

BEASTS of BURDEN

Equine Abuse in Nepalgunj



animalNEPAL.org

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Executive Summary

Introduction:

Animal Nepal is an innovative NGO located in Lalitpur district of Nepal. It is managed by an enthusiastic team of Nepalese and overseas animal welfare campaigners and educators who believe that widespread animal cruelty can be gradually reduced through awareness raising activities and practical intervention. The chief mission of the organization is to make Nepal a cruelty free country where all living beings can live without any fear.

Animal Nepal, shocked by findings of a survey conducted in Lalitpur brick kilns, in December 2008 launched a 'Donkey Outreach Program'. AN now works in 10 different brick kilns in Lalitpur and treats over 450 so called brick donkeys. The organization also organizes interactions and trainings for donkey owners on donkey care and health management. Animal Nepal plans to expand its outreach program to all three districts in Kathmandu Valley and build a Donkey Sanctuary for donkeys that are no longer able to work.

Nepalgunj is Nepal's largest 'equine bazaar'. Here donkeys, mules and donkeys arrive from India, are bred, bought and sold. 'Himalayan mules' carrying goods up the mountains, 'mud donkeys' carrying mud at building sites and 'brick donkeys' working at brick kilns across the country, are all taken from Banke district. 'Brick donkeys' travel with their owners by truck across the country to Kathmandu brick kilns, where they work during the dry season (December – May). After the season ends they return to Nepalgunj, where they are either sold, or kept until the next season starts.

This is when the donkeys become scavengers and wander the streets of Nepalgunj in search of food scraps. They often give birth to foals on busy intersections, try to avoid being hit by vehicles and angry shopkeepers. The fate of horses and mules is no better. In Banke district over two hundred horses are employed as '*tanga* pullers', carts used to traffic people. Mules are used to traffic goods loaded on a *godhagada*. The absence of awareness, legislation and monitoring results in working equines being continuously beaten, overloaded and underfed. Thus Banke has become home to a large percentage of Asia's pathetic and emaciated working equines.

The widespread suffering of donkeys mules and horses in Nepalgunj and other parts of Banke District is known by the Nepali public but has never been reported in the media or by civil society, nor has any government agency taken steps to address maltreatment and neglect. Animal Nepal together with the

Animal Welfare Network Nepal on May 19 handed over a petition called ‘Stop Donkey Misery in Nepal’ with over 1000 signatures to the Joint Secretary at the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, pleading for improved conditions of working equines in Nepal.



- **Image of donkey cruelty – a donkey named ‘Gyanendra’ is being kicked by anti-monarchy protesters during April Uprising, 2008 (photo Sailendra Kharel)**

At Animal Nepal it was decided that a monitoring visit to Nepalgunj would be important to understand the issues behind the suffering of equines in Nepal and to lobby for better conditions for working animals. The visit would include taking surveys/censuses on equine numbers and conditions, socio-economic condition of owners, community views and other problems related to equines. AN vet Dr Sudeep Koirala and Programme Manager Krishna Singh visited Nepalgunj from 9 June to 20 June 2009. They coordinated with District Livestock Services Office, quarantine office and municipality.

Main findings:

1. **Numbers** - the total number of Nepalgunj equines are : mules: 426, donkey : 183 and horse: 27.¹
2. **Abuse** – The Nepal / India border as a whole and Nepalgunj specially is rampant with equine abuse. The worst abuse equines are donkeys, who are abandoned as scavengers on the street. Many of them are on the verge of death. Horses and mules are overloaded and underfed but get some minimum care as they work all year round.

¹ Please note that the survey was only conducted in Ward nrs. 4, 5, 6, 9 and 10.

3. **Lack of registration/verification during import from India** – Since the India-Nepal border is an open border most equines are smuggled into the country. Few of the many hundreds of equines brought into Nepal annually from India are registered with and checked by the quarantine office. This leads to obvious health hazards: diseases can enter Nepal undetected².
4. **Lack of registration/verification by local authorities** – There is no animal tagging or registration system introduced by Nepalgunj Municipality or DLSO. As a result no one monitors equines, livestock, pets or stray animals.
5. **Equine owners lack land to build shelter** – Donkey owners often are socially and economically disadvantaged and do not own land. Therefore they are not encouraged to build shelters for their working animals and leave the donkeys to fend for themselves. Some owners feel ashamed of this.
6. **Equine transport leads to all sorts of abuse** – Working equines are transported across Nepal to work. Despite the fact that transport is regulated under the Meat Act, due to a lack of monitoring many animals are injured or even killed in the process. Owners are forced to pay many numerous bribes and pay-offs.
7. **No animal welfare** – No government body or organization has introduced animal welfare education or programmes in Banke district, leaving animal abuse and dangerous situations (zoonotic diseases, dog bites, traffic accidents, noise pollution, health hazards due to faeces, etc) unaddressed. Welfare standards for working animals are absent leading to horrendous abuse.
8. **Kanji House does not function properly** – Nepalgunj has a Kanji House where stray animals are kept until their owners pay a fine and collect them. The shelter does not function properly as there is limited medical attention, fines are too high, and donkeys are left out.
9. **Community dislikes equines due to management problems** – Nepalgunj residents have come to dislike equines due to mismanagement and increase of scavenger donkeys.

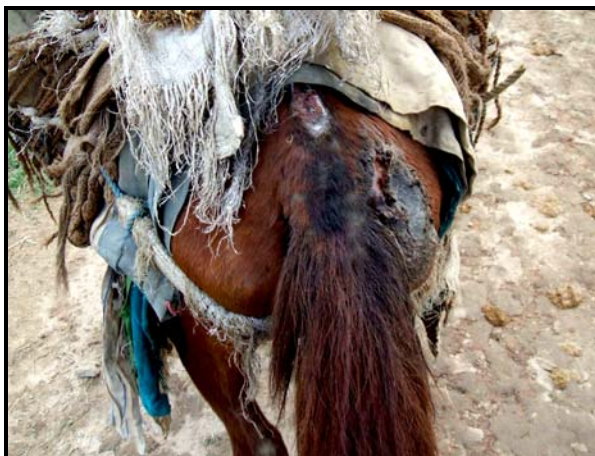
Recommendations

- **Animal Welfare Act** – The Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives must submit an Animal Welfare Act regulating the welfare of all animals to the Parliament as soon as possible.

² Equine influenza sees long run outbreaks in India, with the last outbreak reported in Spring 2009, leading to many deaths among horses and donkeys

- **Exposure by the media** – The media (both national and local) should expose the suffering of horses, donkeys and mules and continue to do so until conditions have improved.
- **Lobbying** – Civil society should not be afraid to take up animal rights issues; together with animal welfare organizations civil society should be a voice for the voiceless and lobby for rights and improved welfare.
- **Improve registration and checking of imported animals** – The authorities must improve the registration and checking of imported animals, and make tagging and improved health checks mandatory.
- **Introduce animal registration and welfare standards at municipality level** – Municipalities should introduce the registration of all animals enabling the authorities a degree of control. Minimum welfare standards with fine system must be introduced.
- **Awareness raising** – Educational campaign should be introduced to inform the public at large and equine owners and handlers specifically about animal rights and welfare.
- **Manage stray animals, including donkeys** – The management of Kanji House should be improved. Authorities together with equine owners should find solutions and assign locations for shelters. Animal Birth Control/Anti Rabies should be introduced as a long term solution to overpopulation and zoonotic diseases.
- **Improvement of medical care** – Organized medical treatment of equines and stray animals is virtually non-existent in Banke district. Community based medical care should be introduced by local authorities together with civil society, in which maximum responsibility is given to owners and community members.

Who sees my suffering? Who speaks for me?



REPORTED BY
KRISHNA SINGH

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

ORGANIZATIONS

- DISTRICT LIVESTOCK SERVICE OFFICE, NEPALGUNJ
- NEPALGUNJ MUNICIPALITY
- QUARANTINE OFFICE, NEPALGUNJ
- SAATHI REGIONAL OFFICE

- KANJI HOUSE & MINI ZOO

- COMMUNITY OF NEPALGUNJ

- HOTEL SUNRISE

INDIVIDUALS

- DR. PUSPA PRASAD SHRESTHA
- RAMLAL SHRESTHA
- MUNI LAL CHAUDHARY
- DEEPAK SHRESTHA
- VIJAY GUPTA
- NAVRAJ
- SARASWATI
- PRATIMA SHRESTHA

ACTIVITIES

1. Equine survey and interactions with equine owners
2. Visits to District Livestock Service Office (DLSO)

3. Visit to Quarantine Office at Jayaspur (near Indian border)
4. Interaction with local veterinarians
5. Interaction with equine owners
6. Interaction on distribution of equines from Nepalgunj
7. General meeting with municipality officer
8. Community Survey on Donkey Issues and Community Questionnaire Survey on Stray Animal Problems
9. Visit to “Kanji House” (place where municipality keeps stray animals)
10. Visit to grass cutters’ community

Ad 1. Equine survey and interactions with equine owners

Nepalgunj is the main junction of equine import from India. Most working equines of Nepal are bought and sold from this area. A large community works with equines and their livelihood depends on it.



According to the Muslim community involved their ancestor came from India to Nepal for making preparing mud material (*bhada*) They brought donkeys with them for carrying mud. Nowadays they are citizen of Nepal.

The communities working with equines are called Sekh, Kasgar, Khan and Husen. They used equines for carrying food material to remote areas and for carrying bricks in kilns.

Nepalgunj is a municipality with many wards. According to the interviewees, equines are kept mostly in Ward 5, 6, 9 and

10. For this reason we took censuses in these wards only.

Tanga owners have to be registered with the municipality. Tanga is the main transportation means from Nepalgunj to India; usually horses are used for pulling the cart. According to municipality 200-250 tangas have been registered.

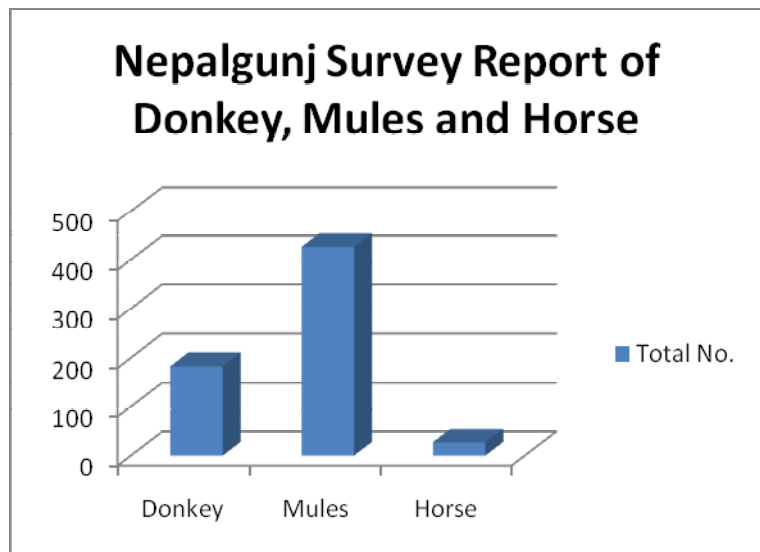
We held different interactions with the different communities involved and asked them to fill out the form (See **Annex 1**). As per our observations, the living conditions of equine owners are bad. The family size

is big and there no proper residence for living. The majority take land on lease and build their own shelter. A few own their own land and house.

Regarding equine shelter, the owners argued that they have no available land. That is why they simply keep the animals behind the house. However, we noticed that countless donkeys were left on the streets because donkeys in the off season are not used for other works. Mules were kept near the house because of they are used for *Ghodagada* (a wooden frame gada). Similarly the horses were kept in a temporary shelter because it is used for *Tanga*. So only donkeys are left in the street and left to fend for themselves, even when they are sick, injured or pregnant.

Socially and economically the community is very depressed. Other community dislike these communities and want then to keep away. They depended on equine business. The Muslim equine owners work 6-7 seven months in outside Nepalgunj while the other half of the year is used by most to rest. Only a few find daily labour in Nepalgunj.

We collected data from different wards (See Annex2). According to our survey findings, there are 426 mules, 183 donkeys and few horse (no exact numbers were taken of the latter). The figure shows that mules are most prevalent. The community prefers purchasing mules because they are used for many jobs like working in brick kilns, carrying food materials and other purposes. The owners also added that donkeys are used only in brick kilns because it is easy to load them while this is difficult in mules.



Abuse encountered

- Owners leave donkeys in the street
- No one shelters, feeds or treats scavenger donkeys
- Equines are not registered with the Municipality

- Horse *tangas* are overloaded with people and goods
- Municipality has provisions to capture street animals and keep them at a local 'Kanji house'. The penalty for abandoning animals is NRs 500 but there is specific provision for equines
- Nobody raises the issues of animal welfare

Problems raised by owners

- Owners worry about flooding because every season donkeys and mules die from drowning

Recommendations

- Organize awareness programs for owners by coordinating with Municipality and District Livestock Services
- Donkeys and mules need shelters. Owners as well as municipality should jointly address this issue. If the municipality provide waste land for shelter then the owners are responsible to build shelter. The municipality may take a nominal charge
- Municipality needs to registered all animals
- Orientation programs for proper management of equines are necessary
- First aid treatment training for owners is essential
- Animal Nepal needs to follow up and organize awareness programs together with municipality and government agencies
- Government or NGOs need to conduct surveys of equines in all districts of Nepal

Problems faced:

During our time in Nepalgunj we faced many problems while taking the data. It was especially difficult find people who could complete the survey. We could not verify any findings as there are no data available at any government office. Therefore we need to coordinate with municipality/DLS and conduct official and regular survey.

Ad 2. Visit to District Livestock Service Office (DLSO)

While traveling in Nepalgunj we saw many scavenger donkeys. According to local people the donkeys appear from the month of June (Jestha). They added that the donkeys disturb the community and the

market. The donkey owners leave their animals in the streets where they pollute the streets and bray with loud voices.

At DLSO Nepalgunj we met with officer Dr Puspa Prasad Shrestha. He is very positive towards the Animal Nepal programmes. Dr Shrestha promised to provide us with a list of donkey owner and to help us with the surveys.

According to Dr Shrestha, donkeys mainly come from India, especially from the weekly bazaar in Barahabanki (India). DLSO has no specific program for donkeys but the office treats sick and injured donkeys when owners bring it in for treatment. Treatment of a few horses and mules is recorded by DLSO but no donkey has been recorded. The donkey owners only come for health certificates.



Lastly, the officer explained that abandoned donkeys and mules create problems in the streets. it is necessary to convince the donkey owners to take good care of their animals and to periodically provide them with health check-ups.

Ad 3. Visit to Quarantine Office at Jayaspur (near Border)

The Quarantine Office at he Nepal/India border is the main entrance point for equines from India. We meet quarantine officer Manilal Chaudhary who is very helpful and cooperative.



Mr Chaudhary explained that the border is an open one. Few owners show their newly acquired donkeys at quarantine; instead they smuggle them into the country. The office follows the government rules and regulation which means that in case of injury/sickness no permission for import is granted. The office does not have the provision for tagging the imported animals. If the government implements rules for tagging and/or other requirements, then it is easy to check transportation certificates and provide data analysis of imported animals.

Colleague Deepak Shrestha provided us with five years' of data but they did not specify the kind of equine. According to data in the period 2060/061 to 2065/066 a total of 1216 imported equines have been registered at the Quarantine office. (**See the data Annex as below.**) Since there is no registration for exporting animals from Nepal to India its is unknown many equines leave the country.

We also observed the destruction of chicken meat and eggs which is suspected to carry bird flu. The office is worried out about the open border which promotes the illegal import of animals. Therefore the government should make/implement strong rules and regulations towards animal imports and all animals should be tagged or otherwise identified.

Problems:

- The border is an open border Donkey owners show one or two imported equines at Quarantine but smuggle other animals into the country
- Government has no rules for tagging or identification after animals cross the border
- Lack of high tech machines; the office cannot check internal bleedings or problems to identify sick animals

Recommendations

- Government as well as the animal welfare organizations must push for tagging and/or identification of imported animals. Certificates can be helpful.
- Municipality and district animal service office jointly should certify existing animals and registered newly born animals
- Lack of health monitoring of imported animals should be taken very seriously as diseases such as equine flu will have devastating effects

Ad 4. Interaction with local vets at Nepalgunj

Animal Nepal organized an interaction program with local veterinarians at Hotel Sunrise meeting hall, Nepalgunj. We invited a few selected veterinary clinic owners. We introduced our program and purpose of visiting in Nepalgunj and discussed problems related to animals in Nepalgunj.

Objective of the Interaction:-

- Analysis of equine cases in Nepalgunj and treatment trend
- Identifying other street animals problem and cases

Interaction:-

Ten participants attended the interaction. They presented their own experiences and common issues of the street animals. Generally, vets treat dogs and cows while donkey cases are very rare. We showed the donkey educational flex and donkey documentary. They participants said the flex boards are necessary to educate the huge community of equine owners in Nepalgunj.

Interaction with local vets at Nepalgunj

The main problem faced is that of street dogs because the population is spreading very fast. Also bulls and donkeys have become strays. The participants noted that the in rainy season animal life is affected by flooding because there is no dry land or shelter where stays are safe.



Problems:-

- Street dogs, donkey/mules and Ox (bull)
- No treatment of donkey/mules (some cases of horse treatment are recorded).

Recommendations:

According to participants:

- Owners need to receive orientation and awareness for proper care of their animals
- Street animals need proper shelter for living
- NGO/INGO need to introduce animal welfare in Banke

Ad 5. Interaction with Equine Owners

Nepalgunj streets are filled with donkeys. The donkeys scavenge for food and eat dirty waste food. We also found that the donkey stomach is often swollen which points to the presence of plastic and other dangerous materials inside the stomach. Animal Nepal decided to organize an interaction with the donkey owners.

Interaction

A total of 15 participate joined the interaction. The participated described whatever problems they faced. Generally, we talked about the stray donkey problem and their problems. We also discussed the absence of shelters and asked the why they left their donkey in street.

Source:

The donkey owners purchase the donkeys from India. Every year in India, in Ashoj/Kartik or right before Dasain, a four day animal fair is organized in Damasarif, Barabanke. We asked them about the right of entry route:



- Nepalgunj to Rupediya (India) by Rikshya or Tanga
- Rupediya to Gonda by Train or bus
- Gonda to Barabanki by Train or bus
- Barabanki to demasarif village by Tempo/tanga

The donkey owners told other places for bazaars are Agra (India) and Uttar Pradesh.

We enquired after breeding centers inside Nepal and the participants explained they breed locally in their home town. According to one owner there is a mules breeding center in Biratnagar. They added the core bazaar for equines within Nepal is Nepalgunj. During July/August buyers come and purchase horses/mules/donkeys, especially for transportation purposes in remote mountain areas.

Transportation:

As per our information, the donkey owners return to Nepalgunj from Kathmandu in Jestha (June/july) They travel to Kathandu in Mangsir(October/November) In that month their leader contacts brick kiln owners to find out how many donkeys are required, and provides advanced money to the donkey owners.

Brokers:

Actually, all donkey owners have some brokers or leader who deal with brick kilns owners and takes responsibility on behalf of the donkey owners. The leader takes an advance which is distributed among donkey owners according to required number of donkeys.

Transportation fees:

The donkey owners say they face many problems during transportation. The brick kilns owners provide one way transportation fare from Nepalgunj to Kathmandu but kiln owners did not give return fare. The owners pay approximately Rs. 1000 to 1500 per donkey during the transportation from Kathmandu to Nepalgunj.

Generally, owners pay official and unofficial fees to the quarantine post, district development commission, the police station and other organizations. Sometimes youth groups or unrecognized gangs (mostly in Nawalparasi) demand money forcefully. The owners are threatened and sometimes hit, while at other times all donkey are released into the forest. At times government agencies take fees but do not write a receipt or give a receipt for a lesser amount. In other cases donkey owners carrying health certificates have to pay nonetheless.

According to donkey owners they pay taxes or other payment following spots:

1. District Development Office (Sameeti) at Kathmandu
2. Nagdhunga Police Office at Kathmandu
3. District Development Office (Sameeti) Dhadhing at Naubise
4. Gajuri Check post at Gajuri
5. District Development Office (Sameeti) at Chitwan
6. District Development Office (Sameeti) at Nawalparasi
7. Quarantine office at Nawalparasi
8. District Development Office (Sameeti) at Kapilbastu
9. District Development Office (Sameeti) at Sidarthanagr Chanauta
10. District Development Office (Sameeti) at Dhang
11. District Development Office (Sameeti) at Kohalpur

Kanji House Problems:-

Kanji house is a place where stray animals are captured by municipality. The animal owners need to pay charge before the animals are released. A few years ago, the cost was Nrs. 50 per donkey/per day but the municipality increased this to NRs. 500 per donkey/per day. If Kanji house captures a donkey, the owners can no longer afford to take the animal back. Some donkey owners take their equines to India where the charge is only Nrs. 16 per donkey/per day.

Donkey/mules shelter:

According to our survey the donkey owners have no land for living or farming. Some want to purchase land for living and farming but many of them are still landless. Since they live on rented land and can be

removed any time they do not want to make shelters for donkey/mules. If the municipality provides land the owners are willing to build shelters for donkey/mules and take care of the animals. In flood seasons many donkeys die because of a lack of dry land and proper shelter. The Muslim owners fully depend on the donkey business but they said they feel ashamed for leaving their animals in the street.

Problems:

- Donkey/mules owners have no land for shelter so they leave their donkey/mules in the street
- Brick kilns owners did not give good rates for donkey/mules and do not provide medicines
- During transportation government agencies and youth groups bribe the owners
- Municipality & District Livestock Office do not keep records of newly born donkey/mules.
- Kanju house or municipality penalty is too high

Recommendations:

- Municipality, District Live stock Services office and the other organizations (NGO) needs to manage waste land and/or shelter for donkey/mules. This it necessary both for community and animal welfare.
- Brick kilns owners, donkey/mules owners and their leaders should jointly solve this issue
- During transportation, donkey/mules owner must follow government rules and take health certificates
- Government needs to monitor and punish bribe taking
- Municipality & District Livestock Services office need to offer birth certificate for newly born donkey/mules because it is the best method of record keeping data
- Municipality needs to study the issues around penalties as owners cannot afford to reclaim their animals

6. Interaction on distribution of equines from Nepalgunj

An interaction was organized with business men who buy and sell equines.

Objective of the interaction:-

- To find out the movement of donkey/mules/horse from Nepalgunj
- Transportation means of donkey, mules and horse

Interactions on Transportation:-



According to participated Nepalgunj is core station of the supply of donkey, mules and horses. Generally, the donkey is used for carry bricks, mud and sands as well as used on brick kilns at Kathmandu, Lalitpur,



Bhaktapur, Banepa, Nepaljung, Dhang and other areas. Mules are working in remote area with no TANGA GADI at Nepalgunj carry food material, cement, etc. Some brick kilns also use mules for carrying bricks and mud. Similarly, In Terai regions mules are used for carrying goods like cement, rice etc. by Gada (two wheel cart). The horse is used for Tanga. It is the main means of transportation in Banke border areas.

Since urban areas are developing rapidly in Nepal and brick production is the base of new infrastructure, the demands for equines to carry these materials is increasing.

There are more than 25 districts (See Annex 4) where the equines are supplied. The participants do not know how the eastern region of Nepal gets its equines but they may come from Bihar and Far-western region.



Problems:-

- Donkey/mules are recorded for multiple uses as animal labor but record keeping system is very bad
- Donkey/mules are supplied to Lumbini, Far-western and eastern regions from Nepalgunj
- There are no any rules and regulation for carrying people/material in Tanga and Gada

Recommendations:-

- Every district needs to keep record of all animal separately
- Research should be done into sources of donkey/mules in Far-western and eastern development regions
- Conditions of equines in remote districts as well brick kilns should be checked
- Municipality & District Livestock Services needs to prepare welfare rules and regulations regardings Tanga/Gada (overloading, rest, food and water, beating, etc)

Ad 7. General meeting with municipality officer

We visited to the municipality officer to talk about capturing of stray animals. He said the municipality has no specific rules for donkey but captures street animals and keep it at an animal shelter (Kanji House). If no one collects the animals the municipality sells them (Lelami process). The fine is NRs 200 per animal per day.

The municipality used to fine donkey's owners who reclaimed their animals until the fines increased. Nowadays no donkeys are collected at Kanji house since no one can afford to pay the fine. This is how the stray donkey problem has increased.

Ad 8. Community Surveys

In our observations we found that the community at large is affected by the donkey/mules. The stray equines create many problems. The community wants to solve these issues

We prepared community survey format (see **Annex 5**) for donkey issues . Due to lack of manpower and time we just worked the New Road area.

As per our findings the community does not like the stray donkeys/mules since their presence is socially not acceptable The animals create noise and dung pollution. The animals have no shelter so they stay close to the shops waiting for food. The interviewees told us the main problems are related to stray dogs and then donkeys. They community members have no idea about disease transmission to humans and the works of Kanji house.

Lastly, we asked the interviewees who is the responsible for solving the donkey/mules problems. Most pointed at the municipality with NGOs needing to push the government sector and introduce animal welfare.

Ad 9 Visit to“Kanji House”

Kanji house is where street animals who are captured by municipality are kept. The owners need to pay a fine before the animals are returned. We met with the in charge, Mr Ram Bharati. We

asked the handler about disease and its treatment. Mr Bharati said that he informed the municipality who in turn called DLSO for treatment.

Fine list:

1. For pigs, mule per day per animal – Rs. 300
2. For cow, ox (Bull), buffalo and horse – Rs. 200
3. For Goat, sheep per day/per animal - Rs. 150
4. Donkey per day/per animal- Rs. 500

Kanji House main gate with In charge



Problems

- The municipality does not properly take care of animals
- The owners do not claim their animals; donkey/mules fines are too high
- Lack of foods for animals and no budget for cleaning the shelter
- There is no dispensary or veterinary office for treatment injured animals

Recommendations:

- Municipality and DLSO must improve conditions at Kanji house and lower fine structure
- Government needs to implement rules and regulation towards street animals
- Medical treatment of captured animals must be regulated and improved
- Sick animals must be kept separately from healthy animals to prevent communicable disease from being transmitted

Conclusions:

Kanji house is the good concept but its management must be improved in order to make it more effective. Only then can the Kanji House play an important role in addressing the problems of stray animals.

Ad 10 Visit to grass cutters' community

Ghansmandi is a market where owners buy grass as feed for their animals. The sellers collect the grass from different places. The collected grass is stored and cut skillfully after which it is packed. The packed grass is sold at NRs 50-60 per pack.



The disadvantaged Dalit Kewats are grass cutters by profession. They keep lawns neat and produce food for equines. The grass is sometimes mixed with horse food. When asked who comes to buy the grass, the Kewats said only horse and mule owners purchase such food, not donkey owners.

BUDGET

We travelled to the Nepalgunj by bus and returned by the plane. We organized three different interactions. We stayed on the Sunrise Hotel in AC rooms because of hot climate. We spent total NRS. 58,465.00 (fifty eight thousand four hundred sixty five).

Annex 1

Questionnaire

1. PERSONAL DETAILS

Name: -

Caste/Community

Address:

Others community who has donkey business

2. COMMUNITY DETAILS

Community Name: -

Religious

Land holding:

Community within the district who has donkey business

3. Working Details

1. Do you work in ktm/Bkt/Ltp in brick kilns?

Yes

No

2. If not, where are you working?

.....
.....
.....
3. How many months spend in Ktm/bkt/Ltp

Months Period from to

4. Which types of work in Ktk/Bkt/Ltp

Brick kilns others

5. When you return Nepaljung what is your occupations?

Farming Services (Nepal) Services (India)

Others

The Donkey Details

1. How many Donkey you Have? Please write no.

Male Female kids

2. What is the main purpose of donkey keeping?

Livelihood Earn money Extra business

Others

3. When did you start the donkey business?

Family Business Recently Started When Necessary

4. Where did you purchase the donkey?

Nepal (where)

India (where).....
.....

5. Do you know the breeding center inside the Nepal? If yes where

.....
.....
.....

6. Do you identify the Species of the donkey if yes which donkey species you preferred or purchase? And why

Local Specie

Improved Species

7. How many months, you depends upon the donkey?

3 Months

6 Months

12 Months

Diseases and Treatment

8. What types of the main disease you find in your donkey?

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.....
.....
.....

9. What are the indications/symptoms you see in your donkey?

.....
.....
.....

10. Do you take and vet nary training or others training? if yes what type of training

.....
.....

11. Do you have proper shelter for donkey?

Yes

No

Feedings

1. Do you feed your donkey?

Yes

No

2. How many time you feed of your donkey?

One

Two

Three

More

3. How many times you drink water /day to your donkey?

Two times

three times

more times

Transportation

1. Where do you keep your donkey for working?

Ktm/Ltp/ Bkt

Other

2. How many months your donkey worked?

Three

six

others

3. Your preferred district for donkey labor?

.....
.....

4. What means of transportation is used for your donkey transport?

Truck

Trails/feet

5. Who supervised the donkey during transportation?

Donkey Owners

others

Others

1. What is your expectation or what do you want for donkey management?

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

2. What is the future plan or improvement they needs?

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Thanks for kindly response

ANNEX 2

Nepalgunj Survey of Equine Species (Donkey, Mule and Horse)

According to Community Survey

S.N.	Name	Adress	Donkey	Mules	Horse	Total	Family
1	Kalik Kasgar	Nepaljung -5, Dewaphulbari	0	10	0	10	6
2	Rajman Kasgar	Nepaljung -5, Dewaphulbari	0	10	0	10	2
3	Guddu Kasgar	Nepaljung -5, Dewaphulbari	0	10	0	10	1
4	Rustam Kasgar	Nepaljung -5, Dewaphulbari	0	10	0	10	2
5	Donebadhasi Kasgar	Nepaljung -5, Dewaphulbari	0	40	0	40	12
6	Nijam Kasgar	Nepaljung -5, Dewaphulbari	0	8	0	8	3
7	Kajum Kasgar	Nepaljung -5, Dewaphulbari	18	0	0	18	5
8	Bhugai Kasgar	Nepaljung -5, Dewaphulbari	1	6	1	8	3
9	Mohmad Husen	Nepaljung -5, Dewaphulbari	6	4	0	10	3
10	Anwar Kasgar	Nepaljung -5, Dewaphulbari	4	6	0	10	3
11	Ganuu Kasgar	Nepaljung -5, Dewaphulbari	8	0	0	8	5
12	Chote Kasgar	Nepaljung -5, Dewaphulbari	0	10	0	10	5
13	Rahish Kasgar	Nepaljung -5, Dewaphulbari	0	15	0	15	10
14	Rahish Behna	Nepaljung -5, Dewaphulbari	0	15	0	15	9
15	Kaiyum Kasgar	Nepaljung -5, Dewaphulbari	10	0	0	10	4
16	Abbas Sekh	Nepaljung -5, Dewaphulbari	7	4	1	12	7
17	Sahjat Kasgar	Nepaljung -5, Dewaphulbari	0	11	0	11	5

		Dewaphulbari					
18	Mijan Kasgar	Nepaljung -5, Dewaphulbari	12	1	1	14	5
19	Sabir Sekh	Nepaljung -5, Dewaphulbari	13	2	0	15	7
1	Chhaban Kasgar	Hawoldarpur()Koholpur	0	12	0	12	7
2	Rajak Kasgar	Hawoldarpur()Koholpur	0	10	0	10	3
3	Laddan Kasgar	Hawoldarpur()Koholpur	0	14	0	14	3
1	Chhuna Kasgar	Ward No. 9,Nepaljung	2	10	0	12	10
2	Rajakboli kasgar	Ward No. 9,Nepaljung	0	12	0	12	8
3	Musfer kasgar	Ward No. 9,Nepaljung	0	15	0	15	10
4	Anwar Kasgar	Ward No. 9,Nepaljung	4	1	0	5	8
23	Chunna Kasgar	Ward No. 4, Nepaljung	0	15	0	15	5
1	Islamudin Kasgar	M.P. School-10, Nepaljung	0	10	0	10	5
2	Jabber Kasgar	M.P. School-10, Nepaljung	6	4	0	10	7
3	Gaffer Kasgar	M.P. School-10, Nepaljung	4	10	0	14	14
4	Chhotu Kasgar	M.P. School-10, Nepaljung	0	10	0	10	9
5	Nisar Kasgar	M.P. School-10, Nepaljung	4	6	0	10	13
6	Khalik Kasgar	M.P. School-10, Nepaljung	5	10	0	15	8
7	Safik Khan	M.P. School-10, Nepaljung	2	4	2	8	5
8	Naushad Khan	M.P. School-10, Nepaljung	0	10	0	10	13
9	Chuleman Kasgar	M.P. School-10, Nepaljung	0	10	0	10	6
10	Pappu Kasgar	M.P. School-10, Nepaljung	10	3	0	13	5
1	Sakil Kasgar	M.P. School-6, Nepaljung	3	4	3	10	6

2	Aajam Kasgar	M.P. School-6, Nepaljung	4	12	4	20	10
3	Sultan Kasgar	M.P. School-6, Nepaljung	10	0	0	10	5
4	Ismile Kasgar	M.P. School-6, Nepaljung	6	8	0	14	6
5	Makhumali Kasgar	M.P. School-6, Nepaljung	10		0	10	4
6	Sahajit Ali Khan	M.P. School-6, Nepaljung	5	5	0	10	5
7	Ali Husen	M.P. School-6, Nepaljung	10	0	0	10	11
8	Unna Kasgar	M.P. School-6, Nepaljung	6	9	0	15	13
9	Ajmat Ali Khan	M.P. School-6, Nepaljung	0	10	0	10	7
10	Ikadu Kasgar	M.P. School-6, Nepaljung	6	6	0	12	6
11	Jaffar Kasgar	M.P. School-6, Nepaljung	2	6	4	12	5
12	Mumtaj Kasgar	M.P. School-6, Nepaljung	0	6	6	12	6
13	Rehmanjan Kasgar	M.P. School-6, Nepaljung	5	20	5	30	10
14	Usman Kasgar	M.P. School-6, Nepaljung	0	12	0	12	3
Total Number of Animal			183	426	27	636	

Annex 3

Nepalgunj Quarantine Imports Details of Donkey, Mules and Horse

F.Years	First Quarter					Second Quarter					Third Quarter					Total	G.Total
	Sarawan	Bhadra	Asoj	Kartick	Total	Mansir	paush	Marga	Falgun	total	Chitra	Baisak	Jestha	Asar			
2065/066	0	0	6	211	217	28	100	61	4	193	17	10	18	0	45	455	
2064/065	9	16	12	13	50	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	51	
2063/064	37	67	31	47	182	52	5	11	4	72	0	3	0	7	10	264	
2062/063	12	60	55	32	159	22	7	13	3	45	5	1	4	31	41	245	
2061/062	5	29	32	26	92	23	13	18	1	55	0	1	0	0	1	148	
2060/061	4	11	0	5	20	8	7	3	5	23	2	3	1	4	10	53	
	67	183	136	334	720	133	132	106	17	388	25	18	23	42	108	1216	

Annex4

Donkey Movement Route within Nepal

S.N.	Transportation Route	Purpose	Through	Days	Remarks
1	Dhang,	brick kilns	Track	3	
2	Guleriya Nepalgunj	brick kilns	Track	1	
3	Kapilbastu	brick kilns	Truck	1	
4	Nawalparasi	brick kilns	Truck	1	
5	Chitwan	brick kilns	Truck	1	
6	Kathmadnu	brick kilns	Truck	2	
7	Lalitpur	brick kilns	Truck	2	
8	Bhaktapur	brick kilns	Truck	2	
9	Banepa	brick kilns	Truck	2	
10	Dhangadi Tikapur	brick kilns	Truck	1	
11	Surkhet	brick kilns	Track	4	
12	Dailekh	Carry food material	Track	6	
13	Jajarkot	Carry food material	Track	5	
14	Jumla	Carry food material	Track	12	
15	Humla	Carry food material	Track	14	
16	Mugu	Carry food material	Track	13	
17	Kalikot	Carry food material	Track	10	
18	Salyan kaparkot	Carry food material	Track	5-7 days	
19	Pokhara	brick kilns	Truck	2	
20	Baglung	Carry food material			
21	Beni	Carry food material			
22	Mustang				
	In Lumbini and Bhairaba district the donkey/mules comes from Bihar				
	Similarly, they have no idea about the brick kilns far from dhangadi tikapur				
	In eastern Nepal, they also unknown about the donkeys/mules				
All donkeys/mules comes from India (Barabanki, Aagara, UP etc.)					

Annex 5

Street Donkeys problem at Nepalgunj

If you walk the street or road you can see many donkeys walked here and there. The donkey created the pollutions and road accidents. So that the team of the animal Nepal prepared some question about the donkeys.

Name:

Contact:

Address:

1. Do you like the animal and have you kept the animal?

Yes

No

2. Which animal are seen in the street area?

Donkey

Dogs

Both

3. Which season are most seen donkeys in this area?

Which months

4. Do you know about the donkeys diseases transfer to the human?

Yes

No

5. What do you thing about the donkeys?

Good

Bad

6. What types of problem is create by the donkeys?

Pollutions

Accidents

both

7. Have you seen the municipality take the street donkeys?

Yes

No

8. You know the kanji house?

Yes

No

9. Is there any organization have the donkeys control in Nepaljung ?

Yes

No

10. Do you have any idea for controlling the donkey's problems in Nepaljung?