

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, brief introduction about study topic has been elaborated. This includes background and development paradigm in Nepal. What is Local Governance Program, Village Development Program (VDP) and what are its objectives implemented under the Local Governance Program assist by UNDP. Similarly, what is lacking behind the approach in community mobilization process is dealt under statement of problem. The main objectives of the study, limitation of this study and significance of the study is dealt in brief.

1.1 Background

Nepal has begun its development efforts in a planned way since 1950 with the end of autocratic Rana rule. The first five year plan was launched during 1956 to 1961. In the continuation of Planning practice so far there have been such 10 successive development plans in the country under different political regimes. A three year interim plan, 11th plan in the order of planning history of the country, is under implementation for the transition period of the country from 2007 to 2010.

Nepal has adopted different strategy and programs in its periodic plan for the overall development of the country. During the first plan (1956 – 1961) to the seventh plan (1985 – 1990) priorities ranged from infrastructure development to regional development to basic needs fulfillment. Along with the restoration of multi party democratic system in 1990 poverty alleviation has got top priority in the subsequent periodic plans from Eight (1992 – 1997) to Tenth (2002 – 2007) plan. The 11th Three Year interim plan (2007 – 2010) focused on changes in the life of the people by reducing poverty and existing unemployment and establishing sustainable peace. The long term vision of the on going 12th three year interim plan (2010 - 2012) is to transform Nepal from a least developed country to a prosperous, peace and just developing country within coming two decades. Thus, it can be seen that Nepal has been striving since long to improve the socio economic condition of people.

Along with the periodic plans, the Government carried out various development programs and projects to address the needs of people at grassroots level. Just after the collapse of Rana regime a local level development program Tribhuvan Village Development Program was launched in 1952 with U.S. assistance. Few years later the first five year plan in continuation of previous village development activities included an ambitious program of village development. With the establishment of the Panchayat regime in 1960; Panchayat development was introduced allocating significant amount of resources to the Panchayats (Gurung 2004; 6-7). In the same line Remote Area Development Program (RADP) has been implemented to carry out development activities in Northern remote parts of Nepal since late 1960s. The other most important program was the Intergrated Rural Development Program (IRDP) which was introduced in 1970s and extended further in subsequent periods. The IRDPs were implemented in different regions of Nepal with the support of various donors. It was criticized that IRDPs were

heavily donor driven and designed by foreign experts. This was one of the reasons why it could not consider the local situation properly and fail to benefit the grassroots people (Bhattachan, 1999). The basic needs program introduced in 1985 and aimed to meet the 'Asian standard' of living with in 15 years of period also failed to achieve the such ambitious goal as poverty level did no decline (Gautam/Adhikari: 2006)

As development is a multidimensional and complex phenomenon; it requires participations of various stakeholders to materialize it. After the advent of multiparty democracy in 1990 'rural development' and 'decentralization' are two buzz words that are applied to bring development at grassroots level in Nepal. It is evident that grassroots development requires community organizations as a mean to fully participate in development process. Realizing this eighth plan put forth the policy of NGO involvement in development sector as it assumed the government to be only facilitator of development. It showed significant paradigm shift in the role of state in the development sector. Since then subsequent plans have been following the same policy of NGO mobilization. In addition of the NGOs there are vast numbers of community based organizations (CBOs) directly involved in development at the local level. With the increasing recognition of people centered development approach, whether government or non-governmental, development organizations seek to involve people in the process of development especially at grassroots level. Such grassroots organizations are supposed to be instrumental for social mobilization by promoting self-reliance and sustaining development efforts at local level.

One of such pioneer programs for local level development in Nepal was the Local Government Program (LGP) which was executed in December 1996. Since its inception, LGP supported efforts of Nepal Government for promoting better local governance for efficient management of local development and to have higher impact on poverty reduction. The program provided support to implement different activities to enhance decentralized governance process. One of the main components of LGP is village development program through social mobilization. At the grassroots level LGP promoted social mobilization process, which helped to establish self-sustaining and self-governing institution at local level in the form of community organizations (COs). The COs have provided forum for local people to enhance their voices, choices and development activities that affect their livelihood.

1.2 Village Development Program (VDP)

The Local Governance Program was conceived in late 1996 after the successful achievement of Participatory District Development Programme (PDDP) in 20 districts of Nepal. LGP was implemented with technical and financial assistance of UNDP with Ministry of Local Development (MLD) as its implementing agency and National Planning Commission (NPC) co-operating agency. It was initiated to support the effort of government for better local governance, efficient management of local development and higher impact on poverty reduction. The program aimed at enhancing the capacity of DDCs, VDCs and Community Organizations to manage local development by enhancing better governance at all levels. LGP facilitated districts so that they can initiate their own development activities with intensive public participation in all levels. It alters the traditional ways of governing to a decentralized and participatory one.

The development objective of LGP was to support the efforts of government to empower the people for enabling them to enlarge their choices to participate in decision making that affect their lives as well as their capabilities to mobilized resources required for poverty alleviation. The program activities were guided by the following three immediate objectives.

-) **Objectives 1:** Improve the management of the local development activities through participatory planning and management methods as a contribution to promoting local level sustainable human development in Nepal.
-) **Objectives 2:** Support the management of VDP by the COs and VDCs based on the values of social mobilization and self-reliant multi sector grassroots development.
-) **Objectives 3:** Strengthen the capabilities of central level agencies especially MLD and NPC to enhance the capabilities of local authorities and self-governing institutions in the implementation of sustainable decentralized and participatory development in Nepal.

One of the main components of LGP was village development program (VDP) through social mobilization. At the grassroots level LGP promoted social mobilization process which helped to establish self-sustaining and self-governing institution at local level in the form of community organizations. The COs provide forum for local people to enhance their voices, choices and development activities that affect their livelihood. The program promotes the broad-based multipurpose COs at the settlement level and helps to enhance community-based entrepreneurial skills as well as to empower the COs to gain institutional strength through social mobilization. The main areas of the program support in VDP included Administration and support organization credit capital (CC), Human resource development (HRD), Seed Grant Fund (SGF) and Technology Promotion (TP).

The program supported the COs to develop as self-reliant and self-governing institutions. To support the district initiatives, the program assisted DDCs to set up a district level local development fund (LDF) as a revolving and continuous fund. The LDF board is formed at district level to function as the partner of development with line agencies, sectoral agencies, local bodies, donor agencies and other parties related to the development of the district. Through the Seed Grant Fund (SGF) and Credit Capital Fund (CCF) of Local Trust Fund (LTF), the programme supports the efforts of COs on local resources mobilization and self-reliant development. The COs receive technical assistance in their efforts from Support Organization (SO) team constituted at the district level. The SO team consists of a Team Leader (TL), Social Mobilisers (SM), Saving and Credit Facilitators and Overseer with the experience of social mobilization to facilitate various aspects of the VDP implementations.

Bardiya is one of the LGP programmed district which is situated in the Mid Western Development Region of Nepal. The district is politically and administratively divided into one municipality and 31 VDCs. Administrative boundry of some VDC's have been changed and merged into Gulariya Municipality during the first phase.

VDP was initially launched in 5 VDCs of Bardiya district namely Daulatpur, Bhimapur, Nayagaun, Khairichandanpur, Dhodhari. Because of the success of VDP in those VDCs it had been expanded to another 5 VDCs Patabhar, Gola, Baniyabhar, Mohammadpur, Manpurtapara, with the support of the Local Governance Program. At the end of Ashad 2061 VDP have covered 5573 Household, 170 Settlements. There were 110 Male COs, 102 Female COs and 111 mixed COs making the total no of COs 323.

These institutions at the grass roots level are expected to decide and attempt spontaneously for their self development even without external assistant after certain period. Community mobilization is operational in almost all the districts of Nepal in its various names. It is gaining popularity among development agencies as the most appropriate approach to intervene with development activities in the rural communities.

1.3 Statement of the Problem.

A large number of development related agencies (organizations) are adopting social mobilization process for the reason that programs and projects launched through this process will be sustainable and community members will be empowered enough to undertake such activities necessary for their social economic development at the larger stage after the phase out of program. Social mobilization is being expanded to greater coverage. However, being a relatively new approach, studies on the effectiveness of the process to achieve the conceived results are still inadequate.

Different approaches have been adopted during the 8th Five Year Plan with the support of donor agencies and named differently for this community mobilization approaches. It is still a matter of concern how this approach can better address the complicated issues of rural development? Could it be an alternative approach to conventional integrated rural development programme approaches, if yes, in what way and so on? There are many unknown process that affect development process of sustainable development and alleviation of poverty pervasive in rural areas of Nepal.

1.4 Objective of the Study

The main objective of the study is to evaluate the practices and effectiveness of community mobilization process in village development program through community mobilization process. The specific objectives of the study are:

-) To assess the role of community mobilization in enhancing the equity, empowerment, decentralization, sustainable rural development and poverty alleviation.
-) To examine development activities implemented through the community mobilizations in the study area and
-) To assess the level of participation of the community members in different development activities and their involvement in the community mobilization process.

1.5 Significance of the study

The major national policy in decentralization is to delegate power to local bodies so that local people can play vital role on all steps of development planning and implementation. Community mobilization and decentralization have been given high priority for the development of grassroots level institutions and people. Objective of local governance can never be achieved without community mobilization. The rationale behind the selection of the topic for the study was to generate more information to enrich the knowledge about the effectiveness of community mobilization process for sustainable development, decentralization, empowerment and poverty alleviation in the rural context and come up with an alternative rural development approach and strategy. It is expected that the finding of the study will be useful to planners and policy makers and other people and organizations who are involved in rural development, especially through community mobilizations process.

1.6 Limitations of the Study

The study mainly focuses on VDP through community mobilization process and its effect in different VDP implemented VDCs of Bardiya district. However, the findings might not be appropriate to other places but could be generalized. Most of the data used in the study are subject to change with time. They indicate general trend only and therefore would not be practical to use the data absolutely. Similarly, there are many variants of community mobilization applied in Nepal. The generalization made in this study might not be equally valid for all variants as the study was solely based on the field study of the several VDP programs and mainly focuses on LGP approach of community mobilization. It is expected that the result would show overall scenario of the trend of community mobilization through out the country.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

The literature review was the first step towards conduction of this study. Purpose of this chapter is to review theoretical foundation and studies made on the rural development through community mobilization. Different reports, manuals, guidelines, journals and publications related with rural development in Nepal were studied for acquiring thorough knowledge on the subject matter. The journals/ publications published by different relevant agencies were collected through library and internet. Beside these, all relevant project documents including project design report, programme document, annual reports, and completion report of LGP were reviewed for carrying out the case study of VDP in Bardiya, and critically assessed to come to conclusions.

2.1 Conceptual Framework of Rural Development

Development is multi dimensional and change occurs in structure, attitudes of people and institutional and involves accelerations of economic growth, equity and reductions of absolute poverty and inequality (Todaro, 1990). Development does not only mean technical progress but is first and foremost social change, redistributing poverty and rights, changing way of thinking and behaving, both of government and people usually on several levels simultaneously (Schultes, 1994:41).

Development aims at enhancing well being to all which is the experience of good quality of life. Reducing poverty usually diminishes ill-being but gathering wealth does not necessary assure well being. (Chambers, 1997:9-10). Development is also a process by which members of the study team increase their personal and institutional capacities to mobilize and manage resources to produce sustainable and just distributed improvement in their quality of life consistent with their aspiration (Korten, 1995).

Rural development is a strategy designed to improve the economic and social life of special group of the people - the rural poor. It involves extending the benefit of development to the poorest among those who seek a livelihood in the rural areas which includes small scale farmers, tenants, and the landless (Bista, 2000). Drinking water, irrigation, agriculture, forestry, livestock, health, education and infrastructure related programs are the basic elements for rural development (NPC, 2002:9). Participation of poor in local institutions would result in enhanced effectiveness of rural development programs to poor (Joshi, 2052 BS:54)

Development programs should also be sensitive from sustainable aspect. Sustainable development, as universally understood, is "Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generation to meet their own needs" (WCED, 1987). Environment protection is a prerequisite for sustainable development. Development achieved without due considerable of environment consequence are relatively short lived and hardly sustainable in long run (Upreti, 2058

BS:193). Therefore, rural development programs should utilize environment friendly technologies (NPC, 2002:4).

Human resource in the rural area is a crucial concern for the rural development that skill, knowledge and attitude of the great mass of ordinary workers including small farmers play a vital role for growth and prosperity (World Bank, 1991:37). The main function of rural development is to bring passive majority of rural people into the mainstream of economic growth and social progress (ADB, 1997:216). Presently, physical development is receiving priority but development demands change in thinking and attitude of people. It is of utmost importance that concerned people are aware of the development activities and that is for them and they have a lot to accomplish it.

Rural area generally has multidimensional problems and single development project can be a panacea of all rural problems. Therefore, rural development programmes needs to be integrated or holistic dealing simultaneously with a number of different aspects of rural well-being (Mosher, 1976:10). Holistic approaches are often appropriate for addressing multidimensional rural problems and such approaches are more convenient for mobilizing community than in a preconceived activity of a project (UNDP, 2002:100). However, integrated rural development projects are impressive examples of institutional and organizational achievements, forming bureaucratic masterpieces. Implementations of such programs in most cases never goes up to expectations even when the relationship between different components are fully understood and integrated into projects planning. Self help development (helping people to help themselves) should choose the option where people themselves integrated and there is need of minimal bureaucratic involvement and maximum resources transfer to local people.

Priority should be given to the establishment of socio-economic infrastructure, the diffusion of the technology, the evolution of relevant institutional framework, the promotion of non-agricultural activities and human resource development (Bista, 2000:124). Technologies involving low activities and human hardware and high software part are appropriate for rural areas. Such technologies promote utilization of physical as well as human resources available in rural areas (Joshi, 2052 B.S.:167).

There is correlation between projects performance and the level of participation. People's participation is so vital that where participation is reduced to a token involvement, the success of rural development is thrown immediately into question (Blaikie et al, 1979). This could be achieved through bottom up planning process instead of top down planning and participation is ensured in all levels of programme i.e. planning, implementation and monitoring. People's participation is also largely dependent on whether the programme contents are based on the felt needs of local people (Bista, 2000:35). A culture of appreciation of people's participation and bottom up approach in the development spare remains limited in paper and popular slogans predetermined projects and preset conditions of contribution (participation) from people and can not reflect peoples need and aspirations. Effective participation is possible only when they are granted as decision makers. This calls for a role of supporters not determiners from external (Khanal, 2057 B.S.).

Rural development programmes should develop strategies and approaches that emerge from basic knowledge and understanding of the people who live in the area respecting the existing physical, social and cultural structure of the concerned community (Chitamber, 2001). If decentralization is conceived as a tool for further and more effective democratization and for maximization of peoples participation, then village based planning is the logical conclusion. Three levels of spatial hierarchy of plans would be appropriate namely Ward Committee, Village Development Committee and District Development Committee (Bista, 2000:137). Further, local agencies lack capacities necessary for handling local development programs (NPC, 2002). Similarly, decentralized approach, especially local self governance, would result in effective mobilization of local bodies (local institutions) in these regards (NPC, 2002).

2.2 Community Mobilization

Social mobilization is a tool for the people living in a community to bring about elements of change for their own prosperity and development. Now it has emerged as a new approach of local development in which local people are regarded as competent actors possessing vital knowledge about their situations. Social mobilization has three basic conceptual elements *viz.* organizational, generation of capital and development of skill. Organizational development focuses on the development of grassroots level peoples group, capital generations seeks the ways of mobilizing internal resources of community. Skill development tries to empower community members by providing necessary skill to be implemented in the development plans (UNDP, 2002). LGP also mentions the same three things as strategic focus of social mobilization process.

Thus, social mobilization is a catalyzing process for decentralized rural development. Local people organized in groups have demonstrated better abilities to plan, implement and maintain some of the local development endeavors than government machineries (NSAC, 1998:140). Local people can do many of the development activities themselves, better than outsider professionals (Chambers, 1997). Social mobilization is crucial for making people aware of their rights and responsibilities, enhancing information access and promoting empowerment necessary for expressing their needs and wishes and asserting their demands upon which further strategies can be built (UNDP 2002:91). Social mobilization is a continuous process for common problems and finding solution, implement it and learn from it. It generates a continuous cycle of discussion, emergence of new idea, change in values and attitudes, implementation of new idea, feeling of new experience and then sharing/discussion of the new experience. An organization is sustainable when it is a self reliant in maintaining and functioning itself in the matters of community development identification of needs and priority, planning, NGOs, GOs, donors and line agencies is essentials for developing an organizations (grass roots level group) as a self reliant entity (MLD, 2058 BS).

Community mobilization is the key to community empowerment and awareness which in turn determines the degree of sustainable and success of any rural development programme. The community mobilization approach brings about self driving wheels for community development. A holistic approach is more effective to bring about desired

changes simultaneously, inspire special focus on some sector (OTA, 2002). A holistic approach provides flexibility to community members to choose most important activities and programmes in the process of community mobilization as compared to sectoral approaches where people has to satisfy with predetermined options.

Community possesses ability to solve problems itself. Community mobilization is a process to help promote community initiatives to solve the problems. LGP community mobilization package for the holistic development of community consists of the following three principles.

-) Organizational Development
-) Capital formation
-) Skill enhancement

Community mobilization process helps the decentralization development process by organizing and empowering the community members. Participation of all concerned members (i.e households of the community, transparency and consensus decision making are the basis for community mobilization. Consensus decision making process in community organizations formed in the process of community mobilization is appropriate to respect minority ideas and decrease the dominance of few elite members in the community.

DDCs and VDCs have to prepare periodic and annual development plan of their area and such plans has to prepare through participatory process reflecting the needs and aspirations of local people (HMG, 2055). Strengthened settlement level groups could prepare such participatory plans of DDC and VDCs. Community mobilization process would be effective to prepare need based plan for which the grant could be effectively mobilized to bring about significant results in the VDC (NSAC, 1998).

In his book 'Poverty and Rural Development in Nepal' Kunwar, 2059 mentions three different ways of rural development; namely trickle down method, semi trickle down method and development of infrastructure and involving rural poor in different activities directly affecting themselves (Kunwar, 2059 BS). He also mentions irrigations, agricultural technology, agriculture market, loan and agriculture inputs, rural employment and access to social services as the elements of rural development (Kunwar, 2059). Developing a positive attitude for the development, increasing agriculture product by effective and efficient use of land and water, land reform, agriculture based industrialization, increasing peoples participation in planning and implementation of rural development programs, rural infrastructure development and population control as the objectives of any rural development endeavor. Until and unless agriculture sector is not modernized, rural poverty reductions are not possible (Kunwar, 2059).

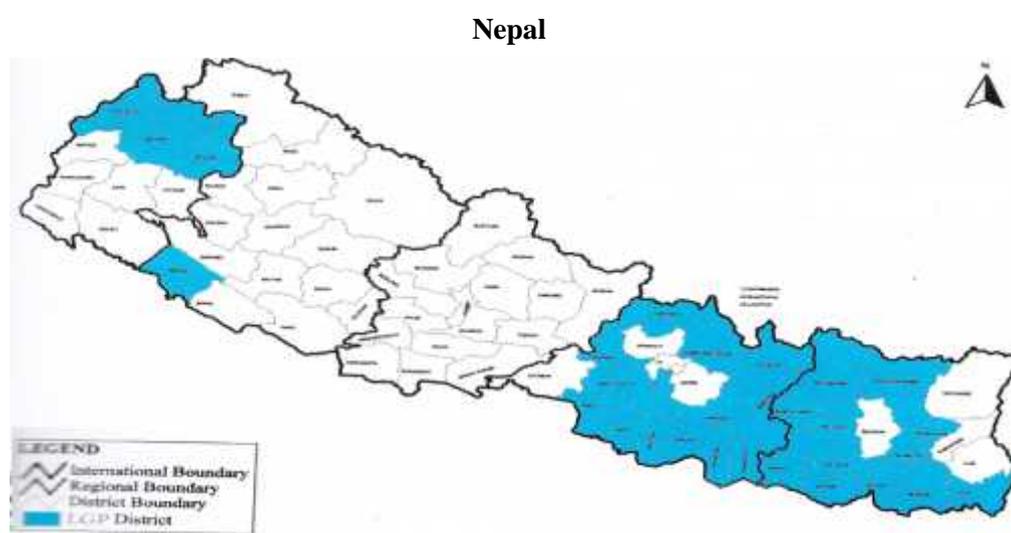
The Ministry of Local Development (MoLD) executed LGP on technical and financial assistance from UNDP with National Planning Commission (NPC) as its co-operating agency. Started in December 1996 LGP one of the objective is to support the

management of Village Development Programme by the COs and VDCs based on the values of social mobilization and self-reliant multi-sector grassroots development.

LGP is being implemented in 30 districts of Nepal covering the central, eastern, mid-western and far-western regions from hill, mountain and the terai regions of Nepal.

In December 1996 the programme was started in 20 districts but after successful implementation and as per the increasing demand, the coverage was expanded to 10 more districts from 1999 AD.

The programme is covering 14 districts of the central region, 12 districts of the eastern region, one district of the mid-western region and three districts of the far-western region.



Source: UNDP Website

Fig. 2.1: VDP Implemented District

Eastern Region	: Morang, Sunsari, Siraha, Udayapur, Khotang, sankhuwasabha, Jhapa, Solukhumbu, Tehrathum, Okhaldhunga, Sarlahi and Saptari
Central Region	: Lalitpur, Dhanusha, Dolakha, Sindhupalchowk, Parsa, Sindhuli, Mahottari, Rasuwa, Ramechhap, Bara, Rautahat, Sarlahi, Dhading and Makawanpur.
Mid-western Region	: Bardia
Far-western Region	: Bajhang, Bajura and Darchula

Table 2.1: List of VDP Implemented District

Village Development Program(VDP) aims to support the poverty reduction process through social mobilization. Under this initiative, the DDCs support the settlement level people to form their own community organizations, generate capital and undertake small enterprises to promote their development through their own efforts and to actively participate in development decision-making process for their better livelihood.

Development is not only the responsibility of the government. Joint effort of the people and the government ensures a real development warranting local ownership of the initiatives.

Sustainability of the development initiatives is the main focus of VDP. By using social. Mobilization, the VDP aims to support the local communities and local governments to build capacity in mobilizing internal and external resources; formation and institutionalization of COs as self-governing and self-sustaining institutions to facilitate participatory development for better local governance and for making a better impact on poverty reduction.

VDP was initially launched in five VDCs of each programme district. One of the criteria while selecting these five VDCs in each district was that the VDCs be located in such a place so that they can have “demonstration effect” in other VDCs and the other VDCs can also learn from these VDCs and make similar initiatives. Because of the success of VDP in those VDCs, it has been expanded to another five or even more VDCs in many programme districts with the support of the program.

Bardiya is one of the LGP programmed district which is situated in the Mid-Western Development Region of Nepal. VDP was initially launched in 5 VDCs of Bardiya district namely Daulatpur, Bhimapur, Dhodhari, Nayagaun, Khairichandanpur. Because of the success of VDP in those VDCs it had been expanded to another 5 VDCs with the support of the Local Governance Programme (LGP). At the end of Ashad 2061 VDP have covered 5573 Household, 170 Settlements. There were 110 Male COs, 102 Female COs and 111 mixed COs making the total no of COs 323.

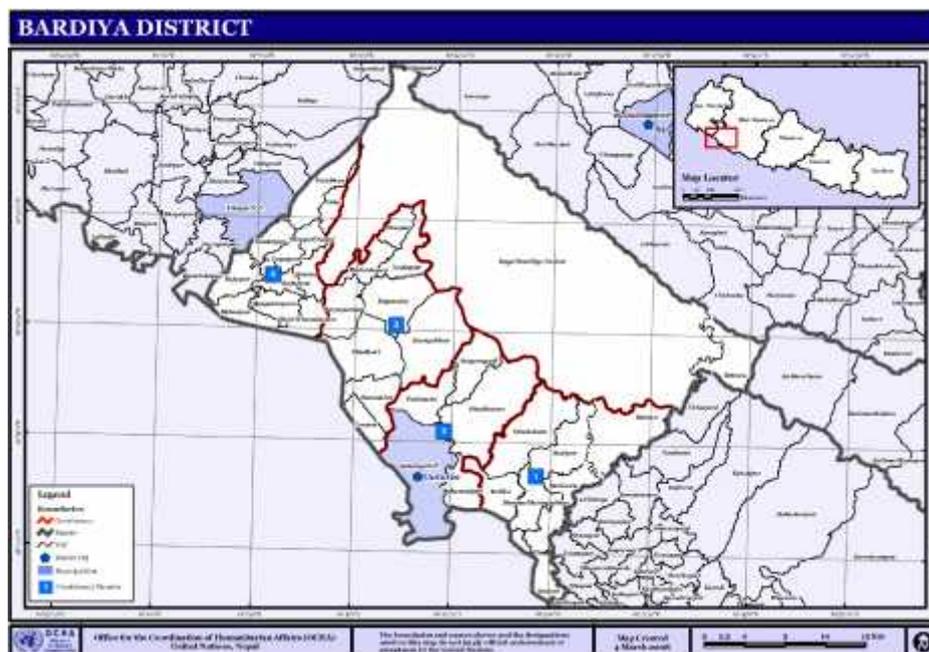


Fig. 2.2: District Map of Bardiya

Source: Wikipedia

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

This topic discusses a set of methods employed to conduct the research. The whole study is carried out on the basis of primary and secondary data. Reliable and relevant study can be made possible only by applying scientific methods. Hence the primary purpose of this chapter is to discuss and design the framework of research. Different procedures of research methodologies are applied in this research.

3.1 Study Area

Theoretically the study area is enclosed under the framework of Rural Development through community organization. Physically Bardiya District is selected as study area. The district falls in the Terai belt and is surrounded by Surkhet and Salyan in North, Banke in the East, Kailali in the West and India in the South. Somewhere it is stated 33 VDC and somewhere 31 due to this reason. There are 9 Ilaka and 4 electoral zone/constituent assembly zone. Most of the area falls under Bardiya National Park at north.

The Headquarter of this District is Gulariya municipality, which is situated at South adjacent to International Border of India. It covers the area of 2025 sq km with population 382648 as per the Census of 2001. It has four electoral constituency, and 9 Ilakas Thirty One VDCs and One Municipality. After the implementation of LGP in 1997 VDP was initially launched in five VDCs of Bardiya district in April 2001 expanded to another five more VDCs. The list of these VDCs has been given in Annex1. The study is both analytical and descriptive. Also both primary and secondary information sources have been used for the fulfillment of the objectives of study. The study is mostly based on field survey where as secondary sources of information have also been used from the relevant sources.

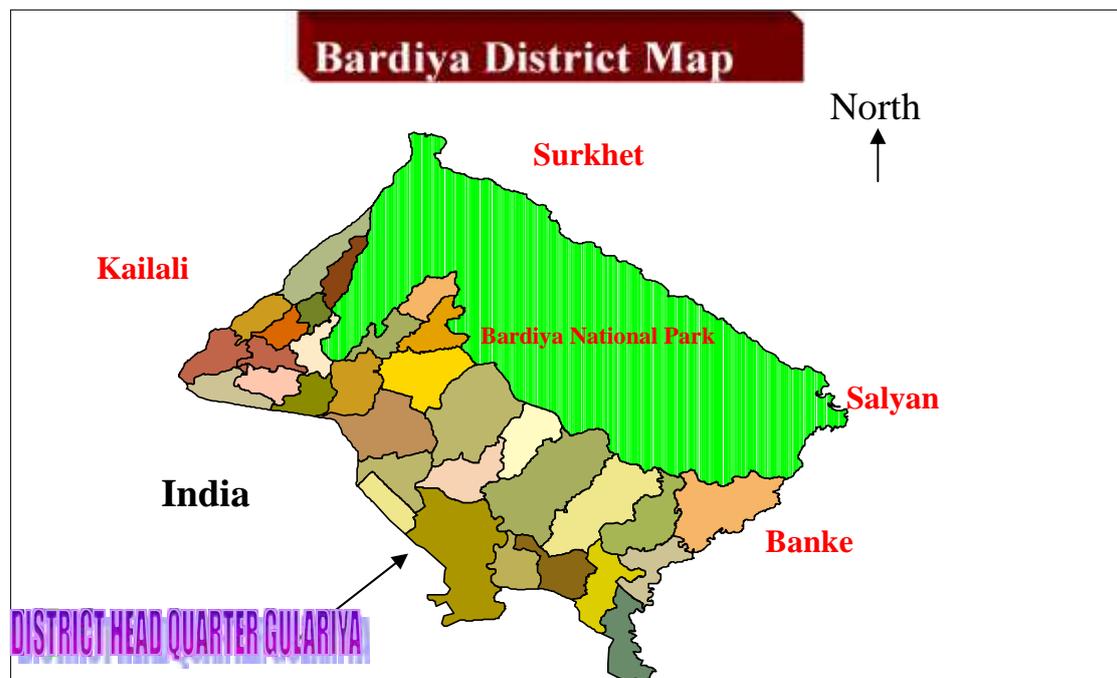


Fig. 3.1: VDP Implemented VDC

3.2 Research Design

Research methodology determines activities to achieve the main objectives of the study. To make the study valuable and reliable research methods are adopted. The study is based on simple descriptive and exploratory research design.

3.3 Data and information collection

Basically, primary data were collected on the basis of questionnaire, focus group discussion and observation with the randomly selected stakeholders. Relevant information/data useful for the study was also used from the various LGP and DLGSP progress reports as secondary data. The COs for the study were selected randomly and all information was collected from the discussion with these selected COs using the above mentioned methods.

3.3.1 Primary data

Primary data were collected mainly through three techniques namely interview, questionnaire and focus group discussion (FDG) giving due emphasis to interviews and Focus Group Discussions. Four sets of questionnaire were prepared each for CO member, VDC personnel, DDC personnel and MLD personnel. Total number of respondents of questionnaire is tabulated in table 3.1.

3.3.2 Secondary Data

Similarly, relevant secondary data useful for the study were collected from various agencies and concerned authorities. The agencies consulted for collection of secondary data were:

- Ministry of Local Development
- DDC/DTO Bardiya
- Library, UNDP Nepal,(LGCDP unit).

3.4 Population and Sample

VDP has been implemented in ten different VDCs of Bardiya district. The list of these VDCs has been given in Annex. There are altogether 323 COs formed in those ten VDCs under the program. Out of total COs formed 5% (16 COs) have been selected randomly for the study. Total number of respondents of questionnaire is tabulated below:

Table 3.1 : Number of Respondents

S.N	Targeted Respondents	Number of Respondents	Remarks
1	Randomly selected CO members (1 member for each selected CO)	16	5% of total COs formed
2	VDC personnel	10	VDC Secretary or Technical Assistant
3	DDC/DTO	6	DDC- LDO, PO & 2 Social Mobilizer DTO- SDE, Engineer
4	Program office	3	LGCDP
	Total	35	

3.5 Analysis and Generalization of the Data

All descriptive information and data such as process qualitative remarks regarding various process and observations were critically analyzed and a synthesis was produced to make generalization. Simple statistical tools have been used for data analysis. Information obtained from the interviews and FGD were also presented in content analysis. Various tables, pie-charts, bar-charts and different figures have been used to present the information and findings. The information were also verified with records of the DDC, Bardiya as far as possible.

3.6 Reliability and Validity of Data

The researcher is well aware about the importance of data collection during the study. Efforts were made to minimize the errors during the pre and post data collection phases. The researcher has extensively reviewed the similar type of studies conducted by other researchers and different types of data collection techniques. Combinations of different methods were used to ensure the reliability and validity of data, cross questioning method was applied which helped in collection of qualitative information available from the field. Unreliable and doubtful information was checked and corrected by the help of key informants and available literature. Field observation and group discussions helped to collect reliable information from the field.

CHAPTER FOUR

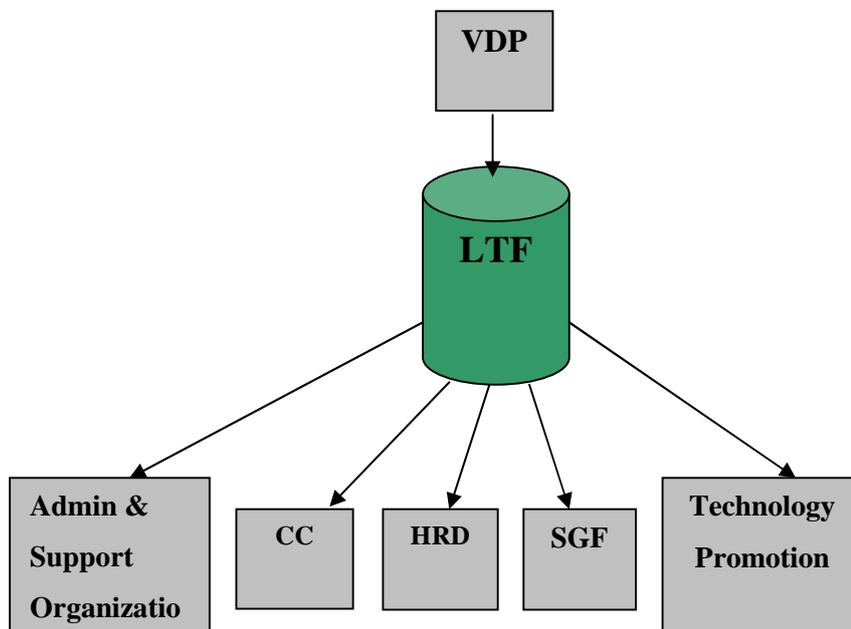
DATA ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

Data collected from various techniques are tabulated and reorganized and generalized as per the response. The tabulated data were processed, analyzed and presented in appropriate charts and figure. Mainly five area of Village Development Component twas focused and asked to solve the research questions

4.1 General

The implementation of VDP is done through the local development fund (LTF) established at the district level in each programme district. This is seen as the means to institutionalize and sustain the existing social mobilization effort under following five components:

-) Administration and Support Organization,
-) Credit Capital (CC),
-) Human Resource Development (HRD),
-) Seed Grant Fund,
-) Technology Promotion,



VDP Components
Figure 4.1

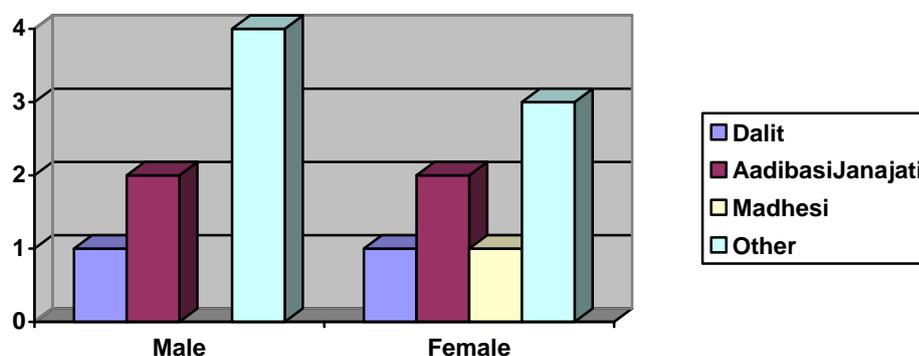
4.2 Administration and Support Organization

The main issues studied under this component are as described below.

4.2.1 Support Organization Team Members

The support organization (SO) formed at the district level work closely with the COs providing them with necessary technical support towards implementing VDP in respective VDCs. The SO helps them in linking with credit facilities, skill development opportunities and support for productive infrastructure development. In this way, DDC has a separate unit to look after VDP in each programme district.

There are altogether 14 staffs including District Facilitator, Senior Social Mobilizer in the SO team in Bardiya district. The composition of SO is inclusive with Seven male staffs and seven female staffs including people from different cast and sector of the society.



Composition of Support Organization Team Member
Figure 4.2

4.2.2 Organizational Development of COs

COs were formed by organizing settlement level people to work as the grass roots level people's organization under VDP. A settlement is an area of distinct habitations, boundary of which is naturally or socially delineated, and bears a specific name.

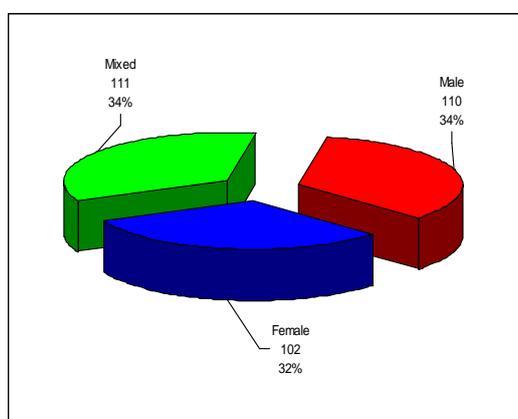
The formation starts with the sensitization of the people and several dialogues at the settlement level with community people. Once the people become ready to organize themselves, the real process of CO formation begins. Generally, over 80% of the households are organized into CO. There are three types of COs on the basis of composition: men, women and mixed. The chairperson and manager of COs are selected unanimously by the members. At this stage, the COs also lay down their basic operational system and start talking about local development issues.

The CO members meet every week for the regular meeting and starts saving. The COs prioritizes works to be carried out with self initiations to build harmony for self-help development. Once the COs enter into maturity stage, the Supporting Organization (SO) links them with the development process of the VDC, leading to participatory VDP including the use of VDC resources.

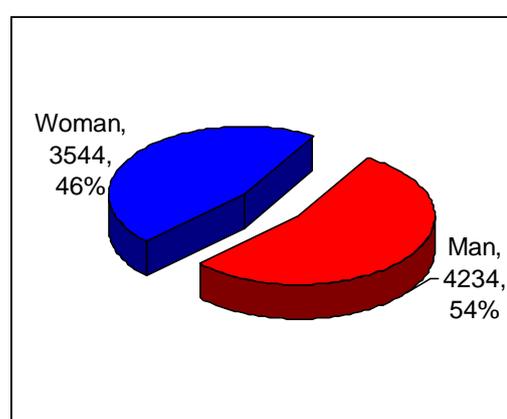
After the implementation of LGP in 1997 VDP was initially launched in five VDCs of Bardiya district in April 1998, which was then expanded to another five more VDCs. The list of those VDCs has been given in Annex-1. At the end of Ashad 2062, there were 110 Male COs, 102 Female and 111 mixed used formed in these 10 VDCs under VDP making the total number of COs 323. These COs covered 5573 household in 170 settlements. The numbers of male and female in those COs were 4234 and 3544 respectively and details have been given in Annex-3.

S.N.	Name of VDC	No. of COs formed				No. of members in COs		
		Male	Female	Mixed	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Daulatpur	16	8	16	40	609	355	964
2	Bhimapur	10	15	9	34	350	614	964
3	Dhodhari	15	16	7	38	576	264	840
4	Nayagaun	13	7	13	33	420	293	713
5	Khairichandanpur	9	11	10	30	439	324	763
6	Patabhabar	19	13	8	40	512	385	897
7	Gola	11	7	2	20	285	193	478
8	Manpurtapara	13	11	11	35	580	346	926
9	Mohammadpur	4	4	21	29	369	291	660
10	Baniyabhar	0	10	14	24	94	479	573
Total		110	102	111	323	4234	3544	7778

Source : VDP/LGP Bardiya



COs Formed (in%)
Figure 4.3



Members in COs
Figure 4.4

In questionnaire survey, the 100% COs reported that the formation of COs was done from mass meeting of the community people. Similarly 80% COs reported that the chairperson of the CO was selected unanimously.

Regarding the regular meeting of COs and discussion about the activities 70% respondent said that the meeting of COs was held regularly at least twice in a month. Similarly, CO members were asked about the transparency of the activities and transaction of CO. 70% of CO members said that there is good transparency in activities and transactions. 20% of CO members reported that there is fair transparency and 10% reported that there is lack of transparency.

Similarly, 75% CO members and 75% staffs (DDC/DTO/VCD personnel altogether) reported about the satisfactory role of women members in decision making and remaining respondents reported that their role was just to fulfill the legal requirements and they are not effectively involved in decision making process.

4.3 Credit Capital

4.3.1 Internal Saving and Investment

The VDP enhanced social capital by motivating people to initiate productive activities on the basis of weekly meetings and savings scheme in the COs. Credit capital was another component of VDP. Once the CO is setup and governance system lay down by the members, they start making regular saving thereby generating capital. The CO members meet every week for their regular weekly meeting and start saving. The amount is collected at the CO and each member is given a passbook which shows the status of his/her saving. The CO members can borrow loan on interest from this fund to start micro-enterprises. Generally, the decision of granting loan is done unanimously. The COs start undertaking both individual and collective enterprise of agro and non-agro business activities of their choices.

Two types of records (ledgers) were used for managing (maintaining a good record) the fund so raised from saving and other. One is pass book, which is kept by each member. The other was saving ledger (register), which is kept with the respective CO. The manager filled the passbook of the members immediately after receiving weekly saving amount from the members and signed on it. The manager also maintains saving ledger. The passbook was quite effective to avoid confusion in members about their accumulated amount of saving.

Therefore mostly credit was provided as and when decided and requested by the willing members. Credit was provided on the basis of written request and CO maintains record of it in standard loan register. This was another major task of the manager in the CO. who will get the credit for what purpose would be decided by CO meeting. Priority would be given on first come first basis.

From questionnaire survey, it was reported that people save money on their own interest and without any coercion. The amount of saving varies from Nrs. 35/- to Nrs. 70/- per household per week based on the income status of the member of the respective CO. Some difficulties were found in collection of saving regularly. New strategy for regularities has been adopted from lesson learned. Fine and reward was applied after irregularities in saving

In an another question about the interest rate on saving and credit, 75 % respondent said that the interest rate is decided by CO meeting without any disputes and people are satisfied with that. When asked a about the difficulties on getting loan or credit from CO, 80% respondents reported that they get credit as and when they require without any difficulty. First come first service strategy has been adopted in most of the CO's where as few CO decided the need basis of member.

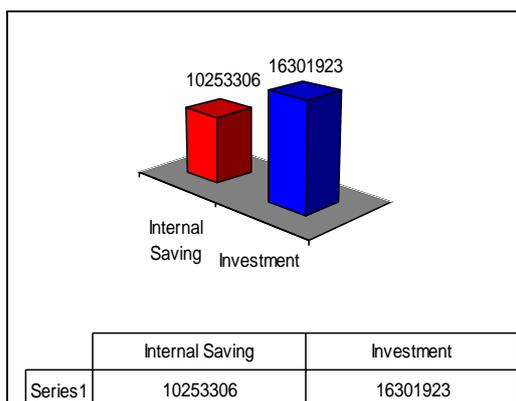
4.3.2 Investment of COs Internal Saving by Sector

Total fund of internal saving by COs is Rs. 1,02,53,306/- and investment till the end of Ashadh 2067 is Rs. 1,63,01,923/-. COs invest their fund in different sectors like agriculture, livestock, trade and other. Sector-wise Rs. 1,62,75,058/- is invested in agriculture, Rs. 39,48,279/- in livestock sector, Rs. 30,95,055/- in trade and rest Rs. 19,39,291/- in other sectors amounting total investment of Rs. 1,63,01,923/-. The following chart shows the sector-wise investment of COs internal savings of Bardiya district and details has been to Annex-4 and Annex-5.

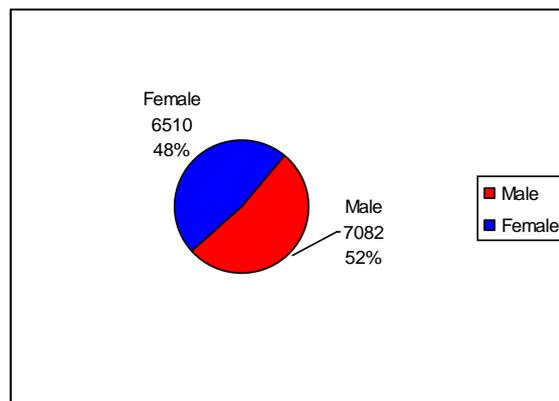
S.N.	Name of VDC	Saving (Rs)	Investment (Rs.)	Amount Invested (Rs.)		No. of borrower		
				Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
1	Daulatpur	2215435	2499567	1412976	1086591	2157	790	2947
2	Bhimapur	1510679	4258768	1568789	2689979	1135	2182	3317
3	Dhodhari	1280270	3098148	1720197	1377951	1205	912	2117
4	Nayagaun	1660347	2180456	1445978	734478	979	619	1598
5	Khairichandanpur	1682349	2048961	1289470	759491	889	667	1556
6	Patabhabar	490397	499762	301192	198579	157	889	1046
7	Gola	350356	395866	276890	118976	115	82	197
8	Manpurtapara	410342	488679	337295	151384	185	118	303
9	Mohammadpur	312345	485729	315606	170123	145	105	250
10	Baniyabhar	340786	345987	84583	261395	115	146	261
	Total	10253306	16301923	8752976	7548947	7082	6510	13592

Source: VDP/LGP Bardiya

Similarly no of borrower are almost equal but slightly greater than female. It reflects that there is still male dominant in financial affairs. This may be due practice that someone have to be literate for authorization in borrowing documentation process.



Internal Saving & Investment
Figure 4.5

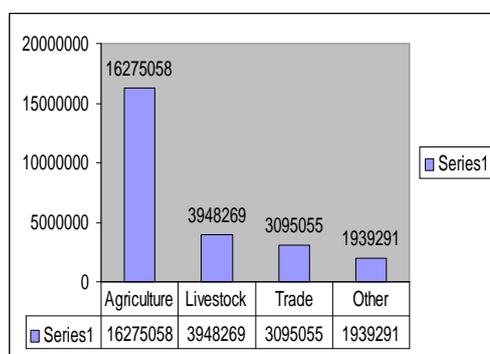


Number of Borrower
Figure 4.6

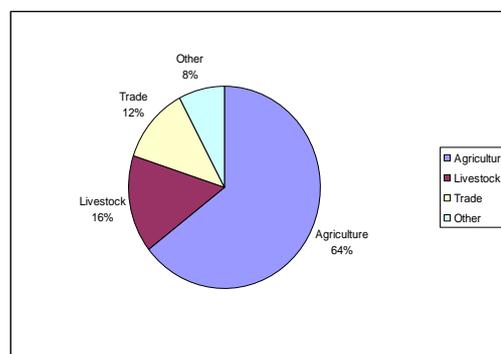
When CO members were asked about the effectiveness of utilization of credit, they reported that they are fully satisfied and have fully utilized the credit facility in enhancing their livelihoods. However 20 % of CO members said that the effectiveness of credit would be still more, if they could get good market facility and transportation for selling their products.

S.N.	Name of VDC	Agriculture		Livestock		Trade		Other		Total	
		No	Amount	No	Amount	No	Amount	No	Amount	No	Amount
1	Daulatpur	1264	973782	782	698966	569	401125	332	425694	2947	2499567
2	Bhimapur	1526	1914647	574	899253	922	1245303	295	198753	3317	4258768
3	Dhodhari	1061	1587258	439	701890	271	377727	346	433744	2117	3098148
4	Nayagaun	605	9955520	455	506547	235	299829	303	378560	1598	2180456
5	Khairichandanpur	823	883150	350	600115	219	317313	164	240817	1556	2048961
6	Patabhabar	116	221010	65	106201	62	103755	23	70455	266	499762
7	Gola	96	206178	67	109722	24	55099	11	24865	197	395866
8	Manpurtapara	129	224015	61	102020	73	120126	40	42518	303	488679
9	Mohammadpur	86	171858	65	112824	56	102471	43	98576	250	485729
10	Baniyabhar	123	137640	70	110731	48	72307	22	25309	261	345987
	Total	5829	16275058	2928	3948269	2479	3095055	1579	1939291	12812	16301923

Source: VDP, Bardiya/Local Governance Program/UNDP



Investment of COs internal saving by sector
Figure 4.7



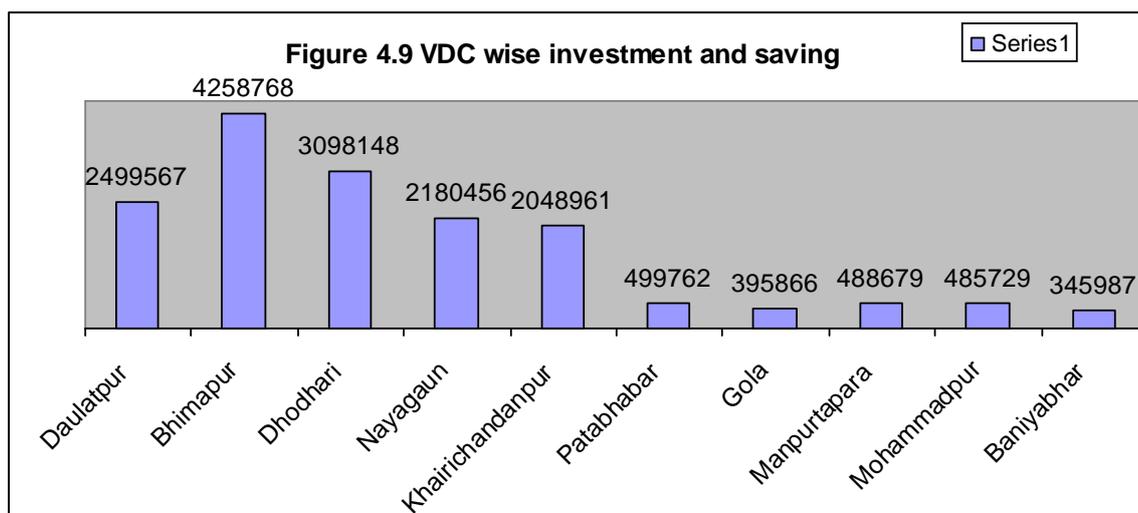
Investment of COs internal saving by sector (in%)
Figure 4.8

4.3.3 Credit Capital Delivered by LTF

The saving generated by CO members are invested to the fellow members for the enterprise plan and if the amount is not sufficient they are linked with the LTF credit capital to run enterprises of the CO members. The CO itself decides the interest rate in weekly meetings. LTF provides loan to the CO members if they own amount of saving falls short in starting any kind of micro enterprise. At the end of Ashad 2067 LDF has already sanctioned total loan of NRs. 5000000/- . The VDC which have been launched in VDP program in second phase are lacking behind in saving and investment. Although it is the record of end of Ashadh 2067.

S.N.	Name of VDC	Saving (Rs)	Investment (Rs.)
1	Daulatpur	2215435	2499567
2	Bhimapur	1510679	4258768
3	Dhodhari	1280270	3098148
4	Nayagaun	1660347	2180456
5	Khairichandanpur	1682349	2048961
6	Patabhabar	490397	499762
7	Gola	350356	395866
8	Manpurtapara	410342	488679
9	Mohammadpur	312345	485729
10	Baniyabhar	340786	345987
	Total	10253306	16301923

Source: Official Data from VDP/LGP Bardiya



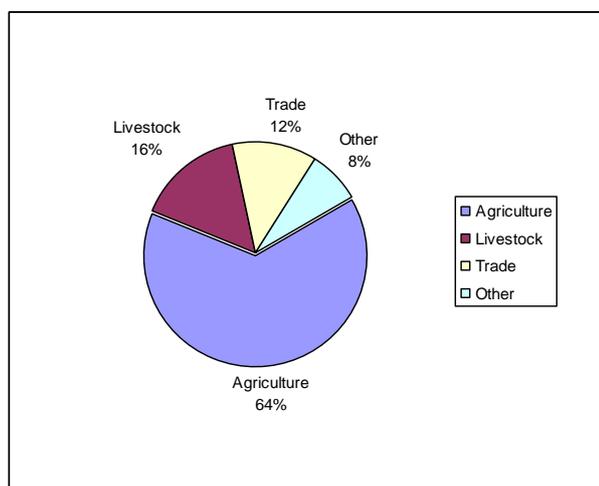
However the objective of LGP is to reduce the poverty through the VDP program. In this connection different strategy and programs are implemented focusing the pro-poor. But side by side other sectors of community are equally benefitted from the Community Organization's activities. Following charts shows the glimpse of these activities:

Credit capital status of VDP in Bardiya district seems that out of total investment Rs. 25257673/-, refund till July, 2010 is Rs. 14545529/- (including principal, interest and penalty) and remaining fund in investment is Rs. 10712144/-. The following charts show the status of credit capital of VDP in Bardiya district.

From questionnaire survey, it was found that the pay back period varies from 1 months to 1 years (maximum) based on the type of business and investment sector. 80% CO members reported that the period was sufficient for them to payback the credit and 20 % CO members reported that the period is not sufficient.

S.N.	Name of VDC	Agriculture		Livestock		Trade		Other		Total	
		No	Amount	No	Amount	No	Amount	No	Amount	No	Amount
1	Daulatpur	1264	973782	782	698966	569	401125	332	425694	2947	2499567
2	Bhimapur	1526	1914647	574	899253	922	1245303	295	198753	3317	4258768
3	Dhodhari	1061	1587258	439	701890	271	377727	346	433744	2117	3098148
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6	Patabhabar	116	221010	65	106201	62	103755	23	70455	266	499762
7	Gola	96	206178	67	109722	24	55099	11	24865	197	395866
8	Manpurtapara	129	224015	61	102020	73	120126	40	42518	303	488679
9	Mohammadpur	86	171858	65	112824	56	102471	43	98576	250	485729
10	Baniyabhar	123	137640	70	110731	48	72307	22	25309	261	345987
Total		5829	16275058	2928	3948269	2479	3095055	1579	1939291	12812	16301923

Source: Official Data from VDP/LGP Bardiya



Credit Capital Delivered by Sector (in%)
Figure 4.10

4.3.4 Contribution of CC in Poverty Alleviation

Under credit capital, community people were provided soft loans for different livelihood and income generating activities. Before CC, people had to pay 24-48 % of interest rate to local merchants and credit providers while after starting CC by VDP program, people has to pay only 12-18 % interest rate.

Due to various income generating programs people get income which helps in poverty alleviation. Similarly due to CC, people have developed the habit of saving and as thy are compelled to pay loan within certain time period, they are more concerned for saving and economic expenditures, which also has contributed a lot in poverty alleviation.

Table 4.5: Investment of CO's internal saving by economic status

Description	Pro-poor	Poor	Medium	Other
Amount	7842658	4611670	2067924	1779710
% of investment	48%	28%	13%	11%

Source: VDP/LGP, Bardiya

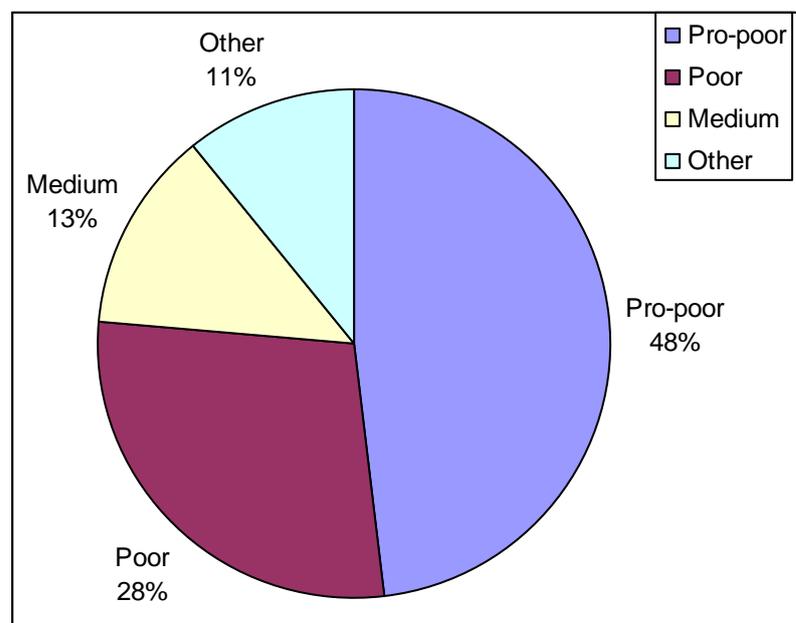


Figure 4.11 : Investment of CO's internal saving by economic status

4.4 Human Resource Development (HRD)

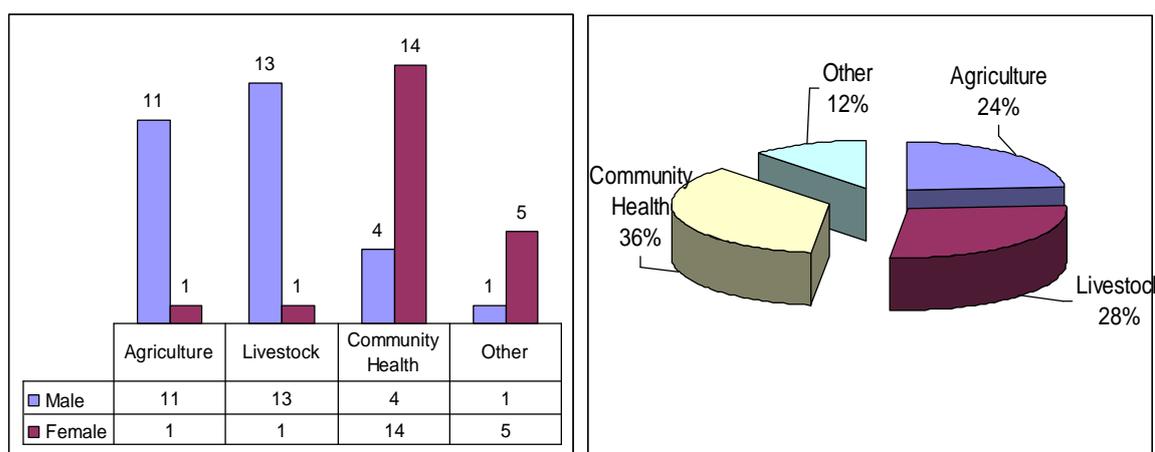
Human Resource Development was another component of VDP. A series of training & orientation were organized to enhance the capacity of CO members as well as Local Development Fund staff. To develop skilled cadre in the community level LTF provides training on different sectors such as agricultural, livestock, general health etc. The trainings are based on demand, which is decided unanimously by the community members in the CO meeting. These training include village experts training, leader ship training, social mobilization training etc. In the study district, a total of 50 CO members

have been trained as village specialist and 1596 CO members have been trained in general training such as leadership, income generation and book keeping. The duration of training for the village specialist was at least 35 days. Of the total village specialist trained, 24% are in agricultural, 28% in livestock, 36% in community health and 12% in trade and others.

Table:4.6 Community Members Trained in Different Sector

Agriculture	Livestock	Community Health	Trade & other	Total
349	286	204	757	1596

Source: VDP/LGP, Bardiya



COs Members Trained on Different Sector
Figure 4.12

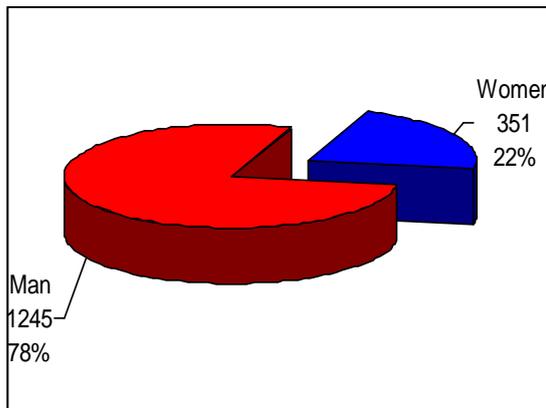
COs Members Trained on Different Areas to Become Village Experts (in%)
Figure 4.13

In questionnaire survey to CO members, 75% reported that trainings are sufficient to them and all the trainings were arranged as per their need and request. However, 25% reported that they still need more training especially in the field of management, financial matters, public relations and skills requirement for infrastructure development works. When asked to MoLD personnel for further training requirements and funding for trainings, they said that SO and DDC will continuously train the CO members in the field of their requirement in coming days. All the funds for training shall be managed from LTF.

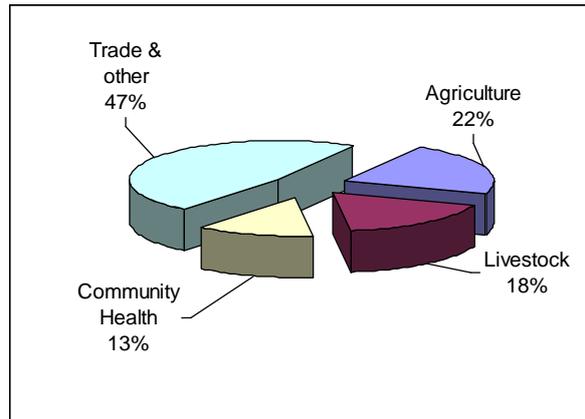
The Local Trust Fund (LTF) had launched different 22 trainings programs in Bardiya district under the program. Total 1596 CO members were trained in those trainings. The trainings and number of CO members trained is shown in the following charts and its details has been shown in Annex.

The trained village experts are providing services to community members through community managed service center. Individual training for skill development are found effective rather than other traditional training. Income generating activities are run by those training like cycle repairing, banana farming, bee keeping. From the focus group

discussion it is found that specially bee keeping with Ghar making training provides the better opportunity for carpenter from so called dalit society.

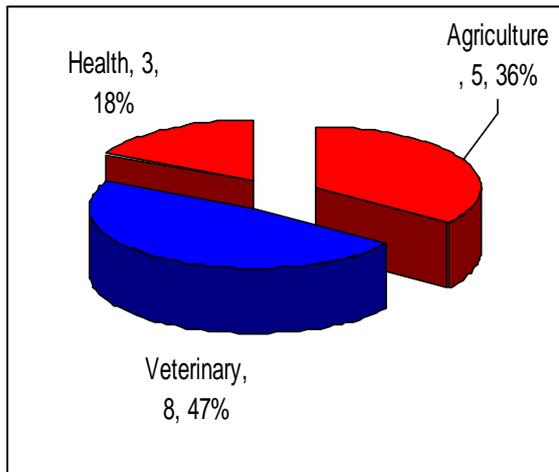


Composition of COs Members Trained
Figure 4.14

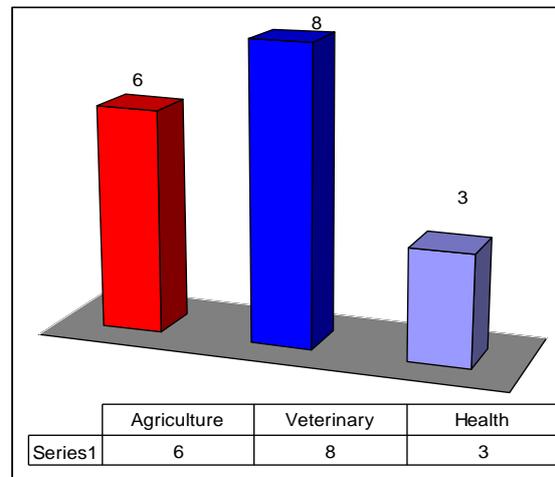


COs Members Trained on Different Areas (in%)
Figure 4.15

Most of the experts of health sector are engaged in service in community health program. Some of them are also get the permanent job in government sector as Ma. Si.Ka. Banana Farming is spread over the VDP area with alternative farming rather than traditional cereal farming.



Community Management Services Center
Figure 4.16



Community Managed Services Center Run by COs
Figure 4.17

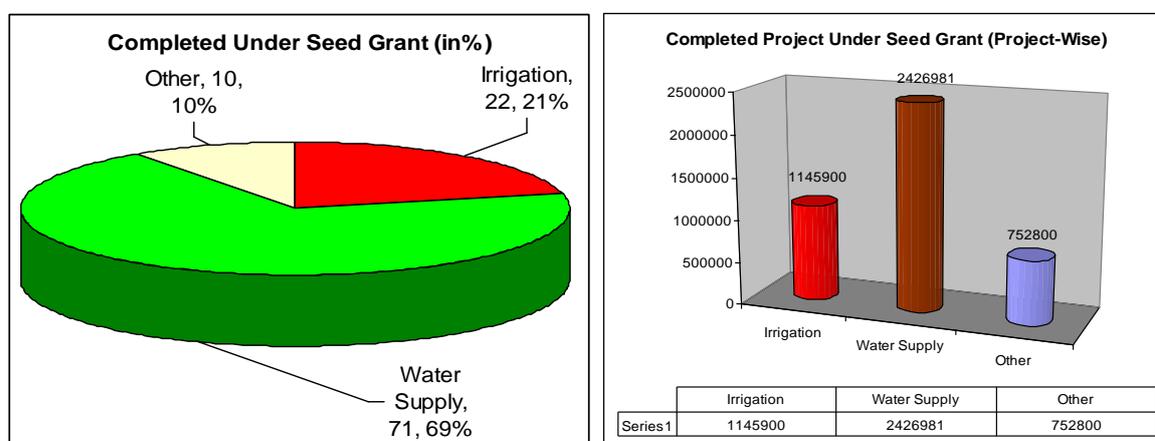
A total of 14 Bardiya LDF staff were trained in social mobilization, group dynamic, conflict management report writing and communication skill etc. The training/orientation helped to enhance the knowledge of LDF staff to work effectively in the VDP even in conflict situation.

4.5 Seed Grant Fund (SGF)

Seed Grant is another important component of VDP. It is a one time investment made by LTF to support productive infrastructure scheme such as irrigation, water supply, natural resource management etc. Seed grants are given only for those projects that provide common benefits for all the members of the CO, enhance the productivity and are sustainable. These grants are therefore provided as a means to get the CO members work together to make their organization strong and develop alternative institutions to support local development. The first step in allocating seed grant fund (SGF) is orienting the COs on the policies terms and conditions for SGF implementation. Then in the next step COs identifies their needs in the presence of all CO members. The list of their needs forms the basis of VDC plan. The programmes in the productive sector included in the VDC plan are then considered for SGF.

Thus COs are provided with one time investment through Seed Grant for improving productivity. This grant is disbursed by LTF upon the approval of VDP. From the CO members functional groups are formed to plan, Manage & implement the selected projects.

In Bardiya District altogether 103 projects community infrastructure projects have been completed under VDP out of which 22 irrigation, 71 drinking water & 10 others. So far LDF have delivered Rs. 17912990/- to implement productive infrastructure under Seed grant. Details of seed grant project are given in Annex.



Project Completed Under Seed Grant (Sector-wise)

Figure 4.18

Project Completed Under Seed Grant (in%)

Figure 4.19

4.5.1 Awareness and ownership building

The level of awareness and ownership building is increased through the initiation of different awareness campaign and trainings. Because of awareness and ownership some of the completed projects are in serviceable condition due to the proper care from the beneficiaries. It can be concluded that, main achievement of NGO-led development activities is awareness creation in rural people.

4.5.2 Transparency

In the questionnaire survey, CO members were asked about the level of transparency of activities conducted by CO. 70% were fully satisfied with the level of transparency and they reported that there is good transparency level while 20% reported for fair transparency and 10% reported transparency is lacking in COs. Good means information published as notice, regular meeting of CO's all procurement made through discussion in CO, Satisfactory means information of Income/Expenditures are given to those who are interested and request for that and Poor means no information are not open but kept in secret.

4.5.3 Equity and Empowerment

From the questionnaire survey it was revealed that COs are contributing in empowering local people by organizing people (80%), by awareness raising program (75%), by training (70%) and by resource generating activities (75%).

Similarly, from questionnaire and interviews with workers and other stakeholders, it was found that CO treats equally for men and women in wages for similar jobs and people from all castes religion and geographical regions are equally treated in all decision making process and in service delivery.

4.5.4 Women Participation

From the questionnaire survey it was revealed that women are actively involved in the decision making process in female COs. But even in most of mixed COs women participation is maintained to meet the legal provision stated in local self-governance act. One of the main achievements of the VDP/LGP program is that women are empowered and they have no hesitations to speak in mass and public. However they haven't in-depth knowledge in particular subject like technology, saving credit, maternal health due to prevalence of illiteracy even in rural community.

4.5.5 Technical Support and Construction Supervision

In all infrastructure projects implemented by FG/COs under SGF, technical support is provided by SO of DDC and technicians of DTO. Most of the support is concentrate in the form of design drawing and valuation rather than the construction supervision.

In questionnaire survey and interview, both CO members and DDC/CTO personnel reported that due to large number of projects under different program, COs are not getting adequate technical support as and when needed. The response from Project staff and DDC/DTO reflects that there are not sufficient technical staffs to support the village level program, because they have to concentrate on central and district level project. They also satisfied in quality of VDP construction activities. They can rely upon Community Organization for the total management of infrastructure related activities like water supply, small irrigation, community building/birthing center.

4.5.6 Decentralization

In FGD and interviews with stakeholders, it was found that the main objective of VDP program was to strengthen decentralization local people themselves decide every issues related to VDP like need of project, implementation of projects, interest rate of saving and credit capital, need of trainings and many other issues. But it is reflected somewhere that seed grant is allocated as per the descision of project staff upon the basis of performances of CO's.

4.5.7 Operation and Maintenance

In infrastructure projects under SGF, funds will be make available only for one time, that is for construction only. It is the duty of local beneficiaries and COs to operate their projects and maintain them after completion.

In questionnaire survey, 80% people reported that there is good practice of O & M and they are fully satisfied. The projects were running smoothly. Similarly 20% respondents reported that the status of O & M was not satisfactory. When asked about the reasons behind this, most of them said that lack of funds, lack of technical support, inadequate skills of COs and beneficiaries and lack of sense of ownership in due course of time were the reasons for that.

4.6 Technology Promotion

Technology promotion is another component of VDP focused on new methods and techniques to improve efficiency of the work and maximize the output per unit input. The program has given due important to enhance the production and creativity of agricultural and non-agricultural sector thorough the introduction and promotion of appropriate rural technology in an effort to improve the living standard of rural community. The LTF provides financial support in the form of grant to procure rural technology. Rural technology introduced and promoted by the LTFB includes Pumping set for irrigation Sprayer, Thressor machine, Stretcher, Tractor, improved seeds, Improved bee-hives, High-bread goat etc.

The following new technologies were transformed as the grant from the LTF in the study area under VDP.

Table 4.7 : Technology Promotion

Technology	Unit	Quantity	Remarks
Thressor machine	nos	30	
Tractor	nos	7	VDC Owned
Sprayer	nos	20	
High-breed Goat	nos	118	For pro-poor

CHAPTER FIVE

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

The Researcher has involved in field study, literature review and analyzing the data available from different source. From this study it is tried to draw the conclusion and recommendation regarding the research question in different 5 topics, which are elaborated here. By this study it is my own conclusion that deprived people are empowered and encouraged to their right. Especially the women who are involved in training programe became very talkative although they were hesitating to pronounce their name before the program intervention.

5.1 Overall Conclusion

The village development program based on the principles of social mobilization has proved to be an effective approach for empowerment of the rural communities for socio-economic development. The programme has played a major role in developing a framework for decentralized governance and local development, which is rooted in the process of social mobilization.

5.1.1 Admin and SOs

-) With the formation of the COs, local people have been able to solve the individual as well as communal problems on their own. These COs are mobilizing resources on their own and gradually developing themselves into self-governing and self-reliant institutions. Their participation in income generation activities by investing their saving has also increased their economic status. Remarkable changes have been observed in the activities of the women in the communities. The leadership in community-based activities in increasing. Similarly, women's participation in local level planning and decision making is also increasing.
-) There is a good practice of maintaining transparency of activities and transactions of Cos. The leadership of CO is trustworthy. People have good harmony in working as a team through CO.
-) COs were found to meet regularly and discuss the issues related to their community.

5.1.2 Credit Capital

-) The VDP enhances social capital by motivating people to initiate productive activities. On the basis of the weekly meetings and saving schemes in the COs, the community members have been able to probe and initiate different income-generating activities. In this way, the VDP has paved the way to start a number of entrepreneurial activities leading to the economic uplift of the people.

-) With the regular interaction in these COs the people mobilize themselves for the economic and social development for their own community. The capital generated through the weekly saving scheme is mobilized for initiating different income generating activities. In addition, the COs has started to mobilize both internal and external resources for the development of their community.
-) VDC has made access to credit easy to CO members, especially for poor and under-privileged. Prior to implementation of VDP rural people especially destitute and poor have to rely on local money lender who charges a higher interest rate (almost 36 to 60%), now they have given up visiting money lender for small amount of loan.
-) Due to various income generating programs people get income which helps in poverty alleviation. Similarly due to CC, people have developed the habit of saving and as they are compelled to pay loan within certain time period, they are more concerned for saving and economic expenditures, which also has contributed a lot in poverty alleviation

5.1.3 Human Recourse Development

-) Various training activities have been organized in the programme districts. The trainings are based on demand, which is decided by CO meeting. These training include village experts training leadership training, social mobilization training etc.
-) CO members still need more training especially in the field of financial matters, management, infrastructure development, skills and public relations.
-) DDC and SO has planned to train CO members continuously in future in the field of their requirements.

5.1.4 Seed Grant Fund

The effective local governance can be established only through decentralized development process that is based on participation of beneficiaries themselves. With the implementation of VDP focused on active participation of local people in the development process. Remarkable results have been observed. Seed Grant Fund allocated and sanctioned seems not sufficient for the whole settlement. Although there is provision to release the SGF as per the performance of CO's, it should be enlarge in pro-poor community.

5.1.4.1 Awareness and ownership building

The level of awareness and ownership building is increased to some extent through the initiation of different awareness campaign and trainings. Awareness building in Tharu community is commendable change made by Village Development Program. They are now empowered for their right and also aware about the education status. Especially the women who are involved in training programme became very talkative although they were hesitating to pronounce their name before the program intervention.

5.1.4.2 Transparency

There is a good transparency not only in the formation of FGs for the implementation of projects under SGF but also in other activities of the COs. However sometimes disputes were arises on distribution of loan to needy person due to lack of fund. But it was solved by CO members in meeting. Therefore no dispute arises because of transparency issue.

5.1.4.3 Equity and Empowerment

It was found that CO treats equally for men and women in wages for similar jobs and people from all castes religion and geographical regions are equally treated in all decision making process and in service delivery.

5.1.4.4 Women Participation

Women are wholly involved in the decision making process in Female COs. But even in most of mixed COs women participation is maintained to meet the legal provision stated in local self-governance act.

5.1.4.5 Technical Support and Construction Supervision

In all infrastructure projects implemented by FG/COs under SGF, technical support is provided by SO of DDC and technicians of DTO. Due to large number of projects under the program, COs are not getting adequate technical support as and when needed.

5.1.4.6 Decentralization

It was found that the main objective of VDP program was to strengthen decentralization local people themselves decide every issues related to VDP like need of project, implementation of projects, interest rate of saving and credit capital need of trainings and many other issues.

5.1.4.7 Operation and Maintenance

In infrastructure projects under SGF, funds will be make available only for one time, that is for construction only. It is the duty of local beneficiaries and COs to operate their projects and maintain them after completion.

5.1.5 Technology Promotion

The programme has put high emphasis on the usage of appropriate technologies for increasing the productivity at the grassroots level. The transfer and promotion of the technologies improves the standard of living of the rural community. In this regard, the LDF provides financial support in the form of grant to produce rural technologies including thressor machine, tractor, sprayer, improved seed, high breed goat, improved bee-hives etc.

5.2 Recommendation

Although, VDP program seems to be successful in the study area, in the view of observed results and the discussion of the study following recommendations for the further action and improvement are made:

5.2.1 Admin and SO

-) All the households of the settlements have not been encompassed under VDP. Many of the households that have been failed to become a part of the programme may be from the deprived and underprivileged section of the society. So the program should be extended in such a way that there is an easy access of deprived and underprivileged section of the society to VDP.

5.2.2 Credit Capital

-) The demand for credit from LTF is quite high and LTF has not been able to meet all of them. This has led to CO members for undertaking only small enterprises which can generate income of subsistence level. For VDP to be able to create employment opportunities and the CO members to significantly enhance their economic status, the amount of LTF should be increased and that should be sustainable in the long term.
-) The conducive environment should be developed for flourishing of entrepreneur conducted by credit capital. Market and transportation facilities, modern fertilizers and seeds, irrigation facilities should be developed to support people for increased production and marketing.
-) The COs have grown and gradually institutionalizing but still they don't have the legal status. As they also have sizeable savings, their sustainability and institutionalization can only be ensured if they have the legal protection

5.2.3 Human Resource Development

-) Co members have received various trainings and established service centers offering different services ranging from veterinary to community health. However, for these village experts to be able to become fully employed in those services, they will need follow up and advance training so that the local people receive better services in their locality and they don't have to go to towns for those services.
-) Training programs should be continued to cover necessary trainings in the field of requirements of CO members in future.

5.2.4 Seed Grant Fund

5.2.4.1 Awareness and ownership building

The level of awareness and ownership building should be increased through the initiation of different awareness generation programs and trainings.

5.2.4.2 Transparency

Though, there is no dispute and good transparency is maintained even in the formation of FGs for the implementation of project under SGF public audit should be made an integral part of the programme.

5.2.4.3 Women Participation

Even though, in most of mixed COs women participation is maintained to meet the legal provision stated in local self-governance act it should be increased to make it more inclusive.

5.2.4.4 Technical Support and Construction Supervision

Technical support is one of the essential and important factors for the success of the projects. Therefore, either large number of the projects should be reduced or technical manpower of DTO should be increased to provide adequate technical support as and when needed.

5.2.4.5 Operation and Maintenance

Similarly, upon the completion of the projects implemented under SGF all the projects should be handed over to the CO well in time for proper operation and maintenance.

5.2.5 Technology Promotion

) Intermediate technologies have been introduced in programme VDCs. But they still are far from adequate. In order to uplift people of subsistence level, need based technologies that are economically feasible and geographically viable should be introduced. It has become essential to find out appropriate technologies and ensure that such technologies are transferred to the people.



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Questionnaire for CO members

(This questionnaire is only for the academic research purpose. The opinion of the respondent shall not be used otherwise. I would like to assure the respondent about the secrecy of their information)

A) Admin & SO

Respondent's Name (Optional)

Age : Sex: Male/ Female

VDC:

Name of the Community Organization (CO) :

Position in CO:

1. What is your educational background?

- Illiterate
- Literate
- Secondary Education
- Higher Education

2. What is your occupation?

- Farmer
- Business
- Government Employee
- Private Employee
- Other (Please Specify)

3. What types of activities does your CO perform under VDP programs?

- Admin & SO
- Credit Capital
- Human Recourse Development
- Technology Promotion
- Any others like
.....

4. How CO was formed?

- a. By mass meeting of the community
- b. Elite people of the society
- c. Political personalities
- d. VDC
- e. DDC

5. How the chairperson was selected in your CO?

- a. Election
- b. Selection
- c. Unanimously
- d. Other

6. How after meeting is held in your CO?

- a. Weekly
- b. Quarterly
- c. Monthly

7. What is the level of transparency of activities conducted by your CO?

- a. Good transparency
- b. Fair transparency
- c. Lack of transparency

8. Has your CO been registered?

Yes

No

If yes, it is registered at

- a. CDO office
- b. DDC
- c. VDC
- d. Any other office.....

If no, why?

- a. Because it is no mandatory
- b. To avoid the lengthy process
- c. Other reasons like
.....
.....

9. How many HHs covered by your CO?

All households of the settlement are covered

Only HHs

B) Credit Capital

1. How your CO is forming credit capital?

- a. Internal Saving
- b. Credit from LTF
- c. Both
- d. Any other

2. Why CO members are saving regularly on CO meeting?

- a. Own interest
- b. Coercion
- c. Any other

3. What is the limit of weekly saving?

- a. Rs. 25 to Rs. 50
- b. Rs. 50 to Rs. 75
- c. Rs. 75 to Rs. 100

4. How do you determine the interest rate of saving and investment?

- a. Manager Determines
- b. Social Mobilizer Determines
- c. CO members meetings determine
- d. Other (please specify).....

5. How is the access to credit to CO members after the implementation of VDP?

- a. Easy
- b. Difficult
- c. So So

6. Before implementation of VDP what is the interest rate that local money lender charges?

- a. 18%
- b. 24%
- c. More than 24 %

7. Please specify the frequency of CO meetings

- a. Monthly
- b. Quarterly
- c. Weekly
- d. Others (Please Specify)

8. Which are the priority sector for investment?

- a. Livestock
- b. Agriculture
- c. Trade
- d. Community Health
- e. Specify if any other

9. What is the payback period for loan?

- a. Monthly
- b. Semi-yearly
- c. Yearly
- d. Quarterly
- e. Others

10. What is the level of effectiveness of credit capital?

- a. Effective
- b. Ineffective
- c. Most effective

11. What is the level of transparency of the activities and transaction of CO regarding the credit capital?

- a. Good transparency
- b. Fair transparency
- c. Lack of transparency

12. What is the payback period of loan?

- a. One year
- b. Two year
- c. Unlimited

C) Human Recourse Development (HRD)

1. What are the different activities conducted under HRD component of VDP?

- a. Village Export Training
- b. Leadership Training
- c. Different training to CO members
- d. Managers Training
- e. Chair Person Training
- f. All of them

2. Who determines the need of training?

- a. CO meeting
- b. SO team
- c. CMC meeting
- d. DDC
- e. VDC

3. Who finances the expenditure of these training?

- a. LTF
- b. DDC
- c. VDC
- d. Any other
- e.

4. Do you think that your involvement in CO has improved your capacity in different areas like?

-) Yes
-) No

Aspects	If yes, please mention types of changes you observed			
	Poor	Moderate	Good	Excellent
Technical capacity				
Managerial capacity				
Leadership capacity				

5. Did your CO member receive any training under VDP?

- a. Yes
- b. No

If yes, please give the details

SN	Type of Training	Duration	Place	Training Agency
1.				
2.				
3.				
4.				
5.				

6. What do you think about the training given to the CO members under VDP?

- a. Sufficient
- b. Insufficient

7. Does your CO promoting Community Managed Service Center (CMSC) as service delivery mechanism in the sectors such as health and veterinary?

-) Yes
-) No

8. How is your CO contributing in empowerment of local people?

- a. by organizing people
- b. by awareness raising programmes
- c. by training
- d. by resource generating activities

9. Do you have any suggestions about training conducted under VDP?

D) Seed Grant Fund (SGF)

1. What types of projects are being conducted by your COs under SGF component?

- Irrigation
- Drinking Water
- Conservation
- Any other specify

2. How many projects are accomplished under SGF?

Name of the Projects	Number
Irrigation	
Drinking Water	
Conservation	
Other	

3. What are the source of finance for the projects implemented under VDP?

- LTF finance
- VDC finance
- COs
- Any other

4. What is the basis of Cost sharing basis of the project?

- a. Voluntary
- b. Mandatory

5. What is the level of transparency of activities of your CO in implementing project under SGF?

- a. Excellent (Public audit, information published as notice, regular meeting of CO's all procurement made through discussion in CO)
- b. Good (Information published as notice, regular meeting of CO's all procurement made through discussion in CO)
- c. Satisfactory (Information of Income/Expenditures are given to those who are interested and request for that)
- d. Poor (No information are not open but kept in secret)

6. Did any dispute arise in connection with transparency?

- a. Yes
- b. No

7. Is there public auditing system is compulsory?

- a. Yes
- b. No

8. How do you rate the effectiveness of peoples' participation under VDP programs?

- a. Excellent (Right from need identification/Planning/Implementation and O& M with cash/ kind/labour contribution)
- b. Good (In all stage of project with little contribution in labour)
- c. Satisfactory (In implementation stage with labour contribution)
- d. Nominal (Involvement construction but without contribution)
- e. Nil (No contribution)

9. How COs maintain the transparency and accountability in using resources in participatory approach that ensures the feeling of ownership among community?

- a. Regular CO's meeting and minuting
- b. Through public auditing
- c. Through competitive and transparent procurement
- d. Through public notice of all activities and transactions

10. Who is providing technical backstopping in functioning of COs including formation?

- Own manpower
- Technical assistance of VDC
- DTO technician
- Experts on hire
- Support Organization (SO)
- Any others

11. Is there any significant improvement of women participation in decision making after the formation of COs?

- Yes
 - No
- If yes, how that has been reflected?*
- a. Through involvement of women in COs
 - b. Through involvement of women as workers
 - c. Through involvement of women in decision making and providing suggestions
 - d. Other (Specify).....

12. Are women actually been involved in your CO as provisioned in Local Self Governance Act's process?

- Yes
 - No
- If yes, how that has been materialized?*
-
-

13. What is your view about the possible role of community organization in the institutional development of local bodies?

- a. They can contribute in public awareness building
- b. They can contribute by arranging people's participation
- c. They can contribute as a trainer
- d. They build pressure for well doing of VDC
- e. Any others

14. How is the O and M status of development projects implemented through your CO?

- a. Excellent
- b. Good
- c. Satisfactory
- d. Poor

15. How is the potentiality of community mobilization in other activities of VDC?

- a. High potentiality because
- b. Moderate potentiality because.....
- c. Low potentiality because

16. Do you think that the existing rules, regulations and policies for community mobilization and peoples' participation are sufficient or need any additional rules, regulations and policies or need any amendments in existing legislation?

- a. Sufficient
- b. Need amendments in following issues
 - i.
 - ii.
 - iii.
- c. Need additional rules and regulations/policies in following issues
 - iv.
 - v.
 - vi.

E) Technology Transform

1. What sort of technology transformations have done to your CO members?

Please give the details

Technology	Unit	Quantity	Remarks
Treadle water pump	nos		
Roll Cotton Pipe	roll		
Sprayer	nos		
Thressor machine	nos		
Stretchor	nos		
Tractor	nos		
High-breed Goat	nos		

2. What is the effectiveness of technology promotion?

- Effective
- Ineffective
- Most effective

3. Who provides financial supports in the form of grant for technology promotion?

- LDF
- VDC
- Any others

Questionnaire for DDC/DTO Personnel

(This questionnaire is only for the academic research purpose. The opinion of the respondent shall not be used otherwise. I would like to assure the respondent about the secrecy of their information)

- a. Name of respondent (optional)
- b. Designation:
- c. Organization:
- d. Address:

1. From when LGP has been implemented in your district?

2. In how many VDCs, VDP have been implemented and from when?

3. What types of activities are performed under VDP programs?

- Admin & SO
- Credit Capital
- Human Recourse Development
- Technology Promotion
- SGF
- Any others like

4. How CO was formed?

- By mass meeting of the community
- Elite people of the society
- Political personalities
- VDC/DDC

5. How many COs are formed under your district under VDP?

- Male
- Female
- Mixed

6. How many HHs covered by VDP in your district?

- All households of the settlement are covered
- Only HHs

7. How many settlements are covered by VDP in your district?

- All households of the settlement are covered
- Only HHs

B) Credit Capital

1. How COs are forming credit capital in your district under VDP?

- a. Internal Saving
- b. Credit from LTF
- c. Both
- d. Any other

2. How much credit capital is formed in your district under VDP? Please give details.

3. Why CO members are saving regularly on CO meeting?

- a. Own interest
- b. Coercion
- c. Any other

4. What is the limit of weekly saving?

- a. Rs. 5 to Rs. 20
- b. Rs. 25 to Rs. 50
- c. Rs. 50 to Rs. 100

5. How do you determine the interest rate of saving and investment?

- a. Manager Determines
- b. Social Mobilizer Determines
- c. CO members meetings determine
- d. Other (please specify).....

6. Which are the priority sector for investment?

- a. Livestock
- b. Agriculture
- c. Trade
- d. Community Health
- e. Specify if any other

7. What is the payback period for loan?

- a. Monthly
- b. Semi-yearly
- c. Yearly
- d. Quarterly
- e. Others

8. What is the effectiveness of credit capital?

- a. Effective
- b. Ineffective
- c. Most effective

C) Human Recourse Development (HRD)

1. What are the different activities conducted under HRD component of VDP?

- a. Village Export Training
- b. Leader Training
- c. Different training to CO members
- d. Managers Training
- e. Chair Person Training
- f. All of them

2. Who determines the need of training?

- a. CO meeting
- b. SO team
- c. CMC meeting
- d. DDC
- e. VDC

3. Who finances the expenditure of these training?

- a. LTF
- b. DDC
- c. VDC
- d. Any other

4. Did your institution conducted any training to COs members under VDP in your district?

) Yes

) No

If yes, please give the details

SN	Type of Training	Duration	Place	Training Agency
1.				
2.				
3.				

5. Do you have any suggestions about training conducted under HRD?

D) Seed Grant Fund (SGF)

1. What types of activities are being conducted by COs under SGF component in your district?

- a. Irrigation
- b. Drinking Water
- c. Conservation
- d. Any other specify

2. How many projects are accomplished under SGF in your district? Please give the details.

Name of the Projects	Number
Irrigation	
Drinking Water	
Conservation	
Other	

3. What are the source of finance on % for the projects implemented under SGF?

- a. LTF
- b. VDC
- c. COs

4. How projects are implemented on the cost sharing basis under VDP?

.....

5. How do you rate the effectiveness of peoples' participation under VDP programs?

- a. Excellent (Right from need identification/Planning/Implementation and O& M with cash/ kind/labour contribution)
- b. Good (In all stage of project with little contribution in labour)
- c. Satisfactory (In implementation stage with labour contribution)
- d. Nominal (Involvement construction but without contribution)
- e. Nil (No contribution)

6. How COs maintain the transparency and accountability in using resources in participatory approach that ensures the feeling of ownership among community?

- a. Regular CO's meeting and minuting
- b. Through public auditing
- c. Through competitive and transparent procurement
- d. Through public notice of all activities and transactions

7. Who is providing technical backstopping in functioning of COs including formation?

- a. Own manpower
- b. Technical assistance of VDC
- c. DTO technician
- d. Experts on hire
- e. Support Organization (SO)
- f. Any others

8. What is the level of transparency of activities of CO in implementing the project under SGF ?

- a. Excellent (Public audit, information published as notice, regular meeting of CO's all procurement made through discussion in CO)
- b. Good ((Information published as notice, regular meeting of CO's all procurement made through discussion in CO)
- c. Satisfactory (Information of Income/Expenditures are given to those who are interested and request for that)
- d. Poor (No information are not open but kept in secret)

9. Is there public auditing system compulsory?

-) Yes
-) No

10. Is there any significant improvement of women participation in decision making after the formation of COs?

-) Yes
-) No

If yes, how that has been reflected?

- a. Through involvement of women in COs
- b. Through involvement of women as workers
- c. Through involvement of women in decision making and providing suggestions
- d. Other (Specify).....

11. Are women actually been involved in COs as provisioned in Local Self Governance Act's process in your district?

) Yes

) No

If yes, how that has been materialized?

.....
.....

12. How is the O and M status of development projects implemented through COs in your district

) Excellent

) Good

) Satisfactory

) Poor

13. Can you give any suggestions for effective operations of COs?

14. What is the provision of operation and maintenance of the project completed under SGF?

- a. CO is responsible
- b. VDC is responsible
- c. Local beneficiaries
- d. If other specify

E) Technology Transform

1. What sort of technology transformations have done to your CO members?

Please give the details

Technology	Unit	Quantity	Remarks
Treadle water pump	nos		
Roll Cotton Pipe	roll		
Sprayer	nos		
Thressor machine	nos		
Stretchor	nos		
Tractor	nos		
High-breed Goat	nos		

2. What is the effectiveness of technology promotion?

- a. Effective
- b. Ineffective
- c. Most effective

3. Who provides financial supports in the form of grant for technology promotion?

- a. LDF
- b. VDC
- c. Any others

4. Who provides financial supports in the form of grant for technology promotion?

- a. LDF
- b. VDC
- c. DDC
- d. Any others

5. Can you give any suggestions for effective operations of COs?

6. Do you have any suggestion to policy makes for effective community mobilization through COs?

Questionnaire for VDC Personnel

(This questionnaire is only for the academic research purpose. The opinion of the respondent shall not be used otherwise. I would like to assure the respondent about the secrecy of their information)

- a. Name of respondent (optional)
- b. Designation:
- c. Organization:
- d. Address :

1. From when VDP has been implemented in your VDC?

2. What types of activities are performed under VDP programs in your VDC?

- a. Admin & SO
- b. Credit Capital
- c. Human Recourse Development
- d. SGF
- e. Technology Promotion
- f. Any others like

3. How CO was formed?

- a. By mass meeting of the community
- b. Elite people of the society
- c. Political personalities
- d. VDC
- e. DDC

4. How many COs are formed under VDP in your VDC?

- a. Male
- b. Female
- c. Mixed

5. How many settlements are covered by VDP in your VDC?

6. How many HHs covered by VDP in your VDC?

-) All households of the settlement are covered
-) Only HHs

B) Credit Capital

1. How COs are forming credit capital in your VDC under VDP?

- a. Internal Saving
- b. Credit from LTF
- c. Both
- d. Any other

2. How much credit capital is formed in your VDC under VDP

3. How CO members are saving regularly?

- a. Own interest
- b. Coercion
- c. Any other

4. What is the limit of weekly saving?

- a. Rs. 5 to Rs. 20
- b. Rs. 25 to Rs. 50
- c. Rs. 50 to Rs. 100

5. What is the payback period for loan?

- a. Monthly
- b. Semi-yearly
- c. Yearly
- d. Quarterly
- e. Others

6. What is the effectiveness of credit capital?

- a. Effective
- b. Ineffective
- c. Most effective

C) Human Recourse Development (HRD)

1. What are the different activities conducted under HRD component in your VDC?

- a. Village Export Training
- b. Leader Training
- c. Different training to CO members
- d. Managers Training
- e. Chair Person Training
- f. Others

2. Who determines the need of training?

- a. CO meeting
- b. SO team
- c. CMC meeting
- d. DDC
- e. VDC

3. Who finances the expenditure of these training?

- a. LTF
- b. DDC
- c. VDC
- d. Any other

4. Did your institution conducted any training to COs members under VDP in your VDC?

- a. Yes
- b. No

If yes, please give the details

SN	Type of Training	Duration	Place	Training Agency
1.				
2.				
3.				

5. Do you have any suggestions about training conducted by VDP ?

D) Seed Grant Fund (SGF)

1. What types of activities are being conducted by COs under SGF component in your VDC?

- a. Irrigation
- b. Drinking Water
- c. Conservation
- d. Any other specify

2. How many projects are accomplished under SGF in your district? Please give the details.

Name of the Projects	Number
e. Irrigation	
f. Drinking Water	
g. Conservation	
h. Other	

3. What are the source of finance on % for the projects implemented under SGF?

- a. LTF
- b. VDC
- c. COs

4. How do you rate the effectiveness of peoples' participation under VDP programs?

- a. Excellent (Right from need identification/Planning/Implementation and O& M with cash/ kind/labour contribution)
- b. Good (In all stage of project with little contribution in labour)
- c. Satisfactory (In implementation stage with labour contribution)
- d. Nominal (Involvement construction but without contribution)
- e. Nil (No contribution)

5. **How COs maintain the transparency and accountability in using resources in participatory approach that ensures the feeling of ownership among community?**

- a. Regular CO's meeting and minuting
- b. Through public auditing
- c. Through competitive and transparent procurement
- d. Through public notice of all activities and transactions

6. **Who is providing technical backstopping in functioning of COs including formation?**

- a. Own manpower
- b. Technical assistance of VDC
- c. DTO technician
- d. Experts on hire
- e. Support Organization (SO)
- f. Any others
.....

7. **What is the level of transparency of activities of CO in implementing the project under SGF ?**

- a. Excellent (Public audit, information published as notice, regular meeting of CO's all procurement made through discussion in CO)
- b. Good ((Information published as notice, regular meeting of CO's all procurement made through discussion in CO)
- c. Satisfactory (Information of Income/Expenditures are given to those who are interested and request for that)
- d. Poor (No information are not open but kept in secret)

8. **Is there public auditing system compulsory?**

- a. Yes
- b. No

If no, why?

.....
.....

9. **Is there any significant improvement of women participation in decision making after the formation of COs?**

-) Yes
-) No

If yes, how that has been reflected?

- a. Through involvement of women in COs
- b. Through involvement of women as workers
- c. Through involvement of women in decision making and providing suggestions
- d. Other
(Specify).....

10 Are women actually been involved in COs as provisioned in Local Self Governance Act's process in your VDC?

-) Yes
-) No

If yes, how that has been materialized?

.....
.....

11. How is the O and M status of development projects implemented through COs in your VDC

- a. Excellent
- b. Good
- c. Satisfactory
- d. Poor

12. Can you give any suggestions for effective operations of COs?

13. What is the provision of operation and maintenance of the project completed under SGF?

- a. CO is responsible
- b. VDC is responsible
- c. Local beneficiaries
- d. If other specify

E) Technology Transform

3. What sort of technology transformations have done to your CO members?

Please give the details

Technology	Unit	Quantity	Remarks
Treadle water pump	nos		
Roll Cotton Pipe	roll		
Sprayer	nos		
Thressor machine	nos		
Stretchor	nos		
Tractor	nos		
High-breed Goat	nos		

4. What is the effectiveness of technology promotion?

- a. Effective
- b. Ineffective
- c. Most effective

5. Who provides financial supports in the form of grant for technology promotion?

- a. LDF
- b. VDC
- c. Any others

6. Who provides financial supports in the form of grant for technology promotion?

- a. LDF
- b. VDC
- c. DDC
- d. Any others

7. Can you give any suggestions for effective operations of COs?

8. Do you have any suggestion to policy makes for effective community mobilization through COs?

Questionnaire for MLD Personnel

(This questionnaire is only for the academic research purpose. The opinion of the respondent shall not be used otherwise. I would like to assure the respondent about the secrecy of their information)

- a. Name of respondent (optional):
 - b. Designation:
 - c. Organization:
 - d. Address:
1. Was there any reporting from the districts about high-handedness of elite groups while designing and implementing the projects?
 - a. Yes
 - b. NoIf yes, How this problem can be solved?
 2. What are the funding mechanism and resource allocation for operation and maintenance and maintenance of the projects completed by the COs?
 3. How do you rate the effectiveness of peoples' participation under VDP programs?
 - a. Excellent (Right from need identification/Planning/Implementation and O& M with cash/ kind/labour contribution)
 - b. Good (In all stage of project with little contribution in labour)
 - c. Satisfactory (In implementation stage with labour contribution)
 - d. Nominal (Involvement construction but without contribution)
 - e. Nil (No contribution)
 4. How COs maintains the transparency and accountability in using resources in participatory approach that ensures the feeling of ownership among community?
 - a. Regular CO's meeting and minuting
 - b. Through public auditing
 - c. Through competitive and transparent procurement
 - d. Through public notice of all activities and transactions
 5. What are the policies for promoting transparency in VDP programs?

6. Do you think that the existing rules, regulations and policies for community mobilization and peoples' participation are sufficient or need any additional rules, regulations and policies or need any amendments in existing legislation?
 - a. Sufficient
 - b. Need amendments in following issues
 - i.
 - ii.
 - iii.
 - c. Need additional rules and regulations/policies in following issues
 - i.
 - ii.
 - iii.
7. What is the evaluation criterion of ministry about the effectiveness of Community mobilization in VDP?
8. Is ministry preparing any future programs for making community mobilization more effective?
9. Can you please give any suggestion to make community mobilization more effective?
10. Do you have any suggestion to policy makers for effective community mobilization through COs?



