Data Collection Form for Water Sources in Chittagong's Mountainous Regions

1) General Information

ID/Code (For DEO to fill up)	DST-	UPZ-	UNI-	MOZ-	PC-	QN-	DEOt
1.1 Name and Title of Data Collector	1.1.1 Name:		1.1.2 Title:				Date:
1.2 Data Collector's Address	1.2.1 Para:		1.2.2 Mauza:		1.2.3 Union:		Mobile:

2) Type and Number of Water Sources Existing in the Region (Put tick marks against the appropriate codes and write down numbers within the corresponding parentheses):

2.1 Type and number: 1-Deep tube well (.....); 2-Shallow tube well (.....); 3-GFS (.....); 4-Partial GFS (.....); 5-Local GFS (.....); 6-Well (.....); 7-Ring Well (.....); 8-Stored rain water; 9-Infiltration gallery (IFG); 10-Pond (.....); 11-Reservoir (.....); 12-Waterfall (.....); 13-Chhara (.....);

14-Jhiri (.....); 15-River (.....); 16-Canal (.....); 17-Lake (.....); 18-Seasonal rain water (.....); 19-Water collection using dams on Chhara/Jhiri (.....); 20-Others (Name.....Number.....)

3) Data Regarding the Waterfall

3.1 Name of waterfall (Including alternate names – if any)	3.1.1 Common Name:				3.1.2 Local/Alternate Name:			
3.2 Address of waterfall	3.2.1 Name of the Neighborhood: A-				B-			
	3.2.2 Mauza:				3.2.3 Union:			
	3.2.4 Upazila:				3.2.5 District:			
3.3 Geographic location of the waterfall (GPS App: Mobile Topographer)	Latitude/N	°	'	"	Longitude/E	°	'	"
3.4 Current condition of the waterfall (Mark the month as well in case of Seasonal)	1-Perennial; 2-Seasonal (Month Name: A-Boishakh; B-Joishtho; C-Ashar; D-Srabon; E-Bhadro; F-Ashhin; G-Kartik; H-Ogrohayon; I-Poush; J-Magh; K-Falgun; L-Choitro) 3-Dead							
3.4.1 Reasons for the waterfall becoming seasonal from perennial (Check the data collection guide)	1) Insufficient rainfall; 2) Cutting down trees and not reforesting; 3) Unplanned shifting cultivation; 4) Stone extraction; 5) Unplanned development work; 6) Tobacco cultivation through forest destruction; 7) Excessive use of water for cultivation; 8) Planting of foreign/commercial/harmful species of trees (mahogany, eucalyptus, acacia, teak, etc.); 9) Others (.....)							

3.4.2 Ways to make the waterfall perennial	1) Stopping deforestation; 2) Planting bamboo bushes; 3) Planting special kinds of trees to bring back the natural water sources (pani kumari, figs, elephant apples, broom grass); 4) Planting of native species; 5) Stopping planting of foreign/commercial/harmful species of trees; 6) Stopping unplanned afforestation; 7) Stopping stone extraction; 8) Not cultivating within 40 feet of the waterfall; 9) Raising awareness regarding waterfall preservation; 10) Others (.....)
3.4.3 Reasons for the death of the waterfall	1) Insufficient rainfall; 2) Cutting down trees and not reforesting; 3) Unplanned shifting cultivation; 4) Stone extraction; 5) Unplanned development work; 6) Tobacco cultivation on agricultural land; 7) Excess use of water for cultivation; 8) Planting of foreign/commercial/harmful species of plants (teak, rubber, mahogany, eucalyptus, earleaf acacia, etc.) instead of native species; 9) Others (.....)
3.4.4 Ways to revive the waterfall	1) Stopping deforestation; 2) Planting bamboo bushes; 3) Planting of special species of plants (pani kumari, figs, elephant apples, broom grass) to revive natural water sources; 4) Planting plants of native species; 5) Not planting foreign/commercial/harmful species of plants; 6) Stopping unplanned afforestation; 7) Stopping stone extraction; 8) No cultivation within 40 feet of the waterfall; 9) Raising awareness regarding waterfall preservation; 10) Others (.....)
3.5 Amount of water flow in the waterfall (Check the data collection guide)	**3.5.1 Dry Season:** 1 – No water flow; 2 - Low water flow; 3 – Medium water flow; 4 – High water flow;
	3.5.2 Rainy Season: 1 – No water flow; 2 - Low water flow; 3 – Medium water flow; 4 – High water flow;
3.6 Quality of water from the waterfall	1 – Directly drinkable; 2 – Purification required; 3 – Contaminated/Unusable;
3.7 Use of water from the waterfall	1 – Drinking water; 2 – Household uses; 3 - Irrigation; 4 – Others (.....); 5 – All of the uses; 6 – No uses;
3.8 Can everyone in the neighborhood use the waterfall?	1 - Yes; 2 - No;
3.8.1 If the answer is no, why can't the people in the neighborhood use the waterfall?	1) Lack of means of communication; 2) Located in an area reserved by the government; 3) Being under private reservation; 4) Low quality of water (color, smell, etc.) due to pollution; 5) Located far from any human habitation; 6) Others (.....)
3.8.2 How to make the waterfall accessible for everyone in the neighborhood?	1) Arranging means of communication; 2) Acquiring approval from necessary authorities (government/private); 3) Getting rid of the source of contamination; 4) Others (.....)
3.9 Landslide around the waterfall (Check the data collection guide)	1 - Exists; 2 - Doesn't exist;
3.10 Reason for landslide	1) Unplanned deforestation; 2) Not reforesting; 3) Stone extraction; 4) Unplanned development work; 5) Excess rainfall; 6) Thunder strike; 7) Earthquake; 8) Unplanned Shifting Cultivation; 9) Others (.....)
3.11 Estimated magnitude of landslide if exists (in feet)	
3.12 Additional information regarding the waterfall (if any)	

4) Data Regarding the Chhara:

4.1 Chhara Name (Including alternate name)	4.1.1 Common Name: 4.1.2 Local/Alternate Name:							
4.2 Geographic location of the waterfall (Beside the neighborhood)	Latitude/N	°	'	"	Longitude/E	°	'	"
4.3 Current condition of the chhara (Mark the month with a tick in case of Seasonal)	1-Perennial; 2-Seasonal (Month Name: A-Boishakh; B-Joishtho; C-Ashar; D-Srabon; E-Bhadro; F-Ashhin; G-Kartik; H-Ogrohayon; I-Poush; J-Magh; K-Falgun; L-Choitro) 3-Dead							
4.3.1 Reasons for the chhara becoming seasonal from perennial (Check the data collection guide)	1) Insufficient rainfall; 2) Cutting down trees and not reforesting; 3) Unplanned shifting cultivation; 4) Stone extraction; 5) Unplanned development work; 6) Tobacco cultivation on agricultural land; 7) Excessive use of water for cultivation; 8) Planting of foreign/commercial/harmful species of trees (teak, rubber, mahogany, eucalyptus, acacia, etc.) instead of native species; 9) Others (.....)							
4.3.2 Ways to make the chhara perennial	1) Stopping deforestation; 2) Planting bamboo bushes; 3) Planting special kinds of trees to bring back the natural water sources (pani kumari, figs, elephant apples, broom grass); 4) Planting of native species; 5) Stopping planting of foreign/commercial/harmful species of trees; 6) Stopping unplanned afforestation; 7) Stopping stone extraction; 8) Not cultivating within 40 feet of the chhara; 9) Raising awareness regarding chhara preservation; 10) Others (.....)							
4.3.3 Reasons for the death of the Chhara	1) Insufficient rainfall; 2) Cutting down trees and not reforesting; 3) Unplanned shifting cultivation; 4) Stone extraction; 5) Unplanned development work; 6) Tobacco cultivation on agricultural land; 7) Excess use of water for cultivation; 8) Planting of foreign/commercial/harmful species of plants (teak, rubber, mahogany, eucalyptus, earleaf acacia, etc.) instead of native species; 9) Others (.....)							
4.3.4 Ways to revive the Chhara	1) Stopping deforestation; 2) Planting bamboo bushes; 3) Planting of special species of plants (pani kumari, figs, elephant apples, broom grass) to revive natural water sources; 4) Planting plants of native species; 5) Not planting foreign/commercial/harmful species of plants; 6) Stopping unplanned afforestation; 7) Stopping stone extraction; 8) No cultivation within 40 feet of the Chhara; 9) Raising awareness regarding Chhara preservation; 10) Others (.....)							
4.4 Amount of water flow in the Chhara (Check the data collection guide)	**4.4.1 Dry Season:** 1 – No water flow; 2 - Low water flow; 3 – Medium water flow; 4 – High water flow;							
	4.4.2 Rainy Season: 1 – No water flow; 2 - Low water flow; 3 – Medium water flow; 4 – High water flow;							

4.5 Current use of water from the Chhara	1 – Drinking water; 2 – Household uses; 3 - Irrigation; 4 – Others (.....); 5 – All of the uses; 6 – No uses;
4.6 Can everyone in the neighborhood use the Chhara? (Check the data collection guide)	1 - Yes; 2 - No;
4.6.1 If the answer is no, why can't the people in the neighborhood use the Chhara?	1) Lack of means of communication; 2) Located in an area reserved by the government; 3) Being under private reservation; 4) Low quality of water (color, smell, etc.) due to pollution; 5) Located far from any human habitation; 6) Others (.....)
4.6.2 How to make the Chhara accessible for everyone in the neighborhood?	1) Arranging means of communication; 2) Acquiring approval from necessary authorities (government/private); 3) Getting rid of the source of contamination; 4) Others (.....)
4.7 Quality of water from the Chhara	1 – Directly drinkable; 2 – Purification required; 3 – Contaminated/Unusable;
4.8 Magnitude of silt accumulated in the chhara (Check the data collection guide)	1 – Extreme; 2 – Excess; 3 – Normal; 4 – None;
4.8.1 Type of silt if exists	1-Sand; 2-Soil; 3-Mixed
4.9 Collapse of Chhara soreline	1-Exists; 2-Dosent Exist
4.9.1 The amount of collapse if exists (in feet)	
4.10 Landslide around the Chhara (Check the data collection guide)	1-Exists; 2-Dosent Exist
4.10.2 Reason for landslide	1) Unplanned deforestation; 2) Not reforesting; 3) Stone extraction; 4) Unplanned development work; 5) Excess rainfall; 6) Thunder strike; 7) Earthquake; 8) Unplanned Shifting Cultivation; 9) Others (.....)
4.11 Additional information regarding the chhara (main source of chhara)	

Attach additional papers after filling them up with information regarding other jhiris while maintaining the question numbers (4.1 to 4.11) above, if the number of Chhara is more than one

5) Data Regarding the Jhiri

5.1 Name of jhiri (Including alternate names – if any)	5.1.1 Common Name:				5.1.2 Local/Alternate Name:				
5.2 Geographic location of the jhiri	Latitude/N	°	'	"	Longitude/E	°	'	"	

5.3 Current condition of the jhiri (Mark the month as well in case of Seasonal)	1-Perennial; 2-Seasonal (Month Name: A-Boishakh; B-Joishtho; C-Ashar; D-Srabon; E-Bhadro; F-Ashhin; G-Kartik; H-Ogrohayon; I-Poush; J-Magh; K-Falgun; L-Choitro) 3-Dead
5.3.1 Reasons for the jhiri becoming seasonal from perennial (Check the data collection guide)	1) Insufficient rainfall; 2) Cutting down trees and not reforesting; 3) Unplanned shifting cultivation; 4) Stone extraction; 5) Unplanned development work; 6) Tobacco cultivation on agricultural land; 7) Excessive use of water for cultivation; 8) Planting of foreign/commercial/harmful species of trees (teak, rubber, mahogany, eucalyptus, acacia, etc. 9) Others (.....)
5.3.2 Ways to make the Jhiri perennial	1) Stopping deforestation; 2) Planting bamboo bushes; 3) Planting special kinds of trees to bring back the natural water sources (pani kumari, figs, elephant apples, broom grass); 4) Planting of native species; 5) Stopping planting of foreign/commercial/harmful species of trees; 6) Stopping unplanned afforestation; 7) Stopping stone extraction; 8) Not cultivating within 40 feet of the jhiri; 9) Raising awareness regarding jhiri preservation; 10) Others (.....)
5.3.3 Reasons for the death of the Jhiri	1) Insufficient rainfall; 2) Cutting down trees and not reforesting; 3) Unplanned shifting cultivation; 4) Stone extraction; 5) Unplanned development work; 6) Tobacco cultivation on agricultural land; 7) Excess use of water for cultivation; 8) Planting of foreign/commercial/harmful species of plants (teak, rubber, mahogany, eucalyptus, earleaf acacia, etc.) instead of native species; 9) Others (.....)
5.3.4 Ways to revive the jhiri	1) Stopping deforestation; 2) Planting bamboo bushes; 3) Planting of special species of plants (pani kumari, figs, elephant apples, broom grass) to revive natural water sources; 4) Planting plants of native species; 5) Not planting foreign/commercial/harmful species of plants; 6) Stopping unplanned afforestation; 7) Stopping stone extraction; 8) No cultivation within 40 feet of the jhiri; 9) Raising awareness regarding jhiri preservation; 10) Others (.....)
5.4 Use of water from the jhiri (Check the data collection guide)	1 – Drinking water; 2 – Household uses; 3 - Irrigation; 4 – Others (.....); 5 – All of the uses; 6 – No uses;
5.5 Can everyone in the neighborhood use the jhiri?	1 - Yes; 2 - No;
5.5.1 If the answer is no, why can't the people in the neighborhood use the jhiri?	1) Lack of means of communication; 2) Located in an area reserved by the government; 3) Being under private reservation; 4) Low quality of water (color, smell, etc.) due to pollution; 5) Located far from any human habitation; 6) Others (.....)
5.5.2 How to make the jhiri accessible for everyone in the neighborhood?	1) Arranging means of communication; 2) Acquiring approval from necessary authorities (government/private); 3) Getting rid of the source of contamination; 4) Others (.....)

5.6 Quality of water from the jhiri	1 – Directly drinkable; 2 – Purification required; 3 – Contaminated/Unusable;
5.7 Landslide around the jhiri	1 - Exists; 2 - Doesn't exist;
5.7.1 Reason for landslide (Check the data collection guide)	1) Unplanned deforestation; 2) Not reforesting; 3) Stone extraction; 4) Unplanned development work; 5) Excess rainfall; 6) Thunder strike; 7) Earthquake; 8) Unplanned Shifting Cultivation; 9) Others (.....)
5.8 Additional information regarding the jhiri (if any)	
Attach additional papers after filling them up with information regarding other jhiris while maintaining the question numbers (5.1 to 5.8) above, if the number of jhiris is more than one.	

6) Data regarding regions dependent on waterfall/chhara/jhiri (Check the data collection guide)

6.1 Profession/livelihood of inhabitants of the dependent regions.	1-Agriculture (excluding shifting cultivation); 2-Shifting cultivation; 3-Gardening; 4-Gathering and selling of wood/bamboo/broom grass/cane; 5- Fishing and selling fish; 6-Small scale business; 7-Medium scale business; 8-Day Labour; 9-Job (government/private); 10-Teaching; 11-Others (.....)
6.2 Current uses including approximate size of land (in acres)	1-Agriculture (excluding shifting cultivation):.....; 2-Forest reserve/Natural forest area.....; 3-Residence.....; 4-Garden bed……..; 5-Shifting……; 6-Wood/fruit:…….; 7-Others (..... acres)
6.3 Cultivation including approximate size of land (in acres)	1-Shifting cultivation:.....; 2-Tobacco cultivation:.....; 3-Fruit cultivation:.....; 4-Rice cultivation:.....; 5-Corn cultivation:.....; 6-Cotton cultivation:.....; 7-Sugarcane cultivation:.....; 8-Vegetable cultivation:.....; 9-Ginger cultivation separately:.....; 10-Turmeric cultivation separately:.....; 11-Cilantro cultivation separately:.....; 12-Cultivation of other crops (Crop name: ..... :..... acres)
6.3.1 Irrigation source of agriculture	1-Deep tube well; 2-Shallow tube well; 3-River; 4-Canal; 5-Waterfall; 6-Chhara; 7-Jhiri; 8-Pond; 9-Water reservoir; 10-Lake; 11-Harvested rain water; 12-Seasonal rain water; 13-Well; 14-Water from chhara/jhiri stored in dams; 15-Others (.....)
6.4 Regional plant species	1-Alpine plants; 2-Bamboo bushes; 3-Fruit tree; 4-Commercial garden bed; 5-Others (.....)
6.4.1 Name of trees	1-Cashmere; 2-Karoi; 3- Garjan; 4-Gojari; 5-Pride of India; 6-Champa; 7-Chapalish; 8-Teak; 9-Mahogany; 10-White Siris 11-Royal Jasmine; 12-Mango; 13-Jackfruit; 14-Lychee; 15-Coconut; 16-Tamarind; 17-Bael; 18-Areca Palm; 19-Black Currant; 20-Cotton; 21-

	Indian Gooseberry; 22-Olive; 23-Pomelo; 24-Elephant Apple; 25-Fig; 26-Pani Kumari; 27-Others (.....)		
6.5 Number of families (including members and grouped by neighborhoods) dependent on waterfalls/chharas/jhiris	5.5.1 Name of neighborhood: 5.5.2 Name of neighborhood: 5.5.3 Name of neighborhood: 5.5.4 Name of neighborhood: 5.5.5 Name of neighborhood:	5.5.1.1 Number of families: 5.5.2.1 Number of families: 5.5.3.1 Number of families: 5.5.4.1 Number of families: 5.5.5.1 Number of families:	5.5.1.2 Number of members: 5.5.2.2 Number of members: 5.5.3.2 Number of members: 5.5.4.2 Number of members: 5.5.5.2 Number of members:
6.6 Additional information regarding regions dependent on waterfalls/chharas/jhiris (if any)			

7) Project information:

7.1 Has any development project been initiated regarding waterfall/chhara/jhiri?	1 - Yes; 2 - No;
7.1.1 Type of project if yes: 1) Keeping water flow normal; 2) Developing irrigation process; 3) Preventing collapse of chhara; 4) Arranging drinking water supply; 5) Storing water for household usage; 6) Implementing natural/local area forestation program; 7) Saving waterfall/chhara/jhiri from collapse; 8) Removing silt from Chhara; 9) Removing soil/silt from Chhara/Jhiri originating from landslide; 10) Others (.....)	
7.1.2 Implementer agency:	
7.2 Are there any future plans for waterfall/chhara/jhiri development projects?	1 - Yes; 2 - No;
7.2.1 Type of project if yes: 1) Keeping waterflow normal; 2) Developing irrigation process; 3) Preventing collapse of chhara; 4) Arranging drinking water supply; 5) Storing water for household usage; 6) Implementing natural/local area forestation program; 7) Saving waterfall/chhara/jhiri from collapse; 8) Removing silt from Chhara; 9) Removing soil/silt from Chhara/Jhiri originating from landslide; 10) Others (.....)	
7.2.2 Implementer agency:	
7.3 Information regarding necessary development projects on waterfall/chhara/jhiri:	

7.3.1 Project purpose(Check the data collection guide)	7.3.2 Project summary with type (draw geographic location)	7.3.3 Name of beneficiary neighborhood(name and number of the trader)	7.3.4 Total number of beneficiary families	7.3.5 Additional information regarding future plans (if exists)

8) Condition of water (only active water sources) other than waterfall, chhara and jhiri:

8.1 Type of the alternate water source (Name/identity and number	8.2 Name of beneficiary neighborhood	8.3 Number of beneficiary families	8.4 Availability of alternate water source**	8.5 Depth of water in dry season (in feet)	8.6 Use of water in dry season***	8.7 Quality of water in dry season****	8.8 Distance between neighborhood and water source (in yards)	8.9 Land used for agriculture currently (in acres)	8.10 Possible scale of fertile land by future project initialization (in acres)	8.11 Additional details regarding alternate water sources (if exists)

* **Type of alternate water source:** 1-Deep tube well; 2-Shallow tube well; 3-GFS; 4-Partial GFS; 5-Local GFS; 6-Well; 7-Ring well; 8-Rain water storage; 9-Infiltration Gallery (IFG); 10-Pond; 11=Water reservoir; 12-River; 13-Canal; 14-Lake; 15-Seasonal rain water; 16-Water stored from chhara/jhiri using a dam; 17-Others (.....);

** **Availability of water:** 1-Perennial; 2-Seasonal (including names of months); *** **Use of water:** 1-Drinking water; 2-Household; 3-Irrigation; 4-Others (.....); 5- All; 6-No uses; **** **Quality of water:** 1-Directly drinkable; 2-Needs purification; 3-Contaminated/Unusable;

9) Information regarding future plans of alternative water source development if necessary:

9.1 Name/identity of the alternate water source	9.2 Project motive and type with short summary (draw geographic location)	9.3 Name of beneficiary neighborhood(name and number of the trader)	9.4 Total number of beneficiary families	9.5 Additional information regarding future plans about alternative water source (if exists)

Data collection supervisor: ..... Designation: .....Signature: ..... Mobile: .....Date: .....

Observation supervisor name: ..... Designation: ..... Signature: ..... Mobile: .....Date: .....

Data Collection Guide

Definition of waterfall/chhara/jhiri:

- **Waterfall:** A waterfall is formed when water accumulated in the bowels of the earth leak out of a steep incline of the mountains or flows along the mountain body.
- **Jhiri:** A jhiri is flowing water originating from the bowels of the earth. Jhiris are generally formed from water trickling down two mountain bodies.
- **Chhara:** The term "Chhara" is used to define flowing water formed from the fusion of one or multiple jhiris. Chharas end up in canals or rivers.

Procedure for providing data collection and diagrams:

- Local workers/data collectors have to follow proper procedure for data collection when completing measurements. Data collectors have to first inspect and observe water sources to finally bring the necessary obtained information. The area's male and female leaders must take a social worker/suitable member of PCMC during inspection. They must carry an android device/smartphone for GPS readings during inspection around the area. In case of not owing one, they must arrange a smartphone from someone else in the area or with the help of a FO.
- All necessary information for the form must be noted down during the inspection. Pictures of important water sources have to be captured. These pictures must be shared to the field organizer over SHAREit. Clipboards. Papers and pens have to be kept in possession for note taking during inspection.
- Have to arrange a group discussion after returning to the neighborhood. This group discussion must consist of 10-12 people. The attendees should include the chairman of PCMC, female members, teacher representative, social worker and local trader, associated ward member, respected local person, one or more elderly people as well as the male and female leaders from the inspection. During the group discussion the form has to be filled up through verification of the notes collected during inspection via discussion among the attendees. The form must be filled up using pencils.
- After filling up the form, a drawing must be made on the provided paper using the local map (if exists) as reference with the support of the conversants present. The drawing must contain the factors below:
- 1) Location of local residence; 2) Location of ring well-shallow tube well-deep tube well-rain water storage-IFG-GFS-partial GFS-local GFS; 3) Location of waterfall/chhara/jhiri; 4) Location of landslides at waterfall/chhara/jhiri; 5) Location of collapse at chhara; 6) Location of nearby rivers-canals-water reservoirs-ponds-lakes; 7) Location of agricultural lands-forests-garden beds; 8) Location of current existing projects if any; 9) Location of proposed future projects; 10) Information regarding any location identified by important suggestions;

Data Collection Procedure:

- The local worker/data collector has to maintain communication over the phone with FO and would notify the end results and issues regarding the measurements. The FO has to seek advice and support from APM/UPM for solutions to issues.
- Local workers would create the first edition of the completed form and submit it to the FO. The FO has to check the final edition of the completed form and submit it to the APM. APM would submit the form to DPM with the support of UPM. DPM would then submit the form to the district level field associate of CEGIS.

Field associate would perform the final checking on the completed form and will code and APM-UPM-DPM will submit it to the district level CEGIS data entry operator. The new code will inform the other two field associates. The data entry operator would upload the data online.

Form Guide:

Waterfall/Jhiri/Chhara becoming Seasonal from Perennial -

- Although in the past, water was available throughout the year from the waterfall/chhara/jhiri, now water is available only for specific periods of time each year which can be referred to as seasonal.

Amount of water flow in the waterfall/jhiri/chhara -

- 2 - Low water flow indicates that the amount of water flow is comparatively lower than the daily household.
- 3 - Medium water flow indicates that the amount of water flow is enough to meet most of the daily household demands.
- 4 - High water flow indicates that the amount of water flow not only satisfies the amount of water required for daily household needs, agriculture, garden creation, etc. but in fact the amount exceeds the amount that is required.

Is there scope for use of the waterfall/jhiri/chhara for general people -

- The topic refers to the fact that if the chhara is located on an area reserved by the government or a private organization, or if the quality of water is poor, or if the location of the water source is too far from establishments, then the water is inaccessible for general people.

Landslides around the waterfall/jhiri/chhara -

- Landslides refer to the events involving the fall of lumps of soil or boulders from the mountain bodies. The water from the mountain tops often mixes with the soil to form mud that slides down the mountains in large magnitude which is also referred to as one form of landslide.

State of silt deposit in the chharas-

- Refers to the amount of silt that deposit inside the chhara
    - 1 – Extreme refers to the extreme amount of silt deposit that causes blockage of water flow from the chhara.
    - 2 – Excess refers to the excess amount of silt deposit that would resist the water flow of the chhara but not stop it entirely.
    - 3 – Normal refers to the typical amount of silt deposit that does not affect the water flow of the chhara.

Collapse of chhara shores-

- Refers to the collapse of the chhara shores due to crashing waters.

Data regarding areas dependent on waterfalls/jhiris/chharas-

- Establishments, farms, gardens, etc. that have developed depending on the **waterfalls/jhiris/chharas** are referred to as areas dependent on the **waterfalls/chharas/jhiris.**

Purpose of the project-

- By purpose of the project, it refers to the purpose of accepting/implementing any development work. Projects with purpose such as: maintaining normal water flow; upgrading irrigation facilities; preventing collapse of chhara; facilitating transport of drinking water; facilitating storage of water for household uses; formation of natural forests/arrangement of programs for local afforestation; saving **waterfalls/chharas/jhiris** from landslides; removal of chhara water; removal of soil/silt deposit in chhara/jhiri from landslides, etc. are likely to be accepted.

Additional information (if any)-

- Additional data acquired through discussions about questions related to the topics absent from the form must also be filled in.