

CHAPTER-I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Forests are an important source of various products especially for the poorest people who live within or near the forests, who have limited alternative sources of livelihoods. The livelihoods of the poor mostly dependent on forest products for means of living such as fuel wood, fodder, and other timber and non-timber forest products.

The concept of livelihood is widely used in contemporary writings on poverty and rural development (Ellis, 2000:7), but its meaning can often appear elusive, either due to vagueness or to different definition being encountered in different sources. Its dictionary definition is a 'means to a living', which straightway makes it more than merely synonymous with income because it directs attention to the way in which a living is obtained, not just the net results in terms of income received or consumption attained. A popular definition is that provided by chambers and Conway (1992:7) wherein a livelihood 'comprises the capabilities, assets (stores, resources, claims and access) and activities required for a means of living'. The important feature of this livelihood definition direct attention to the links between assets and the option people possess in practice to pursue alternative activities that can generate the income level required for survival (Ellis, 2000).

The term capabilities in the foregoing definition is derived from Sen (1993; 1997) and refers to the ability of individuals to realize their potential as human beings, in the sense of both of being (i.e. to be adequately nourished, free of illness and so on) and doing (i.e. to exercise choices, develop skills and experience, participate socially and so on). Assets in the Chambers and Conway livelihood definition contain a number of components, some of which belong to recognized economic categorizes of different types of capital , and some of which do not, namely, claims and access. Followers of chambers and Conway line of thinking about livelihoods Scoones, (1998) have tended to identify five main categories of capital as contributing to assets in the livelihood definition, and these are natural capital, physical capital, financial capital, human capital and social capital. An activity refers in livelihood definition related to the set

of livelihood activities in which household members are engaged in off farm and farm related activities.

Each and every households or individuals' status of access on assets can be measured by the increasing in access to livelihood assets and decreasing access to livelihood assets, change in the composition of the accessible livelihood assets. The livelihood strategies refer to the range and combination of activities and choice that people make to achieve their livelihood goal. MSFP aims to improve the livelihood of rural poor, marginalized women and dalit group through proper utilization of local resources especially forest based and it develop multi stakeholder approach.

Multi Stakeholder Forestry Programme (MSFP) is a joint initiative of the Government of Nepal (GoN) and the three Development Partners: Governments of Finland, Switzerland and the United Kingdom. The purpose of the ten-year Programme is to maximize the contribution of Nepal's forestry sector to livelihood improvement of poor, dalit, women and marginalized household, inclusive economic growth, poverty reduction and tackling climate change. The initial phase which started from January, 2012 will run until July, 2016. Briefing note (2012) MSFP aims to contribute to the vision of the Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation (MFSC), "Forestry for Prosperity" through its four major areas of interventions or outcomes (a) development and implementation of forestry sector strategies, policies and plans through multi stakeholder processes; (b) creating jobs and income in forestry through partnership with private sector and other actors; (c) supporting rural livelihoods – especially of the poor, women and disadvantaged and climate vulnerable people, and (d) sustainable forest management, biodiversity conservation and climate resilience (MSFP, 2012).

The MSFP aims to improve livelihoods and resilience of poor and disadvantaged people in Nepal by promoting, developing, strengthening and improving the contribution of Nepal's community managed forestry sector to inclusive economic growth, poverty reduction and climate change adaptation. The growing climate change induced vulnerabilities and impacts are to be tackled through recharge pond, plantation and promote agriculture and forest based enterprises for positive change on livelihood of vulnerable people. The programme is implemented by selected NGOs in full coordination and collaboration with the government of Nepal line agencies. NGO

has selected based on the some parameters such as experience in the related field, human resources, available expert in forestry sector and locality. The main targeted beneficiaries of the MSFP are rural communities of Nepal, especially women, poor and disadvantaged households.

Multi stakeholder forestry program had launched in Parbat district after the formation of District support Mechanism under the coordination of District Forest office. After the formation of DSM, partner NGOs were selected by the team of DSM, Li-bird, MSFP and Alliance Nepal for smooth and effective execution of activities at field level. With an objective to select the intensive VDC as an entry point for MSFP, a consultation meeting was organized by DSM involving the major, line agencies, DFO who identified 27 VDCs, as intensive VDCs on the basis of preliminary report of focused group mapping, majority of poor and disadvantage group, need of sustainable forest management practice, vulnerable household to climate change etc. Agreement had made between selected local NGOs and Li-bird/Parbat to implement activities in the field. Orientation on MSFP, YPO, Monitoring and evaluation and theme of MSFP has been provided to the PNGOs as to make common understanding among all.

LIP Programme trying to better combination of capabilities, assets and activities and its access and control over the resources through intervention on policy and practices by MSFP. LIP programme by MSFP also focused on the social practices and its impact on access of livelihood assets especially forest and forest based enterprises development. As the programme is aims to better combination of income generating activities through develop forest based enterprises and its better conservation for sustainable livelihood. LIP planning to scale up/scale out the good practices towards realizing the potentials of Nepal's forest resources in addressing poverty and enhancing resilience. To achieve the targeted goals effective implementation of the program activities should be ensured. Trainings required for carrying out specific livelihood activities must be ensured through coordination with related stakeholders. After the release of budget according to the LIP contract, households should ensure resources required for them according to plan like through purchasing equipment. All the activities targeted for livelihood improvement must be implemented in this stage. Capacity building and training be accompanied throughout the implementation process.

LIP has focused on the participatory process on planning, implementations and monitoring and evaluation. It also strengthens local organizations and discussion with the LFG can be conducted at different level and times; initial discussions can be done with the executive committee and members of CFUGs. After sensitization and agreement with Executive committee; other process of discussions, reflection and planning should be done (MSFP, 2012). This discussion should involve households selected for LIP implementation, representatives from different groups at local level like agriculture group, livestock group, mothers group, Co-operative groups etc.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

This is the fact that many organizations have invest to improve the livelihood of rural household. There is growing evidence that forest has improved livelihood and reduced poverty in several developing countries including Nepal. However an important discussion regarding forest and its contribution to income generation activities use for to improve rural households better living standard. In rural areas we can find that most of the lower and middle class families are drowned in debt (MSFP, 2015). In the context of Livelihood Improvement Programme support for rural poor, disadvantaged group and marginalized community.

The contribution of programme in improvement of rural marginalized people's livelihood mainly depends on the forest and forest based enterprises. This crucially depends on the better living standard of rural poor, marginalized and disadvantaged people through the investment by MSFP. According to MSFP Mid Term Review (2015) noted that interventions were found to be inadequate in participation and ownership of programme of marginalized, dalit and women in programme planning, implementation and monitoring and evaluation of programme activities and their impact on the programme activities. The capacity of the Implementing Agencies and skills across different levels of staff for proper programme implementation was found quite inadequate.

A large percentage of the programme budget was targeted to the poor and the disadvantaged, who were identified using the data on well-being ranking done by VDCs. Understanding has increased tremendously amongst LFGs about inclusive representation in Executive Committees and provision of direct budget support to the poor. MSFP is attempting to quite inadequate participation and caste stereotypes in

both the domestic and public spheres by creating micro-entrepreneur role models. The multi-stakeholder approach provided space for different perspectives and skills of local organization have to be recognized and used in programme implementation. Social structure and marginal based integration within MSFP is a core mandate with strong policy mandates for targeting and disaggregation.

A key gap has been the inadequate mainstreaming of women, poor, dalit and marginalized. Forest resource is the major source of income of many households of rural areas. Through forest based enterprises and other forest related income generating activities have increased their life standard; if it's proper utilize by the implementing organization. This study has been motive to explore impact of LIP program in Parbat district. In this context, this study tries to answer the following questions:

- i. What are the bases for planning of LIP in the study area?
- ii. What is the level of participation of local people on planning process of LIP in the study area?
- iii. What are the socio economic changes after implementation of LIP in the study are?

1.3 Objective of the Study

The general objective of the study is to examine Impact of LIP by MSFP in Parbat district. The specific objectives of the study are as follows:

- i. To analyze the bases for planning of LIP in the study area.
- ii. To assess the level of participation of local people on planning process of LIP in the study area.
- iii. To identify the changing pattern of the socio economic condition after implementation of LIP in the study area.

1.4 Significance of the Study

The role of forest on rural livelihood of Nepal is certainly increasing. Most of the people are dependent on forest of their livelihood. Nepal is still a predominantly rural society with the 20011 census recording over seventy percent of the population living

in rural areas. The core objective of MSFP is to reduce vulnerability and improve the livelihoods of rural people by promoting the equitable efficient and more sustainable use of forest resources. MSFP's work has therefore taken a sustainable livelihoods approach that has focused on local people's needs, that has been flexible to their changing demands and needs, that has been Community forestry for poverty alleviation participatory by involving the range of stakeholders in designing and implementing interventions, and that has supported livelihoods across different sectors and across the social groups, focusing on poor and socially excluded people.

This study tries to analyze the present situation of rural household's livelihood and support from Livelihood Improvement Programme by MSFP. LIP focuses on the improvement of livelihood of rural poor, women and marginalized household through different livelihood strategies. Certainly that programme may be helping to reduce poverty of the nation. LIP is the one livelihood improvement programme of MSFP, its major objectives are proper utilized and conserve of the forest. Primarily focus on the develop forest based enterprises and it aims to rural people are feeling comfortable to fulfill their basic needs through forest based enterprises.

The purpose of this study is to integrate social and economic aspects. Moreover, development of small-scale agriculture based enterprises such as vegetable farming, fisheries, mushroom farming, and beekeeping that capitalize the local resources, skill and market as a strategy for securing livelihood has also been some of the forms of support.

This study has been conducted on micro level, and is important for the Forest based livelihood policy makers. It helps to know how the programme operations and how it can use for the better implement of the project. It helps local bodies of the government to formulate proper programs and plans. Findings of this study can aware the programme implementing organizations, donors, economists, policy makers and public administrators. Therefore this study is significant in its own arena. In this context, study on LIP implementation by MSFP has great significance on various levels.

1.5 Limitations of the Study

This study has following limitations: - Parbat district had been selected in order to examine the impact of Livelihood Improvement Programme for livelihood improvement of rural household. Thus conclusion or generalization of this study may not be applicable in the other parts of the nation. Moreover other specific limitations of study as follows:

- i) This study was based on one hundred sixty eight sample size of the study area.
- ii) Price of all commodities had calculated at the current price.
- iii) Some short term activities were not included in the study for instance, one day training and others etc.
- iv) This study only concerned about LIP activities at the study area.
- v) This study was confined within limited time and resources.
- vi) The study was limited in Parbat district. The conclusion was not being generalized for the whole nation. Therefore, the inferences were useable to some extent to those areas, which have similar geographic, socio-economic characteristics.

1.6 Organization of the Study

This study organized in five chapters. The first chapter is introductory, which includes general background, statement of the problem, objective of the study, significance of the study, limitations of the study and organization of the study. The second chapter focuses on review of literature related to livelihood improvement programme – livelihoods concept, Meaning of Livelihood, Livelihood Improvement Programme and Review of Empirical Research.

The third chapter explains the research methodology of the study which includes, research design, rationale of the selection of the study area, nature and sources of data, population, sample and sampling procedure, data collection technique and tools and data processing, presentation and analysis. The fourth chapter explains the General information about the study area. The five chapters deal with study findings which include livelihood improvement plan, implementation, and positive change

after project implementation and overall impact of LIP and related subtopics. The six Chapters includes summary of the major findings, conclusion based on this research and some recommendations. Finally, references and annex are adjoined.

CHAPTER-II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Conceptual Review

In the conceptual review the study tried to define livelihood concept, meaning and detail about livelihood improvement programme including planning, implementation and monitoring activities from the secondary sources to support for fulfill study objective and gain the knowledge about related programme activities.

2.1.1 Livelihood Concept

Despite the claims of some genealogies of livelihoods thinking, such perspectives did not suddenly emerge on the scene in 1992 with the influential Chambers and Conway paper (Scoones, 2009). Far from it: there is a rich and important history that goes back another 50 or more years where a cross-disciplinary livelihoods perspective has profoundly influenced rural development thinking and practice. One early example is the work of the Rhodes-Livingstone Institute in what is today Zambia. This involved collaborations of ecologists, anthropologists, agriculturalists and economists looking at changing rural systems and their development challenges (Davies, 1996). While not labeled as such this work was quintessential livelihoods analysis – integrative, locally-embedded, and cross-sectoral and informed by a deep field engagement and a commitment to action. Yet such perspectives did not come to dominate development thinking in the coming decades. As theories of “modernization” came to influence development discourse, more “mono-disciplinary” perspectives ruled the roost (Scoones, 2009).

Policy advice was increasingly influenced by professional economists, rather than the rural development generalists and field-based administrators of the past. The post-World War II institutions of development – the World Bank, the UN system, the bilateral development agencies, as well as national governments in newly independent countries across the world – reflected the hegemony of this framing of policy, linking economics with specialist technical disciplines from the natural, medical and engineering sciences. This pushed alternative sources of social science expertise, and particularly cross-disciplinary livelihoods perspectives, to the side. The village studies tradition, dominated by economists, but not exclusively so, was an important,

empirically-based alternative to other economic analyses of rural situations (Lipton, 1991).

A classic series of studies in India, for example, looked at the diverse impacts of the Green Revolution (Thoms, 2008). In many respects these were livelihood studies, although with a focus on the micro-economics of farm production and patterns of household accumulation. In developing the distinctive actor-oriented approach of the Wageningen School, Norman Long was referring to livelihood strategies in his studies in Zambia at this time (Davies, 1996). In the same period, from a different theoretical tradition, field studies such as the classic examination of rural change in northern Nigeria by Michael Watts (1983), *Silent Violence*, offered important insights into the contested patterns of livelihood change.

These studies provided important inspirations to wider bodies of work that followed. Building on the village studies work, household and farming systems studies of different sorts became an important part of development research in the 1980s particularly with a focus on intra-household dynamics (Scoones, 1998). Farming systems research was encouraged in a range of countries, with the aim of getting a more integrated, systems perspective on farm problems. Later, agro-ecosystem analysis (Conway, 1985) and rapid and participatory rural appraisal approaches (Chambers, 2008) were added to the repertoire, expanding the range of methods and styles of field engagement. Studies focusing on livelihood and environmental change were also an important strand of work. A concern for dynamic ecologies, history and longitudinal change, gender and social differentiation and cultural contexts meant that geographers, social anthropologists and socio-economists offered a series of influential rich picture analyses of rural settings in this period. This defined the field of environment and development, as well as wider concerns with livelihoods under stress, with the emphasis on coping strategies and livelihood adaptation.

2.1.2 Meaning of Livelihoods

The sustainable livelihoods idea was first officially introduced by the Brundtland Commission on Environment and Development, and the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development expanded the concept, advocating for the achievement of sustainable livelihoods as a broad goal for poverty eradication (Krantz, 2001). Following the strong advocacy for sustainable livelihoods approaches

in development from the 1990s (Chambers and Conway, 1992 and later Scoones, 1998, Carney 1998, 2002, Ashley and Carney, 1999), many development agencies started to advocate livelihoods approaches as central to their programming, and even organisational structures.

A livelihood is a means of making living. It encompasses people's capabilities, assets, income and activities required to secure the necessities of life. The notion of livelihood is complex in its scope, nature and understanding (Upreti & Boker, 2010).

When asked "what is a livelihood", few would struggle to answer. "Making a living", "supporting a family", or "my job" all describe a livelihood. The term is well recognized as humans inherently develop and implement strategies to ensure their survival. The hidden complexity behind the term comes to light when governments, civil society, and external organizations attempt to assist people whose means of making a living is threatened, damaged, or destroyed. From extensive learning and practice, various definitions have emerged that attempt to represent the complex nature of a livelihood. This document embraces the definition suggested by Chambers & Conroy: A livelihood comprises the capabilities, assets (including both material and social resources) and activities required for a means of living. A livelihood is sustainable when it can cope with and recover from stress and shocks and maintain or enhance its capabilities and assets both now and in the future, while not undermining the natural resource base. (Chambers & Conway, 1991) In order to better understand how people develop and maintain livelihoods, the UK Department for International Development (DFID), building on the work of practitioners and academics, developed the Sustainable Livelihoods Framework (SLF).

A livelihood is a means of gaining living assets, capabilities and activities are necessary for making livelihood. The material and social activities required for a means of living. A livelihood is sustainable when it can cope with and recover from stress and shocks and maintain or enhance its capabilities and assets but now and in the future, while not undermining the natural resource base. A livelihood is a combination of the resources used and the activities, undertaken by a household for the material provisioning of its member. Accesses of people on assets are major foundation for the sustainable livelihood. There are mainly five kinds of livelihood assets as follows:

(I) Human Capital

The human capital defines as the skills, knowledge, capacity to work and good health that together enable people to pursue different livelihood strategies and achieve their livelihood outcomes. A households' level of human capital depends on household size, skills, level of educations leadership and health status. Human Capital is driver of other capital.

(II) Physical Capital

The physical capital defined as physical goods and facilities both public and private that support livelihood. Public physical capita includes affordable transport system, water supply and sanitation and also good communication and access to information. It means private physical capital known as shelter, productive assets that enhance income level of individuals or households.

(III) Natural Capital

The natural capital defines as natural resources stocks upon which people rely benefits to those stocks resources were both direct and indirect. It refers to the access, ownership and control over those resources due to which by utilizing to run people livelihood. Availability of land quality, forest, biodiversity, minerals and water, water resources, environmental condition collectively affect the livelihood of people.

(IV) Financial Capital

The financial capital refers to the possessions of the financial assets of individual or households. Convertible assets, income, cash saving, ornaments, productions, financial institutions are the sources of financial capita which plays vital role to make sustainable community livelihood.

(V) Social Capital

The social capital refers to the formal and informal social resources that people draw upon in pursuit of their livelihood. It may refer to the ability to access and use to advantage socially constructed rules, organizations or relationship. The social institution may help to build trust and social safety nets. People develop these social resources by investing time, effort and other resources in being membership of formal groups and social organizations, relationship of reciprocity, mutual assistance gift exchange sharing of knowledge and idea.

The ability to pursue different livelihood strategies is dependent on the basic material and social, tangible and intangible assets that people have in their possession. Drawing on an economic metaphor, such livelihood resources may be seen as the ‘capital’ base from which different productive streams are derived from which livelihoods are constructed. In order to create livelihoods, therefore, people must combine the ‘capital’ endowments that they have access to and control over. These may be made up of personal capabilities, tangible assets (e.g. stores and material resources) and intangible assets (claims and access). At any scale, livelihoods are composed in complex ways, with multiple and dynamic portfolios of different activities, often improvised as part of an on-going ‘performance’.

Each and every households or individuals’ status of access on assets can be measured by the increasing in access to livelihood assets and decreasing access to livelihood assets, change in the composition of the accessible livelihood assets. The livelihood strategies refer to the range and combination of activities and choice that people make to achieve their livelihood goal.

In the context of Parbat district most of the people are involved in the traditional way of doing agriculture farming, which is related to the natural assets. The rural livelihood strategies are often heavily reliant on the natural resource base.

2.1.3 Livelihood Improvement Programme

Introduction Underlying causes of poverty are multidimensional and are very different for each disadvantaged household. An approach to improve their livelihood needs to be tailored so as to accommodate their specific needs and capacities. Systematic planning of livelihood improvement programme is crucial to recognize and address the biophysical and socio-economic diversity, vulnerability levels and varying aspirations of the local people. Many programme aimed at livelihood improvement often go astray, consume a great resource to figure out the process and as a consequence yield trivial impact on targeted people (MSFP, 2015). LIP has been prepared drawing experiences of MSFP.

Selection of working area /community/households Selection of the specific geographic area (district and settlements) is the foremost task. After selection of geographic area identification of local level institutions through which program can be implemented must be done. Local forest user groups can be the best entry points

for implementing livelihood improvement activities. Prioritize LFGs that have high number of poor, marginalized, disadvantaged and vulnerable households. Identify the local implementing partners' organizations/ local focal persons/ social mobilizers; preliminary reconnaissance visit to the sites and capacity building of LIPOs.

Baseline data and information on biophysical, social and economic parameters must be gathered through study of operational plans and constitutions and related documents. If other similar projects are implemented in the area, coordination and collaboration with them is suggested. More importantly, involve concerned authorities like DFO, DDC and FECOFUN in the selection of the sites and LFGs.

The process for the selection depends on the project duration and resources. However cluster based approach can be an effective way to focus project activities. Social Mobilizers can be recruited from the same area. It is usually followed by Participatory Rural Appraisal. If the livelihood improvement programs are already present or were done before, information on such activities and the cause of success and failures must be collected. Self-evaluation of the LFGs to reflect the past activities and future needs should be done. Well-being ranking and Vulnerability assessment of the community members should be updated and the lists of most poor and disadvantaged households are prepared as required.

Analysis of household capitals at these stage social mobilizers or the local resource persons or the responsible persons for the survey as agreed with the LFGs visit each household identified as potential beneficiaries for LIP. Detailed information on their current status of five different capitals is acquired through questionnaire fill up; detailed information on the following five capitals must be acquired:

- i. Human Capital (Number of Members, Skills, Education, Health etc.)
- ii. Social Capital (Involvement with social groups, networks etc.)
- iii. Economic Capital (Savings/Debts, Investments etc.)
- iv. Natural Capital (Area of Forest and Agriculture land, Livestock, Crops etc.)
- v. Physical Capital (Infrastructures, Access to Education, Health etc.)

Synthesis of household information and discussion on the role and responsibilities of LFGs cross-checking, validation of the information on the household capitals is done with the Executive committee. Synthesis on the aspirations and needs of livelihood activities must be done with the EC. Social mobilizers/LIPOs/LRP must discuss on the role and responsibilities that are required on the process of LIP implementation. Roles and responsibilities of LFGs at different stages discussed and agreed on the Preparation and implementation of LIP at community levels (for common types of interest and activities for example livestock farming, organic farming etc.) LIP at household levels (for specific needs like plumbing, wood carving etc.) Detailed framework on the activities, budget, timing and responsible authorities must be kept in the plan. Activities can include Enterprise establishment and other Income Generating Activities not just limited to forest but also on agriculture and livestock etc.

To achieve the targeted goals effective implementation of the program activities should be ensured.

Trainings required for carrying out specific livelihood activities must be ensured through coordination with related stakeholders. After the release of budget according to the LIP contract, households should ensure resources required for them according to plan like through purchasing equipment. All the activities targeted for livelihood improvement must be implemented in this stage. Capacity building and training be accompanied throughout the implementation process. Monitoring and Evaluation For Impact of the programme regular monitoring and evaluation should be done Formation of separate monitoring committees at the LFG or Supporting agencies level Improvements and interventions should follow the feedbacks from this process Creation of supportive ambience where the households or individuals submit oral or written progress reports should be made.

2.2 Empirical Review

LIP has been focused on the Establishment of community owned (or community based) FBEs entails basic assessment of different aspects i.e. present and future policy environment, sustainable harvesting techniques with long-term availability of raw materials, awareness of regulations, and skills in business and market analysis. It's always a risk to invest in an uncertain environment, and there is always uncertainty in

running enterprises. Rural entrepreneurs need to get acquainted with, and learn how to manage this uncertainty for the sustainability of their enterprises. The literature found that communities are not assuming the risk of uncertainty in their businesses, which is not always a good thing (MSFP, 2014). Community-based forest enterprises have emerged as effective economic actors, adding value to timber and non-timber forest products. The high availability of raw material and a dedicated market have created plenty of opportunities for rural FBEs. At the same time, the local leadership is convinced of the value of getting involved in FBEs, and is eager to learn more on all its aspects. There is demand for local capacity building through BDS providers, especially in technical and financial management. Regarding the FBEs in Nepal, there is a huge gap in information management system between the national and sub-national levels, with no dedicated unit in the government system which is able to indicate the capacity gap that hinders the intervention of service providers.

Independent Study Commission MSFP, (2014) Views and opinion expressed here- in are those of the consultant and authors concept paper showed that Nepal possesses significant supply potential for the forest based industries and they can outweigh the demand.

Thus, Nepal can set a goal of increasing the value of legally and sustainably produced and supplied forest products and services. This can fulfill one of the very first prerequisite for the establishment and operation of enterprises. As Nepal's forest based enterprises can create additional sustainable jobs that range from get higher than the present level depending upon the performance, the Government of Nepal can also design programs in line with its vision of "Forestry for Prosperity" by promoting forest-based enterprise that would improve livelihood of the people and generate employment in the country. Based on the supply potential and the emerging markets, the private sector could consider some of products and services (Subedi, & P. L. 2014.).

About assess the current status of forest-based enterprises, financing sources, fund flows and other mechanisms concludes that community owned forest-based enterprises are an effective tool to address poverty issues by creating employment and generating income, increasing rural livelihood options. But, much effort is still needed to achieve these desired goals as local capacity to continue running the enterprises after they are weaned off project support, and handed over to the community is still

limited. Responding to the problems and challenges surrounding rural enterprises is urgent if we are to optimise the results of these investments in rural entrepreneurship, and ensure sustainability of these enterprises in the long term (MSFP, 2015).

The key findings of the rapid assessment of forest-based enterprises (FBEs) in Nepal in view of the forest sector's development potential are rather positive. Development agencies are providing ample support to promote FBEs, and government policies and priorities in periodic plans have emphasized entrepreneurship development and committed the required support.

Team also found key gap has been the inadequate mainstreaming of a GESI 'transformatory' agenda into the programme – which started from the Pro Doc (Common Programme Document) itself. Activities are transactional and MSFP has had limited impact on substantive transformation of gender and power relations. The disaggregation categories of DAG (Disadvantaged Group) and Non-DAG (Non-Disadvantaged Group) and the absence of gender/power related transformative indicators in the log frame, have limited the application of the MoFSC and MSFP GESI policy mandates.

Interventions were found to be inadequate for contributing to changing inequitable gender and power relations and identifying and addressing issues of violence against women and their impact on the programme activities. Even the Livelihood Improvement Plans, business plans, value chain analysis missed the key step of gender and social inclusion analysis. The GESI financial allocation analysis tool used by the MTR identified that above 95 percent of MSFP's focus has been on improving livelihoods, which is very much needed for this target group, but very minimal attention has been paid to enhancing their capacity to influence or for shifts in structural discriminatory social norms. The capacity of the Implementing Agencies and skills across different levels of staff for mainstreaming GESI was found inadequate.

The assessment concluded that the FBEs led by communities are inclusive and benefit-oriented but failing to make desired profits. All enterprises are deprived of appropriate modern technologies and requisite business development services from the service providers. However there is a huge potential of promoting FBEs as the

local appetite for entrepreneurship is increasing. The study also concludes that there must be a strong presence of the private sector to create sustainable and profitable FBEs.

According to study about enhancing socio-ecological resilience through forestry in Nepal, (MSFP, 2015), farming was a distant thing for the households from Tumkha village, Dhankuta until the introduction of water supply program back in 2013. Back then, women used to start their morning quarrelling over water at the source that was of 45-minute distance from the village. While land remained under-utilised due to water being unavailable for irrigation, youths migrated to gulf countries to assure two meals a day for their family members. However, the MSFP support of worth NRs 43 thousand to address the most challenging problem - drought, identified after vulnerability mapping of community turned out to be the biggest blessing the villagers have ever received (MSFP, 2015).

Danda bazar VDC of Dhankuta District is one of the intensive project implementation VDC of the MSFP. Before the introduction of the MSFP in this VDC, the vulnerability mapping was done based on several indicators mainly geographical features, climate change impact, dry forest, forest fire, health, and education. Following the multi stakeholder approach to decision making, Bajeni-Banpala community forest user group (CFUG) was identified as the most vulnerable out of 16 community forests (CFs) in the VDC. Bajeni-Banpala CFUG members then sat together to discuss on the major problem that the communities are facing, and identified drought to be the most relevant problem. The CFUG then identified the most climate vulnerable settlements and developed their adaptation plans with the facilitation support from the MSFP. The vulnerable community identified one option for the drought- channeling water through water piping from Laingba River to Tumkha village comprising of 15 HHs. The MSFP also agreed to provide about NRs 43,000 to complete their project. “Vegetable farming captivated me so much that I didn't see any point in returning back to Dubai and invest my time and energy at foreign land” (MSFP, 2015). (Surya Bahadur Pharna, Dubai Returnee)

Back in 2013, Surya was backed home spending a good time on a month long vacation from Dubai. During that period, he was actively involved in the process of channelizing water to his village after MSFP decided to support his community for

water piping. He then foresees the possibility of vegetable farming on his barren and dry land. He now makes a profit of around 5-6 lakhs a year by selling Akabare Chillies, Cabbage, Cauliflowers, Peas and Tomatoes. Similarly, as there is now enough water available, he started growing 15 pigs at his house. He has been an exemplary youth for the community to show that efforts do pay off (MSFP, 2015).

The research for new innovation, report analysis of this research revealed that the project areas exhibited degraded environmental surroundings, high prevalence of poverty, and poor socio-economic conditions with apparent need for development intervention (MSFP, 2012). The research participants were both men and women farming households whose means of livelihood were principally founded on the use of natural resources but with limited capacity of access and benefits. In this regard, MSFP's project-based interventions, which comprised both financial and technical supports, were carried out in line with CFUG, thematic areas and geographic focus. The interventions gave emphasis to stakeholders' collaboration, women's participation, empowerment, capacity building, user groups organization, and self-development components, all of which in turn rendered effects on the issues of food security as well (MSFP, 2012).

2.2.1 Promoting Sustainable Forest Management in Nepal's Forest Contributing to Local and National Economy

Prevalence of protection-oriented forest management policies and program has hindered in harnessing economic potentials of forest resources in Nepal. Importantly, this has also 'resulted in declining forest quality and its productivity' (MSFP, 2014) as current forest management is limited to basic silvicultural operations such as cleaning, thinning and pruning that too in an unsystematic manner. There is thus urgent need in sustainable management of Nepal's forest which not only helps to improve forest ecosystem but also enhances local and national economy (Thoms, 2008). Realizing these potentials, MSFP has been actively involved in promotion of sustainable forest management. MSFP's SFM (sustainable forest management) interventions are mainly targeted at community and collaborative forest.

Local people are thus are at center of SFM. Specific intervention includes 'technical support to local forest groups to prepare long term management plan provided in collaboration with district forest office' (MSFP, 2014) support to establish saw-mill or

purchase machineries required, maintenance of existing and established saw-mill. Similarly, has been supporting to implement activities as planned in operation plan such as regeneration felling, fire line construction, fencing. Financial support to in production as well as purchase of seedlings and its plantation, training on SFM skills to local forest groups' members are other activities promoted by MSFP under this initiation. MSFP support in SFM has been mainly channeled through DFSCC (MSFP, 2014).

The key achievements of these initiatives mainly are the improvement of forest ecosystem, enhancement of local livelihood through increment in jobs and income and strengthen of local institutions. Cultural practice has helped to improve forest condition as well has been helpful in rehabilitating barren and degraded land. Local forest user groups access to forest products mainly fuel wood and timber has improved. LFGs have earned quite a good amount of money from management of timber and fuel wood. For instance, “Tilaurakot collaborative forest earned NRs. 35.5 million from selling of timber and fuel wood in three years between 2012 to 2014” (MSFP, 2014). The spillover effect has been both creation of job as well as implementation of livelihood generation activities for poor and disadvantaged groups.

Some important lessons can be drawn from MSFP's initiation in SFM. It is well realized that collaboration between government, local communities and other key stakeholders is required for effective implementation of SFM. Similarly, the current experience clearly depicts that LFGs are well placed to lead the SFM initiatives if technical facilitation is ensured from DFO and other key stakeholders. Thus, there is a need to train local forest group members to plan and implement SFM. Furthermore, political commitment from the grass roots to policy level would play catalytic role to foster expected result of SFM. There is a need to scale out SFM where possible.

2.2.2 Enhancing Socio-ecological Resilience through Forestry in Nepal

In the Nepalese context, location of settlement and socio-economic status of households is the primary determining factor in terms of vulnerability to climate change. In other words, socially and marginalized communities including poor, women, and dalits are more vulnerable to climate change due mainly to their weak socio-economic conditions in the society. In fact, those communities are mostly

dependent on natural resources for their livelihood and hence the vulnerability increases with ecological sensitivity of those resources. Despite efforts to increase access to infrastructure facilities, unplanned development activities such as road construction have added risk to the vulnerable communities and ecosystem.

The MSFP has been supporting the communities through various ways, with major consideration on establishing farm-forests-community linkage as the main approach to achieve ecological resilience and climate resilient community. The support on creating ecological resilience and enhancing community resilience capacity broadly through 'direct funding via the District Forest Office (DFO) budget', (MSFP, 2014) capacity building activities including support for development of adaptation plans at local level, awareness raising, trainings, technology support to implement Community Adaptation Plans (CAPs) such as support on improved irrigation channels, and livelihood improvement support to the vulnerable households. Collaborative approach has been adopted placing local forest groups at the center. Moreover, 'MSFP has engaged in three major governance level - national, sub-national (district), and community- and has been providing technical assistance in terms of policy development to adaptation planning and implementation' (Thoms (2008) cited in MSFP,2014).

An exemplary model of support to maintain ecological resilience can be exhibited from the case of Charange Daha CFUG of Dang district, (Luintel, *et. al*, 2009) where multiple benefits have been sought through the management of water resource. The CFUG members, with support from the MSFP, engaged in pond conservation activities. As a result, multiple benefits have been observed for example, fishery in the pond has thrived which has provided the CFUGs with an opportunity to generate income. Likewise, the conservation programme had been aimed at reducing the problem of siltation and flash flood, which has been achieved to some extent. The CFUGs have also benefited from vegetable farming due to increase in water supply.

Thus the intervention has resulted in ecological resilience as well as community resilience through enhanced livelihood. As a result of the intervention, level of awareness among the local communities on the impacts of climate change and needs for climate adaptation plans as the strategic document to achieve both ecological and community resilience has been achieved. However, there is a further need for external

facilitation with resource support to accelerate the community movement in climate change adaptation. Likewise, various agencies have shown their participation in forums and shown their commitment for support (Luintel, *et. al*, 2009). However, clarity in roles and support of those agencies is important to avoid overlapping of interventions. Finally, mainstreaming of LAPAs and CAPs with the local development planning process is crucial to ensure sustainability of those plans.

2.2.3 Strengthening Governance of Nepal's Forest Sector Following Multi Stakeholder Approach

Poor citizen participation at micro and meso levels of forestry related decisions, lack of institutional mechanism for strengthening the process of democratization at various levels of forest governance and the poor forest governance mainly in terms of equality, transparency, accountability, and legitimacy increasingly demanded the need for multi stakeholder approach in strengthening Nepal's forest sector governance.

Realizing the same MSFP has actively involved in promotion of multi stakeholder processes at meso level through formation of DFSCC and at micro level by promoting and institutionalizing AFEC (Subedi, B P. & P. L. 2014). Support to set up office and organize regular meetings; capacitating members through training and study tour programs; regular monitoring of activities are some specific intervention in strengthening and expanding DFSCC. Promotion of multi stakeholder approach at micro level includes - transforming VFCC to AFEC, connecting with meso-level stakeholders, capacitating of committee members through trainings and intellectual support, regular monitoring of activities (MSFP, 2015).

Importantly, MSFP has developed itself as multi stakeholder platform through formation of MSSC, a representative of multiple forestry stakeholders (including private sectors) to steer MSFP. Several achievements are observed out of these interventions. Firstly, convergence of diverse interests in a single forum has resulted effectiveness in implementation of forestry programs. At national level MSSC actively involved itself to ensure gender issue in forestry sector. Increased political legitimacy and practical applicability on forestry related decisions is the other achievement. For instance, members of political parties at meso and macro who otherwise were not much concerned of forestry related activities are now well aware as well are crucial actor for forestry sector development.

AFEC has established itself as an institutional hub to discuss local level development concerns apart from forestry sector resulting synergy between diverse local institutions. All this has resulted in improved forest governance in terms of key indicators such as participation, transparency, legitimacy, accountability, and effectiveness (MSFP, 2015). Although the roles of multiple actors in forestry sector have been realized, effectiveness of their roles depends on the way the MFSC creates conducive environment to provide spaces for non-state actors and other organs of the government. For this, both DFSCC and AFEC can be brought under the umbrella of local government to ensure ownership of the forum at local level (MSFP, 2014). However, certain improvement needs to be done on existing structure, especially-funding mechanism and representation of disadvantaged communities. Establishment of multi stakeholder mechanism at the central level building on lessons from existing multi stakeholder processes can institutionalize inclusive democracy in forestry sector.

The literature findings also revealed that project beneficiaries had the inclination to produce and sell cash crops provided that enabling environments such as natural assets, financial and technical capacity are present. It can be concluded that such business-mindedness of local communities is a more likely potential that could be transformed and scaled-up into the formation of community-driven ecosystem-based micro-enterprises. At the heart of ecosystem-based micro-enterprises lies the emphasis to market-oriented approaches to resource use and management in order to help grassroots communities generate sustainable socio-economies benefits. The grant beneficiaries 'perceptiveness to the inextricable link between the natural resources and the generation of resource-based income encourages in the long-run development of local financing mechanisms to protect the health of the local ecosystems.

Gutman (2003) contends keeping the rural development focus on integrating rural poverty alleviation and natural resource conservation will surely require SNRM practitioners to design resource management projects that balance short-term sustainable livelihood needs with long-term sustainability of natural resources. Joshi *et al.* (2006) also optimistically argued that long-term solutions to vulnerability could materialize when the international development community strongly recognizes that localized and market-based approaches to poverty alleviation and sustainable

development can work in harmony to achieve high leverage for the aid money invested. Even though MSFP's support was limited project duration, the intervention has developed ripple effects when observing the communities' keenness for self-development—a foreseeable community-driven sustainable livelihood approach to tackle the impacts of environmental resource degradation, poverty, climate change and food insecurity.

CHAPTER-III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

This study had been carrying out both of exploratory and descriptive research design. The study had been focused to investigate the impact of LIP for livelihood improvement of rural households. It clarifies the concept and gives the way of the study. The study used both qualitative and quantitative methods in analyzing the information. The descriptive research was followed for the qualitative and quantitative data obtain and derive during the study. The study used descriptive research for describe the LIP's activities and its impact on livelihood improvement of rural poor, marginalized and disadvantages household. Exploratory research used for investigate the major impact of project activities focus on the improvement of livelihood of rural household understanding and feasibility a particular research.

3.2 Rationale of the Selection of Study Area

Parbat District is a hilly area of Nepal. The district, with Kusma as its district headquarters, covers an area of 536 km² and has a population (2011) of 146590. It is the fourth smallest district of Nepal with 47 VDCs currently (before Kushma Municipality was formed, total VDCs remained 55). Parbat district is the core district of LIP by MSFP. District level implementing organizations operate the district level LIP with the full support of MSFP and Government of Nepal. In Parbat district DFO, LIBIRD, FECOFUN, ENPRED, NESDO organizations are implementation of the LIP etc.

This study was conducted in Parbat district which contains core area of this programme. All programme of LIP has been implementing in this district by MSFP. This district has chosen for study because it is the district which has contains various levels of altitude from the sea level lower 520m to 3300m. So, in this district found various livelihood strategy matches in many part of country. And also this district is accessible, familiar, and heterogeneous in nature. The people of this district are receiving all support from programme. This area is out of such studies too.

3.3 Nature and Sources of Data

This study aims to identify the Impact of LIP on improvement of Livelihood of rural household and socio-economic status and income generating activities of the people. So, this study has used both qualitative and quantitative in nature. The primary data has been collected through structure and semi structure household survey, key informant interview and focus group discussion. Similarly, secondary data had been collected from both published and unpublished documents, records, books, websites and relevant materials related to the subject matters had been incorporated as secondary data.

3.4 Population, Sample and Sampling Procedure

For the purpose of the study, Parbat district had been selected. In the study area, the community forest user groups are the respondents; the total beneficiaries VDCs were twenty seven in district. Four VDCs were selected with purposive sampling based on core VDCs, which has been benefited since initial phase to end of cost extension phase. For fulfill of this study objectives two CFUGs in each VDC was selected with purposive sampling based on received all support of LIP. The study, one hundred and sixty eight beneficiaries' households were sampled with simple random sampling out of eight hundred forty beneficiaries' household (i.e. 20 to 23 from each CFUG) for household survey. The sampled respondents were twenty to twenty three numbers from each CFUG because the total numbers of households were different in each CFUG. The detail of beneficiaries VDC, sampled VDC, total CFUG, sample CFUG, total HH and sampled households mentioned below in the table:

Table 1: Sample Household Survey

Total Beneficiaries VDC	Sampled VDC	Total CFUG	Sample CFUG	Total HH	No. of Sample HH
27(twenty seven)	Majhphant	4	Dhulepalsing	108	21
			Thulo Salleri Bhirmuni	106	21
	Banau	6	Chihandada	120	23
			Phulchadaune	89	20
	Kurga	10	Chisapani Devi	103	20
			Salghari	102	20
	Tilahar	7	Eklepakha	99	20
			Samekhoriya	113	23
Total	4	27	8	840	168

3.5 Data Collection Techniques and Tools

The study used questionnaire, interview and FGDs. Primary information was acquired through filling questionnaire. Interview to key informants was another technique for collect primary information based on checklist. Secondary data were acquired from different reports, documents, related pre-published reports, documents, dissertations, books and seminar papers.

3.5.1 Household Survey

Household survey was adapted as techniques for while questionnaire was adapted as tools. Household survey was conduct one hundred sixty eight households for acquired for fulfill of objective of the study. The questionnaire was collect information about general information, related to change on socio economic status of respondent's after programme implementation, distribution mechanism, participation and planning process. Questionnaires generate the realistic and accurate data from household survey of the project direct benefited household; and questions have been asked and fill up the data. The format of the questionnaire is in the annex I.

3.5.2 Key Informants Interview

The primary data also were collected from Key Informants Interview conducted to gather the additional information on the aspects of LIP planning, implementation,

monitoring and evaluation, benefit sharing and find out the impact and improvement. Key informants interview, relate about impact of the LIP, monitoring and evaluation, participation and bases of planning process with related key informants DFO of Parbat district, VDC secretary of sampled VDCs, Chairperson and treasure of sampled CFUGs. The format of the checklist is in the annex II.

3.5.3 Focus Group Discussion

The focus group discussion techniques has held in correctly all sampled Community Forest Users Group (CFUGs) with the active participation of poor, women and marginalized people and 9 to 15 participants were participate in FGDs. That discussion was about how and where the support has been used and utilized? The analytical techniques, Focus Group Discussion (FGD) based on checklist. The major issue of discussion was to find out the participation of local people on planning process, implementation, monitoring and evaluation and fund distribution mechanism. The format of the checklist is in the annex II.

3.6 Data Processing, Presentation and Analysis

The study was both analytical and descriptive. Also the primary and secondary information sources had been used for the fulfillment of the objective of the study. The study was based on the field survey whereas secondary sources of information had also been used from the relevant sources. The collected primary data from various sources had been processed by using appropriate computer software tools SPSS to make the analysis effective. After processing the data, selected data had been presented by various tables, pie-charts, bar diagrams and statistical tools.

CHAPTER-IV

BASIC INFORMATION ABOUT THE STUDY AREA

4.1 Background of the Study Area

Parbat district lies at the western development region of Nepal. It is a mid-hill district. This district is the fourth smallest district among 75 district of Nepal having geographic diversity. In the world map, Nepal occupies its space by 28° 00' 19" to 28° 23'59" North latitude & 83° 33' 40" to 83° 49' 30" east longitude. From the sea level, this district is in the height of 520 m to 3,300m. Parbat District is rich in geographic diversity, which is also one of the astonishing districts. Headquarter of this district is Kushma Bazaar which is situated at the meeting point of Kali Gandaki and Modi river.

4.1.1 Biophysical Condition

4.1.1.1 Geographical Location

Geographically, Parbat district has formed with varied topographic conditions. The district lies between 28° 00' 19"- 28° 23' 59" Northern Latitude and 83° 33' 40" – 83° 49' 30" Eastern Longitude. Altitude wise, the district's topography ranges from a low of 520 meter at Seti Beni from the sea level to 3300 meter at the peak of Vuk water source comprising hill slopes, forest lands of different types, ravines, streams and rivers. The district lies in the mid hill region of the country and is bordered by Kaski and Syanja to the east, Baglung and Myagdi to the west, Myagdi to the north and Syangja and Gulmi to the south.

4.1.1.2 Climate and Temperature

Located in the mid hill belt, the district has a normal range of temperature depending upon the variations on the altitude. The District's temperature ranges from a low of -7.5⁰ while the maximum of 32⁰. The average rainfall of the district was recorded 2400-2600 mm (MSFP, 2012).

4.1.1.3 Topography

This district has a diverse type of topography from river valleys, alluvial fans, flood plains, flat terraces, and hill ranges, which are dissected by a number of streams and

gullies showing the uneven topography. The district extends from river belts to hilly regions offering the sloppy lands as well. District topography is ended with 3300 meter height. District covers various important and well-known areas. For instance, Panchase; which place has been famous for tourism and especially sight seen.

4.1.1.4 Land Use

Parbat is one of such district, which has most intensive chances of using land in a proper and managed way as it has 28,593 hector of farmable land. This district has the least share of land used for settlement and for grazing. Land is a fixed resource so that better management results the better impacts on quality of life and the ecosystems as well. Following Table 2 shows the land use pattern of Parbat district.

Table 2: Land Use Pattern

S.N.	Detail of land	Unit	Area	Percentage
1	District total area	hector	53686.21	100
2	Farmable land	hector	28593	53.26
3	Farmed land	hector	24171	45.02
3.1	Land	hector	9070	16.89
3.1.1	Whole year irrigated	hector	6420	11.96
3.1.2	Seasonal irrigation	hector	2650	4.94
3.2	Uncultivable land	hector	15101	28.13
4	Forest area	hector	19997	37.25
5	Grazing and bush land with shrub areas	hector	5097.21	9.49
6	Settlement Area	hector		
7	Other	hector		

Source: District Animal Service Office, Yearly Progress Report, Parbat FY 2071/072

4.1.2 The Demographic Status

4.1.2.1 Household and Population

According to the National Report CBS 2011, there are 35,719 households in the Parbat. Total population of the district is 146,590 where, male population is 65,301 and female is 81,289. The district population density is 297. In addition, the average household size of the district is 4.10. Moreover, the sex ratio is 80.3. Based on Table 3, district has the population having citizenship of Nepal, India, China and other countries as well. Similarly, ownership over houses is also presented in the Table 4.

Table 3: Population by Citizenship

Area	Total	Population Having Citizenship of			
		Nepal	India	China	Other countries
Total	146,590	146,289	265	0	36
Male	65,301	65,087	205	0	9
Female	81,289	81,202	60	0	27

Source: National Report CBS, 2011

Table 4: Ownership of Houses

Area	Total	Ownership of House/ Housing Unit			
		Owned	Rented	Institutional	Others
Parbat	35,698	31,090	3,621	186	801

Source: National Report CBS, 2011

Differently able people: There are 1931 differently able people where, 819 female, 1106 male and 6 gender minorities in this district based on CBS Report 2011.

4.1.2.2 Caste, Ethnicity and Language

Table 5: Caste and Ethnicity Structure of Study Area

S.N.	Castes	Percentage
1	Brahman	38.48
2	Chhetri	16.01
3	Magar	10.72
4	Kami	7.49
5	Damai	6.55
6	Gurung	5.09
7	Sarki	4.98
8	Thakuri	2.56
9	Newar	2.49
10	Sanyasi	1.94
11	Sunar	0.77
12	Gharti	0.62

13	Other Dalit	0.59
14	Other castes	0.55
15	Muslim	0.25
16	Kumal	0.25
17	Rai	0.23
18	Majhi	0.23
19	Thakali	0.10
20	Tamang	0.10

Source: Yearly Agriculture Development Program & Statistics Book 2071/072, D.A.D.O, Parbat

Table 5 displays the highest percentage of population is in the Brahman accounting 38.48 percent followed by Chhetri (16%), Magar (10.7%), and Kami (7.5%). The detail of all castes has presented in the Table 5.

4.1.2.3 Religion

Although the people of Parbat district have diverse religions, majorities of them are Hindus accounting 90 percent followed by Buddhist (9%) in the second place and Christianity in the third place (1.0%). Other religions adhered by limited people are Islam, Prakirti (Animism) and others. The detail has been presented in the Table 6.

Table 6: Religion Status of Study Area

Area	Total	Religion										
		Hindu	Buddism	Islam	Kirat	Christianity	Prakirti	Bon	Jainism	Bahai	Shikhism	Undefined
Total	146,590	131,163	13,663	624	24	666	34	277	0	2	1	136
Male	65,301	58,304	6,138	341	12	318	15	115	0	1	1	56
Female	81,289	72,859	7,525	283	12	348	19	162	0	1	0	80

Source: National Report CBS, 2011

4.1.2.4 Literacy Status

Educating people is a crucial factor to make a nation perfect. Everyone must realize the importance of education and aim to ensure that each citizen of nation is educated and independent.

Table 7 displays the literacy rate of the Parbat is 76.13 percent; however there are 23.8 percent are illiterate in the district. In addition, higher percentages of male are literate (85.77%) than female (68.60%).

Table 7: Gender Wise Literacy Rates of the Parbat

Gender	Literacy rate	Illiteracy rate	Not stated	Total population > 5 years
Male	85.77	14.15	0.08	43.82
Female	68.60	31.32	0.08	56.18
Total	76.13	23.80	0.08	100

Source: National Report CBS, 2011

4.1.3 Economic Status

4.1.3.1 Employment Source

Based on employment, people are engaged in different five types of professions in the Parbat. Table shows highest percentage of people are following the agriculture based profession proving that agriculture is the main profession and economic base of the district as well. In addition, service covers 20 percent which is followed by foreign employment (12%) in the district as indicated in the Table 8.

Table 8: Employment Status

Type	Number	Percentage (%)
Agriculture based profession	15,566	51
Business	1,691	6
Service	6,246	20
Foreign employment	3,737	12
Labor	3,290	11

Yearly Agriculture Development Program & Statistics Book 2071/072, D.A.D.O, Parbat

4.1.3.2 Land under Agriculture and Irrigation

As the monsoon, rainfalls are uncertain, irregular, uneven and sometimes unequal this is why irrigation is essential for the agriculture. There are multiple projects running in the Parbat district so as to facilitate families to irrigate their crops. Total of 618 hector of land is irrigated by the following listed 10 different irrigation projects from the FY

055 to 058. In this district, agriculture land area is 28,593 hector. Until now there are already 385 projects accomplished where 1475.03 hector areas is irrigated this has helped local where 7049 families are benefitted from it. Nepal government has also made Rs.15726.59 contributions as indicated in the Table 9 below.

Table 9: Small Irrigation Program and Irrigated Land

Fiscal Year	Accomplished project number	Irrigated area in ha	Benefitted Families	Govt. Investment (in thousands)
Yearly basis total (2057-072)	385	1475.03	7049	15726.59

Source: Yearly Agriculture Development Program & Statistics Book 2071/072, D.A.D.O, Parbat

4.1.3.3 Cropping Pattern and Production

Cropping pattern indicates the agriculture products, which are producing on the land. Cropping pattern is somewhat different in between farmed land and sloped land in the Parbat. Table 10 shows farmed land is dominated with paddy crops while sloped land is covered by maize as given in the Table 10.

Table 10: Crops Tradition/System (Crops Denseness)

Farmed Land					Slope Land			
Paddy	-	Wheat	-	Maize	Maize	-	Millet	Empty
Paddy	-	Wheat	-	Paddy	Maize	-	Potato	Empty
Paddy	-	Potato	-	Maize	Maize	-	Buckwheat	Empty
Paddy	-	Mustard	-	Maize	Maize	-	Mustard	Empty
Paddy	-	Vegetable	-	Maize	Maize	-	Potato	Empty
Paddy	-	Wheat	-	Uncultivable	Vegetable	-	Vegetable	Empty

Source: Yearly Agriculture Development Program & Statistics Book 2071/072, DADO, Parbat

4.1.3.4 Food Sufficiency Status

District data related to the food grain situation has been varied with sources in the Parbat so as to other districts. Talking about food balance, a person needs 201 Kg of food in a year. The total processed food production was 26254 M. Tons in the fiscal year 067/68 but total food needed for the total population is 37196 M. Tons for a year. It shows there is insufficiency of food by 10941 Metric Tons. Moreover, available food is sufficient for the existing population for 258 days out of 365 days. It calculates there is food deficiency for 107 days for the total population of Parbat district.

In addition, food balance sheet given by yearly agriculture development program and statistics book 2071/072, DADO, Parbat is presented in the Table 11

Table 11: Food Balance Sheet (Units are in Ha and M. Ton as Required)

SN	Crops	Area	Productivity	Production	Needed for seed	Loss	Received food	Loss while processing	Edible total food	Inedible used	Dana used	Remaining food
1	Paddy	9595	2.41	23088	1154	2309	19625	5888	9976	499	1985	7492
2	Maize	14150	1.95	27651	691	2765	24195	2419	21122	2535	4203	14384
3	Wheat	2915	2.32	6763	812	676	5275	528	4743	711	944	3088
4	Millet	8845	0.91	8057	161	161	7735	155	7049	4371	1403	1276
5	Barley	118	0.89	105	13	11	82	28	17	3	3	10
6	Uwa	80	0.80	64	8	6	50	28	7	1	1	4
	Total	35703		65728	2839	5928	56961	9044	42915	8120	8540	26254

Source: Yearly Agriculture Development Program & Statistics Book 2071/072, DADO, Parbat

4.1.3.5 Forest-Based Enterprises and Entrepreneurship

Parbat district is also rich in forest-based enterprises. These enterprises are based on candy production from lapsi and ginger, Pickle, Jam, honey, fruit juice, unseasonal vegetable, coffee processing, hen farming, pig farming, vangra waving, clothes from

allo, Dhaka waving, bags, bamboo reed goods, agarbatti, leaf tapari, furniture, sun chalne, hotel business and other small industries are in the district.

4.1.4 Access to Services

4.1.4.1 Drinking Water and Sanitation

The households of Parbat depend on various sources of drinking water supply for example; tap/piped, tube well/hand pump, covered/uncovered KUWA, spring water etc. District data shows people are facilitated with distribution of drinking water by 25 percent in the district. It is noted that 1 VDC is using rainfall as drinking water source in the Parbat. Moreover, households using rainfall as drinking water cover 113 households in this district. Access to tap/piped water was available to more than 29,434 households of the district followed by spring water (4,855 HHS) whereas the remaining sources supplied drinking water to fewer households. The detail sources of drinking water with benefited households are given in the Table 12.

Table 12: Households by Source of Drinking Water

Area	Total	Source of Drinking Water							
		Tap/Piped	Tube-well/ Had pump	Covered well/ Kuwa	Uncovered well/kuwa	Spout Water	Rivers/ streams	Others	Non stated
Parbat	35,698	29,434	26	244	757	4,855	230	65	87

Source: National report CBS, 2011

Regarding the sanitation in the Parbat, Nepal government was committed and bound to contribute and develop this district by making it open defecation free (ODF) area in FY 067/68. District council in FY 2069/70 has declared to do this task within 3 years. This campaign was fruitful in making 18 VDCs out of 55 VDCs as an ODF. To achieve this objective council had to declare 37 more VDCs the end of FY 069/70.

4.1.4.2 Energy

In this district, Modi hydropower is producing (14.8-megawatt) electricity in the district. Nepal electricity Authority and Community Development Institute have distributed electricity in 29 and 22 VDCs respectively. Joint effort of both the projects

has helped to distribute electricity in three more VDCs with 13521 electricity benefitted population.

Table 13 shows the detail on hydropower projects running in different V.D.Cs and benefitted households in the district.

Table 13: Hydropower Projects in the District

Detail	Number of VDCs	Household	Ability/Used
National Broadcasting	34	12000	450756
Community electricity authority	13	5000	Unit
Small hydropower	8	1413	156.5 kilo watt

Source: Women and Children Office Yearly Progress Report, 2071/072, Parbat

4.1.4.3 Market Centers and Major Trade

Market and trade Centre is the place for the exchange of goods and service produced. Parbat district has also important market areas where the produced agricultural as well as business products are exchanged by the people. Major market and trade in this district are Kushma, Bari Beni, Patichaur, Milachowk, Dimuwa, Falibas, Lukhundeurali, Imichaur, Mardikhola, Hubas, Setibeni etc.

4.1.4.4 Place of Cultural and Tourism Importance

Parbat district is also rich in the place of cultural and tourism importance. This district is mainly famous for the Gupteshowr Cave, which is visited by thousands of pilgrims during different occasion especially on Shivaratri. Alapeshwor cave is also the famous cave of this district. It is also noted for the Dahere Deurali Temple, which is visited by thousands of pilgrims during Balachaturdanshai.

Regarding the culturally rich some remarkable caves, Gupteswor cave Shivalaya VDC, Bhuwaneswro Cave Khurkot, Sitalpati cave Barrachaur, Andheri khola cave Lukhun, Alpeswor cave Katuwachaupari are different caves in this district. Like this there are some Palaces like Vure King Paiyukot palace, Chaubise king Dubakot & the palace, which was built by Karnel who called an able mistri to build Karnel Palace. Setibeni saligram (black smooth stone) & Maha shila (stone) are the Nepal's big shila, which are religiously important as well. In addition, district is rich in hilly tourist areas, which are mentioned in the Table 14.

Table 14: Hilly Tourist Areas

Name of higher slope	VDC	Height (m)	Name of higher slope	VDC	Height (m)
Hampal	Vuk & Ramja	3,309	Chisapani	Lukhun, Kurga & Pangrang	2,266
Panchase	Ramja, Chitre & Arther	2,517	Chisapani	Uram & Hosrangdi	2,165
Thahare	Karkineta & Panchmul	2,266			

Source: Yearly Agriculture Development Program & Statistics Book 2071/072, D.A.D.O, Parbat

4.2 General Information of Sampled Respondent

4.2.1 Family Size and Ethnicity Status of Sampled Respondents

The sampled households included various caste and ethnic groups. These groups were further classified into seven major social groups viz BCTS, Dalits, Marginalized Janajati, advanced Janajati(Newar), religious minority(Muslim), Madhesi and others.

Table 16 illustrates the information about family size and ethnicity of the respondent based on the VDC. Across the social groups, also table 16 below shows BCTS respondent was higher proportion (54%) while least one respondents in advanced Janajati (Newar) households were recorded (1.2%) in the sample. BCTS respondents were higher in Majhphant 69 percent out of sampled respondents, while it lowest in Banau VDC. Conversely, the Janajati respondents were higher percentage in Banau 79.1 percent out of sampled respondents. Dalit respondents were higher in Majhphant and lower in the banau VDC. In the total respondents, BCTS was higher percentage which 54.8 percent than the other Dalit, Janajati and newar 13.1 percent, 31 percent and 1.2 percent respectively.

Table 15: Information of Sampled Family Size and Ethnicity Respondents

Ethnicity of respondent	Name of VDC/Municipality				
	Majhphant	Banahu	Kurgha	Tilahaar	Total
B/C/Thankuri/Sa nyasi	69.0%	18.6%	67.5%	65.1%	54.8%
Dalit	31.0%	2.3%	5.0%	14.0%	13.1%
Janajati	0.0%	79.1%	27.5%	16.3%	31.0%
Newar	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.7%	1.2%
Muslim	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Madhesi	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Others	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Name of VDC/Municipality	Total number of family members in the family		
	Mean	Maximum	Minimum
Majhphant	5.21	12.00	3.00
Banahu	5.49	14.00	1.00
Kurgha	6.20	12.00	2.00
Tilahaar	6.21	15.00	2.00
Total	5.77	15.00	1.00

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Table 16 shows the average family size was (5.77) in sampled household respondents. The largest average family size was among the Tilahaar VDC accounting for 6.21 while it was smallest among the Majhphant figuring out 5.21. Family member size wise Tilahaar (fifteen) had the maximum number of family members across the VDC while family members were minimum number among the Banau VDC (one).

4.2.2 Sex of Respondents

Based on sex of respondents, Table 17 show male respondents were higher (54.2%) as compared to women (45.8%). Data shows female respondents were higher in

Majhphant VDC which (64.3%) than male (35.7%) out of sampled in VDC. Conversely male respondent had higher in Kurgha VDC which (75.0%). than Female (25.0%) out of sampled in VDCs.

Table 16: Information of Sex Status of Sampled Respondents

Gender of the respondent	Name of VDC/Municipality				
	Majhphant	Banahu	Kurgha	Tilahaar	Total
Male	35.7%	62.8%	75.0%	44.2%	54.2%
Female	64.3%	37.2%	25.0%	55.8%	45.8%
Third sex	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Field Survey, 2016

4.2.3 Occupational and Family Size Status of Respondents

The livelihoods of the people greatly depend on the one occupation of the household members in which they are involved and these occupations are the major sources of employment and income for live. Elsewhere in rural Nepal, Agriculture is the prime occupation for more than 92.3 percent of the households surveyed in sampled VDCs (Table 18). Irrespective of caste and ethnic groups, agriculture continues to be the major occupation for all groups. Nevertheless, the percentage of households considering agriculture as main occupation slightly varies across the different VDCs range from a low of 88.1 percent in Majhaphant to the highest 97.5 percent in Kurgha. In the same way, the second largest occupation of people accounting 3.0 percent was involved in the wage labour household while least followed by students (1.2%).

Table 17: Occupational Statuses of Respondents

Name of VDC/Municipality	Occupation of Respondent					
	Farmer	Service	Business	Wage laborer	Student	Total
Majhphant	88.1%	2.4%	2.4%	7.1%	0.0%	100.0%
Banahu	88.4%	4.7%	2.3%	2.3%	2.3%	100.0%
Kurgha	97.5%	0.0%	0.0%	2.5%	0.0%	100.0%
Tilahaar	95.3%	0.0%	2.3%	0.0%	2.3%	100.0%
Total	92.3%	1.8%	1.8%	3.0%	1.2%	100.0%

Source: Field Survey, 2016

4.2.4 Income Group Status of Respondents

Based on income level, income groups are categorized into four groups: annual income below Rs 50,000 in very low-income group, Rs 50,001 to 200,000 in low-income group, Rs 200,001 to 500,000 in middle-income group and above Rs 500,001 in high-income group. Based on these categories, 12.5 percent of sampled households are under very low-income group, 49.4 percent under low income, 33.3 percent under middle-income group and remaining 4.8 percent under high-income group. The table demonstrates lowest income group in higher percentages was Majhphant among sampled VDCs. Conversely highest income group in higher percentage was Banau among sampled VDCs.

Table 18: Income Groups of Households

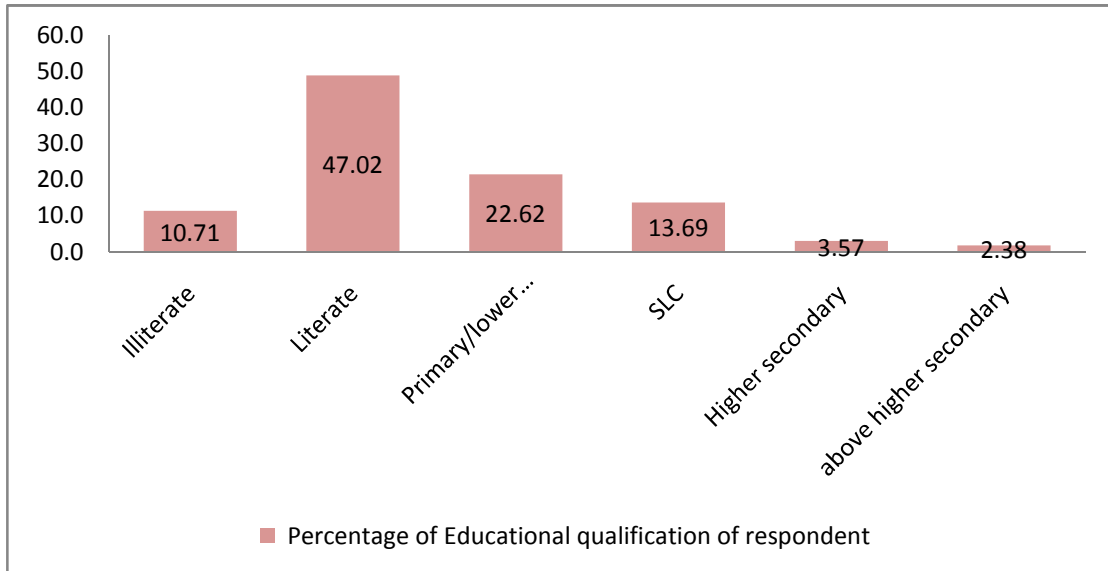
Income group	Name of VDC/Municipality				
	Majhphant	Banahu	Kurgha	Tilahaar	Total
Below 50000	23.8%	18.6%	5.0%	2.3%	12.5%
50001-200000	35.7%	18.6%	85.0%	60.5%	49.4%
200001-500000	35.7%	51.2%	10.0%	34.9%	33.3%
above 500000	4.8%	11.6%	0.0%	2.3%	4.8%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Field Survey, 2016

4.2.5 Literacy and Educational Attainment

As stated in bar chart, the overall literacy and educational attainment of the sampled respondents. The bar chart shows literate stood at 47.02 percent against a lower figure of 10.71 percent were illiterate.

Figure 1: Literacy and Educational Attainment of Sampled Respondents



Source: Field Survey, 2016

The literate members of the households attained varied level of education ranging from illiterate, just literate without formal education to the formal education, primary/lower secondary/secondary level, SLC, higher secondary and above higher secondary. The bar chart outlines that the highest percentage of household members accounting 22.26 percent was primary level education completed followed by 13.69 percent members who were secondary level completed. By the respondent households, had the higher 47.2 percent on just literate, secondary level completed (13.69%) and higher secondary level completed (3.57%) and above higher secondary (2.38%) respectively.

4.2.6 Food Security and Sufficiency Status

Table 20 shows that food sufficiency from own field varies widely by VDCs and sufficient month in sampled households. Given table portrays that of the total respondents, 4.2 percent households responded about their food sufficient situation for one-year from the survey data. Of the total respondents, 95.8 percent households reported that they had food insufficiency for a year (Table 20). By VDCs, Tilahar were ahead to have higher percent (9.3%) food sufficiency from own production. In terms of the VDCs respondent households, 97.6 percent, 97.7 percent, 97.5 percent,

90.7 percent food insufficiency were Majhaphant, Banau, Kurgha and tilahar respectively among the VDCs sampled.

Table 19: Food Sufficiencies and Security of Households

Food Sufficiency		Name of VDC/Municipality				
		Majhphant	Banahu	Kurgha	Tilahar	Total
Food sufficiency from own field	Yes	2.4%	2.3%	2.5%	9.3%	4.2%
	No	97.6%	97.7%	97.5%	90.7%	95.8%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100%
If no, for how long is food enough	More than 9 months	22.0%	11.9%	10.0%	56.4%	24.7%
	6 to 9 months	53.7%	28.6%	35.0%	30.8%	37%
	3 to 6 months	22.0%	59.5%	42.5%	7.7%	33.3%
	Less than 3 months	2.4%	0.0%	12.5%	5.1%	4.9%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100%

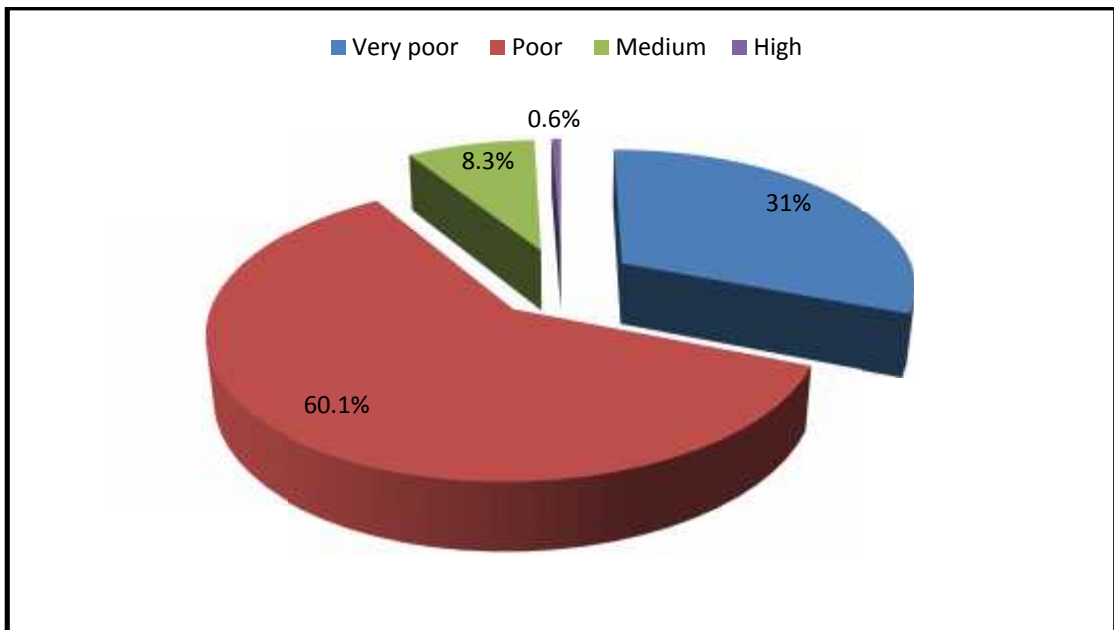
Source: Field Survey, 2016

According to table 20, the higher percentage was food sufficient in the period of six to nine month, which contains 37.0 percent. Conversely the lower percentage was more than nine months food sufficiency which 24.7 percent.

4.2.7 Well-being Ranking of Sampled Household

By economic category, the ratio of poor types of member is highest (60.1%) in the sampled VDCs. However, almost a quarter of the members are ranked as very poor (31%). The third and least percentages of members 8.3 percent and 0.6 percent are ranked as medium and rich respectively (pie chart). The well-being ranking based on constitution of forest user group and VDC offices.

Figure 2: Respondent in Which Category of Wellbeing Ranking of Forest User Group



Source: Field Survey, 2016

CHAPTER- V

PLANNING PROCESS, PARTICIPATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF LIP

In this chapter the results of the data analysis was based on study objective. Three fundamental objectives drove the collection of the data and the subsequent data analysis. Those goals were to analyze bases of planning process of LIP, level of participation of local people and find out the changing pattern of socio economic conditions after the implementation of LIP in the study area. The findings presented in this chapter for potential for merging theory and practice.

5.1 About Livelihood Improvement Plan

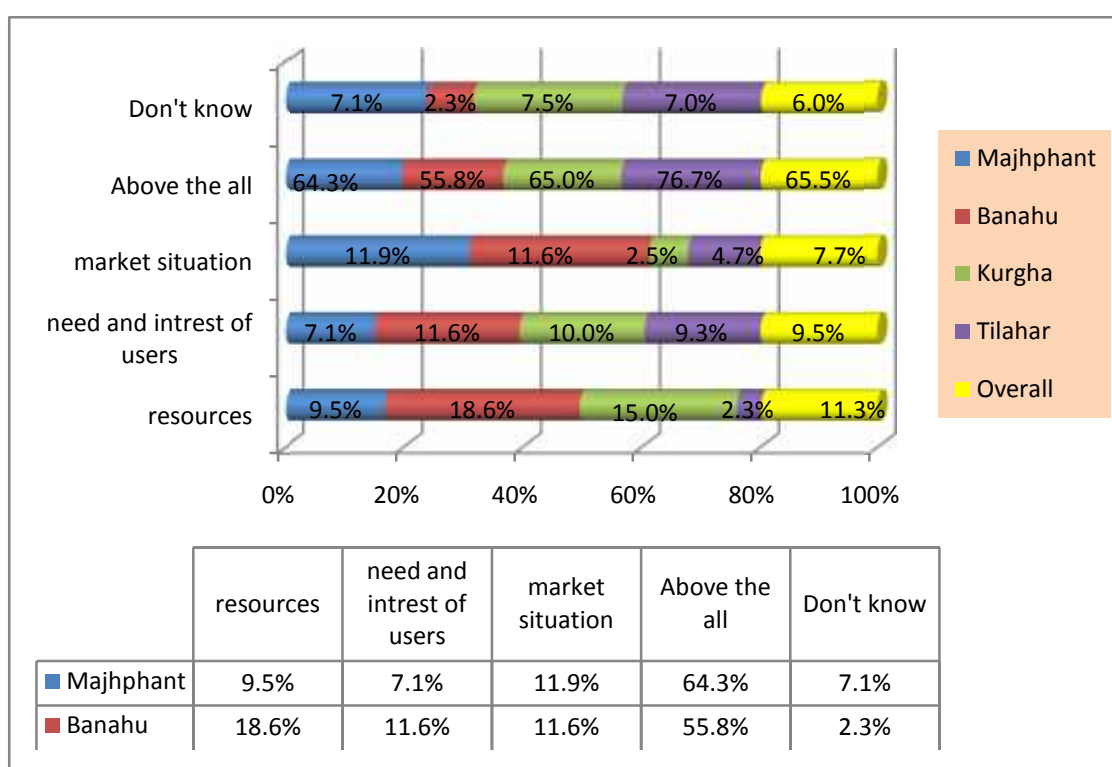
Preparations of Livelihood Improvement Plan (LIP) of 2950 households and distribution of support based on well-being ranking for poor and marginalized members. MSFP had envisaged improving the livelihoods of rural communities – poor, disadvantaged groups and climate vulnerable people/households by providing livelihood improvement support in package (financial, skills and technical support) through local forestry groups to 2950 households in both phases. The major objective of Livelihood Improvement Plan was to improve the economic conditions of poor and vulnerable households so that they could live a life with dignity and choices. In other words, the LIP intended to improve the quality of life of poor and marginalized families by mobilizing forest based resources; and enhance resilient capacity of target people - socially and economically poor and climate vulnerable families.

5.1.1 Bases of Livelihood Improvement Plan

MSFP program has been running in the 27 intensive VDCs which are selected as an entry point in Parbat district. Besides the intensive VDC and LFGs, MSFP program is also implemented in non-intensive VDC and LFGs. For the smooth execution of the program at the field, norms for the planning were prepared with consultation to the PNGOs. Three bases of LIP: local resources; need and interests of users and market situation. To support MSFP, DSM has been established under the coordination of DFO, Parbat.

Below given figure shows the information about bases of livelihood improvement plan and it categorized in four different aspects these are local resources, market situation, local people's need and interest and all of these. The majority of respondents said that LIP incorporates all of three aspects. The option above the all, agreed 65 percent respondents. In this context data clearly demonstrate the resources, need and interest and market situation for sale the production are the major bases of livelihood improvement plan. On the basis of VDCs minor differences but in overall LIP incorporates main focuses aspects for livelihood improvement.

Figure 3: Major Bases of Livelihood Improvement Plan



Source: Field Survey, 2016

Based on the VDCs level, the largest percentages (76.7%) respondents respond LIP incorporates all three aspects in livelihood improvement plan for better living standard of local CFUGs members in Tilahar VDC. In contrast, the lower percentages (55.8%) respondents answered in Banau VDC. In Banau and kurgha VDC respondents said resources, CFUGs members only need and interest and market situation are also focus in livelihood improvement plan. On the other hand minor focuses on only resources, need and interests and market situation in Tilahar and Majhaphant VDCs.

5.1.2 Received Information, Planning Approach or Process

The table gives the information about the status of information received by local people and which approach is following on planning process by implementing organization based on sampled CFUGs. Status of information received on planning process; in total 85.1% respondents were received information for make a Livelihood improvement plan (LIP). However, 14.9% respondents were not informed on LIP planning process.

Table 20: Received Information and Planning Approach or Process

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Name of Forest user group	Received information for planning		Which planning process or approach is applying to make a plan by implementation organization			
	yes	No	Need based	Bottom up	Top down	Don't know
Dhulepalsingh	90.5%	9.5%	71.4%	19.0%	0.0%	9.5%
Thulo salleri bhirmoni	76.2%	23.8%	85.7%	14.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Ekle Pakha	95.0%	5.0%	20.0%	75.0%	0.0%	5.0%
shame Khoriya	95.7%	4.3%	17.4%	78.3%	0.0%	4.3%
Phul Chadhauni	85.0%	15.0%	80.0%	15.0%	0.0%	5.0%
Chihan danda	87.0%	13.0%	73.9%	17.4%	0.0%	8.7%
Chisapani devi	80.0%	20.0%	90.0%	10.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Sallaghari	70.0%	30.0%	70.0%	25.0%	5.0%	0.0%
Total	85.1%	14.9%	63.1%	32.1%	0.6%	4.2%

In terms of CFUGs, shame khoriya was the highest percentages of respondents (95.7%) know about LIP and its process. Conversely, salghari CFUG of kurgha VDC was the lower percentages (70.0%) respondents were received information to make a plan. Overall, based on VDC, Both CFUG Shame Khoriya and Ekle Pakha of Tilahar VDC were the highest percentages of respondents that indicate the better participation of beneficiaries on planning process. Conversely, kurgha VDC's both CFUG Salghari and Chisapani Devi were comparatively low the participation situation on planning process.

On the other hand, the table also demonstrates the planning approach following to make a plan by implementing organization in sampled CFUGs. Overall, in total, 63.1

percent respondents were told about need based approach or LIP make by larger participation and it incorporate local CFUGs members need and interests. The second largest group 32.1 percent respondents said bottom up approach was applying on planning process. More than 95 percent respondents were answered need based and bottom up approach in spite of, 0.6 percent and 4.2 percent respondents answered top down and don't know about the planning process respectively.

Based on CFUGs, the largest percentages of respondents respond the need based approach (90%) respondents in Chisapani Devi CFUG and conversely 17.4 percent in Shame Khoriya. Another bottom up approach respond the highest percentages (78.3%) in Shame Khoriya and lowest percentages (14.3%) respond on need based approach in Thulo Salleri Virmuni CFUG. Overall, more respondents answered the need based and bottom up approach in all sampled CFUG so, there are larger participation on planning process and plan incorporate local people's voice, need and interest. Among sampled VDCs Dhulepalsing and sallaghari CFUG.

5.1.3 Participation to Make a Plan

About, participation on planning, below table shows the information about, the level of participation and influencing role of group on planning process. Overall, in total 86.9 percent respondents were answered to incorporate their voices for make a Livelihood improvement plan (LIP). However, 3.6 percent respondents were not incorporating their voices on LIP planning process. Additionally, more than 80 percent respondents respond active participation and more than 85 percent respondents respond to general group play the influencing role in the activities of LIP.

Table 21: Level of Participation and Group of Influencing Role

		Name of Forest user group								
		Dhulep alsingh	Thulo salleri	Ekle Pakh a	shame Khor iya	Phul Chadh auni	Chiha n danda	Chisa pani devi	Sallag hari	Total
Which level of particip ation on plannin g process	Active participat ion	95.2%	71.4%	85.0%	69.6%	80.0%	82.6%	85.0 %	85.0 %	81.5%
	Passive participat ion	0.0%	0.0%	5.0%	26.1 %	0.0%	4.3%	0.0%	10.0 %	6.0%
	Only seen participat ion	0.0%	0.0%	5.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.3%	5.0%	0.0%	1.8%
	Don't know	4.8%	28.6 %	5.0%	4.3%	20.0 %	8.7%	10.0 %	5.0%	10.7%
	Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100.0%	100%	100%	100%	100%
In the plannin g process, which group's role is influen cing	general group	76.2%	47.6%	95.0 %	100.0 %	80.0%	87.0%	100.0 %	100.0 %	85.7%
	elite group	4.8%	28.6 %	0.0%	0.0%	10.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.4%
	Do not know	19.0%	24%	5.0%	0.0%	10%	13%	0.0%	0.0%	8.9%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0 %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0 %	100.0%	100%

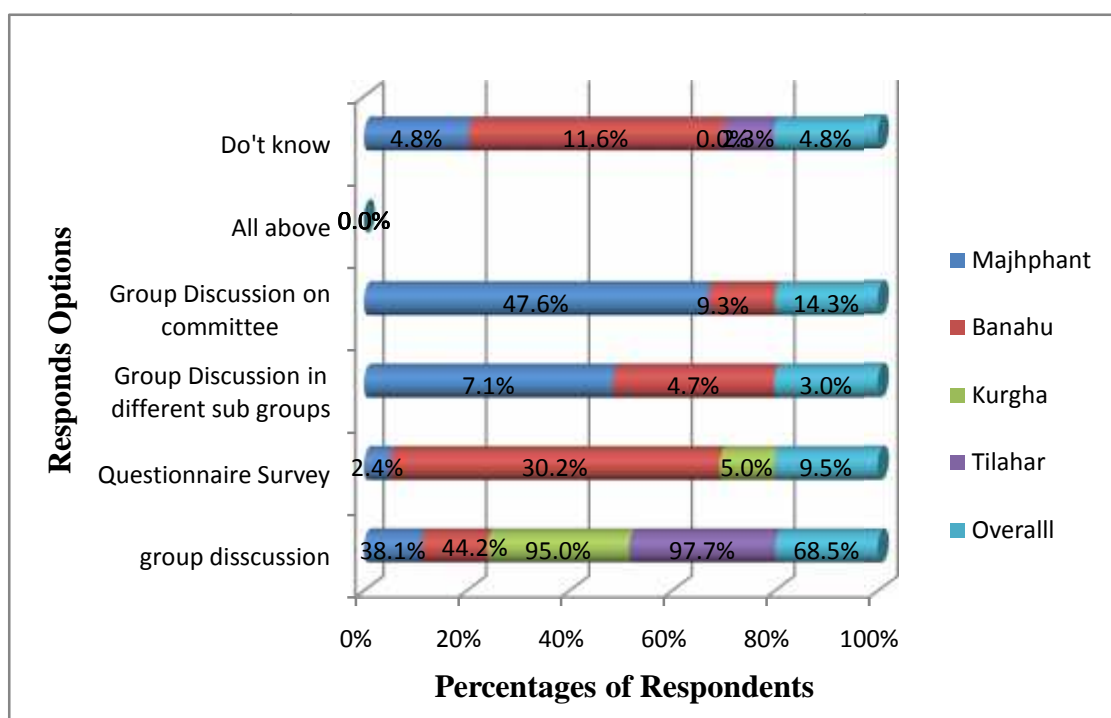
Source: Field survey, 2016

The given table shows that most of the respondents are respond about general group influence the decision making process. In overall all four VDC's responds the largest group said that general groups play the vital role in decision making. Second largest group of respondents 8.9 percent respond don't know options and 5.4 percent respondents said that elite group capture in decision making. Based on CFUG, in three CFUG respondents cent percent said general people's role is important on decision making. In Ekle Pakha CFUG 95 percent interviewee responds same as

general group are the main decision makers on LIP planning process. Moreover, 87 percent, 80 percent, 76.2 percent responders respond about influence the role by general group. In contrast, at the lowest only 47.6 percent interviewee responds in Thullo Salleri CFUG. In Thullo Salleri CFUG 28.6 percent responder said the elite capture in decision making process of LIP on planning process.

The data shows the overall majority of respondents said general group plays vital role on planning process of LIP that indicates the larger participation and involvement of local membership of CFUGs in all activities of LIP. In LIP Planning process, local CFUGs membership actively participate and general groups influences in decision making. Besides, below given figure shows about how to participate on planning process.

Figure 4: Participation of Local People on Planning Process of LIP



Source: Field Survey, 2016

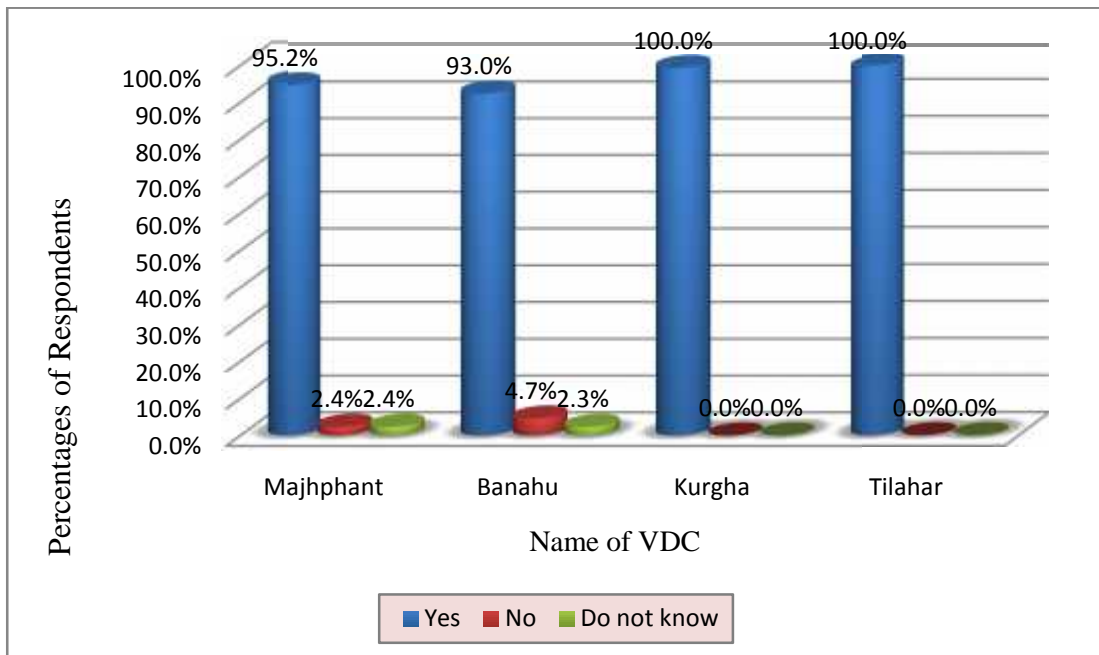
Overall, 68.5 percent of respondents said major participation through group discussion in all sampled VDCs. Group discussion on committee is the second largest group of respondents 14.3 percent whereas, 9.5 percent and 3 percent respondents said about group discussion into different sub groups and questionnaire survey respectively. On the other hand, based on CFUGs in Majhaphant, majority of respondents 47.6 percent asked on group discussion on committee and 38.1 percent

interviewee responds on the group discussion. In Banau, majority of responder were asked group discussion to make LIP plan in all the VDCs majority of respondents involve in the LIP planning process through group discussion and secondly and thirdly questionnaire survey and group discussion on committee respectively. This figure shows clearly largest participation of respondents on planning process of LIP through group discussion.

5.1.4 Suggestions and Incorporate Needs and Interest of Local People to Make a Plan

The below figure shows that the information about suggest by respondents on the planning process.

Figure 5: Give Suggestion by Respondent to Livelihood improvement Planning



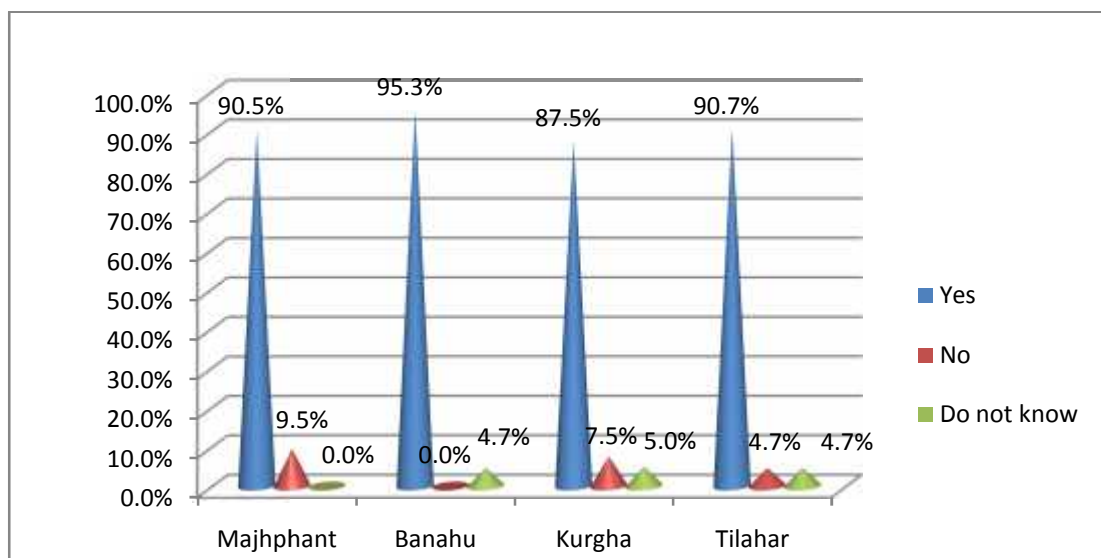
Source: Field Survey, 2016

In the context of suggestions, in Kurgha and Tilahar cent percent interviewee responds give suggestion to make a plan on the other hand, Majhaphant and Banau 95.2 percent and 93 percent respondents provide the suggestion for the process of making livelihood improvement plan respectively. Whereas, small percentages of respondents weren't give the suggestion on the planning process in Majhaphant and Banau VDC. Overall scenario of provide suggestion to make a plan.

In this context, also gather the information about suggestion from Focus group discussion with marginalized, women and dalit and and KII with president and treasury of CFUGs. These techniques used for collect the information through checklist tools for not only verification and checking information but also find out the new information, find out the participation, perception, distribution and ownership of programme of women, marginalized and dalit members of CFUG.

The majority of respondents are given the suggestions for livelihood improvement plan and plan how the suggestions are incorporates in plan. Below given figure illustrates the suggestions and need and interests incorporated status in sampled respondents.

Figure 6: Suggestions Need and Intrests are Incorporated in LIP



Source: Field Survey, 2016

More than 85 percent of respondents was suggest their need and interests to make a plan and incorporates their suggestions. The given figure, the highest percentages (95.3%) responder said our suggestions was incorporates in livelihood improvement plan in Banau VDC whereas, the lowest percentages (87.5%) interviewee responds in Kurgha. Furthermore, majhaphant and Tilahar VDC were slightly higher than 90 percent respondents said their suggestions were incorporate in plan.

Collected data, FGD and KII find out the highest level of transparency was maintained while planning and implementing of LIP. Among the FGD respondents more than 70 percent responder said that active participation on planning and activities

of LIP. The study conduct KII with CFUG president in Dhulepalsing and chihandanda and with CFUG treasury in others six CFUG, findings particularly bases of plan and level of participation on programme activities. Broader participation on planning process and implementation activities, furthermore local CFUG member's need and interest and local resources are the major bases of livelihood improvement plan. Also active participation and maintain transparency on beneficiary selection, livelihood improvement plan preparation, LIP fund handover etc. LIP funds had handed over to CFUGs by organizing events in the districts by inviting district level government authorities, journalists and other stakeholders based on the respondents information. VDC secretary, village level government and non-government actors were involved while handing over LIP fund to the beneficiaries in the VDCs. The study shows both upward and downward accountabilities were promoted throughout the LIP process.

5.2 Implementation of LIP Activities

LIP activities were implemented in the integrated form, and rather some of the activities identified and documented in the documents were implemented in the form of different activities. The implementation of income generating activities, IGAs and adaptation activities are undergoing through CFUGs with the backstopping support from District and VDC level FECOFUN, and LIPOs. Priority activities among the IGA and adaptation options were focused on forest based enterprises, home garden, addressing drinking water supply schemes, plantation, waste management and rehabilitation of irrigation systems. These activities indicate that income generating activities, home garden for climatic vulnerable members, and shortage of water resources was an urgent need of climate change vulnerable communities and household in Majhaphant and banau VDCs. There were arguments for seeking out the differentiation between activities under LIP for MSFP and the regular development activities through different agencies.

These activities home garden, forest based enterprises, drinking water supply scheme, rehabilitation of irrigation system and plantation positively impact on community forest, water resources conservation and income generation activities. For instance, In Tilahar VDC repair of irrigation channel provide the irrigation opportunity as a result there increase the vegetable farming practices professionally. In this case, livelihood improvement plan and activities have become the means to complement the urgent

needs of vulnerable communities through income generating activities for their resilience building.

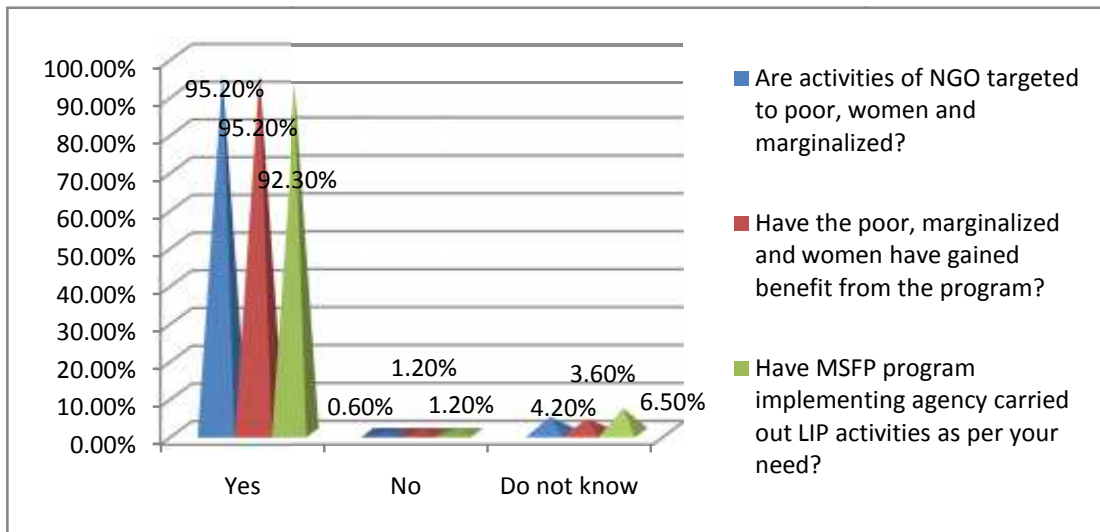
The CFUGs were known as the functional entities with proven past performance in forest management and development activities effectively. CFUGs not only facilitated to the implementation of LIP activities, but also played facilitating roles for encouraging and increasing investment/contribution of the CFUGs, and the beneficiaries of the LIP activities. Participation of the community in the implementation of income generating activities is encouraging with their full labour contribution and sharing the financial resources. After the successful completion of initial activities, CFUGs are putting efforts to tap financial resource from different resource organizations for complete implementation of LIP.

The activities implemented till now are managed mainly from the project support and contribution from the community side. A desperate situation for the community is foreseen if activities planned in LIP remain unimplemented to reach the vulnerable households. Despite the success, the efforts and facilitating roles of LIPOs and CFUGs for the development of linkages with support/resource organizations both at VDC and district levels for the implementation of LIP activities were example of felt ownership and leadership in LIP.

5.2.1 Activities of Targeted to Poor, Women and Marginalized Status

The figure gives the information about the programme was targeted to the pro-poor members, gender sensitive and marginalized members. In addition, gain benefit from women, poor and disadvantaged group by the programme and also these programme activities were as local members need or not. Above discussion clearly illustrates the satisfied condition of local forest users group in programme on planning process and the below figure shows the status of targeted groups respond on LIP activities.

Figure 7: Activities of Targeted to Poor, Women and Marginalized



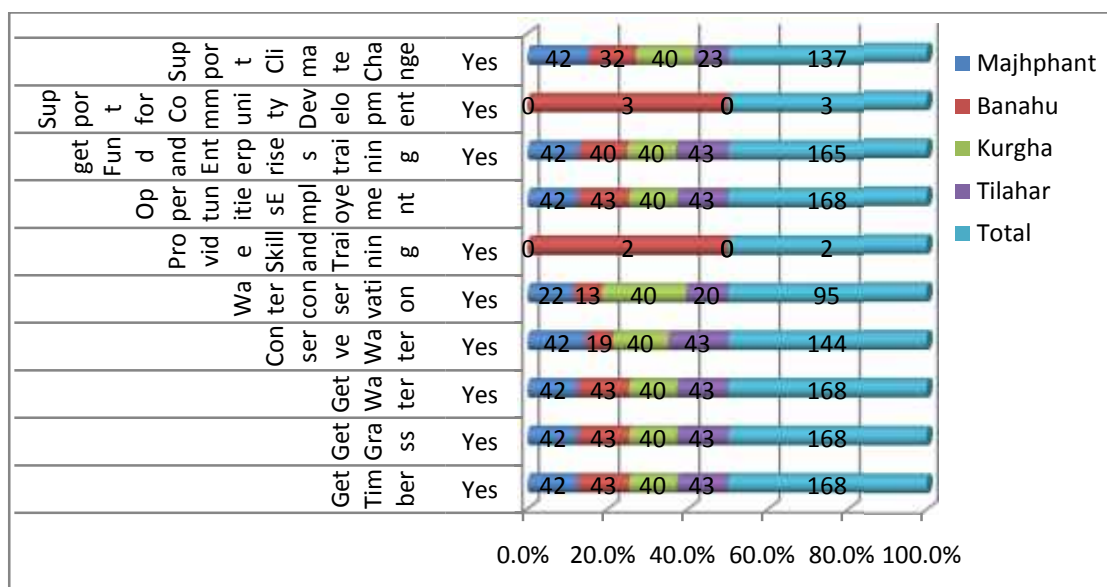
Source: Field Survey, 2016

Given figure demonstrates more than 95 percent respondents were responding on the NGO activities targeted to poor, women and marginalized. Besides, the programme activities were also more than 95 percent respondents answered on the options yes, so it indicates women, poor and marginalized members of CFUGs were achieves benefit through the activities of LIP. Furthermore, more than 90 percent respondents said that MSFP programme implementing agency carried out as per members need and interest in LIP activities. On the other hand, less than 2 percent respondents respond to the LIP activities were not focus on poor, women and marginalized members and these respondents were not satisfied from the programme and less than 7% respondents were unknown about the topics. Overall, LIP activities are targeted to the disadvantaged group of CFUGs members and these activities has been benefited to the poor, women and marginalized members of CFUGs.

5.2.2 Received Support into Different Sectors

The forest user group members were received support in to different sectors as per member needs and as per needs of community. Mainly, respondents gain support in employment opportunities, enterprise revolving fund and climate change. In addition, local forest user group members received different resources from forest such as timber, fodder and water resources. These forest resources increase than the past four years because programme support for plantation, managed and awareness raising for proper utilize of forest resources so these resources support livelihood of local users.

Figure 8: Received Support into Different Sectors



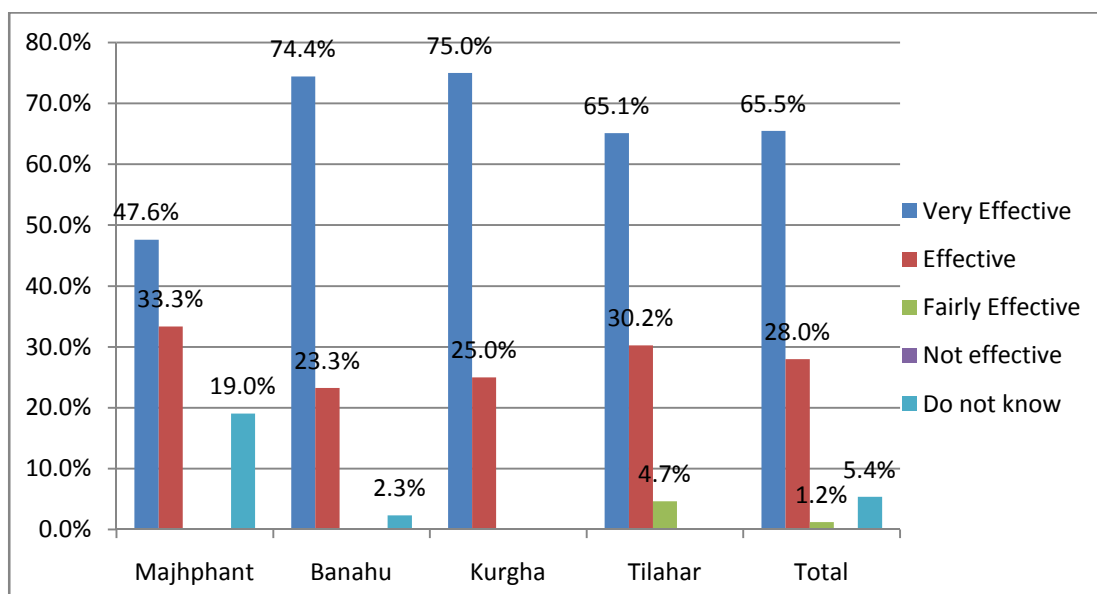
Source: Field Survey, 2016

The figure illustrates support of LIP into different sector status was based on VDCs. Main focuses of the programme was develop forest based enterprises, create employment opportunities and reduce climatic vulnerabilities. So, LIP more funding for these sectors than the other sectors. Enterprise development was the major aspects for create more employment opportunities and improve the livelihood of beneficiaries. On the other hand support for climate change adaptation help for conservation of water resources, provide safe drinking water, irrigation facilities and offseason vegetable farming. These activities were seen in the time of field visit in all sampled VDCs.

5.2.3 Effectiveness of the Programme

Given figure illustrates the effectiveness based VDCs. Overall, more than 65 percent respondents suggest the programme was very effective to improve the living standard of beneficiaries and second largest respondents was respond towards effective for easy to maintain easier life. Only small number of respondents in overall 5.4 percent and 1.2 percent said that don't know and fairly effective respectively.

Figure 9: Effectiveness of the Programme



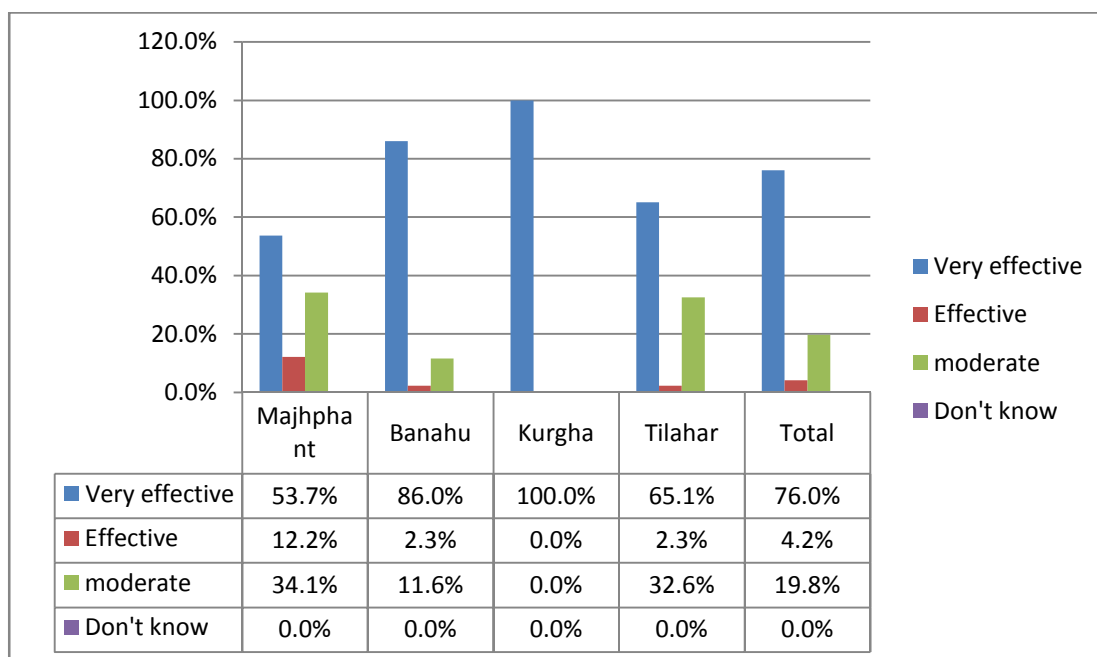
Source: Field Survey, 2016

In terms of VDCs Kurgha was the highest 75 percent interviewee suggests the programme is very effective for their living and Banau also nearly same as like Kurgha. On the other hand Majhaphant was the least only 47.6 percent responder said very effective and 33.3 percent were respond to the programme was effective for income generating activities. Tilahar data shows the satisfactory medium level in the context of very effective and effective status. So the data demonstrates LIP programme activities were effective for the improvement of income generating activities and help to life easier for poor and disadvantaged groups.

5.2.4 Effectiveness for Improve Living Standard by the Support of LIP

According to figure, gives information about effectiveness of support for improving livelihood by the LIP. Overall, more than 70 percent respondent's reacts support was very effective for improve their living standard or easier for living. While respondents respond to moderate and don't know has the lower the percentage. That indicates the majority of beneficiaries are satisfied from the programme support. In terms of VDC, higher percentages of cent percent respondents were responding to the very effective or fully satisfied.

Figure 10: Effectiveness for Improve Living Standard by the Support of LIP



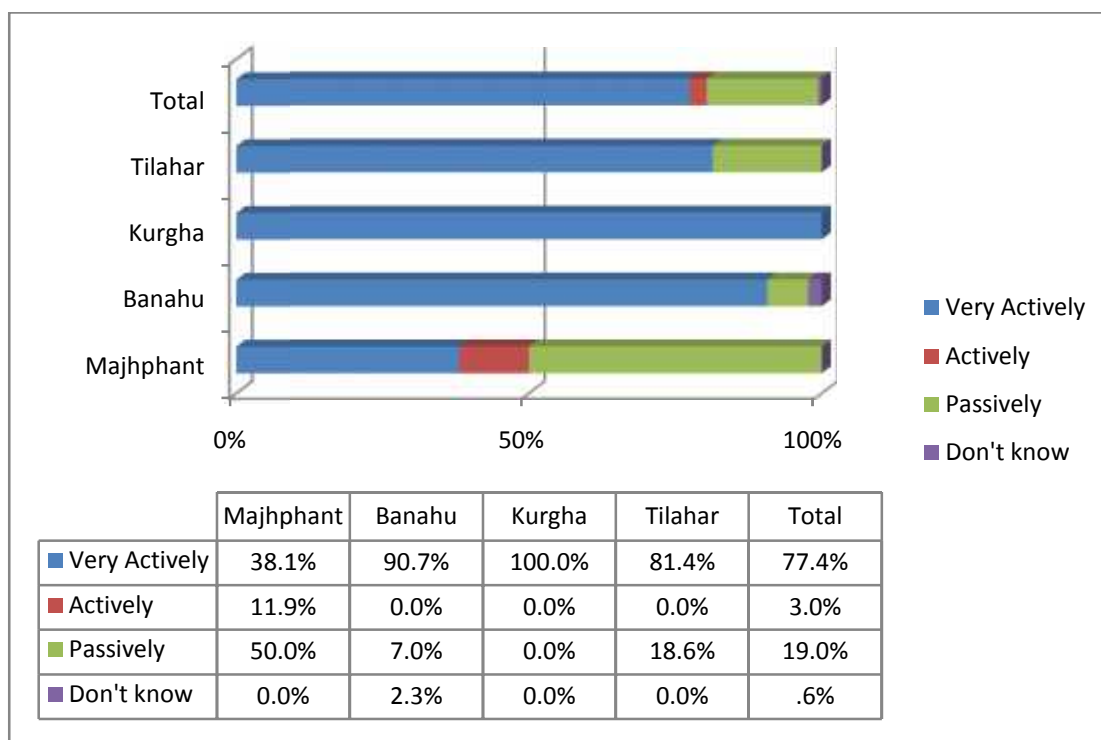
Source: Field Survey, 2016

On the other hand, the lower group of respondents (53.7%) reacts very effective in Majhaphant VDCs. Banau VDC has the second largest group of respondent respond to the very effective of the programme for improve their living standard. These data clearly demonstrates that majority of respondents were answered to the very effective and the minority of respondent speaks about effective.

5.2.5 Participation in the Program Activities

The given figure gives the information about the participation of members of CFUGs in the LIP activities. Overall, majority of respondents were involved very actively in the programme activities in three VDCs but in Majhaphant minority of respondents were participate in the programme activities. In Majhaphant 50 percent respondents passively participate in the programme implementation phase. In contrast, in Kurgha VDC cent percent respondents were very actively participation on programme activities. Besides Banau and Tilahar VDC were also more than 80 percent respondents were very actively involved in the activities of LIP. On the other hand, least number of respondents respond actively passively, doesn't know in three VDCs except Majhaphant.

Figure 11: Participation in the Program Activities



Source: Field Survey, 2016

So, most of respondents were very actively participate in the LIP programme activities apart from Majhaphant VDC. Majhaphant was comparatively lower active participation on LIP activities.

5.2.6 Monitoring and Evaluation

Given the table, information provide the monitoring and evaluation of programme activities by the formation of separate monitoring and evaluation committee for the regular monitoring of the programme activities for achieve better results.

Table 22: Monitoring and Evaluation Status

		Name of VDC/Municipality				
		Majhphant	Banau	Kurgha	Tilahar	Total
Do you have monitoring and evaluation committee?	yes	78.6%	95%	97.5%	93.0%	91%
	No	21.4%	4.7%	2.5%	7.0%	8.9%
	Others	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
If yes how many members involve from your committee	2 person	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	4 person	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	6 person	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Does continue monitoring and evaluation of the project environment by this committee?	yes	80.0%	86%	75.0%	86.0%	82%
	No	12.5%	2.3%	7.5%	4.7%	6.6%
	Don't know	7.5%	11.6%	15.0%	9.3%	11%
	Others	0.0%	0.0%	2.5%	0.0%	0.6%

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Given the table, 91 percent respondents information provide the monitoring and evaluation of programme activities by the formation of separate monitoring and evaluation committee for the regular monitoring of the programme activities for achieve better results. Respondents were responding to the formation of local monitoring and evaluation committee involves two local CFUG members and also continues monitoring and evaluation of programme activities. Majority of respondents were one evaluation committee with active participation to monitoring of programme activities.

Conduct FGD with Different CFUG with different group of beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries women, poor, dalit and marginalized for find out the programme findings had reached targeted group or not, participation on programme activities,

effectiveness of programme activities and monitoring and evaluation status. Among the respondents majority of respondents respond about LIP activities has been reached in targeted group and they received the benefit of programme successfully. Whereas some participated members were speak about elite capture mainly in Thullo salleri Virmuni CFUG. On the other hand participation in programme activities status also better of poor, marginalized and women. The programme focuses for their livelihood improvement so they have been satisfied from these activities. They focus for continuous support and need to training more for better management of forest based enterprises. In the context of monitoring and evaluation, committee formation in CFUG level and two local members are member of committee and continuing of monitoring and evaluation function.

5.3 Positive Change after Project Implementation

The livelihood improvement programme has many positive results. Firstly, poor and disadvantaged households have accessed to a fund (provide 3 lakhs in each CFUG) which has utilized for their livelihood improvement. Secondly, since the fund was mobilized as revolving fund through CFUGs, three lakhs amount of money has been collected in the community as permanent asset which has great prospect of benefitting other members in the years to come. Thirdly, the livelihood improvement plan has become a kind of new initiative and thinking for individual members as well as CFUGs to drive LIP. Finally, the programme has contributed in localizing forest policies.

5.3.1 Change after Project Implementation on Environmental and Socio Economic Conditions

As we can get from the table, positive changes have been seen in the different sectors after the project implementation in a period of four years. Overall, project has been better achievement in forest conservation, greenery, water conservation and income generating activities. On the other hand, income generating activities and awareness building programme was directly and indirectly effect on positively in socio economic condition.

Table 23: Positive Change after Project Implementation

Positive changes		Name of VDC/Municipality				
		Majhphant	Banahu	Kurgha	Tilahar	Total
better forest conservation	Yes	100.0%	97.6%	100.0%	97.7%	98.8%
	No	0.0%	2.4%	0.0%	2.3%	1.2%
greenary has increase	Yes	100%	92.9%	100.0%	97.7%	97.6%
	No	0.0%	7.1%	0.0%	2.3%	2.4%
wildlife has increased	Yes	100.0%	37.2%	100.0%	100.0%	83.8%
	No	0.0%	62.8%	0.0%	0.0%	16.2%
Water resources conservation	Yes	97.6%	79.1%	100.0%	100.0%	94.0%
	No	2.4%	20.9%	0.0%	0.0%	6.0%
Health and sanitation	Yes	83.0%	89.0%	92.0%	93.5%	89.38%
	No	17.0%	11.0%	8.0%	6.5%	10.66%
Quality education	Yes	100.0%	83.7%	100.0%	100.0%	95.8%
	No	0.0%	16.3%	0.0%	0.0%	4.2%
Income generating activities	Yes	100.0%	86.0%	100.0%	100.0%	96.4%
	No	0.0%	14.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.6%
more diversity of medical herbs are found	Yes	81.0%	34.9%	92.5%	97.7%	76.2%
	No	19.0%	65.1%	7.5%	2.3%	23.8%
forest ownership has increased	Yes	97.6%	88.4%	95.0%	95.3%	94.0%
	No	2.4%	11.6%	5.0%	4.7%	6.0%
forest management has become better	Yes	97.6%	90.7%	100.0%	100.0%	97.0%
	No	2.4%	9.3%	0.0%	0.0%	3.0%
investment and saving	Yes	92.9%	93.0%	90.0%	74.4%	87.5%
	No	7.1%	7.0%	10.0%	25.6%	12.5%
forest based enterprises	Yes	47.6%	48.8%	100.0%	90.7%	71.4%
	No	52.4%	51.2%	0.0%	9.3%	28.6%
Capacity development of CFUG	Yes	100.0%	97.7%	97.5%	100.0%	98.8%
	No	0.0%	2.3%	2.5%	0.0%	1.2%

Source: Field Survey, 2016

According to data, among the respondents 'better forest conservation' 98.8 percent interviewee pointed out 'yes'. Besides, out of them 1.2 percent respondent mention that 'no'. Likewise, among the 'greenery has increased' 97.6 percent responder answered that 'yes', while 2.4 percent respondents were said 'no'. The project mainly

positive impact on forest conservation and greenery has increased in period of four years. It directly provide more timber and non-timber forest products and indirectly helps to water conservation, but also support raw materials for forest based enterprises and reduce climatic vulnerabilities. LIP focuses mostly on the improve livelihood through better conservation of forest and water resources conservation. These aspects directly link with income generating activities and improve health and sanitation. On the other hand, LIP also focus on the capacity development and forest management and awareness raising.

The study shows, majority of respondents pointed out to 'yes' and minority of responder said 'no'. In this context, the project positively impact on these aspects that directly linked with improvement of livelihood of beneficiaries.

5.3.2 Beneficiaries Support Status in Different Sectors

The given table shows the information about received support in different sectors for income generating activities by the MSFP-LIP.

Table 24: Beneficiaries Support Status in Different Sectors

		Name of VDC/Municipality				
		Majhphant	Banahu	Kurgha	Tilahar	Total
forest based	Yes	50%	53.5%	60%	65.1%	57.15%
income support	No	50%	46.5%	40%	34.9%	42.85%
agriculture based	Yes	67.5%	58.1%	65.0%	62.8%	63.35%
income support	No	32.5%	41.9%	35.0%	37.2%	36.65%
animal husbandry	Yes	90.5%	41.9%	25.0%	100.0%	64.9%
based income	No	9.5%	58.1%	75.0%	0.0%	35.1%
support						
forest enterprises	Yes	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
support	No	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
support for retail	Yes	2.4%	8.5%	11.4%	9.6%	7.975%
business	No	97.6%	91.5%	88.6%	90.4%	92.025%
support for herb	Yes	4.8%	18.78%	4.8%	15.75%	0.0%
plantation	No	95.2.0%	81.032%	95.2%	84.025%	100.0%

Source: Field Survey, 2016

The given table shows the majority of support on forest based enterprises, animal husbandry based income support and agriculture based income support. LIP support mainly these sectors because CFUG members interested and choosing these sectors for investment. In terms of forest based enterprises fully support for all sampled VDCs and animal husbandry and agriculture sectors received more applications than budget so select the pro poor, marginalized and vulnerable members. On the other hand forest based income support, retail business and herb plantations were minority of respondent's functions because these are more technical than others and market also limited.

5.3.3 Strength and Continuation of FUG and Household

The table gives the information about strong and continuous programme activities after the programme phase out.

Table 25: Strength and Continuation of FUG and Household

		Name of VDC/Municipality				
		Banau	Majhphant	Tilahar	Kurga	Total
Is the FUC stronger and more active than before 3/4 years	Yes	97.7%	81.0%	81.4%	97.5%	89.3%
	No	2.3%	2.4%	4.7%	2.5%	3.0%
	Same like before	0.0%	16.7%	14.0%	0.0%	7.7%
	Do not know	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Others	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Can FUC continue their activities without external support	It can	23.3%	0.0%	16.3%	82.50%	29.8%
	Need support for some time	39.5%	21.4%	62.8%	17.5%	35.7%
	It can't	25.6%	64.3%	20.9%	0.0%	28.0%
	Do not know	11.6%	14.3%	0.0%	0.0%	6.5%
	Others	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Will household continue their activities without external support?	Yes	97.7%	88.1%	93.0%	100.0%	94.6%
	No	2.3%	9.5%	4.7%	0.0%	4.2%
	Others	0.0%	2.4%	2.3%	0.0%	1.2%

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Among the forest users committee stronger and more active than before 3/4 years' respondent, 35.7 percent of respondents pointed out 'Need support for some time'. Out of them 29.8 percent mentioned that 'It can'. Likewise 28 percent said that 'It can't' and 6.5 percent of them pointed out 'do not know'. Furthermore, among the 'FUC continue their activities without external support' respondent, 89.3 percent of respondents pointed out 'yes'. Out of them 7.7 percent mentioned that 'Some like before'. Likewise 3 percent said that 'No' and none of them pointed out do not know. So from this data the FUC need support for some time by the external support.

Likewise, in the case of household among the 'will household continue their activities without external support?' respondent, 94.6 percent of respondents pointed out 'yes'. Out of them 4.2 percent mentioned that 'NO' and 1.2 percent of them pointed out others. So from this data the household can continue their activities without external support.

Find out the positive changes after the implementation of LIP conduct household survey, FGD with women, dalit, poor with beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries and KII with executive member of CFUG by used checklist. These techniques and tools find out the positive changes on socio economic condition of the study area. Firstly, increase forest conservation and greenery; conserve water resources, and forest products. Secondly, awareness about proper utilize and maintenance of resources and feel ownership of forest resources. Thirdly, these interventions increase the small scale enterprises and income level that directly and indirectly support to improve the health and education. On the other hand, CFUGs governance and capacity building directly support to maintain transparency and accountability and helps to sustainability.

5.4 Overall Impact of LIP

The livelihood improvement programme has many positive impacts. Firstly, poor and disadvantaged households have accessed to a fund which has utilized for their livelihood improvement. Secondly, since the fund was mobilized as revolving fund through CFUGs, a significant amount of money has been collected in the community as permanent asset which has great prospect of benefitting other members in the years to come. Thirdly, the livelihood improvement plan has become a kind of new

initiative for individual members as well as CFUGs to drive LIP. Finally, the programme has contributed in localizing forest policies.

To address the negative effects of climate change develop local adaptation plan of action and develop community level community based climate change adaptation plan of action has been prepared and financial support has been provided for their execution. LAPA and CAPA have benefitted vulnerable groups. Adaptation plan were prepared in presence of climate vulnerable people, women, poor and disadvantage groups so that problem of all communities could be included in each adaptation plan. Contribution of big amount of Nepali rupees shows how motivated communities are for implementation of adaptation plans. LAPA and CAPAs are implemented by generating support from local forestry groups, VDC, DFO and other line agencies and I/NGOs. Additionally, MSFP intervention supported to implement more than 200 operational plans of those CFUGs which were not implemented due to lack of technical and financial capacity.

After providing training on forest management, good governance principle and practices and supporting them on public hearing and auditing they are showing accountability towards poor HHs and improving forest management status. In addition, LIP provides direct and indirect employment opportunities for local forest user group members. In Banau, two Sitake mushroom enterprises provide employment for 32 members of two members of CFUG. On the other hand, in Kurgha and Tilahar VDCs Instant stick enterprises provides employment opportunities more than 24 members of CFUGs. Furthermore, irrigation facilities support in Majhaphant and Tilahar VDCs that directly support in vegetable farming. Moreover pig farming, vegetable farming goat raising and furniture making enterprises get opportunities through technical and financial support for easy life.

CHAPTER-VI

MAJOR FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Major Findings

The programme provided great opportunity to capture and utilize underused and neglected forest based resources at local level to enhance livelihood of CFUGs members. The study shows 85.1 percent 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.

The study result shows 81.5 percent respondents were active participation on LIP that participation in programme planning, implementation and monitoring activities and also has promoted transparency and developmental governance. Furthermore, 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. In addition, more than 85 percent respondents agreed on the positive impact on health and sanitation, education, IGAs, capacity development of executive committee.

Poor and disadvantaged households have accessed to a fund (provide aid 3 lakhs in each CFUG) which mobilized as revolving fund through CFUGs, three lakhs amount of money has been collected in the community as permanent asset which has great prospect of benefitting other members in the years to come. LIP beneficiaries have been able to earn satisfied amount of money within a short period of time for live a normal life. LIP contributed in improving income level of poor and the vulnerable households.

In Banau, two Sitake mushroom enterprises provide employment for 32 members of two members of CFUG. On the other hand, in Kurgha and Tilahar VDCs Instant stick

enterprises provides employment opportunities more than 24 and 23 members of CFUGs respectively. Furthermore, irrigation facilities support in Majhaphant and Tilahar VDCs that directly support in vegetable farming. Moreover pig farming, vegetable farming goat raising and furniture making enterprises get opportunities through technical and financial support for support their income generating activities.

But in Majhaphant VDC, some biasness in the process of member selection and handover of LIP fund to individual members by the CFUG executive committee. On the other hand in Banau, in FGD 4 respondents said that, not need distribution of LIP fund to members individually but their interests for training and market facilities than cash support for commercialize of local fruit made jam and juice. Overall, members of LIP have been satisfied and improve the livelihood. Further, a strong social capital has been generated through LIP. The poor and the vulnerable households have come to the mainstream of development, their access to financial resources has been increased, and their vulnerability has been reduced.

6.2 Conclusions

LIP members have generated good income out of IGAs within short period of time. It is realized that LIP can significantly contribute to supports households out of poverty and vulnerability. On the other hand, awareness has contributed in changing the attitude of rural community people in their resource management, conservation, and nutrition and food habits. Stakeholder's participation in programme planning, implementation and monitoring has promoted transparency and developmental governance. It has also helped to enhance ownership of the programme among stakeholders. Improving livelihoods linking Local Adaptation Plan of Action (LAPA), Community Adaptation Plan of Action (CAPA) and microenterprises through integrated approach have been extremely effective to generate synergy, local financing and stimulation.

A transparent and accountable mechanism was adopted while distributing LIP fund to CFUGs and its members. This initiative is expected to promote both upward and downward accountability leading to better governance. After providing training on forest management, good governance principle and practices and supporting them on public hearing and auditing they are showing accountability towards poor HHs and improving forest management status.

A significant amount of money has been collected in the community as permanent asset which has great prospect of benefitting other members in the years to come. To address the negative effects of climate change through local adaptation plan of action and community based climate change adaptation plan of action has been prepared and financial support has been provided for their execution. Gender and social inclusion was taken into account in all outcomes of the programme. Women and marginal communities were given priorities for FBEs. Meaningful participation of women and the excluded groups was ensured in CFUG meetings aimed at selecting beneficiaries and entrepreneurship trainings.

6.3 Recommendations

Since a big amount of money has reached to the community through LIP, a close monitoring of the fund is needed to ensure LIP work for the poor. Monitoring is important for the institutionalization of LIP as well. Close monitoring and backstopping support will help to rollout the LIP process to other members as well as to other CFUGs. Institutional development and capacity building of CFUGs is needed to make them able to lead LIP and other similar activities. Capacity of CFUGs should be regarded as one of the major components of governance.

Ownership of DFO and VDC towards LIP is central for long term sustainability. DFO as governing institution and VDCs are the implementing institutions therefore these government institutions need to own the programme for long term sustainability.

Delivery of remaining activities as per the exit strategy and monitoring of field activities are the major priorities for the remaining period of the programme. Institutionalization of AFEC and ICM, capacity development of CFUGs and improvement in CFUG's governance are some of the major areas that need to be concentrated in the days to come. Monitoring and technical backstopping in LIP and enterprises and the gradual exit of the programme keeping motivation of CFUG and LIPOs are other important tasks ahead. Reflection and result sharing workshops will be conducted to disseminate the learning from the programme.

- I. FBEs products that are produced and consumed at local level market need to be promoted. This arrangement ensures higher possibility of sustenance than to focus specific products to sell outside of the district.

- II. Functional coordination among the stakeholders contributes to accelerate the change process. Joint effort of government agencies and non-government actors throughout the LIP process has created conducive environment for monitoring and fund leveraging.
- III. Regular monitoring, on-site coaching and regular backstopping encourage both the beneficiaries and the CFGUs for better performance. Quality of LIP can be assured through such monitoring support.
- IV. Ownership of local governance bodies towards LIP is vital for its sustainability. Scaling out and replication of the programme is possible through such ownership.
- V. Capacity of local government body needs to enhance to integrate adaptation activities into local development as well as implement this.
- VI. The adaptation works need to be linked to livelihoods. The success of such practice in rural area depends upon its contribution on livelihoods. The exercise of mainstreaming adaption ignoring its contribution on livelihoods is challenge.

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ANNEX I

HOUSEHOLD SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

IMPACT OF LIP BY MSFP ON LIVELIHOOD OF RURAL HOUSEHOLD IN
PARBAT DISTRICT

2073

Code No. :

Name of Respondent:

1. General Information

S.N	Question	Answer (Choose the right answer)
1.1	Address of respondent	
1.1.1	VDC/Municipality	
1.1.2	Ward No.	
1.2	Sex of respondent	1. Male 2. Female 3. Third sex
1.3	Name of CFUG	
1.4	Caste of respondent	1. Brahamin, kshetri , Thakuri, Sanyasi 2. Dalit 3. Adhibasijanajati 4. Newar 5. Muslim 6. Others
1.5	Occupation of Respondent	1. farmer 2. Service/job 3. Business 4. Wage/labour 5. Foreign Employment 6. Student 7. Others
1.6	Education of Respondent	1. Illiterate 2. Literate 3. Primary/Lower secondry/secondry 4. SLC Passed 5. Higher secondry 6. Higher Education
1.7	Age Of Respondent	

1.8	Number of Family Member	1. Total.....(Female..... Male.....)
1.9	In your own land, production is sufficient to family for a year?	1. Yes 2. No If No, How month sufficient 1. Above 9 month 2. 6-9 month 3. 3-6 month 4. Less than 3 months
1.10	How to manage inadequate foodstuff for insufficiency?	1. Wage labour 2. Take loan 3. Job/service 4. Borrow/buy 5. Sale of livestock and other assets 6. Others
1.11	How much earn annual income of your family?	This question answer may be multiple, please select multiple options based on need 1. Job/ person..... 2. Labour wage..... 3. Business..... 4. Livestock and its production..... 5. Agriculture production..... 6. Foreign employment 7. Rent..... 8. Forest resources..... 9. Others..... Total income.....

2. Related to CFUGs

2.1	Name of Member CFUG	
2.2	Which Category is assigned to your forest user group in the wellbeing ranking?	1. High 2. Medium 3. Poor 4. Very poor
2.3	Are you member of Forest users group's executive board?	1. Yes 2. No If yes, Which post 1. President 2. Vice president 3. Secretary 4. Treasury

		5. Member
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3. About Planning

3.1	Have you received information for planning from implementing organizations?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. No
3.2	Which planning process or approach is applying to make a plan by implementation organization?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Need based 2. Bottom up approach 3. Top down approach 4. Don't know
3.3	In your view, this plan incorporate and support the local peoples for proper utilize of local resource?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know
3.4	Which level of participation on planning process?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Active Participation 2. Passive participation 3. Only seen participation 4. Don't know 5. Others
3.5	In the planning process, which group's role is influencing?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. General public 2. Elite group 3. Don't know

4. Bases of planning

4.1	In your view, how to participate on Livelihood improvement planning process by the MSFP implementing organizations?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Group Discussion 2. Questionnaire Survey 3. Group Discussion in different sub groups 4. Group Discussion on committee 5. All above 6. Don't know
4.2	Did you give any suggestion for livelihood improvement planning?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know
4.3	Did your suggestions need and interests are incorporated in livelihood improvement plan?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know
4.4	What are the bases of livelihood improvement plan to develop the forest based enterprises and other income	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Resources 2. Needs and interests of users 3. Market situation 4. Above the all

	generating activities?	5. Don't know
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5. Level of Participation

5.1	In your view, did MSFP give more priority to your forest users group for the livelihood improvement planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation and benefit sharing?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. no 3. Don't know 4. Others
5.2	How you participate in the program activities?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Very actively 2. Actively 3. Passively 4. Don't know 5. Others
5.3	How effective this support for you to improve living standard?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Very effective 2. Effective 3. Poor 4. No 5. Don't know
5.4	Do you have monitoring and evaluation committee?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. No <p>If yes, how many people involve from forest users group in that committee?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Less than 2 person or 2 2. 4 person 3. 6 person 4. More than 6 person
5.5	Does continue monitoring and evaluation of the project environment by this committee?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know
5.6	How do you categorize the effectiveness of this livelihood improvement programme?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Very good 2. Good 3. Fair 4. Poor 5. Others
5.7	How distribute the livelihood improvement programme support by the implementing agencies, you know about that?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. yes 2. No <p>If yes, which method use?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. According to stratification (poor and very poor) 2. According to application of users

		3. Others
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6 Impact of the LIP

6.1	Are you benefited from CFUGsin the last five years in your family members?		1. Yes 2. No		
6.2	Have you obtained any benefit from CFUGs, how do you benefited?		The answer would be multiple, please select more than two options. 1. Fuel wood, fodder 2. Entrepreneurs and income generation from mobile fund 3. Employment 4. Community development activities 5. Climate change adaptation programme 6. Others		
6.3	Have you received support income generating activities in the period of four years since 2012?				
	S.N	Livelihood activities	support (Cash, skill, training, material) Please mention quantity of support	Which sector do you use this support?	Present state of the support
	1.	Forest based income generation	1.Cash 2.Material..... 3.Skill..... 4.Training..... 5.Technical assistance.....	1. 2..... 3..... 4:..... 5:	1.Cash 2.Material..... 3.Skill..... 4.Training..... 5.Technical assistance.....
	2.	Agriculture based income generation	1.Cash 2.Material..... 3.Skill.....	1. 2..... 3.....	1.Cash 2.Material..... 3.Skill.....

			4.Training.....	4:.....	4.Training.....	
			5.Technical assistance.....	5:.....	5.Technical assistance.....	
3.	Livestock based income generation		1.Cash	1.	1.Cash	
			2.Material.....	2.....	2.Material.....	
			3.Skill.....	3.....	3.Skill.....	
			4.Training.....	4:.....	4.Training.....	
			5.Technical assistance.....	5:.....	5.Technical assistance.....	
4.	Forest based enterprise		1.Cash	1.	1.Cash	
			2.Material.....	2.....	2.Material.....	
			3.Skill.....	3.....	3.Skill.....	
			4.Training.....	4:.....	4.Training.....	
			5.Technical assistance.....	5:.....	5.Technical assistance.....	
5.	Herbs farming		1.Cash	1.	1.Cash	
			2.Material.....	2.....	2.Material.....	
			3.Skill.....	3.....	3.Skill.....	
			4.Training.....	4:.....	4.Training.....	
			5.Technical assistance.....	5:.....	5.Technical assistance.....	
6. 4	Changing pattern of socioeconomic condition of rural household in the study area after the implementation of LIP.					
	Changes				Yes	No
	Forest conservation					
	Greenery					
	Increasing wildlife animal					

	<p>Water resource conservation</p> <p>Health and sanitation</p> <p>Quality education</p> <p>Income generation activities</p> <p>Environment conservation and protection</p> <p>Saving and investment</p> <p>Increase herbs plants and management</p> <p>Increase forest based enterprises</p> <p>We feeling or ownership of forest</p> <p>CFUGs capacity for effective planning and implementation</p> <p>Understanding the importance of forest resources</p> <p>Others.....</p> <p>.....</p>			
6. 5	Are you satisfying from CFUGs support and activities?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Very satisfying 2. Satisfying 3. Fairly satisfying 4. Not satisfying 5. I don't know 		
6. 6	Are you satisfied from District forest office's support and activities?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Very satisfying 2. Satisfying 3. Fairly satisfying 4. Not satisfying 5. I don't know 		
6. 7	Are you satisfied from Non- governmental organization's support and implementation of LIP?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Very satisfying 2. Satisfying 3. Fairly satisfying 4. Not satisfying 5. I don't know 		

) Have you want to say anything about this program which is missing above but important?

1. Any suggestion:

2. Any queries and problems:

ANNEX II
Photographs



Allo and Lapsi Processing



Instant Stick Making Process Involve Local Women



Tools for Forest Management Provide by MSFP-LIP/ Sitake Mushroom and Goat Farming



FGD and Household Survey Photos`