

## 6. Appendices

### 6.1 Data on tourist numbers in Humla

**Table A1** Number of trekking permits issued<sup>16</sup>

1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
28	209	191	462	404	558	949	595

**Table A2** Nationality of tourists registering at Simikot Police Station 1996-2000 (top ten nationalities account for 97% of visitors )

SN	Country	% of total tourists over 4 years
1	Germany	27.13
2	Australia/Austria	13.65
3	Switzerland	11.61
4	USA	11.45
5	France	9.36
6	UK	7.76
7	Italy	5.12
8	Spain	2.64
9	Netherlands	2.20
10	Japan	1.65

<sup>16</sup> Source: Paudyal & Sharma 2000

## 6.2 Background information on SNV's programmes in Humla preceding the DPP sustainable tourism programme

### 1985-1992

A **Trail and Bridge Building Project** was run to improve infrastructure in the Karnali Zone because this was seen to be a pre-requisite for developing the area generally. The project completed a total of 21 bridges, 2 trails and 10 drinking water schemes covering several Karnali Zone districts. In Humla, work on trails, 7 bridges, and several drinking water projects were completed. On the Simikot - Hilsa trail a suspension bridge crossing the Karnali River at Yalbang and a section of trail called 'Salli-Salla' were constructed.

### 1993 – September 1999

**The Karnali Local Development Programme** was run to further develop infrastructural improvements and to integrate these with social development by building capacity at community and local NGO levels. The district level activities included

- District Development Committee (DDC) (i.e. local government) capacity building in participatory planning;
- Improvement of intra-district infrastructure; and
- Support of NGOs committed to work in the Karnali Zone.

The village level activities comprised a Community Development Programme that concentrated in 4 areas as follows:

- Community organisation: group formation and strengthening, savings and credit, literacy, gender etc;
- Community assets: small scale infrastructure such as drinking water, small irrigation, trail improvement, community buildings, schools, hostels, cattle pond, cold store etc.
- Health and sanitation: toilet building, awareness raising, village clean-up, street theatre and in 1997 a Mother and Child health clinic was run to provide improved services.
- Natural resource management: income generation from livestock and agriculture production (including plantation of fruit and fodder sapling nurseries, kitchen gardens, vegetable nurseries) and to a lesser extent community forestry.

## 6.3 Progress of DPP in Humla in the 10-step process since 1997

### Pre- sustainable tourism programme activities

#### 1997

- Two people from Humla (the current DDC chairman Mr. Jiwan Shahi and a member of Karnali Local Development Project staff) were sent on a 2-week tourism training course.
- Humla and especially the Simikot – Hilsa trail identified as a High Potential Area for tourism development.

#### 1998

- A ‘Sustainable Tourism Development Participatory Inventory on the Simikot to Hilsa Trekking Trail’ was conducted by Mountain Spirit NGO (see Bhotiya and Sherpa 1998).
- A tourism awareness workshop organised by John Hummel, SNV’s sustainable tourism advisor, with stakeholders of DDC, line agencies and NGOs.
- John Hummel first wrote about the potential of tourism in Humla district on the basis of a field visit to investigate the trail (see Hummel 1998).
- Tourism survey conducted with the trekking agencies active in Humla, Dolpa and Chitwan Hills (Manandhar 1998).

#### 1999

- A base line study was commissioned in the three main VDCs along the Simikot – Hilsa trail, namely Dandaphaya, Khagalgaun and Muchu (see Regmi 1999).
- The background document on ‘SNV Nepal and Sustainable Tourism Development’ was prepared and published.
- A publication advising on preparation for feasibility studies along the Simikot – Hilsa trail was prepared on the basis of a field visit to Humla by the SNV advisor (Hummel 2000).

### DPP sustainable tourism activities

#### 2000

- DPP’s partner NGOs for sustainable tourism sector selected as Women’s Welfare Society for Simikot VDC and Snowland Integrated Development Centre for Dandaphaya, Khagalgaun and Muchu VDCs.
- Social Mobilisation programmes launched in the selected VDCs by the two NGOs and their village-based motivators.
- New DPP staff team appointed and training provided in economic opportunities (see DPP 2000 Training Report).
- Workshop on Appreciative Participatory Planning and Action (APPA) for NGO staff and CBO members together in Humla.
- Preparation of APPA reports with specific reference to tourism development by CBOs in Kermi, Yalbang/Yanger, Muchu and Yari.
- Toilet building in many of the villages along the trail by December 2000.
- Feasibility studies conducted in Humla district by staff of the Centre for Economic Development and Administration of Tribhuvan University in Kathmandu on a ‘multiple use visitor centre’ for Simikot (Paudyal and Manadhar) and ‘tourism related infrastructure on the Simikot – Hilsa trail (Paudyal and Sharma).
- A national tourism demand survey among trekking agencies completed with reference to SNV’s tourism programme areas in particular (Tuladhar 2000).

- APPA training to CBOs in Simikot VDC to prepare action plans for tourism development in the coming year.
- Four applications for the Infrastructure Development Fund approved by District Coordination Committee including Simikot – Hilsa road building work and other infrastructure at DDC level.
- Two applications for the Infrastructure Development Fund approved by District Coordination Committee at VDC level e.g. peltric set electricity supplies.
- Guidelines for the Venture Capital Fund finalised with seven applications received so far.
- 58 applications for Community Support Fund submitted by CBOs and approved by District Coordination Committee and being implemented by the local NGOs and the CBOs they serve including (in the tourism development VDCs along the Simikot - Hilsa trail):
  - 17 projects for toilet construction resulting in 310 toilets being built in 3 VDCs;
  - 2 projects for trail construction, 2 irrigation projects and, in Dandaphaya VDC, 2 drinking water maintenance projects;
  - 1 project to install 20 smokeless stoves and 1 to develop a community campsite in Khagalgaun VDC.

## 6.4 Budget allocation for the SNV District Partners Programme

**Table A3 Total District Partner Programme activity expenditure per component (in NLG and £ sterling) in 5 districts of Karnali Zone – Humla, Mugu, Dolpa, Jumla and Kalikot.**

Budget line	Budget components in NLG	Budget components in £	Total budget per main line in NLG	Total budget per main line in £	% allocation
<b>Organisational strengthening and social mobilisation component</b>			<b>2,086,500</b>	<b>£621,938</b>	<b>32.90%</b>
<i>NGO capacity building programme</i>	1,335,000	£397,933			
<i>Community Support Fund</i>	523,500	£156,043			
<i>Technical assistance</i>	228,000	£67,962			
<b>Local Government Support</b>			<b>2,245,000</b>	<b>£669,183</b>	<b>35.40%</b>
<i>Local government capacity building</i>	573,000	£170,798			
<i>Infrastructure Development Fund</i>	1,066,000	£317,750			
<i>Technical Assistance</i>	606,000	£180,635			
<b>NRM based enterprise development</b>			<b>827,000</b>	<b>£246,510</b>	<b>13.00%</b>
<i>Studies</i>	312,000	£93,000			
<i>Training Fund</i>	120,000	£35,769			
<i>Venture Capital Fund</i>	167,000	£49,779			
<i>Technical Assistance</i>	228,000	£67,962			
Networking			792,000	£236,077	12.50%
Other			386,500	£115,207	6%
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>NLG 6,337,000</b>	<b>£1,888,913</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Table A4 Total budget (in NLG and £ sterling) for Humla for 3 years of DPP from October 1999 to September 2002**

Budget Head	budget for 3 years NLG	Budget for 3 years £	% of budget for 3 years
Personnel costs	559,000	166,625	23.60%
Operational costs	88,000	26,231	3.70%
Programme activity costs (education and training; partner costs, project staff HRD, etc.)	1,539,000	458,740	64.80%
Venture Capital Fund Loan Scheme	74,000	22,058	3.10%
Unforeseen	113,500	33,832	4.80%
<b>TOTAL INPUTS FOR HUMLA FOR 3 YEARS</b>	<b>2,373,500</b>	<b>707,486</b>	

## 6.5 Data from a SNV/DPP questionnaire survey of 48 tourists in 2000

Table A5 shows selected responses from 48 questionnaire forms distributed by SNV and partner NGOs in Humla completed by tourists trekking along the Simikot – Hilsa trail in 2000 and statistics calculated by the author. The questionnaire was written and designed by DPP staff. The forms were distributed to tourists and collected by Humla local NGOs in order to discover tourist responses to the current Humla tourism facilities and to various sustainable tourism initiatives being proposed. Out of a total of 39 questions in the full questionnaire 16 questions have been selected for analysis and are presented here:

1. How do you rate the importance of the following items for your personal experience of visiting Humla (Simikot –Hilsa trail). Answers ranked from 0-4. (0= not important at all and 4 = very important).
- 2a. If a visitor centre would be established in Simikot, would you be interested to visit it?
- 2b. What would be for you important elements / services to include in a visitor centre in Simikot? Answers given in ranking from 0-4 (0= not important at all and 4 = very important).
- 2c. How much would you be willing to pay for these services (entrance fee to museum, village tours around Simikot, village tour to rustic village of Baraunse, cultural evening programme) in US\$?
- 3a. If Kermi hot spring (two days walk from Simikot) would be developed (bathing pool, changing rooms, etc. at a place near the camping site), are you interested to take a bath?
- 3b. How much would you be willing to pay for a bath in US\$?
- 3c. If Tumkot village and monastery tour (3 days walk from Simikot) would be developed (walk and visit to the monastery and village, explanation about the monastery and village, local snacks and tea at the village 2.5 hours), are you interested?
- 3d. How much are you willing to pay for the Tumkot tour Programme in US\$?
- 4a. How long do you stay in Humla?
- 4b. Are your expectations during your visit to Humla being fulfilled?
- 4c. After being on this visit to Humla, do you believe that tourism in this form can contribute to the development of Humli people?
- 4d. Do you normally prefer to go on organised tours or to travel individually?
- 4e. Are you male or female?
- 4f. How old are you?
- 4g. How many people in your trekking group?

**Table A5 Selected results of tourist questionnaire survey conducted by DPP in Humla**

Question	n	Mean	SE of mean	Mode	Media	Max	Min	Sum	%
<b>Q1 Priorities for experience in Humla</b>									
Mountain scenery	48	3.67	1.63	4	4			176	
Trekking physical activity	48	3.38	1.63	4	4			162	
Wilderness / remoteness	48	3.44	1.63	4	4			165	
Camping	48	2.75	1.66	3	3			132	
Info about the area	48	2.98	1.66	3	3			143	
Meeting / contact with Humli people	48	2.94	1.65	3	3			141	
Info on Humli people & culture	48	3.13	1.65	3	3			150	
Using / buying local vegetables	47	2.09	1.68	2	2			98	
Using / buying local meat, eggs	47	1.74	1.70	0	2			82	
Using / buying local handicrafts	47	1.70	1.69	2	2			80	
Hiring local staff	46	2.52	1.65	2	2.5			116	
Benefits to local people	47	2.98	1.70	4	3			140	
<b>Q 2 Responses on visitor centre &amp; services required from it</b>									
a) Interested in visitor centre (1/0) *= % of positive responses	47	0.77	1.76	1	1			36	73.47*
b) Ranking of services required from centre									
Info on nature	47	3.47	1.65	4	4			163	
info on culture /people	47	3.49	1.66	4	4			164	
Info on development projects	47	2.94	1.68	3	3			138	
Small museum	46	2.85	1.73	4	3			131	
Selling local handicrafts / souvenirs	47	2.17	1.72	2	2			102	
Village tours around Simikot	45	1.76	1.70	2	2			79	
Village tour to Baraunse	46	1.80	1.70	2	2			83	
Cultural evening prog'	45	1.53	1.70	1	1			69	
Tea / coffee shop	46	2.17	1.69	2	2			100	
Telephone	45	1.78	1.69	2	2			80	
Entrance fee for museum (\$)	27	2.20	1.75	1	2	6	1		
c) Suggested prices for various tourism services									
Simikot village tour price in US \$	11	5.36	1.19	1	4	15	1		
Baraunse village tour price in US \$	10	9.60	0.81	2	6.5	30	2		
Cultural show price in US \$	14	5.14	1.18	2	2.5	20	0		
<b>Q 3 Responses on community tourism initiatives</b>									
a) Interested in hotspring (1/0) *= % of positive responses	45	0.60	1.74	1	1			27	55.10*
b) Hotspring price in US \$	21	2.50	1.85	1	2	8	0.5		
c) Interested in Tumkot monastery tour (1/0)	42	0.55	1.79	1	1			23	46.94*
d) Tumkot monastery tour price in US \$	17	9.65	1.65	2	3	50	0		
<b>Q 4 Info on tourists</b>									
a) Length of time in Humla in days	48	7.13	1.54	6	6	22	4	342	
b) Expectations fulfilled (1/0)	47	0.98	1.75	1	1			46	97.87*
c) Believes tourism can contribute to Humla development (1/0)	39	0.82	1.73	1	1			32	65.31*
d) Normally goes on organised tours (1/0)	43	0.28	1.65	0	0			12	24.49*
e) Male = 0, Female = 1	47	0.51	1.72	1	1			24	48.98*
f) Age of trekker respondent	46	46.70	1.30	45	45.5	71	22		
g) No. in trekking group	47	7.57	1.45	9	8	11	2		

## 6.6 Wealth ranking of Humla people interviewed

**Table A6 Categories of wealth amongst interviewees along the Simikot – Humla trail**

<i>Descriptive rank by Size of landholding</i>	<i>Wealth rank (as used in Tables 3-6)</i>	<i>Label used in text for people in the different categories</i>	<i>Composite index of wealth*</i>	<i>No. of 'hal' landholding (1 'hal' = area that can be ploughed in 1 day)</i>	<i>No. of months food from own production</i>	<i>No. of people interviewed</i>	<i>% of all interviewees in wealth category</i>	<i>Other indicators</i>
Landless	Class F	Poorest of the poor	< 1.5	0-0.4	0-1	5	8.9%	Occupational castes. Porters, horsemen, casual labourers
Almost landless	Class E	Poor majority	1-14	1	2-5	6	10.7%	Casual labourers. Very small business
Very small marginal landholders	Class D		8-21	1.5-3	3-12	10	17.9%	Those with more yaks, better quality land or paid job are better off
Small marginal landholders	Class C		13-40	4-9	5-12	28	50.0%	Hotel, campsite, 'phuru' & or other business, casual work.
Medium landholders	Class B		26-40	10-17	2-12	5	8.9 %	Hotel, campsite, trekking worker & other business.
Large landholders	Class A		Non-poor	94-111	>80	12	2	3.6 %
<b>SUM</b>						<b>56</b>	<b>100</b>	

Notes: The composite index of wealth was calculated by taking the sum of:

- the number of 'hal' (land area that can be ploughed in 1 day),
- the number of months worth of food produced,
- the number of yak or yak-cow cross owned,
- the number of horses owned,
- number of people with paid jobs and
- the score for involvement in business ('1' if involved in business '0' if not)

Since classes B-E are separated by size of landholding the composite index of wealth, number of months' food and numbers of livestock etc. overlap between categories. Hence for simplification of analysis these are all grouped together to form the 'poor majority' of Humla, who are most likely to be involved in CBOs as Appendix 6.7 shows.



## 6.7 CBO membership in relation to relative wealth

**Table A7 CBO membership amongst 56 Humla people interviewed between Simikot and Yalbang, Muchu VDC**

Descriptive rank by Size of landholding	Wealth rank	Composite index of wealth	No. of 'hal' landholding (1 'hal' = area that can be ploughed in 1 day)	No. in CBOs or with HH member in CBOs	% of those interviewed in CBOs	Label used in text for people in the different categories
Landless	Class F	< 1.5	0-0.4	1	20 %	Poorest of the poor
Almost landless	Class E	1-14	1	3	50 %	Poor majority
Very small marginal landholders	Class D	8-21	1.5-3	4	40 %	
Small marginal landholders	Class C	13-40	4-9	14	50 %	
Medium landholders	Class B	26-40	10-17	1	20 %	Non-poor
Large landholders	Class A	94-111	>80	0	0 %	
<i>SUM</i>				23	41 %	

• Most of the CBO members belong to the 'poor majority' category in classes C, D and E. Only 20% of those in classes B and F are members of CBOs and neither of the 2 richest interviewees were involved in CBOs. If DPP is successful at working through CBOs then it will reach the majority poor more readily than the poorest of the poor.

## 6.8 Calculations of numbers of people and sums of money earned in the tourism sector in Humla

**Table A8 Calculations on numbers of tourists and working days of those who serve them in Humla**

<b>Calculations</b>	
594 tourists this year spent on average 7.13 days trekking through Humla so no. of tourist days =	4,235
Each tourist needs at least 2 mules so no of mule days =	8,470
Rough no. of tourist groups if every group was 7.57 =	78
Approx no. of mules per group (I.e. average group size *2)=	14
No. of mule drivers per group (no. of mules / 3) =	5
No. of times individual mule drivers get work (no. of groups * no. of drivers per group) =	366
Assume that every group takes only 1 porter, so no. of times porter gets to work =	78
Pay for porter (Rs 200 / day after paying commission) on average trip of 12 days =	2,400
Total portorage revenues in porters pockets=	188,322
Pay for horsemen on daily wages (Rs 150 / day after paying commission) on average trip of 12 days =	1,800
Total horseman revenues in horsemen's pockets (if all worked daily wage)=	141,242
Total horseman revenues in horsemen's pockets (if 50% worked daily wage)=	70,621
No of horsemen employed on monthly wages for tourist season assumed to be 2 per main mule owner =	12
Total earning per monthly waged mule driver if he gets 4 months tourist work per year and Rs 1500 / month=	18,000
Total revenues in 12 monthly waged horsemen's pockets (working 4 months)=	216,000
<i>NB. 4 months work of 12 mule drivers is more expensive than paying daily wages but they work on non-tourism related work also. Estimates of numbers of people employed are generally very approximate.</i>	
<i>Numbers that could be potentially employed can only be guessed at since a steady increase in tourist nos, is NOT guaranteed.</i>	

**Table A9 Records from Women's Welfare Society Handicraft Shop in Simikot, Humla**

<b>Items</b>	<b>Cost per item</b>	<b>No. of items produced since 1997</b>	<b>Total earning in 3 years</b>
Gamun' raw cotton hand printing / dying	500	40	20,000
Weaving cotton	300	40	12,000
Wooden buckets	270	30	8,100
Wooden pancake mixing pot	210	8	1,680
Wooden pestle and mortar	190	5	950
<i>Subtotal for wooden goods</i>			<i>10,730</i>
'Lam' special traditional shoes	2000	5	10,000
Tailoring of clothes - aangu	150	1	150
Toshi	180	13	2,340
Trousers	120	3	360
Waistcoats	65	3	195
Bags	40	7	280
<i>Subtotal for tailoring</i>			<i>3,325</i>
Bead work - chokers	80	32	2,560
Wrist bands	40	88	3,520
Necklace	100	10	1,000
Anklet	160	2	320
Single necklace	10	6	60
<i>Sub-total for bead work</i>			<i>7,460</i>
<b>Total earnings by handicraft producers employed by Women's Welfare Society over 3 years</b>			<b>63,515</b>

## 6.9 Summary of positive and negative impacts on livelihood of the poor

	Benefits	Losses, problems
Skills, access to education	Skills developed through training from local NGOs, DPP and government line agencies in business planning and in technical fields such as vegetable production, fruit tree production and so on. Non-formal education classes running / to be run with CBOs.	High schools are very far from settlements, especially in Muchu VDC.
Natural resources (access to, use/productivity)	Community Forestry Users Groups formed to control logging and make forest plantation. Tourism related enterprise should help provide alternatives to logging for essential income. Tax on grazing animals established. Kermi should benefit from improved use of the natural hot springs.	Control of logging is very difficult, especially with lack of alternative earning opportunities for people in Muchu VDC. To date the people of Kermi have not been able to benefit from the hot springs.
Community organisation, cohesion, pride	CBOs formed and strengthened. Social mobilisation of communities through CBOs. Some groups very active with capable leadership (e.g. Kermi Youth Club).	CBOs are dependent upon good leaders and vulnerable to what may happen if leading figures move on.
Access to investment funds, loans	Community Support Fund available to CBO members and already being used. Venture Capital Fund (group collateral loan system) established and 6 applications approved. Some credit and savings groups formed and functioning.	The process of proposal preparation, VDC / DDC approval and being passed by the District Coordination Committee is long and slow, needing high levels of understanding and cooperation at community level. Better educated and better off more entrepreneurial people are more likely to benefit because of this. The rule of matching contribution of 25% (usually 10% from community and 15% from VDC) may deter the poorest from participating. Community Support Fund Rs 50,000 (₹481) ceiling is very unpopular.
Infrastructure: - water - roads, transport - telephone, communication - other	Major trail improvements made & drinking water supplies installed during SNV's Trail and Bridge Building Project & Karnali Local Development Project, also some being funded by Community Support Fund & Infrastructure Development Fund under DPP. Trail improvement enabled horses and mules to travel more freely, which opened communications considerably. One CBO is planning a Community Support Fund application for a VHF phone.	Lack of community ownership and poor management has meant that many government drinking water supplies installed are not functional. Maintenance schemes for trails, drinking water and communications are not in place within communities. Building of the motor road between Simikot and Hilsa may negatively affect tourist attractiveness and tourist numbers. Landslides / erosion from the motor road may damage the trekking trail in future.
Health, access to health care	Sanitation improved through building 410 toilets along trail and in Simikot. Access to health care improved by new health posts being built and running costs funded by Nepal Trust.	The model of providing cement and plastic pipe as incentives for toilet building (as used by DDC, Unitarian Service Committee Canada Nepal and others in Humla) is expensive because of the cost of air freighting the materials. It is not sustainable and difficult for local NGOs to replicate in the future. Often septic tanks are too small and poorly constructed which means that the toilets (with their cement and pipe) become useless within a few years. Compost pit toilets with

		<p>special doors for extraction of rotted compost as have been accepted in Muchu VDC are more ecologically sound and sustainable. Similarly, the Nepal Trust health clinic, built with assistance from groups of tourist ‘volunteers’ has potential problems in terms of sustainability should Nepal Trust funds for salaries, medicines and running costs cease.</p>
Access to information	<p>If the Multiple Use Visitor Centre is established it should provide information to villagers that come seeking work or enterprise opportunities.</p> <p>In the villages the ‘runners’ employed by the local NGO can assist in bringing information on tourist requirements to the communities along the trail.</p>	<p>Currently information on tourist groups and their requirements is not available to people wanting to start enterprises.</p>
Funds for the community	<p>Community initiatives should bring funds into communities for their own development and maintenance programmes. For example, if the Kerma Youth Club hot springs facility is a financial success a revolving fund for loans to community members could be established.</p>	<p>Skills and precedents for sound financial management / accounting of community funds are not existing. Illiteracy in communities makes participation in management of funds and transparency of accounting difficult.</p>
Other livelihood activities: farming, employment, migration etc	<p>The coincidence of agricultural and tourism seasons allows farmers to grow vegetables and fruit for sale. Now that Community Forestry Users Groups are squeezing migratory business using sheep and goats for transportation out in the districts to the south, earning opportunities from tourism could form a useful alternative income source.</p>	<p>The tourist season clashes with the busiest seasons for agricultural work. This makes it difficult for women and the poorest people to make time to serve the tourists.</p>
Markets, market opportunities	<p>Through linkages established with or facilitated by local NGOs, market opportunities and market information will be communicated to CBOs and community members. SNV advisors commission and make studies on market aspects for communication to stakeholders in Humla.</p>	<p>Markets for labour (transportation, guides, sherpas etc) are controlled by those who have the monopoly. The programme cannot easily compete with market forces operating that benefit the rich at the cost of the poor.</p>
Policy environment	<p>Use of Appreciative Participatory Planning and Action will enable communities to influence policy makers better by presenting clear plans.</p>	<p>Systems for communication of community preferences &amp; Appreciative Participatory Planning and Action results into the policy environment are absent.</p>
Influence over policy makers		<p>Although Appreciative Participatory Planning and Action and more participatory processes in CBOs allows the voice of the ‘the poor’ to be raised, policy makers may not be interested to listen.</p>
Jobs	<p>So far, apart from in local NGOs few jobs have been created as a result of DPP. However, the MUCV and community initiatives such as hot springs, community campsites and village tours could create jobs.</p>	<p>Often jobs of this kind are available to more educated better off people only, not the poorest or most disadvantaged.</p>
Opportunities for informal sector & small businesses	<p>Vegetable, fruit and poultry production, beekeeping and to a lesser extent handicrafts have been selected as potential enterprises for informal sector sales to tourist groups. Small teashop style ‘hotels’ and campsites will</p>	<p>There are many people interested in starting such businesses and only a limited number of tourist groups coming. At the present time, lack of security of supply of commodities in Humla means that trekking companies bring most of their supplies with them, including even</p>

	have more opportunity to develop as tourist numbers increase.	vegetables. Villagers along the Simikot – Hilsa trail lack vegetable seed and insecticides for vegetable production. Training in organic methods of pest control to reduce demand for / dependence upon pesticides is essential if beekeeping is to be an income generation option.
Casual labour opportunities	Jobs as horsemen and porters should increase with tourist numbers. As trust between Humla trekking assistants and outside trekking agents build up fewer outsiders are brought in to work. If tourism results in increased construction work (e.g. hot spring facilities, Multiple Use Visitor Centre, campsites, hotels, etc) casual labour in the building trade will increase.	Trekking assistants in Humla control the horseman / porter labour market and exploit employees. Building and other casual work does not give security in terms of regular income.
Household income	Earnings from informal sector sales, casual labour and small businesses will increase household income for those who participate. Potentially income from cultural shows could reach the poorer households, especially as ‘Damai’ musician caste found in Dandaphaya VDC is landless. Unlike other enterprise, cultural shows demand less time and investment of resources, so women should be able to participate better.	Poorest households have problems in participating in any new enterprise for income generation from tourists.
Local culture	Donations from tourists to Namkha Khyung Zong Monastery have helped to support the religious culture in the area. The interest shown by tourists in the monastery has led to pride and appreciation of the culture amongst the monks and villagers. Groups of women and men are interested to develop cultural shows of song and dance to entertain tourists and earn cash.	Tourists giving handouts of sweets, pens and clothes has led to persistence of begging amongst the children along the trail. This has damaged the previous self sufficient and dignified culture. Expectations of large cash rewards for cultural shows may be too high. Tourists are not always interested in cultural shows especially if they are put on for their benefit rather than actual events in the cultural calendar. Trekking groups, being dominated by outsider Nepalis are not aware or appreciative of local culture. Real traditional song and dance may be lost in favour of ‘popular’ Nepali music.
Overall vulnerability of households	If a secure income can be obtained from small enterprises households should become less vulnerable to starvation during periods of drought, crop damage etc.	The lack of guarantee of an increase in numbers of tourists and the risk of a decrease in response to Maoist insurgency means that households could become even more vulnerable if they depend too closely on earnings from tourism.

## 6.10 Organisations involved in tourism in Nepal

Governmental bodies involved in tourism are:

- The National Tourism Board (NTB) as outlined above;
- Nepal Home Ministry;
- The Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation;
- Hotel Management and Tourism Training Centre (HMTTC);
- The Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation and within it the
- Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation (DNPWC)

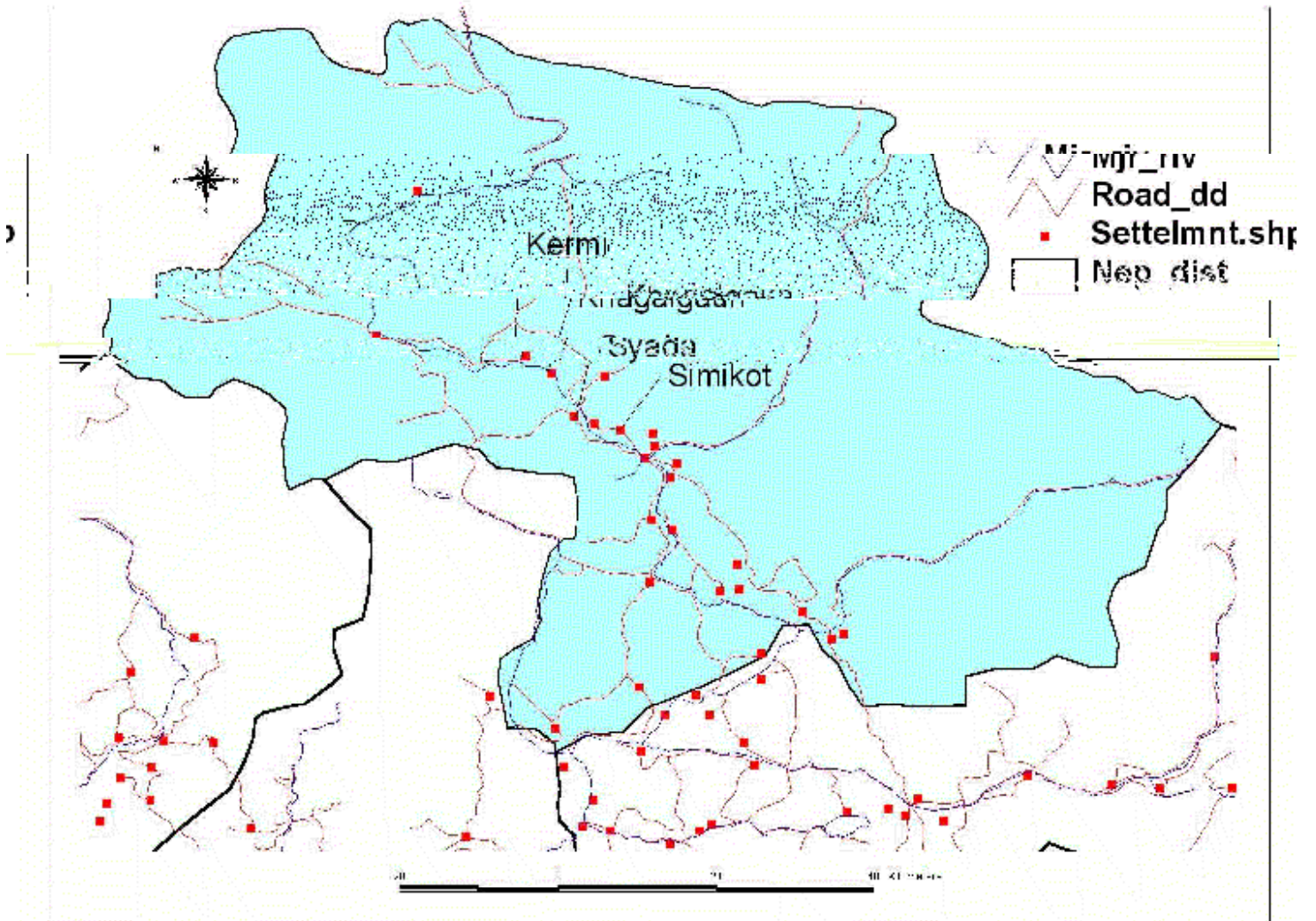
Within Nepal non-governmental organisations influential in tourism development include:

- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) especially
- Nepal's Partnership for Quality Tourism (PQTP) Project
- Parks and People Programme (PPP)
- International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD)
- King Mahendra Trust for Nature Conservation (KMTNC)
- Manasalu Ecotourism Project (MEP)
- Bardia Conservation Programme (BCP)
- Annapurna Conservation Area Project (ACAP)
- Nepal Conservation Research and Training Centre (NCRTC) in Chitwan
- World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) Nepal Programme
- Bardia National Park and buffer zone areas
- Sagarmartha Pollution Control Project (SPCP)
- Northern Mountain Environment and Conservation Area Management
- The Mountain Institute (TMI)
- Makalu Barun Conservation Project (MBCP)
- Langtang Ecotourism Project (LEP)
- CARE Nepal
- SNV Nepal
- International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN)
- DFID Nepal (to start in 2001)
- Kathmandu Environmental Education Project (KEEP)

The following National Tourism Industry organisations are also involved in the development of tourism in Nepal:

- Trekking Agencies Association Nepal (TAAN)
- Nepal Mountain Association (NMA)
- Hotel Association of Nepal (HAN)
- Nepal Association of Travel Agents (NATA)
- Nepal Association of Rafting Agents (NARA)

### 6.11 Map of the region



Map supplied by Tenzing Sherpa, WWF Nepal