NDI/Nepal
Women Representatives Training Program

VDC Structure

Level	Members	
Ward Committee	1 President,	☺
	4 Members	●●● ♀
	including at least 1 woman	
	Total	5

The Ward Committee should meet at least twice a month.

Level	Members	
VDC	1 President	☺
	1 Vice-president	☺
	9 Ward Presidents	☺☺☺☺☺☺ ☺
	2 Nominees including at least 1 woman	☺♀

Total	13

The VDC should meet at least once a month.

Level	Members	
Village Council	1 VDC President	☺
	1 VDC Vice-president	☺
	9 Ward Presidents	☺☺☺☺☺☺☺☺☺
	36 Ward Members	●●●●●●●●●
		●●●●●●●●●
		●●●●●●●●●
		♀♀♀♀♀♀♀♀♀
	6 Nominees including at least 1 woman	●●●●●♀
	Total	53

The Village Council should meet at least twice a year.

✓ *Case Study Script*

In Bhayanangar² VDC, most of the poor people of the village live in the northern part of the VDC and have very little land. The land is only suitable for *makai*, or corn. The poor people's land is not irrigated. and it is very rocky and sandy. The rich people of the VDC live in the southern part of the VDC and have nice land for growing *dhan*, or rice. Because the land is irrigated. the rich people can plant two crops of *dhan* per year. The most influential ward presidents and members, plus the VDC president and vice president all live in the southern part of Bhayanangar VDC. Two years ago, the leaders talked with community members and decided that the biggest need in the community was to build small bridges and to install one water pumping system. They also used some of the VDC money from some wards to plant trees along part of the irrigation canal that borders the VDC. Almost all of these projects -- the bridges, water pump system and the trees -- were all placed in the southern part of the VDC. The people there were very happy with the leaders. In the northern part of the VDC. the leaders of those wards spent most of the development funds on roads which connected the parts of the wards where the leaders lived to the main road. The residents in the northern part of the VDC were too poor and too busy working their fields to complain.

✓ *Case Study Questions for Discussion*

1. In Bhayanangar VDC, what were the problems of the people?

2. How did the leaders decide which programs should be implemented?

3. Did they properly identify the community's needs?

4. Who do you think the leaders met with to ask about their problems?

5. In terms of identifying community needs in Bhayanangar VDC, what were the main problems?

6. Have these kind of problems ever happened in your VDC?

7. What are some possible solutions to these problems?

---

²In Nepali, *bhayana* means "wasn't" or "didn't happen." Roughly, Bhayananagar VDC could be translated as "Not-Happening Town."

Why a Household Survey?

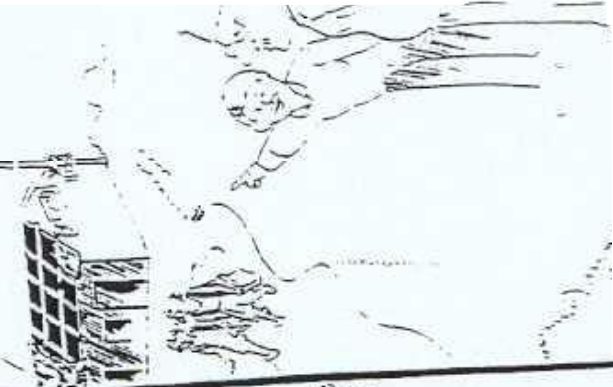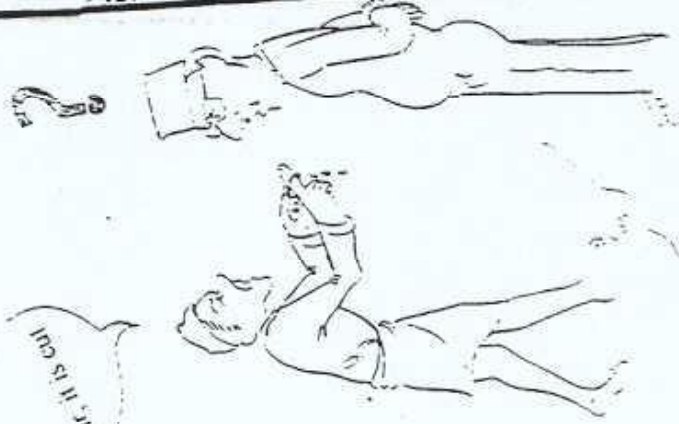Because community leaders should try to solve to proble that are important to community members.

Sit, it is cut

W y a Hou e o d S rvey?

Be se e ly leade rs ho ld be esp
constiue   eed   er

R   al   hayu naga   her
he peopl fr ed

W y Hou e o d Survey?

Because on u y needs should be assessed irly d
tem ic ly

Why a Hou e o d S rvey?

Bec se   NGO would be mor ikely   elp solve problei
 f the leaders of a villag
and quantify the problen