodial / leptomorph / runner (e.g., *Phyllostachys nigra*) are available.

Ampelocalamus patellaris (Gamble) Stapleton: Nibha Nigalo
Arundinaria racemosa Munro: Malingo or Malinge Nigalo
Bambusa alamii Stapleton: Murali Bans / Mugi Nigalo
B. balcooa Roxburgh: Dhanu Bans
B. bambos: Indian Thorny Bamboo, Kande Bans
B. lako: Timor Black [Introduced from Florida, U.S.A. by Mr. Keith Leslie on November 17, 2004]
B. multiplex Raeuschel form Alphonso-karri Nakai: Pahelo Nigalo
B. multiplex var. Rivierorum: Chinese Goddess Bamboo: Chituwa Nigalo
B. nana Roxb.:
B. nepalensis Stapleton: Phusre Bans
B. nutans subsp. Cupulata Stapleton: Mal Bans
B. nutans subsp. Nutans: Taru Bans
B. pallida: Deu Bans, Mungeri Bans
B. spp.: Phor Bans
B. tulda Roxburgh: Koraincho Bans
B. tuldooides 'Ventricosa': Buddha's Belly: Buddha Bans
B. vulgaris Schrad.: Singare Bans
B. vulgaris form Kimmei:
B. vulgaris 'Vittata': Yellow Bamboo, Pahelo Bans
B. vulgaris 'Wamin': Lota Bans
Borinda chigar: Chigar
B. emeryi Stapleton: Kalo Nigalo
Cephalostachyum latifolium Munro: Gopi Nigalo
C. latifolium var. Variegata: Seto Gopi Nigalo
Chimonobambusa quadrangularis: Square, Spiny Bamboo: Kande Nigalo [Introduced by Punya P. Poudyal on August 25, 2002]
C. marmorea: Blackish Bamboo [Introduced by Punya P. Poudyal on August 25, 2002]

C. marmorea var. Variegata: Variegated Japanese Dwarf (Reddish culm)
Dendrocalamus giganteus Munro: Bhalu Bans
D. hamiltonii Munro var. Undulatus Stapleton: Choya Bans, Ban Bans
D. hookeri Munro: Kalo Bhalu Bans
D. longispathus Munro:
D. nepalensis: Tame Bans
D. sikkimensis: Bhalu Bans
D. strictus (Roxb.) Nees: Male Bamboo, Latthi Bans
Drepanostachyum falcatum (Munro) Keng f.: Diu Nigalo
D. intermedium (Munro) Keng f.: Tite Nigalo
D. khasianum (Nees) Keng: Ban Nigalo
Himalayacalamus asper Stapleton: Ghunre Nigalo
H. brevinodus Stapleton: Malinge Nigalo
H. cupreus Stapleton: Malinge Nigalo
H. falconeri (Munro) Keng f.: Thudi Nigalo, Shingane
H. fimbriatus Stapleton: Tite Nigalo
H. hookerianus (Munro) Stapleton: Blue Bamboo: Paryang
H. porcatius: Seto Nigalo
Melocanna baciferra (Roxburgh) Kurz: Philing Bans, Lahure Bans
Phyllostachys aurea: Golden Bamboo: Sunaulo Nigalo [Introduced by Punya P. Poudyal on August 25, 2002]
P. edulis: Kat Bans
P. nigra: Kalo Nigalo
P. sinensis: Chiniya Bans
Pleioblastus aureostriatus: Variegated Japanese Nigalo
P. japonica var. Tsutsumiana Yanagita: Zigzag Bamboo: Bango Bans
P. fortunei: Variegated Japanese Dwarf (Green culm)
Pseudosasa japonica: Arrow Bamboo: Tir Nigalo
Sasaella auricoma: Variegated Japanese Dwarf
S. ramosa Makino: Green Japanese Dwarf
Shibataea kumasaca: Broadleaf Japanese Dwarf
Thamnocalamus spathiflorus subsp. Spathiflorus: Rato Nigalo
T. spathiflorus subsp. Nepalensis Stapleton: Jarabuto
T. spathiflorus var. crassinodus Stapleton: Ghode Nigalo
Yushania maling (Gamble) R.B. Majumdar: Malingo, Khosre Malingo, Malinge Nigalo
Y. microphylla (Munro) R.B. Majumdar: Maling, Malingo

VII World Bamboo Congress

The VII World Bamboo Congress was held in New Delhi, India from February 27 to March 4, 2004. The Congress was inaugurated by then Prime Minister of India Hon. Atal Bihari Vajpayee and the closing ceremony was addressed by Vice President His Excellency Bhairon Singh Shekhawat. 162 papers were presented in 28 technical sessions. Participants came from across the world, including three from Nepal: Punya P. Poudyal of the Bamboo and Rattan Society of Nepal, Dr. Keshab Shrestha of the Museum of Natural History, and Dr. Annapurna N. Das of the Forest Research and Survey Department.

Bamboo Meeting in Nagaland, India

A bamboo meeting was held in Nagaland, India from November 25 to 27, 2004. One of the agendas for discussion was to find ways to utilize Muli Bans (*Melocanna bacferra*), which has started sporadic flowering in that region.

World Bamboo Organization

A World Bamboo Organization has been established with Ms. Karina Quintans as the Executive Director, and is based in Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A.

Bamboo Flowering

Melocanna bacferra, commonly known as Philing Bans in Jhapa and Lahure Bans in Palpa districts of Nepal, and Muli Bans in Bangladesh and India, has started sporadic flowering from 2002 in the north-eastern states of India, and gregarious flowering will occur during 2006-2007. By then, the flowered bamboos will die. At least 26 million tons of Muli Bans are at risk in the seven-sister states of India. This species flowered in the Mizo Hills, India in between 1863-1866, 1892-1893 (flowering cycle 26-30 years), 1900-1902 (cycle 7-10 years), 1933 (cycle 31-33 years), and in 1960 (cycle 27 years); in the Lushai Hills, India in 1864, and in between 1911-1912 (cycle 47-48 years); in Chittagong, Bangladesh in between 1863-1866, 1908-1912 (cycle 42-49 years), and in between 1958-1959 (cycle 46-51 years). The fruit produced after flowering is as big as a pear, and is edible. Sometimes the fruit germinates and remains attached with its parent plant.



Melocanna bacferra (Lahure Bans), Photo by Shoja Shibata
Source: The Magazine of The American Bamboo Society, Vol. 25, No. 1-3

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“बेम्बू इको हाउजिंग” कार्यक्रम

“बेम्बू इको हाउजिंग” (BEHP) कार्यक्रम संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघिय विकास कार्यक्रमको साना अनुदान कार्यक्रम र बाँस र बेटको अन्तराष्ट्रिय संजाल (INBAR) को सहयोगमा सुदूर पश्चिम नेपालको कञ्चनपुर जिल्लामा पर्ने कृष्णपुर गा.वि.स. को वाणी मुक्त कर्मैया क्याम्पमा लागू गरिएको छ। श्री ५ को सरकारले कर्मैयाहरूलाई पुर्नवासको निम्ति जग्गा उपलब्ध गराए पनि उचित आवासको व्यवस्था हुन नसकेको र कर्मैयाहरूलाई घरको आवश्यकता रहेको महसुस गरी यो कार्यक्रम लागू गरिएको हो। कार्यक्रमको मुख्य उद्देश्य बाँसको सस्तो र वातावरणीय तवरले उपयुक्त घर निर्माण गर्नु, तथा सो सम्बन्धि नीति निर्माणको लागि सहयोग गर्नु रहेको छ। यसको साथै बाँसको उत्पादन तथा व्यवस्थापन सम्बन्धि अनुसन्धान, बाँसमा आधारित सिपमुलक तालिम प्रदान, बजार प्रवर्धन र अनुसन्धानद्वारा प्राप्त निचोडलाई सम्बन्धित सबै पक्ष समक्ष प्रस्तुत गर्नु पनि यस कार्यक्रमको उद्देश्य रहेको छ।

उन्नत चुलो सम्बन्धि तालिम

दाउराको खपत कम गराई राष्ट्रिय वन माथिको दबाव केही हदसम्म कम गर्न र वातावरणिय बदलाव (Climatic Change) को प्रभावलाई न्यून गर्न उन्नत चुलो प्रभावकारी हुन सक्ने उद्देश्यले वाणी मुक्त कर्मैया क्याम्पमा नौ दिने उन्नत चुलो निर्माण तालिम प्रदान गरियो। पुरानो प्रविधिको चुलो भन्दा उन्नत चुलोमा इन्धन कम खपत हुने र भान्छाको वातावरण धुवाँ रहित हुने भएकोले यसले महिलाहरूको स्वास्थ्यमा पर्नसक्ने नकारात्मक प्रभावलाई कम गर्नको साथै इन्धन खोजिमा लाग्ने समय पनि बचत गराउँछ। यो तालिम २०६१ श्रावण ३१ गते देखि भाद्र ६ गते सम्म चलेको थियो। स्थानिय २६ जना किसानहरूको सहभागिता रहेको यस तालिममा पहिलो तीन दिन जानकारी मुलक कक्षा सञ्चालन गरियो। पछिल्लो छ दिनमा प्रयोगात्मक कक्षा सञ्चालनको साथै निर्माण प्रविधिको प्रदर्शन पनि गरियो। “सुधारिएको चुलो राम्रो, स्वस्थ जीवन हाम्रो” नाराको साथ हरेक सहभागिको घरमा १/१ वटा उन्नत चुलो निर्माण गरी जडान गरिएको थियो।

नर्सरी व्यवस्थापन तथा बाँस उत्पादन तालिम

“बेम्बू इको हाउजिंग” कार्यक्रम अन्तर्गत वाणी मुक्त कर्मैया क्याम्पमा नर्सरी व्यवस्थापन तथा बाँस उत्पादन तालिम २०६१ भाद्र २६ र २७ मा सञ्चालन गरिएको थियो। स्थानिय २६ जना किसानहरूको सहभागिता रहेको यो तालिममा बाँस लगायत विभिन्न विरुवाहरूको उत्पादन र व्यवस्थापन सम्बन्धि जानकारी दिइएको थियो। मुख्य रूपमा नर्सरीको लागि जग्गा छनौट, नर्सरी र व्याड निर्माण, विऊ र बाँसका विभिन्न अंगबाट विरुवा उत्पादन, विरुवाको हेरचाह, बाँसको महत्व र बाँसको विरुवा उत्पादन विधि, बाँसघारीको स्याहार संहार जस्ता बुँदाहरू समाविष्ट गरिएको थियो।

बचत तथा ऋण लगानी तालिम

घरेलु हस्तकला उद्योग को विकास गर्न बचतको आवश्यकता अपरिहार्य हुने भएकोले यस क्षेत्रका किसानहरूलाई बचत तथा ऋण लगानी तालिम प्रदान गरियो। यहाँ संचालित २२ वटा बचत तथा ऋण कार्यक्रमका सचिव लगायत जम्मा २६ जनालाई यो तालिम २०६१ असोज ११ र १२ मा प्रदान गरिएको थियो। तालिममा बचत गर्नुपर्ने आवश्यकता र उपाय, बचत तथा ऋण समूहको महत्व, राम्रो तरिकाले बचत तथा ऋण कार्यक्रम संचालन गर्ने नीति र नियमहरू, ऋण लगानीका तरिका र ध्यान दिनुपर्ने कुराहरू जस्ता विविध पक्षमा सहभागितात्मक छुलफल गरिएको थियो।

बाँस वृक्षारोपण

बाँसले ढाकेको क्षेत्रको विकास गर्नु यस कार्यक्रमको एक प्रमुख उद्देश्य रहे अनुरूप स्थानिय मुक्त कर्मैयाहरूको सहयोगमा विभिन्न स्थानहरूमा बाँसको बेर्ना सार्ने काम सम्पन्न गरियो।

व्यक्तिगत जग्गामा बाँस वृक्षारोपण

यस कार्यक्रमको शुरुमा गरिएको अध्ययन अनुसार यस क्षेत्रमा जम्मा सातवटा घर परिवारले मात्र बाँस वृक्षारोपण गरेका थिए। तर स्थानिय व्यक्तिहरूसंग छुलफल गर्दा उनीहरू बाँस लगाउन उत्सुक रहेको पाइयो। यस क्षेत्रका प्रत्येक घरले ५/५ वटा बाँसका बेर्ना सामुदायिक नर्सरीबाट लगेर आ-आफ्नो खेतबारीमा सारेका थिए। यस कार्यक्रम अन्तर्गत जम्मा ५०० घर-परिवारले २,००० वटा बाँस वृक्षारोपण गरेका थिए।



Photo by Sumant Sigdel

सामुदायिक जग्गामा बाँस वृक्षारोपण

जनहित सामुदायिक वनमा स्थानिय उपभोक्ताहरूको मांग बमोजिम बाँसको वृक्षारोपण सम्पन्न गरियो। यो वृक्षारोपण कार्यक्रम उपभोक्ता समुहद्वारा “रेस-नेपाल” को सहयोगमा जम्मा १६ हेक्टर क्षेत्रमा सम्पन्न भयो। जनहित सामुदायिक वनका उपभोक्ताहरूले वृक्षारोपण क्षेत्रको संरक्षण र भविष्यमा यसबाट हुने उत्पादनको बाँडफाँडको लागि सामुदायिक वन कार्ययोजना अनुसार गर्ने निर्णय गरे। यस क्षेत्रमा

गरिएको बाँसको वृक्षारोपणमा मुख्य गरी चोया/तामा, धनु, भालु र मल/माल बाँस रहेको छ ।

▣ नदी नियन्त्रणको लागि बाँस वृक्षारोपण

वाणी मुक्त कमैया क्याम्पको नजिकै बाट बग्ने मछली खोलाले प्रत्येक वर्ष कृषि जग्गा कटानी गर्ने गरेको छ । यसलाई रोक्न जि. टि. जेड. संस्था र जलउत्पन्न प्रकोप नियन्त्रण विभागले “सेप्स” नामक गैर-सरकारी संस्थालाई रोक्का र सानो बाँध बनाउन सहयोग गर्दै आएको छ । “रेस-नेपाल”को सहयोग र स्थानिय जनताको सक्रियतामा रोक्का र बाँधलाई बलियो बनाउन यसको छेउमा २ किलोमिटर लामो क्षेत्रमा बाँसको वृक्षारोपण सम्पन्न गरियो ।

▣ सामुदायिक वन क्षेत्रमा बाँसको नमूना वृक्षारोपण

जनहित सामुदायिक वन भित्र स्थानिय उपभोक्ताको पहलमा १००x१०० मिटर क्षेत्रलाई बाँसको नमूना वृक्षारोपण स्थल बनाउने निर्णय गरियो । यस नमूना वृक्षारोपण क्षेत्रमा विभिन्न जातका बाँसहरू विभिन्न प्रविधिबाट लगाएर तिनीहरूको वृद्धि बारे अनुसन्धान गर्ने उद्देश्य रहेको छ । यहाँ तामा, भालु, र माल बाँसका बेर्नाहरू र जराहरू ८x८ मिटरको दुरीमा सारिएका छन् ।

ढाँगर समुदायको लागि जिविकोपार्जन कार्यक्रम

ढाँगर समुदायको लागि बाँसमा आधारित जिविकोपार्जन कार्यक्रम अष्ट्रेलियन राजदुतावासको प्रत्यक्ष सहयोग कार्यक्रम (DAP) को सहयोगमा “रेस-नेपाल”

द्वारा गौर नगरपालिका वार्ड न. १२, ढाँगर टोलमा २०६१ जेष्ठमा सञ्चालन गरी २०६१ मंसिरमा सम्पन्न गरियो । जम्मा ६० घरधुरी रहेका ढाँगरटोलको प्रत्येक घरबाट एक-एक जनाको प्रतिनिधित्व हुनेगरी एउटा ढाँगर जनजाति समूहको गठन गरियो । समूहले स्थानिय तवरमा वचत तथा ऋण कार्यक्रमपनि संचालन गरेको थियो । साथै जम्मा हुन आएको रकमलाई संचित गरी राख्न हुलाक वचत बैक गौरमा वचत खाता खोलिएको छ ।

यस ढाँगर टोलमा बाँस उत्पादन तथा व्यवस्थापन तालिम २०६१।४।३० देखि २०६१।५।१९ सम्म सञ्चालन गरिएको थियो । तालिममा बाँस उत्पादनका विधिहरू, बाँसको महत्व, प्रयोग, बाँस काट्ने विधि, इत्यादि विषयहरूमा सहभागितात्मक छलफल गरिएको थियो । तालिमको सञ्चालन स्थानिय भाषामा गरिएको थियो । “रेस-नेपाल” को सहयोगमा सामुदायिक तथा निजी जग्गामा बाँसको वृक्षारोपण गरिएको थियो । मुख्य रूपमा चोया, धनु र माल बाँस रोपिएको यस क्षेत्रको संरक्षणको जिम्मा ढाँगर जनजाति समूहले लिएको छ ।

ढाँगर जातिको जिविकोपार्जनमा सहयोग गर्न ९ दिने बाँसका विभिन्न सजावटका र घरेलु प्रयोगका सामग्रीहरू बनाउने तालिम २०६१।७।१५ देखि २०६१।७।२३ सम्म सोही स्थानमा सञ्चालन गरियो । तालिम अवधिमा बाँसका ल्याम्प, ट्रे, गमला, फोटो फ्रेम, इत्यादि सामग्रीहरू निर्माण गरिएको थियो । समापनको दिन तालिममा बनाइएका सामग्रीहरूको प्रदर्शन गरियो । तालिमपछि ढाँगर जनजातिले सिकेको सिपलाई जिविकोपार्जनको लागि व्यवसायिक रूपमा सञ्चालन गर्न संस्थाको तर्फबाट कोष हस्तान्तरण गरियो । तालिममा प्रयोग गरिएका विभिन्न औजारहरूपनि ढाँगर समूहलाई नै हस्तान्तरण गरियो । बजार प्रवर्द्धनको लागि स्थानिय बजारमा एउटा बिक्रि कक्षको स्थापना गरिएको छ । तालिम प्राप्त ढाँगरहरू मध्ये केहीले व्यवसायिक रूपमा यस्ता सामग्रीहरू निर्माण गर्न शुरु गरिसकेका छन् ।

नाम: _____

ठेगाना: _____
