

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, Icf is an exercise of self-govt - rules are formulated and implemented by people
- Compensation can be demanded from govt

CHALLENGES