PART-A
Write short notes on the following (200 words each):

1. Resources and Livelihoods
   Ans: Natural and locally available resources are properly utilized to increase both availability and options of livelihood throughout the year while conserving these natural resources through enhancement of their quality and quantity. Land, water, air and biodiversity are the most vital natural resources bestowed on Earth. Unfortunately, we continued to exhaust these resources without even thinking to restore! Today World has reached a time when mankind needs the reminder of “Only One Earth” which they need to care and share. Managing natural resources have become immediate necessary so that all our future generations have enough of them. No amount of effort can actually make natural resource management possible unless communities are engaged and there comes the role of sustainable livelihood. There are many ways of conservation of natural resource; sustainable livelihood is one of them. Sustainable and adaptive livelihood is an approach and effort to go beyond conventional practices. A number of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are addressed through this inclusive and integrated approach of livelihood augmentation, like, ending poverty and hunger, ensuring food security and nutrition, promoting sustainable agriculture, ensuring healthy lives and combating climate change impacts.

2. Right to Development
   Ans: The right to development was first recognized in 1981 in Article 22 of the African Charter on Human and Peoples’ Rights as a definitive individual and collective right. Article 22(1) provides that: “All peoples shall have the right to their economic, social and cultural development with due regard to their freedom and identity and in the equal enjoyment of the common heritage of mankind.” The right to development was subsequently proclaimed by the United Nations in 1986 in the “Declaration on the Right to Development,” which was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly resolution 41/128. The Right to development is a group right of peoples as opposed to an individual right, and was reaffirmed by the 1993 Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action. The concept of the Right to Development is controversial, with some commentators disputing whether it is a right at all. The meaning of the right to development has been elaborated in a number of sources. The right to development is now included in the mandate of several UN institutions and offices. The Preamble of the Declaration on the Right to Development states “development is a comprehensive economic, social, cultural and political process, which aims at the constant improvement of the well-being of the entire population and of all individuals on the basis of their active, free and meaningful participation in development and in the fair distribution of benefits resulting therefrom.”

3. Community Participation in Development Projects.
   Ans: Community Managed Projects (CMP) have become an important form of development assistance in developing countries. However, a look at their conceptual foundations and evidence on their effectiveness shows that projects that rely on community participation have not been particularly effective in targeting the poor. The argument for the CMP approach in much of the literature is mainly to foster ownership, sustainability and accountability in development projects. However, as this particular study expounds, the projects are always faced with numerous challenges and the promises of good outcomes of project initiatives are always hard to come by. This study set out to assess the challenges of community participation in development projects; a case of community managed projects of Plan International in Luwero district. The study employed a survey research design, using both qualitative and quantitative methods in the collection of data. The findings revealed numerous challenges ranging from community to organizational levels that affected the sustainability, ownership of and accountability in these projects. The level of involvement of communities, socio-economic background of CMP beneficiaries, gender, influence of powerful village elites who capture community benefits all contributed to the poor performance of the projects. In addition, obstacles at organizational level like rigid accountability requirements, poorly trained Plan CMP Facilitators and unnecessary demands, featured as major set backs to the CMP initiative. The study recommends commitment of organizations that support CMPs in promoting genuine and effective participation of communities in all stages of the project cycle. Organizations that promote this kind of initiative should be prepared to let communities have effective control over the resources they have provided to them. In addition, a substantial amount of resources need to be committed to training staff and community project leaders to ensure that all stakeholders know their role in facilitating the successful implementation of the projects. However, the challenges that affect CMPs were in no way exhausted by this study. Future researches need to carry out in-depth comparative studies across a number of projects in different settings to discover common features. This needs to cover broader population samples than the single case study done here. More qualitative methodologies and possibly participant observation need to be applied to unravel the community perceptions and attitudes that influence and therefore pause challenges to community participation in CMPs.