Group 1: Nepali Group
Types of Locally Controlled Forestry

- Community forestry
- Collaborative forest management
- Leasehold forestry
- Religious forestry
- Private forestry - registered and unregistered
- Buffer zone (between national park and communities) used by communities without tenure
- Buffer zone community forestry
- Community conserved areas (Panchase, Kanchenjunga)
- Areas under encroachment
- Pastureland (Charan chhetra)
- Proposed community forestry
- Riverine forest
- Individually controlled national forest (Jimdari ban)
- Community controlled parts of national parks
- Shifting cultivation areas
Opportunities

- Livelihoods / poverty reduction
- Eco-tourism
- Source of water – near the village, women’s time saved
- Livestock, forage development
- Potential for carbon trade
- Forging partnership between LCF and cooperatives
- Inter-community learning and collaboration
- “One CF, one enterprise”
- Opportunity to manage wild animals found in and around CF
- Increased women participation (but needs to collect evidence)
- Many potentially commercial NTFPs
- Bio-fuel and Hydro power promotion
Challenges

• Communities are not allowed to use and manage forests in practice as per the legal arrangement
• Non-recognition and hand over of forest (such as shifting cultivation)
• Number of rainy days reduced from 27 to 4 days in shravan
• Potential of supply of timber for industry
• Forest management not effective
• Forest users are not trained in technical aspects of forest management
• Inclusion of distance users (Terai)
• Reconciling carbon forestry and local forest products needs
• Local communities not aware of and unable to establish enterprises (such as bee keeping in Chitwan, Makawanpur)
• Quarrying of stones and sand in locally controlled forest
• Top down planning of government /donors in CF
• Local CFUG executive committees are focused on timber collection and sometimes fail to recognize the wider role they need to play
Challenges

• Non-hand over of CF in the Terai
• Chure forest degradation
• Confusing tenure of stones and sands in forest
• Limited awareness of local communities on EIA issues
• Migration and old age people in leadership – need to attract youths and women through employment
• CFUGs can facilitate cooperatives for livestock, collective cash crops cultivation
• Still limited awareness meetings in Terai
• Lack of annual and medium term plans
• CFUG plans not fully reflective of the plans and priorities of the forest dependent poor
• Limited participation of the poor and disadvantaged groups in local forestry
Challenges

• Individually focused pro-poor schemes not working
• VAT on CF products
• Small number of failed cases are being strategically promoted to discourage CF
• Expansion of conservation area on potential CF
• Military in CF
• Difficulty to get markets for forest products
• Increased wildlife damage to crops and property
• Limited CFUG monitoring practices of its outcomes
• Limited knowledge of NTPFs
• Still limited quality of women’s participation and limited internalization of gender sensitivity in decision-making
• Conflict with landless
• Small forest area handed over to communities
• Money earmarked for poor does not reach the poor
• Limited technical knowledge and capacity on enterprise
• Pressures for allocating CF funds to non-forest purposes