

Chapter - One

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Nepal is a country of diversity having beautiful mountain with highest peaks, thousands of rivers and flora and fauna, which are indicators of future prosperity. Most of the villages are in rural areas. Rural areas have limited infrastructures such as roads, communication, electricity, hospitals, schools and colleges. In spite of huge natural resources, Nepal is one of the poorest country in the world identified by the world bank. the National Planning Commission stated that 38 percent of the total population failed to meet minimum requirements of life (NPC, 2000), about 17 percent are believed to be ultra poor. In Nepal poverty is essentially a rural and agrarian phenomenon. The agriculture sector alone provides employment to more than 70 percent of the total population produces nearly 41 percent of gross domestic product and contributes nearly 80 percent of total export earning.

In Nepal, nearly 75 percent of farmers fall into the category of small and marginal farmers. Small and marginal farmers refers of cultivated land and per capita income is less than Rs. 2500 (ADB/N, 1986). About 40 percent Nepalese people are illiterate. The current scenario of Nepalese economy does not lood promising. It has worsened due to insurgency of more than one decade. The national economy is at doldrums. Investment has gone down. The majority of small farmers are poor and always being poor due to absence of appropriate planning and their weak implementation especially for them.

Agricultural output could be increased either through the expansion of cultivated area or through an increase in the productivity of the land and other resources committed to agriculture or through combination of these approaches. Possibility for increasing agricultural output through expansion of land is limited due to geographical limitation. Thus there is an increasing pressure of population on available land. But one of the major characteristics of the farming in Nepal is that the most of the farms are small in size. About 53.5 percent and 19.5 percent of the total household's posse's less than one hector and between one to two hector of land area respectively and those 73 percent households own only 28.5 percent of the cultivated land area. In this way, agriculture sector is bifurcated between the rich and poor, landowner and peasants, tenants and

labor. Poverty strikes unevenly to the lower groups and the process of economic growth further has accentuated the difference in living standard between them. Thus it is agricultural labors, the landless and the near landless who form the core of the rural poverty in Nepal.

There can be no doubt that without the active participation of these farmers in the development process, real development can not be achieved in the real sense. But these groups remained neglected for a long time. As a result, the rural poor has been increasingly marginalized despite the several efforts to reduce poverty. To reduce this poverty and food deficiency RCIW/RAP Program has played an important role constructing infrastructure and launching trainings for skills to generate future income activities of poor farmers in rural area of Nepal.

Before the dawn of democracy in 1950, Ranas did not want to establish and expand these infrastructures in remote and local level. In Panchyat era, some programs like, SFDP, PCRW and mega projects were started through top-down approach. After restoration of democracy in 1990, people centered and bottom-up approach planning was proceeded. Local indigenous people, including ultra poor, Dalits, women and different isolated and minority caste and creeds are included in need identification, decision, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, benefit sharing activities and maintenance of the projects in future.

Rural community works program and Rural Access Program are among the successful program launched by central government through DDCs and VDCs with participation of local community for which rice and was funded by WFO and cash by DFID. This program is the continuity of food for work program launched by World Food Organization in foods deficit areas. Previously food was given to poor for just to eat. After 1990 food is allocated to construct infrastructures and capacity enhancement with income generation packages to uplift poor people's future livelihood. In the beginning, base line survey or assessment of 45 low HDI ranking districts was done. Among them some lowest ranked districts including Achham were not included in the assessment. After 1997, DDC Achham demand to include according to the report of HDI. In 1999, it was decided by the government to launch the program in Achham with other additional districts.

Mangalesen-Binayak-Karnali road (corridor) project was started in 2000AD with green road concept. This is an example of collaboration among center, local government, local

communities and international agencies. The road has connected Achham district to mid-western region through Jumla-Surkhet highway and shortened road distance to reach to Nepalgunj and Kathmandu nearly 200 km than previous road from Doti-Kailali-Nepalgunj. For the time being, there is only ferry (to cross) on Karnali River. There is need of budget allocation for construction of concrete bridge soon as the road is decided a part of Middle Hill High Way by the government of Nepal.

In this road project people work for food nearly 5 years. There was District Management Committee in DDC for quick decision making process chaired by chairperson and two members Local Development Officer (LDO) and district program coordinator of RCIW. After joint intervention with RAP, District Road Coordination Committee was formed. NR 400 million was spent altogether of cash and rice to construct 52 km road from Mangalsen to Karnali river connecting Belkhet, Singaudi VDC of Dailekh disstrict (Final Report, RCIW/RAP, 2008).

Hunger and food deficit in this area was reduced. There were minimum disturbances by "Insurgents" due to transparency and food supported program as a need of the people. Public audit is included as an important component in this program. Due to connection with Surkhet and Nepalgunj, price of the consumer goods imported from outside of the project area is substantially reduced. Accordingly, cost of the construction of new infrastructures is also reduced. People of this area who are producing surplus vegetable, fruits and other food grains are now selling their crops to near by small markets, district head quarter and outside the district by which their income is increasing. Condition of education, health, water supply and sanitation is also improving day by day. This project is the backbone of Achham for future prosperity.

1.2 Statement of Problem

In Nepal not only all weather roads, but temporary roads are not constructed according to the demand of the people. Accordingly constructing other infrastructures, government or private sectors are not promoting employment for the rural as well as urban poor. Before dawn of democracy, top down approach of development and one party system of the politics did not give opportunities for the participation of the people in the development activities. there were very few kilometers of rural roads were constructed. After restoration of democracy, grants to the local bodies was substantially increased in 1994 national budget and after promulgation of Local Self Governance Act-1998, local

bodies were empowered and increased their internal income. By which their contribution in infrastructure and other social services is also increased simultaneously. At the same time, bi-lateral and multi-lateral donors also show their interest to invest in rural areas in infrastructures and social changes. By which more than 15,000 kilometers of clay roads are constructed all over the country.

Rural community works are being done in different model. Rural community works program and Rural Access Program has reduces food deficit and hunger, constructed infrastructures, reduces prices of the transported commodities for outside as well as inside the district and has connected the market for local products. It has connected regional center and capital of the country with 180km shorter distance than previous road from Doti-Kailali-Nepalgunj. Inclusion of women in key posts of users committees, equal wages for male and female for same work, public audit, awareness and capacity building and income generating activities, joint meal among so-called upper and lower castes after 3 years of start of the project, hoarding board illustrating the total cost and amendments (if any) and transparent accounts and ledgers as well as collaboration among the stakeholders are characteristics of the project. Road construction was done in participatory approach fully from the beginning.

To improve the economic condition, income level should be increased through improvement in agriculture, enhancing trainings for income generation, constructing infrastructures and providing opportunities of other jobs. the facilities which are offered by the government do not reach to the people in rural farmers because of their poverty and illiteracy. They are so poor that they can not afford to buy new techniques. More over, they are not in position to get from banks due to lack of good security. As the result, their condition of health and hygiene, education, income and investment in productive area is very weak. Lack of technical know how, soil erosion and landslide, lack of irrigation, seeds and pesticide leads them towards food deficit and hunger. The RCIW/RAP program has created the opportunities to work and save for feeding their family and invest in education and health.

The Mangalsen-Binayak-Karnali road corridor project has been an important part of the imagined Middle Hill Highway from east to west of Nepal. Therefore this project is equally important for other districts in far-western region, properly for hill districts. Government of Nepal has allocated budget to widen the road and to construct the drains this year. Importance of the road and investment in rural areas in the mode of food grain

and cash mode has certified that rural poor can work, save and further increase their income by income generating activities with appropriate trainings.

However, there are numerous challenges to attain the problems of the rural poor. Accordingly, there are numerous problems to attain the problems while launching the programs through food grain and cash too. Knowing the circumstances, government of Nepal and donors started the program and changed the situation of some of the rural areas including Achham. Supervision by center as well district was improved. but starting of the routine construction work quick after the starting of fiscal year and allotment of the alignment to the road user committees was not appropriate sometime. Consequently, farmer in rural areas are in feudal culture and discrimination between men and women, upper caste and others has created gap of awareness and opportunities. Due to problems of transportation, international bidding , disturbances by different armed groups in the country and lack of adequate food for work as well as low funding by the donors, the approach and modality of the program has been changed. Awareness and income generating activities conducted by the program office and district are still not effective partly because of the nature of such programme and partly because of the fact that the target populations are illiterate.

Socio-economic impact of the road will further reduce the hunger or food deficiency of the concerned area. But there might be negative impact of the road in social sector. For example intervention of outsider on culture, extra expenditure for transport and dependency on imported goods etc. This report will cover some major areas of study, which has not been studied yet.

1.3 Rationale of the study

Mangalsen-Binayak-Karnali road corridor project is very strategic for Achham district. The corridor road has linked far-western and mid-western region at Kalikasthan of Achham and Rakham of Dailekh district crossing the Karnali river. Government has already declared the road as the part of the said Middle Hill Highway. Therefore the importance of this road corridor has been increasing and government has allocated some budget for widening, construction of drains and other necessary structures. There is urgency of bridge on Karnali river immediately. And government should not allot money to the contractor for wasting every year but should study detailly and invest for

well implementation for upliftment of the people of middle hill area of the country including Achham.

Its detail study is to be done to disseminate to the stakeholders at national and international level. Therefore this area has been selected among various area of the RCIW/RAP program in our country. Socio-economic impact study of the project will analyze the outcome of the project as well as future probabilities of road corridor. This will help for further study by the researchers as partial study. Development agencies may come together and invest to make the road wider, blacktopped and construct bridge on Karnali river. This report will help for studying maintenance fund and maintenance committees created in participatory approach at local level. The success of the project in conflict situation also will be sited. Integrated approach of the program is unique which has included different components at different stages of the planning, implementation, monitoring and mobilizing people involving them for benefit sharing from the beginning. Therefore, the study of the project area is very interesting for the researcher.

1.4 Objective of the study

The general objective of the study is to find out the changes in the life of people in project area.

Specific objectives of the study are as following:

- a) To find out the participation of women and equal wage for equal work of male and female.
- b) To find out food deficiency before and after the completion of the project.
- c) To study impact on health of school going children and enrollment and continuity to primary schools up to class five.
- d) To evaluate the income generation activities run by the project.
- e) To analyze the sustainability of maintenance fund and committees created by the project.

1.5 Organization of the Study

The report of this research has been organized in five chapters. The first chapter has been dealt with the brief introduction of Rural Community Infrastructure Work Programme and Rural Access Programme in Nepal and the project area of Achham

district. Likewise, the second chapter provides the review of literature. In chapter three, research methodology has been presented. Fourth chapter consists of analysis of primary data obtained through questionnaires along with the secondary literature. And lastly, the fifth chapter deals with the summary, conclusions and recommendations of rural community infrastructure works rural access program in Nepal.

Chapter-Two

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The overall development objective of RCIW/RAP is to generate long-term benefits that improve the livelihoods of 500,000 households living in the most food deficit districts. Immediate objectives of the programme are to enable poor people to obtain and maintain assets that increase the availability of food and income in both their community and the individual households. The activities of the programme aim to improve several factors contributing to food security(RCIW/RAP Annual Report, 2002):

-) Development, self-help, potential of the target group population
-) Food and income available to households
-) Road and trail new networks in intervention area
-) Natural resource base
-) Planning, implementation and operational capabilities of RCIW/RAP partner organizations

To achieve this, the RCIW/RAP partners provide food grains and cash as temporary assistance to poor households in exchange for labor on food-and cash-for work projects. They also provide the local User Committee managing the project with construction materials, farm inputs, tools, technical and managerial expertise and trainings to exchange the capacity of the communities(RCIW/RAP Annual Report, 2002).

The integrated approach of the program aims to build the capacity of impoverished households and communities in the target group to generate their long-term food security. RCIW/RAP provides training and extension of assistance to improve the capacity to deliver services of private and public organizations and institutions including DDCs, VDCs, locally operating partner NGOs and consultants(RCIW/RAP Annual Report, 2001).

Food Security is the state when all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary and food preferences for an active, healthy life World Food Summit Plan of Action). To achieve the said state in the rural areas of far-western Nepal, RCIW's integrated food security concept focuses on directly addressing constraints on food availability and people's access to food. In the

short term, RCIW aims to alleviate the temporary food shortages of disadvantaged people through Food for Work (FfW) so that they are able to invest time in their own long- term development. It mobilizes individuals, groups and communities to create the productive and socio-economic framework, such as roads, plantations and rural financial systems, required for long- term food security (RCIW Annual Report, August 2002 to July 2003).

Accordingly, RAP also aims to alleviate the temporary cash shortages of disadvantaged people through Cash-for-Work so that they are able to invest time in their own long-term development. Both programs launched jointly after the success of RCIW Program at Achham. RCIW/RAP combines FW with other appropriate interventions and instruments, such as savings and credit, the introduction of cash crops, skill development, adult literacy and advocacy activities. It uses social mobilization as a means to launch every activity. For each user group, RCIW/RAP customizes the blend of development interventions and instruments that it uses depending on the:

- i) Actual problems facing the target groups,
- ii) Development potential available and
- iii) Socio-political circumstances prevalent in the community of district.

Through social mobilization, RCIW/RAP aims to enable a group to assert its right to have the inputs from service providers that make it possible for the members to participate effectively in the development process. Through the establishment of self-help groups, it strives to create situation where the poor become empowered socially and economically. The program has formulated a specific strategy for each major intervention and sector and also produced implementation guidelines in order to make implementation procedures and monitoring activities more efficient, equitable and consistent.

HDI report of UNDP, report of WFO Nepal unit, status and ranking of the districts of Nepal, progress report of RCIW Program, progress report of the project in district level are reviewed while preparing the report. Other relevant academic literatures are also consulted and studied.

In accordance with the survey findings, RCIW came in to existence in 1997 and RAP came into existence in 1999 with a view to improve food deficiency and socio-economic status of rural farmers of Nepal. The WFO was interested with the responsibility of executing the program. Small farmers include the low income producers of agriculture,

livestock and aquatic products which refer to tenants, share-croppers, landless agricultural laborers and small owner operators.

In Achham district 186km road all together with the road corridor project was completed with motorable road. Nowadays vehicles are driving across the district in winter. After construction of bridge on Budhiganga, Chhipekhola, Kailash and Karnali river and black topped the roads, middle hill district Achham could be a beautiful, accessible and prosperous districts. Lower status in HDI according to the report of UNDP and access planning in district transport master plan has explained that Achham is under developed and poor district among 75 others. The project area, being food deficit area, has been changed after successful implementation of this programme.

Chapter-Three

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research methodology is very important to study importance and lapses of the projects. It is equally important for further planning of the program. Therefore following will be methodology of this study.

3.1 Selection of Study Site

8 VDCs (Mangalsen, Janalibandali, Oligaun, Birpath, Bannatoli, Kuika, Binayak and Kalikasthan) of the road corridor were selected as study area. DDC Achham, concerned line agencies as District Agriculture and Livestock Office, District Forest Office, District Women Development Office, District Education Office, District Road Office District Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Office and District Health Office, some school teachers and student of the project area, user groups of forest, agriculture and other district level agencies will be are consulted during the study period. Association of women, Dalits and peasants are also consulted in study process.

3.2 Rationale for Selecting Study Area

There are other projects of RCIW program in Achham namely Timilsen-Darna-Ramaroshan, Mangalsen-Kuntibandali-Lodeghat and Gairitand-Kamalbazar-Turmakhand-Jangalghat roads. This project is very strategic for study of holistic effects in project area as well as in Achham due to its connection with Dailekh district in mid-western region and it is closure to Kalikot district of Karnali Zone. There seems some important impacts to other districts of far-Western development region so that the road is approximately 180 km shorter than Dhangadhi-Dadeldhura-Dipayal-Sanfe Bagar road from Mangalsen, the district headquarter of Achham. Some parts of Doti, whole district of Bajura and some parts of Bajhang will be nearer to Nepalgunj and Kathmandu than the previous Highway.

8 out of 27 project launched VDCs and of total 75 VDCs in Achham is an appropriate sample population of the study area. The area is very poor, food deficit, illiterate and weak in health and sanitation issues too. Therefore, it is assumed that it might be helpful for future citation of the corridor area by studying socio-economic impact of the project.

3.3 Natures and Sources of Data

Most of the data are secondary. Primary data are collected for specific issues and output of the projects and programs at road corridor area. Recent situation of school going children, households involving in diverse agricultural activities, output of non-formal educational classes and participatory learning appraisal groups, health and education, activities of forest groups and situation of water supply and sanitation including toilet users in the project area is studied at micro level. The primary data were mainly collected through the structures of questionnaires, interview and observation method. Secondary data were collected from CBS, RCIW/RAP central Office, Ministry of Local Development, DDC Achham, Concerned VDCs and their publications.

3.4 Sampling Procedure

Probability sampling method is used while sampling random method of probability sampling. The analysis has been undertaken in between participants (beneficiaries) of RCIW/RAP and non-participants (non-beneficiaries) of the program. For this purpose, 100 beneficiary families out of 6688 households and 50 non beneficiary families were selected from 8 VDCs of project area. In the case of beneficiary households, 10 to 13 households were selected randomly from each stratum. Similarly in the case of non-beneficiary families six to nine households were selected randomly from each. Some of the key informants were interviewed.

Political leaders such as member of parliament, leaders at local level, ex-elected personals of DDC, VDC and Municipality and their staffs, concerned beneficiary at project level were also interviewed like users committee's members, members of women and Dalit associations and partner organization's staffs wherever necessary.

3.5 Data Collection, Tools and Techniques

Data collection tools and techniques are very important in research. The followings tools and techniques were used for the collection of primary data. specially the head of the household, women and Dalits were taken for key respondents of this research. Structured questionnaires were used for all informations to cover the above objectives. A total of 150 heads, including women and Dalits households were surveyed for the collection of information.

3.5.1 Interview Survey

Structured and semi-structured questionnaires were prepared and used according to the objectives and need of the study. Questionnaires were administered to collect information from political party members at local level, members of VDC, DDC, user's group members, health post staffs, school teachers and students, members and staffs of partner organizations.

3.5.2 Key Informant Interview

Some of the key informants were interviewed. Political leaders such as member of parliament, leaders at local level, ex-elected persons of DDC, VDC and Municipality and their staffs, concerned beneficiary at project level were also interviewed like users committee's members, members of women and Dalit associations and partner organization's staffs wherever necessary.

3.5.3 Observation

Road corridor, non- formal classes, Participatory Learning Appraisals (PLAs), income generation activities and decision-making process of the road users committees and maintenance committees were intensively observed as per the need of the study. Every user committee had a register to keep record from the beginning while they conduct their first gathering and they have account keeping books and receipts of the amount of food and cash they received. Village Development Committees had allocated funds more than the project demanded as contribution. But District Development Committee Achham had not allotted the percent of amount as per the agreement (10 percent of the yearly budget of the road) due to low internal income as the Local Development Officer stated. Maintenance committees were formed for the regular maintenance work at district level and at each VDC level. According to the design of the program, after completion of the project, fund created at district level committees, in which there was provision of certain percent of yearly budget of the road should be allocated by the DDC, should be spent for maintenance work. For rehabilitation of the huge damages, it should be estimated and fund should be given by the project or by the central government.

3.5.4 Focus Group Discussion

Program officer of DDC Achham, Secretary of 8 VDCs of project area, one among 4 (Nepali Congress, CPN (UML), RPP, CPN Unified Maoist) political party members at local level, elected persons in local election of 2054 and 2049 BS, chairperson and secretary of 8 user committees were consulted for discussion for the findings of the impact of the program and project. Dalits and women were separately consulted and conducted focus group discussion about their wages, non-formal classes and income generating activities. Partner organization members and staffs and beneficiaries were met and discussed in concerned issues.

3.6 Method of Data Analysis

Statistical tools and techniques were used as follows while data analyzing. A master table was prepared from the complicated questionnaire for tabulating different socio-economic characteristics such as income generating activities, savings, literacy rate, health etc. Data were processed for analysis with the help of scientific calculation according to the research rule.

3.7 Limitations of the Study

The study does not cover all aspect of the corridor area. Although, study areas and issues may be wider and more in this research, study will be focused on the following headings only.

- a) Participation of women. Dalits and ultra poor in road construction and user group.
- b) Situation of food deficiency, reduction of poverty, before and after the completion of project in 8VDCs and 8 groups.
- c) Matching fund allocated by local governments for infrastructures and income generating activities.
- d) Partnership and collaboration with development stakeholders.
- e) People's participation in decision-making procedure and public audit through ledger accounts and attendance registers.
- f) Impact of non-formal education to Dalits and women.
- g) Health situation of school going children after earning food and cash with constructing the road.

This is only a partial study to fulfill the objective of the research.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION ANALYSIS

4.1 Introduction

This chapter deals with the primary data from local level as well as source at secondary level. Investment of donors in the infrastructure and labor based work has created positive implications in RCIW/RAP project districts. Impact of Mangalsen-Binayak-Karnali road which is now linked with middle hill highway in various sector of the development is shown in the analysis.

4.2 Introduction of the Study Area

Mangalsen to Kalikasthan area of Achham district lies in easter part of the district which is populated by the ethnic group like Brahmin, Kshetris, Dalits like Damai, Kami, Bhul, Sarki and very few households of Janajaties like Magar and Lama. It is linked by road with Dailekh and Kalikot district and Mangalsen Headquarter of achham through which Bayalpata, Sanfe Bagar market places of Achham and Doti and Bajura districts.

Agriculture is the main occupation of the people of 8 VDCs of this area. This road is about 53.5 km from district headquarter to Karnali river towards east. In order to provide social facilities there are two campuses, one Primary Health Centre, Ilaka Administration office, district level offices including District Hospital, one Health Post, 6 Sub-Health Posts, 2 campuses, 3 Hiegh Secondary ,5 secondary 4 Lower Secondary,25 Primary Schools and 72 PLAs, 32 Child Care Centers, veterinary office, Forest office and Range Post etc.

4.3 Population, Ethnicity and Religion

The total population of 8 VDCs of this area according to CBS source (2001) is 34,390. Out of which 16365 (47.58 percent) male and 18025 (52.41 percent) female. The distribution of population in each Village development Committee is shown in table 1 below.

Table 1**Population of project area**

S.No.	Village development Committees	Total No. of households	Population		
			Total	Male	Female
1	Bannatoli	553	2712	1239	1473
2	Binayak	959	4881	2349	2532
3	Birpath	425	2358	1126	1232
4	Janallibandali	563	2913	1352	1561
5	Kalikasthan	606	3476	1679	1797
6	Kuika	729	3881	1776	2105
7	Mangalsen	1663	8901	4322	4579
8	Oligaun	699	3429	1515	1914
	Total	5,897	32,551	15,358	17,193

Source: CBS Report, 2002.

The above Table shows that Mangalsen is, being district headquarter is comparatively dense area and high populated VDC. Connecting to other part of the district i.e. eastern and western as well as other district of our country, has emerged new horizon of the business and linkages. As the results people of different castes and income, can increase their surplus of food and income.

Map of Achham District



Arrow shows the road corridor

4.4 Occupation

The main population of the people in the project area is agriculture and livestock. The business, government services, teaching, tailoring are other occupations. The population engaged in different sector is shown in the Table 2 below.

Table 2

Population Engaged in Different Sector of Occupations

S.No.	Occupation	Population	Percentage
1	Labor in Road Corridor	3550	10.90
2	Agriculture	18483	56.78
3	Students	3600	11.06
4	Engaged in HH Works	5900	18.13
5	Government Services, Teachers, Business	1018	3.13
	Total	32,551	100

Source: Field Survey, October, 2009.

The above table shows that 56.78 percent people at project area are engaged in agriculture sector. Labor in road corridor and engaged in households works also indirectly in agriculture sector itself. People having government services, teachers and business are very few (3.13 percent) only. Thus providing the job opportunity for some month to the people at project area had reduced the pressure on agriculture as well as food deficiency. Transport has linked the area to many new parts of the district as well as out side the district directly which supports to create new opportunities for citizen at the project area.

Table 3

Households Having Agricultural Land, Livestock and Poultry

S.No.	Name of VDC	Total house-holds	Household Having				
			Agri land only	Livestock only	Poultry only	Land and livestock	Land and poultry
1	Bannatoli	553	43	0	0	163	5
2	Binayak	959	70	3	1	564	8
3	Birpath	425	18	1	0	154	6
4	Janallibandali	563	64	1	1	320	1
5	Kalikaasthan	606	38	3	2	203	6
6	Kuika	729	44	3	0	387	7
7	Mangalsen	1663	246	6	1	590	46
8	Oligaun	699	77	0	0	184	3
	Total	5,897	610	17	5	2565	81

Source: CBS Report, 2002

The above table shows that 2,565 households out of 5,897 has land and livestock. But at the same time, there was food deficiency and poverty due to lack of technical know how and isolation. Only 5 households had poultry and 17 households had livestock. After the completion of the project, scenario has been changed which will be analyzed on tables below.

Table 4

Households Operating Small Scale Non Agricultural Economic Activity by Type of Activity

S.No.	Name of VDC	No. of Households			Types of Activities		
		Total	Having economic active-ties	Not having Activities	Total	Manu-factoring	Trade/ Business
1	Bannatoli	553	24	529	24	0	13
2	Binayak	959	70	889	70	0	44
3	Birpath	425	69	356	69	0	22
4	Janallibandali	563	17	546	17	0	9
5	Kalikasthan	606	22	584	22	2	9
6	Kuika	729	70	659	70	0	11
7	Mangalsen	1663	151	1512	151	0	61
8	Oligaun	699	27	672	27	1	10
	Total	5,897	450	5447	450	3	179

Source: CBS Report, 2002.

The above table shows that the project area was very backward in economic activities. Only 450 households out of 5,897 had economic activities. Accordingly, manufacturing were only 3 and trade or business are 179 out of 450 economic activities in 2001. But scenario has been changed after completion of the project. Some other project like Helvetas relating to agriculture, Poverty Alleviation Fund, Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Fund Development Board have additionally supported the area on the increasement of the economic activities. DDCs and VDCs have more funds as grants which are conditional and unconditional as nature, has also assisted the area to increase economic activities. But large manufacturing activities are not possible due to the low level income of the people and lack of investment of the government and private sector.

4.5 Features of District and Project Area

The followings are some important features of district and project area which were the reason of selecting the area and baseline of the project and indicator to compare the pre and post situation of the area in table 5 below.

Table 5
Selected Features of District and Project Area

Features	District	Project Area
Number of VDCs	75	27
Population	2,31,285 M= 1,08,998 F= 1,22,287	87,579 M= 41,422 F= 46,157
Number of households	45,049	16,418
Ethnical composition (Total population)	1,70,966	64,808
Upper Caste	60,319	22,771
Dalits		
Literacy rate male	52	48
Literacy rate female	14	13
Land holding per HH (ha)		
No own land	2,162	788
Up to 0.25 ha	8,675	3,264
Up to 0.5 ha	14,204	4,386
up to 1 ha	9,440	2,932
More than 1 ha	10,472	2,632
Food availability in months		
0 -4 months	17%	30%
5 – 8 months	45%	39%
9 – 12 months	11%	18%
More than 12 months	27%	13%
Number of migrated people	35%	20%

Source: DDC Achham, District profile, 1998.

The above table shows the status and feature of the district and project area. Female population is more than male in district as well as project area. But literacy rate is very low of the female and health of female is on risk on menstruation, pregnant and delivery period. The area is patriarchal in culture and more daughters are borne until the son is not borne. Literacy rate of female is only 13 where male have 48 percent. Accordingly, there are 22,771 so called lower caste-Dalits who are very poor as well as illiterate having small land holding by which they can not feed themselves. More than 70 percent households out of 788 no own land are among those Dalits. Only 2,632 households have more than 1 hector of land and 7,650 households have less than 0.5 hector of land. As the result, 30 percent households had food availability for 4 months and 39 percent had for 5-8 months. Only 18 percent had 9-12 month food and 13 percent had surplus. This shows that the project area was selected as a poor and backward area of

the district. Now we can observe the changed situation of the area as the below tables and data.

4.6 Changes through Social Mobilization

Project launched different awareness, non-formal and learning classes like Social Harmony Groups, saving and credit groups, participatory learning appraisal centers, literacy classes. User's committees, management committees community based organizations were also taken into consideration and supported strengthening them. In 7th annual report of the project, the following was the status.

Table 6

Status of Social Mobilization

S.N.	Description	Total (No.)	Women only (No.)	Dalit only (No.)	Mixed (No.)
1	SHGs/S/Credit Group	49	27	5	17
2	Members	1925	1075	301	549
3	Membership in executive committee key positions (SHGs/UCs/MCs/CBO)	300	157	35	108
4	PLA/Literacy status				
	No. of centers	72			
	No. of participants	2376	1879	497	
5	Training of SHG members	49			
6	SHG/S&C Federated into Cooperatives	36	22	3	
7	Training of participants	422	210	70	
8	No. of projects implemented	6			
9	Total beneficiaries	888	457	244	187

Source: RCIW/RAP 7th Annual Report, Achham

The above table shows that involvement of female has remarkably provisioned in different groups and user's committees and learning center. There were 157 female members and 35 Dalits out of 300 members in different groups. It shows that decision capacity of the female has been improved at the area. Some male elites, who wanted to dominate females were treated to give them training concerning gender equality. Accordingly, female participants in trainings is 210 which is remarkable and it has empowered them. Now they can discuss about the issues which are very essential and urgent for them without hesitatingly. Dalits are also addressed to improve their previous status while project was started.

Table 7

Achievements of Other Infrastructures and Income Generating Activities

S.No.	Projects description	Achievements
1	Irrigation canal	12.048 km canal
2	Fruit farming	74.56 ha
3	Income generating training beneficiaries	160
4	Cash crops(Vegetable/Fruits...) and micro projects	36
5	No. of beneficiary households by income generating activities	1945
6	Area under cultivation (ha)	80
7	Total production (MT)	390
8	Total sold value of 390 MT	1,36,50,000
9	Average additional income	10,136
10	No. of visits and workshops	164
11	Total no. of participants of visits/workshop	3822
12	No. of groups affiliated to cooperatives	71
13	Total share holders of cooperatives	1092

Source: RCIW, 7th Annual Report, 2005.

The above table shows that the RCIW/RAP had launched other complementary projects including road corridor. Objective of those projects was to improve the economic condition of the people of the project area. Number of beneficiary households were 1945 while the corridor road project and other small projects were completed. Vegetable farming and fruit farming has increased the income status of the farmers which Rs. 1,36,59,000 and average additional income is Rs. 10.136 per households who are involved in income generating activities. Beneficiaries has learned visits and workshops in and outside the district. 71 groups and 1092 shareholders are affiliated to cooperatives. They are now active and earning profits and dividends after completion of the project also.

4.7 Sources of Education

Opportunity of education to the people creates new opportunity for employment and skills. Therefore government and non-governmental organizations should invest on education in both formal and non-formal. The program, through the non-formal education has invested some funds and through income generating activities, participants and non-participants has invested on education for their children.

Table 8

Sources of Education of Farmers at Project Area

Source	Participants	Non-Participants
Formal (School,Campus)	295 (69.73%)	225 (89.64%)
Non-formal (Adult education, PLA and Other)	128(30.27%)	26 (10.36%)
Total	423 (100%)	251 (100%)

Source: Field Survey, September, 2009.

The above table shows that participants had more opportunity for non-formal education and participatory learning appraisal (30.27%) and other activities than non-participants (10.36%). Through PLAs, non-formal education and exposure visits people has increased their capacity and income.

Table 9

The Literacy Rate of Farmers of Project Area

Category	Beneficiary			Non-Beneficiary		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Literate	190 (44.91%)	86 (22.33%)	276 (65.24%)	91 (36.25%)	54 (21.51%)	145 (57.76%)
Illiterate	38 (9%)	109 (25.76%)	147 (34.76%)	23 (9.18%)	83 (33.06%)	106 (42.24%)

Source: Field Survey, October, 2009.

The above table shows that literacy rate of female beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries has increased more than the males due to program activities. However, investment on non-formal classes has been increased by the governmental and other non-governmental programs. But situation has been changed within project period.

4.8 Health Status of the People

Income generating activities and knowledge has changed the health status of the participants and non-participants at project area. Prevention and promotional measures are sensitized including cure. Some beneficiaries have increased their behavior on adoption of the family planning and happy and less expensive family.

Table 10

Adoption of Family Planning

Categories	Total	Adoption of Family planning	Percent	Non Adoption	Percent
Participant farmers	100	39	39	61	61
Non Participant Farmers	50	14	28	36	72

Source: Field Survey, 2009.

According to field visit previous rate of adoption was below 24 percent. After discussion in PLAs non-formal classes the above rate was achieved. Adoption rate of family planning is higher among participants than non-participants. It shows that awareness level of the people has increased through project activities among participants. If such activities are continued and availability of the means will be sufficient, family can be planned and make smaller in size.

Table 11

Types of Latrine Use

Types of Latrine Use	Participants	Non-Participants	Total		
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	
Modern Latrine (With Pan/Stone Pan and safety)	34	34	13	26	47 (31.33%)
Traditional (Open)	66	66	37	74	103 (69.67%)

Source: Field Survey, 2009.

The above table shows that number of modern latrines are increased among participants and non-participants. It was below 11 percent before the project time. Nowadays, due to sanitation campaign in 11 village development committees at north-west Achham, new campaign at project area is starting to construct latrine by all households to declare open defecation free zone.

4.9 Food status of Households

One of the objective of the program was to reduce food deficiency and hunger of the people. Accordingly, food status of the people at project area has been increased due to food for work and some percent cash. The following table shows the change among the people.

Table 12**Food Status of Households at Project Area**

S.No.	Food Status up to Month Per Year	Before 1999	During Project Period (1999 to 2006)		
		Beneficiary Households	No-Beneficiary Households	Beneficiary Households	Non-Beneficiary households
1	3	12	7	--	5
2	6	36	13	--	9
3	9	27	14	5	13
4	12	17	11	25	16
5	More than 12 Month	8	5	70	7
	Total	100	50	100	50

Source: Field Survey, 2009.

The above table shows that during the project period, 70 percent of the participants had surplus food for more than 12 month. They used to sell to non-beneficiary households or bigger families who have not sufficient food. Not only they sell surplus food, but vegetable and fruit to them or nearby market. Thus, food status of the people has been changed at project area. After completion of the project, again food deficiency has been increased. But farmers can purchase food low price due to completion of the road linked with Surkhet and Dhangadhi and substitute their income earn through vegetable and fruit farming.

4.10 Economic Indicators of Farmers

Economic indicators of the farmers at project area have been changed as we analyze the status in the beginning of the project. The followings are some of the indicators for comparison.

Table 13**Economic Indicators of Farmers at Project Area**

S.No.	Particulars	Beneficiary	Non-Beneficiary	Mean Different
1	Percent Surplus food during project period	92	23	69
2	Percent area under HYV to total operated area	37	19	18
3	Percent area under cash crops to total operated area	27	14	13
4	Cropping intensity	176	120	66
5	Percent of households of fertilizer	59	38	21
6	Percent of households use pesticides	35	19	16

Source: Field Survey. 2009.

The above table shows that in every issue analyzed has remarkable increase or deviation in mean. Cropping intensity and surplus of food is a drastic change due to project during project period. Area of operated land and High Yielding Variety is also increased. Thus, through food for work and substitute farming generated more income, food deficiency has been reduced and simultaneously hunger, illiteracy and sanitation conditions also has been improved at project area.

Table 14

Comparison of Fare of Goods and Services at Project Area

S. No.	Name of Clusters	Before 2006		After 2006	
		Fare of goods/kg	Fare of Bus/Jeep	Fare of goods/kg	fare of Bus/Jeep
1	Dhangadhi -Sanfe Bagar	3	375	2	475
2	Sanfe Bagar-Mangalsen	3	250	2.5	175
3	Mangalsen-gairitand	5	--	2.5	100
4	Mangalsen-Binayak	7	--	3	150
5	Mangalsen-Kalikasthan	9	--	3.5	200
6	Napalgnj-Tuni Bagar	9	--	5	525
7	Tuni Bagar-Binayak	5	--	2.5	150
8	Tuni Bagar-Gairitand	7	--	3.5	200
9	Tuni Bagar-Mangalsen	11	--	4	300

Source: Field Survey, Achham, October, 2009.

The above table shows that road corridor has changed the previous condition at the project area as well as adjoined area. Fare of the transport has been decreased more than 50 percent at project area. As the result, price of the food grain which are to be imported is also decreased and it has created positive results on the life of the people. Decrease in price of the construction material has resulted new construction of school buildings, water supply schemes irrigation canals by different development actors at project area. It has created new opportunity of temporary employment by which hunger and food deficiency at project area is tremendously reduced.

4.11 Some Problems of Program

There were some peculiar problems faced by the program and project. Program has number of projects which were to be launched by cash and kind and financial and rice disbursement at hilly project area was problematic. Time schedule to work at farm of the people and project and assignment of the work by the project engineer were unmanageable. Some peculiars were as following.

Table 15**Problem of RCIW/RAP at Project Area**

Problem	Sample Size	No. of responses	Percent
Delay in transportation of rice	100	63	63
Lack of quality of rice and tools	100	24	24
Corruption	100	13	13

Sources; Field Survey, October, 2009.

The above table shows that delay in transportation of rice was the main problem due to distance of the road head from the project area and disbursement of the rice from WFP due to delay of bidding process of contract to buy rice and transport up to road head of the district. Secondly, some time quality of rice was also not good due to unhygienic warehouse facility at districts and Terai district where rice was purchased or kept in big warehouses.

4.12 Causes of Non-participation

Some non-participants and officials of the DDC Achham and VDCs at project area were asked the reason of non-participation in the project. The following was their responses while research was conducted at the project area.

Table 16**Causes of Non-Participation in the Program**

Causes	No. of Respondents	Percent
Lack of Knowledge	7	14
Did not like the program/procedure	3	6
Due to unavailability of road area	40	80
Total	50	100

Source: Field Survey, October, 2009.

The above table shows that due to unavailability of the road area to be constructed was the main reason of non-participation which were 80 percent respondents. 14 percent , among which Dalits and women were more than 70 percent, respondents had not knowledge about the project. This shows that the illiteracy and lack of knowledge was very low among some strata of the population at project area.

4.13 Status of Wage for Male and Female

Wage for male and female for same job was equal. Length and breath of the road was estimated according volume and equal payment was administered. The following table shows wage payment status of the project.

Table 17

Status of Wage for Male and Female

S. No.	Particulars	Wage per Day	Extra Wage as per Volume of Work	Remarks
1	Male	4kg Rice + Rs. 30	According to calculation by Overseer (Minimum 2kg rice and Rs.15 and maximum 4kg rice and Rs. 30)	
2	Female	4kg Rice +Rs. 30	According to calculation by Overseer (Minimum 1.5kg rice and Rs.12 and maximum 3kg rice and Rs. 22.50)	

Source: Field Survey, October,2009.

The above table shows that females also were paid equal wage for same types of job and volume of work.

4.14 Maintenance Committee and Fund

According to the agreement between the donors and government of Nepal, including DDCs, project has created Maintenance Committee and fund. The following table shows the status of the committee and fund.

Table 18

Status of Maintenance Committee and Fund

S. No.	Particulars	Number of Committee Members with Female	Fund			Remarks
			VDC	DDC	RCIW/RAP	
1	1 st year of completion of road	11 with 4 female members	5%	30%	70%	
2	2 nd year of completion of road	"	5%	50%	50%	
3	3 rd year of completion of road	"	5%	70%	30%	
4	After 4 th year	"	5%	100%	--	

Source: GoN/RCIW and RAP Agreement document, 1993.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 SUMMARY

In Nepal, agriculture contributes 70 percent on employment and 40 percent on Gross Domestic Product(GDP). so increasing productivity of agriculture is necessary for economic development. But the level of agricultural productivity is very poor that farmers are not able to save anything out of their income. More over about 80 percent of Nepalese farmers are small farmers according to nature of land holding. Accordingly, being far-western hill district and without road and other modern infrastructures, project area and Achham district herself has low productivity and small land holding. To increase productivity, to reduce food deficit and hunger, government of Nepal had launched various programs. Among the various programs, some do not reach to the poor but programs like RCIW/RAP reached to the target people. In fact, if programs achieved the goal, objectives and results as those were designed, impact of the programs automatically would be positive. This very program and project of road corridor also has achieved its goal, objective and results as well some socio-economic impact at the project area.

There are various researches which has been carried out on with a view to assess the program. About 50 districts of Nepal were covered by the program. There are many excellent projects which has not only reduced food deficiency of the area for the time being but enhanced new technologies, skills and opportunities which have increased level of income of small farmers, marginalized and disadvantaged groups for their future.

In the same manner, the average households of the project areas have increased their food surplus, additional income, educational opportunities and sanitation conditions too. Evaluation reports of MoLD, RCIW, RAP and third parties have shown that the program was a successful one which has opened new horizon of development and infrastructures for future prosperity. After the completion of the project, there are many other programs launched by DDC, VDC, PAF, RWSSFDB, RAP, Community Drinking Water and Sanitation program by FINIDA and Helvetas, Nepal in the sector of diverse crops and fruit farming. As the results, hope to stay at their residential area is positive

and migration to other district without sufficient capital and plan is also decreased. Linking the project area with other parts of the Achham district and other districts as well capital of our country nearly 200 km nearer than Mangalsen-Dadeldhura- Dhangadhi-Nepalgunj highway. So many opportunities like middle hill highway and new market and small towns emergence are increased. Following stratified random sampling technique, 100 participants and 50 non-participants were selected randomly from 8 VDCs of the project area and some from officials of DDC Achham and some among different community organizations.

5.2 CONCLUSION

As the majority of the population of the project area constitutes small and poor farmers, RCIW/RAP program has been introduced as one of the major economic social program. The study clearly demonstrated the ability of the program to meet its objective and social and economic upliftment of the people at project area of Achham district.

The study concludes as follows:

- i. The RCIW/RAP Mangalsen-Binayak-Karnali road corridor project has launched construction work as well economic, social activities which are specified and trainings.
- ii. Program has developed rural road and trail networks.
- iii. The program has used participatory approach with local authorities and communities from the preparation phase onwards to maintenance.
- iv. The program has used environment-friendly construction and maintenance techniques.
- v. The program has used locally available resources and maintenance techniques that protect the natural environment, its agricultural potential and its natural resources against excessive erosion.
- vi. The program has generated short-term, off-farm employment opportunities for the people at project area using manual labor intensive road construction and maintenance techniques.
- vii. The program has increased family level income through agri-production and crop diversification such plantation of fruits like citrus and different kinds of vegetables.
- viii. The program has increased food access up to 4-6 month and more than 50 percent families had surplus food while construction work was ongoing.
- ix. Women has more access in decision making process and equal wage for same work for men and women i.e. equal participation in work force and entitlement.
- x. The program has launched long-term food security helping income generating activities.

- xi. The program has increased social awareness which has managed expenditure and social norms and values.
- xii. There is positive environment impact at the project area as well as surrounding area due to bioengineering and construction without using the dozers and explosives.
- xiii. There was increase of school going children and retention on upper classes.
- xiv. Literacy and awareness level of women has been increased due to PLAs and informal education classes.
- xv. Constructing toilets and sensitizing about sanitation measures, the project area has been improved on sanitation sector too.
- xvi. Discrimination among Dalits and other castes is decreased due to joint-food serving activities.
- xvii. Maximum cash and food was retained in district due to users committee approach to construction work and transportation of rice from Sanfe Bagar which was road head while road was constructing.
- xviii. The program has increase the skill of the people through training and exposure visits.
- xix. There was effective use of local NGOs to motivate beneficiaries to organize themselves to design, implement and monitor the project.
- xx. The program has now facilitated for input supply, export and marketing through linkages to Dailekh and eastern part of Nepal directly, shortening the distance to reach Nepalgunj about 200 km.
- xxi. Some cooperatives are functioning which are the financial tools to reduce interest rate for investment as capital fund on fruit and vegetable farming and different kinds of live stock raising.
- xxii. Linkage of the people with line agencies and I/NGOs is increased. As the results, Helvetas has launched different activities like water supply and sanitation, diverse crop production, cold store for seeds of vegetable, irrigation and marketing of the products.

5.3 Recommendations

The role of RCIW/RAP with regard to socio-economic upliftment of the poor people at the project area is not over exaggerated. The over all impact of RCIW/RAP is found to be positive, there are some bottlenecks to be improved in order to make the program more approachable and more effective. Some of the recommendations are:

- i. Farmers should be encouraged to plant fruits and vegetable, so that their income will be increased by the same area of land operated for agriculture.
- ii. To increase the crop production, loan for irrigation, marketing and storage of the products at low interest rate.
- iii. Separate and adequate budget in fast track fund should be put for doing roadside bioengineering works.

- iv. Provision of cash for skilled and unskilled labor and construction of necessary structural works should be made in the 1st phase of green road construction approach.
- v. Enough training programs should be conducted to train the farmers through different stakeholders of development according to their needs and interest to increase their capacity to cope the situation timely.
- vi. The farmers are facing the problem of market while the road is unusable by vehicle. Therefore the maintenance work of the road, regulation of the maintenance committees and creation and well use without corruption of maintenance fund should be operated for sustainability of road corridor.
- vii. Concrete bridge for all weather road towards Nepalgunj and capital Kathmandu on Karnali river should be constructed for the wider and all weather market for the farmers at project area as well as Achham district.
- viii. VDCs and DDCs should always link the groups and cooperatives with governmental and non-governmental agencies for the wider accessibility of the people.

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ANNEX

Questionnaire

Date:

District:

VDC:

Ward No:

Tole/Village:

1. General Information of Respondent:

Name;

Age:

Caste:

Sex: Male:

 Female:

Religion:

Occupation:

Education Level:

i) Illiterate

ii) Literate

iii) Primary

iv) Secondary

v) Higher Secondary

vi) Graduate

Family Type:

a. Joint

b. Nuclear

2. Family Structure by Age and Sex

Age group(years)	Male	Female	Total

3. Occupational Structure

S.N.	Occupation	No. of Person Involved		Total
		Male	Female	

xxiii. Size of holding land and annual production

Types of Land	Size of Holding (in Ropani/Ha)	Annual Production
Khet	.....	.....
Bari	.....	.....
Others	.....	.....

xxiv. Agriculture System

Crop Production

S.N.	Crop	No. of Households	Area of Land(Ropani/Ha)			Annual Output

xxv. Are you self-sufficient in food?

- a. Sufficient b. Surplus c. Insufficient

7. If not sufficiently, for how many months/

- a. 1-3 b. 4-5 c. 6 and above

8. Source Annual Income(in Rupees)

Agriculture

Labor

Service

Business

Others

9. What is your major area of expenditures?

Major Area Expenditure in Amount(Rupees)

On Food

On Clothe

On Education

On Festival

Medical Treatment

Fuel

Others

10. Do you know about RCIW and RAP launched by DDC in your area?

Yes

No

11. If you know, what program is launched?

S.N.	Launched Program	Remarks
i)	Road construction	.....
ii)	Skill Development Training	.....
iii)	Non-formal Literacy Class	.....
iv)	Fruit Farming	.....
v)	Vegetable Farming	.....
vi)	Irrigation	.....
vii)	Drinking Water	.....
viii)	Others	.....

12. Did you take seeds under project?

Yes.....

No.....

13. If yes, when did you take and how much?

Installment	Types of Seeds	Quantity
.....
.....
.....

14. How much you produce out of it?

.....

14. Was there sufficient to it or surplus?

.....

15. If you had surplus, what did you do?

a) Sold b) Stock for next year c) Exchange for other crops

16. How many member of your family participate in non-formal class?

a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d) More.....

17. Did you have sufficient rice during project period or surplus?

a) Sufficient b) Surplus

18. Did you have saving program in you user group?

a) Yes b) No

19. Did you take loan?

a) Yes b) No

20. If yes, for what purpose did you take loan?

S.N.	Purpose
i.	Fruit farming
ii.	Vegetable
iii.	Goat keeping

- iv. Business
- v. Herbal production
- vi. Others

21. Did you pay loan selling the product?

- a) Yes.....
- b) No.....

22. How many times you go for cure before and during the project launched?

- | | |
|--------|---------------------------|
| Before | During the project period |
| | |

22. Are there vehicles driving on the road now?

- a) Yes....
- b) No.....

23. How did you use the vehicle?

- a) To go Mangalsen and Surkhet
- b) To sell the product

24. How many female members in you user committee? With executive?

- a)with chair
- b)with secretary/treasurer

25. Did you have maintenance fund at bank ?

- a) Yes
- b) No

26. Who will run maintenance fund and how?

- a) DDC/VDC
- b) District maintenance committee
- c) District maintenance committee and DDC jointly

27. How far water tap from your house at walk?

- a) 20 minutes
- b) 30 minutes
- c) above 30 minutes....

28. Have you toilet with pan or temporary?

- a) Yes with Pan/Temporary
- b) No

29. What types of problems you faced for program launched in your area/

S.N. Problems

- i. Difficulty in group structure
- ii. Delay in transportation of rice
- iii. Delay in procurement of construction tools

- iv. Lack of quality of rice, tools
- v. Lack of co-ordination between groups
- vi. Lack of co-ordination among Line Agencies
- vii. Corruption
- viii. Above all
- ix. Not any

30. What suggestions you have to make the program more effective?

<u>S.N.</u>	<u>Suggestions</u>
i.	Continue the program
ii.	Reducing delays
iii.	Continuing the income generating programs
iv.	Reducing corruption
v.	Increasing co-ordination among stakeholders
vi.	Above all