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**COMMUNITY BASED ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECT**

**(DRAFT)**  
**PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT**  
**[1996 – 2002]**

**Submitted to:**

**PROJECT MANAGEMENT UNIT  
CBED PROJECT  
CECI-ASIA  
BALUWATAR, KATHMANDU  
NEPAL**

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## **ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATION**

ADO	=	Agriculture Development Office
AIC	=	Agriculture Input Corporation
AOP	=	Annual Operational Plan
ARP	=	Annual Review and Planning
CBED	=	Community Based Economic Development
CBOs	=	Community Based Organizations
CECI	=	Canadian Center for International Studies and Cooperation
CFUGs	=	Community Forest User's Groups
CIDA	=	Canadian International Development Agency
DAFACOS	=	Dadeldhura Farmers' Cooperative
DADO	=	District Agricultural Development Office
DCU	=	District Credit Union
DDC	=	District Development Committee
DEPROSC	=	Development Project Service Center
DFO	=	District Forest Office
DPM	=	District Project Manager
FACOFUN	=	Federation of Community Forestry Users Group of Nepal
FAs	=	Farmers' Association
FUGs	=	Forest Users' Group
Ha.	=	Hectare
HMG/N	=	His Majesty's Government of Nepal.
LFA	=	Logical Framework Analysis
LGIS	=	Local Government Institutions
No.	=	Number
NTFPs	=	Non-timber Forest Products
PAC	=	Project Advisory Committee
PC	=	Project Coordinator
PGs	=	Producers' Group
PMU	=	Project Management Unit
QRP	=	Quarterly Review and Planning
SARP	=	Semi Semi-annual Review and Planning
SCCs	=	Saving and Credit Cooperatives
SCOs	=	Savings and Credit Organizations
SS	=	Sectoral Specialist
SWC	=	Social Welfare Council
VDC	=	Village Development Committee
WDO	=	Women Development Office

## 1. **INTRODUCTION**

Community Based Economic Development (CBED) Project has completed its 6 years of field operation and is due to complete closure on March 2002. The Project was a bilateral Project of His Majesty's Government of Nepal and the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA). The Project was Jointly implemented by Canadian Centre for International Studies and Cooperation (CECI) and Development Project Service Centre/Nepal (DEPROSC/N) in Dadeldhura district. Actual Field operation of the project started in April 1996. Originally, it was designed for Five year operation period, but later extended by one year.

## 2. **CBED PROJECT AT A GLANCE**

CBED is a bilateral project of the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) and His Majesty's Government of Nepal. The executing agency is the CECI, a NGO based in Montreal, Canada with agreements to operate offices and project in Nepal. CECI work with an implementing NGO partner in each project districts: CEAPRED in Baitadi, CSD in Jumla and DEPROSC Nepal in Dadeldhura.

### ***OBJECTIVE OF THE PROJECT***

The objective of the project was to Organize and strengthen Community Based Organizations (CBO's) to develop as viable institutions, capable of effectively managing natural resources, improving socio-economic conditions of their communities, as well as interacting with local elected officials and government agencies active at the district level.

### ***Coverage and Target group***

Up to the year 1998 the project was working in nine VDCs namely viz. Ashigram, Bagarkot, Bhumiraj, Ganeshpur, Ghatal Doti, Khalanga, Kailpalmandu, Mastamandu and Sahashrslinga of Dadeldhura district. Later in 1999 the command area was expanded to 15 VDCs and one municipality (constituted merging five VDCs). The target group of the project consists of all the population of living in the project area, however special emphasis has given to women and disadvantage group. Gender sensitization was an integral part of all CBED activities. The project coverage VDCs and municipality is as shown in the Table 1.

Table 1: VDCs and Municipality Covered by the Project

Command area		
Bagarkot VDC		
Asigram VDC		
Kailpalmandu VDC		
Mastamandu VDC		
Ajayameru VDC		
Belapur VDC		
Bhadrapur VDC		
Chipur VDC		
Jogbudha VDC		
Manilek VDC		
Amargadhi Municipality	1	then Ghatal VDC, 1 and Sahasralinga VDC, 1, 2 and 9
	2	then Ghatal VDC, 2 – 5
	3	then Ghatal VDC, 6 – 9)
	4	then Khalanga VDC, 1 – 4, and 9
	5	then Khalanga VDC, 5 – 8
	6	then Ugratara VDC, 1 – 4
	7	then Ugratara VDC, 5 – 9
	8	then Bhumiraj VDC, 1 – 4
	9	then Bhumiraj VDC, 5 – 9
	10	then Sahasralinga VDC, 3 – 5
	11	then Sahasralinga VDC, 6 – 8
Navadurga VDC		
Samaji VDC		
Sirsa VDC		
Koteli VDC		

### MAJOR COMPONENTS

The major components of the Project were; 1) high value **commodities promotion** 2) **Rural finance** 3) **Natural resource management** 4) **Decentralization and policy feed back to HMG/N**. Adult literacy classes for Women, Participatory gender analysis, time saving projects for women, small water projects etc. were taken as Entry Point activities.

### EXPECTED RESULTS

The expected result at the end of the Project were:

- ❖ Awareness and confidence of the target population in addressing development issues have increased;
- ❖ Economically viable and sustainable CBOs (Farmers' Association, Savings and Credit Organizations and Community Forest User Groups are effectively managed by the community people;

- ❖ Partnership for local development planning has been established between project developed/ promoted CBO's and the locally elected VDCs and DDC;
- ❖ Lessons learned in the project district are disseminated in HMG/N central policy making bodies through innovative policy feedback mechanism.

### 3. SUMMARY OF THE PROJECT ACHIEVEMENT

During the project period a total of 248 CBOs were promoted so that they can themselves as a viable and sustainable rural institutions, capable of effective managing rural resources, improving socio-economic condition of their communities as well as interacting with local elected officials and government agencies at the district and with local and regional market operators. Details status of the of the promoted CBOs in Dadeldhura district is as follow:

**Table 2: No. of CBOs Promoted by the Project in Dadeldhura District**

Unit Office	PGs	SCOs / SCCs			CFUGs				Total No. of CBOs
		Total	SCOs	SCCs	Total	Registration		Not Registered	
						Project Initiated	DFO		
<b>Kirtipur</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>12</b>	5	7	<b>15</b>	9	6	0	<b>67</b>
<i>Koteli</i>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	0	1	<b>2</b>	2	0	0	7
<i>Amargadhi</i>	<b>30</b>	<b>10</b>	5	5	<b>6</b>	1	5	0	45
<i>Ashigram</i>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	0	1	<b>7</b>	6	1	0	14
<b>Navadurga</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>7</b>	0	7	<b>24</b>	17	7	0	<b>70</b>
<i>Navadurga</i>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	0	0	<b>3</b>	0	3	0	7
<i>Belapur</i>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	0	1	<b>4</b>	3	1	0	8
<i>Manilek</i>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	0	2	<b>1</b>	1	0	0	9
<i>Mastamandu</i>	<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>	0	1	<b>0</b>	0	0	0	10
<i>Ganeshpur</i>	<b>12</b>	<b>2</b>	0	2	<b>11</b>	8	3	0	25
<i>Kaipalmandu</i>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	0	1	<b>5</b>	5	0	0	11
<b>Ajayameru</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>10</b>	2	8	<b>18</b>	12	6	1	<b>77</b>
<i>Ajayameru</i>	<b>12</b>	<b>3</b>	1	2	<b>1</b>	1	0	1	16
<i>Chipur</i>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	0	1	<b>2</b>	2	0	0	10
<i>Bhadrapur</i>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	0	1	<b>3</b>	0	3	0	9
<i>Bagarkot</i>	<b>19</b>	<b>3</b>	1	2	<b>7</b>	7*	0	0	29
<i>Samajjee</i>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	0	2	<b>5</b>	2	3	0	13
<b>Jogbudha</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>4</b>	0	4	<b>7</b>	6	1	0	<b>34</b>
<i>Jogbudha</i>	<b>18</b>	<b>4</b>	0	4	<b>7</b>	6	1	0	29
<i>Shirsha</i>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	0	0	<b>0</b>	0	0	0	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>33</b>	7	26	<b>64</b>	44	20	1	<b>248</b>

A short narrative summary of component wise progress of the project is presented in the sections below. Summary of the achievements is presented in the logical framework and supplementary statistical details are provided in Annexes.

**A) Management and Coordination:**

Development Projects Service Center-Nepal (DEPROSC/N) as an implementator established a fully equipped field office headed by a District Program Manager at Dadeldhura head quarter in April 1996. Unit offices with required field staff were added in the villages as and where needed to facilitate smooth operation of the activities. At one point there were six unit offices around the district (organogram is given in Annex 1). Coordination/ information meetings, workshops with Local elected bodies, line agencies and NGO/ INGO's CBO's active in the district were held in a regular basis. Programs, progresses and lessons learned were presented in District and Village assemblies and shared among all stakeholders in the district. Number of field visit programs and briefing sessions were hosted for Project Advisory Committee members, HMG/N, CIDA CECI and other visiting members. Similarly, number of field observation/ study tours inside and outside districts were organized for local and CBO leaders.

**B) Entry point activities**

In entry point activities 27 adult literacy classes followed by business literacy classes exclusively for women conducted in first and second year. A total of 609 illiterate female acquired reading and writing skill. Later this activity transferred to Community Health Initiative (CHI) project. Four grinding and expelling mills were established as a time saving measure for women. Technical and material support provided to upgrade Eight traditional stone grinding mills (ghattas). These mills and Ghattas were proved instrumental to cut domestic workload of 1200 rural women by 2-3 hours/day resulting increased participation of women in development activities (Annex 2).

Seven safe drinking water schemes benefiting 2726 population of 403 households completed in collaboration with local VDC's and users (Annex 3). After inception of CHI project this activities also transferred to CHI project.

Similarly during first three years of the project, series of training and workshops were organized on participatory gender analysis and environment awareness.

**C) Commodity Promotion**

Under this component small farmers are encouraged, facilitated and supported to organize themselves into groups and produce high value cash crops such as fresh vegetables, vegetable seed and fruits for additional income.

By the end of project period 3221 farmers were involved in cash crop production forming 151 producer groups (PG) in the district (Annex 4). A total of 1155 farmers out of 3221 members were involved in commercially cash crop production in more than one ropani of land.

Based on criteria developed for self-reliance status (Annex 5), out of 151 producer groups 44 groups are categorized as fully self-reliance and 70 as advance groups while others are coming up gradually. Details are presented in Table 3.

**Table 3: Self-reliance Status of Producers Groups**

Grade	Kirtipur Unit		Navadurga Unit		Ajayameru Unit		Jogbuda Unit		Total	
	# Of PG	Members	# Of PG	Members	# Of PG	Members	# Of PG	Members	# Of PG	Members
A	13	296	11	285	19	349	1	23	44	953
B	20	399	17	365	22	398	11	301	70	1463
C	7	111	7	155	8	190	10	261	32	717
D	0	0	4	60	0	0	1	28	5	88
Total	40	770	39	865	49	937	23	613	151	3221

A well equipped farmers' cooperative, Dadeldhura Farmers' Cooperative Society (DAFACOS), with the objective of providing input and market services to its member farmers is operating in the district. The cooperative has already registered with government cooperative department and gradually started offering competitive services to the members.

Capacity of the cooperative is enhanced and is now in a position to collaborate programs with other government and non-government agencies active in the district. Status of the DAFACOS as at Ashad 32, 2058 is presented in Table 4.

**Table 4: Progress Review of DAFACOS**

<i>Date of Establishment : 31 December 1997 (16 Paush 2054)</i>		
<i>Date of Registration : 3 January 1999 (19 Paush 2054)</i>		
1	Board of Directors	13
	<i>Male</i>	9
	<i>Female</i>	4
2	No. of Members in Accounts Committee	3
3	Share Capital	48810.00
4	No. of Share Members	600
	<i>Male</i>	405
	<i>Female</i>	195
5	No. of PGs served by DAFACOS	151
8	No. of PG Members served by DAFACOS	3221
9	Purchases	683202.24
10	Sales	688863.42
11	Closing stock	57743.8
12	<i>Profit</i>	92563.05
	Profit of last year (Rs.)	60599.03
	Current years profit (Rs.)	31964.02
13	Cash and Bank Balance (at the date of closing)	64233.95

A total of 59 micro irrigation schemes providing irrigation facility to 277.1hector of land of 1406 families, constructed with the active participation of users. Detail list of micro irrigation schemes is given in Annex 6.

#### ***D) Rural Finance***

The main objective of this component was to form and strengthen Saving and Credit Organizations so that they can fulfill micro finance needs of rural population and increase economic activities in rural area.

During the project period 33 Saving and Credit organizations were formed in Dadelhura district (Annex 7). Twenty-six SCO's are already registered with Cooperative Department as Saving and Credit Cooperative (SCC) and they are providing Saving and credit services to their members. The project has supported to construct 16 SCC buildings (Annex 9). A total of 5407 members from 4400 household are members of these SCC/ SCO's. More than 46 % of them (2484) are female. Total loanable Fund with these institution stands nearly NRs.10 million and in cumulative term they have invested more than 20 millions to their 3922 members. The rate of repayment is more than 90%. Women involvement in this activity is fairly high, as up to now collected total saving from female and investment to women is NRs 1752777 and 5882483 respectively.

A district level Credit Union, representing all SCC's have been registered in the district. The union is expected to play a coordinating role and facilitate smooth operation of member SCC's. District Credit Union and SCC's have developed good rapport with external financial institutions and local Non/governmental agencies.

#### ***E) Natural Resource Management***

Various activities have been devised under this component to enhance the capabilities of Community Forest Users Group in their endeavor of managing natural resources effectively. During project period CBED worked with 64 CFUG's, of which 47 CFUG's were entirely formed and registered by the project support (Annex 8). The project supported 64 CFUG's to survey, mapping of their forest, prepare operation plan and inventory.

The concept of NTFP plantation and cultivation have been initiated to CFUG's. As a result 28 CFUG's had planted various NTFP's in their forest, and Nine CFUG's have been generating revenue regularly.

CFUG's have started investing their revenue for community benefit.

Women involvement in CFUG's is very high comparing to other community based organizations. Their level of awareness has increased regarding natural resource management.

The district chapter of FECOFUN (Federation of community forest users group Nepal) has been strengthened due to project support in last years. The membership by CFUG 's has been increased up to 150. CFUG's, FECOFUN have better working relation and understanding with District Forest Office.

#### ***F) Decentralization and Lessons learned***

In decentralization various strategies were devised and adopted to build up confidence among newly formed CBO's and local government bodies. The project focused on improving capacity of project promoted /supported CBO's so that they can participate on local level planning process and contribute in implementation positively.

A series of training/ workshops were conducted for local elected leaders and CBO leaders. CBO's were persuaded to present their action plan and progress reports in VDC / DDC/ Municipality assemblies and make partnership in local development effort and local bodies also encouraged to invite CBO's in their assemblies and meetings.

As a result, very positive responses emerged in project area. Local governments have started recognizing the CBO's as a viable development partner and CBO'S also contacting local governments for reciprocal support. Local government representatives are participating in SARP / ARP and other periodical meetings conducted by CBO's. Now there are many instances in Dadeldhura that CBO's and Local bodies are inviting each other in their assemblies /meetings and collaborating in local development activities.

#### ***G) Gender issue***

Gender sensitization was an integral part of the CBED Project. In gender issues various strategies were devised and adopted to build up confidence among the CBOs members. In all activities such as training and workshops, group formation etc. efforts were made for ensuring gender equity and balance. Special attention was given to women participant in the project activities. Women were encouraged to make decision-making responsibility at CBO Level. It was observed that male were also realizing the importance of women's active participation in developmental issues.

#### **4. PROGRESS ANALYSIS TOWARDS ACIEVEMENT AT THE IMPACT**

The following logical framework presents the overall achievement in qualitative terms, against what was planned for CBOs from 1996 to 2002.

**Logical Frame work of Target vis-a-vis Achievement  
as of February 2002**

<b>S.N</b>	<b>Narrative Summary</b>	<b>Expected Results</b>	<b>Verifiable indicators</b>	<b>Achievement of 1996-2002</b>
I	<b>Project goal</b> To enhance civil society and local democracy in the area of natural resource management and socio-economic improvement of poor rural communities	<b>Impact</b> The development needs of rural communities are addressed through participatory involvement in operational and policy reform and the management of local resources.	<b>1. Performance Indicator</b> Increased community mobilization in response local development needs.  Increased ability to interact and negotiate with local authorities.  Increased local control over natural resources.  Improved socio-economic condition.	Community mobilizations have been increased. Community's capacity to interact with local authorities have increased and gradually taking control over natural resource. Socioeconomic condition of the project have certainly improved, but yet to measure in quantitative term
	<b>Narrative Summary</b>	<b>Project Effects</b>	<b>Means of purpose achievement</b>	
II	<b>Project purpose</b> To strengthen capacity of Community Based Organizations.	1. CBOs develop as sustainable institution 2. District level development planning is improved through better coordination among DDCs, CBOs, DLAs, and CPMBs	1. CBOs specific sectoral programs are competitive and viable in both institutional and financial terms 2. CBOs have developed capabilities of advocate for policy reforms, policy implementation and decentralization. 3. Number and scope of project supported and non-project supported initiatives taken by DDCs and DLAs to develop cooperation with CBOs is increasing	Most of CBED promoted CBO's such as DCU, SCC's, FA, FUG's and FECOFUN are viable in both institution and Financial term . They have started advocating for policy reforms with concerned agencies and providing competitive services their clients.
III	<b>Project outputs</b>	<b>Expected outcomes</b>	<b>Verifiable indicator</b>	
1.	Management	1. Project's operations are managed efficiently and effectively as per agreement with CECI	1.1 Projects Field/unit offices/staffs are established and phased-out as per plan. 1.2 Monitoring system is place including CBO's taking over SARP/ARP process 1.3 Coordination with DDC/VDC / Municipality and LA's in the district take place. 1.4 Reports are presented to CECI, DDC, VDC, Municipality on time. 1.5 Inventory of Field Offices and District Office are finalized	1.1 Projects Field/unit offices/staffs are established and phased-out as per plan  1.2 Monitoring system is place now, CBO's are conducting SARP/ARP process themselves. 1.3 Coordination with DDC/VDC / Municipality, LA's and I/NGO's took place through various regular information, coordination meetings and workshops. 1.4 Annual program and progress reports project initiation and completion reports presented to CECI,

			1.6 Inventory handed over	DDC, VDC's, and Municipality on time in regular basis. 1.5 Inventory of Field Offices and District Office are finalized 1.6 Inventory handed over to CECI and CBO's.
2.	Entry Point	2.1. Confidence relationship established between project and population  2.2. Capacity and preparedness of the population, especially of women and poorest people to create and manage CBOs is strengthened	9 DWSs constructed  900 illiterate women completing adult literacy classes  4 grinding and expelling mills constructed  8 improved water mill (ghatta) constructed	7 drinking water schemes constructed ( later this activity sifted to CHI )  609 illiterate women have completed basic literacy classes.( later this activity transferred to CHI )  4 community managed grinding and expelling mills established.  8 traditional stone mills ( ghatta ) improved.
3	Commodity promotion	3.1 New or improved environmentally sustainable income generating agricultural activities has been developed  3.2 District level farmers Associations owned and operated by small farmers offer competitive services  3.3 Farmers in remote areas increase their food production.	3.1. 3200 cash crop growers (PG members) involved in cash crops (fresh vegetable seeds and citrus) production. 3.2. 1150 farmers producing vegetable in half or more ropani of land. 3.3. 59 micro irrigation schemes have completed 3.4. 1. 1900 mt. of fresh vegetables produced / marketed. 3.4.2. 1000 mt. of fruit produced/ marketed 3.4.3. 3 mt. of vegetable seeds produced and marketed. 3.5. Household income increased by 25 % over the baseline income. 3.6. FA's annual turnover reaching to Rs. 1000000 3.7. FA's annual profit reaching to Rs. 60000. 3.8.1. 35% of the FA members are women. 3.8.2. 30% of the FA board members are women.	3.1. 3221 households involved in cash crops (fresh vegetables, vegetable seeds and citrus) production. 3.2. 1155 farmers producing vegetables in more than one ropani of land 3.3. 59 micro irrigation schemes has been completed. 3.4.1. on an average 1500 mt. of off-season vegetable produced / marketed annually.. 3.4.2. 1500 mt of citrus fruit has been marketed annually.. 3.4.3 Now vegetable seed production has become a viable source of income. This year 18 MT of seed produced and marketed. 3.5. Household income increased by 25 % over the baseline income 3.6. FA's turnover Rs 1000000 was recorded. 3.7 FA's profit Rs 20000 was recorded. 3.8.1 32.5 % of the FA members are women. 3.8.2 31% of FA board members are women.
4.	Rural Finance	4. Community owned and managed saving and credit organizations (SCOs) offer competitive financial	4.1.1. 4400 households are member of SCOs 4.1.2. 5500 are members in SCOs 4.2. 4400 households and 5000 membership in registered SCCs.	4.1.1. 4703 households are member of SCO/SCCs 4.1.2. 5357 are members of SCO/SCCs. 4.2. 4316 households and 4942 are members of registered SCOs.

		services especially to women and poor families	<p>4.3. Average number of members per SCO is at least 160.</p> <p>4.4.1. 45% of SCO members are women.</p> <p>4.4.2. 35 % SCO board members are women.</p> <p>4.5. Average loanable fund per SCO reaching to Rs. 200,000</p> <p>4.6. 40% of the loans going to women.</p> <p>4.7. 90% of the total capital mobilized.</p> <p>4.8. Recovery rate of loan is at least 95%</p> <p>4.9 Rs. 25000 being average profit / SCO.</p> <p>4.10. 26 SCCs covering cost and generating profit</p> <p>4.11. 26 SCOs having salaried accountant paid Rs 300 or more per month.</p> <p>4.12. 7 SCOs have accessing of loan from external source of fund.</p> <p>4.13. 26 SCC are member of District Credit Union (DCU)</p>	<p>4.3. Average number of members per SCC reached 190.</p> <p>4. 4.1. 45.% of total SCCs members are female (i.e.2241/4942*100).</p> <p>4.4.2. 39% of total board members are women. (i.e 103/264*100)</p> <p>4.5. average loanable fund per SCC reached to Rs. 230971.</p> <p>4.6. 35% of total loan given to women (901/2488*100).</p> <p>4.7.92% of the total capital mobilized.</p> <p>4.8. Loan recovery rate is +95%.</p> <p>4.9. Rs. 3094 is average profit per SCC</p> <p>4.10. 26 SCCs covering cost and generating profit.</p> <p>4.11. 24 SCCs have salaried accountant</p> <p>4.12. 7 SCCs have access of loan from external source of fund.</p> <p>4.13. 22 SCC are member of District Credit Union.</p>
5.	Natural Resource Management (NRM)	5. Community FUGs manage forests with economically and environmentally sustainable systems.	<p>5.1. 2500 households are new CFUG members.</p> <p>5.2. Women representing 50% of the CFUG board members.</p> <p>5.3. 40 CFUGs are legally registered.</p> <p>5.4. 11 of existing CFUGs with revised operation plan.</p> <p>5.4.1. 1040 households in existing FUGs with revised operation plan.</p> <p>5.5. 35 CFUGs generate more than Rs. 3000 income annually.</p> <p>5.6. 60 CFUGs are new members of FEOFUN</p> <p>5.7. 40 CFUGs general assemblies attended by DFO rangers.</p> <p>5.8. 8 CFUGs collected royalties from forest products.</p>	<p>5.1. 2720 households are the members of registered CFUGs.</p> <p>5.2. 50.89% of members are women in FUG board.</p> <p>5.3. 44 CFUGs are legally registered.</p> <p>5.4. 17 of existing CFUGs with revised operational plan.</p> <p>5.4.1. 1435 households in existing FUGs with revised operation plan.</p> <p>5.5. 31 CFUGs are generating more than Rs.3000 income annually.</p> <p>5.6. 55 CFUGs are the new member of FECOFUN.</p> <p>5.7. 34 of the CFUFs general assembly attended by DFO.</p> <p>5.8. 9 CFUGs collected royalty through NTFP</p>
6.	Decentralization	6.1. VDCs/municipality and DDC capacity to conduct participatory planning and accountability to constituency improved.	<p>6.1. No. of instances are monitored where a legally registered CBO is formally invited and attends the VDC/Municipality assembly and DDC assembly respectively.</p> <p>6.2. No. of instances monitored where a legally registered CBO has minuted in the CBO book the</p>	<p>6.1. There are number of instances where legally registered CBOs are formally invited and attended DDC / VDC / municipality assembly.</p> <p>6.2. There are number of instances where legally registered CBOs have minuted in their books the DDC / municipality / VDC expenditures and</p>

		<p>6.2. Collaboration between CBOs and local government to address local development needs increases</p>	<p>VDC / municipality expenditures and decision made in allocation of local development funds.          6.3. 50 instances are monitored where DDC / VDC / municipality is formally invited and attends CBOs general assembly or meeting.          6.4. 1. 15 instances where CBOs received financial or in-kind support from VDC / DDC / municipality without CBED matching fund.          6.4.2. No. of instances where CBOs receives financial or in-kind support from VDC / DDC / municipality with CBED matching fund.</p>	<p>decisions made regarding the allocation of local development fund.          6.3. There are number of instances where DDC / municipality / VDC are formally invited and attended general assembly of CBOs.          6.4.1. There are number of instances where CBOs received financial or in-kind support from DDC / municipality / VDC without CBED matching funds          6.4.2. There are number of instances where CBOs received financial or in-kind support from DDC / municipality / VDC with CBED matching funds.</p>
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