

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
- Shifiting 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