

Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation
Tara Goan Development Board
Kathmandu, Nepal

A Report on Impact Evaluation of Homestay in Nepal



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Tilak Bahadur Dhakal
Team Leader

Table of Contents

Chapter 1: Introduction	6
Chapter 2: Objectives	8
2.1 General Objective	8
2.2 Specific Objectives	8
Chapter 3: Study Methodologies	9
3.1 Literature Review	9
3.2 Primary Data	9
Chapter 4: Outcomes of Impact Assessment	11
4.1. Shreeantu Danda Community Homestay, Suryodaya municipality, Ilam.....	11
4.2. Namje Thumki Community Homestay, Sagurigadi Rural Municipality, Dhankuta ...	13
4.3. Mangshebung Community Homestay, Ilam	14
4.4 Piprahar Community Homestay, Devchuli, Nawalpur	16
4.5. Sunakhari Homestay, Thori Rural Municipality, Subarnapur, Parsa.....	17
4.6 Ayodhyapuri Community Homestay, Madi Valley, Chitwan	18
4.7 Amaltari Buffer Zone Community Homestay, Kawasoti-15, Baghkor, Nawalpur ...	20
4.8 Samudayeeek Krishi Homestay, Madan Pokhara, Palpa	22
4.9 Sirubari Community Homestay, Adhikhola Rural Municipality, Syangja	23
4.10 Aapswara Dalit Community Homestay, Tanahun	24
4.11 Bankariya Community Homestay, Manahari Rural Municipality, Makawanpur.....	25
4.12 Rana Tharu Community Home stay, Kanchanpur	26
4.13 Jaibik Marga Community Homestay, Dalla, Bardiya.....	27
4.14 Bijaysal Community Homestay, Kanchanpur.....	30
4.15 Gaver Valley Community Homestay, Banke.....	31
4.16 Tharu Community Homestay, Bhada, Kailali	32
4.17 Patalganga Tharu Homestay, Surkhet.....	33
Chapter 5: Consultation Meetings	34
5.1 Consultation Meeting with Tourism Development Project, Hetauda.....	34
5.2 Consultation Meeting with Hariyo Ban Project, WWF Nepal and CARE, Pokhara ...	34
5.3 Consultation Meeting with Forest Director, Ministry of Industry, Tourism, Forest and Environment, Pokhara	35
5.4 Consultation Meeting with Home Stay Association of Nepal (HOSAN), Kathmandu	36
5.5 Meeting with Ward Chair-13, Byas municipality, Tanahu	38
Chapter 6: Economic (Direct) Contribution of Homestay	39
Chapter 7: Sustainability Analysis	41
7.1 Ayodhyapuri Community Homestay, Madi.....	44

7.2 Amaltari Community Homestay, Nawalpur	44
7.3 Sirubari Community Homestay, Syangja	46
7.4 Shree Antu Danda Community Homestay	46
7.5 Jaibik Marga Community Home Stay, Dalla, Bardiya	47
7.6 Rana Tharu Community Home Stay, Kanchanpur	48
7.7 Aggregate Sustainability Assessment and Discussion	49
Chapter 8: Conclusions	51
Chapter 9: Key Recommendations	53
9.1 Policy Recommendation.....	53
9.2 Site specific recommendation	53
Annexes	55
Annex-1: Field itinerary.....	55
Annex-2: List of individuals/institutions consulted	56
Annex-3: Scores of Sustainability Assessment	67
Annex-4: Arrivals number and income of Amaltari homestay (2014-2019)	77
Annex-5: Questionnaire set	78

Chapter 1: Introduction

Nepal is endowed with the outstanding natural and cultural attractions, such as Mt. Everest, Lumbini and numerous sites for adventure tourism and holds the huge tourism potentials for its economic growth. Historically, Nepal was formally opened to the international tourist market in early 1950s with the successful ascend of Mt. Everest by Tenzing N. Sherpa and Sir Edmund Hilary, creating the image of Nepal as an adventure destination. However, the planned tourism development efforts in Nepal started only in 1972 with the formulation of first tourism master plan which was also called German Master Plan and subsequently Tourism Act 1978.

The concept of community-based ecotourism was initiated in late 1980s with the piloting in Ghandruk, Gurung village situated in Annapurna Conservation Area (ACA). Local people took the ownership of eco-tourism project, mobilized local resources, show cased both nature and Gurung culture and get benefited to the larger extent. With benefits, Ghandruk was able a strong image of eco-tourism hub. Realization grew among policy makers and tourism entrepreneurs that village tourism if can be managed carefully, doesn't adversely impact environments but can be an effective tool for economic development of local community. Based on the learning of Ghandruk eco-tourism project, more diversified and decentralized tourism development efforts got momentum with the formulation of tourism policy 1990s that facilitated the development of rural area through eco-tourism and encouraged investment by private sector. Notable milestones in these regards are village tourism of Sirubari (1998) which was the first homestay of Nepal and piloting of Tourism for Rural Poverty Alleviation Programme (2002-2007). With the promulgation of Tourism Policy (2008) and Homestay Operating Procedure (2010), there became available to formalize the homestay units, bring consistency and align all these units through codes of conducts across Nepal.

The homestay began to grow in numbers across Nepal. Specific to its geographic locations and ethnicity/caste and available local resources, homestay evolved with distinct characteristic and features. Homestay units have been catering services to its guests ranging from wildlife sighting, jungle safari, Mountain View, tea garden tour, sun rise view, horse riding, cultural dance, boating and cultural tour among others. Homestay popularly grew among guests as it provides them authentic organic foods, niche tourism experience in experience price and homely environment. Some home stays particularly operated in the mid hill are exceedingly recognized as hill stations (Namje Thumki homestay, Dhankuta) where people from Tarai plain come to escape intolerable hot climate during summer and experience serenity of nature and local culture.

Government agencies such as Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation, Tourism Department, Tara Goan Development Board, Nepal Tourism Board, Province Ministry of Industry, Tourism, Forest and Environment, Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation, NGOs/INGOs (WWF Nepal, NTNC, ICIMOD) and private sectors came forward in investing and promoting homestay. Homestay particularly located in Buffer Zone areas such as Sunakhari community homestay, Ayodhyapuri Community homestay and Amaltari Community homestay where local people are living under the risk of human wildlife conflict are now benefited by the wild animals through Jeep safari, jungle walk, boating, wildlife sighting, elephant ride etc. This has helped to change the perspectives of local communities towards wild animals.

Homestay Operation Procedures (2010) was a key policy initiative in attempt to standardize homestay operation across Nepal. It outlines goal, objectives and operational procedures to help homestay stay focused around core principles. As a result, homestay community number increased many fold. In addition, private homestay was acknowledged. These homestays after the legal registration, become eligible to receive

grant supports from government and like-minded institutions (INGOs/donors). In 2015, Nepal went through massive political structural change and adopted federal system. As a result, province government has now been taking lead in planning, budgeting, implementing and monitoring of homestay in respective province. Some province governments particularly Gandaki, Bagmati and Province one identified tourism as one of the key sectors and have provisioned a grant scheme for homestay through their policy framework. However, there are numbers of issues and barriers, among them, lack of clarity among homestay management committees on the core concept of homestay tourism, inadequate skilled human resources, poor access (road, trail, signage) are major issues. Some homestay units perceive homestay not much different than hotel/guest houses as family environment is totally lacking. There were other cases where local communities jump starts in homestay business because government has implemented a grant scheme.

According to National Tourism Statistic (2019), there are at least 245 formally registered communities and 79 private homestays offering at least 597 rooms and 1006 beds to the visitors in 13 various districts. The number is however much higher as several hundred additional homestays are not updated in the record. Currently in absence of Central Management Information System (MIS), the national level homestay data is not available.

Only in Gandaki province, there are 274 community homestay spreading in 11 districts. Out of which, 272 community homestay received the grant as per the data of Gandaki province government. Due to the sheer scale, the province government was not able to closely monitor and provide timely improvement feedbacks on relevant issues (accommodation, foods, codes of conduct, regular meeting, representation in management committee, auditing, benefit sharing etc.). The learning sharing and exchange of experience was not adequate though HOSAN, umbrella institution of homestay communities, organize an annual homestay conference to identify policy issues, generate learning and chart out way forward.

Needless to say that over years, tourism has developed one of the key sectors of Nepal contributing for its economic development and earning foreign currency. Tourism now termed "Engine of Economic Growth" has to be reassess in term of its impacts on nature and environment. Also important is to account the contribution of homestay tourism in overall tourism sector. Accordingly, to Government data, tourism sector's contribution to the national GDP is about 3-4 %, however, the WTTC (2019) data suggests that the direct travel and tourism contribution to national GDP in 2017 was NPR 99.8 bn (US \$ 982.5 mn), 4% of GDP. The largest segment of International visitors are holiday and leisure purpose accounting for 60% of the total visitor, followed by trekking/mountaineering segment (16%), pilgrimage segment (14.4%), and other miscellaneous segment (9.6%) (NTS, 2019). Currently domestic visitors exceed international tourists in homestay tourism. It is expected if homestay tourism is further strengthened, number of international tourists will also increase.

With these contexts, Tara Gaon Development Board, dedicated tourism institution operating under the Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation felt a need for comprehensive impact assessment of homestay across Nepal to better understand the scenarios, identify opportunities, challenges, barriers, impact on economic, environment, governance etc. and commissioned an expert team for impact study.

Chapter 2: Objectives

2.1 General Objective

- i) To assess the impact of homestay tourism of Nepal

2.2 Specific Objectives

- i) To identify strengths, benefits, challenges and opportunities of homestay tourism
- ii) To assess the impact of homestay tourism on environment, economy and socio-cultural aspect of homestay communities
- iii) To document historical timelines specific to community homestay
- iv) To examine the agricultural practices and a use of local productions
- v) To examine safety, security condition and governance of homestay management committee
- vi) To analyze the sustainability of homestay tourism
- vii) To provide key recommendations

Chapter 3: Study Methodologies

3.1 Literature Review

The expert team reviewed relevant and available literature for building understanding on homestay tourism, gathered data on progresses, issues, learning and recommendations. There is a dearth of data on homestay tourism per se due to limited study. This has constrained study to some extent. Literature review constitutes the important part of the assignment. The key literatures reviewed included but not limited are as follows:

- Nepal Homestay Directory (2019)
- Samudayeeek Homestay Darpan of Gandaki province (2076 BS)
- Homestay Operation and Management Procedures (2076 BS)
- Nepal Tourism Statistics (2017, 2018)
- National Tourism Strategic Plan (2016-2025)
- Homestay Operation Procedures (2067 BS.)
- Tourism Policy (2065 BS)
- A Report on the Study of Trekking Trail Tourism Development in Selected Rural Areas of Nepal for Poverty Reduction (2009),
- Data and records of Tara Gaon Development Board

3.2 Primary Data

The team visited field representing all provinces for collecting a primary data. Attempt was made to cover the sparse data related with secondary information. The field visit was carried out in two phases. First phase comprises field work in province 1, 2, Bagmati, Gandaki and part of five while second phases comprises in remaining provinces. The total of 17 community homestay from 12 districts were consulted. The name list and address of homestay are presented in Annex-1. In addition, extensive consultation was done with government, non-government and private sector representative (Annex-2). All together 261 individuals were consulted in an attempt to collect primary data and verify secondary information.

Various data collection tools were used together with the homestay units, management committees and local people. The following are the key tools implied for collecting qualitative and quantitative data.

Focus Group Discussion

Focus group discussion is one to many discussions in collecting qualitative information. In each community homestay, FGD was organized with the aid of SWOT analysis matrix, historical timeline, sustainability tool and agro-tourism checklist. The SWOT analysis was done to identify strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats of homestay tourism. Weaknesses and threats were treated as a challenges. The tool was adequately effective to

steer discussion among group members and to build a shared understanding. Most of the time, it is not an absence of understanding but rather lack of shared understanding that hinders the effectiveness of programs in the communities. Likewise, historical timeline captures the historical events that shaped the home stay tourism positively or adversely. The objective of the exercise was to remind community members about the significance of key historical events. After SWOT and historical timeline, group exercise on sustainability analysis (Annex-3) was done to identify the impacts and examine the reasons specifically in five areas viz. i) environment ii) economic iii) socio culture iv) governance and v) safety and security. It is primarily a quantitative analysis tool where participating members discuss, reflect upon and assign consensual score in each area/sub area. Wherever possible, arrival numbers and income are presented (Annex-4).

Questionnaire survey (Annex-5) was also implied with key informants who expert team identified during FGD. Questionnaire survey is one-to-one semi structured interview with the participants who were supposed to have relatively in-depth knowledge on the issues. Similarly, agricultural cereals and vegetables that are locally grown in the homestay communities or their locality were listed. This exercise is of utmost important as homestay tourism emphasizes the maximum use of locally grown products to help retain the tourist's expenditure in the local community. As observed, organic and locally grown products are the key motivations of guests/visitors. Wherever time permits, expert team went out to fields to sample leisure and recreational activities, for instances, in Piprahar community homestay, Nawalparasi, the study ream had a jeep safari in one of the buffer zone community forests adjacent to Chitwan National Park. Similarly, early morning hike was made to enjoy the sun rise view from Antu danda view tower, Ilam. Similarly, verities of handicraft made by Dalit people in Aapswara Dalit Community Homestay, Tanahun was observed and appreciated.

Consultation Meetings

Consultation meeting was organized to document the best practices, learning and issues of homestay tourism. Particularly representatives/officials of government agencies (Ministry of Industry, Tourism, Forest and Environment, Tourism Office, Division Forest Office, Park Office, Municipality/ward office etc.) and NGOs/development institutions (NTNC, WWF Nepal etc.) were consulted. Relevant data on programs, policy and finance were gathered wherever possible. Consultation meeting was very useful to verify data collected at FDG. Verification is important step to improve the quality of data that ultimately affects the analysis. Perhaps the most useful aspect of consultation meeting is to acquaint with the issues, challenges, policy incentives, institutional arrangements and what actions government agencies have been taking to deal these issues.

Chapter 4: Outcomes of Impact Assessment

4.1. Shreeantu Danda Community Homestay, Suryodaya municipality, Ilam

Shreeantu Danda community homestay is located in Suryodaya municipality, ward number 4 and 5 in Ilam district. Ilam is the eastern district known for beautiful tea garden, stunning landscape and popular leisure destination for domestic tourists. Shreeantu homestay has been exceedingly becoming popular destination for sun rise view, horse riding, tea landscape overlooking valley and rivers, high quality tea and delicious local foods. This homestay has 43 homestay units with daily capacity of 172 rooms (544 beds).



Figure 4.1: Sunrise view from Shreeantu danda

Historical Timelines



Table 4.1: Tourism attractions, benefits, challenges and way forward (Field Survey, 2020)

S.N	Tourism attractions	Benefits
1	Beautiful view of sun rise	Accelerate physical infrastructures development (road, electricity, communication)
2	Modern agricultural practices (Tea, Broom grass etc.)	self-employment and slow down rate of outmigration (low migration in this district, those who return mostly did not go again)
3	Scenic beauty (tea garden, mountain view of Kanchenjunga and Kumbakarna, river etc.)	improved economic situation
4	Beautiful landscape/valley	Recognition of Antu inside Nepal and beyond
5	Boarder with India (can see settlements/hills of India, can see Tista river)	Increased economic activities
6	Rich culture of ethnic Lepcha people (estimated 3600 population)	Increased social interaction with the people from outside communities; increased opportunities for learning and sharing
7	Antu lake (natural)	Increased price of land
8	Hospitality of local communities	Homestay provided opportunities for skill development and also increased awareness
9	Wild animals (pangolin, deer, spiny babbler etc.)	Creation of local market for those farmers (vegetables, honey, meat, dairy products etc.)
10	Good connectivity (road network)	
	Challenges	Ways forward
1	Homestay identity appears to be adversely affected as there are numbers of hotel coming up and it is on the rise	Policy recommendation to allow max. 6 rooms per home stay unit
2	Pollution particularly by glass bottle in and around tea garden, hill	Province government (MoITFE) to develop Homestay Operation Procedure
3	Inadequacy of accommodation space during peak seasons (4 rooms per household units)- policy related challenges	Provision of soft loans for homestay/homestay units or those households willing to operate home stay
4	Inadequate skilled human resources	Physical infrastructures development (road linking homestay unit, black topped, roadside electricity, public toilet, electricity as in absence of it, water cannot be extracted etc.)
5	Effective marketing and promotion of tourism products	Improve office administration of Antu Tourism Development Committee
6	Clear cut policy provision on where to register/renew homestay units	Producing brochures, website, social media for promotion of tourism products
7		Regular monitoring by Homestay Management Committee and Antu Tourism Development Committee

4.2. Namje Thumki Community Homestay, Sagurigadi Rural Municipality, Dhankuta

Namje Thumki Community homestay is located in Sagurigadi municipality, ward number 6 of Dhankuta district. There are 22 homestay units with a daily capacity of 53 rooms (160 beds). This community is known for authentic Magar culture, their warm hospitality, local architecture, cultural dance and Mountain View. Namje Thumki villages are situated in higher altitude and therefore these places attract visitors from low lands. Namje Thumki Community homestay is registered in 2070/10/23 in Tourism Office, Kakarvitta.

Historical Timelines

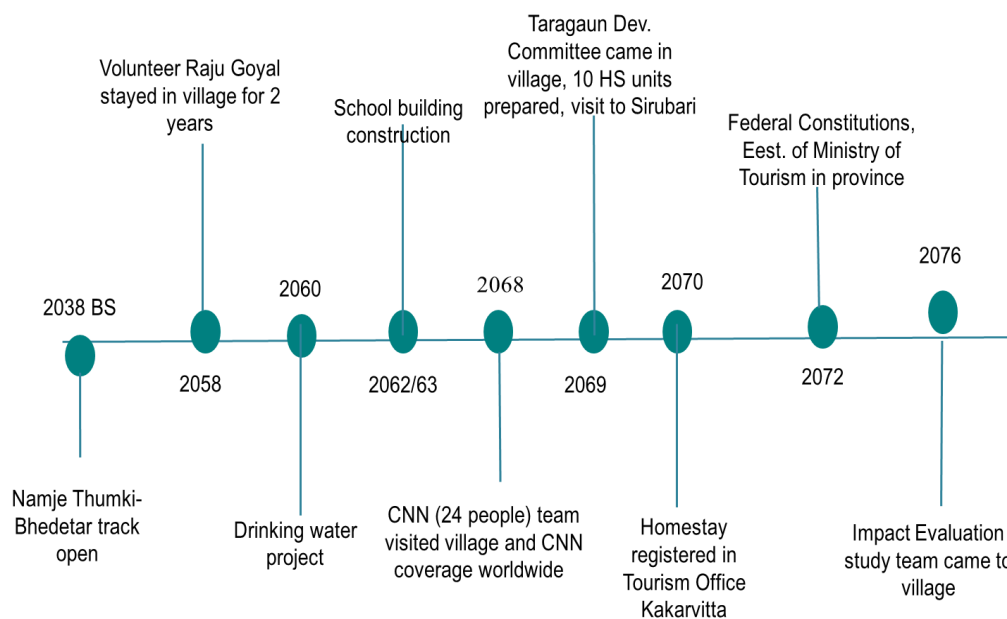


Table 4.2: Tourism attractions, benefits, challenges and way forward (Field Survey, 2020)

S.N	Attractions	Benefits
1	Authentic Magar culture (which was then at the verge of extinction)	Generated employment opportunities in own locality
2	Local Magar architecture (typical house of Magar)	Construction of foot path in the village
3	Laborious, innocent and warm Magar community, visible social harmony among themselves, substantially reliant on farming and livestock herding	Increased awareness on cleanliness; village became clean
4	Landscape (gentle slope overlooking river and narrow valley)	Recognition of the village as tourism destination inside district and beyond
5	Mountain view point (Kanchenjunga, Kumbakarna)	Promotion/preservation of Magar culture, bought 12 Ana land from earning from Hurra dance
6	Favorable climate (not too cold, not too hot) and connectivity with the Dharan-Dhankuta road network	Increased social interaction with people of different communities; opportunities for learning from others
	Challenges	Increased entrepreneurship among villagers

1	Engaging youth in cultural experiences , Restricting youths in musical engagement after 11 pm, Arrangement of security mechanism and Proper waste management	Market creation for local products (vegetables, dairy products) in their own village; people pay slightly higher price for organic products
2	Clear cut policy regarding office for registration (MoITFE, Municipalities and Cottage Industries)	Budget leverages from government agencies
3	Equitable distribution of tourists	Best homestay award from Tara Gaon Development Board (three times with the case of NPR 500,000)
4	Capacity building of homestay owners (language, hospitality, housekeeping, cooking, proper waste management etc.)	Economic condition improved
5	Online and print promotion of homestay	Social platform for village to come together and discuss about their issues/problems/opportunities
	Ways forward	
1	Rotation of guests from homestay management committee	
2	Provision of heritage tour guide to enhance the cultural experience	
3	Needs to improve the cleanliness and hygiene	
4	Concerted efforts of promotion and branding	

4.3. Mangshebung Community Homestay, Ilam

Mangshebung community homestay is located in Mangshebung municipality, ward number 5 and 6 in Ilam district. This community is predominantly inhabited by Limbu people. Mangshebung is widely known for religious tourism for followers of Guru Falgunanda inland and abroad. The community has been operating 15 homestay units with 45 rooms and total capacity of 90 beds per day. The terrain is of gentle slope overlooking a beautiful view of river valley and scenic beauty.

Historical Timelines

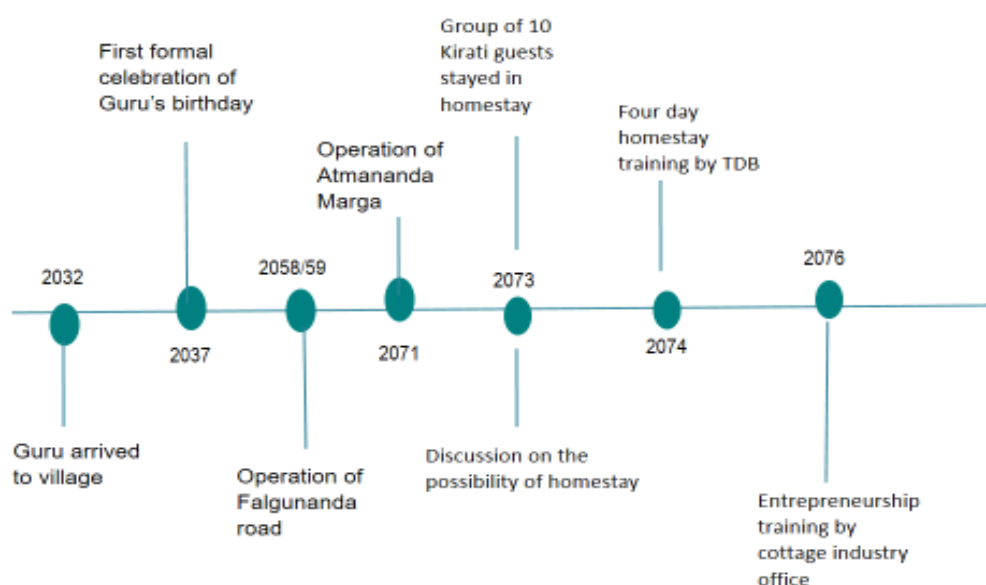


Table 4.3: Tourism attractions, benefits, challenges and way forward (Field Survey, 2020)

S.N	Attractions	Benefits
1	Sacred village for those believe in Guru Falgunanda, Guru Ashram, largely vegetarian village	Improved economic situation, self-employment opportunities increased
2	Limbu culture (Mundum school, foods, attire and local dance etc.)	Exposure to other people (in country and abroad)
3	Scenic beauty (tea garden, mountain view of Kanchenjunga and Kumbakarna, river corridor etc.)	Leveraged budget for infrastructures development (road, electricity, communication) and Increased skill development training opportunities (horticulture, flower garden, hospitality etc.)
4	Potential paragliding site in Uttere Dada	Recognition of Mangshebung as sacred land in Nepal and beyond
5		Better social harmony due to the restriction of alcohol and meat
	Challenges	Ways forward
1	Not reliable access for all seasons	Program and budget for reliable access
2	Inadequate safe drinking water	Upgrade current drinking water supply
3	Free ride- most believers are from the same ethnic group (relatives) and household owners show	In-depth discussion on how to prevent free ride so homestay owners will not be in loss (especially during big events when larger numbers of Limbu people come to attend the

	reluctance to ask for money	religious ceremonies from Nepal and abroad)
4	No guest distribution mechanism in place	Homestay management committee to be institutionalized with proper guest distribution
5	Absence of community hall (space)	Build community building

4.4 Piprahar Community Homestay, Devchuli, Nawalpur

Located in the Piprahar, ward number 17 of Devchuli municipality of Nawalpur, it is exceedingly becoming popular among visitors. Currently there are 22 homestay units being operated with the total capacity of 88 beds. Being adjacent with the Chitwan National Park, major tourism attractions include: sighting of rare and endangered wild animals, jungle walk, jeep safari, bird watching, boating, authentic Tharu food, cultural museum, cultural dances etc. Gurung, Magar and Thakuri have been living harmoniously with Tharu people (dominant number) and working together to promote homestay tourism. The historical timeline, attraction, benefits, challenges and ways forward of homestay tourism are presented below.

Historical timelines

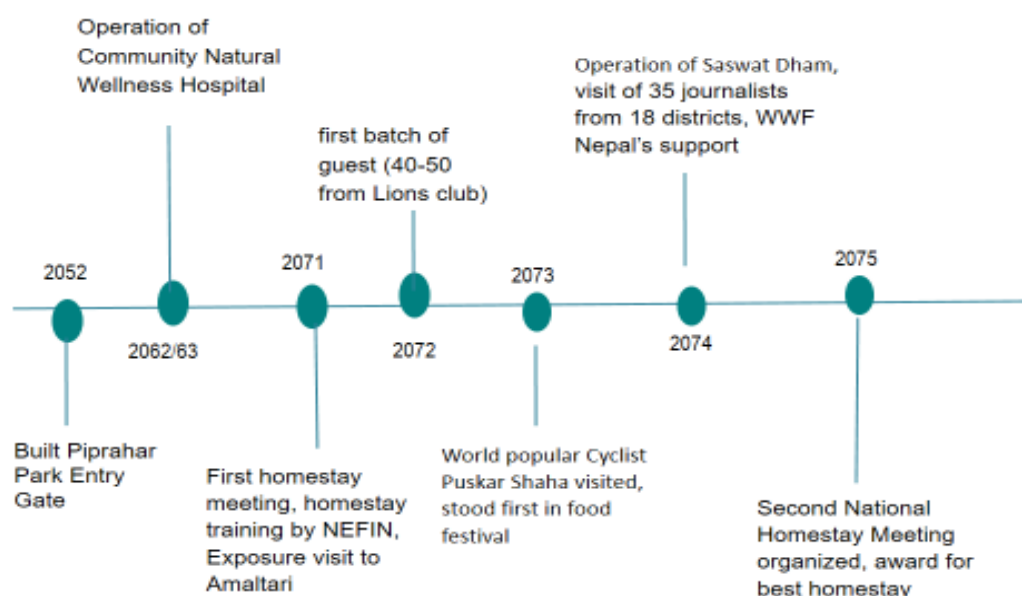


Table 4.4: Tourism attractions, benefits, challenges and way forward (Field Survey, 2020)

S.N.	Tourism Attractions	Benefits
1	Sighting of rare and beautiful wild animals (Rhino, Tiger, Elephants, Bear, Deer, Turtle, Ghariyal, Birds)	Increased income (community realization that wildlife could be the source of income)

	etc.)	
2	Water based recreation (boating, scenic beauty, river bank walk etc.)	Women felt economically independent (could not ask money from spouse)
3	Mixed community of Tharu, Magar, Gurung, Thakuri; authentic Tharu culture	Increased hygiene and cleanliness
4	Community Natural Wellness Hospital	More infrastructure developments (road, electricity)
5	View of Chitwan valley, scenic beauty, forest, Tin Kanya mai from Devchuli (view point)	Identity of the village/community (previously it was the cemetery)
6	Jeep safari in Divya Buffer Zone Community Forest	Unified community
7	Saswat Dham (3 km distance)	Greater realization on the importance of own culture, attire and heritages (both tangible and intangible)
8	Ruins of Palace of King Mukunda Mani Sen (3-4 km distance, Gaidakot-17, Sikhauli)	Increased exposure to the ideas of outside communities
9		Local market created for vegetables, poultry and dairy products
	Challenges	ways forward
1	Time management (people over spend time in Saswat Dham and don't appear on time)	Promotion of organic vegetation gardening
2	Safari inside park (primarily international tourist prefer)	Establish/strengthen Homestay to homestay (H2H) network (Magar homestay of Chulibojha, Gurung homestay of Ramche Dhobadi, Magar homestay of Bungdi ghali)
3	Boat handling become more costly	Increase comfort of accommodation (AC fitting)
4	Coordination with Chitwan National Park	Nature Guide Training , Heritage Tour Guide Training
5	Work load of women (those who are also in the cultural group)	Development of promotional materials (brochure, poster, social media, web-based resource
6	Noise/sound pollution (occasional)	
7	Tax on multiple levels (municipality NPR 150/bed/year; revenue office, ward office)	

4.5. Sunakhari Homestay, Thori Rural Municipality, Subarnapur, Parsa

Sunakhari community homestay is located in Thori rural municipality, ward number 5, Subarnapur, Parsa district. This is the first ever homestay in province 2. Among all provinces, province 2 has the least number of homestay. Subarnapur, a buffer zone community falls inside buffer zone of Parsa National Park. In attempt to address the human wildlife conflict and economic loss from wild animals and to make precedence that wild animals could be the source of cash income, homestay tourism was piloted in Subarnapur in 2073. The objective was to reduce the intolerance of local people towards wild animals due to crop loss or livestock depredation. A part from biodiversity value and natural beauty, this area is historically popular

for religious significance (Bhatan mandir, Bagh morcha mai than etc.). Currently, there are 15 Homestay units with the daily capacity of 30 rooms (60 beds).

Historical timeline

Year (BS)	Events with homestay/tourism significance
2069	Concept of homestay came in the community, discussion started
2073	Legal registration of homestay (2073/05/30)
2067	Homestay Operation procedure came in to existence
2076/77	Park office and WWF Nepal supports

Table 4.5: Tourism attractions, benefits, challenges and ways forward (Field Survey, 2020)

S.N	Tourism attractions	Benefits
1	Strategically located in three important national parks of Nepal and India (Parsa National Park, Chitwan National Park of Nepal; Balmiki National Park of India)	Greater realization that nature and biodiversity are useful for household economy
2	Sighting of rare and endangered wild animals view tower	Generation of cash income
3	Green lush forest, Jungle walk/natural walk; Jeep safari, elephant safari	Construction of culture hall; 4 new homestay building under construction (in line with Amaltari model) with the support from Parsa National Park (NPR 800,000) and WWF Nepal (NPR 800,000)
4	Tamang culture/cuisines/attires	Comparatively easy to receive fund due to greater visibility from Thori rural municipality has allotted budget for tourism ; Manmohan memorial park under construction
5	Can approach religious sites such as Bhatan temple, Bagh morcha mai than	Local markets for vegetables, poultry and dairy products due to homestay
6	Connectivity with Birgung city center (40 km distance)	Cleanliness and personal hygiene improved, Educational tour, network building
7	First homestay in province 2	Increased access to government agencies (PNP, WWF Nepal, DFO, Security personal, media) and NGOs/INGOs
	Challenges	Way forward
1	Low occupancy	Innovating branding and promotion
2	Wildlife based tourism	Coordination with Parsa National Park Office
3	Safety and security	Effective discussion among homestay units
4	Transparency	Regular meeting and sharing of progress and economic transections

4.6 Ayodhyapuri Community Homestay, Madi Valley, Chitwan

Ayodhyapuri community homestay is located in Shivadwar, ward number 8 of Madi municipality, Chitwan. There are currently 13 homestay units rendering services to guests with

daily capacity of 52 beds. Ayodhyapuri is adjoining with the Chitwan National Park and therefore it offers a unique opportunities of sighting of rare and endangered wild animals (Rhino, Elephant, Tiger etc.) jungle walk. In addition, there are numbers of religious sites equally popular among Hindu believers. The authentic culture of Pun Magar and Tharu, serenity of Madi valley, and local products/foods add value greatly to the homestay tourism of Madi valley.

Historical timelines

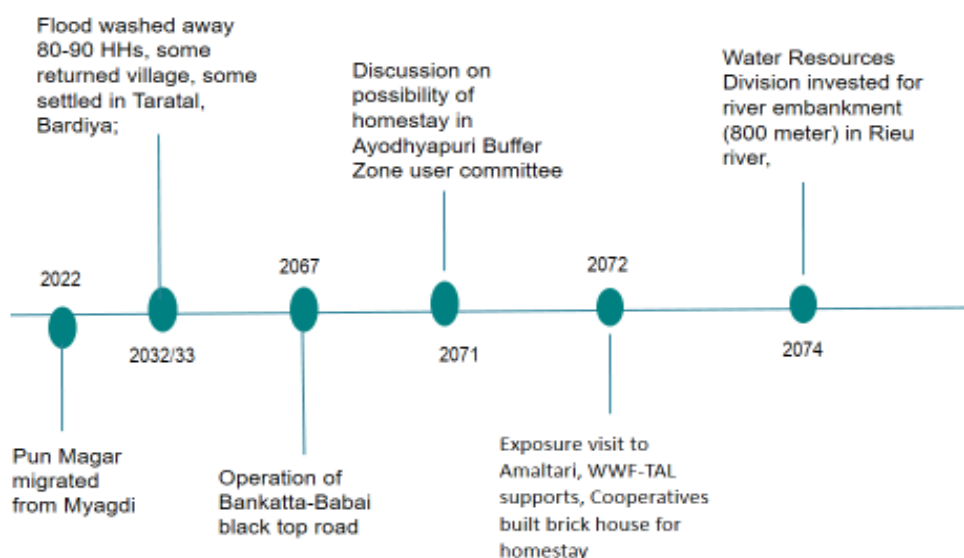


Table 4.6: Tourism attractions, benefits, challenges and ways forward (Field Survey, 2020)

S.N	Tourism Attractions	Benefits
1	Dense lush forest in Chitwan National Park	Increased cash income from homestay and local market
2	Sighting of rare and endangered wild animals (rhino, wild elephant, tigers, wild boars and bird species), Jungle walk, watch tower	Identity of Shivadwar, Madi valley
3	Authentic Pun Magar and Tharu culture and hospitability	More infrastructure development (road, electricity, river embankment etc.)
4	Religious sites (Someswor Gadi, Baikhunda Jharana, abode of Panch Pandav, nearby Triveni Dham)	Women empowerment (can partake in generating cash income, common platform to share their views, capacity building skills etc.); Increased hygiene and cleanliness
5	Landscape (Madi valley) and serenity, farming/agriculture/Aquaculture , open space	Culture conservation of Pun Magar
	Challenges	Ways Forward
1	Some guests not abiding with codes of conduct (staying late in night, sound pollution etc.)	advance quality information to all guests/visitors to be visited homestay

2	Despite booking, some guest on arrived on time (after 10 pm, guests cannot came through park route)	Opening up of Sauraha-Babai route
3	Coordination with Park office regarding movement of local people and guests (particular during emergency)	Complete control of free grazing (though it is decreasing)
4	Inadequate infrastructure facilities (road, river embankment, bridge etc.)	Public transportation and Skill development training (English language, leadership training etc.)

4.7 Amaltari Buffer Zone Community Homestay, Kawasoti-15, Baghkor, Nawalpur

Amaltari Buffer zone community homestay is located in Baghkor, Kawasoti ward number 5 of Nawalpur district. The Baghkor village is located adjacent to Chitwan National Park. The major attraction of this homestay include: sun set view, wild animals sighting, jeep safari, elephant safari, boating in Narayani river, Tharu and Bote culture and local cuisines. It was found that homestay tourism along with economic and social benefits, it has greatly contributed in other type of assets. The growth of homestay tourism is well illustrated by the fact that in the beginning there were 24 homestay units, not it has increased to 31 with the capacity of 62 beds (124 rooms).



Figure 4.2: Wildlife sighting as a tourism activity

Table 4.7: Tourism attractions, benefits, challenges and ways forward (Field Survey, 2020)

S.N	Tourism Attractions	Benefits
1	Dense lush forest in Buffer Zone and Chitwan National Park	Greater realization among villagers that biodiversity (wild animals) and nature (forest, grassland, river) are source of self-employment and cash income
2	Sighting of rare and endangered wild animals (rhino, wild elephant, tigers, wild boars, ghariyal and bird species), Jungle walk, Jeep safari, watch tower	Self-employment (women now involved in cash income generation)
3	Authentic Tharu and Bote culture (food, attire, cultural dance etc.) and hospitality	Recognition of village in country wide level, Conservation/revival of Tharu culture (dance, songs, attires etc.)
4	Boating in Narayani river	Men also started work in household chores (cooking, buying foods, cleaning etc.)

5	Beautiful sunset view from Amaltari ghat	Supports in physical infrastructures (road, drinking water, electricity etc.), 74 electricity pole (9000-10000 monthly charge), borne by cooperative
6	Religious sites (Gangeshow dham, Gundrahi dham)	Creation of local market for local products (vegetables, poultry, dairy products etc.);
7	Tharu museum	Construction and operation of Homestay Museum
8		Increased economic activities (from 2 shops to 43 shops; from 2 bikes to 70 bikes in the period of 7 years)
9		Leverage budget and financial resources from local government, province government, INGOs/NGOs and private sector
	Challenges	Ways forward
1	Low occupancy	Innovative package and scheme for lean season, effective marketing and branding of homestay products
2	Waste disposal	Incinerator
3	Noise pollutions (Friday), handling troublesome guest (rarely)	effective communication on codes of conduct and close follow up, dissemination of rules during booking
4	Up scaling knowledge and skills (hospitality, housekeeping, cooking, language)	Capacity building (exposure visit, learning sharing, training)

4.8 Samudayeeek Krishi Homestay, Madan Pokhara, Palpa

The spatial location of Samudayeeek Krishi Homestay is in TintiAap, Madan Pokhara, ward no 9, Palpa district. The primary occupation of these homestay units is farming and most visitors come here to learn about collective farming and related tools and techniques. That's how it was picked up in earlier years. Agriculture has been at the core of this homestay. Foods and greens locally grown are among the chief motivations of visitors. All the executive members are women and therefore this is unique unlike other homestays of Nepal. There are 11 homestay units with the daily capacity of 20 rooms (32 beds).

Historical Timelines

Year (BS)	Events having homestay tourism significance
2058	Women Agriculture Cooperatives started
2058	Agriculture Women Welcome Group formed
2071	Homestay registration

Table 4.8: Tourism attractions, benefits, challenges and ways forward (Field Survey, 2020)

S.N	Tourism Attractions	Benefits
1	Farming activities (community vegetable farming), model farming village	Homestay provided opportunities for social interaction (which was not the case before)
2	Beautiful valley connected by road network	Increased opportunities to learn from other communities, improved economic condition
3	All women member committee	Name and fame of the village spread beyond district
4	Hospitality / social harmony	enhanced social bonding among community
5		Solar electricity supported from Tara Gaon Development Board, Received training from Tara Gaon Development Board, educational tours for villagers (homestay unit owners)
	Challenges	Ways forward
1	Upgrade of road (black top) from Parvash (currently exists the gravel road)	Effective promotion of homestay (brochure, web based, social media)
2	Currently foods are served in common mess, some guests prefer fooding in homestay, logistic/time issue	Implementing central distribution (of guests) system and mess in individual homestay
3	Handling troublesome guest (rarely)	Improved safety and security
4	Effective office administration (auditing, documentation etc.)	Knowledge and skills (communication, housekeeping, waste management etc.)
5	Low occupancy	

4.9 Sirubari Community Homestay, Adhikhola Rural Municipality, Syangja

Sirubari community homestay is also known as Sirubari Tourism Development and Management committee. It is located in Panchamul, ward number 1 of Adhikhola rural municipality, Syangja. It is the first homestay of Nepal and known for Authentic Gurung culture and hospitality along with view point and scenic beauty. In order to educate visitors about local Gurung culture, recently local community has built Gurung Museum. There are currently 17 homestay units with the daily capacity of 40 rooms (80 beds).

Historical Timelines

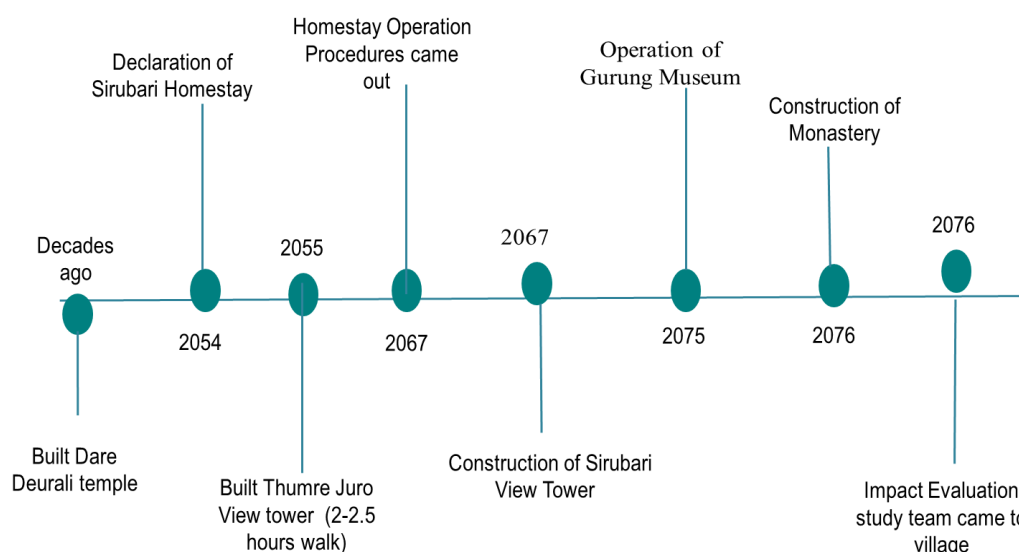


Table 4.9: Tourism attractions, benefits, challenges and ways forward (Field Survey, 2020)

S.N	Tourism Attractions	Benefits
1	Authentic Gurung culture and warm hospitality	Sirubari known as a first homestay of Nepal
2	Beautiful midhill landscape (farming land, valley, forests)	Conservation of Gurung culture
3	Gurung Museum	Increased cash income of local people (homestay owners, cultural groups etc.)
4	Religious sites	Local market created inside community
5	Hiking/trekking	Greater exposure to outside communities (learning sharing, building networking etc.)
	Challenges	Ways forward
1	Outmigration and reduction of homestay units	Leadership development in homestay tourism
2	Road access during rainy season	All seasons black top road
3	Low occupancy	Innovative package and scheme to attract more numbers of guests, Effective branding and promotion

4.10 Aapswara Dalit Community Homestay, Tanahun

Aapswara Dalit Community Homestay is located in Pokhari Bhanjyang, ward number 13 of Tanahun district. It is the first community homestay run by Dalit community. Dalits are discriminated based on caste and their rights on productive resources denied. Here in Pokhari Bhanjyang, Dalit people have determined to establish homestay and be benefited. It was legally registered in 2073. There are currently 18 homestay units with the daily capacity of 18 rooms (48 beds). Now Dalit people are started benefited from this business as people visit this place. It has also benefited other households which are not directly involved in homestay tourism by creating a local market for vegetables, dairy products and ornaments.



Figure 4.3: Ornaments made by Dalit people, Tanahun

Historical timeline



Table 4.10: Tourism attractions, benefits, challenges and ways forward (Field Survey, 2020)

S.N	Tourism Attractions	Benefits
1	Beautiful landscape (mountain view, farming terrace, gentle place overlooking spectacular valley and rivers)	Self-employment/opportunities for income /improved financial situation
2	Dalit culture, one of the most socioeconomically backwards classes of Nepali society, now recognized as a first Dalit community homestay village	Increased social interaction with other castes people and outside communities and Cleanliness and personal hygiene improved
3	Temple inside community forest	social recognition of the village as the first Dalit Homestay community, tackled caste based discrimination
4	Agriculture activities, nearby village Belkot as an orange pocket area	Leverage budgets and programs for physical infrastructure (road, drinking water, toilets, community halls etc.)
	Challenges	Ways forward
1	Low occupancy	Improvement of facilities (room, toilet, bathroom etc.)
2	Scattered homestay units	Effective promotion and branding
3	Poor access during rainy seasons	Rotation of guests to the close homestay
4		Training (nature and cultural tour guide)

4.11 Bankariya Community Homestay, Manahari Rural Municipality, Makawanpur

Bankariya are the forest dwellers primarily reliant on forest resources, weaving of agricultural baskets and shifting cultivation. The Bankariya are currently living in the Masine Shanti Buffer zone area on the lease agreed with the Parsa National Park. They were once living in the upper reaches of the Chure hill but relocated in the present location. Bankariya is the highly marginalized ethnic community of Nepal and believed to have 21 households (70-80 people) in entire Nepal. Bankariya community homestay is yet to be registered legally. They are currently preparing for opening up of homestay in there village. Four beds capacity (2 rooms) are under construction at the time of field visit. Local culture, scenic beauty (river, forest and green hills) and local foods seem to be the major tourism attraction. Manahari rural municipality, Makawanpur and Indigenous People Women Forum has provided supports for different activities in the village. No notable historical events were recorded besides there are the highly marginalized people living in the buffer zone of Parsa National Park.

Table 4.11: Tourism attractions and challenges (Field Survey, 2020)

S.N	Attractions	Challenges
1	Bankariya culture (Bankariya is the highly marginalized ethnic community, estimated 21 households in Nepal)	poor access during the monsoon and completion of physical infrastructure (rooms/beds and attached toilets)
2	Landscape- Chure foot hill, along the Twangre and Masine river valley	knowledge and skills on housekeeping, cleanliness and waste disposal of those homestay units
3	Local Bankariya food	Promotion of homestay through available medium (brochure, web-based, social media etc.)
4	Sighting of wild animals (buffer zone area, Parsa National Park)	Safety and security issues

4.12 Rana Tharu Community Home stay, Kanchanpur

Situated in Nayabasti, ward no 14 and 16 of Bhimdutta Municipality of Kanchanpur district, Rana Tharu Community Homestay is registered in 2072 in Tourism Department, Nepalgunj. The total capacity of the homestay is 16 rooms (32 beds) owned and operated by Tharu people (Indigenous community). All 16 rooms are concrete built. For the overall management, the community formed homestay management committee which has 9 members (men 7, women 2) and discusses issues in monthly meeting. The management committee doesn't have an operational guidelines but instead uses a national homestay operation procedures (2067) as a guiding document. Key tourism destinations and activities include: Shukla Phanta National Park, Chadani Dodhara bridge, Sarada Barrage and Jhilmila lake. In addition, cultural dances (Kalakar holi, Lhakauwa holi and Ragani nach), authentic Tharu cuisine and warm hospitality. The detailed list of attractions, opportunities and challenges are presented in SWOT analysis matrix.

Historical Timelines

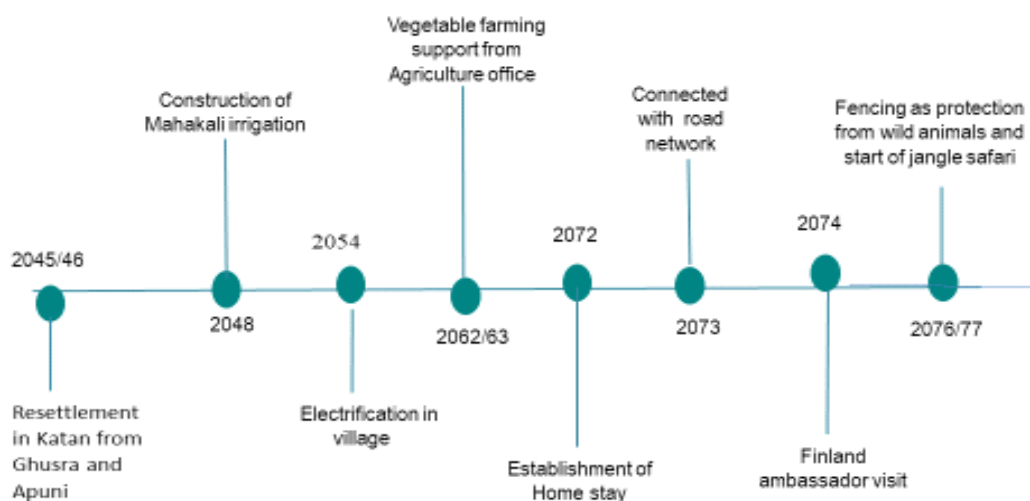


Table 4.12: Tourism attractions, benefits, challenges and ways forward (Field Survey, 2020)

S.N	Tourism Attractions	Benefits
1	Cultural experience of Rana Tharu (Kalakar Holi, Lohakauwa Holi, Ragani Nach, authentic Tharu foods, attire & ornaments and warm hospitality)	Learning and sharing opportunities (interaction) with other communities

2	Close to Shukla Phanta National Park (wildlife sighting, nature walk etc.)	Creation of local market for vegetables
3	Chadani Dodhara Suspension bridge	Program and budget came earlier for road and drinking water supply and electricity
4	Various lakes (Nine tal, Indiani tal, Mahadeva tal, Sahadeva tal, Koiela tal)	Self-employment, generation of cash income through vegetable and poultry farming.
5	Traditional knowledge and skills of Rana Tharu	Promotion of cultures and opportunity to use the products made by using traditional knowledge and skills;
6	Tanakpur dam/Sarada barrage, Jhilmila tal	Improved health and sanitation
7	Bhamkeni Dham	Street side plantation and flower garden in household
8	Organic agriculture practices	women empowerment and leadership development
	Challenges	Ways forward
1	Some visitors have no ideas on what is homestay and its objectives	Effective promotion (hoarding board, social media, web-based) of culture and Tharu museum
2	Dispute among HS units about price	Training (homestay management and language)
3	Promotion of homestay beyond district	Access to national park for jungle safari, road side plantation
4	Quality services to visitors (information dissemination, safety and security)	Provision of soft loan

4.13 Jaibik Marga Community Homestay, Dalla, Bardiya

Jaibik Marga homestay is situated in Dalla, ward no 1 of Madhuban municipality, Bardia District, Province 5. It was established in 2067 but registered two years later in Chisapani Tourism Development Center. Around 90 households (Dalit 5, Indigenous people 80 and others 5) are involved in the beginning but the number now has been increased to 108 households. There are altogether 37 rooms (74 beds) for guests. There is an 11 membered management committee comprising 6 men and 5 women members. Management committee keeps 10% of the income as a management fee and provides remaining income to homestay units. Dalla being located along the biological corridor between Bardiya National Park and Katarniyaghat Wildlife Sanctuary (India), it offers guests an excellent opportunity for wildlife based tourism experience (jeep safari, elephant ride, jungle drive, bird watching, nature walk etc.) in addition to the mesmerizing Tharu dance (Sakhiya, Jhumka Nach, Latthi Nach and Chokada Nach) and authentic cuisine. Thakur Dwar Temple, located in the small town of Bardiya market is a popular religious site for local communities. Due to the blend of nature and culture, Jaibik Marga homestay is one of the most popular homestay destinations of Nepal, also covered by BBC television and visited by Leonardo DiCaprio, famous Hollywood actor. The growth is also indicated by the arrivals number of visitors which is as follows:

2073	Total arrivals 2,769 (Domestic 2,744 & International 25)
2074	Total arrivals 3,839 (Domestic 3,785 & International 54)
2075	Total arrivals 2,926 (Domestic 2,897 & International 29)
2076	Total arrivals 2,233 (Domestic 2,148 & International 85)

Historical Timelines

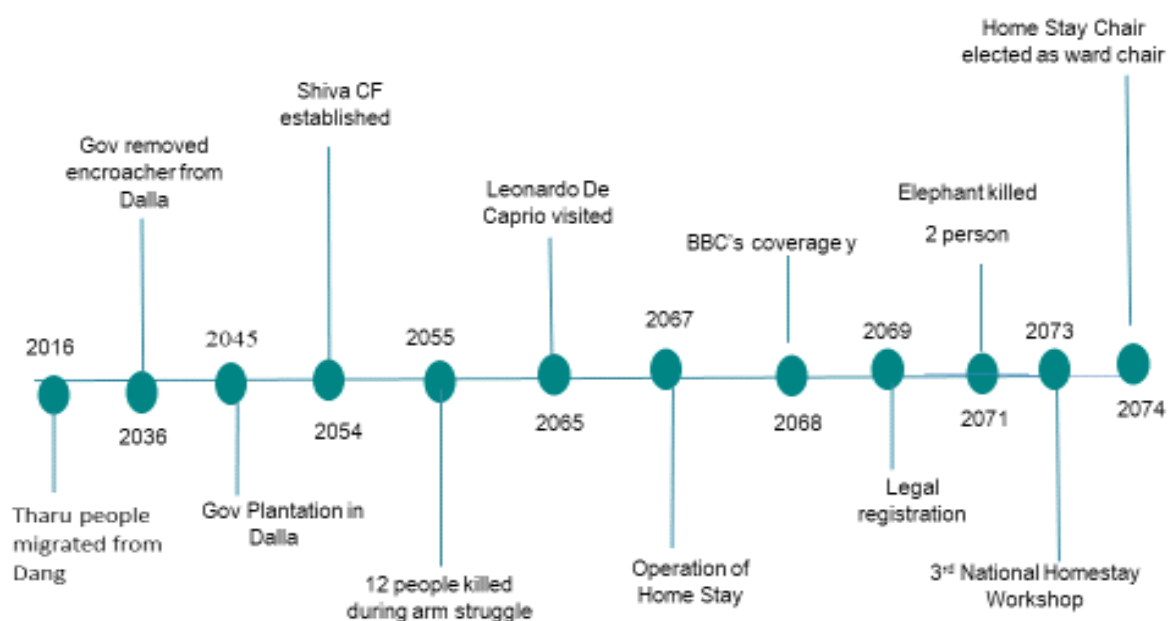


Table 4.13: Tourism attractions, benefits, challenges and ways forward (Field Survey, 2020)

S.N	Tourism Attractions	Benefits
1	Authentic Tharu culture (food, attire, rituals, festivals)	Homestay as a collective platform for women empowerment and leadership development
2	Habitat of rhino, wild elephant, tiger, peacock and water based birds (shallow water as a habitat)	Exchange of knowledge and experience with visitors
3	Katha Jaibik marga adjoin with Bardiya National Park and India Sanctuary thus high probability of sighting wild animals	Improved health and sanitation condition
4	Elephant safari and nature walk in Bardiya National Park	Support to culture conservation (Tharu dance)
5	Favorable climate (colder) than Nepalgunj, nearest big town	Biodiversity conservation, forest protection
6	Sun set view in Karnali river	Increased income (children education and health services for family members)
7	Wetland based biodiversity	Increased income opportunities for women (handicrafts such as Dhakiya)
8	Unique tree house- can adjust around 8 people for observation of wild animals	promotion of organic vegetables farming due to the creation of market in community

9	Water based recreation (swimming and angling)	Increased capacity for coordination and collaboration with government (NTB, Surya Patuwa rural municipality, TDB, DCC, DLSO), NGOs (WWF/TAL, ZSL, Micro Enterprises Development Center, TGDS, LIBIRD) and donors (Jane Goodal Institution, worldwide community home stay, royal mountain travel, Mr. Richard
10	Valuable research site for student and researcher in biological or environmental sector	Improved capacity in dealing with guests/visitors, now some members can communicate in English and guide in nature walk
11	Religious sites (Thakur dwar and Shiva temple), View and recreation in Kothiya Ghat and Karnali Bridge	
	Challenges	Ways Forward
1	Guests/visitors (sometimes) arrive late or all of sudden leading to problem of managing services timely	Road up to homestay units
2	Many visitors do not follow codes of conduct (bring own alcohol and music system) + noise pollution	clear communication on code of conduct
3	Waste disposal	Tharu museum, incinerator
6	Conflict between HS unit owners and others households	Purchase traditional dress and ornaments for cultural program
7	HS units have no equal facilities (only few have attached bathroom, comfortable beds and furniture)	

4.14 Bijaysal Community Homestay, Kanchanpur

Bijaysal Community Homestay is located in Bani, Krishnapur municipality ward no 2, Kanchanpur district of Sudurpacchimanchal. Despite the first discussion about the possibility of opening up of homestay in 2073, it was registered only in 2075-11-14 in Ministry of Industry, Tourism, Forest and Environment, Dhangadi. There are five homestay units in this homestay with the total capacity of 10 rooms (20 beds). All homestays are run by Freed Kamaiya (Tharu). Homestays are registered in the name of women members of the family. There is a five membered management committee to take care of management and deal with the deal with matters related with homestay tourism. All members are women.

Historical Timelines

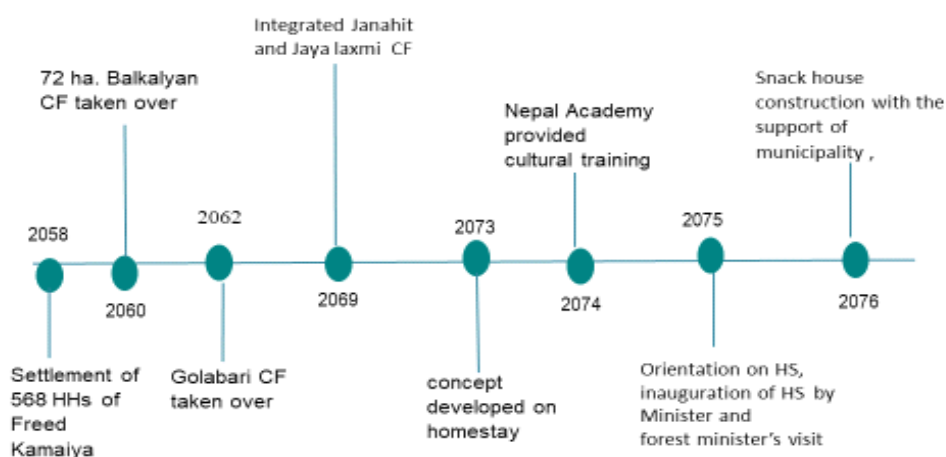


Table 4.14: Tourism attractions, benefits, challenges and ways forward (Field Survey, 2020)

S.N	Tourism Attractions	Benefits
1	Endangered and valuable Bijaysal Forest	Self-employment generation and opportunity for cash income
2	Sense wetland with view tour facilities	Exposure of community with a knowledge and experience of outside communities
3	Tharu culture of Freed Kamaiya	Improve health and sanitation condition
4	Gada Bijula Tal in adjacent village	Heritage conservation
5	Organic vegetables grown by local communities	women empowerment and leadership
6		Promotion of organic vegetables and Creation of local market for organic products
	Challenges	Ways forward
1	Lack of community hall/public place for community events/cultural programs	Additional 5 HS units
2	Low awareness of villagers on homestay	Promotion of Tharu culture

3	connectivity through inner road linking homestay unit	Capacity enhancement (awareness building, hospitality training)
4		Promotion of homestay (brochure, sign posting, online and social media etc.)

4.15 Gaver Valley Community Homestay, Banke

Gavar Valley Community Homestay is located in Baijnath, ward number 1, Banke. Initially they started with five rooms (10 beds) but now it has been picking up and number rose to 49 rooms. This is the open valley with relative colder climate than Nepalgunj and Kohalpur and becoming a suitable place for leisure. One reaches Gavar Valley via Nepalgunj and Kohalpur. The historical events that shaped the tourism of Gavar valley and SWOT analysis are presented below.

Historical Timelines

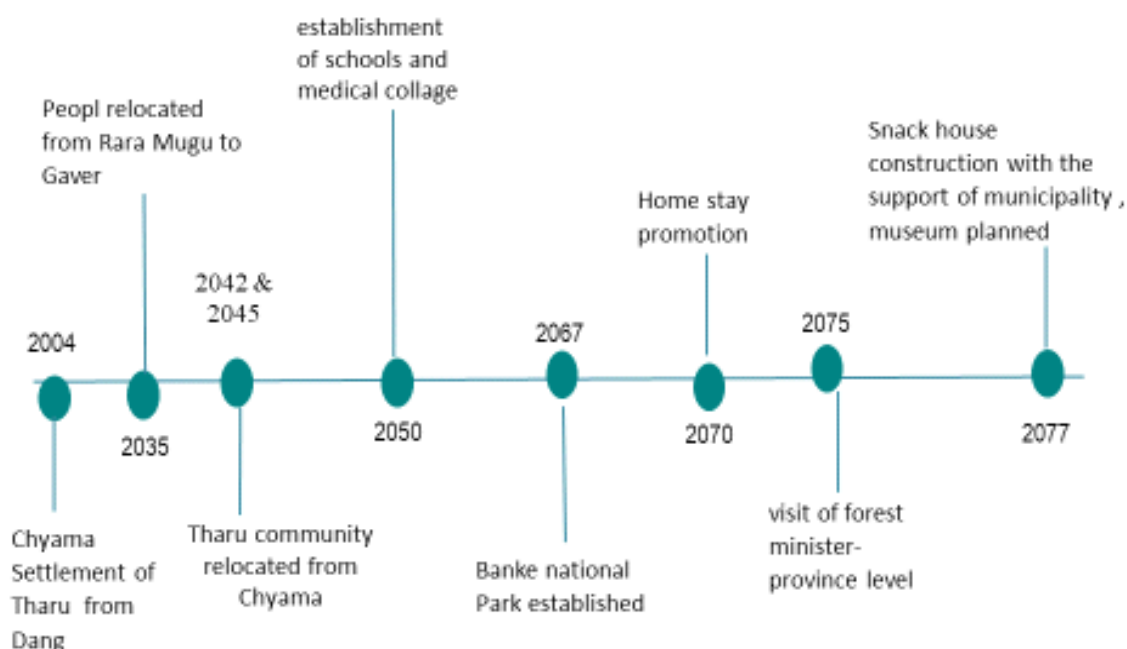


Table 4.15: Tourism attractions, benefits, challenges and ways forward (Field Survey, 2020)

S.N	Tourism Attractions	Benefits
1	Attractive Gavar valley landscape (river and arable field) from view tower (Machhan)	Exchange ideas and knowledge among different groups
2	Authentic organic foods	Coordination, collaboration with various agencies and organizations
3	Close proximity to Banke National Park	Improve health and sanitation condition

4	Mix community and cultural diversity	Heritage conservation (Tharu dance, Deuda, Ttappa, Kutkute, Lathi, and Mayur dance etc.)
5	Hiking, cycling, horse riding and motor safari	Increased income sources (nature guide, horse riding, homestay work, construction etc.) available in side community (education, health and emergency)
6	Ostrich farming, lemon park, Namuna Jaibik Park,	Forest and biodiversity conservation
7	Colder climate than Nepalgunj	Incentive to promote/adopt organic vegetable farming
8	Picnic spot and Tharu Museum	Increased development activities (Lion park, Parijat park etc.)
9		Greater recognition of Gaver valley
	Challenges	Ways forward
1	Reliable internet facilities	Black top road linking all Homestay units
2	Safety and security (occasionally posed from visitors/guests)	Training on nature and culture tour guide, effective promotion and branding
3	Pitch road linking HS unit from main road	Establishment of Tharu museum
4	Conflicts between HS unit owners and other households, scattered homestay units	Rotation of guests for equitable benefit sharing

4.16 Tharu Community Homestay, Bhada, Kailali

Tharu community homestay is located in ward number 16 of Dhangadi Sub Metropolitan, Kailali. This community is being operated by Tharu, indigenous nationality of western Nepal. There are 20 homestay units with the total capacity of 40 rooms (80 beds). The historical timelines and SWOT analysis are presented in subsequent sections.

Historical Timelines

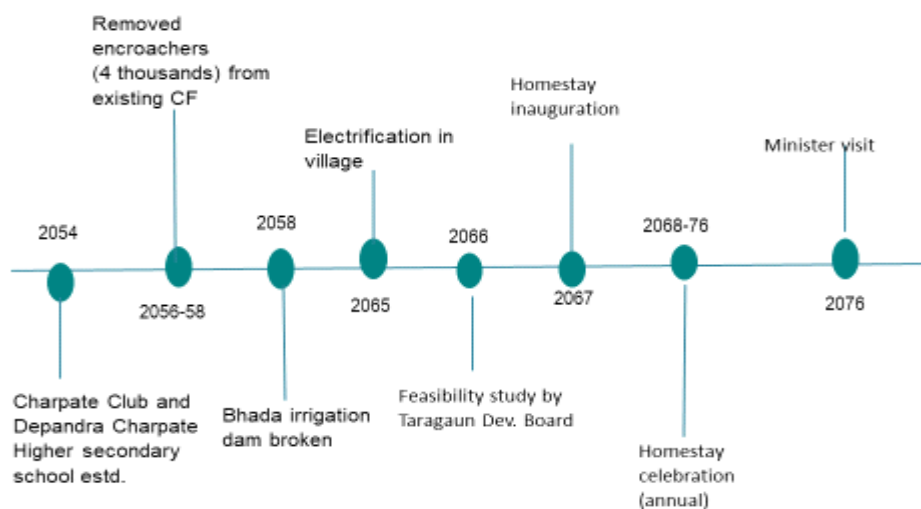


Table 4.16: Tourism attractions, benefits, challenges and ways forward (Field Survey, 2020)

S.N	Tourism Attractions	Benefits
1	Authentic Tharu culture (Foods, Songs and dances, dresses and ornaments) as only Tharu settlement	Greater exposure with outside community for learning and sharing, and increased interaction
2	Landscape and scenic beauty (forest and river)	Market availability for village products (organic vegetable, crops) and, poultry and dairy products
3	Historical and religious sacred sites (Behada Baba Mandir)	Increased community infrastructure development (road, drinking water, energy)
4	Numbers of lakes (Jogini tal, Mahadev tal, Sahadeva tal, Koiela tal)	Increased appreciation of Tharu culture and their traditional knowledge/skills
5	Wild animal sighting in Ganesh community forest (wild boar, spotted deer, blue bull, pea cock and birds etc.)	Increased opportunities for self-employment and cash income,
6		Women empowerment and leadership
7		Improved health and sanitation
8		Street plantation and flower garden in household
	Challenges	Ways forward
1	Safety and security (sometimes from visitors who consume much alcohol) – effective enforcement of code of conduct	No easy access (no all season road network)
2	Untimely arrival of guests/visitors	Avail attached bath rooms (requires approx. NPR 300,000/Hh)
3	Large numbers of visitors/guest have no idea on the basic concepts of homestay (they think more or less same as hotels/restaurants)	Need to put hoarding board, sign post and distribute brochures and use web-based promotional materials
4	Uniformity in home stay (attached bathroom)	Intensive capacity enhancement programs (learning sharing, language training, cooking training, hospitality training and handicraft training)
5	Effective office management	Establish Tharu museum and training center

4.17 Patalganga Tharu Homestay, Surkhet

Patalganga Tharu Homestay of Surkhet was established in 2074 and registered one year later in Department of Small Cottage Industries, Birendranagar. It is located in ward number 9, Patalganga, Birendranagar municipality of Karnali province. There are six Tharu households that have been operating the 12 rooms (24 beds) for the guests/visitors. For the management of homestay, there is a 7 membered management committee comprising 3 men and 4 women members. The management committee developed homestay operational guidelines for ensuring the effective operation. The committee holds monthly meeting. The key tourism products are cultural experience primarily Tharu dance (Paiya nach, Chokra nach, Maghauta), warm hospitality and authentic food (Sinki jhol, Anadi rice, Dhikri, Pig meat, Ghungi) made from products locally grown.

Chapter 5: Consultation Meetings

5.1 Consultation Meeting with Tourism Development Project, Hetauda

Tourism Development Project is the dedicated project operating under the jurisdiction of Province Ministry of Industry, Tourism, Forest and Environment (MoITFE), Bagmati province. As briefed by Mr. Drone Bikram Karki, Assistant Forest Officer, major chunk of budget (nearly 90%) is geared towards physical infrastructure (leisure park, trekking trails, view towers, toilets, drinking water, community lodges etc.). The remaining (10%) budget was allocated in software activities such as capacity building of homestay units, workshops, skill training and observation tours etc. The current budget of Tourism Development Project is NPR 1.61 billion. However, this budget excludes the eco-tourism development budget inside community forest which is administered by Divisional Forest Offices.

In order to render services to guests, the project has invested in construction of community lodges in Ramechhap and Sindupalchowk districts. In Ramechhap, the construction work has been completed and registered the building as community lodge. The government has policy that such government investment has to be on public land.

There are four clusters through which Tourism Development Project approaches to its 13 districts of Bagmati province as follows:

- Sindupalchowk, Kavre, Dolkha
- Kathmandu valley (office inside the premise of Division Forest Office, Lalitpur)
- Chitwan, Dhading, Rasuwa and Nuwakot
- Makawanpur, Sindhuli and Ramechhap

The Tourism Development Project allocated recent budget NPR. 300,000 each for 14 existing homestays. Likewise, MoITFE has made a plan to support for new homestay community sum of NPR 1 million and NPR 1.5 million for Kathmandu valley and outside respectively. As per the record of project, as of now, here are 201 homestay units registered in Bagmati province. Out of which, 131 are community homestay while remaining 70 are private.

There are two government agencies where homestay owners frequently visit for registration purpose and renewable viz. Tourism Department and local government. Tourism Department has registered 116 homestays while 85 homestays are registered in local government (municipality/rural municipality). It is found that the province level homestay operation procedure is under formulation. Similarly, tourism policy has not developed yet which has become a policy constraint. Under the procedures, monitoring responsibility of homestay rests with Tourism Office but as informed due to the inadequate human resources, the current pace of monitoring is very slow. In addition, inadequate skilled human resources is the major constraint for ensuring effective implementation. The MoITFE, Hetauda requires to tackle these gaps.

5.2 Consultation Meeting with Hariyo Ban Project, WWF Nepal and CARE, Pokhara

The expert team held a meeting with Mr. Purna Kunwar (WWF Nepal) and Mr. Dev Raj Gautam (CARE Nepal) of Hariyo Ban project. According to the data, there are around 280 homestays has already been registered in Gandaki province which is close to its target (i.e. 300).

Besides conservation and climate adaptation, Hariyo Ban project implements and provides supports in homestay promotion, small scale physical infrastructure development, facilitation for registration and capacity building of local communities. For examples, it has provided

supports for homestay promotion in Bhadaure, Annapurna-4 and building capacity of Athiti, Nawalparasi run by Tharu women. It too admits that monitoring has been inadequate and lack rigor. Similarly, Hariyo Ban project officials inform that governance is another key challenge as transactions of some homestay is not transparent and progress/income expenditure not shared with the local community. The Hariyo Ban project appreciates the concerted efforts put forth by Province government but is well aware on the inadequate skilled human resources. In the words of Mr. Kunwar "the focus of INGO/NGOs should be on adding value to the province government's initiatives by bringing the elements of best practices, learning, investing in capacity building and promoting the extensive use of local products for benefiting the local economy.

5.3 Consultation Meeting with Forest Director, Ministry of Industry, Tourism, Forest and Environment, Pokhara

The expert team had a meeting with Mr. Kedar Paudel, Forest Director, Ministry of Industry, Tourism, Forest and Environment, Pokhara and Mr. Ram Kaji Shrestha, Division Forest Officer, Kaski.

The Gandaki province has developed a Tourism Policy 2075 which acknowledges tourism as one of the key sectors and charts out the strategies with proposed priority actions. Out of eleven policies, policy 9 refers to village and community tourism through proper promotion, capacity building and linking local products with the market. Similarly, the Ministry has set up Industry and Tourism Promotion Division- unit dedicated for the Industry and Tourism related programs and activities.

Accordingly, to the meeting information, Ministry has recently carried out a rapid assessment of homestay in 11 districts and write up is underway however preliminaries outcomes were shared/discussed. As informed, Ministry and Division Forest Offices had had difficult times due to the absence of this procedure in previous years. Also inadequate trained human resources and local people's (some) focus on grant rather than tourism business were key issues. Similarly, Homestay Operation and Management Procedures came out in 2076 which provides guidelines on eligibility for operating homestay, registration procedures, monitoring institutions and code of conducts along with administrative procedures. Local government (rural municipality/municipality) are given a greater responsibility as it shall approve and provide the certificate to homestay units. Likewise, monitoring responsibility primarily rests with the Ministry.

The Ministry has allotted NPR 300 million and NPR 250 million for homestay program in the fiscal year 2075/76 and 2076/77 respectively. It is informed that 250 applications were lodged (150 old, 100 new) from interested households for grants support in the current fiscal year (2076/77). These grants/budgets are channeled through Division Forest offices. Some major activities for which these grants were used are: road access, community hall, cultural museum, view tower, capacity building etc. Due to the lack of engineer, Division Forest Office faced problem while carrying out tourism infrastructure activities but later Ministry has arranged Engineers but still that was inadequate. There was also the lack of contribution from local government.

Despite time constraint, rapid assessment was carried out to assess what went right, identify gaps/issues and where it could have improved better. Homestay inside protected area (Annapurna Conservation Area) has been operating comparatively well. Annapurna Conservation Area Project (ACAP) has been working on village tourism since decades with

had a focused activities including capacity building of the entrepreneurs and promotion of tourist destinations/products. For example, Lwang homestay is so popular among tourists, it is overcrowded during the peak season. New and hold homestay operating outside Annapurna could be benefited from ACAP's experience and learning. Among all, governance was the major challenge emerged during the rapid assessment. The lack of transparency and accountability have to be addressed if to make homestay sustainable. Another constraint with the Ministry and Division Forest Offices is lack of skilled human resources.

5.4 Consultation Meeting with Home Stay Association of Nepal (HOSAN), Kathmandu

Home Stay Association of Nepal (HOSAN) is the apex organization of homestay operators of country formed accordingly to Homestay Operation Procedures, 2067. The goal of HOSAN is to assist government in matter related with homestay tourism. Consultation meeting was organized with the representatives of HOSAN on 08 Fagun, 2076. The objectives of the meeting were i) to be informed about the roles, responsibilities and actions taken by HOSAN and ii) to collect inputs on the proposed study methodologies and checklists. Participatory SWOT analysis was done with representatives of HOSAN. The outcomes of SWOT analysis is presented below.

Table 5.1: Strengths, Opportunities and Challenges of Homestay (Field Survey, 2020)

Strengths	Opportunities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Homestay Operation Procedures, 2067 • Clinginess improved in homestay community • Contributed in women empowerment (as women took part in income generation, example, Kapan) • Slow down the outmigration (not completely halted, Kalabang homestay Pokhara, Amaltari homestay etc.) • Generated community contribution (in Gandaki, 70% by province, 10% local government and 20 % local community) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of local culture (Gurung, Tharu, Magar, Bote, Rai etc.) • Self-employment • Improved economic condition of the homestay units • Preservation of art and culture on the verge of extinction • CTEVT provides skill certificate after examination for those graduated (3 years course) • Increased small cottage industries • Contribution in farming and livestock herding by creating a local market in own community • Contribution in physical infrastructures development projects (access, drinking water, communication, electricity etc.) • Opportunities for capacity building (training, workshop, exposure visit etc.)
Challenges	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • no clarity of office for legal registration/renewal (tourism office, Ministry of Industry, Tourism, Forest and Environment, Cottage Industry and Local 	

governments)

- Resentment of private homestay for not being eligible for grant supports (Gandaki province)
- Weak/inadequate linkage with farming and livestock
- No clarity on which agency to keep and compile the national level data base on homestay tourism
- Require of new Homestay Operational Guideline (in line with federal governance) and province level guidelines
- Lack of regular and effective monitoring mechanism (inadequate human resources)
- Inadequate skilled human resources (homestay level, Ministry level, divisional forest office level etc.)
- Communication barrier with the international tourists/guests
- Lack/absence of effective security mechanism (include rescue operation in emergency)
- Noise pollution
- Lack of understanding on the nature/essence of homestay (people understand same as hotel/guest house)

5.5 Meeting with Ward Chair-13, Byas municipality, Tanahu

Mr. Lekha Bahadur Rana, Ward Chair-13, Byas Municipality was interviewed after the group discussion with community. Among several wards of Byas Municipality, urbanization process is rapid in ward 1 while there are not adequate open space in ward 2. However, there are adequate open and public space in ward no 13. There is another community homestay called Tanahusur homestay in ward 11.

Aapswara Dalit Community Homestay has contributed in promoting entire Byas municipality far afield as this is the first community homestay in Nepal run by entirely by Dalit. It was found that dalit community is committed to make it success. Similarly, Hariyo Ban Project has supported in plantation and creation of conservation pond in this community. Plantation/afforestation adds value to tourism by increased the land under forests. Ward chair was quite supportive to Aapswara homestay as it gave Byas municipality a nationwide recognition and also benefited Dalit community, considered to be the poorest and marginalized communities in Nepal. Ward office has total annual budget of NPR 10-15 million; bigger chunk of budget was spent on development of physical infrastructure. Water sources are located in valley and had to be lifted for uphill settlements including Aapswara. Currently Dalit community has reliable source of water. In addition, ward office has a plans for plantation in additional public land and capacity building of local institutions. Regarding constraint, homestay units are scattered. Community has now realized that they should have paid attention to physical distance of community homestay earlier.

Implications of homestay tourism on infrastructures development

According to the consultation meetings and community discussion, it became clear that homestay tourism has significant roles in community development especially in an infrastructure development. During field observation, the expert team was able to observe numerous activities related with physical infrastructure development created and accelerated by homestay tourism. These are the benefit all community members enjoy not only by homestay units and therefore these are directly related with social welfare. The major infrastructure projects among them are as follows:

- i. Road construction and blacktopping
- ii. Trail improvement/upgrade
- iii. Village electrification
- iv. Establishment of communication network
- v. Irrigation
- vi. Vegetable and/or flower garden
- vii. Drinking water supply
- viii. Sanitation
- ix. Construction of cultural home/museum for promoting local cultural
- x. Planation and maintaining greenery (road side plantation)
- xi. Vegetable collection and market center
- xii. School building construction
- xiii. Fencing to prevent crop land from wild animals
- xiv. Ecotourism sites constructions/upgrade

Chapter 6: Economic (Direct) Contribution of Homestay

One key objective of the impact study was to calculate the contribution of homestay in total household income. The expert team did not have a baseline data but it would be a good start to calculate the share of the homestay and that would be a kind of baseline for subsequent studies.

Focus group discussion was done in 17 communities spreading in 12 districts across all provinces. The largest number of communities interviewed were in Kailali and Palpa district with four followed by Dhankuta, Parsa, Tanahun with three. Similarly, two homestay communities were consulted in Chitwan, Nawalpur, Syangja, Banke, Bardiya and Surkhet. In Ilam, interaction was done with only one homestay. Out of 30 randomly selected homestay, 70% (21) were registered in the name of women members while remaining 30% with men. Samudaek Krishi Community Homestay of Palpa is run entirely by women. In terms of gender inclusiveness, registration is favorable. However, in-depth analysis of other aspects require further investigation.

Table 6.1: Sample size and registration status of homestay units (Field Survey, 2020)

S.N	Province	District	HHs	Registration	
				Women	Men
1	1	Ilam	1	0	1
2	1	Dhankuta	3	2	1
3	2	Parsa	3	2	1
4	Bagmati	Chitwan	2	1	1
5	Gandaki	Nawalpur	2	1	1
6		Tanahun	3	2	1
7		Syangja	2	2	0
8	5	Palpa	4	4	0
9		Banke	2	2	0
10		Bardiya	2	2	0
11	Karnali	Surkhet	2	1	1
12	Sudurpachchimanchal	Kailali	4	2	2
Total			30	21	9

Based on the calculation of 30 homestay units, average yearly income is estimated with NPR 678, 667 (US\$ 5798.65). Job (government, NGOs, private sector) tops in the rank and contributes nearly quarter of total household income. Wage labor ranks second with 20.5%. Homestay ranks third contributor (15.3%) among the prevailing source of income (Fig 6.1). Foreign employment, farming and livestock, business (other than homestay), others and pension contribute 10.3 %, 8.8 %, 7.5%, 6.6% and 6% respectively. Surprisingly, the share of homestay exceeds remittance. This might be due the the facts that large numbers of sampled homestays are from Tharu communities who are primarily reliant on agriculture, livestock farming and seasonal wage labor. The farmers earn their livelihoods working as a wage laborers during the slack agriculture seasons. It can be argued that the distribution of share might be different if population is varied and sample size is bigger.

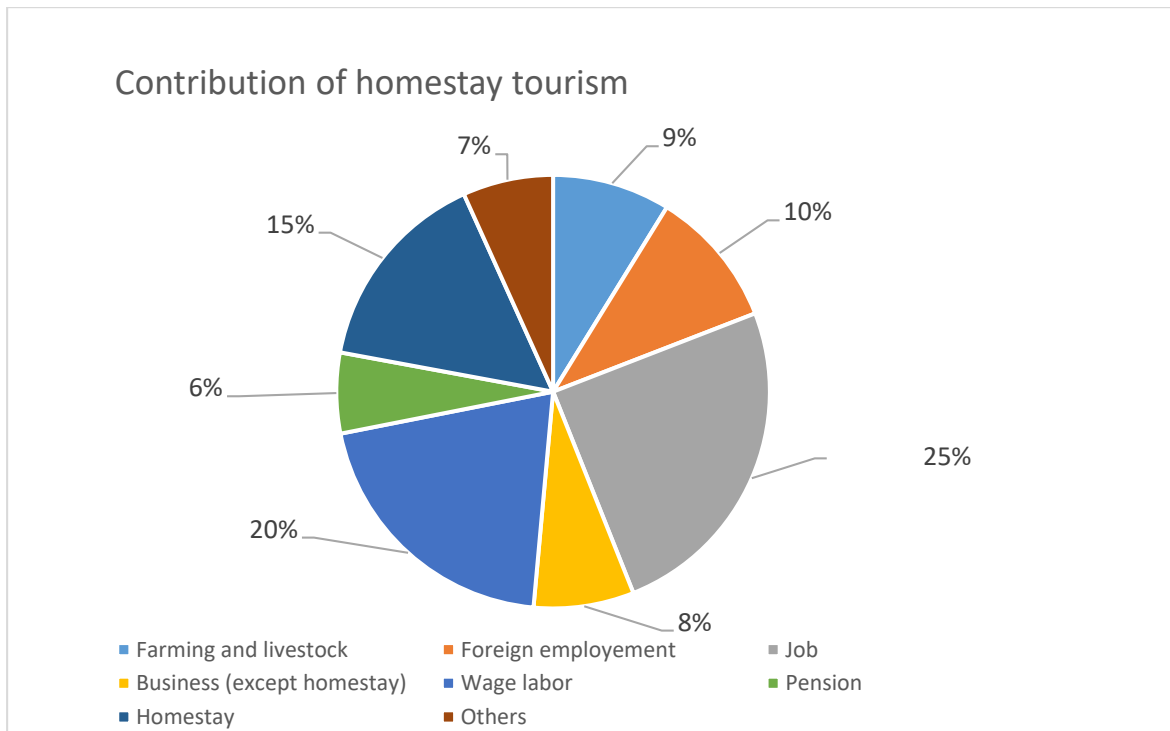


Figure 6.1: Share of various income sources in total household income (Survey, 2020)

Chapter 7: Sustainability Analysis

Besides historical timelines and SWOT analysis, the expert team implied a sustainability tool to assess the performance of various aspects in homestay tourism. The team developed this tool drawn from desk research, literature review and consultation with HOSAN and internal expert members. Primarily, it was drawn from the governance and sustainable management of community forestry sector but it was contextualized before applying in homestay tourism sector.

There are five different areas which are the most relevant areas that matter most when it comes to sustainability of homestay tourism. In a way, it can be said that these are the best predictors when one has to make a judgment on sustainability. These five areas include: i) economy ii) environment iii) social-culture iv) governance and v) safety & security. Each area has been divided in to five performance indicator. Homestay tourism hugely rely on the natural capital henceforth impacts on environment constitutes one of the key areas of sustainability assessment. For instance, in environment area, the likely impacts (waste problem, energy consumption) of tourism was examined. Another is community's contribution (part of income) on environmental programs/activities such as plantation, forest conservation, restriction of grazing etc.

Similarly, under economic area, whether economic activities has been increased, decreased or not changed over time were examined. In case economic activities is increased over time, it implies that there is increased economic transaction due to homestay tourism and likelihood of economic benefit is high. It is obvious that homestay brings numerous economic opportunities in the communities but real challenge lies in measuring the extent of status of economic benefits. Arrivals trend of guests (occupancy) and cash flow were analyzed wherever there is data available. In some communities, data were not available as they did not have a rotation distribution of guests. Rotational distribution of guests among homestay unit is of utmost importance in community homestay which has a direct effect on household and community welfare and therefore is included. Similarly, the extent of use of local products particularly in the food items was also discussed.



Figure 7.1: warm hospitality is the hall mark of homestay tourism

The third area is socio-culture that covers the inquiry in to promotional activities of local culture (authentic food, local festivals, dance, attires etc.), heritage conservation, adequacy of skilled human resources and social harmony between homestay owners and other people.

Governance is fourth area where participants discussed around compliance of legal procedures, transparency of economic transaction with the local communities, accountability to the guests and tourism office/MoITFE/DFOs, inclusion and representation of women and socially excluded people in management committee, sub-committee and decision making process. It is also examined whether there were a mechanism of benefit sharing. If exists, how well is has been functioning within the existing capacity of homestay management committee.

In fifth area, safety and security is explored the condition of access (road network, signage, tourism information), presence or absence of mitigation measures against natural disasters and wild animals, availability of health services and security for guests in case of emergency. Also the incidence of misunderstanding/quarrel between guests and homestay owners if any, included for discussion and self-assessment.

With participatory discussion, reflection and examination, the participants (interviewee) assigned score in each performance indicator while expert facilitated the session by clarifying the tasks and helped local people to better understand the questions. The score ranges from 1 to 5 (1= very poor, 2=poor, 3= satisfactory, 4= good and 5 = very good). In line with 25 performance indicators, 25 scores were collected for analysis. The details of performance indicators and individual scores are presented in Table 7.1. This tools in the draft form were refined before testing in the field based on the inputs of key stakeholders including Tara Gaon Development Board and HOSAN.



Figure 7.2: wildlife sighting inside forest is popular leisure activity

Table 7.1: Performance indicators of sustainability assessment

Areas	Performance Indicators	Score (1-5)
Economy	Indicator 1: Annual average occupancy	
	Indicator :2 Income from accommodation, food and others	
	Indicator 3: Employment generation – directly or indirectly	
	Indicator 4: Consumption of local agriculture and other products (vegetables, meat and dairy)	
	Indicator 5: Promotion of additional business activities in community (tea shop, groceries, handicraft etc.)	
Environment	Indicator 1: Solid waste management	
	Indicator 2: Production of local (<i>raithanne</i>) agriculture products	
	Indicator 3: Water and sanitation	
	Indicator 4: Nature conservation and promotion	
	Indicator 5: Energy consumption	
Socio-culture	Indicator 1: Promotion of socio-cultural program (culture, traditional practice, songs and language etc.)	
	Indicator 2: Socio- cultural museum	
	Indicator 3: Harmony among homestay units and non-homestay people and among various social groups/castes	
	Indicator 4: Protection, preservation and promotion of cultural heritages	
	Indicator 5: Skills human resources and mobilization	
Governance	Indicator 1: Compliance with statutory/ legal procedures (registration, renew, auditing, tax clearance, public hearing, transparency and accountability etc.)	
	Indicator 2: Gender equity and social inclusion in management committee/sub committees and decision making	
	Indicator 3: Documentations including auditing, reporting and learning sharing	
	Indicator 4: Benefit sharing mechanism, effectiveness and local contribution for social works/services	
	Indicator 5: Coordination, collaborations and communication with key stakeholders	
Safety and security	Indicator 1: Road and trail to assess the home stay	
	Indicator 2: Safety measures against natural calamities and wild animals	
	Indicator 3: health care facilities availability for visitors during emergency	
	Indicator 4: Home based safety	
	Indicator 5: Emergency services and coordination	

The expert tea assessed sustainability of six community homestays of Nepal one in each province except Karnali applying above mentioned sustainability matrix. Due to the emergence of Covid 19, it couldn't be done in Karnali. It is important to note that due to the inadequacy of sample size, it is not adequately representative to extrapolate findings for the country level. However, it is suffice to provide some insights on at what extent, indicators have

been performing under each area both at i) individual level and ii) aggregate level. Equally important is to note that this is the self-assessment and therefore the results need to be interpreted cautiously and taken as indicative.

7.1 Ayodhyapuri Community Homestay, Madi

Overall performance of Adyodhyapuri Community Homestay, Madi Municipality is good as indicated by 75.2%. As per the perception of homestay owners and representatives of homestay management committee, the performance of each area is represented by Figure 7.3. Among all, Safety and security situation is better as community homestay units have informed visits in advance and also codes of conduct displayed in each room. In case of emergency, there is a subcommittee to deal with safety and security issues. The road network connecting to homestay community is not good. No cultural museum has been constructed yet though materials are being collected. Environment tops second with 80 followed by economic and social culture with 72. The occupancy rate is low which necessitates a concerted promotion and marketing. Ayodhyapuri homestay needs to improve the governance (68%).

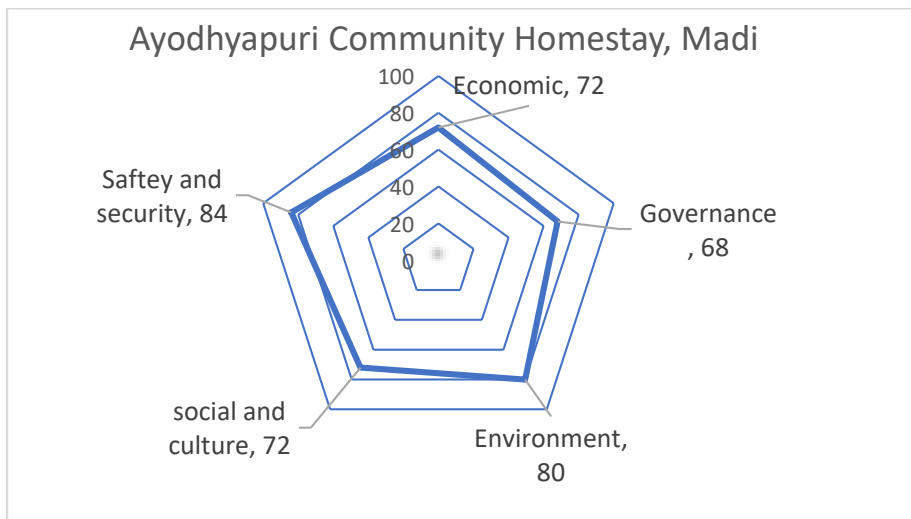


Figure 7.3: Sustainability assessment of Ayodhyapuri Community Homestay

7.2 Amaltari Community Homestay, Nawalpur

Amaltari Community Homestay, located at Kawasoti Municipality, Nawalpur district performs very good with 85.6 %. Amaltari community homestay has become popular among holiday makers in the recent years. Being close to the east west highway, geographically adjacent with Chitwan National Park and relatively good services are the reasons behind its popularity. As indicated by graph below, Governance, Environment, Economic and Safety and Security receive 96%, 92%, 88% and 80% respectively. Among all, performance of social and culture is the least (72%). Cultural heritages sites and their description are not listed through Amaltari is rich in heritage. Similarly, cultural museum is under construction. Arrivals are in increasing trend except in 2017 (due to strike) and it is picking up then after though it has not exceeded the numbers of 2016. In six years period, 2016 has the largest arrivals number (14,131). This includes Nepali, SAARC and International guests. It is important to note that Nepali guest constitutes the substantial proportion. Here too the occupancy is low. One way of increase occupancy is to be proactive in promoting and marketing of the homestay products. It is recommended that management committee should devise appropriate packages/schemes to attract guests during slack season.

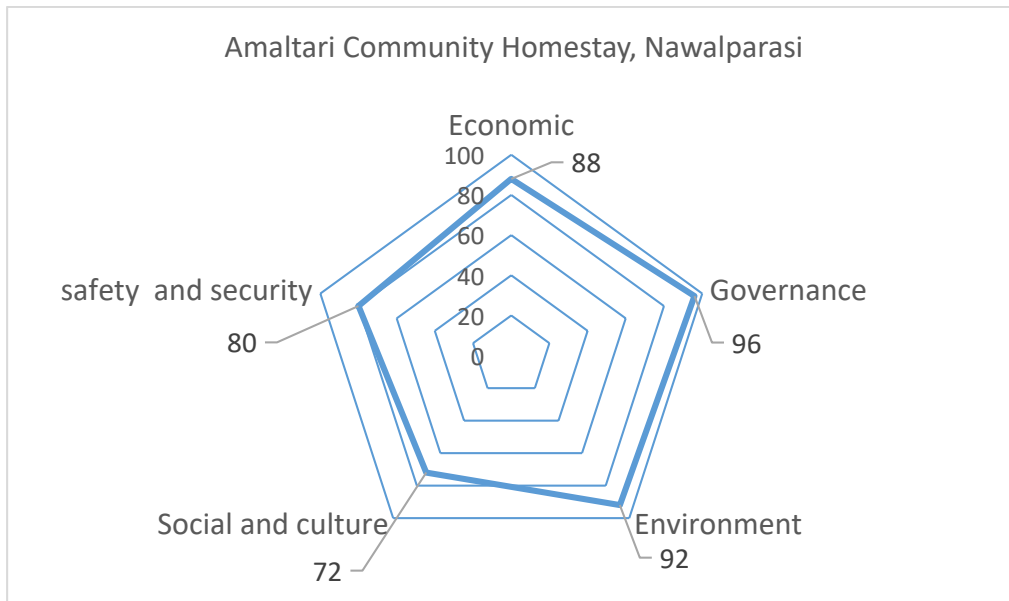


Figure 7.4: Sustainability Assessment of Amaltari Community Homestay

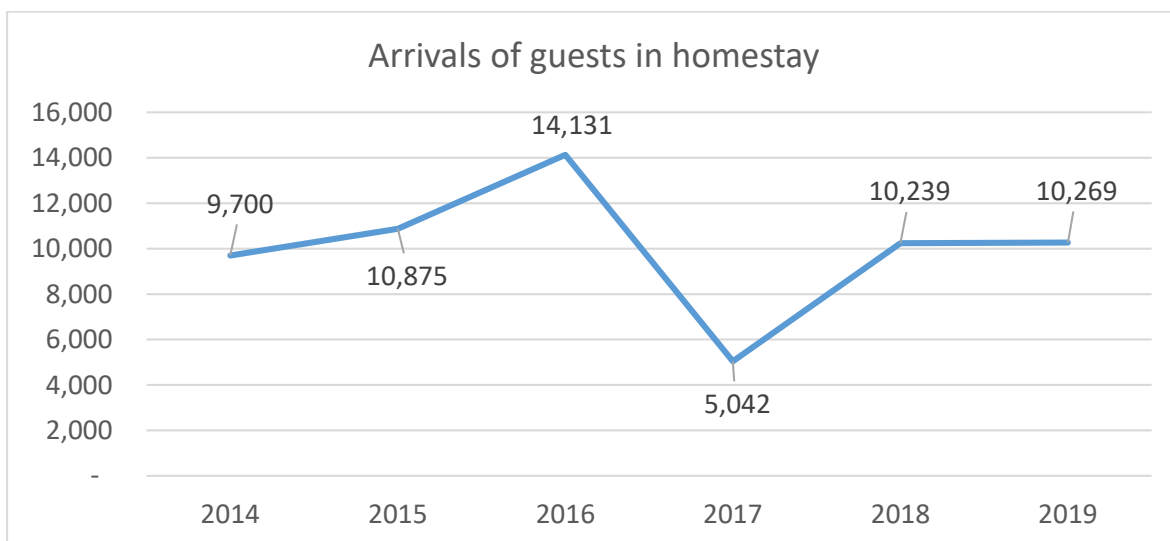


Figure 7.5: Arrivals of guests in Amaltari Community Homestay

7.3 Sirubari Community Homestay, Syangja

The figure 7.6 indicates that overall performance is satisfactory (84%). Sirubari Community homestay is the first community homestay of Nepal. For numbers of years, Sirubari tops all homestay and but gradually number of house stay units has been dropped from 44 to 20 which is the biggest sustainability challenge. The reduction of homestay units is due to the outmigration of Gurung people to UK, Pokhara and urban centers coupled with lack of strong leadership. Similarly, competition has been increased from other homestay destinations. Sirubari homestay is primarily a cultural experience. Low occupancy suggests an urgent need of further improvement.

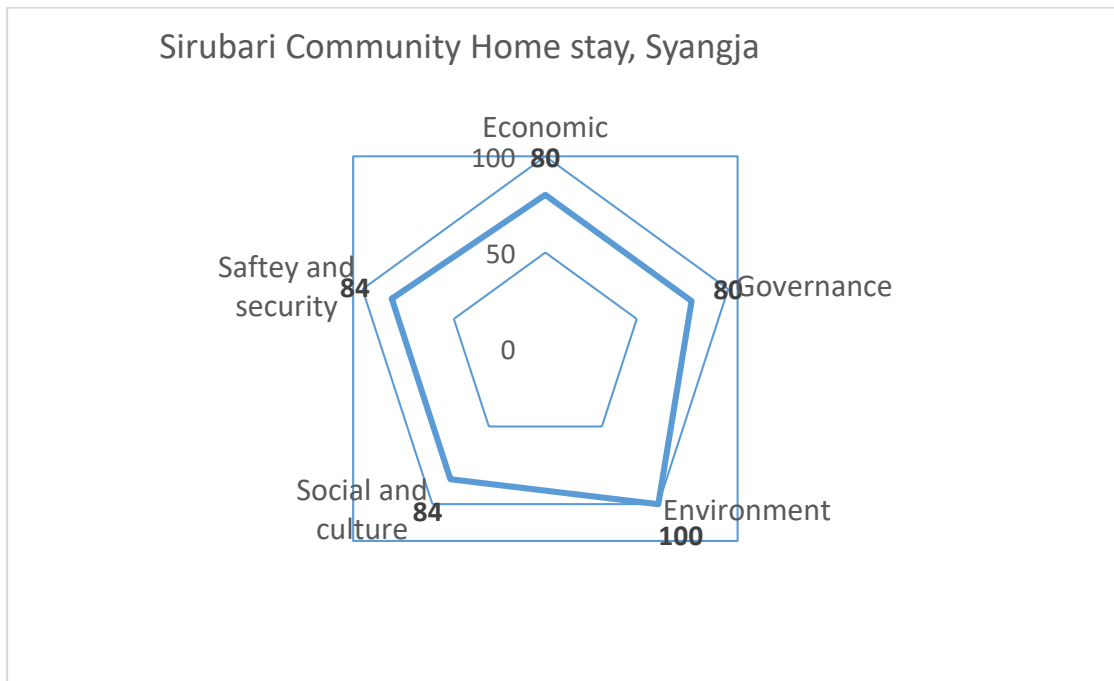


Figure 7.6: Sustainability Assessment of Sirubari Community Homestay

7.4 Shree Antu Danda Community Homestay

Shreeantu Danda community homestay is one of the most popular homestay destinations of Nepal offering a spectacular view of sun rise and stunning landscape of tea gardens. Located in Surya Danda Municipality -4 and 5, Ilam, its overall performance is 71.2 %. The figure indicates economic area performs better whereas, socio culture and governance are satisfactory and require more focus. Women were inadequately represented in management committee and sub-committees. In terms of GESI, it needs to be more inclusive. There were no rotational distribution system which is the foundation for equitable benefit sharing among units. Also there were not cultural programs/events too. Regular meeting and transparency about the technical progress and economic transaction should be maintained. Another challenge is noise pollution especially during Friday evening. Holiday makers (mostly youth from surrounding areas) arrive to enjoy and celebrate Friday evening with music and camp fire affecting the education of children in homestay households. Homestay owners raised the strong concern that with the upcoming of new luxurious hotels in Antudanda, the very identity of Antu danda as a homestay destination is being adversely affected. The team found that participants in Shreeantu Danda are more open towards their issues/weaknesses and committed to improve. In this context, it is important to note that self-score might be varying, to some extent, depending on the participating members.

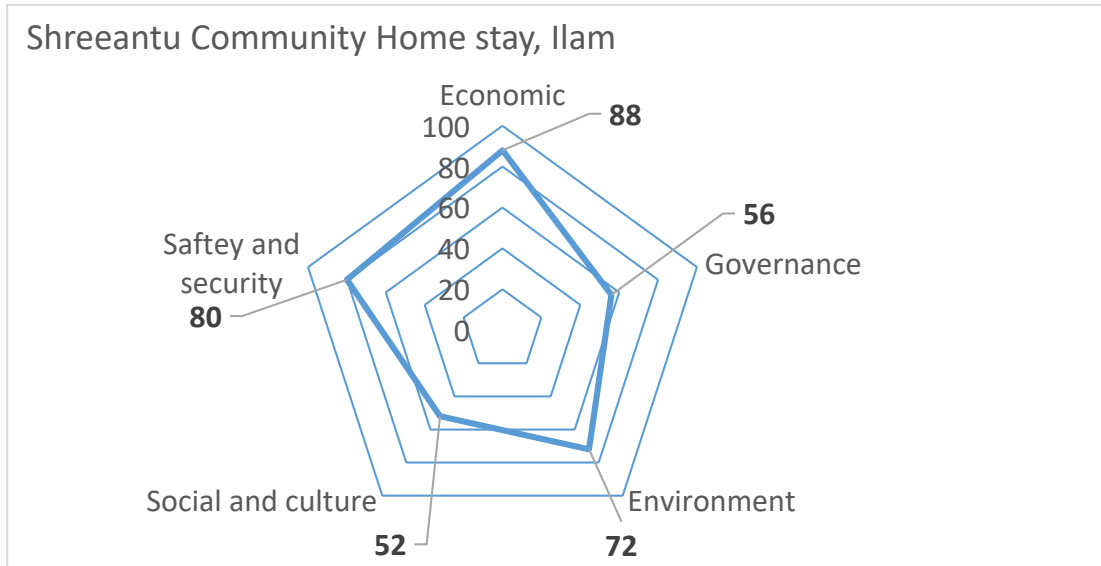


Figure 7.7: Sustainability Assessment of Shreeantu Community Homestay

7.5 Jaibik Marga Community Home Stay, Dalla, Bardiya

Comparatively, average performance of Jaibik Marga Community Home Stay is only satisfactory (69.6%). The figure 7.8 indicates status in all five areas– Economic, Environment, Governance, Socio- culture and Safety and security. Besides, environment, all areas are low performing areas. Jaibik Marga once a popular homestay destination now faces a fierce competition from new homestay destinations. Governance requires to be improved in order to revitalize the energy of all homestay units. Trained youth capable for effective story telling about the culture and heritage site are imperative. Unless management committee devise innovation to attract more guests and focuses in promotion, it may not able to retain the past popularity. Jaibik homestay located off the east west high way has a challenge to address.

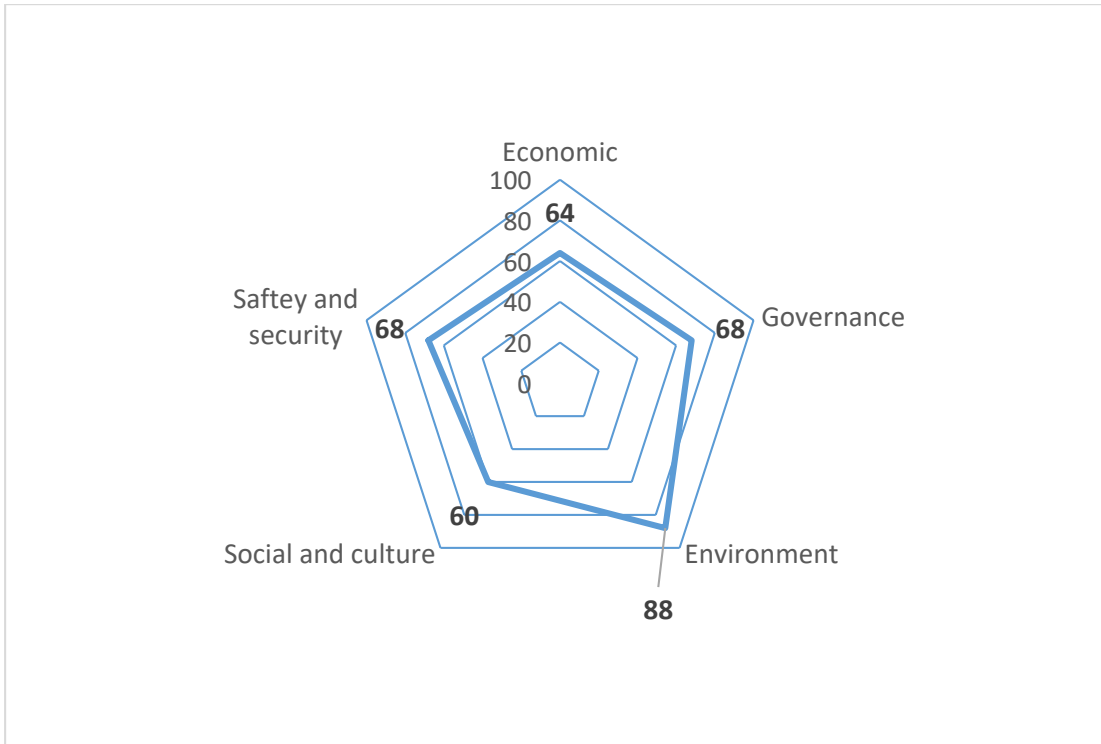


Figure 7.8: Sustainability Analysis of Jaibik Marga Community Homestay

7.6 Rana Tharu Community Home Stay, Kanchanpur

Rana Tharu Community Home stay performs at the level of 61.6%, which means it is at the moderately satisfactory performance scale. Based on the spider web, this homestay has a good performance on Environment, and Safety and Security whereas performance on Economy, Governance and Socio- Cultural are poor. There were only 2 women members in management committee. Economic activities are not encouraging due to the low occupancy and therefore effective promotion of the available tourism products/activities are urgently required. On the other hand, tourism services have to be improved including governance of management committee. Governance is key in order to mobilize the homestay units in that particular community. If governance is poor, there will be no mutual trust and advancement of homestay tourism will be really difficult. In a way, good governance is the driver that starts the engine for pre-determined destination. There were some cases of increased conflicts between homestay and non-homestay households. This has to be dealt by management committee before it gets worse.

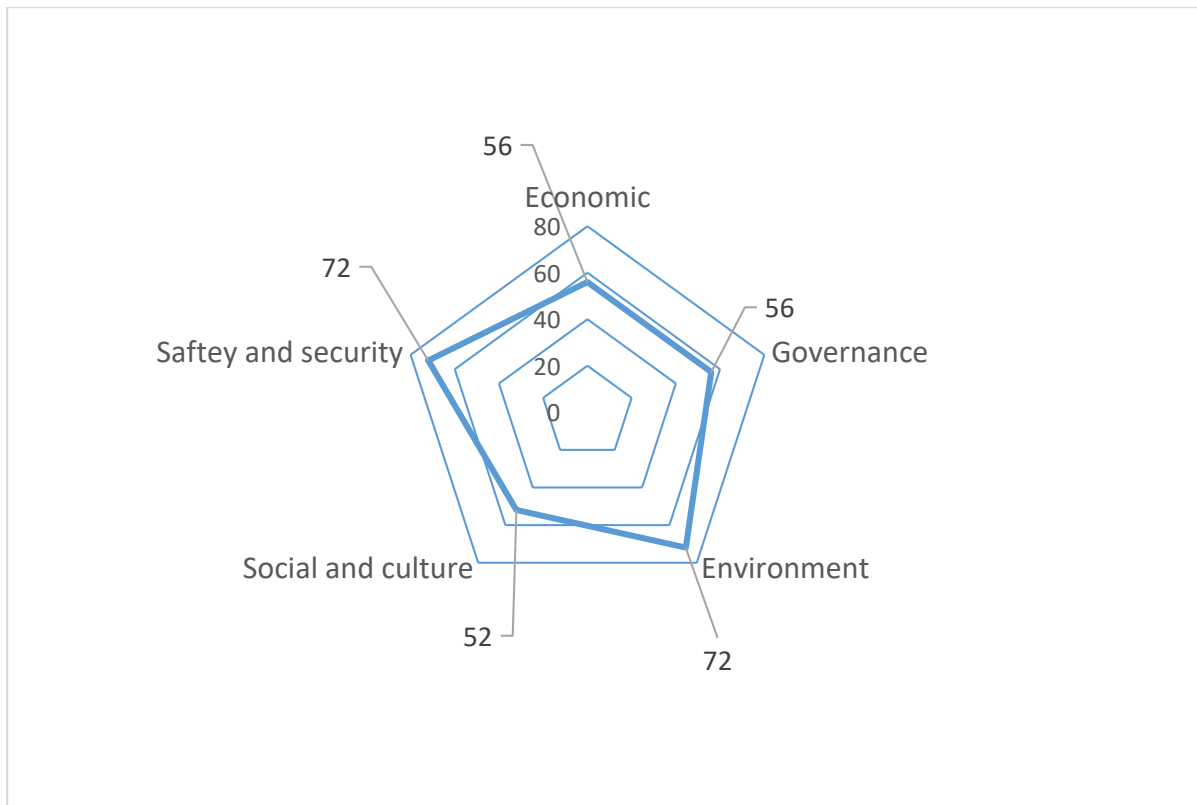


Figure 7.9: Sustainability Analysis of Rana Tharu Community Homestay

7.7 Aggregate Sustainability Assessment and Discussion

Considering the average score of all six homestay communities, aggregate performance of sustainability was calculated. Aggregate is the average performance of all six homestay combined together and depicted in percentage. In comparison, social and culture area are the poor performing area (65%). The factors being this low performance include lack of focus on promoting local culture, local products, limited activities for heritage conservation and inadequate human resource development. Provision and practice of compelling story telling the local culture, heritage sites, folklores totally lacking. Visitors enjoy local products and food but what lasts longer in their memory is the cultural and natural experiences.

One key attraction is the locally grown authentic foods, local culture and ambience. This too has not been achieved as expected. Governance is another area of improvement. Regular and periodic meeting and public hearing for ensuring transparency of technical progress, decision making process and expenditure are inadequate. It does not mean, there were no such meetings and efforts. They mostly have become rituals without critical reflections, documentations and followed by improvement actions. Equitable distribution of guests among units are the fundamental characteristic of community homestay but unfortunately, there is a lack of such provision in several community homestays. Lack of shared goals/objectives and strong leadership are other reasons that make it difficult to achieve good governance and contribute positively to homestay tourism. Mutual trust is of utmost important for homestay units to go and grow together.

Also in some aspects such as registration, renewable, some homestay units are not clear which is the legally appropriate office under the current federal governance system. The role of province ministry is crucial here. For instances, Ministry of Industry, Tourism, Forest and Environment, Gandaki province made it clear that local government (rural municipality/municipality) are the institution responsible for registration and renewable.

Respective municipality approves and distributes the certificate of operating homestay business. Close consultation and cooperation between provincial and local governments are important in clarifying confusion.

Another observation made by expert team is that overall annual average occupancy is low though it varies greatly from community to community. Even within the existing capacity and facilities, homestay can render the services to additional numbers. It can be said that current capacity and facilities are underutilized. The characteristics of the homestay is that it is seasonal and therefore either there are too little guests (lean season) and too many guests (peak season) and distribution of guests are not proportionately distributed and henceforth this issue has to be tackled creatively. But without attempting this issue, some communities are planning to increase the numbers of homestay units. The best strategy would be to optimize existing capacity by devising innovative scheme/packages for the lean season and effective branding. It would be sensible to add the number of homestay unit only if it exceeds certain threshold.

The aggregate sustainability analysis is more related with policy level while individual analysis is related with site specific henceforth cautious interpretation is required while future improvement is made.

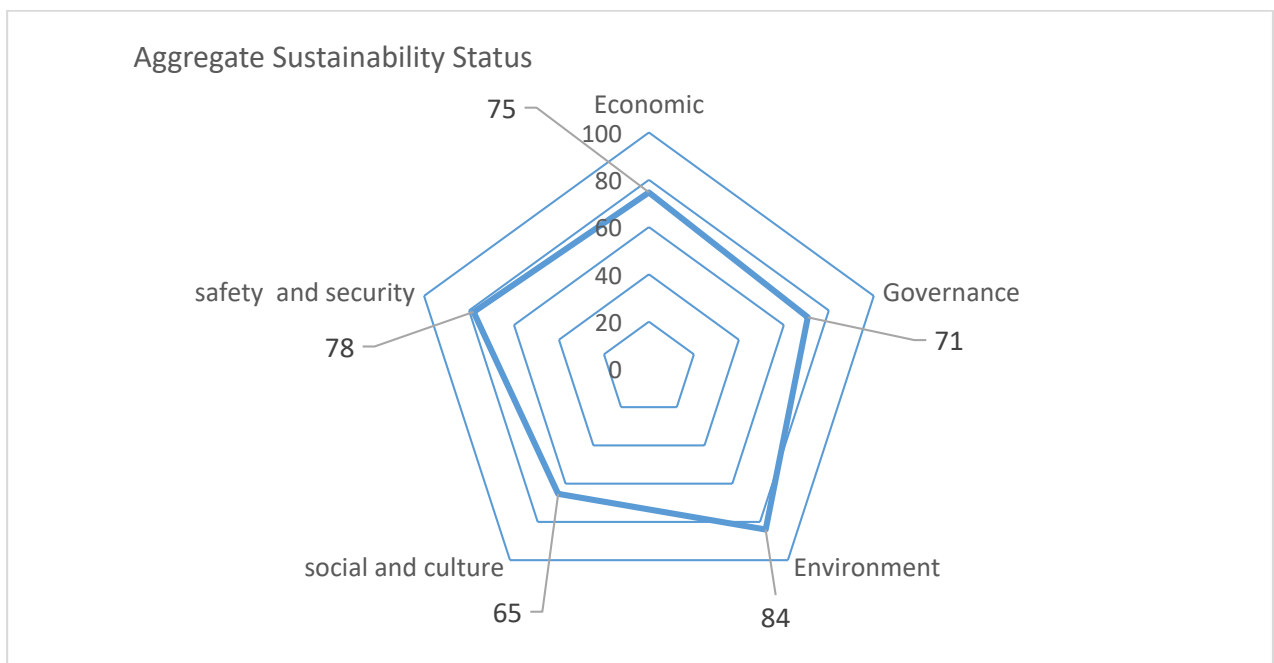


Figure 7.10: Aggregate Sustainability Assessment

Chapter 8: Conclusions

- i. Homestay tourism appropriately utilizes the leisure of household members in cash income generation contributing to the total household income with nearly 15%. The study found that homestay tourism is an effective tool for poverty eradication in the household level.
- ii. Several indirect benefits were also observed. For example, homestay tourism provides excellent platform for women empowerment. Besides direct economic benefit, majority of homestay communities perceive that homestay tourism has increased their opportunities to share and learn with other communities. In addition, their communities had no identify beyond their village but now people far afield know about their villages with various reasons. For instance, previously people of Pipraha community and neighboring people had a low regard on the village since it was built on river bank where dead human bodies are brunt (*Ghat*), but now after homestay tourism, people have a changed attitude toward village. Local people feel proud to talk about their village due to the increase profile.
- iii. Homestay tourism has been and is a positive contributor to environment and biodiversity conservation. Homestay tourism has been successful to make evidences that biodiversity (wild animals) once considered as a threats to human are now beneficial for welfare of local people and communities particularly in homestay communities located adjacent to protected areas. Tourism activities such as jeep safari, jungle walk, boating, elephant ride are the regular tourism activities benefiting communities greatly.
- iv. Homestay revives and promote the traditional culture, food culture, attires and cultural identity.
- v. Rotational distribution of guests, back ward linkage through small enterprises and cultural group, proper waste disposal and operation of community hall/cultural museums are key instruments to ensure a social harmony between homestay and non-home stay households
- vi. Tourism activities are very limited resulting in low/moderate average spending of guests (inadequate human resource)
- vii. Awareness on and branding of Unique Selling Point (s) not implemented/realized (for example, Tri-national Parks in the case of Sunakhari community homestay, Parsa). Understanding of homestay management committee on branding is very limited. For example, Sunakhari is perhaps the only homestay in Nepal where guests can visit three National Parks (Chitwan National Park and Parsa National Park in Nepal; Balmiki National Park in India) in a day.

- viii. Homestay business has become a strong initiative to attract, receive and leverage financial and technical resources from Park Office (Sunakhari, Amaltari homestay etc.), conservation institution such as WWF Nepal and donor agencies. In summary, homestay creates a conducive environment for local communities for exploring additional funds.
- ix. There are increased infrastructure development projects once homestay tourism is operated due to the institutional efforts and greater networking and coordination capacity. Road network, electricity, drinking water, irrigation, road side plantation, community hall, and cultural museum are among the major infrastructure development projects.
- x. Quality foods with local flavor prepared from locally grown agro-products have become the basic requirement for tourists in homestay communities. Reliance on local agro-products have contributed in retaining large part of spending in the local economy and therefore a concrete plan for local and organic production of vegetables, fruits, milk, meat and beverages need to be emphasized in all homestay communities.
- xi. In some communities, homestay tourism has contributed to address the issue of out-migration to the limited extent. It has reduced the rate of outmigration if not reversed as observed in Antudanda, Namje Thumki, Amaltari, Piprahar etc.
- xii. It is observed that Tara Gaon Development Board has invested to numerous homestay communities on feasibility study and skill development training among others since the beginning. In comparison, promotion materials are somewhat lacking.

Considering all above conclusions, homestay tourism has come a long way in decades and greatly benefited indigenous and local communities through direct, indirect, capacity, networking and negotiation capacity among others.

Chapter 9: Key Recommendations

9.1 Policy Recommendation

- i. Remaining provinces need to develop the homestay operational guidelines to further the homestay tourism systemically. Province level homestay operational guideline should incorporate the learning, best practices and insights from other provinces and clearly outline the responsible agency for registration, renewal, monitoring and reporting.
- ii. Federal government has to develop a new homestay operational guidelines. The existing one was developed in pre-federal era and in many respects needs to be amended. It would be better if homestay related procedures will be incorporated by new Tourism Act.
- iii. Homestay community should develop a tourism strategy with action plan in line with home stay operational guidelines and policies.
- iv. It is recommended that consideration should be made to include private homestay in grant scheme in phase wise.
- v. Digitization of marketing/promotion should be the future strategy to help increase the occupancy of homestay.
- vi. All province governments should focus on providing grants for improving tourism infrastructure (community hall, cultural museum, rooms, beds, Community Park, community parking space, community hall, resting chair, garden, trail etc.) and capacity building of homestay units once homestay is legally registered.
- vii. Management Information System (MIS) should be developed so as to have an updated data and information of homestay tourism in country wide level.

9.2 Site specific recommendation

- i. In most homestay communities, there is a lack of trained nature and heritage guide to provide the quality information for guests. In this regard, community homestay unit should invest in providing skill training to local youths.
- ii. Provincial Ministry of Industry, Tourism, Forest and Environment and Division Forest Offices are the government agencies responsible for providing technical, financial resources, implementing and monitoring however, these institutions have no adequate trained human resources. It is of utmost important that skill training should be provided to the staffs of Provincial Ministry and Division Forest Office.
- iii. Governance issue should be discussed in the management committee. Regular meeting with agenda in advance, timely sharing of meeting minutes, auditing, sharing of major finding of auditing, public audit, public hearing, renewable and sharing of ways forward should be strictly followed with strong documentation.
- iv. Rotational distribution of guests should be enforced. This is very important to ensure the equitable benefit sharing among all homestay units.

- v. Maximum threshold of 4 (four) room per homestay makes sense in the light of continuing homely environment. If number is increased, homestay units would hire staffs to make up the labor shortage and will compromise the very essence of homestay, homely environment
- vi. Agriculture is the base for tourism business which has much been realized during corona pandemic in 2020. In addition to natural and cultural attractions, local delicious foods with good hospitality can attract greater numbers of tourists in the years to come. Therefore, production of Raithanne vegetables, fruits, milk, meat and drinks with local specialties need to be focused further.
- vii. Government requires to enhance capacity of homestay and local communities to promote/strength supply chains of local (*Raithanne*) products.
- viii. Homestay facilities/services should be equally targeted to international tourists to diversify the guests. Capacity building should be conducted considering this aspect as well (language training, minimum comfort level, health and safety standard, provision of heritage tour guide etc.).
- ix. Monitoring agency should be made responsible for regular monitoring with strong documentation. No monitoring documentations were available during the field survey. In absence of institutional memory, it is likely that subsequent monitoring raise the same questions again and again. Also it is suggesting to use the monitoring schedule to make it effective. Carry out joint monitoring (with the independent expert) as necessary.
- x. Considering the long standing professional history, Tara Gaon Development Board continue to focus on three key areas i) feasibility study of home stay tourism ii) providing supports in capacity building and iii) monitoring.
- xi. Collaboration and partnership with Tara Gaon Development Board, Province Tourism Board, National Tourism Board, Nepal Academy of Tourism and Hotel Management (NATHM) should be built to promote/brand the tourism products and develop skilled human resources in hospitality sector.
- xii. HOSAN needs to monitor the homestay units periodically and recommend improvement suggestions. Such issues should be the key agenda in its annual conference. Monitoring schedule should be developed before carrying out monitoring in order to make it consistent and resulted oriented. Similarly, institutional support to HOSAN should be increased.
- xiii. Resources/IEC materials are very limited on nature and cultural heritage. Informed travel is always more rewarding. Guests receive some information from the homestay units but it varies greatly across communities. Compelling story telling is somewhat lacking on heritage aspects (temple, cave, monasteries, myths, folk stories etc.).
- xiv. Innovative incentive schemes/package (heavy discount in room charge, bonus cultural programs for above certain numbers of guests, pick up drop facilities up to the road head, free cultural gift for all guests etc.) should be devised in order to attract guests during lean season.
- xv. Province Minister of Industry, Tourism, Forests and Environment should develop Homestay Apps so potential guests know the available tourism services, facilities, location, mode of transportation, price and can book in advance if wanted.

Annexes

Annex-1: Field itinerary

Field Itinerary of Impact Evaluation of Homestay, Nepal			
27 Feb to 7 March (15 Falgun to 23 Falgun, 2076)			
1st Phase (Eastern Nepal)			
Date	Activity	Municipality	HHS
27 Feb. 2020	Fly to Bhadrapur, Jhapa		
27 Feb. 2020	Drive to Shree Antudanda Community Homestay and interaction meeting	Suryodaya Municipality - 4/5	43
28 Feb. 2020	Drive to Mangsebung Community Homestay and interaction meeting	Mangsebung RM-5	15
29 Feb. 2020	Drive to Namje Thumki Community Homestay	Sanguri RM-6 Namje Thumki	22
1-Mar-20	Drive to Subarnapur and interaction meeting with Sunakhari Homestay	Thori RM-5 , Subarnapur	15
2 Mar. 2020	Drive to Madi (Interaction meeting with Ayodhyapuri Community Homestay , Bote Community Homestay Madi	Madi Municipality -8, Shirdwar	13
3 Mar. 2020	Drive to Piprahar & interaction meeting with Piprahar Community Homestay	Devchuli Municipality -17	22
3 Mar. 2020	Drive to Amaltari and Interaction meeting with Amaltari Community Homestay	Rest at Amaltari Community Homestay	22
4 Mar. 2020	Drive to Madanpokhara and interaction meeting with Community Krishi Homestay, Madanpokhara	Tansen Municipality -9 Madanpokhara	11
5 Mar. 2020	Interaction meeting with Paryatan bikas tatha Byabasthapan Samiti (Sirubari Community Homestay)	Adhikhola RM-1 Panchamul	17
6 Mar. 2020	Drive to Pokhara and meeting with government line agencies		
6 Mar. 2020	Drive to - Apaswara Community Homestay and meeting	Byas Municipality-13 pokhari bhanjyang	18
7 Mar. 2020	Drive to - Ban Kariya Community Homestay and meeting	Manarahari -RM 3	5
7 Mar. 2020	Meeting with government line agencies		
7 Mar. 2020	Drive to Ktm		

Field Itinerary of Impact Evaluation of Homestay, Nepal			
2nd Phase (Western Nepal)			
Date	Activity	Municipality	HHS
17 March, 2020	Fly to Dhangadi and interaction meeting Bijaya Sal Community Homestay	Krishnapur Municipality	5

	Interaction meeting with Rana tharu Community Homestay	Rest at Ranatharu Homestay	8
18 March, 2020	Interaction meeting with Rana tharu Community Homestay		
	Interaction meeting with government (CW, DFO, Province government)	Bhada Home stay	19
	Interaction meeting with Bhada Homestay	Rest at Bhada Community Home stay, Kailali	
19 March, 2020	Interaction meeting with Jaibik Marga Community Homestay , Dalla, Bardia	Rest at Corridor Home stay, Dalla, Bardia	22
20 March, 2020	Interaction meeting with Govindapur Community Homestay, Bardia	Lunch at Govindapur Homestay	15
	Interaction meeting with Patal Ganga Community Homestay, Surkhet	Rest at Patalganga , Surkhet	7
21 March, 2020	Interaction meeting with Gaver Valley Community Homestay, Gaver, Banke	Gaver , Banke	15
	Short interaction and observation visit Satkhaluwa Community Homestay, Bardia	Rest at Gaver Valley	20
	Meeting with Tarai Arc Landscape project Office	Kohalpur, Banke	
	Fly Back to Ktm		

Annex-2: List of individuals/institutions consulted (27 February to 22 March, 2020)

Name: Shree Antu Community Homestay, Suryadaya Municipality 4 and 5, Ilam			
SN	Name	Address	Contact No
1	Dilip Khadka	Suryadaya Municipality-5	9842727163
2	Yekraj Ghimire	Suryadaya Municipality-4	9852681032
3	Surya Pd. Ghimire	Suryadaya Municipality-4	9844613082
4	Kumar Ale	Suryadaya Municipality-4	9825964930
5	Teku Pulami	Suryadaya Municipality-4	9862608788
6	Dhan Kumar Ale	Chairperson, HMC	9842615303
7	Suren Ale	Suryadaya Municipality-4	9816925465
8	Chandra Shrestha	Suryadaya Municipality-5	9815926614
9	Tek Bahadur Ale	Suryadaya Municipality-4	9842778262
10	Nara Bahadur Pradhan	Suryadaya Municipality-5	9842627958
11	Kailash Biswokarma	Bahundangi-2	-
12	Radhika Magar	Suryadaya Municipality-5	9819091931
13	Dipen Kalikote	Bahundangi-2	-
14	Raju Khadka	Suryadaya Municipality-5	9813906279

15	Lekhu Khadka	Suryadaya Municipality-5	9842722118
16	Dev Bahadur Shrestha	Suryadaya Municipality-4	9742626731
17	Dinesh Ale	Suryadaya Municipality-4	9818586022
18	Thakur Singh Tumbapo	Suryadaya Municipality-5	9814033734
19	Kalpana Magar	Suryadaya Municipality-5	9815075558
20	Dharanidhar Ghimire	Province No 1, HOSAN, Vice Chairperson	9852680024
21	Rudra Pd. Ghimire	Co. Secretary, HMC	9842748599
22	Laxmi Ghimire	Suryadaya Municipality	9862615684

Name: Mangsebung Community Homestay, Mangsebung Rural Municipality-3 and 5, Ilam

SN	Name	Address	Contact No
1	Kalpana Lingden	Chairperson, HMC	9806068926
2	Hom Lingden	Mangsebung R. Municipality-5	9742690548
3	Tara Devi Lingden	Mangsebung R. Municipality-3	9801419733
4	Devaki Linbu Lingden	Homestay Member	9814957234
5	Loktam Manamaya Limbu	Homestay Member	9814961607
6	Junkumari Makhim Limbu	Homestay Member	-
7	Tilrupa Sabehang	Homestay Member	9869422318
8	Chandra Kumari Sigu	Homestay Member	9816994519
9	Sunita Subba	Vice Chairperson of Mangsebung R. Municipality & Secretary, HMC	9752600504
10	Buddhi Bd. Yonghang	Homestay Member	9818574053

Name: Namje Thumki Community Homestay, Sangurigadhi Rural Municipality-6, Dhankuta

SN	Name	Address	Contact No
1	Anil Kumar Rana	Chairperson, HMC	0942563199
2	Gunjaman Magar	Homestay Member	9842514327
3	Nil Kumari Magar	Homestay Member	9807033503
4	Dil Kumari Magar	Homestay Member	9814300840
5	Karna Bd. Thapa Magar	Homestay Member	9811354029
6	Dilmaya Magar	Homestay Member	9810179472

7	Sajina Rana Magar	Homestay Member	9811056712
8	Dhanamaya Rana	Homestay Member	9816332047
9	Matimaya Rana	Homestay Member	9814368161
10	Dambar Bd. Magar	Homestay Member	9805320371
11	Gita Limgu Magar	Homestay Member	9819083320
12	Naramaya Magar	Homestay Member	-
13	Balkrishna Magar	Homestay Member	9814361805
14	Nagendra Magar	Homestay Member	9805345514
15	Sujan Magar	Homestay Member	9811004158
16	Dal Bahadur Magar	Homestay Member	9807364740
17	Karna Bd. Magar	Homestay Member	9811354029

Name: Sunakhari Community Homestay, Thori Rural Municipality-5, Parsa

SN	Name	Address	Contact No
1	Shambhuram Paudel	Chairperson, HMC	9860104767
2	Ram Bd. Pakhrin	Ward Chairperson, Thori RM-5	9804263296
3	Balram Kormocha	Secretary, HMC	9816278672
4	Ashamaya Tamang	Thori Rural Municipality-5	9807287838
5	Sima Moktan	Thori Rural Municipality-5	9824252630
6	Dipa Kumari Lama	Thori Rural Municipality-5	-
7	Devi Pd. Dahal	Chairperson, Sunakhari Community Forest's Users Committee, Parsa	9845308091
8	Hari Pd. Chamlagain	Vice Chairperson, HMC	9845191575
9	Bhim Bd. Pakhrin	Ex-Chairperson, Sunakhari Community Forest's Consumers Committee, Parsa	9845222889
10	Karan Yonjan	Thori Rural Municipality-5	9816239899
11	Sanukanchhi Lama	Thori Rural Municipality-5	9814042622

Name: Ayodhyapuri Community Homestay, Madhi Municipality-8, Chitwan

SN	Name	Address	Contact No
1	Som Bd. Pun	Secretary, HMC	9868082582
2	Sonu Pun	Homestay Member	9867051070

3	Prata Bd. Pun	Madhi Municipality-8	9845322103
4	Lal Bd. Magar	Madhi Municipality-8	9817239328
5	Prabin Thapa	Madhi Municipality-8	9855082750
6	Gaumaya Pun	Madhi Municipality-8	-
7	Pampha Shrestha	Madhi Municipality-8	9845138561
8	Kumari Pun	Madhi Municipality-8	9862556815
9	Babita Pun	Madhi Municipality-8	9845086518
10	Arati Pun	Madhi Municipality-8	9845691671
11	Biroj Pun Magar	Madhi Municipality-8	-
12	Sharmila Rai	Madhi Municipality-8	9825217657
13	Naina Shrestha	Madhi Municipality-8	-
14	Mohan Bdr. Pun	Chairperson, HMC	9846993120
15	Tul Bdr. Pun Magar	Madhi Municipality-8	9845195292

Name: Piprahar Community Homestaygram, Nawalpur

SN	Name	Address	Contact No
1	Jhanak Bd. Mahatto	Chairperson, HMC	9840968723
2	Rim Bd, Ale	Homestay Member	9840093736
3	Prem Kumari Mahatto	Homestay Member	9847144257
4	Rameswori Chaudhary	Homestay Member	9816410021
5	Somnath Mahatto	Homestay Member	9847253562
6	Purnakala Khojwar	Homestay Member	9847074712
7	Bhoj Bd. Mahato	Homestay Member	9815426551
8	Dhaniram Khojwar	Homestay Member	9807573532
9	Jitendra Shahi	Homestay Member	9867031573
10	Ramdin Gurau	Homestay Member	9808037630
11	Chandra Maya Mahatto	Homestay Member	9804418622
12	Tika Mahatto	Homestay Member	-
13	Manju Mahatto	Homestay Member	9867433708

14	Baliram Mahatto	Homestay Member	-
15	Lilisara Khojwar	Homestay Member	9847096907
16	Bishnu Bd. Ale	Homestay Member	9847484747

Name: Amaltari Buffer zone Community Homestay Kawasoti Municipality-15, Nawalpur

SN	Name	Address	Contact No
1	Dhaniram Gurau	Manager, HMC	9867224300
2	Nara Bahadur Mahatto	Gundrahi Community Forest Consumers Committee	9802637837
3	Shankar Pd. Chaudhari	Homestay Member	9807472245
4	Chandra Bd. Mahatto	Homestay Member	9840417210
5	Bhim Bd. Mahatto	Homestay Member	9863079812
6	Janak Bote	Homestay Member	9826438904
7	Bhoj Bd. Mahatto	Homestay Member	9812942958
8	Nabin Mahatto	Kawasoti Municipality-15	9840699863
9	Min Kumari Mahatto	Kawasoti Municipality-15	9817580992
10	Gita Kumari Mahatto	Kawasoti Municipality-15	9807478510
11	Jogmaya Mahatto	Kawasoti Municipality-15	9848960715
12	Pabitra Mahatto	Kawasoti Municipality-15	9821440681
13	Urmila Mahatto	Kawasoti Municipality-15	9817529371
14	Dhanamaya Mahatto	Homestay Member	9804474355
15	Sandhya Chaudhary	Kawasoti Municipality-15	9840391719
16	Hira Kumari Mahatto	Kawasoti Municipality-15	9800775758
17	Ganga Mahatto	Kawasoti Municipality-15	
18	Dil Kumari Mardaniya	Kawasoti Municipality-15	
19	Sita Bote	Kawasoti Municipality-15	
20	Preeti Bote	Kawasoti Municipality-15	9815416561
21	Asa Maya Bote	Kawasoti Municipality-15	9811498405
22	Sima Bote	Kawasoti Municipality-15	
23	Kumari Bote	Kawasoti Municipality-15	9847241486

24	Pinky Mahatto	Homestay Member	9807514461
25	Indra Psd. Bote	Homestay Member	
26	Prem Shanker Mardaniya	Chairperson, HMC & Vice-Chairperson, Kawasoti Municipality	9816452925

Name: Community Agriculture Homestay, Tansen Municipality, Palpa

SN	Name	Address	Contact No
1	Rupa Thapa	Homestay Member	
2	Maya Devi Bhattarai	Homestay Member	
3	Harikala Neupane	Vice Chairperson, HMC	9847138651
4	Pos Kumari Pokhrel	Homestay Member	9847138651
5	Sita Devi Bhattarai	Homestay Member	9847043676
6	Menaka Sapkota	Homestay Member	9847067177
7	Toma Kumari Basyal	Homestay Member	

Name: Sirubari Community Home-stay, Aadhi Khola Rural Municipality-1, Syangja

SN	Name	Address	Contact No
1	Chandra Bd. Gurung	Aadhi Khola R. Municipality-1	9806537025
2	C. Purna Bd. Gurung	Aadhi Khola R. Municipality-1	9846122942
3	Tanka Bd. Gurung	Aadhi Khola R. Municipality-1	9846464307
4	Parbati Gurung	Mothers Group	9846176992
5	Bindu Kumari Gurung	Mothers Group	
6	Sapana Gurung	Mothers Group	9843143368
7	Maya Gurung	Mothers Group	9816606531
8	Rina Gurung	Mothers Group	9816602884
9	Santosh Gurung	Sirubari Nawa Yuba Club	9843143367
10	Dambari Gurung	Mothers Group	9846515791
11	Prem Kumari Gurung	Mothers Group	9817160101

Name: Aapswara Community Dalit Home-stay, Byash Municipality, Tanahun

SN	Name	Address	Contact No
1	Menuka Bishwakarma	Homestay Member	9806702084
2	Resham Bishwakarma	Homestay Member	9806620723
3	Devi Bishwakarma	Homestay Member	
4	Badal Bishwakarma	Homestay Member	9827184501
5	Sunder Bishwakarma	Homestay Member	9816163728
6	Chet Bd. Bishwakarma	Homestay Member	9817124937
7	Sumitra Bishwakarma	Homestay Member	9826179512
8	Jikhanda Bishwakarma	Homestay Member	9816163728

Name: Manahari Rural Municipality-4, Bankariya Village, Makwanpur

SN	Name	Address	Contact No
1	Dhruva Khadka	Ward Chairperson, Manahari R.M-4	9855088104
2	Bishnu Maya Bankariya	Manahari Rural Municipality-4	
3	Lal Maya Bankariya	Manahari Rural Municipality-4	
4	Suntali Bankariya	Manahari Rural Municipality-4	9817254137
5	Thuli Maya Bankariya	Manahari Rural Municipality-4	
6	Santa Maya Bankariya	Manahari Rural Municipality-4	
7	Maya Bankariya	Manahari Rural Municipality-4	
8	Chameli Bankariya	Manahari Rural Municipality-4	
9	Sano Somlal Bankariya	Manahari Rural Municipality-4	
10	Pampha Bankariya	Manahari Rural Municipality-4	9869318662
11	Dil Kancha Bankariya	Manahari Rural Municipality-4	
12	Parbati Bankariya	Manahari Rural Municipality-4	
13	Deepak Bankariya	Manahari Rural Municipality-4	
14	Santoshi Bankariya	Manahari Rural Municipality-4	
15	Sita Kumari Bankariya	Manahari Rural Municipality-4	

Name: Bijayasal Community Homestay, Krishnapur Municipality-2, Kanchanpur			
SN	Name	Address	Contact No
1	Jamuna Chaudhary	Homestay Member	9809412424
2	Lila Devi Chaudhary	Homestay Member	9800673093
3	Pradeshani Chaudhary	Homestay Member	9809474004
4	Bahadur Chaudhary	Ward Representative-4	9848911282
5	Bispati Chaudhary	Ward Representative-4	9848636366
6	Hari Ram Dagaura	Chairperson, Community Forest Consumer Committee	9804630380
7	Asa Ram Chaudhary	Homestay Member	9812726390
8	Nirmal Bhatta	Secretary, Community Forest Coordination Committee	9843644780
9	Shivadatta Panta	Chairperson, Community Forest Coordination Committee	9848683757
10	Rajkumari Chaudhary	Homestay Member	9812788010
11	Sher Bahadur Chaudhary	Homestay Member	9840579721
12	Parma Devi Dhani	Community Forest Consumer Committee	9811693970
13	Nirmala Bista	Secretary, Amar Gokul Community Forest	9812615022

Name: Ranatharu Community Homestay, Bhimdatta Municipality-14/16, Kanchanpur			
SN	Name	Address	Contact No
1	Lava Bd. Bista	Bhimdatta Municipality-16	9806420089
2	Ramesh Chaudhari	TAL-PABZ, Chitwan	9801039849
3	Kabita Rana	Bhimdatta Municipality-14	9806434609
4	Keshmati Rana	Bhimdatta Municipality-14	
5	Gomati Rana	Bhimdatta Municipality-14	
6	Kailashi Rana	Bhimdatta Municipality-16	
7	Chetram Rana	Secretary, HMC	9848705447
8	Parshuram Rana	Chairperson, HMC	9806428626
9	Ramcharan Rana	Bhimdatta Municipality-14	
10	Santosh Rana	Bhimdatta Municipality-14	9848861218

11	Hemraj Rana	Bhimdatta Municipality-14	9812783093
12	Lalaram Rana	Bhimdatta Municipality-14	9812713657
13	Bal Bd. Rana	Bhimdatta Municipality-16	9848857381
14	Baburam Rana	Bhimdatta Municipality-14	9806427613
15	Basanti Rana	Bhimdatta Municipality-14	9805799637

Name: Tharu Community Homestay, Dhangadhi Sub- Metropolitan City-16, Kailali

SN	Name	Address	Contact No
1	Laxmi Narayan Chaudhari	Chairperson, HMC and Ward Chairperson, Dhangadhi Sub- Metropolitan City-16	9811662331
2	Ram Bahadur Chaudhari	Dhangadhi Sub- Metropolitan City-16	9865815548
3	Bhagiram Chaudhari	Dhangadhi Sub- Metropolitan City-16	9812653165
4	Janjiram Chaudhari	Dhangadhi Sub- Metropolitan City-16	9825688475
5	Sher Bahadur Chaudhari	Dhangadhi Sub- Metropolitan City-16	9814695092
6	Hariram Chaudhari	Dhangadhi Sub- Metropolitan City-16	9812670428
7	Shivaram Chaudhari	Dhangadhi Sub- Metropolitan City-16	9815637953
8	Padam Pd. Chaudhari	Dhangadhi Sub- Metropolitan City-16	9864752236
9	Kanta Pd. Chaudhari	Dhangadhi Sub- Metropolitan City-16	9811632325
10	Sitaram Chaudhari	Dhangadhi Sub- Metropolitan City-16	9824642333
11	Niruta Chaudhari	Dhangadhi Sub- Metropolitan City-16	
12	Premi Chaudhari	Dhangadhi Sub- Metropolitan City-16	9804608043
13	Pradeshani Chaudhari	Dhangadhi Sub- Metropolitan City-16	
14	Ganesh Chaudhari	Dhangadhi Sub- Metropolitan City-16	9800654614
15	Shyamsundari Chaudhari	Dhangadhi Sub- Metropolitan City-16	9814657124
16	Parbati Chaudhari	Dhangadhi Sub- Metropolitan City-16	9822216095
17	Devi Chaudhari	Dhangadhi Sub- Metropolitan City-16	9811638132

Name: Jaibikmarga Dalla Community Homestay, Madhuban Municipality-1, Dalla, Bardiya

SN	Name	Address	Contact No
1	Salikram Chaudhari	Madhuban Municipality-1	9848015181
2	Saroj Yogi	Madhuban Municipality-1	9864814040
3	Pratikshya Ku. Chaudhari	Madhuban Municipality-1	9819506278
4	Parbati Tharu	Madhuban Municipality-1	
5	Likhni Tharu	Madhuban Municipality-1	
6	Sarmila Tharu	Madhuban Municipality-1	9848065366
7	Indra Tharu	Madhuban Municipality-1	
8	Bhima Tharu	Madhuban Municipality-1	
9	Tika Tharu	Madhuban Municipality-1	
10	Sudip Tharu	Madhuban Municipality-1	9848033984
11	Devraj Chaudhari	Madhuban Municipality-1	9808028503
12	Dev Pd. Yogi	Madhuban Municipality-1	9848254659
13	Remeswor Chaudhari	Madhuban Municipality-1	
14	Puniram Tharu	Madhuban Municipality-1	9844880270
15	Ram Kumari Tharu	Madhuban Municipality-1	
16	Parshuram Chaudhari	Chairperson, HMC and Ward Chairperson, Madhuban Municipality-1	
17	Pralad Neupane	Chairperson, Tara Gaon Development Committee	9851158203

Name: Govindapur Community Homestay, Thakurbaba Municipality-5, Bardiya

SN	Name	Address	Contact No
1	Bir Bahadur Kusma	Thakurbaba Municipality-5	9848186735
2	Janardhan Yogi	Thakurbaba Municipality-3	9848020989
3	Ram Bdr. Tharu	Thakurbaba Municipality-5	9825563100
4	Dukhna Tharu	Thakurbaba Municipality-5	9804597446
5	Sadhana Tharu	Thakurbaba Municipality-5	9814522851
6	Om Prakash Tharu	Thakurbaba Municipality-5	9864733957
7	Jeevan Kumar Tharu	Thakurbaba Municipality-5	9848033627
8	Labaru Tharu	Thakurbaba Municipality-5	9800575764
9	Swastika Tharu	Thakurbaba Municipality-5	9812585827

10	Indra Chaudhary	Thakurbaba Municipality-5	9868938276
11	Fuliya Chaudhary	Thakurbaba Municipality-5	
12	Nirma Tharu	Thakurbaba Municipality-5	9826518232
13	Pratima Tharu	Thakurbaba Municipality-5	9815518195
14	Bhadaiya Tharu	Thakurbaba Municipality-5	
15	Budhani Tharu	Thakurbaba Municipality-5	
16	Laxmi Tharu	Thakurbaba Municipality-5	
17	Master Tharu	Chairman, CFCC, Basanta	9860221525
18	Pralad Neupane	Chairperson, Tara Gaon Development Committee	9851158203

Name: Patal Ganga Community Homestay, Birendranagar Municipality-9, Surkhet

SN	Name	Address	Contact No
1	Mina Chaudhary	Birendranagar Municipality-9	9848283883
2	Ram Krishna Chaudhary	Birendranagar Municipality-9	9848051157
3	Yam Bdr. Chaudhary	Birendranagar Municipality-9	9864708283
4	Rabindra Chaudhary	Birendranagar Municipality-9	9804539588
5	Laxmi Chaudhary	Birendranagar Municipality-9	9844843869
6	Aarati Chaudhary	Birendranagar Municipality-9	
7	Sita Chaudhary	Birendranagar Municipality-9	9848149186
8	Amrita Chaudhary	Birendranagar Municipality-9	9822561180
9	Bhagiram Tharu	Birendranagar Municipality-9	9844813958
10	Chandra Chaudhary	Birendranagar Municipality-9	9848139102
11	Bal Kumari Chaudhary	Birendranagar Municipality-9	

Name: Gavar Valley Community Homestay, Baijanath Rural Municipality-1, Banke

SN	Name	Address	Contact No
1	Baburam Chaudhary	Baijanath Rural Municipality-1	9858045308
2	Him Lal Chaudhary	Baijanath Rural Municipality-1	9848133204
3	Kada Raj Rokaya	Baijanath Rural Municipality-1	9858034044
4	Ganesh Chaudhary	Baijanath Rural Municipality-1	9858020110

5	Ram Prasad Gautam	Nepalgunj, Banke	9858085506
6	Prakash Tharu	Baijanath Rural Municipality-1	9822440035
7	Gopal Gautam	Baijanath Rural Municipality-1	9851220587
8	Khadka Singh Tharu	Baijanath Rural Municipality-1	9868231376
9	Chhabi Lal Tharu	Baijanath Rural Municipality-1	9812577743
10	Khusi Ram Tharu	Baijanath Rural Municipality-1	9848275331
11	Ganga Dutta Jaisi	Baijanath Rural Municipality-1	9848093032
12	Pralad Neupane	Chairperson, Tara Gaon Development Committee	9851158203

Annex-3: Scores of Sustainability Assessment

i) Ayodhyapuri Community Homestay, Madi valley, Chitwan			
Areas	Indicators	Score	Explanation of scoring
Economic	Annual average occupancy of visitors	2	Occupancy is very low
	Income from accomodation, food and others	4	The income regarding to the foods, accommodation and services is relatively increased
	Employment generation – directly or indirectly	4	in increasing trend
	Consumption of local agriculture and other products (vegetables, meat and dairy)	4	Consumption of local productions is about 75%
	Promotion of additional business activities in community (tea shop, groceries etc)	4	Groceries, vegetable farming, poultry activities increased
	Total		18 (72%)
Governance	Follow all legal procedures (registration, revenue, auditing, reporting and formation of management committee)	4	Follow all legal provisions but due to confusion that home stay has not renewed yet
	Gender equity and social inclusion in management committee and other sub committees and decision making	2	Committee and subcommittees are formed based on the GESI concept
	Documentations including auditing, reporting	3	No email and internet facilities. Filing system is manual
	Benefit sharing mechanism and contribution of social services	3	There is observed any social contribution plan

	Coordination and collaborations and communication	5	Coordination and collaborations at all three levels are good
	Total	17 (68%)	
Environment	Solid waste management	4	They are initiating to maintain hygienic condition in the village
	Production of raithaane agriculture products	4	Consuming more than 75 % local production
	Water and sanitation	4	Facility of drinking water is good however they are process of testing
	Nature conservation and promotion	4	Working in biodiversity conservation forest management
	Energy consumption	4	Using both LPG gas and fire wood
	Total	20 (80%)	
Socio culture	Promotion of socio-cultural program (dress, songs music, and language)	5	Conducting regular cultural activities
	Socio- cultural museum	2	Collecting only goods but have not museum
	Harmony among communities	4	Growing gradually conflicts between HS owners and other
	Protection and maintain of local cultural heritages	4	Identified sacred and religious places but no support in their maintenance
	Skills human resources and mobilization	3	Only few people are trained on cooking and nature guide.
	Total	18 (72%)	
Safety and security	Road and trail to assess the home stay	3	Need improve the rood condition for regular transportation
	Safety measures from natural calamities and wild life	5	Formation and mobilization of anti-poaching unit. Continue CF management
	Community primary health care facilities	4	First aid kits
	Home based safety	5	All the facilities required for safety are available
	Emergency services and coordination	4	Not maintained the communications list in the office and HS house holds
	Total	21 (84%)	
Grant Total		75.2 %	

ii) Amaltari Community Homestay, Nawalpur			
Areas	Indicators	Scores	Explanation of Score
Economic	Annual average occupancy of visitors	2	
	Income of accommodation, food and others	5	Income is in increasing trends
	Employment generation - direct and indirect	5	Employment both direct and indirect is generated
	Consumption of local agriculture products, vegetables, meat and milk	5	Consumption of local products about
	Promotion of additional business activities in community (tea shop, groceries etc.)	5	Economic activities such as vegetable farming, poultry , fishers including groceries shops increased
	Total	22 (88%)	
Governance	Follow all legal procedures (registration, revenue, auditing, reporting and formation of management committee)	4	remaining renew due to the uncertainty whether it will be done
	Gender equity and social inclusion in management committee and other sub committees and decision making	5	Main management comities and Sub committees are formed with main streaming GESI
	Documentations including auditing, reporting and	5	Auditing reporting and data based are well maintained
	Benefit sharing and its mechanism and contribution of social services	5	All the decision has maid by management committee on the transparent way.
	Coordination and collaborations and communication	5	Coordination and collaboration with governments agencies, NGOs, donors communities increased
	Total	24 (96%)	
Environment	Solid waste management	4	observed satisfactory but no exact plan for future
	Production of <i>raithaane</i> agriculture products	4	It is it is increasing in trend trend
	Water and sanitation	5	In good condition, quality of water tested in lab
	Nature conservation and promotion	5	They are devoted on wild life conservation and making greenery
	Energy consumption	5	Using both LPG Gas and fire wood on the basis of sustainability
	Total	23	

		(92%)	
Socio-culture	Promotion of socio-cultural program	5	have own cultural house and are performing events regularly.
	Cultural museum	3	Collected items but Museum room is under construction
	Harmony among communities	4	Good harmony among different ethnic groups. But gradually increasing conflicts between private hotel and homestay
	Protection and maintain of local cultural heritages	3	Cultural heritages sites are not listed and documented
	Skills human resources and mobilization	3	Lack of adequate human resources
	Total	18 (72%)	
Safety and security	Road and trail to access the home stay	3	Road head to HS. But link road between H2H not good
	Safety measures from natural calamities and wild life	4	Power fencing is existed between NP and human settlements.
	Community primary health care facilities	4	access to health facilities in Kawasaki market, vehicle arranged when needed
	Home based safety	4	Attached bath room with water and mosquito net
	Emergency services and coordination	5	Very Good coordination collaboration among security institutions and personals.
	Total	20 (80 %)	
Grant total		107	85.6

iv) Shreeantu Community Homestay, Ilam

Areas	Indicators	Score	Explanation of Scoring
Economic	Annual average occupancy of visitors	5	More than 60,000 visitors visited in 2075
	Income of accommodation, food and others	5	Increasing trend
	Employment generation - direct and indirect levels	5	Employment generation is in increasing
	Consumption of local agriculture products such as vegetables, grains, meat and milk etc.	4	Consumption of local products accounts over 60 %
	Promotion of economic/ business activities in community (tea shop, groceries etc.)	5	Additional business such as vegetable framing, poultry farming, grocery shops and floriculture nursery are

			increasing
	Total	24 (96%)	
Governance	Follow all legal procedures (registration, revenue, auditing, reporting and formation of management committee)	4	Homestay is not renew in this year.
	Gender equity and social inclusion in management committee and other sub committees and decision making	2	Dominated by man in management and other sub committees
	Documentations including auditing, reporting and	2	Documentation /data base system is not in place
	Benefit sharing and its mechanism and contribution of social services	2	Lack of rotational distribution mechanism of guests
	Coordination and collaborations and communication	4	Coordination and collaboration with government agencies and local government is good
	Total	14 (56%)	
Environment	Solid waste management	3	Plan to construct the waste disposal sites in coordination with local government.
	Production of <i>raithaane</i> agriculture products	3	Promotion of <i>raithaane</i> Agri products. But could not meet the excessive demand due to substantial numbers of guests
	Water and sanitation	4	Water and sanitation condition is very good.
	Nature conservation and promotion	4	Managing forest for recreations and following in the house
	Energy consumption	4	LPG gas is major energy supply, however fire wood (private and CF) is used for camp fire.
	Total	18 (72%)	
Socio-culture	Promotion of socio-cultural program (dance, song, language)	1	No cultural events
	Cultural museum	1	No museums and no plan yet
	Harmony among communities	5	Harmony among the Communities is very good
	Protection and maintain of local cultural heritages	3	There is a pan but not implementing
	Skills human resources and their mobilization	3	Limited numbers of skills human resources
	Total	13	

		(52%)	
Safety and security	Road and trail to assess the home stay	4	Road condition is improving. It seems good
	Safety measures from natural calamities and wild life	4	Coordination with local government on these regards
	Community primary health care facilities	4	Health post located in village, manage ambulances facility is available
	Home based safety	4	Room with bathroom
	Emergency services and coordination	4	Good coordination with security
	Total	20 (80%)	
Grand total		89 (71.2%)	

iii) Sirubari Community Homestay, Syangja			
Areas	Indicators	Scores	Explanation of scoring
Economic	Annual average occupancy of visitors	1	
	Income of accommodation, food and others	5	
	Employment generation - direct and indirect	5	
	Consumption of local agriculture and other products vegetables, grains, meat and milk etc.	4	
	Promotion of additional business activities in community (tea shop, groceries etc.)	5	
	Total	20 (80%)	
Governance	Follow all legal procedures (registration, revenue, auditing, reporting and formation of management committee)	4	
	Gender equity and social inclusion in management committee and other sub committees and decision making	5	
	Documentations including auditing and reporting	3	
	Benefit sharing mechanism and contribution for social welfare	5	

	Coordination, collaborations and communication with stakeholders	3	
	Total	20 (80%)	
Environment	Solid waste management	5	
	Production of raithaane agri-products	5	
	Water and sanitation	5	
	Nature conservation and promotion	5	
	Energy consumption	5	
	Total	25 (100%)	
social and culture	Promotion of socio-cultural program (attire, dance, song, music and language)	4	
	Socio- cultural museum	5	
	Harmony among communities	5	
	Protection and maintain of local cultural heritages	5	
	Skills human resources and their mobilization	0	
	Total	21 (84%)	
Safety and security	Road and trail to assess the home stay	3	
	Safety measures against natural calamities and wild life	5	
	Community primary health care facilities	4	
	Home based safety	4	
	Emergency services and coordination	5	
	Total	21 (84%)	
Grant total		428 (85.6%)	

v) Jaibik Community Homestay, Khata, Bardiya			
Areas	Indicators	Scores	Explanation for scoring
Economy	Annual average occupancy of visitors	2	Annual occupancy is low
	Income of accommodation, food and others	3	Income is in increasing trends
	Employment generation - direct and indirect levels	3	Employment generation - self-employment is increasing
	Consumption of local products such as vegetables, grains, meat and milk etc.	5	Consumption of local products constitutes 90%
	Promotion of economic activities in community (tea shop, groceries etc.)	3	Increasing trends- There is local groceries, fishery and poultry and vegetable farming
	Total	16 (64%)	
Governance	Follow all legal procedures (registration, revenue, auditing, reporting and formation of management committee)	4	Follow all the legal procedure. However no renew due to the lack of clarity on where to renew
	Gender equity and social inclusion in management committee and other sub committees and decision making	4	Homestay are managed by women
	Documentations including auditing, reporting	3	Documentations related the audit and other information regarding to the HS are not managed properly.
	Benefit sharing and its mechanism and contribution of social services	3	Not satisfied with the guest distribution system
	Coordination and collaborations and communication	3	Coordination and collaboration among the different institutions is slow
	Total	17 (68%)	
Environment	Solid waste management	4	Manage of waste materials is good.
	Production of <i>raithaane</i> agriculture - products	5	Promoting local products for local consumptions.
	Water and sanitation	4	Water quality is tested and satiation condition is good
	Nature conservation and promotion	5	Wild life protection team active and CF managed by community
	Energy consumption	4	Almost houses are using fire wood that collected under the CF operational plan
	Total	22 (88%)	

Socio-cultural	Promotion of socio-cultural program (dress, song, dance, music)	4	Frequent cultural events.
	Cultural museum	2	No cultural Museum despite plan
	Harmony among communities	3	Increasing conflict between homestay owners and others (hotels/guest houses)
	Protection and maintain of local cultural heritages	3	Local cultural heritages are Identified
	Skills human resources and their mobilization	3	Only few people are trained
	Total	15 (60%)	
Safety and Security	Road and trail to assess the home stay	3	Homestay houses are scattered
	Safety measures against natural calamities and wild animals	4	Not much human wildlife conflict, not much probability of natural calamities
	Community primary health care facilities	3	Not reliable primary health facility.
	Home based safety	3	somewhat available,
	Emergency services and coordination	4	Effective coordination with security
	Total	17 (68%)	
Grand total	87 (69.6)		

vi) Rana Tharu community Homestay

Areas	Indicators	Score	Explanation of scoring
Economic	Annual average occupancy of visitors	1	Occupancy is very low
	Income of accomodation, food and others	3	Income increasing
	Employment generation - direct and indirect levels	2	Self-employment generation is increasing
	Consumption of local agricultural products such as vegetables, grains, meat and milk etc.	5	Local products constitutes nearly 85%
	Promotion of economic activities in community (tea shop, groceries, fresh house etc.)	3	Economic activities increasing but inadequate rate
	Total	14 (56%)	
Governance	Compliance legal procedures (registration, revenue, auditing, reporting and formation of management committee)	3	Lack of reporting on time and community home stay has not renewed
	Gender equity and social inclusion in management committee and other sub committees and decision	2	Out of 9 members in management committee only 2 are women, men in major

	making		posts
	Documentations including auditing, reporting	2	Lack of proper documentations
	Benefit sharing mechanism and contribution of social services	3	Management committee distributes guests. Not properly (sometimes)
	Coordination and collaborations and communication	4	Coordination and collaboration among government , local government and other institutions is effective
	Total	14 (56%)	
Environment	Solid waste management	3	Coordinating with municipality for waste management
	Production of <i>raithaane</i> agricultural products	3	Promoting <i>raithaane</i> product with support of NGOs and government agencies
	Water and sanitation	4	Water supply and sanitation is good
	Nature conservation and promotion	4	Mobilization of young group for wild life conservation, plan for roadside plantation.
	Energy consumption	4	LPG gas and fire wood in use. Fire wood sources are Buffer zone forest
	Total	18 (72%)	
Socio-culture	Promotion of socio-cultural program (dress, songs music, and language)	3	organize cultural events in various occasions
	Cultural museum	2	plan yet to be realized
	Harmony among communities	2	Conflicts between HS owners and others are in rise
	Protection and maintain of local cultural heritages	4	Promoting cultural heritage including their culture
	Skills human resources and their mobilization	2	Limited skilled human resources
	Total	13 (53%)	
Safety and security	Road and trail to assess the home stay	4	Good liked between road head and homestay
	Safety measures against natural calamities and wild animals	4	Electric fencing is in place that prevents human wildlife conflict
	Community primary health care facilities	3	Good links with health care center at city
	Home based safety	4	good
	Emergency services and coordination	3	Coordination among security institutions and local governments is satisfactory

	Total	18 (72%)	
Grant total		77 (61.6)	

Annex-4: Arrivals number and income of Amaltari homestay (2014-2019)

Year	Arrivals of guests in homestay	Income (NPR)
2014	9,700	3,764,714
2015	10,875	7,826,311
2016	14,131	107,448,652
2017	5,042	7,818,974
2018	10,239	7,683,165
2019	10,269	7,887,060

Annex-5: Questionnaire set

Name of the household head:

Name of homestay registered:

Family size:

Name of Female members	Age (year)	Name of Male members	Age (Year)

Sources of Income and estimated income (NPR)

Sources of Income	Income (NPR)	Remarks
Farming and livestock herdingannual	
Foreign employment (remittance)monthly	
Service (Government, NGO, private)monthly	
Business (other than homestay)monthly	
Homestay businessannual	
Daily wagemonthly	
Pensionmonthly	
Others (specify)		

Note: Since daily wage is seasonal in nature, please ask the number of months of per year that one is working as a wage labor

