

# **Community Participation in Resource Management and Well Being of People in Nepal**



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# Community Participation in Resource Management and Well Being of People in Nepal

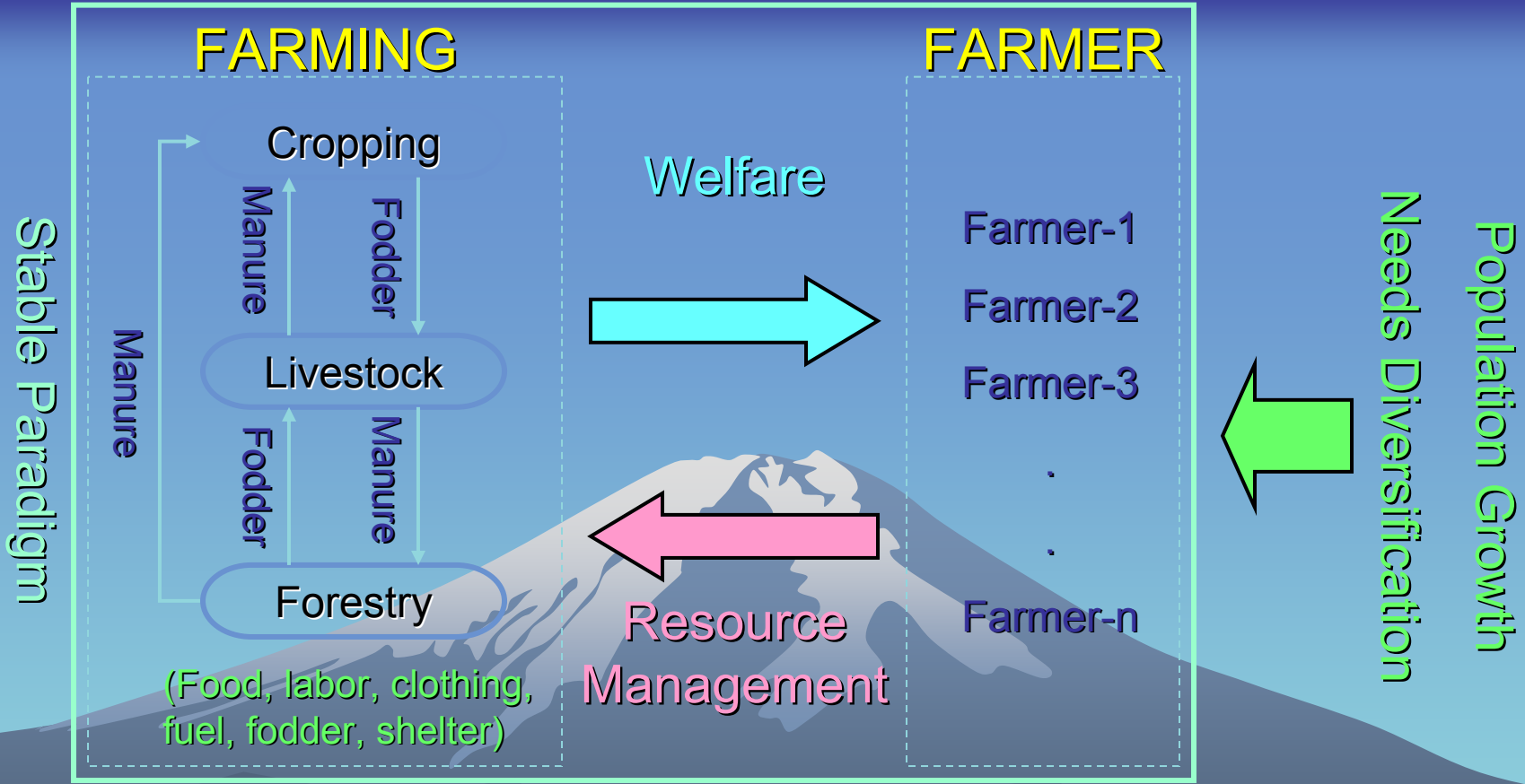
- Introduction
- Characteristics of Nepalese Farming
- Recent Dynamism in Nepalese Farming
- Development Intervention and Community Participation
- Study Area
- Endowments of Forest Management Before 1990
- Endowments of Forest Management During Late 1990s
- Resource Management and Well Being in the Study Area
- Implications of the Case Study
- Conclusion: Desired Development Intervention and Community Participation

# Introduction

- ◆ Community participation in resource management and well being means
- ◆ Sustainable use and management of resources available to people, living in and around a vicinity of a geographically set region integrated ecologically, socially and culturally, in production activities, so as to rationally conserve the environment, taking in to consideration the future use.
- ◆ Appraisal and transformation of traditional ways of resource uses, continued for centuries, but prone to be neglected in.
- ◆ Can be practiced and achieved at the farm level, in a small holding scale.

# Introduction

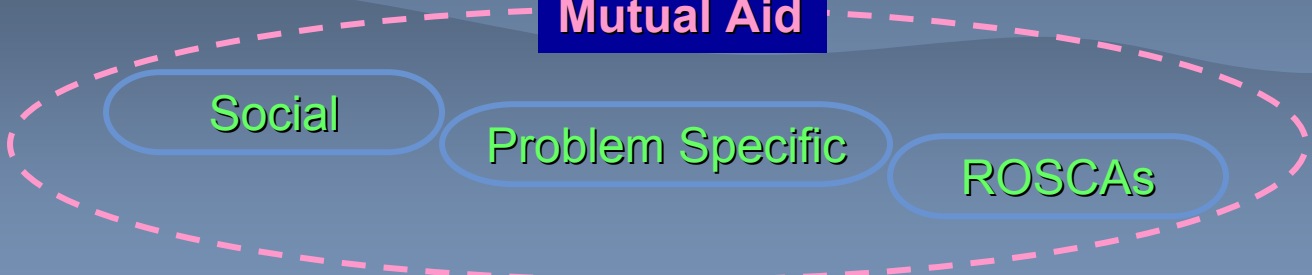
- ◆ Well being of the people in rural Nepal depends on forest
- ◆ Fodder – 62% of the total animal feed; 42% of required nutritional values
- ◆ Fuel wood – 78% of total energy; 98.5% in domestic use
- ◆ Rural construction materials – 100%
- ◆ Conceptual frame work of location specific environment adaptive farming



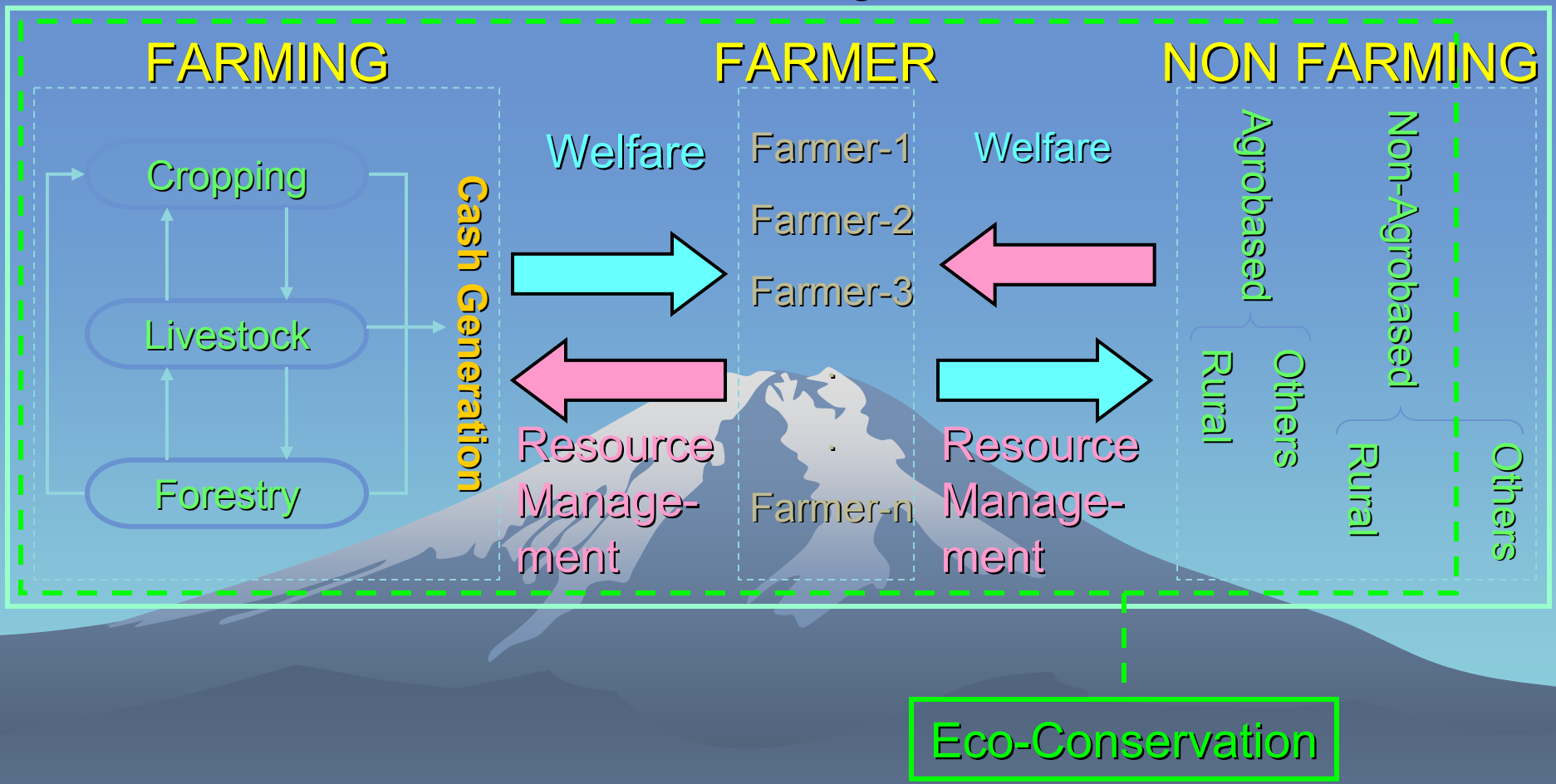
**Sustainability**

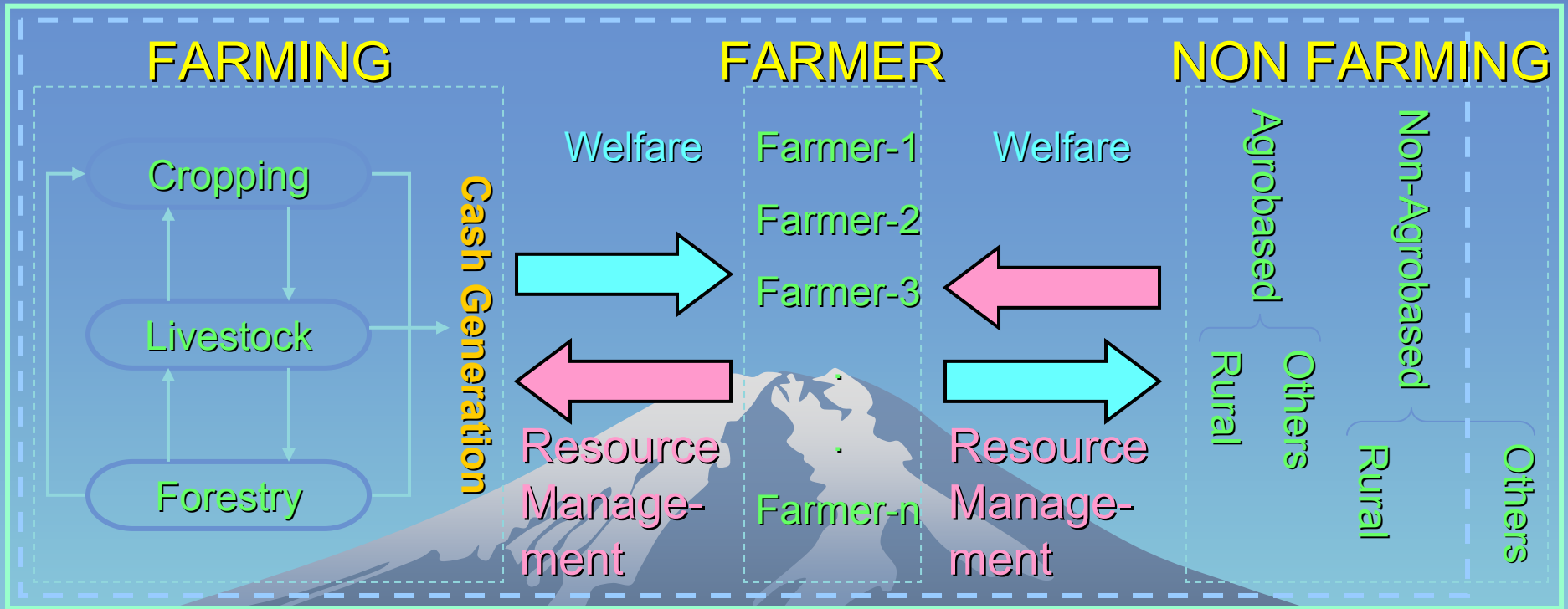
**Community Participation**

**Mutual Aid**



# New Paradigm



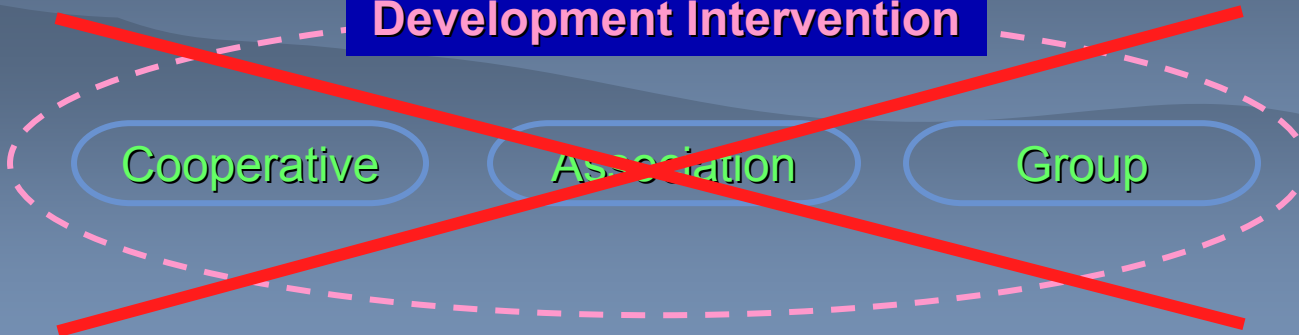


**Sustainability**

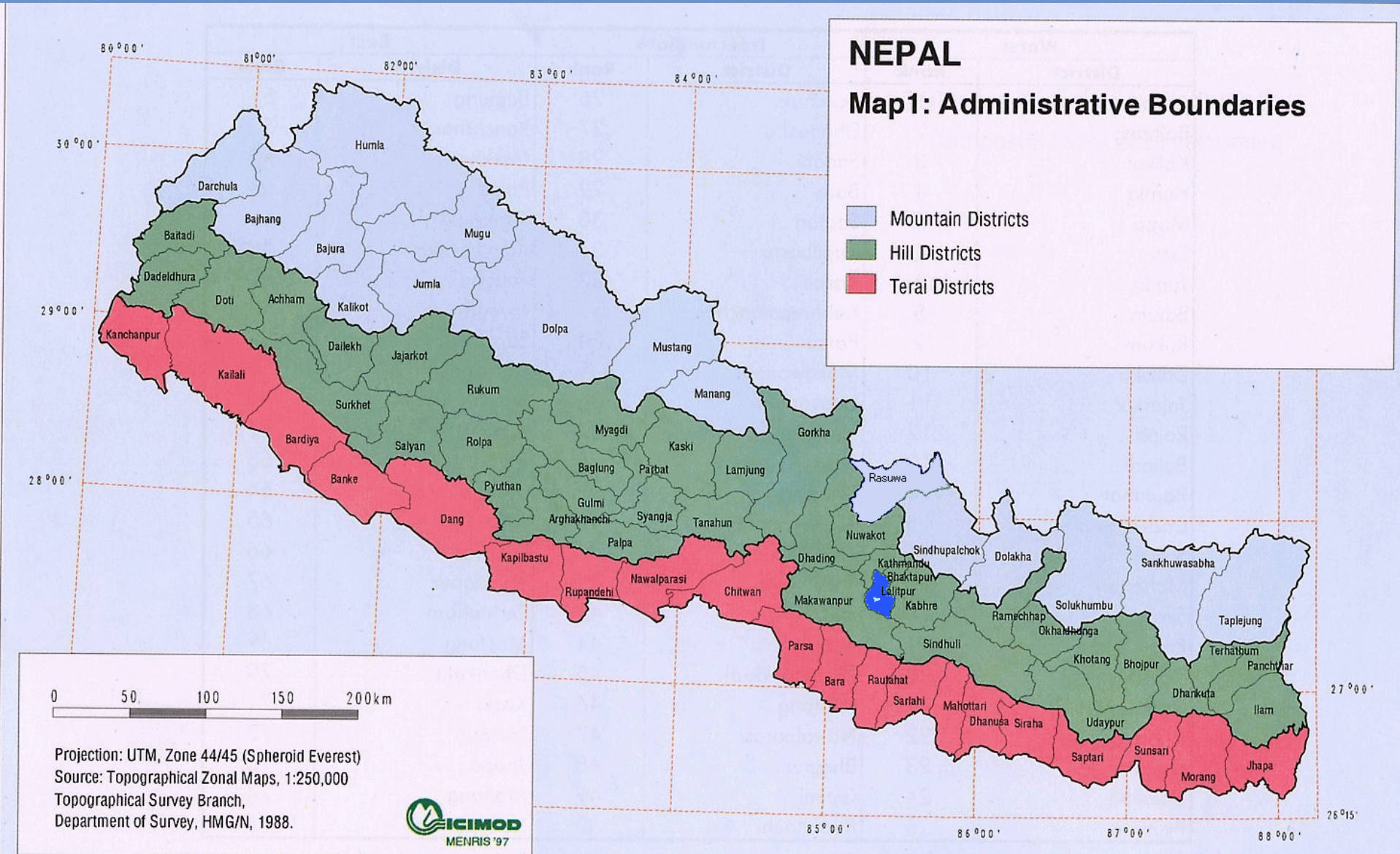


**Community Participation**

**Development Intervention**



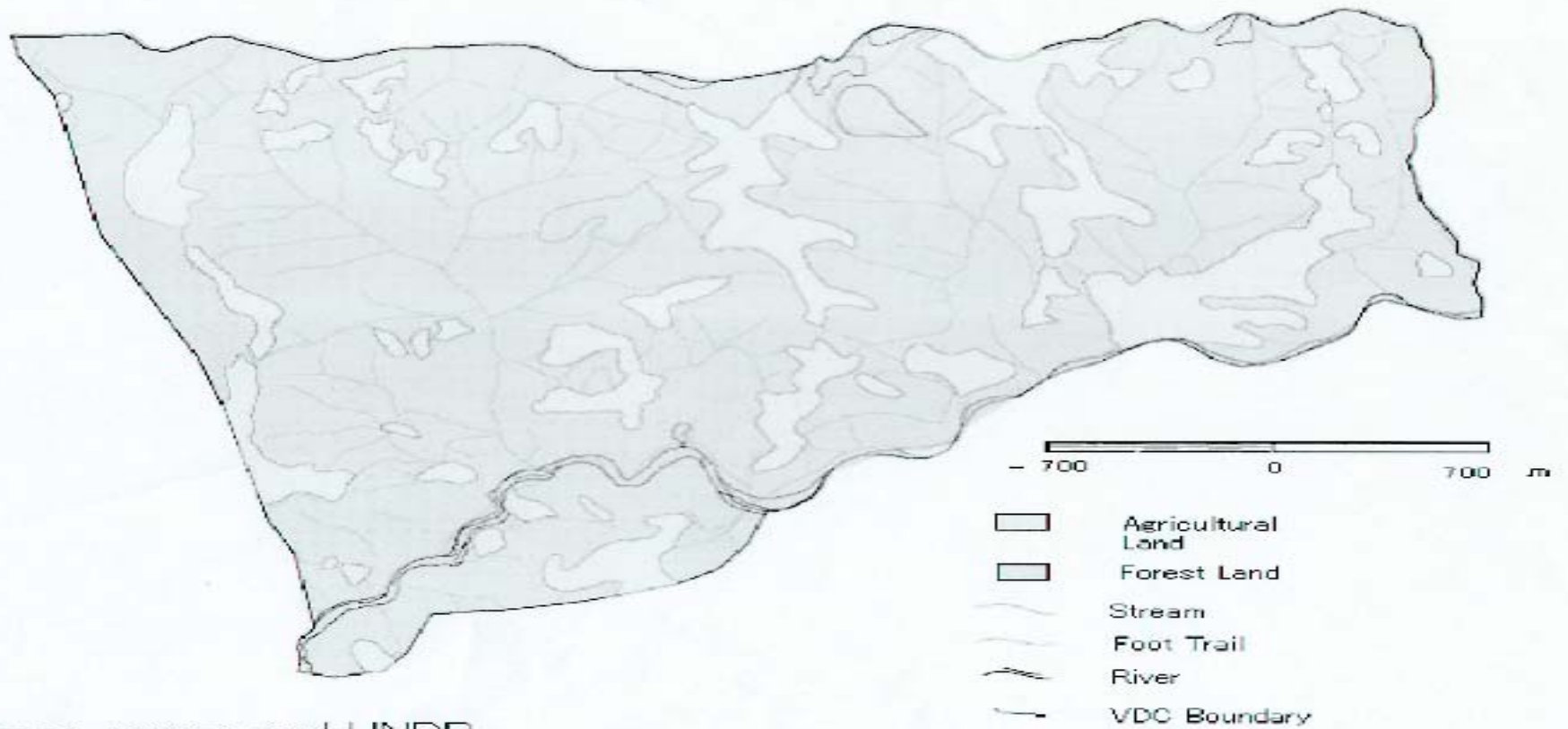
# Study Area – Map of Nepal





# Study Area – Map of Study village

## Dal Choki Village



Source: FINIDA and UNDP  
1999

# Study Area – Sight from Study village



## Study Area – Study village



# Policies and Rules in Forest Sector Before 1990

Act and Policy	Rules and Control	Effects and Access
<p><u>Forest Nationalization Act 1957</u></p>	<p>- <u>Forest Command and control rights: Forest Department(DoF)</u></p>	<p>-<u>DoF failed to manage the forest</u>                      -<u>Forest became open access to everybody</u></p>
<p><u>Forest Act 1961</u></p>	<p>- Provision of <u>permission letter</u> from DoF to harvest forest resource                      - Legal action against violators</p>	<p>- <u>The more influentials were able to exploit the forest resources at will</u></p>
<p>Panchayat Forest Rules 1978: (amendment to 1961 Act)</p>	<p>- Access and control rights of local forest handed to Village Panchayat for plantation and protection as PF and PPF                      - Panchayats were to receive free saplings and entitled to all proceeds from sale of products from PF and 75% from PPF</p>	<p>- <u>Illegal harvesting increased by dependent but ordinary people</u>                      - Transition from DoF 'Command and Control' of forest to recognition of local people's role to use and protect forests</p> <p>- People access forest with the permission from Village Panchayat</p> <p>- Donors involvement in plantation on basis of new policies</p>

# Policies and Rules in Forest Sector During Late 1990s

## Master Plan for the Forest Sector 1987

- Control and access right of forest is given to CFUG
- No ceiling on areas to be handed over to CFUG,
- Reorientation of the DoF staff
- Allocated 47% of total investment of the forest sector in support of CF

- CFUG members manages forest resource according to CF's Operational Plan.

- Emphasis on basic needs procurement and resource conservation

- Formation of CFUGs increased; with the help of DEOs, I/NGO

Contradiction exist in the Act regarding what constitutes 'forest product' and who may access such products.

## Forest Act 1993 and Forest Rule 1995

- Legalized the CFUGs
- Adopted 21- year long term approach Acknowledge five categories: Community Forests, Guthi Forests, Leasehold Forests, National Forests and Protected Forests

**Table 1** Average Private Forest Holding and Share of Entitlement from Community and Private Forests per Household in 2000

Ethnic/caste group	Private Forest Holding (ha)	Private Forest (%)	Community Forest (%)	Others (%)
Brahmin	0.16	43	51	6
Magar	0.2	31	69	-
Tamang	0.19	30	63	7
Kami	0.06	9	87	4

**Source:** Field survey 2000, Note: Others = bought and collected from farm land, Entitlement consists of fuelwood, fodder and timber

**Table 2** Annual Entitlement of Forest Goods per Household in 1990 and 2000

Period	1990			2000		
Ethnic/caste group	Fuel wood ( <i>bhari</i> )	Fodder ( <i>bhari</i> )	Timber (cu. ft.)	Fuel wood ( <i>bhari</i> )	Fodder ( <i>bhari</i> )	Timber (cu. ft.)
Brahmin	198	153	11	276	209	49
Magar	181	263	10	249	291	30
Tamang	252	186	15	248	195	27
Kami	234	137	11	258	139	16
Average	216	183	12	258	220	31

Source: Field Survey 2000 and USC-Canada Baseline Survey 1990

Note: One *bhari* is 30 kg.

Table 3 Daily Time Spent to Collect Fuel Wood and Fodder per Household in 1990 and 2000

Period	1990			2000		
Ethnic/caste group	Fuelwood (hrs)	Fodder (hrs)	Timber (hrs)	Fuelwood (hrs)	Fodder (hrs)	Timber (hrs)
Brahmin	3.4	2.5	5.9	3.1	2.2	5.3
Magar	3.1	2.6	5.7	2.7	2.2	4.9
Tamang	3.8	2.5	6.3	2.9	2	4.9
Kami	3.3	1.5	4.8	2.8	1.1	3.9
Average	3.4	2.4	5.8	3	2	5

Source: Field Survey 2000 and USC-Canada Baseline Survey 1990

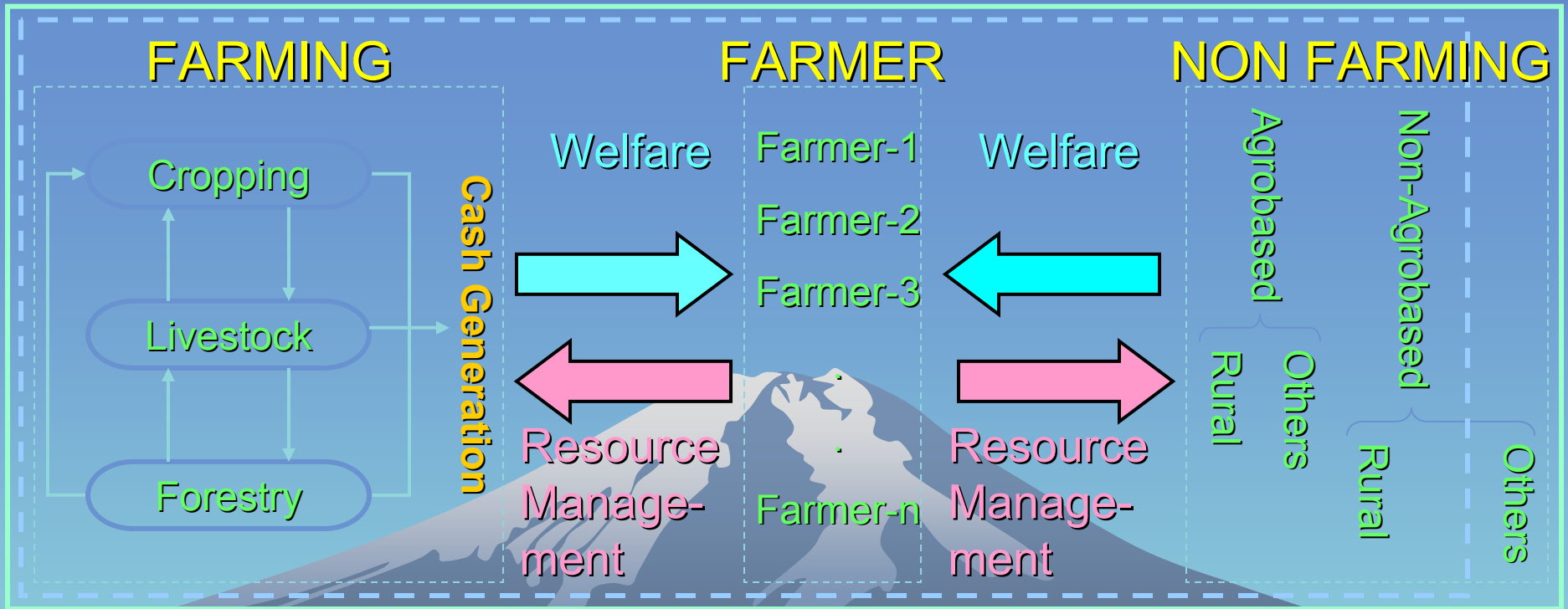


Table 4 Animal Holding, Annual Milk Produced and Sold per Household in 1990 and 2000

Period	1990			2000		
Ethnic/caste group	Animals (no)	Produce of milk (lts)	Sold milk (lts.)	Animals (no)	Produce of milk (lts)	Sold milk (lts.)
Brahmin	2.1	940	783	2.8	1841	1534
Magar	2	751	626	2.6	1686	1405
Tamang	1.9	790	658	2.3	1313	1250
Kami	1.2	900	750	3.1	1572	1310
Average	1.8	780	650	2.6	1631	1359

Source: Field Survey 2000 and USC-Canada Baseline Survey 1990

Notes: Animals include cow and buffalo..



**Sustainability**



**Community Participation**

**Spontaneous**



# The End

- ◆ Thank you very much listening

