Rights’ Holder Group
LCF in Nepali Context

• Product of an on going struggle by the people
• A necessity in the light of Nepal’s history of political instability where there were no government institutions so communities had to act
• At the moment6 fargile control due to the fact that the forest still belongs to the govt
• Two types of control – de facto and legal
• Sense of owenership of communities over forests is str9ong hence the drive to proetct and sustain these
• Community rights over forests are perpetual – govt can use the forest for 30 days and then return it

• In Nepal, lcf is an excersise of self-govt - rules are formulated and implemented by people

• Compensation can be demanded from govt
CHALLENGES