Final Report on

Effectiveness of Agriculture Collection Centers In Nepal

Ministry of Agricultural Development

Department of Agriculture

Agribusiness Promotion and Market Development Directorate

Hariharbhawan, Lalitpur

www.agribiz.gov.np

July, 2017

Final Report on

Effectiveness of Agriculture Collection Centers In Nepal

Ministry of Agricultural Development

Department of Agriculture

Agribusiness Promotion and Market Development Directorate

Hariharbhawan, Lalitpur

www.agribiz.gov.np

July, 2017

FOREWORD

Agriculture Development Strategy, 2015-35 is prioritized marketing, value chain and value addition of different fruits and vegetables. ADS also prioritized horticultural crops for import substitution and trade surplus. Horticultural crops are of great importance for increasing the share of agriculture in Gross Domestic Product of the country. Commercialization of high value and low volume crops farming in the country is getting momentum at present. Majority of the farmers are shifting from the farming of agronomic crops to the horticultural crops nowadays. In this aspect, fruit and vegetable farming is gaining popularity among the farmers of Terai, mid-hills and High hills of Nepal. Though farmers are trying to be commercial, there is lack of sufficient marketing infrastructures, marketing facilities and pricing mechanism. It is necessary to understand the farm conditions and household characteristics under which they are operating in order to help the farmers in market oriented production planning and resource utilization. In order to assist them substantial information has to be generate and analyzed by farm as far as possible like collection centers, wholesale markets and online marketing. Profitability of the farm business is a pre-condition for attracting farmers for increasing the agricultural production in the country. To know the effectiveness of collection centers constructed already and in oepration throughout the country to device national policies for making the farm production viable. Survey of the collection centers, management committee, farmers, traders, consumers about the market, marketing and pricing system working under those structures adn efficiency of our Nirdheshika-2073. This is the first attempt to publish the efectiveness reprot based on survey. Infrastructure construction was started since 2055 after the approvam of previous nirdheshika-2053. This program has completed around 20 years time period. This is the suitable time for review our programs and suggestion for future. This report is published to help the farmers, agribusiness operators, researchers, academicians, executives and policy makers for the first time.

I am highly grateful to those management members, traders, consumers, farmers and agribusiness operators who provided useful information on the survey for this study. I fully appreciate the efforts and hard works of staffs involved in field survey, data analysis and writing this report. Special thanks go to dedicated Agri-Marketing Expert Miss. ***Anisha Giri*** for her hard work in preparing study report. I am also thankful to Senior Agricultural Marketing Economist Mr. Rajendra Pradhan and Mr. Lalan K. Singh for helping in the data management and field work. I also acknowledge the direct and indirect help of all the staffs for the completing this study.

I welcome reviews, comments and criticisms on this report from the users so that we can improve it further in the coming years.

Laxman Prasad Poudel
Program Director
July, 2017

Table of Contents

List of Tables

List of Figures

Chapter I

1. Background

Nepalese subsistence and scattered type of agricultural system should be modernized, competitive and commercialize is urgent to get more profit and maintain sustainability in Nepal. Agricultural production and productivity is not found increasing as expected due to lack of assured market for agricultural commodities. Assured and effective market management system would be boon to promote agriculture trade and enterprise promotion as well contributes to the national economy by grabbing the world market opportunities in Nepal. By conceptualizing and internalizing the motto of national agricultural policy-2061, agri-business promotion policy-2063, agriculture development strategy-2015-30, 14^{th} plan, budget speech; commercial and competitive agricultural system should be developed to the regional as well as world market. To achieve the goal and provide the motion to promote agricultural trade in Nepal, we are planning to conduct impact study of collection centers through agricultural markets survey and update the data on market flow (Both inflow and outflow) of fruits and vegetables. The study aims to see the performance of collection centers already constructed by government of Nepal, I/NGOs and private sectors.

Subsistence level of farming is converted to commercial agriculture due to technology development, extension, communication facilities and commercial opportunities. Increased population, urbanization and different opportunities are accessible causing increased internal migration and temporary settlement etc. which creates huge population pressures demanding more agricultural commodities in urban areas and increases the daily transaction also. These above mentioned factors are the main causal factors which increase transaction quality of fruits and vegetables, number of markets, number of farmers involved, and traders day after day. Government of Nepal also priorities the agricultural based policies and programs recently which help to protect consumer, trader and entrepreneur's welfare and agricultural commercialization. On the basis of above facts and figure, this report is designed to get information about the market flow and effectiveness of collection centers of Nepal which will help to develop the planned agricultural market in future.

Table 1 : Comparison of number of agricultural market structures

S.No	Markets Type	Year (2069)	Year (2074)
1	Wholesale Markets	22	27
2	Collection Centres	249	553
3	Hat Bazaar	889	1038
4	Retail Markets	190	149
5	Total	1350	1767

There were 1350 different types of market centres developed in Nepal since 2055 till 2069 but reached to 1767 in 2074. There are 27 wholesale markets, 553 collection centres, 1038 hat bazaars and 149 retail markets developed in different districts of Nepal with the financial support of Agribusiness Promotion and Market Development Directorate (ABPMDD) (85:15 percent ratio subsidy between government and management committee) and other NGOs, INGOs upto 2074 (Table 1). The growth of collection center was found 122% within 5 years period between 2069 and 2074. These markets are regulated by management committee formed as described in Krishi Upaj Bazar Sthal ko Babastha thatha Sanchalan Sambandhi Nirdesika, 2073 and 2053 was dismiss. Among the wholesale markets, Butwal wholesale market was developed by public private partnership (PPP) model. The investment was shared by 60:20:20 from ABPMDD, Municipality and Traders respectively. Nirdeshika-2053 ordered to have land of 1.5 katha at hills and 3 katha at Terai to construct collection centers in Nepal.

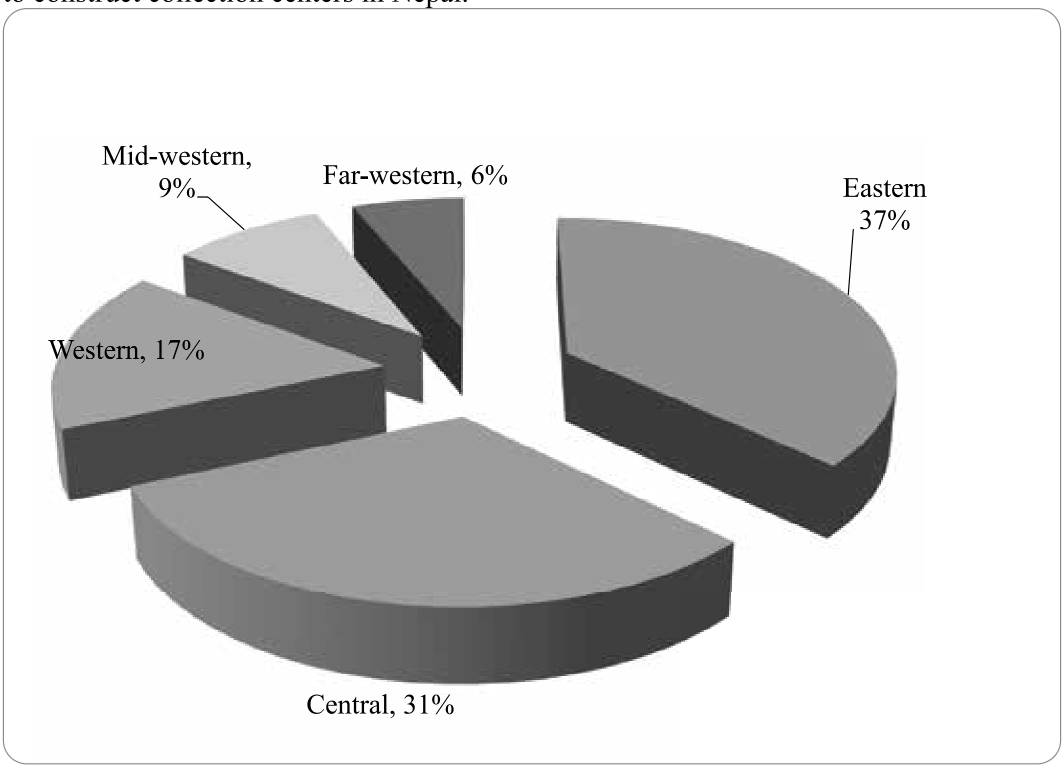


Figure 1 : Percentage of market structures available in different regions of Nepal

The figure showed that the agricultural markets constructed by 37% upto 2074 in eastern development region and the lowest was found at far-western development region (6%).

1.2. Introduction

All marketing systems have evolved within the constraints and conditions placed upon them by the production sector and by the nature of the goods being marketed. The type of product, the number, size and density of producers, the infrastructure and the policy and institutional environments all determine the type of marketing system and the effectiveness with which it operates.

Important points

- Marketing includes all business activities involved in the flow of goods and services from producers to consumers.
- For a consumer or producer, the objectives of marketing are to maximise benefits from the available resources and to expand marketing operations to increase wealth.
- From a societal viewpoint, the major objectives of marketing are to:
  - assist in the efficient allocation of resources
  - create wealth and promote economic growth
  - improve income distribution among different sectors of the economy
  - maintain stability of supply and demand for marketed goods.

The main characteristics of agricultural and livestock marketing are:

- Marketing begins at the level of individual farmers.
- Producers are widely dispersed
- Agricultural and livestock commodities are perishable and seasonal in supply.
- Institutional supports are limited.
- Marketing and trade allow specialization of activities.

This leads to enhanced resource-use efficiency and economic growth. With economic development, the tasks and activities of marketing further increase, creating employment and other avenues for development.

Some important prerequisites to market development are:

- Proper linkages between rural areas and urban centres of consumption
- A conducive policy institutional environment for marketers to operate effectively and for markets to expand beyond the basic need levels of consumers and producers
- A dynamic relationship between supply and demand.

The marketing system and its structure influence the determination of a commodity's market price. The six main elements of price theory used to explain market prices are:

- Perfect competition
- Imperfect competition
- Monopoly market
- Horizontal and vertical integrations of markets
- Separation of markets
- Product differentiation

Seasonal and cyclic variations

<u>A marketing system is comprised of a number of elements:</u> the particular products (e.g. butter only, or butter and raw milk) and their characteristics being transferred from

producer to consumer; the characteristics of participants (e.g. the producer, the trader, the consumer); the functions or roles that each participant performs in the market; and the locations, stages, timetable and physical infrastructures involved.

When we talk of describing, quantifying or analysing a particular marketing system, there is an implicit assumption that we can distinguish the elements of that system from other economic activities. Analyses of marketing systems usually include a quantification of the flows and of the value added, costs and profit margins at each stage in the system.

1.2.1 Marketing functions

Marketing is sometimes thought of as simply the process of buying and selling. Its tasks are much more extensive than this simple description. For a marketing system to be operative and effective, there are three general types of functions which it must provide.

Exchange functions:

- buying
- selling
- pricing

Physical functions:

- ✓ assembling
- ✓ transport and handling
- ✓ storage
- ✓ processing and packaging
- ✓ grading and standardisation.

Facilitating functions:

- ▪ financing and risk-bearing
- ▪ market information
- ▪ demand and supply creation
- ▪ market research.

Exchange functions are what is commonly thought of as marketing. They involve finding a buyer or a seller, negotiating price and transferring ownership (but not necessarily physical transfer). These functions take place at the "market" - that is, the physical meeting point for buyers and sellers at the point of production or via some other means of communication. At this point, formal or informal property rights are important to ensure the reliable transfer of ownership and to guarantee legality (e.g. that animals on sale were not stolen and will not be reclaimed).

Physical functions enable the actual flow of commodities through space and time from producer to consumer and their transformation to a form desirable to the consumer. Assemblying or concentrating the product at convenient points allows its economical transport (i.e. getting enough animals together to transport cheaply). This is a valuable function which is often overlooked in the public perception of traders. Storage allows the commodity to be held until peak season demand, thereby stabilising supply. Processing transforms the commodity into the products desired by the consumers. Grading and standardisation allow the consumer to be more confident of the characteristics of the good being purchased.

Financing and risk-bearing are two important ***facilitating functions***. The owner of goods at any marketing stage must sacrifice the opportunity to use the working capital needed to buy those goods elsewhere. Or the owner must borrow that capital. In either case, capital must be provided by the trader or by some lending source. Regardless, cost is involved. Further, there is an implicit cost in the risk of losing all or part of that capital through theft, spoilage, mortality or changing market conditions. Without the willingness to provide the capital and to bear these costs, no stage of the market chain could function. Other facilitating functions enable producers to respond to consumer needs and thus provide goods in the locations, quantity and form desired.

These functions create the **marketing environment**, whose ***elements*** are:

- **Market and facilities** - including all of the physical infrastructure that a market may depend on.
- **Market information and intelligence** - including informal and formal communication systems, and standard weights and grades on which market information depends.
- **Institutional environment** - including the government policy environment, regulations and supporting legislation.

1.2.2 Marketing agents

Market actors are defined the roles they play, by the nature of their financing activities and their responsibility to ownership (whether to a centralised public office, to a private purchaser of the marketing: service or self-responsibility as in the case of independent private enterprises). Actors in the market can choose between specialising in one activity or integrating a number of activities into one enterprise in a vertical or horizontal manner. A specialised enterprise can offer its customers more individual attention and provide the exact quality and form of goods desired (e.g. local butcher). Thus, the roles of actors are often difficult to separate. The roles of vertically-integrated actors are likely to overlap with those of more specialised agents in the market. Figure 5.3 illustrates how the roles of market agents can vary.

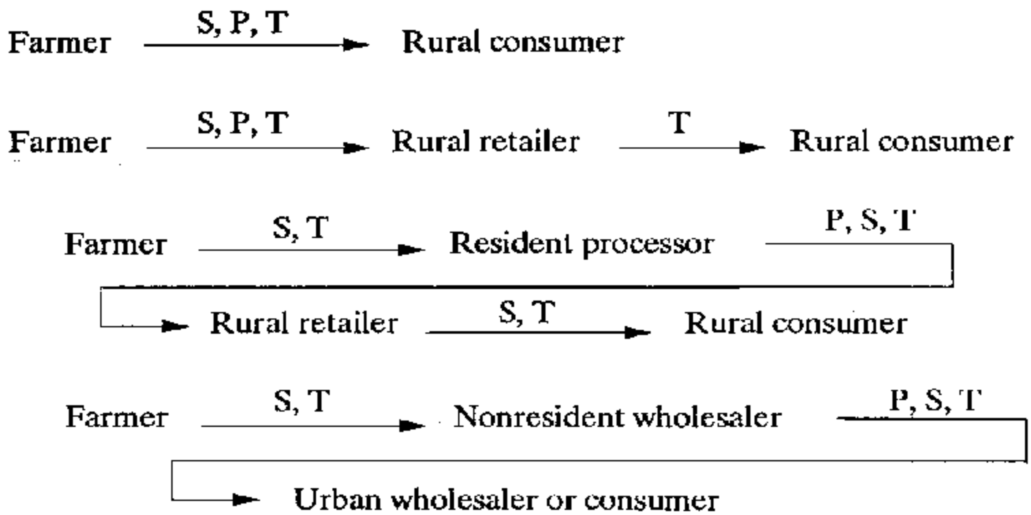


Figure 2 : The Varying roles of marketing agents

Adapted from Timmer et al (1983: p.167).
S = storage; P = processing; and T = transport.

Country buyers often carry out the initial task of assembling goods from dispersed farms or local rural markets. These buyers may be farmers, shopkeepers, itinerant traders or some co-operative or government-buying agency.

The role of wholesalers is to transfer goods from producers or country buyers to retailers or other wholesalers. Thus, their role may overlap with that of country buyers, in that they may deal directly with producers. They often finance the movement of goods themselves and consequently bear the cost of marketing risks. In the African livestock trade, there is a tendency for there to be a number of stages in the wholesale trade, as animals are assembled into larger and larger herds for subsequent trekking to urban centres. To operate profitably, wholesalers must be especially well-informed about current market prices and conditions, since the costs of market risks increase with the number of stock being handled.

Commission agents may sometimes operate on behalf of wholesalers for a percentage of the price paid. Although they act in the same way as wholesalers, the risk remains with the owner of the goods. Brokers offering an intimate knowledge of the market act to bring buyers and sellers together. In West Africa, livestock brokers also serve to enforce informal market rules by monitoring transactions, assuring the integrity of each party in the transaction and guaranteeing the negotiated price will be paid. Thus, they contribute in several ways to the exchange functions by facilitating buying and selling, and reinforcing the informal system which enforces contracts.

Processors transform the good either partially or completely into the form to be consumed. In the African livestock trade, processing is often carried out on a large scale by government agencies who also operate as wholesalers. They may also sell their processing services to smaller traders.

Retailers present the good to the consumer in the manner, location and form desired. In the case of livestock, they may also carry out processing activities (e.g. butchering).

1.2.3 Marketing enterprises and channels

Enterprises of four types normally fulfill the roles of middlemen described above. These are:

- Independent, locally-based private enterprises
- Co-operatives
- Marketing boards and other state enterprises
- Transnational companies.

Independent, locally-based private enterprises operate with capital owned directly by the operators and their partners, or in some cases by shareholders. Although not always large in scale of operation, these make up the greatest number of agriculture and livestock enterprises. Great variety exists in their level and degree of sophistication. Sometimes foreign-owned operations may' occupy important roles in this niche, particularly in foreign trade of livestock products.

Co-operatives have the potential to improve marketing efficiency. They can reduce marketing costs. For example, a village livestock marketing co-operative could co-ordinate the production schedules of small farmers, so that sufficient animals would reach market age at the same time, allowing truck transport to markets and lowering per unit transport costs. Co-operatives can also be used to counteract imperfect competition (monopsony/oligopoly power) among buyers, by creating greater bargaining power among producers. Typically they are used to distribute credit or subsidised inputs. In Africa they have been more successful when they have confined themselves at first to one' simple function which is important to all members, attempting only later to expand their role. In order to be successful in the long run, a co-operative must be able to carry out marketing functions with lower cost or effort than available alternatives. If this ability is not perceived by members, co-operatives are likely to break down. Since the ownership of co-operatives, by definition, lies in the hands of those who use its services (and who are thus entitled to any profits), a distinction must be made between farmer-owned and -controlled co-operatives and parastatals. Parastatals are co-operatives in name only, since they are government controlled. They may serve as taxation mechanisms or to promote government support. Private co-operatives are likely to be more efficient than parastatals, because of ownership incentives. Some co-operatives are difficult to classify, such as the Kenya Co-operatives Creamery (KCC). Although nominally a private cooperative, the KCC acts as a parastatal because of government-sanctioned monopoly and regulatory powers.

Marketing boards and other state enterprises, although popular with many African governments, have been much criticised. They are set up by government direction with government capital. Major operating decisions are subject to approval by the responsible minister. Parastatals are slightly more independent. Although government financed, they are autonomous in terms of handling funds, recruiting staff and making operational decisions.

The objectives of establishing such public intermediaries are: to raise the bargaining power of agricultural producers via an imposed monopoly on sales; ‘to set up needed market and processing facilities; to raise the scale of operation and thus to capture economies of scale; and to stabilise market supply and prices. They often fail to achieve these objectives because of inappropriate policies, poor management and lack of knowledge. Attempts to replace private markets usually fail because the detailed information necessary to operate may be too dispersed to gather. Managers succumb to patronage and corruption, and incentives for efficient operation are usually lacking. The Kenya Meat Commission (KMC) was, until recently, a parastatal set up to buy and process cattle and to market the products. Although potential economies of scale existed, these were not achieved because capacity was under-utilised and per unit costs were higher. Slaughterhouses built to handle peak seasonal supply are usually under-utilised during other seasons. Parastatals with a mandate to buy at fixed prices from all producers also suffer from high costs of cattle purchases in pastoral areas, where such sales are widely dispersed.

Transnational companies often succeed because of their access to processing technology and external markets. By definition, they operate in countries other than that of their headquarters. They can assist market development by facilitating the movement of skills and capital to areas where they are in short supply, potentially contributing to the levelling of commercial expertise.

When considering the relative advantages of each of these enterprises, attention must be given to the particular environment of livestock marketing in Africa. Its marketing structures are more complicated and differentiated than those in a developed country where production is much more specialised. Further, issues of equity and income distribution between producers are more acute and must be considered in the policy decision to promote certain types of enterprise.

All of the goods in a particular market are unlikely to pass through the same set of agents. Usually goods pass through a variety of market channels as a result of varying degrees of vertical integration existing in the same market. Figure 5.4 illustrates a marketing system showing multiple marketing channels. At times, some intermediaries are bypassed, while in others, goods pass through a large number of hands. Mote that at any one level of the market, such as at level A, the sum of the percentage flows in the diagram is always 100. This type of diagram can be helpful in basic planning for new investment in marketing, by identifying both the channels where volume is highest and other channels which could be further developed.

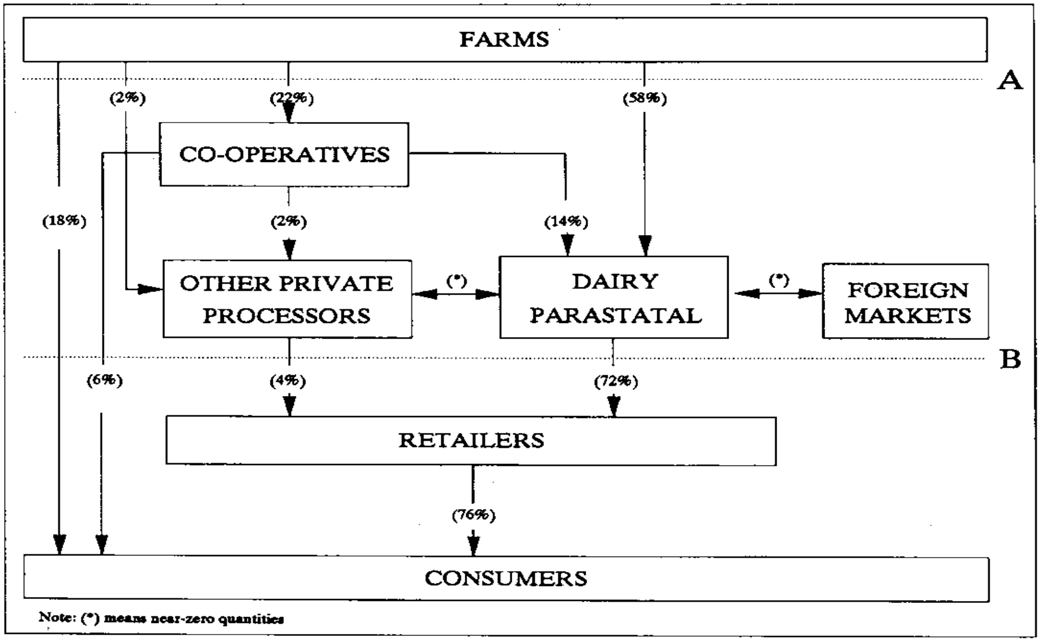


Figure 3 : Marketing chain for milk and dairy products

Adapted from Ansell (1971: p. 7).

1.2.4 Nature of agricultural marketing in Nepal

a. Unorganised :

The agricultural marketing system in the country is not found qrganised.The farmers produced small quantities of food grains, vwgetables, fruits, and other commodities and sell in the village and fulfil their basic needs. At present weight, price, quality control and other the village are not systematic. Agriculture marketing works in the interest of individuals which help big farmers only and large number of small farmers are always deprived of due benefits.

b. Seasonal:

Agriculture production and marketing both are seosonal activities in rural Nepal. Since there is lack of storage facilities, whatever the farmers grow and produce are brought to the market immediately after harvesting. This obviously causes over supply in the market compelling the farmers to sell their products at unfairly lower price.

c. Indequate number of market centres:

Market centers are inadequate in number edspecially in the hills and mountain regions. people have to travel long distance for hours to reach the nearest market centres. This natually limits trade of the agriculture products. Especially perishable goods are badly affected. limits trade of the agriculture products. Especially preshable goods are badly affected

d. Small size of the market:

Due to subsistence farming, the volume of marketable surplus generated by village farmers is very low. This situation discourages them from travelling to a better market wherein they could obtain a better price. As a consequencwe, this limits the extent or size of a rural market.

e. Poor marketing network:

Given the topography and lack of proper and adequate transportantion and communication system, agriculture market in nepal are not well integrated. Normally, there is food surplus in the terai whereas most of the hill districts remain food deficit areas during a major part of the year.

f. Influence of indian market:

Because of the long open border between india and Nepal agriculture marketing is directly influenced by price and quality of the commodity across the boarder. Generally, indian agriculture production system is more efficient and their products are cheaper then the products of Nepal. this adversely affects the Nepalese agriculture market.

g. Predominance of intermediaries:

Agriculture marketing in Nepal is characterised by the predominance of intermediaries. intermediaries visit door-to-door and buy products at very low price and sell the same to other consumers at higher prices. In this proces they make substantial profits.

h. Individualized marketing:

Since rural farmers are not organised, they are compelled to sell their products individually. Their bargaining capacity is thus weak. Whatever institutions have come up recently for their protection have not been able to operate effectively due to organisational and financial difficulties.

1.2.5 Existing marketing system and pitfalls in Nepal

- Direct sale by small farmers in road-head, nearby markets
- Sale to money lenders and traders
- Hat Bazaar
- Collection Centers
- Wholesale markets
- Co-operative markets
- Department store -very few and new trend

Pitfalls of the existing Marketing system

- Very Weak Post production Services
- Inadequate Investment in Infrastructure
- Inadequate Marketing Services for Agricultural Produce : Less priority of marketing in extension system
- Lack of Legal and Institutional System for Certification-organic
- Lack of Agri-Marketing Information System (AMIS)
- Pricing system collapsed-should be auction with minimum price declared by government agency-traders syndicate
- Standard land size (1.5 ka in Hill and 3 ka in Terai) and
- Infrastructures with basic facilities like toilet, wastage management, storage, cold storage, water supply, Khajaghar, farmer's chautari

1.2.6 Existing policies, plan and budget regarding agricultural marketing

- South Asia Free Trade Area (SAFTA), 2006
- World Trade Organization (WTO), 2004
- National Agricultural Policy, 2004
- Agribusiness Promotion policy, 2006-Specific
- Agricultrue Perspective Plan (APP), 1995
- Agricultrue Development Startegy (ADS), 2015-35
- National Trade Integration Strategy (NTIS), 2010
- Trade policy, 2009

- Agricultural market management and regulation, 2073 (Dissolved, 2053)
- Kalimati Veg. and Fruit established order, 2051
- Cooperative markets

Still

- **Agri market Act** formulation process is not finalized yet and great challenge for ownership and to operate the 1767 structures.

14th plan

Commercialization and marketing

- **Subsidies for construction of cold storages** based on the cost sharing basis.
- **Competitive matching grant** through different foreign aided projects
- **Reconstruction and upgrading** of fruits and vegetable market at Kalimati and fruit market at Chovar
- **One village one product** in PPP model but implementation authority, model not finalized
- **Agri market information system** strengthened and use of ICT for Market Intelligence
- Collection centers, haat bazars, wholesale markets, regional and central agri

commodities **market infrastructures development**

- Coordination among research, extension and education
- **Community agri. extension service center**
- **One village one technician** for delivering agri services to household level or now One ward One Technician
- **Statistics** on agriculture updated regularly
- **Farmers commission** and **Classification of farmers**
- Food quality regulations through monitoring of hotels, restaurants and **distribution of standardization logo** to hotels along the highways, Use of mobile laboratories, accredited laboratories GAP and GMP promotion
- Program to **judicious use of pesticides and residue analysis** in vegetable crops along with hazard analysis and awareness raising

Budget speech

- Enhance agricultural production through **judicious distribution** of **production inputs** by **identifying the products of comparative and competitive advantage** of local areas
- To **enhance access to resources centers and agri markets** at certain distances .
- **Minimum support price** of major cereals crops will be fixed as needed.
- **Market Act** approval from parliament
- Need to address floriculture sector to promote marketing
- Organic certification and products marketing promotion strategy
- Post harvest services promotion
- Cold storage facilities with mobile van and cooling chamber
- Investment increment to agri-market infrastructure sector development
- Online marketing promotion

1.3 Objectives

The major objective of the study was to find out the effectiveness of the agricultural collection centres to promote marketing. The objectives of the study was

- To know the performance of collection centers
- to ascertain the quality of services provided
- to understand the marketing channels
- to update the number, location, facilities, authority, demand and supply situation, management status of major fruits and vegetables of Nepal

1.4 Rationale of the study

The studies on effectiveness of market structures constructed throughout the country by agribusiness promotion and marketing development directorate (ABPMDD) was not conducted yet. These information are valuable for production planning in future based on availability of market structures and marketing facilities. We have lack of information on basic information like number of agricultural markets, location suitable or not, price, transaction quantity, and number of traders. Therefore, we are unable to complete the task of market infrastructure development, management and monitoring related works effectively and timely. Government and non-government organizations are ready to invest on market infrastructure development and management but lack of information related to demand and supply situation of commodities hinders to accept and deliver the investment. This information is necessary to trust for funding by different organizations. Market information related to supply situation, consumption and market flow of commodities in the local market are essential for the managed location specific production planning. Information on highly export potential but low supply products is also essential to get more prices.

1.5 Limitation of the study

The study assesses market flow of fruits and vegetables from producer to consumer and effectiveness of market structures like collection centers for easing the production and marketing of the commodities. This study, however, is based on collection centers market survey. Since there is no recording system of data at farmers' level and collection centers allow access to their trade records limitedly, the data were collected on recall survey of previous activities of the farmers, traders and somehow maintained record of market.

CHAPTER II
2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 Selection of districts and markets

The study was focused on effectiveness of collection centers, calculation of quantity received and marketed in the collection centers of Nepal. Areas with previous evidences and records of collection centers and existence of different construction sites were selected. Seventy five collection centers including 12 districts out of seventy one were selected purposively. After centers and districts selection, survey sites were selected from each district in consultation with the District Agriculture Development Office (DADO) taking criteria of coexistence of centers, producing farmers' and different types of markets into consideration.

2.2 Research design

The research was focused on fruits and vegetables production, price spread, and trade flow of such commodities in the selected collection centers. Primary and secondary data were collected and analyzed using statistical tools like excel and SPSS. From the collected data, number of collection centers, production of the district, production center, markets, marketed quantity, imported quantity, retailing areas, consumption, pricing mechanism, price spread, and factors causing the low price of commodities were assessed.

2.3 Data collection

Primary data: Primary data were collected through collection centers, traders and consumer surveys by using structured questionnaire.

Sampling procedure and sample size

Simple random sampling was used to select sample centers were selected purposively where other collection centers, district markets, traders and consumer were sampling units. Altogether 75 collection centers, 24 retail markets, 25 consumers and 30 farmers were interviewed.

Secondary data: The secondary sources include crop production data (production and practices related) from Ministry of Agriculture Development and also from District Agriculture Development Office (DADO) of the respective districts, annual reports of respective wholesale markets, annual reports of Kalimati markets, annual reports of agribusiness promotion and market development directorate, market research and statistics management program and Central Bureau of Statistics. Journals, seminar/workshop papers and e-materials were also major secondary data sources.

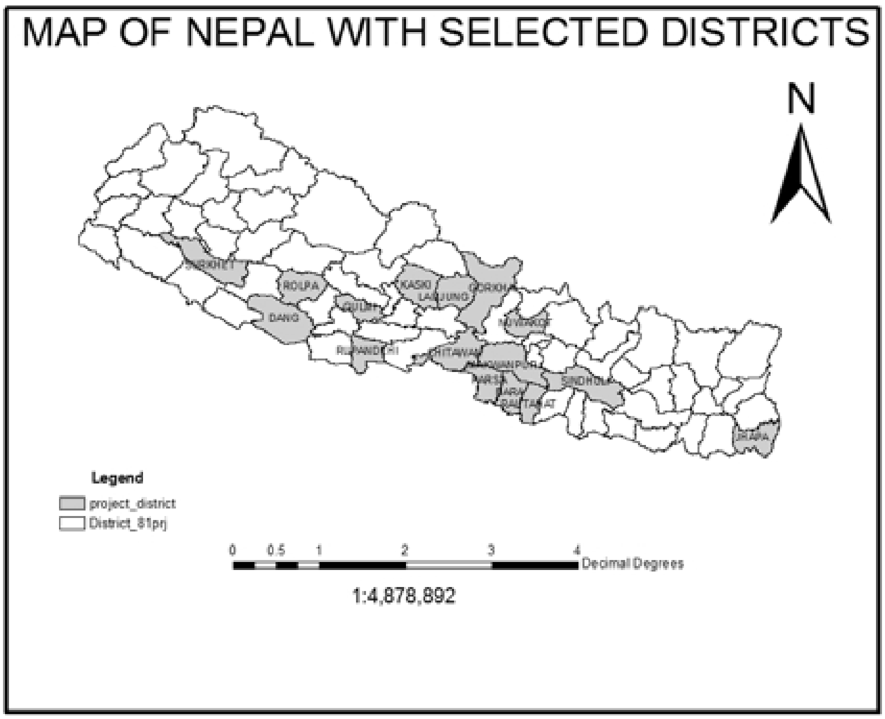
2.4 Data processing and analysis

Both descriptive and analytical methods were used to analyze the data collected.

Quantitative analysis

- **Descriptive statistics:** Primary data obtained from field and market observation, and market surveys were analyzed quantitatively. Simple statistics like sum, mean, percentage, weighted average and standard deviation were used for descriptive analysis of agricultural production, trade flow of fruits and vegetables and prices. Standard deviation and weighted average helps to validate the results obtained from analysis. Factors affecting low own production marketing and price were collected through secondary sources.

2.5 Map of the selected districts



CHAPTER III

3. Result and Discussion

The study on effectiveness of collection centers constructed by different sources was conducted through survey. The findings are discussed as follows.

3.1 Agricultural growth rate

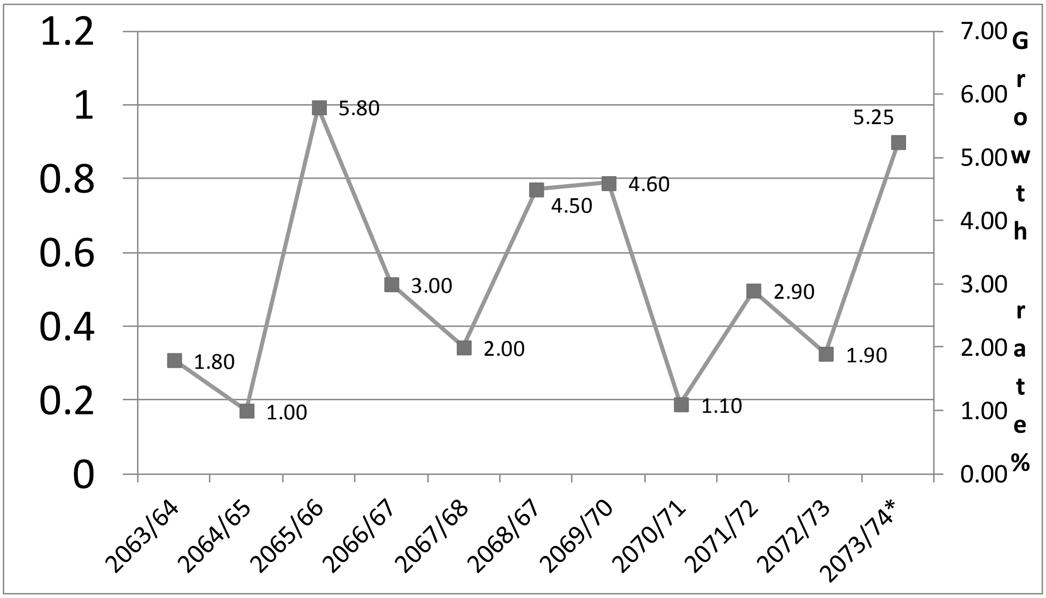


Figure 4 : Agricultural growth rate, 2063/64-2074-75

The figure shows variations in agricultural growth rate ranging from 1 to 5.8. Two fiscal years 2065/66 and 2073/74 achieved the highest above 5 growth rate during this 10 years time period from 2063/64 to 2073/74. Average agricultural growth rate was found 3.2 percent during this time period.

3.2 Transactions at Kalimati agricultural market, 2073

Table 2 : Transactions recorded at Kalimati market, 2073

Commodities	2069		2070		2071		2072		2073	
	Quantity	Av Price	Quantity	Av Price	Quantity	Av Price	Quantity	Av Price	Quantity	Av Price
Tomato Big	4693373	33.98	4657664	43.57	3577391	36.36	1391954	46.01	5208136	43.06
Tomato Small	21052255	30.61	20534020	35.71	24761711	30.72	21089344	39.02	25102692	42.40
Potato Red	38302795	26.5	39561170	26.36	46008672	33.43	41330979	26.02	61318306	31.53
Potato White	8980569	22.75	5636762	22.47	3301894	28.27	1466730	19.71	5267132	26.28
Onion Dry	21251487	26.01	19121622	50.83	22321593	38.04	23287070	51.58	29866918	24.32
Carrot	2576590	37.12	2112840	45.08	1690330	53.71	2587810	49.36	2785500	75.97
Cabbage	13707574	19.54	13245855	24	13801876	18.89	11664750	24.41	13540357	26.26
Cauli Local	23217081	29.89	19176637	38.87	21289069	36.30	17212790	37.52	17531060	48.61
Cauli Terai	1625412	5.94	2558290	18.95	1270880	20.04	2237870	24.14	3006030	19.70
Raddish Red	43415	22.23	93740	31.91	66750	33.55	27605	32.82	305140	24.97
Raddish White	5954855	18.38	5429695	20.62	6545279	19.04	10360	22.50	5289387	28.20
Brinjal Long	4787520	24.35	2950920	30.27	3303390	27.18	4889770	32.49	2367118	35.75
Brinjal Round	152305	29.86	17000	36.84	16000	34.61	2816545	33.44	226100	35.88
Cow pea	3209630	40.42	3637210	50.18	4458894	55.79	2000	61.00	4829170	68.83
Green Peas	2762075	50.53	3353075	69.41	2258209	70.38	3671870	66.30	2631715	84.01
French Bean	4302225	43.44	5317390	44.07	4554437	46.95	1958195	50.26	3093350	61.13
Sword Bean	357715	52.62	178700	54.33	329565	72.34	3136825	57.35	1078900	56.58
Soyabean Green	74750	25.09	98950	56.7	41175	69.35	1468350	54.90	90410	75.14
Bitter Gourd	4730755	52.17	3747910	57.65	3422730	62.00	88465	59.87	4498250	68.48
Bottle Gourd	4610645	30.12	3005475	33.01	4177440	33.30	4115220	34.19	2734325	38.35
Pointed Gourd	2601185	66.71	2010220	89.52	2948520	76.04	2638645	56.81	3254000	59.04
Snake Gourd	657650	21.17	365855	56.85	266950	39.22	2247290	28.42	182650	41.70
Smooth Gourd	2895865	42.26	2213575	52.02	2094600	56.92	336180	48.32	2370540	60.71
Sponge Gourd	8181	25.24	21400	42.46	4000	44.34	2853900	44.83	9000	42.76

Commodities	2069		2070		2071		2072		2073	
	Quantity	Av Price	Quantity	Av Price	Quantity	Av Price	Quantity	Av Price	Quantity	Av Price
Pumpkin	1639800	21.68	1119200	22.51	1211100	24.77	3000	25.62	1242819	29.76
Squash	3064289	22.09	3618315	24.39	2694060	28.92	883409	31.23	3110970	33.06
Turnip	7255	20.42	11475	42.01	29905	50.23	4204690	64.74	100	73.00
Okara	2123155	57.53	2278325	63.61	2904160	66.03	4170	46.03	4072495	60.21
Sweet Potato	204650	25.73	170250	43.19	250200	43.48	2865570	40.13	369200	45.16
Barela	397765	28.92	511880	43.44	639615	43.83	171050	34.17	722710	39.52
Arum	233465	30.87	372580	38.18	286025	40.98	589400	25.78	322125	27.66
Christophine	1308300	25.91	2252700	25.65	2272870	25.32	246125	47.28	2245695	47.89
Brd Leaf Mustard	556852	33.99	1091190	32.32	670660	47.98	1883700	54.57	1532225	54.81
Spinach Leaf	352410	39.84	537900	41.06	367230	55.57	1259220	54.67	707730	55.34
Cress Leaf	141595	53.64	518180	41.58	279365	64.41	756720	46.07	709230	51.37
Mustard Leaf	275710	38.73	574155	37.13	307550	44.83	721820	54.53	242990	56.34
Fenugreek Leaf	108200	46.74	444875	47.46	217450	63.91	452530	63.67	651480	55.34
Onion Green	993877	41.93	1114560	51.82	932170	47.98	670050	56.98	1330400	62.75
Bakula	130725	30.6	166803	56.75	167850	48.86	1476815	45.68	126655	42.93
Yam	1270115	23.25	1787170	33.17	1492280	33.35	100350	158.98	992600	136.11
Mushroom	549090	176.92	946850	150.89	1159390	144.47	1722670	291.96	1055597	322.72
Asparagus	40997	182.63	45127	251.98	32730	292.62	2400800	58.51	73180	68.89
Neuro	41750	43.67	3280	55.69	40800	59.28	41260	60.94	265890	51.57
Brocauli	336290	73.63	353175	73.24	342595	91.89	14830	58.40	502230	82.04
Sugarbeet	21233	62.15	5126	63.1	10335	63.94	322465	105.46	27240	99.10
Bauhania flower	14825	37.23	1000	106.88	1100	109.57	74675	89.81	5000	116.23
Red Cabbbage	97400	19.66	89810	97.49	64580	121.09	123600	80.34	9325	67.25
Lettuce	13166	59.49	9776	98.06	15743	99.38	18490	67.40	30491	57.29
Knolkhol	68500	41.71	121165	47.95	178810	69.19	68920	44.47	59195	51.07

Commodities	2069		2070		2071		2072		2073	
	Quantity	Av Price	Quantity	Av Price	Quantity	Av Price	Quantity	Av Price	Quantity	Av Price
Celery	10579	25	6215	37.69	4695	48.76	9230	97.19	13880	96.56
Parseley	9232	102.88	4532	116.99	10005	113.83	10841	97.54	14965	98.16
Fennel Leaf	9531	164.46	11598	161.44	13237	137.09	81470	58.94	11550	61.49
Mint	93525	47.83	132297	45.28	170370	65.52	21160	83.82	48140	80.85
Turnip A	9865	125.48	9580	137.74	10661	156.82	123200	51.23	32640	51.24
Maize	94701	31.86	63840	43.25	57118	53.16	17250	95.65	451360	96.72
Tamarind	1000	1.875		7.57	3000	71.67	156500	75.23	840	127.81
Bamboo Shoot	54700	73.09	19570	75.82	87220	95.14	12820	70.12	57021	85.26
Tofu	34640	76.99	21200	96.6	21300	93.36	98030	201.67	31800	204.01
Apple	65385	63	35135	63.57	33405	69.07	934995	104.20	101020	108.38
Banana		29.294		177.02	1391270	188.41	1283160	74.70	942013	81.55
Lime	2296787	124.24	1447275	108.65	588115	128.92	2241300	468.68	1514580	434.50
Pomegranate	576559	49.51	620770	55.62	2340295	67.16	102177	232.32	3057450	225.02
Mango	1853970	320.55	2431280	349.22	123638	425.84	1744575	101.79	113860	100.93
Grapes	130335	237.38	139223	231.64	1402205	226.97	217235	138.54	1403185	129.17
Orange	2820923	69.48	1753159	93.61	135170	83.12	4903720	82.44	91030	95.02
Water Melon	157809	97.27	131661	173.39	6525900	164.72	3049860	46.54	5668775	45.10
Sweet Orange	11860217	48.43	8216819	75.74	3888420	72.70	257260	92.59	2367780	115.12
Mandarin	4353507	38.57	3510617	41.11	222730	43.40	112770	53.83	295825	106.18
Pineapple	475170	82.41	595242	84.47	120560	88.86	70680	88.72	139410	49.66
Cucumber	31010	21.88	18425	55.25	79219	69.83	5495195	59.37	93195	40.26
Jack Fruit	190725	73.59	74880	72.94	6284113	87.84	900560	43.96	6290093	38.42
Lemon	6885575	38.59	6608650	37.79	1131200	41.98	21280	33.00	1098620	85.21
Sweet Lime	1045470	28.81	1138325	52.13	18000	51.92	14000	124.27	95630	69.52
Pear	42090	20.83	13740	34.86	1500	34.96	43570	63.31	30800	38.44

Commodities	2069		2070		2071		2072		2073	
	Quantity	Av Price	Quantity	Av Price	Quantity	Av Price	Quantity	Av Price	Quantity	Av Price
Papaya	15000	4.27	18000	50.28	25181	44.92	919407	38.78	652030	41.00
Guava	164180	121.8	44905	134.25	958750	132.90	66575	31.18	51600	119.77
Mombin	755654	46.8	904545	56.98	78075	58.40	27750	80.14	15600	59.08
Litchi	329150	15.58	268935	37.21	41020	52.57	23920	20.58	71952	274.76
Musk Melon	79760	51.57	79795	47.36	35410	42.84	100	50.05	1700	66.54
Sugarcane	77755	20.28	38234	155	21200	87.18	4750	56.08	2714750	71.85
Kinnow	237186	27.5	78760		7430	51.39	315000	127.50	69060	91.14
Ginger	13740	63.33	11395	54.62	800	57.31	2353890	73.28	4050520	131.48
Chilli Dry	22890	20.32	9998	51.72	1040	61.71	6680	242.50	1729820	311.88
Chilli Green	80	61.48		201.18	1916200	266.09	3601560	48.49	295436	245.48
Capsicum	2922780	51.21	1773225	132.14	9760	114.29	1267150	66.15	407800	186.67
Garlic Green	56790	161.09	21120	192.19	3623880	197.79	232841	81.27	678700	123.06
Coriander Green	3310085	48.58	3692650	54.55	1473455	54.78	412210	94.45	361750	
Garlic Dry Chinese	1330080	64.66	1114955	73.33	337722	72.96	957880	192.37	3200	
Garlic Dry Nepali	190425	60.69	522905	55.97	595856	65.43	428355	161.95	30130	
Clive Green	326082	84.88	963877	74.21	997200	98.32	10000	81.33	3632000	
Fish Fresh	1419835	131.38	1162140	105.16	565200	116.29	3247300	72.63	547185	
Other	833950	74.87	910920	77.97	65	90.53	644196			
G/Total	235091780		220600268		229285328		210049248		256272453	

Unit : Kg and Rs

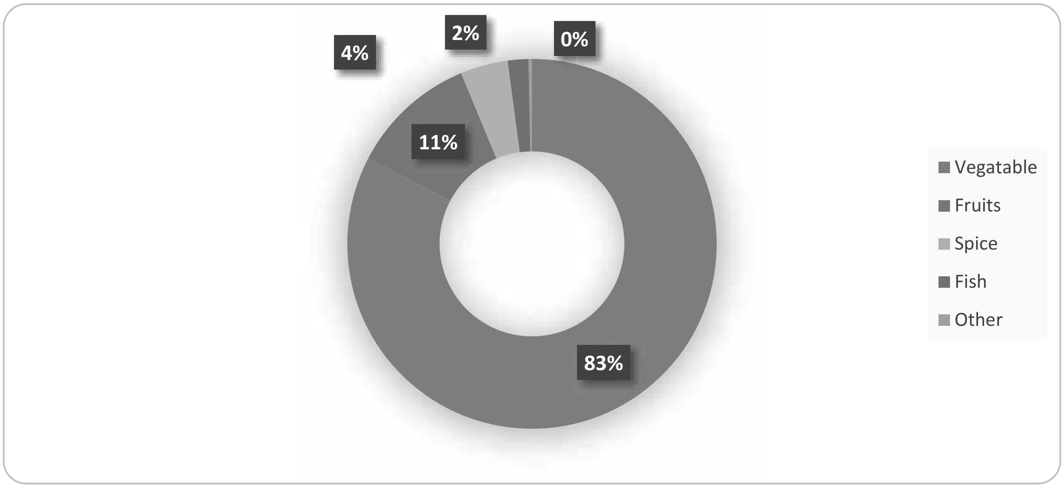


Figure 5 : Coverage of commodity at Kalimati Market

The major weightage (83%) of the transaction was recorded in vegetables at Kalimati market. Vegetable occupy the majro volume of transactions within the market.

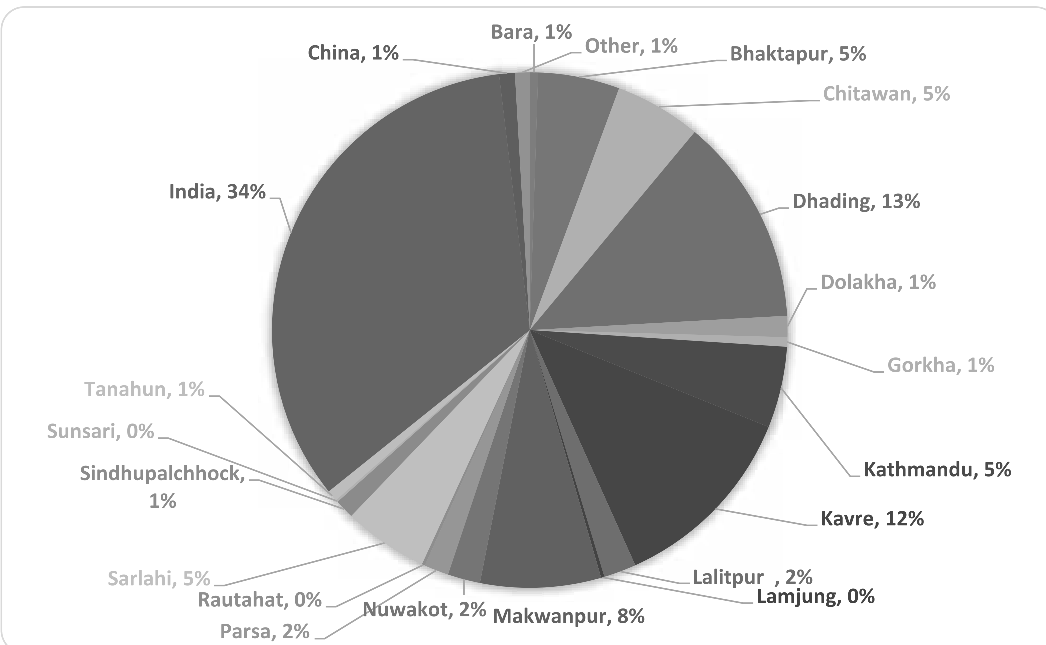


Figure 6 : Sources of the countries and districts at Kalimati market

Among the total transactions, Outside Nepal (35%-India and China) and remaining 65% of the produce came from different districts.

Among the districts, Dhanding, Kavre, Makwanpur, Chitwan and Bhaktapur are the top five suppliers to Kalimati market (Figure 6).

Vegetable had highest share at Kalimati market contributed around 83% among total transaction followed by fruits and spices (Figure 6).

3.3 Transactions in collection centers, 2073/74

Table 3 : Annual transactions and income from the markets

SN	Markvet structures	Transactions (“000”Mt)	Average price (“000”Rs)	Annual Income (Arba Rs)
1	Whole sale market			
	Vegetables	313.13		
	Fruits	94.6		
	Total	407.73	35	14.27
2	Kalimati	250	35	8.75
3	Collection centers			
	Average	6.35	28	17.78 Krorer
	Minimum	1.5		
	Maximum	11.2		

Generally, collection centers act as a transit market to transfer from production sites to distant market or consumtion sites. By name, this structures are used to collect the unorganized products from farmers field. The management committee used to collect the products, washing, packaging and transfer to wholesale nearby markets for higher price. But sometimes, collection centers used to sell the products directly to the local sellers and consumers. The table showed the lower transactions in economic value from collection centers.

3.4 Market structures in Nepal

Eastern development region recorded the higher market structures i.e. 37% of the market structures lie there while lowest (6%) were found in far-western development region.

Table 4: Number of Market Structures, 2074

SN	Development Region	Haat bazaar	Collection centers	Retail Markets	Wholesale Markets	Total
1	Eastern	554	64	33	3	654
2	Central	308	158	79	12	557
3	Western	108	162	17	5	292
4	Mid-western	36	109	3	5	153
5	Far-western	32	60	17	2	111
	Total	1038	553	149	27	1767

3.5 Number of collection centres

There are altogether 553 collection centres (Table 3). Among them 29% of the collection centres lie on western development regions, 28% on central development regions, 20% on mid-western, 12% on eastern and 11% on far-western development regions (fig 7).

In eastern and central development regions, the collection centres were established in all districts while in western development regions all districts except Manang were covered. Similarly, in mid-western development regions, 13 districts except Mugu and Humla recorded to have the collection centres. And all 9 districts in far-western development regions, the collection centres are running.

Table 5. Number of collection centres in Nepal

Development Regions	Eastern	Central	Western	Mid-western	Far-western	Total
Number of collection centres	62	158	162	109	60	553

Source : ABPMDD, 2015/16

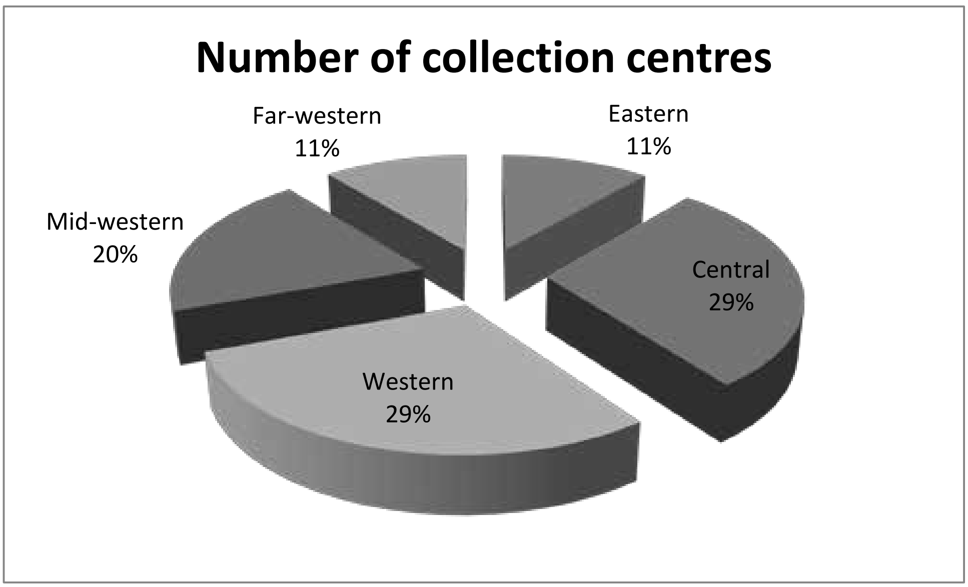


Figure 7 : Number of collection centers

3.6 Current status

Out of the total collection centres, 76% of the collection centres are running in good position while 15% are closed due to various factors and 9% of them are seasonal type which run at certain time only. The collection centres under construction, lack of knowledge, inappropriate location, number of vehicle at home, products not in commercial scale for sale are the various reasons leading to the ineffective condition of the collection centres.

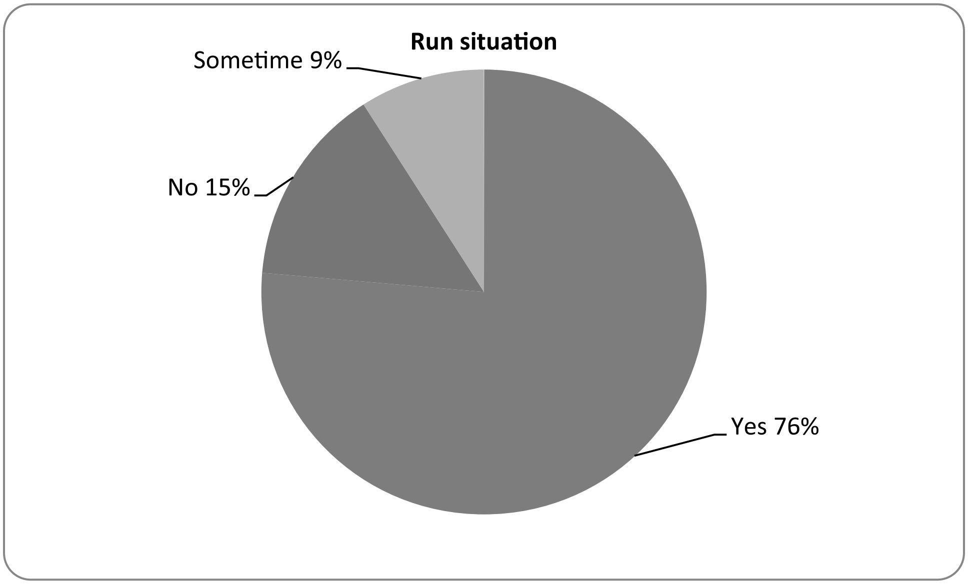


Figure 8 : Current status of collection centers

3.7 Leading to form and construct

40% of the collection centres are formed by the cooperatives while 39% were by committee and 21% by the group.

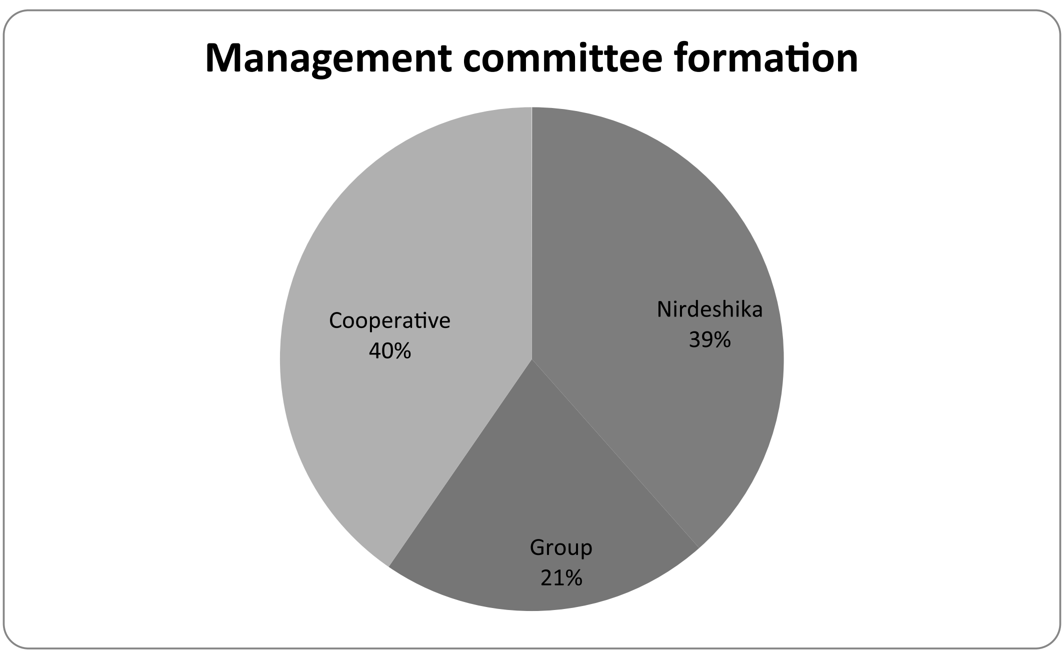


Figure 9 : Leading organizations to form and construct collection centers

3.8 Committee formation

In 41% of the total collections centres, committee formation was according to the nirdeshika-2053 and onward of 2073 while 52% was by the cooperative and rest 7% by others like in the name of school, etc.

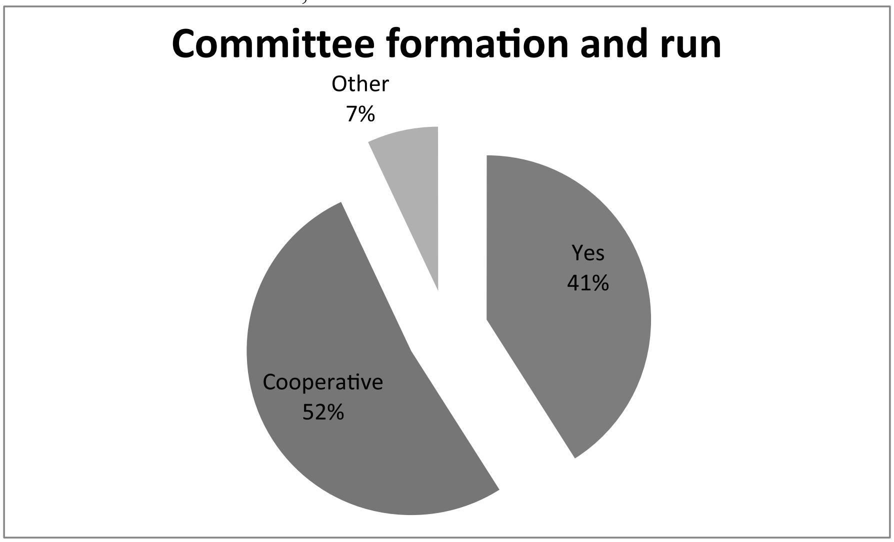


Figure 10 : Management committee formation

3.9 Meeting

84% of the collection centres conduct the meeting either at regular intervals or according to the conditions if needed. Among them, 60% conduct in regular interval according to the nirdeshika of ABPMDD i.e. per month while 40% of them conduct the meeting only if needed.

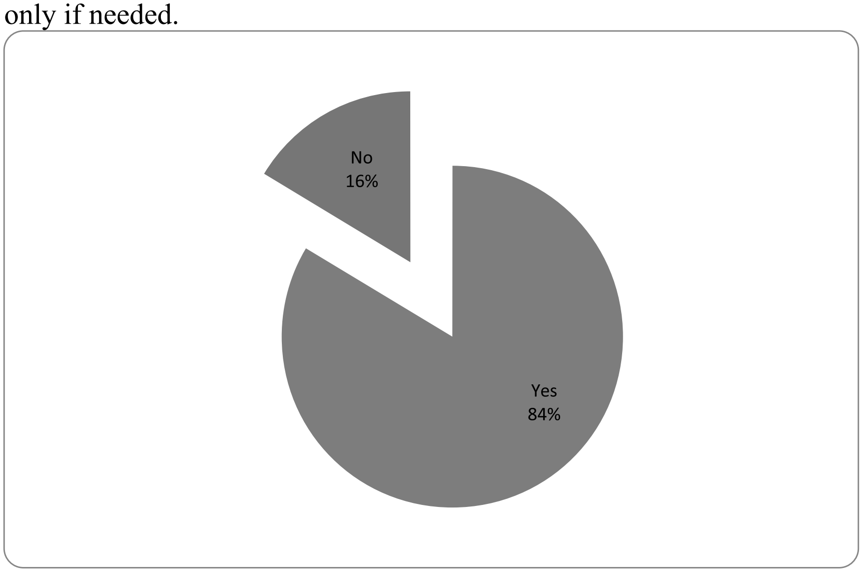


Figure 11 : Monthly Meeting status of management committee

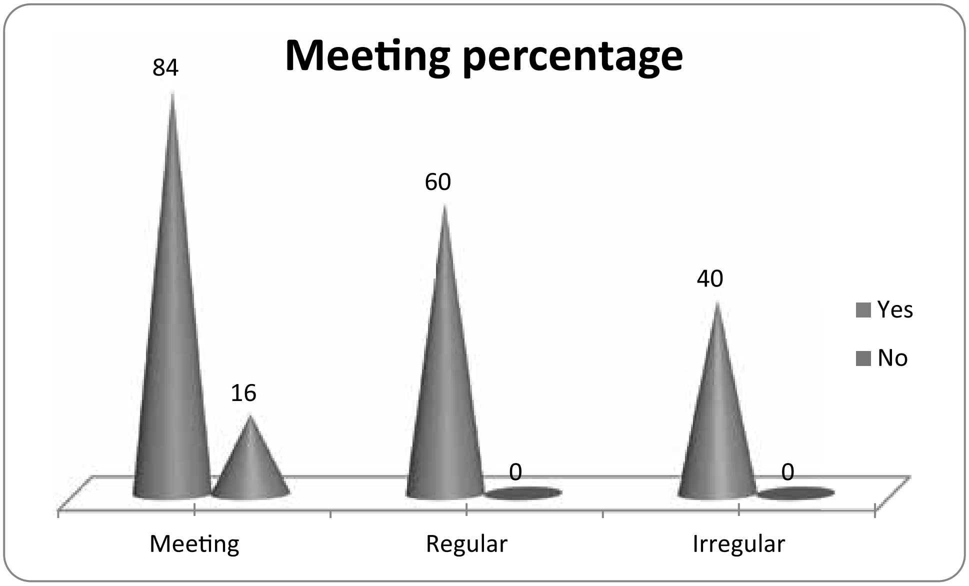


Figure 12 : Monthly Meeting status

3.10 Infrastructure

3.10.1 Drinking water

In 56% of the collection centres, there is the facility of drinking water while in rest 44%, there is no drinking water facility.

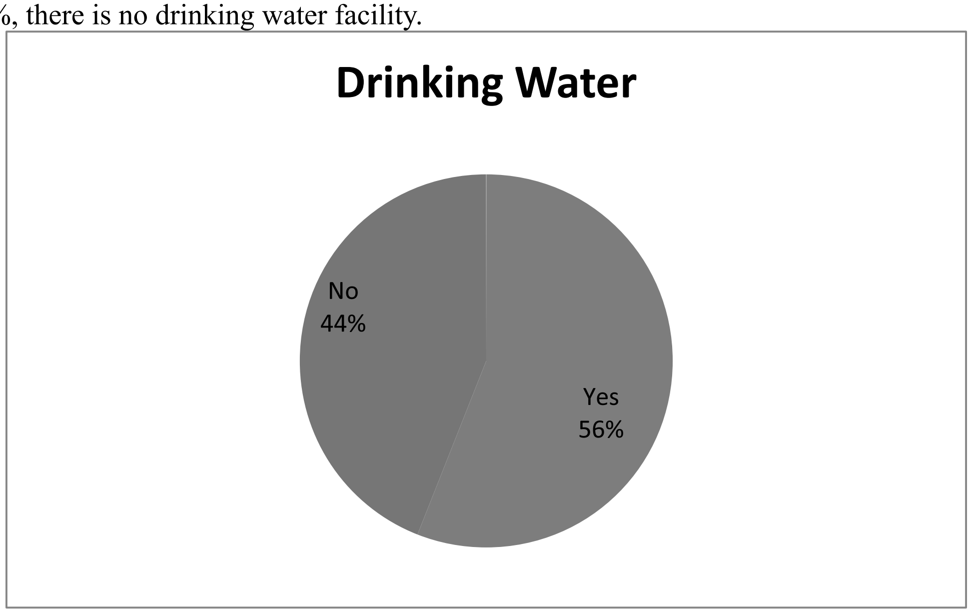


Figure 13 : Availability of drinking water facility

3.10.2 Plastic crate

In 71% of the collection centres, there are plastic crates while in rest 29%, there no facility of plastic crates. Majority of the collection centers are using plastic crates to handle safely from field/farm to collection centes. Minimum number of plastic crates used by collection center found 30 in each and maximum number was found around 350 and the average number was 65 in each collection center. The average number of plastic crates was found minimum in number that is not sufficient to collect all the production and transfer to Kathmandu slowly.

Table 6 : Number of plastic crates

SN	Particulars	Max	Min	Ave.
1	Plastic crates	350	30	65

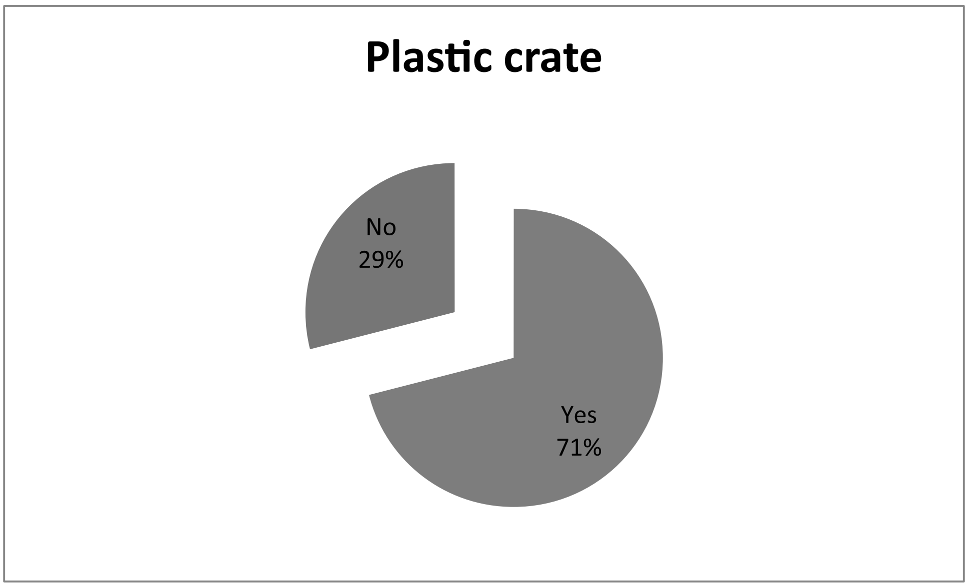


Figure 14 : Availability of plastic crates at collection centers

3.10.3 Storage capacity

In 55% of the collection centres, there is the facility of storage while in rest 45%, there is no storage facility. Storage facility with cool chamber is needed to keep the products before to transfer to big retail markets. But most of the collection centers had no storage facility with cool chamber. Most of the collection centers have storage facility of low capacity just suitable for around 16 mt per day in our condition.

Table 7 : Storage capacity of cold storage

SN	Particulars	Max	Min	Ave.
1	Storage, Mt	40	3	15.77

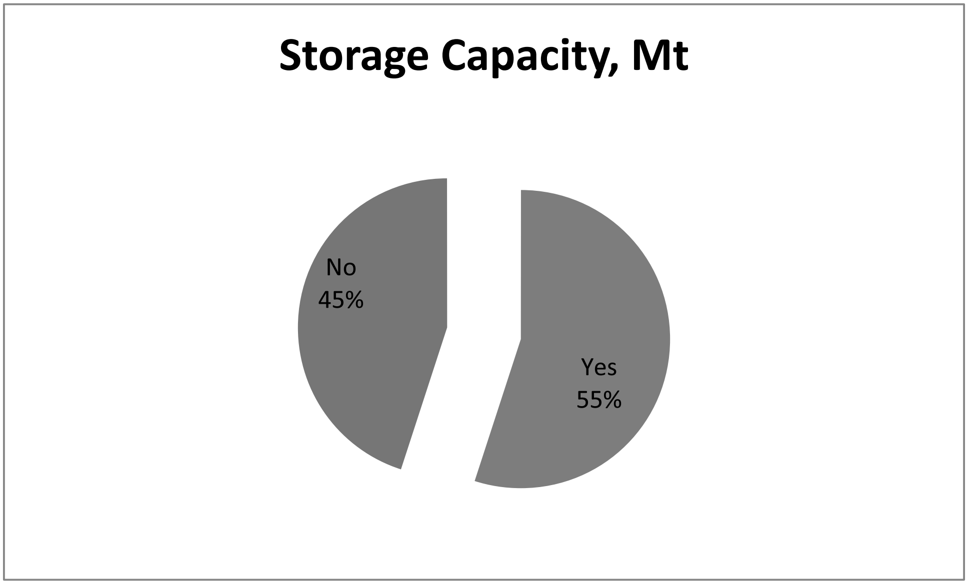


Figure 15 : Storage capacity of cold storage

3.10.4 Weighing balance

In 76% of the collection centres, there is the facility of weighing balance while in rest 44%, there is no weighing balance. Among the 76%, 55% use digital weighing balance while 28% use normal and rest 17% have both digital and normal weighing balance.

Figure 16 : Availability of weighing balance

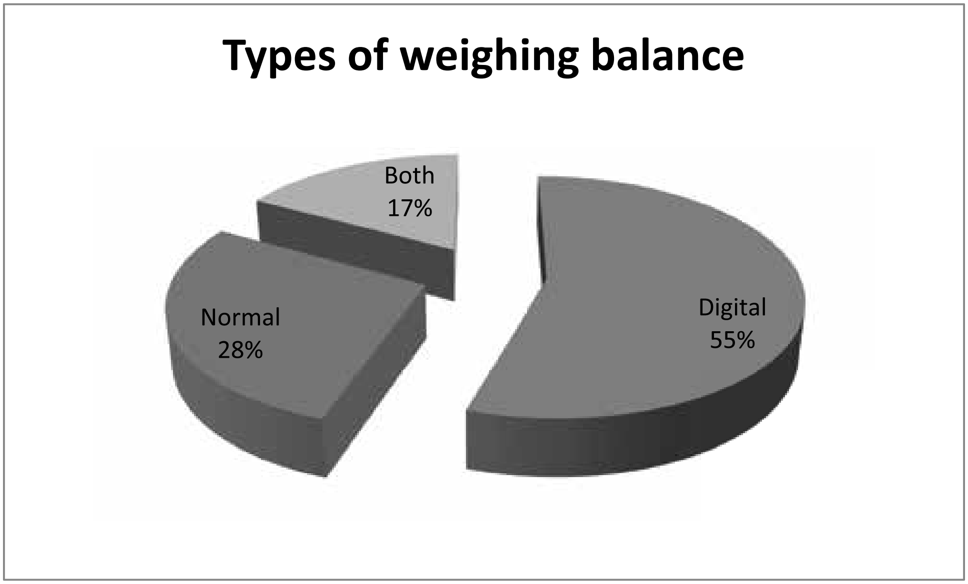


Figure 17 : Availability of types of weighing balance

3.10.5 Vehicle facility

Only 11% of the collection centres have vehicle facility while in rest 89% don't have vehicle facility. Only few collection centers have their own vehicle to collect and transfer commodities but majority of the centers depend on private vehicle by hiring and sometime in local vehicles. This is needed to handle safely and minimize the losses through transportation and also reduce the cost of handling.

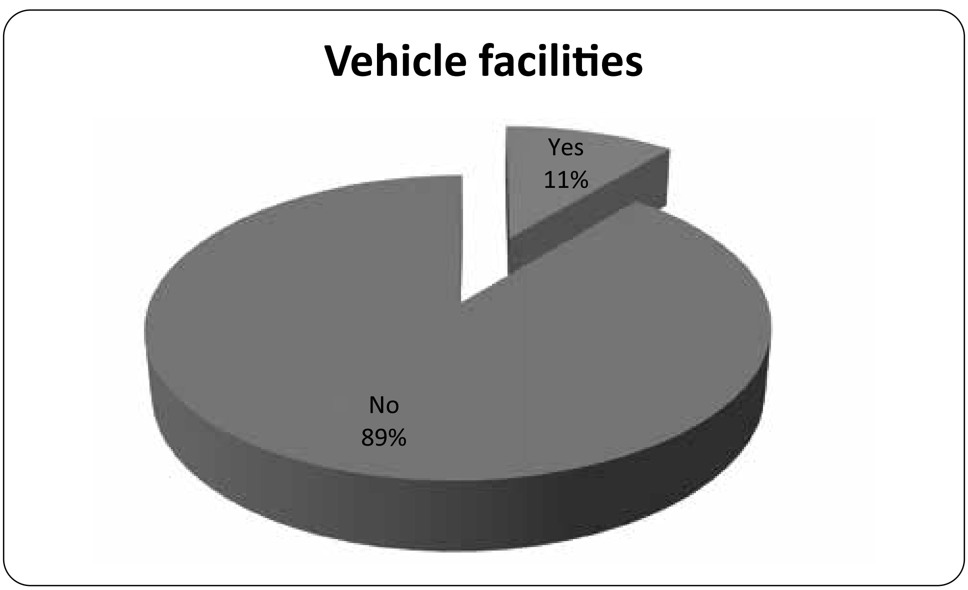


Figure 18 : Availability of vehicle facility at collection centers

3.10.6 Financial Subsidy

The study shows that 96% of the collection centres were formed under the government subsidy while only 4% of them were by non government sectors. The majority of fund provided by agribusiness promotion and marketing development directorate.the ABPMDD provide the cash subsidy based on competition and based on criteria set at nirdeshika-2053.

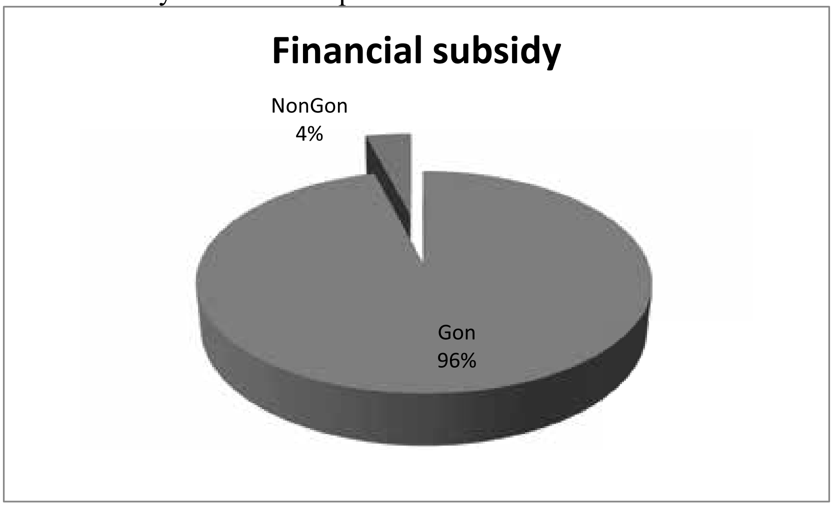


Figure 19 : Financial subsidy for the construction of market structures

3.10.7 Price fixation

60% of the price fixation was done by the traders, 35% according to the demand and supply forces while the remaining 5% by the auction. Traders have the main role in price fixation due to which most of the farmers are facing. The price is controlled by traders and harassment to the farmers. The situation create a huge price gap between producers and consumers. Consumer should pay high but farmers get less.

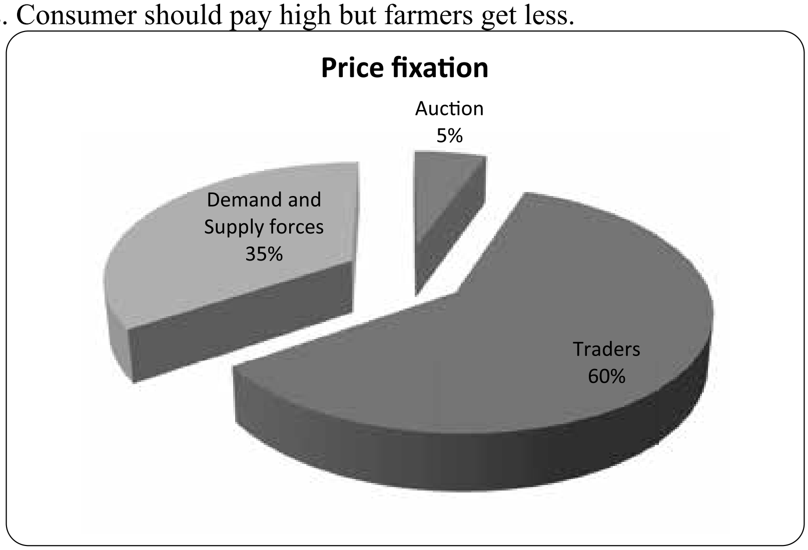


Figure 20 : System of pricing mechanism

3.10.8 Location

Only 69% of the collection centres are established in the appropriate location while the rest 31% lie in inappropriate location. Site selection is must important before establishment. Nirdhesikha does not allow to buy land and committee should manage the land either from government source or donation. This is the main reason for the unsuitability of location. Beside this, road access, construction, vehicle facility door to door are other important reason for the unsuitability of location nowadays.

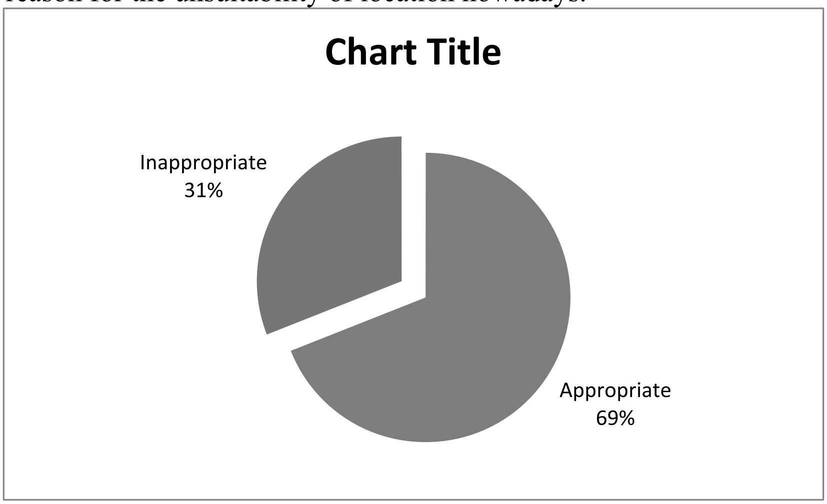


Figure 21 : Suitability of location at collection centers

3.10.9 Space

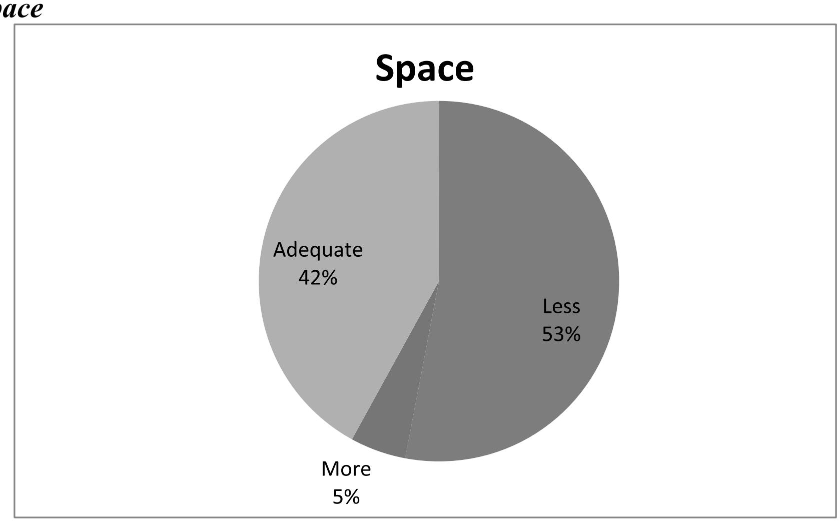


Figure 22 : Availability of open space at collection centers

Only 42% of the collection centers have adequate open space required for load and unload commodities.

3.10.10 Infrastructure

In 80% of the collection centres, there we found the lack of physical infrastructures like shed, weighing area, drinking water, sanitation, wall, toilets. These are the minimum physical infrastructure which are compulsory in every markets.

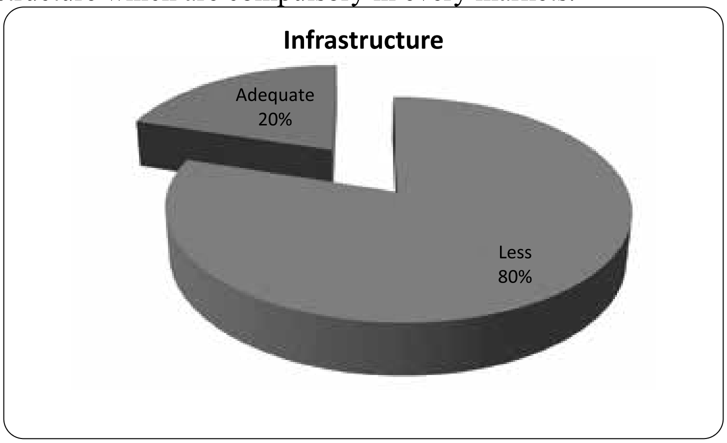


Figure 23 : Physical facilities available at collection centers

3.10.11 Nearest market

The nearest market were found from 0.03km upto 50 km far from the point of collection centers. Average distance from the collection center was found 9.4 Km far.

Table 8 : Distance to nearest market

SN	Particulars	Max	Min	Average
1	Distance, Km	50	0.03	9.4

3.10.12 Changes after collection centre establishment

3.10.12.1 Production

From the survey, 62% increment in production was reported.

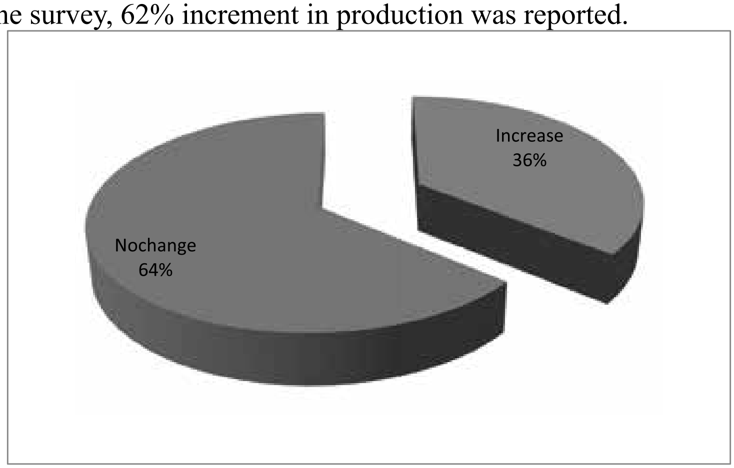


Figure 24 : Changes in production after collection centers establishment

3.10.12.2 Income

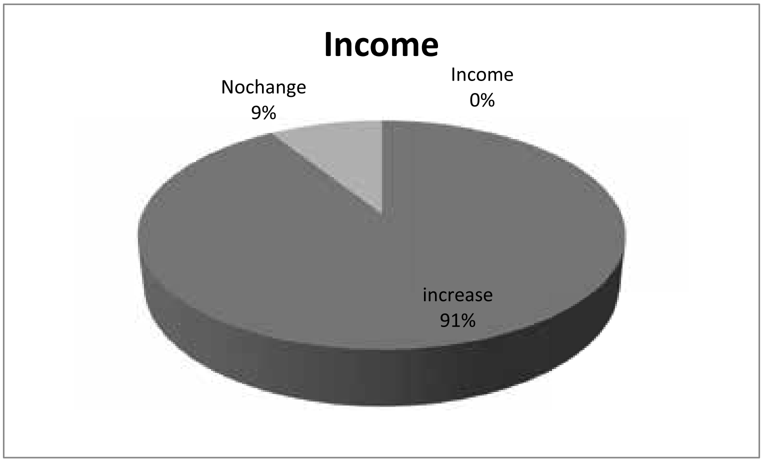


Figure 25 : Changes in income level

Majority of farmers are able to increase their income (91%) through marketing available due to commercial infrastructures establishment.

3.10.12.3 Physical facilities

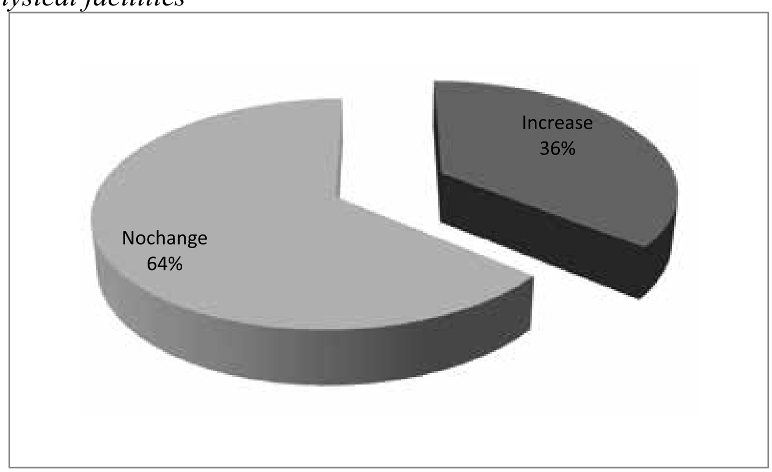


Figure 26 : Improvement in physical facilities

Around 36% of the collection centers are able to increase their facilities, construction of some shed, toilet, bathroom, quarters and etc. Majority of the infrastructure are in the same condition at the time of established.

3.10.12.4 Diversification in products

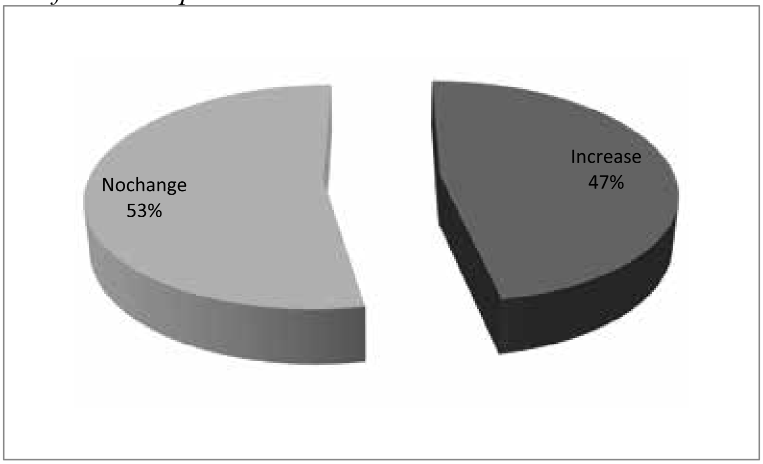


Figure 27 : Product divesification by collection center establishment

The collection centers give the access to diversified products in the market. Due to availability of the market centers, farmers are quite happy due to no problem to sell the products. Anything at any amount collect and sell it to the market.

3.10.12.5 Employment

23% of the collection centres reported the increase in employment opportunity. While rest 77% reported no change.

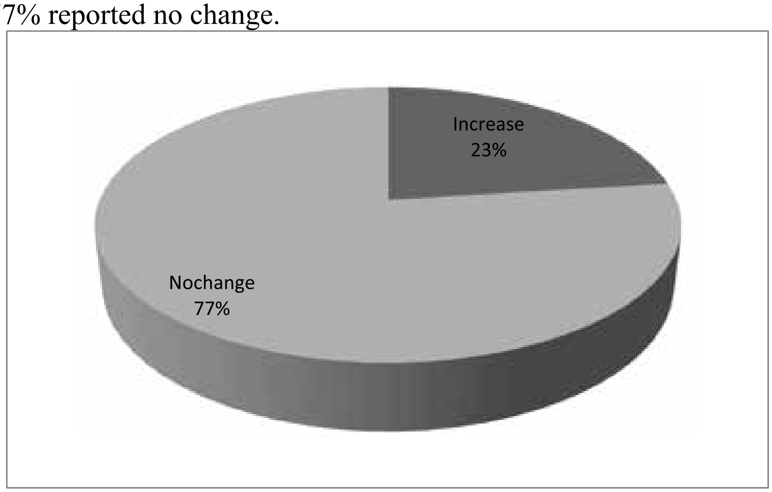


Figure 28 : Employment opportunities by collection centers

3.10.12.6 Farmers Share

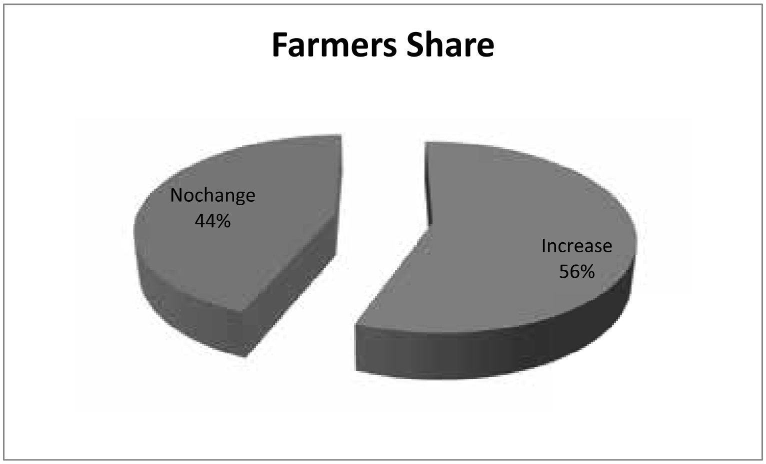


Figure 29 : Farmer's share at collection centers

From production to marketing, poor farmers are engaged and for the encouragement of the low profile family, government should provide the cash subsidy.

3.10.12.7 Losses management

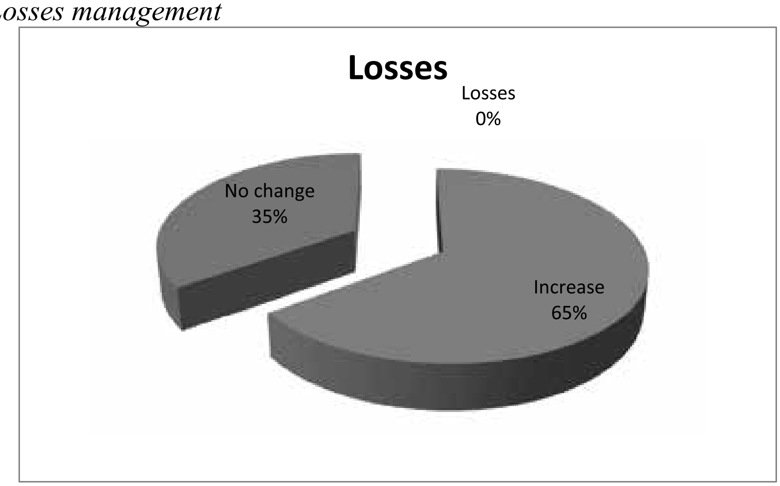


Figure 30 : Post harvest and transporation loss management

Due to availability of vehicle, smooth road, availability of market, cold storage, plastic crates, the losses during handling and processing is reduced by 65% around the command area.

3.10.12.8 Command Area Expansion

36% of the collection centres reported the expansion of the command area which shows effective running of the collection centres in 36% of the areas.

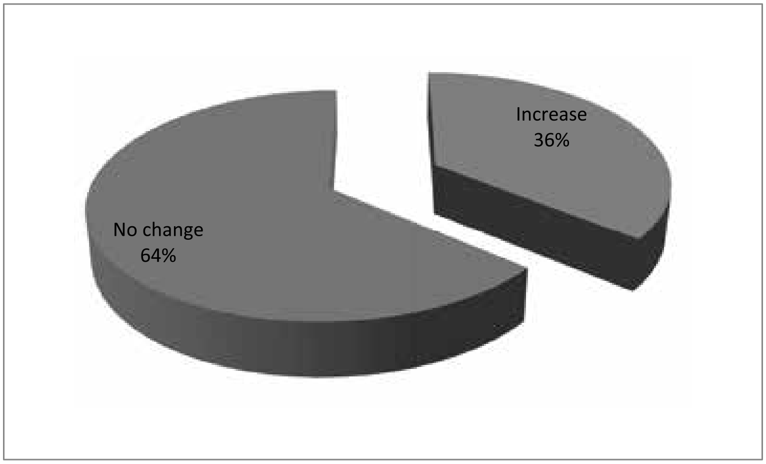


Figure 31 : Expansion of command area

3.11 Consumers and farmers number : base period 2063

Establishment of the collection centres lead to the increase in consumers and farmers number. The study shows that 81% of the collection centres recorded the increase in consumers and producers number while remaining recorded no change or decrease in consumers and farmers number. The possible reason behind it was due to the effective running of the collection centres, inappropriate location and less trained personnel for its proper function.

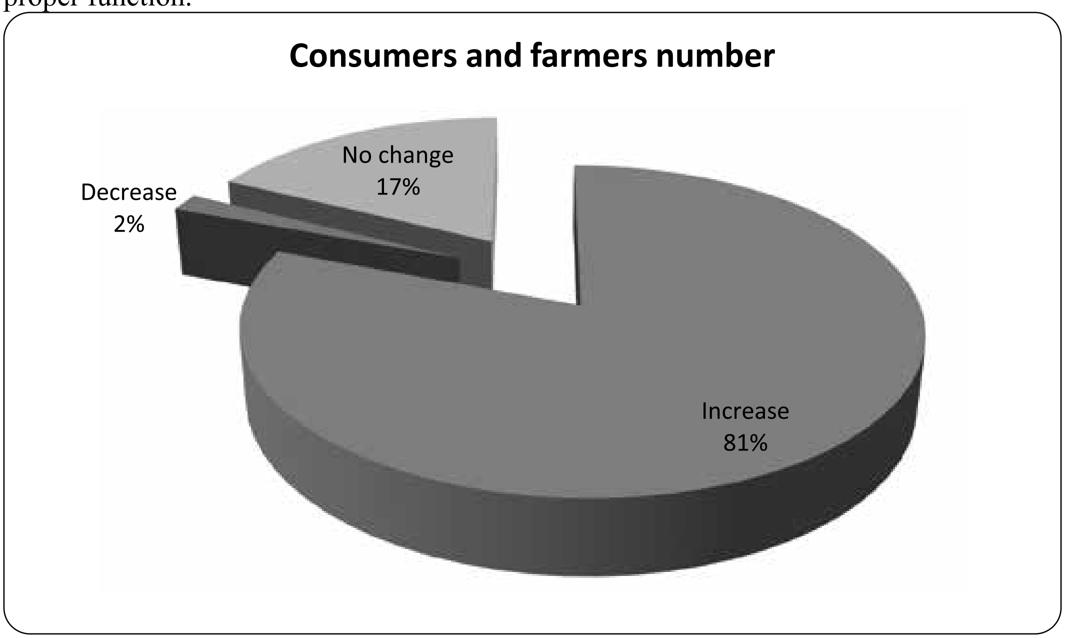


Figure 32 : Number of farmer and consumer

3.12 Price trend

With the establishment of the collection centres, the increment in price was noticed, the price increment was recorded in 71% of the collection centers than the previous while some i.e. 11% collection centres reported decrease in the price and there was no change in the price in 18% of the collection centres.

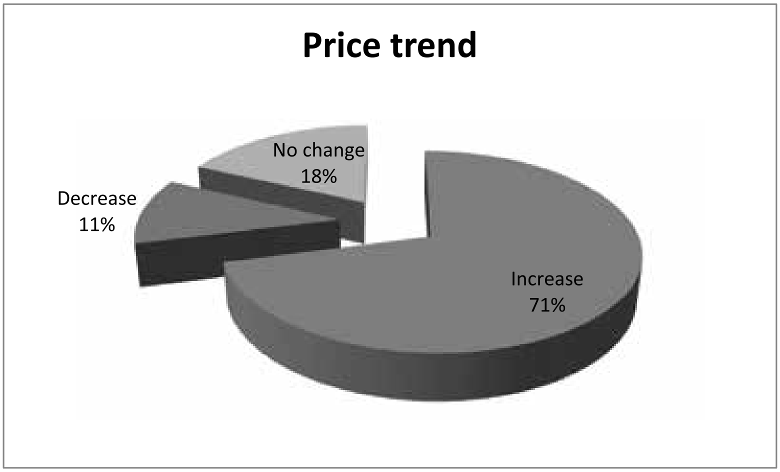


Figure 33:Changes in number of farmers and consumers

3.13 Quality maintenance

According to the survey, it was found that 64% of the products were found to be safe after the establishment of the collection centres. Because after the establishment of the collection centres, there the products are safely handled as there was storage facility, use of plastic crates, selling of the products at right time, etc. And 11% reported the increment in the self life of the products while 25% reported no change in the self life of the commodities.

Figure 34 : Changes in safe and shelf life

3.14 Problems faced by the committee to operate the centers in full form

- Land availability and suitability
- Road access
- Structures completion
- Basic facilities
- Management Nirdheshika incomplete
- Timely election
- Finance
- Pricing policy
- Market Act-legal restrictions
- Lacks feasibility study
- Waste management

Chapter IV
Summary and Conclusion

4.1 Summary

This study is based on collection center survey and focus group discussion with management committee members, traders, farmers and consumers. This study indicates that

- ❖ 76% of the collection centers are in operation.
- ❖ 84% of the management team members organize regular monthly meeting.
- ❖ 96% of the government subsidy specially budget from agribusiness promotion and marketing development directorate is used for the infrastructure construction purpose.
- ❖ Only few collection centers have all the physical facilities like storage, vehicle, plastic crates, drinking water supply etc.
- ❖ Traders have contol over to fix the price. Around 60% of the respondent reported that traders will decide commodity price.
- ❖ Only 69% of the collection centers are located in appropriate location. 31% of the collection cetners are cosntructed but not in appropriate location.
- ❖ 64% of the respondent reported that production and command area increased due to establishemnt of collection centers.
- ❖ 47% of the respondent reported the increase in product diversification due to collection center establishment.

4.2 Conclusion

The study showed the **less effectiveness** of already constructed collection center infrastructures. There are some reasons for the less effectiveness of such infrastructures. They are :

- ❖ Construction without feasibility study
- ❖ Construction incomplete, without basic facilities due to low budget allocation
- ❖ Not linked with the production sites
- ❖ Land ownership lacking-school, government, contract, municipality, not to management committee or collection centers
- ❖ Lack of representation of all three tires-farmers, traders, and officials
- ❖ Road accessibility increased and producers directly supply products to the main markets
- ❖ Price should be fixed by the demand and supply forces, not by the traders alone

4.3 Recommendation

- Timely approval of market act to run in full form
- Apply prefeasibility and feasibility study before construction
- Land purchaseing policy and program for construction at suitable location
- Waste management policy
- Availability of subsidy to complete the structures with basic facilities within the given time frame
- Formulate new policy guideline to operate the existing collection centers
- Pricing policy
- Supportive policy to purchase vehicle for collection and distribution
- Transparancy for data, finance and committee

In future, agribusiness promotion and market development directorate should prepare master plan of agricultural markets of the local units, municipality in new federal structures. Some budget should allocate for feasibility study and should follow the recommendation by district level agricultural offices. The structures should be constructed based on the vision of new Market act and should get approval from the parliament.

REFERENCES

ABPMDD, 2015/2016. Agricultural Market profile. Agribusiness Promotion and Market Develoment Directorate, Lalitpur.

ABPMDD, 2015/2016. Agricultural Market Information Book, Annual Bulletin, 2073. Agribusiness Promotion and Market Develoment Directorate, Lalitpur.

ABPMDD, 2015/2016. Annual Progress Report. Agribusiness Promotion and Market Develoment Directorate, Lalitpur.

MRSMP, 2014/15. Market flow and price spread of agricultural produce. Market Research and Statistics Management Program, Lalitpur.

MRSMP, 2015/16. Average cost of production of cereals, vegetables and cash crops in Nepal. Market Research and Statistics Management Program, Lalitpur.

Appendices
Appendix 1 :
संकलन केन्द्रको प्रभावकारिता अध्ययन प्रश्नावली

१) संकलन केन्द्रको नाम :
२) जिल्ला :
३) म.।उ.म.। न.पा.।गा.पा.। वार्ड नं :
४) संकलन केन्द्र स्थापना भएको बर्षः
५) सर्म्पक नं : सोधकर्ताको :.................. Respondent को : ....

लागत र श्रोत :

६) संकलन केन्द्र संचालन : भएको ( ) नभएको ( ) कहिले काही हुने ( )
नभएको भए, किन, कारणहरु ?
क) पूर्वाधारको कमि ( ) ख) स्थानअनुपयँक्त ( )
ग) संचालन सम्बन्धि ज्ञान नभएको/बाटोसंग नजोडिएको ( ) घ) अन्य ....
ङ) उपयँक्त किसिमले व्यवस्थापन नभएको (ineffective management) ( )
७) संकलन केन्द्र संचालनप्रकृया :
क) समितिमार्फत ( ) ख) समूहमार्फत ( ) ग) सहकारी मार्फत ( )
८) बजार सन्चालक समिति गठनका आधार :
(क) कृषिबजार सन्चालन निर्देशिका २०५३
(ख) सहकारी मार्फत ....
(ग) अन्य (खुलाउनुहोस)................
९) सन्चालक समितिको बैठक नियमित बस्नेः गर्दछ ( ) गर्दैन ( )
यदि बस्ने गर्दछ भने वर्षको कति पटक ? ....
यदि बस्दैन भने, के कारणले बस्दैन ? ....
१०) वार्षिक कारोबार रकम : कुलआम्दानी : रु. वार्षिक खर्च : रु.
११) संकलन केन्द्रको पूर्वाधार सम्बन्धी विवरण :
क) जग्गाको क्षेत्रफल :
ख) जग्गाको स्वामित्व :
( ) समिति ( ) गा.वि.स. ( ) विद्यालय
( ) सार्वजनिक ( ) निजी अन्य............
ग) सेडको संख्या : ( )
घ) पक्की वा जस्ताले छाएको :
ङ) शौचालय : छ ( ) छैन ( )
च) खानेपानी : छ ( ) छैन ( )

छ) गोदामको व्यवस्था : छ ( ) छैन ( )

छ भने क्षमता :.......... मे.टन

ज) प्लाष्टिक क्रेटको सुविधाः छ ( ) छैन ( )

सुविधा छ भने क्रेट संख्या :.......

झ) ढक ।तराजु व्यवस्था : छ ( ) छैन ( )

व्यवस्था छ भने , कस्तो ? डिजिटल ( ) सामान्य ( )

ञ) ढुवानीको व्यवस्था छ ( ) छैन ( )

१२) संकलन केन्द्र निर्माणमा सहयोग गर्ने संस्था :(रकम)

क) नेपाल सरकार (जि.कृ.वि.का./कृ.व्य.प्र.तथा ब.वि.नि/जि.वि.स.)

ख) गैर सरकारी संस्था :

ग) जिल्ला विकास समिति :

घ) अन्य :.............................

१३) यस बजार स्थलमा मूल्य निर्धारण तरिका

(क) लिलाम बढाबढ गरेर ( )

(ख) कृषकले मागे अनुसार( )

(ग) व्यापारीले दिएअनुसार ( )

(घ) माग र आपूर्तिअनुसार ( )

(ङ) अन्य (खुलाउनुहोस्) ....

१४) संकलन केन्द्रको समस्या वा अन्य जानकारी :...

१५) संकलन केन्द्रमा वार्षिक रुपमा सबभन्दा बढी कारोबार हुने मुख्यमुख्य कृषि वस्तुहरुको नाम र परिमाण र सरदर मूल्यको स्थिती ।

क्र.सं.	कृषि वस्तुको नाम	उक्त वस्तु त्यस बजारमा आगमन हुने मुख्य क्षेत्रहरु (जिल्ला, गा.पा.,न.पा.)			उक्त वस्तु त्यस बजारबाट अन्यत्र जाने मुख्य क्षेत्रहरु (जिल्ला, गा.पा.,न.पा)			कुलकारोबार परिमाण (मे.ट)	औसत प्रति के.जी मुख्य
		क्षेत्रको विवरण	परिमाण (मे.ट.)	कुलआगमनको प्रतिशत	क्षेत्रको विवरण	परिमाण (मे.ट.)	कुलबहिगमनको प्रतिशत		
जम्मा परिमाण									

१६) संकलन केन्द्रमा बिक्रेताहरुको लागि

क) स्थान (location) : उपयंक्त ( ) अनउपयंक्त ( ) अति उपयंक्त ( )

ख) स्थान (कउबअभ) पर्याप्त : कम ( ) बढी ( ) ठिक्क ( )

ग) पूर्वाधार : कम भएको ( ) चाहिने जति ( ) चाहिने भन्दा बढी ( )

१७) बजार स्थलमा आम्दानीको श्रोत र वार्षिक आम्दानी:

क.स.	आम्दानीको श्रोत	प्रतिइकाई शुल्क (रु.)	वार्षिक आम्दानी (रु.)
१	सटर/कोठा भाडा		
२	सेवा शुल्क (कृषि वस्तु जोखेवापत वा अन्य)		
३	पार्किङ शुल्क		
४	सहयोग/चन्दा		

१८) उक्त आम्दानीको यस बजारको पूर्वाधार विकास र सुदृढिकरण कार्यमा कति प्रतिशत खर्च हुने गरेको छ ?

....

१९) संकलन केन्द्र निर्माण अघि नजिकको बजार कुन र कति दुरीमा थियो ?

क. हाट बजार (दुरी) ....

ख. संकलन केन्द (दुरी) ....

ग. थोक बजार (दुरी) ....

२०) संकलन केन्द्र निर्माण पश्चात:

क. उत्पादनमा वृदिः भएको ( ) नभएको ( )

ख. आम्दानीमा वृदिः भएको ( ) नभएको ( )

ग. पूर्वाधारमा विस्तार : भएको ( ) नभएको ( )

भएको छ भने उल्लेख गर्नुस ....

घ. कृषि वस्तुमा विविधता पाइएको : छ ( ) छैन ( )

ङ. रोजगारीको अवसरमा वृदि : भएको ( ) नभएको ( )

च. किसानले पाउने अंश (भाग) : पहिले भन्दा बढी( ) पहिले भन्दा क ( ) उस्तै रहेको( )

छ. नोक्सानीमा : कम भएको ( ) बढी भएको ( ) उस्तै ( )

अन्दाजी कति % ले : तरकारी पहिले............. अहिले....................

फलफुल पहिले............. अहिले....................

चाडै बिग्रिने (खुर्सानी, टमाटर, हरियो सागपात) पहिले........ अहिले.........

आलु, प्याज पहिले.............अहिले....................

२१) संकलन केन्द्रको संचालनमा केही समस्या : रहेको ( ) नरहेको ( )

२२) संकलन केन्द्र निर्माण पश्चात कार्यक्षेत्र (Command area) मा विस्तार कति भयो ?

....

२३) संकलन केन्द्रको कारोबार (Volume transaction trend) :

वर्ष	कृषि वस्तुको किसिम (तरकारी, फलफूल)	संकलन केन्द्र निर्माण पश्चात		
		परिमाण (मे.ट.)	कारोबार रकम	वर्षिक आम्दानी रकम
२०७३।७४				
२०७२।७३				
२०७१।७२				
२०७०।७१				
२०६९।७०				
२०६८।६९				

२४) व्यापारी र कृषकको आगमन संख्या:
बढको ( ) घटको ( ) उस्तै रहेको ( )

२५) कृषि वस्तुको मुल्यमा परेको प्रभाव (Price trend) :
बढको ( ) घटको ( ) उस्तै रहेको ( )

२६) उपभोग्ताले तिर्ने र किसानले पाउने मूल्यमा फरक ? ....
उपभोग्ताले तिर्ने मूल्य........... किसानले पाउने मूल्यमा ....

२७) पूर्वाधार निर्माण पश्चात कृषि वस्तुको गुणस्तर कायम रहन कस्तो मद्दत गरेको ?
लामो समय सम्म सुरक्षित रहेको ( ) सुरक्षित रहेको ( ) उस्तै ( )

२८) Market Chain :

लक्ष्यहरु :

१. देशमा कुनकुन स्थानहरुमा कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्रहरु संचालनमा रहेका छन् भन्ने जानकारी संकलन गर्ने ।
२. संचालित कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्रहरुको भौतिक अवस्थाको मूल्याङ्कन गर्ने ।
३. विभिन्न कृषि उपज बजार स्थलमा हाल सम्म पूर्वाधारमा लगानी भएको आँकडा राख्ने ।
४. संचालित कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्रहरुको सुदृढिकरण तथा सुधार गर्न आवश्यक बजारहरुको पहिचान गरी आगामी वर्षहरुमा बजेट प्रस्ताव गर्ने ।
५. संकलन केन्द्रहरुको प्रभावकारिता बारे जानकारी हाँसिल गर्ने ।
६. संकलन केन्द्रका सेडहरुको उपयोग भए नभएको जानकारी हाँसिल गरी समाधानको प्रयास गर्ने ।
७. संकलन केन्द्रको संचालनमा देखापरेका समस्याहरु पहिचान गरी समाधानको प्रयास गर्ने ।
८. संकलन केन्द्रको सुदृढिकरण तथा नयाँ संकलन केन्द्रको स्थापनाको लागि माग भएका विवरणहरु अद्यावधिक गरी राख्ने ।
९. उच्च पहाड, मध्य पहाड र तराई क्षेत्रको लागि संकलन केन्द्रको मापदण्डबारे डिजाईन बारे जानकारी उपलब्ध गराउने ।
१०. नेपालमा संचालित कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्रहरुको विवरण अद्यावधिक गर्ने

Appendix 2 : List of districts and sample size

SN	Name of districts	Sample size
1	Chitwan	4
2	Makwanpur	5
3	Bhairahawa	2
4	Lamjung	6
5	Gorkha	7
6	Kaski	3
7	Nuwakot	4
8	Jhapa	5
9	Sindhuli	6
10	Bara	4
11	Parsa	8
12	Rautahat	3
13	Dang	6
14	Surkhet	3
15	Rolpa	5
16	Gulmi	4
	Total	75

पूर्वाञ्चल विकास क्षेत्रका कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्रहरूको विवरण

जिल्ला	क्र.सं.	कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्रको नाम	ठेगाना	संचालन भएको मिति	क्षेत्रफल	ईकाई	विवरण नयां/पुरानो	निर्मित मिति	लागत रकमरु हजारमा
ईलाम	१	तरकारी संकलन केन्द्र		२०६३	२	आना	पुरानो	*	*
	२	माइपुजे यूवा क्लब	पंचकन्या ४	२०६०	१	आना	पुरानो	*	*
	३	कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र	इलाम न.पा.२	२०७०	*	*	नयां सेड	२०७०	७००
	४	कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र	फिक्कल	२०७०	*	*	नयां सेड	२०७०	१५००
ताप्लेजुग	१	कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द	फुड.लिड २ तोक्मेडाडा	२०६८/६९	*	*	*	*	*
पांचथर	१	कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र	भारपा चतुरे वजार	२०६८/६९	*	*	नयां	२०६८.६९	८००
झापा	१	कन्काई तरकारी उत्पादक समुह विक्रि केन्द्र	सुरुङ्गा बजार		*	*	पुरानो	८	८
	२	चारआली बजार (दैनिक)	चौक		*	*	पुरानो	८	८
	३	कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र	पथरिया	२०७०	*	*	नयां सेड	२०७०	६००
	४	कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र	दुहागढी ४ चारआली	२०७१/७२	*	*	नयां सेड	२०७१/७२	५००
	५	कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र	वनियानी	२०७१/७२	*	*	नयां सेड	२०७१/७२	५००
ओखलढुगा	१	कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र	ओखलढुगा ६	२०७०/७१	*	*	नयां सेड	२०७०/७१	७००
सोलुखुम्वु	१	कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र	सल्लेरी ७	२०७१/७२	*	*	नयां सेड	२०७१/७२	७००
	२	साना किसान कृषि सहकारी संस्था	गार्मा ७	२०७१/७२	*	*	नयां सेड	२०७१/७२	७००
खोटांग	१	कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र	हलेसी३	२०७०/७१	*	*	नयां सेड	२०७०/७१	७००
	२	कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र	नुनथला	२०७१/७२	*	*	नयां सेड	२०७१/७२	६००
	३	कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र	माने भज्यांग, नौलाखर्क	२०७२/७३	*	*	नयां सेड	२०७२/७३	८००
तेह्रथुम	१	कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र	वसन्तपुर	२०७१/७२	*	*	नयां सेड	२०७१/७२	६००
संखुवासभा	१	कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र	खांडवारी मानेभन्ज्यांग	२०७१/७२	*	*	नयां सेड	२०७०/७१	६००
	२	कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र	माम्लीग , वुद्धचोक	२०७०/७१	*	*	नयां सेड	२०७१/७२	६००
भोजपुर	१	कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र	दिंग्ला वजार	२०७१/७२	*	*	नयां सेड	२०७१/७२	७००
उदयपुर	१	कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र	रौता ६	२०७१/७२	*	*	नयां सेड	२०७१/७२	५००
	२	कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र	क्टारी	२०७१/७२	*	*	नयां सेड	२०७१/७२	५००
धनकुटा	१	सिधुवा बहुउद्देश्यीय सहकारी संस्था	परेवादिन ७ सिधुवा	२०४७	*	*	पुरानो	*	*
	२	ताजा तरकारी उत्पादन तथा संकलन केन्द्र	बेलहरा ७ गुठीटार	२०५८	*	*	पुरानो	*	*

जिल्ला	क्र.सं.	कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्रको नाम	ठेगाना	संचालन भएको मिति	क्षेत्रफल	ईकाई	विवरण नयां/पुरानो	निर्मित मिति	लागत रकमरु हजारमा
	३	पारुहाङ्ग कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र	अखिसल्ला ४ सुकेआहाल	२०६४	*	*	पुरानो	*	*
	४	ताजा तरकारी संकलन केन्द्र	बेलहरा ९	२०६२	*	*	पुरानो	*	*
	५	कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र ,	परेवादिन ५	२०६८/६९	*	*	नयां सेड	*	३००
	६	कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र ,	चुङ्गवाङ्ग ५	२०६८/६९	*	*	नयां सेड	*	५००
	७	कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र ,	खोकु ,पिप्लेडांडा	२०६७/६८	*	*	यां सेड	*	३००
	८	श्रृजनशिल कृषि सहकारी संस्था लि. परेवादिन ५	धनकुटा	२०६८/६९	*	*	नयां सेड	२०६८/६९	५००
	९	नवपालुवा कृषि सहकारी संस्था ृकषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र	छिन्ताग ६, सम्भुगाउ	२०६९/७०	*	*		२०६९/७०	७००
	१०	नवपालुवा कृषि सहकारी संस्था ृकषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र	छिन्ताग ६, सम्भुगाउ	२०७०/७१	*	*	नयां सेड	२०७०/७१	५००
		जनसेवा वचत तथा रिन तरकारी उत्पादक कृषक समूह ,कृषि उपज स्रकलन केन्द्र	भिरगाउं	२०७१/७२	*	*	नयां सेड	२०७१/७२	७००
	११	कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र	पाखिवास	२०७०/७१	*	*	नयां सेड	२०७०/७१	५००
सुनसरी	१	कप्तानगन्ज कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र	कप्तानगन्ज	*	*	*	पुरानो	*	*
	२	कृषि वजार संकलन केन्द्र	इनरुवा	*	*	*	पुरानो	*	*
	३	कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र	वांगेवजार,महेन्द्रनगर ४	२०७०	*	*	नयां सेड	२०७०	५००
	४	मिलन कृषक समूह	श्रीपुर ७	२०७०	*	*	नयां सेड	२०७०	६००
	५	मधुवन आईतवारे वजार, मधुवन ५	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	६	कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र, लौकही	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	७	कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र, नरसिंह सोनियाही	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	८	कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र,रामनगर भुटा	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	९	कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र,घुसकी	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	१०	कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र, हरिपुर ,भण्टावारी वजार	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	११	कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र, पश्चिम कुशवाहा,जमुवाचोक	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	१२	कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र, वविया ८ पोखरीचोक	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

जिल्ला	क्र.सं.	कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्रको नाम	ठेगाना	संचालन भएको मिति	क्षेत्रफल	ईकाई	विवरण नयां/पुरानो	निर्मित मिति	लागत रकमरु हजारमा
मोरंग	१	कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र	क्टहरी २	२०६७/६८	*	*	नयां सेड	२०६७/६८	८००
		कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र	क्टहरी २	२०६८/६९	*	*	नयां सेड	२०६८/६९	१५००
	२	कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र	वेलवारी २ वेलवारी हाट	२०६८/६९	*	*	नयां सेड	२०६८/६९	८००
	३	कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र	विराटचोक ,ईन्द्रपुर	२०६८/६९	*	*	नयां सेड	२०६८/६९	५००
	४	कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र	जाते १	२०६८/६९	*	*	नयां सेड	२०६८/६९	५००
	५	कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र	क्टहरी ६	२०६८/६९	*	*	नयां सेड	२०६८/६९	५००
	६	कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र	सीजुवा ८	२०७१/७२	*	*	नयां सेड	२०७१/७२	५००
सप्तरी	१	सुरुगा वजार व्यवस्थापन समूह	कुशहा ६	२०६९	*	*	नयां सेड	२०६९	८००
	२	दिनाराम भद्री कृषक समूह उपज व.स.स	कटैया १,४	२०६८/६९	*	*	नयां सेड	२०६९	८००
		दिनाराम भद्री कृषक समूह उपज व.स.स	कटैया १,४	२०६९/७०	*	*	नयां सेड	२०६९/७०	१२००
	३	कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र	राजविराज	२०७०/७१	*	*	नया सेड	२०७०/७१	५००
	४	कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र	मल्हनिया	२०७०/७१	*	*	नया सेड	०७०/७१	४००
	५	कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र	राजविराज नं पा.	२०७०/७१	*	*	नया सेड	२०७०/७१	८००
	६	कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र	देउरी भरुवा ५	२०७०/७१	*	*	नया सेड	२०७०/७१	५००
	७	कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र	ख्डकपुर ४	२०७०/७१	*	*	नया सेड	२०७०/७१	४००
	८	कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र	मलेकपुर ५	२०७०/७१	*	*	नया सेड	२०७०/७१	५००
			मलेकपुर ५	२०६८/६९	*	*	नया सेड	२०६८/६९	८००
	९	कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र	फसेठ	२०७०/७१	*	*	नया सेड	२०७०/७१	४००
	१०	कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र	परवनी ७ ,८	२०७०/७१	*	*	नया सेड	२०७०/७१	४००
सिराहा	१	कषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र	असनपुर , गोलवजार	२०७०/७१	*	*	नया सेड	२०७०/७१	१२४६
	२	कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र	फुलकहा कटी	२०७०/७१	*	*	नया सेड	२०७०/७१	५००

मध्यमाञ्चल विकास क्षेत्रका कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्रहरूको विवरण

जिल्ला	क्र.सं.	कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्रको नाम	ठेगाना	संचालन भएको मिति	नयाँ वा पुरानो	आर्थिक वर्ष	लागत रु. हजारमा	क्षेत्रफल
दोलखा	१	कृ.उपज संकलन केन्द्र	भिमेश्वर न.पा.१, चरिकोट	२०५६				३
		कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र	चरिकोट, भिमेश्वर न.पा. १		नयाँ	२०७०/७१	१०००	
	२	कृ.उपज संकलन केन्द्र	जिरी ९ हाटडाडा	२०५६	*	*	*	३
	३	मगा देउराली कृ.उपज संकलन केन्द्र	काटाकुटी ८	२०६५	*	*	*	५
	४	ताजा तरकारी उतपदन कृषक समूह	भिमान न.पा. १२	*	नयाँ	२०६९/७०	९००	
	५	एकता कृषि सहकारी संस्था लि.	काभ्रे ३ मैनापोखरी	*	नयाँ	२०६९/७०	५००	
	६	कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द	भिमेश्वर न.पा. १२, मकैबारी	*	नयाँ	२०७०/७१	५००	
	७	भुषाफेरी कृषि सहकारी संस्था लि.	भुषाफेरी	*	नयाँ	२०७१/७२	५००	
	८	जनएकता कृषि सहकारी संस्था लि.	काब्रे ९	*	नयाँ	२०७१/७२	६००	
सिन्धुली	१	कृ.उपज संकलन केन्द्र	कमलामाई न.पा. ६	२०५६				०-८-०
	२	कृषि उपज बजार संकलन केन्द्र	खुर्कोट		नयाँ	२०६९/७०	१०००	
		कृषि उपज बजार संकलन केन्द्र	खुर्कोट	*	नयाँ	२०७२/७३	९००	
रामेछाप	१	मन्थली तरकारी संकलन केन्द्र	मन्थली न.पा.	*	*	*	*	*
	२	जनकल्याण तरकारी संकलन केन्द्र	खिम्ती	*	*	*	*	*
	३	हातिटार तरकारी संकलन केन्द्र	भजुवाजोर	*	*	*	*	*
	४	महाकाली कृषि सहकारी संस्था लि.	सुकाजोर ८	*	नयाँ	२०६९/७०	६००	
	५	कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र	रामेछाप ९	*	नयाँ	२०७०/७१	५००	
	६	कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र	सैपु ७		नयाँ	२०७०/७१	७००	
धनुषा	१	कृ.उपज निर्माण उपभोक्ता समिति	नगराइन ३	२०६६				०-०-६
	२	जनता कृषि सहकारी संस्था लि.	यदुकुहा १		नयाँ	२०६९/७०	११००	
	३	कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र	फुलगामा ७		नयाँ	२०७०/७१	५००	
	४	कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र	सिग्यही मदान ८		नयाँ	२०७०/७१	५००	
	५	कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र	धनुषाधाम १		नयाँ	२०७०/७१	६००	
	६	कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र	धबौली ८, नेमुवा टोल		नयाँ	२०७०/७१	५००	
	७	कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र	मिथिलेश्वर, ललिया बजार		नयाँ	२०७०/७१	५००	

जिल्ला	क्र.सं.	कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्रको नाम	ठेगाना	संचालन भएको मिति	नयाँ वा पुरानो	आर्थिक वर्ष	लागत रु. हजारमा	क्षेत्रफल
	८	कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र	धनौजी		नयाँ	२०७०/७१	५००	
	९	कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र	माचीभिटकैया	*	नयाँ	२०७०/७१	५००	
	१०	कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र	लक्ष्मीपुर, बगेवा	*	नयाँ	२०७०/७१	५००	
	११	कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र	सबेला ९	*	नयाँ	२०७०/७१	५००	
	१२	कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र	औरही ४	*	नयाँ	२०७१/७२	५००	
	१३	कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र	उमाप्रेमपुर ९	*	नयाँ	२०७१/७२	५००	
	१४	कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र	सिनुरजोडा ८	*	नयाँ	२०७१/७२	५००	
	१५	कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र	सुगामढुकरही २	*	नयाँ	२०७१/७२	५००	
	१६	कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र	चक्कर २	*	नयाँ	२०७२/७३	५००	
	१७	कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र	दुवरकोट ८	*	नयाँ	२०७२/७३	५००	
	१८	कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र	देउरी परवाहा ५	*	नयाँ	२०७२/७३	५००	
महोत्तरी	१	बर्दिवास कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र	बर्दिवास २	२०५५	*	*	*	०-१२-४२
	२	कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र	कान्ती बजार २		*	*	*	
	३	कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र	गौशाला २		नयाँ	२०७०/७१	५००	
सर्लाही	१	नवलपुर कृ.उपज संकलन केन्द्र	नेत्रगंज ६	२०५६				५०
	२	लालबन्दी कृ.उपज संकलन केन्द्र	लालबन्दी	२०५४				०-२-०
	३	जनसेवा उपभोक्त सहकारी संस्था लि.	औरही ३		नयाँ	२०६९/७०	८००	
	४	कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र	कौडेना २		नयाँ	२०७०/७१	५००	
	५	कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र	सुन्दरपुर, चौहर्वा ८		नयाँ	२०७०/७१	५००	
	६	कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र	हरिवन, क्यामपसटोल		नयाँ	२०७०/७१	५००	
	७	कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र	नोकेल्वा		नयाँ	२०७०/७१	५००	
	८	कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र	मोतीपुर ५		नयाँ	२०७०/७१	५००	
रसुवा	१	कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र, राम्चे	रसुवा, राम्चे ७	२०६६/५	*	*	*	२१
धादिङ्ग	१	नवज्योति फ.तथा त.कृषक सहकारी	नौबिसे १ धार्के बजार	१२/१/२०६५	*	*	*	७
	२	मिन्दुका फ.तथा त.कृषक सहकारी	नालाङ्ग ६	०६७/१/१	*	*	*	२.५
	३	किसान फ.तथा त.कृषक सहकारी	गजुरी २	२०६३	*	*	*	

जिल्ला	क्र.सं.	कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्रको नाम	ठेगाना	संचालन भएको मिति	नयाँ वा पुरानो	आर्थिक वर्ष	लागत रु. हजारमा	क्षेत्रफल
	४	रिषेश्वर फ.तथा त.कृषक सहकारी	गजुरी २	२०६२	*	*	*	२
	५	साना किसान सहकारी पसल	बेनीघाट ९ सलाङ्गघाट	५/१/२०६१				२
	६	मलेखु फ.तथा तरकारी उ.सहकारी	बेनीघाट १ मलेखु					८
		मलेखु फ.तथा तरकारी उ.सहकारी	बेनीघाट १ मलेखु		नयाँ	२०६९/७०	८००	
	७	सालङ्गघाट फ.तथा तरकारी उ.सहकारी	बेनीघाट ९ सालाङ्गघाट	२०६२/४/३१	*	*	*	१.५
	८	अको बहुउद्देश्यीय सहकारी संस्था	जोगीमारा ९	२/३/२०५९	*	*	*	६
	९	ग्रमिण कृषि विकास बहु.स.संस्था	बेनीघाट ८ विसालटार	२०६१	*	*	*	३
	१०	कृषक सुधार फ.तथा तरकारी सहकारी	कृषि बजार, धुषा १ चरौदी	२०५६	*	*	*	२.५
	११	भैरवी फ.तथा तरकारी उ.सहकारी	बेनीघाट ८	२०६२	*	*	*	२
	१२	कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र	धादिङ्गबेसी ३	*	नयाँ	२०७०/७१	१५००	
	१३	तामिन कृषि सहकारी संस्था	दार्चोक ४	*				
	१४	वसन्तपुर वजार व्यवस्थापन समिति	वघौडा गा.वि.स ३	*	*	*	*	०-२-०
	१५	देविस्थान कृषि स.स.लि	कठार २	२०६३	*	*	*	०-५-०
नुवाकोट	१	नमुना कृषक कृ.उ.संकलन केन्द्र	बेलकोट २ नुवाकोट	६/४/२०६०	*	*	*	६
	२	काउले कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र	डावाचेत, काउले ६	२०६६	*	*	*	६
	३	नव बहुउद्देश्यीय कृषि सहकारी	खानी गाउँ ४	११/२३/२०५६	*	*	*	१००
	४	गँगटे	गँगटे, विदुर न.पा. ५	२०५९				६
	५	दहाल किराना पसल	देविघाट, विदुर न.पा. ७	२०५२				६
	६	अरुणेदय कृषि सहकारी संस्था लि.	मदानपुर १, डाँडाकटेरी		नयाँ	२०६९/७०	८००	
	७	पुतलीचौतारा कृ.उ.सं केन्द्र	थानसिंग	२०७१/९/२५				

पश्चिमाञ्चल विकास क्षेत्रका कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्रहरूको विवरण

जिल्लाको नाम	क्र.सं.	कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्रको नाम	ठेगाना	संचालन भएको मिति	रकम ?. हजारमा	क्षेत्रफल	ईकाई
गोर्खा	१	श्री जनकल्याण ताजा तरकारी उ.स.सं.लि.	ह्याल्चोक ५,ज्यामिरेघाट	२०६१		१	रोपनी
	२	श्री सामुहिक कृषि उत्पादन स.संस्था लि.	ह्याल्चोक ९	२०५०		३.१४	रोपनी
	३	सुन्तला उद्पदान कृषि सहकारी संस्था लि.	ताङ्गली चोक - २	२०६९/२०७०	६००		
	४	अन्नपुर्ण कृषि समूह	खोप्लाङ्ग -६	२०६९/२०७०	१०००		
	५	कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र	पालुङ्गटार	२०७१/२०७२	६००		
	६	कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र	देउराली	२०७१/२०७२	६००		
	७	श्री मेहेनती कृषि सहकारी संस्था लि.	तान्द्राङ्ग ७		५००		
	८	श्री कालिका कृषि सहकारी संस्था लि.	हंसपुर ४ भच्चेक		५००		
	९	उपभोक्ता सहकारी संघ लि	गोरखा न.पा . ३		५००		
	१०	श्री जुग्दी तरकारी तथा फलफुल उत्पादन सहकारी संस्था लि.	तक्लुङ		५००		
तनहुँ	१	याम्पा तरकारी संकलन केन्द्र	बन्दीपुर ८, याम्पा	२०६४		१.५	रोपनी
	२	नवजागृति तरकारी तथा फ. संकलन केन्द्र	ढोरफिर्दी ५, मान्द्रे	१२/२८/२०६३		५	धुर
	३	कृषि उ.कारोवार केन्द्र	आँबु २, बरादी	४/१/२०६६		१.२	रोपनी
	४	शुक्ला गण्डकी कृषि उत्पादन विक्री केन्द्र	दुलेगौडा ७	१/१६/२०६५		१४४	वर्ग फि.
	५	कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र	देवघाट, बजार	२०७१/२०७२	६००		
	६	कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र	पलुंगटार	२०७१/२०७२	६००		
	७	कृषि उपज कारोबार केन्द्र	आँबुखैरेनी २, बरादी			२	रोपनी
	८	याम्पा तरकारी संकलन केन्द्र	बन्दिपुर ८			१-४	रोपनी-आना
	९	एक्लेफाँट तरकारी संकलन केन्द्र	आँबुखैरेनी ३			१/२	रोपनी
	१०	मान्द्रे बजार	ढोरफिर्दी ५			३	आना
	११	शुक्ला गण्डकी	दुलेगौंडा ४			२	आना
	१२	दुलेगौंडा तरकारी संकलन केन्द्र	दुलेगौंडा ४			४	आना
	१३	बेलथोक तरकारी संकलन केन्द्र	घाँसीकुवा ५			३	आना
	१४	जामुने संकलन केन्द्र	जामुने ४			१-५	रोपनी-आना

मध्य पश्चिमाञ्चल विकास क्षेत्रका कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्रहरूको विवरण

जिल्ला	क्र.सं.	कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्रको नाम	ठेगाना	संचालन भएको मिति	लागत रु. हजारमा	क्षेत्रफल	ईकाई
रुकुम	१	कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र, सोलावाङ्ग	खलंगा-६, सोलवाङ्ग	२०६५/६६	६००	१	रोपनी
	२	कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र, खोलागांऊ	खोलागांऊ-४	२०६९/७०	२७००		
	३	कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र, सिम्ली-९	सिम्ली-९	२०६९/७०	१७००		
	४	सानोभेरी जलप्रवाह कृषि सहकारी सं.संकलन केन्द	सिम्ली-१	२०७०/७१	५००		
रोल्पा	१	होलेरी कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र	झेनाम-५	२०६५/६६		१०	रोपनी
	२	कृषि जन्य संकलन केन्द्र	गैरी गाउँ-८	२०६५/६६		५	रोपनी
	३	मंगलज्योति कृषि उ.सं.केन्द्र समिति	बूढा गाउँ-७	२०६५/०६६		५	रोपनी
	४	सुन छहरी कृषि जन्य संकलन केन्द्र	लिबाङ्ग-६	२०६५/६६	६००	२	रोपनी
	५	कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र	नुवागाऊ	२०६७/६८	४००		
	६	श्रमजीवी कृषि सहकारी सं.संकलन केन्द्र	रोल्पा	२०७०/७१	५००		
	७	कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र	करैटी-२	२०७१/७२	७००		
	८	जिनवाङ कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र	जिनवाङ	२०७१/७२			
	९	माडीचौर कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र	कोटगाऊं-१	२०७१/७२			
	१०	लालीगरांस कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र	झेनाम-८	२०७१/७२			
	११	जनचेतना कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र	झेनाम-९	२०७१/७२			
	१२	सिद्धबाबा कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र	दुबीडाडा-४	२०७१/७२			
	१३	भालावाङ कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र	गैरीगाऊं-६, रिचि	२०७१/७२			
सल्यान	१	कृषि उपज बिक्री केन्द्र, कपुरकोट	धनवाङ्ग-३, कपुरकोट	२०५४	१३००	८	रोपनी
	२	कृषि उपज बजार लुहाम	लुहाम-७	८/१८/२०६४		४	रोपनी
	३	सल्लीबजार कृषि उपज सं. केन्द्र	देवस्थल-७	२०६४/६५		५	रोपनी
	४	चेतना कृषि सहकारी सं.संकलन केन्द्र	कालागांऊ-३	२०७०/७१	५००		
	५	स्वाभिमान कृषि सहकारी सं.संकलन केन्द्र	मेटमौला-७	२०७१/७२	७००		
	६	कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र	रिम-६,७	२०६७	६००	२.४	रोपनी
	७	कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र, बागचौर	बागचौर	२०६८		२	रोपनी
	८	कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र, गर्पा-४	गर्पा-४, गोठीवन	२०५८		३	रोपनी
	९	कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र, त्रिवणी	त्रिवेणी-१, टुनीबोट	२०६९		२	रोपनी
	१०	कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र, गर्पा-९	गर्पा-९, गोठीवन	२०५८		२.२	रोपनी
प्युठान	१	कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र	धर्मावती-१	४/२५/२०६२	४००	२	रोपनी

जिल्ला	क्र.सं.	कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्रको नाम	ठेगाना	संचालन भएको मिति	लागत रु. हजारमा	क्षेत्रफल	ईकाई
	२	ऐरावती कृषि जन्य संकलनकेन्द्र	ढुंगेगढि-३, बड्डाडाँडा	२०६६/६७	१२००	४	रोपनी
	३	श्री कृषिजन्य संकलन केन्द्र	विजयनगर-३	२०६६/६७	४५०	२	रोपनी
	४	अरङ्गखोला तरकारी संकलन केन्द्र	नयाँगाउ-१, देवीस्थान	२०६६/६७		२	रोपनी
	५	कृषिजन्य संकलन केन्द्र	ओखरकोट-७, मच्छी	२०६६/६७	४५०	०.७१	रोपनी
	६	कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र	भिंग्री	२०६८/६९	६००		
	७	कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र	रंदी	२०६८/६९	८००		
	८	कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र	बरौला	२०७१/७२	७००		
	९	कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र	बाग्दुला	२०७१/७२	७००	२	रोपनी
	१०	कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र	मरन्ठाना, खरीबोट	२०७१/७२	७००		
	११	कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र	बाङ्गेसाल	२०७१/७२	७००		
दाङ्ग	१	कृ.उ.संकलन केन्द्र रामपुर बजार	रामपुर गा. वि. स.	२/८/२०६७		२	कठ्ठा
	२	कृ.उ.संकलन केन्द्र दुमदुमा, चौलाही	दुमदुमा, चौलाही-४	२०७१/७२	६००		
	३	कृ.उ.संकलन केन्द्र गढवा	गढवा	२०६९/७०		२	कठ्ठा
	४	कृ.उ.संकलन केन्द्र तुल्सिपुर	तुल्सिपुर	२०६९/७०		४	कठ्ठा
	५	कृ.उ.संकलन केन्द्र नारायणपुर	नारायणपुर	२०६९/७०			
	६	कृ.उ.संकलन केन्द्र घोराही	घोराही	२०६८/६९		७.७५	कठ्ठा
दैलेख	१	लालीगुराँस कृ.उपज संकलन केन्द्र	सेरी-९	२०६६	१०००	१.५	रोपनी
	२	कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र	गोगनपानी-६	२०६३		२	रोपनी
	३	कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र	बराह-१	२०६३		१	रोपनी
	४	त्रिवेणी कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र	बेल्पाटा-५	२०६५		०.५	रोपनी
	५	लाहुरा बीउ आलु उत्पादन सं.केन्द्र	गोगनपानी-७	२०६३		१	रोपनी
	६	मेलपोखरा कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र	पिलाडी-६	२०६४		२	रोपनी
	७	कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र	भवानी-४	२०४१		०.५	रोपनी
	८	चौतारा कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र	दुल्लु-६	२०६३		२	रोपनी
	९	महादेव कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र	नाउलेकटुवाल-४	२०६४		०.५	रोपनी
	१०	डुङ्गेश्वर कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र	डाडापराजुल-७	२०६७		०.५	रोपनी
	११	बुबैराखे कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र	गोगनपानी-६	२०६७		०.५	रोपनी
	१२	कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र	लालीकांडा-२, धरमपोखरा	२०६७/६८	७००		
	१३	कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र	नरायण न. पा.	२०७१/७२	७००		

जिल्ला	क्र.सं.	कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्रको नाम	ठेगाना	संचालन भएको मिति	लागत रु. हजारमा	क्षेत्रफल	ईकाई
जाजरकोट	१	खलंगा कृषि उ.सं.केन्द्र	खलंगा-२, शान्तीचौतरा	३/१०/२०६४	१२००	४	रोपनी
	२	संगम ऋण त.ब.स.सं.संकलन केन्द्र	मर्कोबजार, सिमा	२०६५		२	रोपनी
	३	कु.वन उपज तथा बिक्रि वितरण केन्द्र	दशेरा-८, शान्तीबजार	२०६५		२	रोपनी
	४	कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र	दल्ली	२०६९/७०	१०००		
	५	कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र	पुनमा-४	२०७१/७२	७००		
सुर्खेत	१	सारज तरकारी संकलन केन्द्र	जर्बुटा-४	२०६२		१५	धुर
	२	दुर्गा कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र	छिन्चु-७	२०४१		५.५	रोपनी
	३	कालीका तरकारी संकलन केन्द्र	छिन्चु-३, हर्रे	२०६२		४	कठ्ठा
	४	मनिकापुर तरकारी संकलन केन्द्र	लाटीकोइली-३	२०६४/४		०.५	कठ्ठा
	५	हरियाली तरकारी संकलन केन्द्र	लाटीकोइली-३	२०६२/१२		०.५	कठ्ठा
	६	रामघाट कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र	रामघाट-५	२०६२		१	रोपनी
	७	सम्झना तरकारी संकलन केन्द्र	कुनाथरी-४, बड्डीचौर	२०६४/६५	४००	४	आना
	८	मिलिजुली कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र	कुनाथरी-२	२०७१/३/५		१	रोपनी
	९	भेरी कृषि बजार तरकारी सं. केन्द्र	सहारे-८	२०५७		१	रोपनी
	१०	मेहलकुना तरकारी संकलन केन्द्र	मेहलकुना-१	२०५२		१	कठ्ठा
	११	विशाल नगर तरकारी संकलन केन्द्र	गुटु-८	८/२८/२०६५		१	कठ्ठा
	१२	हिमालय कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र	मैनतडा-३, झाकेगारी	२०६५	५००	२	रोपनी
	१३	कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र	उत्तरगंगा-८, मसूरीखेत	२०६२	१७६०		
	१४	कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र	कुनाथरी-४, अमलाखाली	२०६५	४००	१	रोपनी
	१५	नवलक्ष्मी साना किसान कृषि सहकारी सं.संकलन केन्द	गुटु-४	२०७०/७१	५००		
	१६	चुली कृषि सहकारी सं.संकलन केन्द	मटेला-८	२०७१/१/५	५००	१	कठ्ठा
	१७	कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र रातानाङ्ला	गढी, रातानाङ्ला	२०७१/७२	७००	२	रोपनी
	१८	सृजना तरकारी संकलन केन्द्र पोखरीकांडा, पिङ्गाहाले	पोखरीकांडा-६, पिङ्गाहाले	२०६९/२/१५		१	रोपनी
	१९	नमूना तरकारी संकलन केन्द्र पोखरीकांडा, लखरपाटा	पोखरीकांडा-६, लखरपाटा	२०७०		०.५	रोपनी
	२०	गुर्भाकोट एकता कृषि बजार तरकारी सं. केन्द्र	सहारे-७	२०५७/१०/२		१	रोपनी
	२१	हातेमालो कृषि उपज सकलन केन्द्र	पलौटे-५, सालकोट	२०७३/१/२३		५	रोपनी
	२२	मिलिजुली कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र	मालारानी-९	२०७२/११/१५			
बर्दिया	१	कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र	सोरहवा	२०६७/६८	१९००		
	२	कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र	लक्ष्मणा बजार (ढेउढाकला)	२०६७/६८	२००		

जिल्ला	क्र.सं.	कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्रको नाम	ठेगाना	संचालन भएको मिति	लागत रु. हजारमा	क्षेत्रफल	ईकाई
	३	कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र	पाताभार-९, शान्ती बजार	२०६८/६९	६००	३	कठ्ठा
	४	दशरथ कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र	ताराताल-२	२०६९/७०	८००	४	कठ्ठा
	५	कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र	कालिका-५, शितलाबजार	२०७१/७२	६००		
	६	गुलरिया कृषि संकलन केन्द्र	गुलरिया न.पा.-९	२०७०/७१		३	कठ्ठा
	७	रत्नापुर कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र	गुलरिया न.पा.-१३	२०७०/७१		५	कठ्ठा
	८	दशरथ कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र	सानोश्रीताराताल	२०७०/७१		३	कठ्ठा
	९	कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र ढोढरी	ढोढरी-३, माचड	२०७०/७१		५	कठ्ठा
जुम्ला	१	प्राङ्गारिक स्याउ संकलन केन्द्र	चन्दनाथ-१, विमानस्थल	२०६५/६६		१.५	रोपनी
	२	स्याउ संकलन केन्द्र	चन्दनाथ-१, विमानस्थल	२०५७/०५८		१.५	रोपनी
	३	फ.तथा त.संकलन तथा विक्री केन्द्र	चन्दनाथ-७,८	२०६४		१	रोपनी
	४	फ.तथा त.संकलन तथा विक्री केन्द्र	नराकोट-५,६	२०६६		१	रोपनी
	५	फ.तथा त.संकलन तथा विक्री केन्द्र	तातोपानी-१,२	२०६७		५.१	रोपनी
	६	कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र	जुम्ला	२०६९/७०	१०००		
	७	डांफे बहुउद्धेशीय सहकारी कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र	जुम्ला	२०७०/७१	५००		
डोल्पा	१	फलफूल तथा तरकारी संकलन केन्द्र	जुफाल-१	२०६६		१	रोपनी
	२	कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र	दुनै-१	२०७१/७२	१५००		
	३	कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र निर्माण सुधार	दुनै-१	२०७२/७३	७००		
कालीकोट	१	कृषि उपज बजार संचालक समिति	मान्म-७, टांडी	२०६६/१२		२	रोपनी
	२	कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र	मान्मा-५	२०६७/६८	१५००		
	३	त्रिवेणी बहुउद्धेशीय कृषि सहकारी सं.संकलन केन्द्र	ओदानकु-२, पदमाघाट	२०७१/७२	८००		
मुगु	१	गमगढी बजार कृषि संकलन केन्द्र	श्रीनगर-१	२०६३/६४		०.५	रोपनी
	२	कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र	कार्कीवडा	२०७१/७२	८००		
	३	कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र	श्रीनगर-५	२०७१/७२	८००		
बांके	१	राधाकृष्ण कृषि संकलन केन्द्र	पुरैनी-९	२०७१/७२	६००	२	कठ्ठा
	२	हवलदारपुर कृषि संकलन केन्द्र	शमशेरगंज-७	२०७१/७२	६००	७	कठ्ठा
	३	हरियाली कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र	कचनापुर-३	२०७०/७१			
	४	उन्नत घर बगैचा कृषक समूह कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र	कचनापुर-६	२०७१/७२	६००		

सुदूर पश्चिमाञ्चल विकास क्षेत्रका कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्रहरूको विवरण

जिल्ला	क्र.सं.	कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्रको नाम	ठेगाना	संचालन भएको मिति	नयाँ वा पुरानो	आर्थिक वर्ष	लागत रु. हजारमा	क्षेत्रफल	ईकाई
डोटी	१	घन्टेश्वर तरकारी संकलन केन्द्र, घण्टेश्वर गा.वि.स.(गैरा)	घण्टेश्वर गा.वि.स.(गैरा)	२०६४				६	आना
	२	वि.पि.नगर कृषि उ. संकलन केन्द्र, बर्छैन गा. वि. स. ९	बर्छैन गा. वि. स. ९	२०६४				४	आना
	३	भुवनेश्वर तरकारी संकलन केन्द्र, दिपायल सिलगढी ७	दिपायल सिलगढी ७	२०६०				३	आना
	४	अडौल कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र, पचनासी ३ नडौल	पचनासी ३ नडौल	२०५८				२	आना
	५	शान्तीनगर तरकारी संकलन केन्द्र, खिरसैन गा. वि.स. ३	खिरसैन गा. वि.स. ३	२०६३				२	आना
	६	दुर्गामाण्डौं कृषि उ. संकलन केन्द्र, दुर्गामाण्डौ ५	दुर्गामाण्डौ ५	२०६६				३	आना
	७	कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र, लक्ष्मीनगर २, सिलङ्गीवाग	लक्ष्मीनगर २, सिलङ्गीवाग			२०६७/६८			
	८	जनशक्ती कृषि उपज थोक बिक्री केन्द्र, राजपुर, डोटी	राजपुर, डोटी					१०	रोपनी
	९	तरकारी संकलन केन्द्र, राजपुर	राजपुर						
	१०	तिखात्तर कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र, तिखात्तर ६, लेकगडा	तिखात्तर ६, लेकगडा						
	११	चवराचौतारा कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र, चवराचौतारा ६	चवराचौतारा ६						
	१२	कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र, डौड १	डौड १						
अछाम	१	साँफेबगर कृषि उ. संकलन केन्द्र, सान्तडा ३ अछाम	सान्तडा ३ अछाम	१२/२/२०६६				३	आना
	२	कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र, मायटमाण्डौ ३ अछाम	मायटमाण्डौ ३ अछाम	९/१६/२०६३				२	आना
	३	कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र, मंगलसेन	मंगलसेन		नयाँ	२०७१/७२	७००		
	४	तुर्माखाद संकलन केन्द्र, तुर्माखाद	तुर्माखाद						
	५	मुजावगर संकलन केन्द्र							
	६	जयगढ कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र				२०६९/७०	९००		
कैलाली	१	निगाली कृषि स. सकलन केन्द्र, निगाली २, घरखेडा	निगाली २, घरखेडा	२०६४				५	रोपनी
	२	कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र, बलिया ५, मोतिपुर लम्की	बलिया ५, मोतिपुर लम्की	२०६१				१.५	कट्ठा
	३	कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र, टिकापुर	टिकापुर		नयाँ	२०७१/७२	६००		
	४	कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र, गेटा ९	गेटा ९		नयाँ	२०७१/७२	५००		
दार्चुला	१	घाटबजार, खलंगा ५	खलंगा ५	२०६१				३	रोपनी
	२	कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र, शंकरपुर १	शंकरपुर १			२०६७/६८			
	३	अदुवा बीउ संकलन केन्द्र, भगवती ३	भगवती ३						

जिल्ला	क्र.सं.	कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्रको नाम	ठेगाना	संचालन भएको मिति	नयाँ वा पुरानो	आर्थिक वर्ष	लागत रु. हजारमा	क्षेत्रफल	ईकाई
	४	खाद्यान्न बाली बीउ प्रशोधन तथा संकलन केन्द्र, शंकरपुर २	शंकरपुर २						
	५	खाद्यान्न बाली बीउ प्रशोधन तथा संकलन केन्द्र, गोकुलेश्वर २	गोकुलेश्वर २						
डडेल्धुरा	१	बागबजार डडेलधुरा, अ. न. पा, ५, गाखेत १, साहुखर्क	अ. न. पा, ५	४/१/२०६४				३	रोपनी
	२	साहुखर्क संकलन केन्द्र, गाखेत १, साहुखर्क	गाखेत १, साहुखर्क	०६२/०६३				२	रोपनी
	३	गैरा बजार संकलन केन्द्र, गाखेत ८	गाखेत ८	०६२/०६३				१	आना
	४	सल्लागाउ, अ. न. पा, ७	अ. न. पा, ७	२०६६				२	आना
	५	डुङरी संकलन केन्द्र, बगरकोट २	बगरकोट २	२०६५/६६				२	आना
	६	सुकायल, मष्टमाण्डौ ४	मष्टमाण्डौ ४	०६२/०६३				२	आना
	७	भातकाँडा, असीग्रम ४	असीग्रम ४					२	आना
	८	खुमतोला, गाखेत ८	गाखेत ८					१	आना
	९	गगनपानी, गाखेत ९	गाखेत ९	२०६५/०६६				४	आना
	१०	मेलाखर्क, गाखेत ८	गाखेत ८	२०६२/०६३				२	रोपनी
	११	सहस्रलिङ्ग तरकारी कृषक समूह, अ.ग.न.पा. १, दुनदुने	अ.ग.न.पा. १, दुनदुने		नयाँ	२०७१/७२	७००		
	१२	सृजना कृषि उपज बजार विकास समिति							
	१३	कृषक उपज बजार योजना समिति							
	१४	नवजागरण कृषि उपज बजार योजना समिति							
	१५	मष्ठा कृषि उपज बजार योजना समिति							
बैतडी	१	गोकुलेश्वर कृषि उ. संकलन केन्द्र, गोकुलेश्वर गा. वि. स. १	गोकुलेश्वर गा. वि. स. १	२०६३				६	आना
	२	खोडपे कृषि उ. संकलन केन्द्र, सिद्धेश्वर गा.वि.स. खोडपे	सिद्धेश्वर गा.वि.स. खोडपे	२०६३				६	आना
	३	गोठलापानी कृषि उ. संकलन केन्द, द.न.पा.१ गोठालापानी,	द.न.पा.१ गोठालापानी					४	आना
	४	कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र, गुरुखोला ८ मुस्याचौर	गुरुखोला ८ मुस्याचौर	२०६६/११					
	५	सिद्धबाबा कृषि सहकारी संस्था लि., ग्वालेक २	ग्वालेक २		नयाँ	२०६९/७०	७००		
	६	कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र, पाटन	पाटन		नयाँ	२०७१/७२	७००		
	७	कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र, ग्वाल्लेक	ग्वाल्लेक						
	ड	कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र, चौखाम	चौखाम						
	ढ	कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र, सिद्धपुर	सिद्धपुर						

जिल्ला	क्र.सं.	कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्रको नाम	ठेगाना	संचालन भएको मिति	नयाँ वा पुरानो	आर्थिक वर्ष	लागत रु. हजारमा	क्षेत्रफल	ईकाई
बाजुरा	१	कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र, मार्तडी	मार्तडी						
	२	कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र, टाटे	टाटे						
	३	कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र, छतरा ५	छतरा ५						
	४	कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र, गोत्री ९	गोत्री ९						
	५	कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र, बाह्रबिस ३	बाह्रबिस ३, बाजुरा						
बझाङ्ग	१	हाम्रो कृषि सहकारी संस्था लि., गोलाई	गोलाई		नयाँ	२०७१/७२	७००		
कंचनपुर	१	सूर्यज्योती कृषि सहकारी संस्था लि., पिपलाडी ५	पिपलाडी ५		नयाँ	२०७०/७१	५००		
	२	कृषि उपज संकलन केन्द्र, शान्तिपुर रैकवारबिचुवा ५	रैकवारबिचुवा ५					३	कठ्ठा
	३	सगरमाथा संकलन केन्द्र, दोधारा	दोधारा					३	कठ्ठा

Some pictures