

**IMPACT OF LIVELIHOOD IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMME BY
MULTI STAKEHOLDER FORESTRY PROGRAMME ON
RURAL HOUSEHOLDS IN PARBAT DISTRICT**

**A Thesis Submitted to
Central Department of Rural Development,
Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences
Tribhuvan University,
In Partial Fulfill of the Requirements for the
Degree of the Master of Arts (M.A.)
In
Rural Development**

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RECOMMENDATION LETTER

This thesis entitled **Impact of Livelihood Improvement Programme by Multi Stakeholder Forestry Programme on Rural Households in Parbat District** has been prepared by Mr. Rajendra Subedi under my guidance and supervision in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of Master of Arts in Rural Development. Therefore, this is recommended for the final evaluation and approval.

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APPROVAL SHEET

This thesis entitled **Impact of Livelihood Improvement Programme by Multi Stakeholder Forestry Programme on Rural Households in Parbat District** submitted by Rajendra Subedi has been accepted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Arts in Rural Development.

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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the work reported in this thesis entitled **Impact of Livelihood Improvement Programme by Multi Stakeholder Forestry Programme on Rural Households in Parbat District**. Submitted to Office of the Dean, Faculty of Arts, Tribhuvan University, is my original work done in the form of partial fulfillment of the requirement for the Degree of Master of Arts under the supervision of **Lecturer, Bishnu K. C.** University Campus.

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ABSTRACT

The thesis entitled Impact of Livelihood Improvement Programme by Multi Stakeholder Forestry Programme on Rural Households in Parbat District. This study was conducted to trace out the impact of livelihood improvement programme by MSFP for the residence of sampled VDCs of Parbat district in Nepal. The study objective was to analyze the bases of livelihood improvement plan, to access level of participation on programme activities, to examine changing pattern of socio economic condition after the LIP implementation and overall impact of programme activities on beneficiaries' livelihood. This study sampled one hundred sixty eight HHs of Majhaphant, Banau, tilahar and Kurgaha VDC's were selected purposively for conducting a structured and semi structured questionnaire survey together with checklist in-depth interviews and focus group discussion for data collection.

The field survey showed 85.1percent respondents found to receive information to discuss about plan. The livelihood improvement plan had three bases: local resources, need and interests and market situation as major bases for livelihood improvement of beneficiaries. The majority (65.5%) respondents respond on plan incorporated these three aspects. In addition, livelihood improvement plan made by need based and bottom up approach in which 63.1percent and 32 percent respondents answered respectively. Furthermore, the result shows 81.5percentrespondents were active participation on LIP that participation in programme planning, implementation and monitoring activities has promoted transparency and developmental governance. Also, 94 Percent respondents agreed that it has also helped to enhance ownership of the programme among FUGs members.

The implementation of LIP has positive impact on the socio-economic as well as environmental condition. The study shows, 98 percent respondents agreed on positive impact on forest conservation. Respondents who believe on positive change of programme intervention on water resource conservation, greenery, wildlife expansion were found to be above 85 percent. Also, more than 85 percent respondents agreed on the positive impact on health and sanitation, education, IGAs, capacity development of executive committee.

For building climate resilience, the project reached climate vulnerable households through the implementation of LAPAs and CAPAs. The programme activities have been reached the targeted group through the local level implementing unit and these activities are regular monitoring by the local level monitoring committee and own local government and people for sustainability. The study recommends to regular monitoring and backstopping for the institutionalization of LIP. Institutional development and capacity building of CFUGs is needed to make them able to lead LIP and other similar activities.

Poor and disadvantaged households have accessed to a fund which mobilized as revolving fund through CFUGs, three lakhs amount of money has been collected in the community as permanent. In Banau, two Sitake mushroom enterprises and in Kurgha and Tilahar VDCs Instant stick enterprises provide employment for 32 members, more than 24 and 23 members of CFUG respectively. Furthermore, irrigation facilities support in vegetable farming. Moreover pig farming, vegetable farming goat raising and furniture making enterprises get self-employment opportunities through technical and financial support for support their income generating activities.

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ACRONYMS/ABBREVIATIONS

AEC	Agro Enterprise Centre
AFEC	Agriculture, Forest and Environment Committee
BCTS	Brahmin, Chetri, Thakuri and Sanyasi
BEDO	Business and Enterprise Development Officer
BDS	Business Development Supporter
CAPA	Community Adaptation plan of Action
CBFMA	Community Based Forest Management Assistant
CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics, Nepal
CC	Climate Change
CC/A	Climate Change/Adaptation
CDO	Chief District Office
CECRED	Center for Community Resource and Environmental Development Nepal
CF	Community Forest/Forestry
CFD	Community Forest Division
CFM	Collaborative Forest Management
CFOP	Community forest Operational Plan
CFUG	Community Forest User Group
CFUG	Community Forest Users Group
CPC	Cluster Programme Coordinator
DADO	District Agriculture Development Office
DAG	Disadvantaged Groups
DCM	District Coordination Meeting
DDC	District Development Committee
DFID	Department for International Development
DFO	District Forest Office
DFSCC	District Forest Support Coordination Committee
DIP	Detail Implementation Plan
DLSO	District Livestock Office
DPC	District Programme Coordinator
DSM	District Support Mechanism

EC	Executive Committee
ENPRED	Environmental Preservation Services for Development
ERI	Environment Resources Institute
FBEs	Forest Based Enterprises
FECOFUN	Federation of Community Forest Users Group of Nepal
FGD	Focused Group Discussion
FNCCI	Federation of Nepal Chamber of Commerce and Industry
FNSCI	Federation of Nepal Cottage and Small Industries
FUC	Forest Users Committee
GLA	Government Line Agencies
GoN	Government of Nepal
HH	Households
ICM	Illaka Coordination Meeting
IFP	Interim Forestry Project
IGA	Income generating activity
INGO	International Non-Government Organization
KII	Key Informant Interview
LF	Leasehold Forest
LFG	Local Forest Group
LFG	Local Forest Groups
LFP	Livelihood Forestry Program
LIBIRD	Local Initiatives for Biodiversity, Research and Development
LIP	Livelihood Improvement Programme
LIPOs	Livelihood Improvement Partnership Organizations
LRP	Local Resource Person
MAP	Medicinal and Aromatic Plants
MFSC	Ministry of Forest & Soil Conservation
MSFP	Multi Stakeholder Forestry Programme
NESDO	Nepal Educational and Social Development Organization
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NLSS	Nepal Living Standard Survey
NTFP	Non Timber Forest Product

ODF	Open Defecation Free
OP	Operational Plan
PES	Payment for Environmental Services
PF	Private Forest
PGA	Participatory Governance Assessment
PNGO	Partner Non- Governmental Organization
SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
SFM	Sustainable Forest management
SSU	Services Support Unit
UN	United Nation
VDC	Village Development Committee
VFCC	Village Forest Coordination Committee
YPO	Yearly Programme Output