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Our Cover

A typical village in Kavre district showing houses of the community forest user groups practicing terrace farming. People have been practicing agroforestry in their farmlands to fulfill their multiple demands. By Amrit Kumar Poudel.

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Setting up criteria and appropriating field sites for participatory action

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Acronyms

| | |
|---------|---|
| ACIAR | Australian Center for International Agricultural Research |
| CBO | Community-based organization |
| CF | Community forest |
| CFUG | Community forest user group |
| CSO | Civil Society Organization |
| DFO | Division Forest Office |
| EC | Executive Committee |
| EnLiFT2 | Enhancing Livelihood from Forest Management in Nepal |
| Ha | Hectare |
| HH | Household |
| LG | Local Government |
| NAF | Nepal Agroforestry Foundation |
| NRs | Nepalese Rupees |
| NTFP | Non-timber forest product |
| OP | Operational Plan |
| UUL | Under-utilized land |

Executive summary

This report summarizes the selection and description of sites of EnLiFT2 (Enhancing Livelihood from Forest Management in Nepal) project. EnLiFT2 aims to enhance forest management practices in community forests and private land to improve livelihoods primarily focusing in three areas – active and equitable forest management, inclusive community forestry governance, and design and facilitation of pro-poor forest-based enterprise. The sites were selected based on certain criteria developed through series of discussions both at the national and local level. This report has been prepared based on the field visits, interaction with CFUG members and executive committee members, interviews with forest government officials including District Forest Office and its subsidiary agencies and local government officials, review of the operational plans of the CFUGs, and direct observations by the research team. Based on those criteria, two districts namely Kavrepalanchowk and Sindhupalchowk were selected for intervention. Out of the 25 municipalities in both districts, five rural/municipalities were selected within which 33 community forest user groups (CFUGs) have been divided into clusters, named as sites for the purpose of this project. While the selected sites are potential in terms of timber and fodder management, issues pertinent to governance and inclusion exist. The activities of this project will be implemented through partnership with local communities, forest agencies, and local government of the selected sites.

Introduction

The project “*Enhancing Livelihoods from Improved Forest Management in Nepal (EnLiFT2)*”, is a forestry research project with funding assistance from the Government of Australia through the Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR). EnLiFT2 builds on the successes and lessons of the 5-year project FST/2011/076, *Enhancing livelihoods and food security from agroforestry and community forestry in Nepal (EnLiFT1)* implementation including demonstration of the silvicultural management package called Active and Equitable Forest Management (AEFM) as a desirable pathway to achieve the Government of Nepal’s goal of ‘Forests for Prosperity’; influencing the policy agenda for future silviculture and treatment of under-utilised land (UUL); and developing a critical understanding of the community dynamics underpinning forestry planning and decision-making.

This project primarily aims at achieving enhanced forest management practices in community forests and private land for improved livelihoods; social equity and environmental impact (see section 2 for aims and objectives). The primary project outcome will be improved flow of forest products and services, as well as the more equitable distribution of costs and benefits community and private forest management. This will be achieved through improved management of forests, improved forest planning, policy and governance; improved partnership between Community Forestry User Groups (CFUGs) and local government; improved gender equity in decision-making; enhanced research-policy links for improved livelihoods; and increased opportunities for disadvantaged members of rural communities to engage in forest-based enterprises.

This report underlines the processes and description of sites selected in EnLiFT2. The description is made available primarily in two categories; one for the site level, and other at the CFUG level. Site selection is crucial part of any action research project. The details provided during the site selection will be fundamental towards measuring the impact of the project, during the end of project phase. This report has been prepared based on the field visits, interaction with CFUG members and executive committee members, interviews with forest government officials including District Forest Office and its subsidiary agencies and local government officials, review of the operational plans of the CFUGs, and direct observations by the research team.

EnLiFT2 primarily aims to enhance forest management practices in community forests and private land to improve livelihoods, social equity and environmental impact. This will be achieved through the following objectives:

1. To enhance adoption and benefits from AEFM and improved private forestry practices
2. To develop and institutionalise community forestry planning, governance, and gender equity frameworks within the context of new local government system, and
3. To design and facilitate the establishment of pro-poor small-scale forest enterprises

The report is divided into five sections. The section following the introduction highlights the process adopted for site selection. The third section provides an overview of the basic criteria considered while selecting the sites. The fourth section describes the project sites wherein three different levels – district, municipality, and cluster level description is provided. The sixth and the concluding section highlight the key reflections gathered during the site selection process.

Process adopted for site selection

While EnLiFT1 worked in Kavrepalanchowk (Kavre) and Lamjung district, EnLiFT2 shifted its priorities to Kavre and Sindhupalchowk (Sindhu) (see figure 1). The two districts have been selected in response to the government priorities. The Nepal-Australia Forestry project, implemented three decades ago, particularly targeted in revitalizing the degraded slopes in Kavre and Sindhu. EnLiFT2 in particular is a follow-up of that project. Moreover, EnLiFT2 proposes to work not only in community forestry, but also prioritizes private forestry and UUL for a better impact.

In each district, the project will work with three local governments (or municipality), namely Bhumlu, Bethanchowk and Banepa in Kavre, and Sunkoshi, Chautaura and Lisankhupakhar in Sindhu. The project will be working with 30 CFUGs in total where they have been selected for greatest potential impact, expressed interest in participation and accessibility and visibility. Within each Local Government (LG), there will be an intensive work in one CFUG (core site), while the dissemination works will be conducted in further three CFUGs (secondary sites) located in the vicinity of the core sites. Accordingly, the project will have a total of 6 CFUGs for intensive work (core sites) and 24 CFUGs for dissemination works (secondary sites).

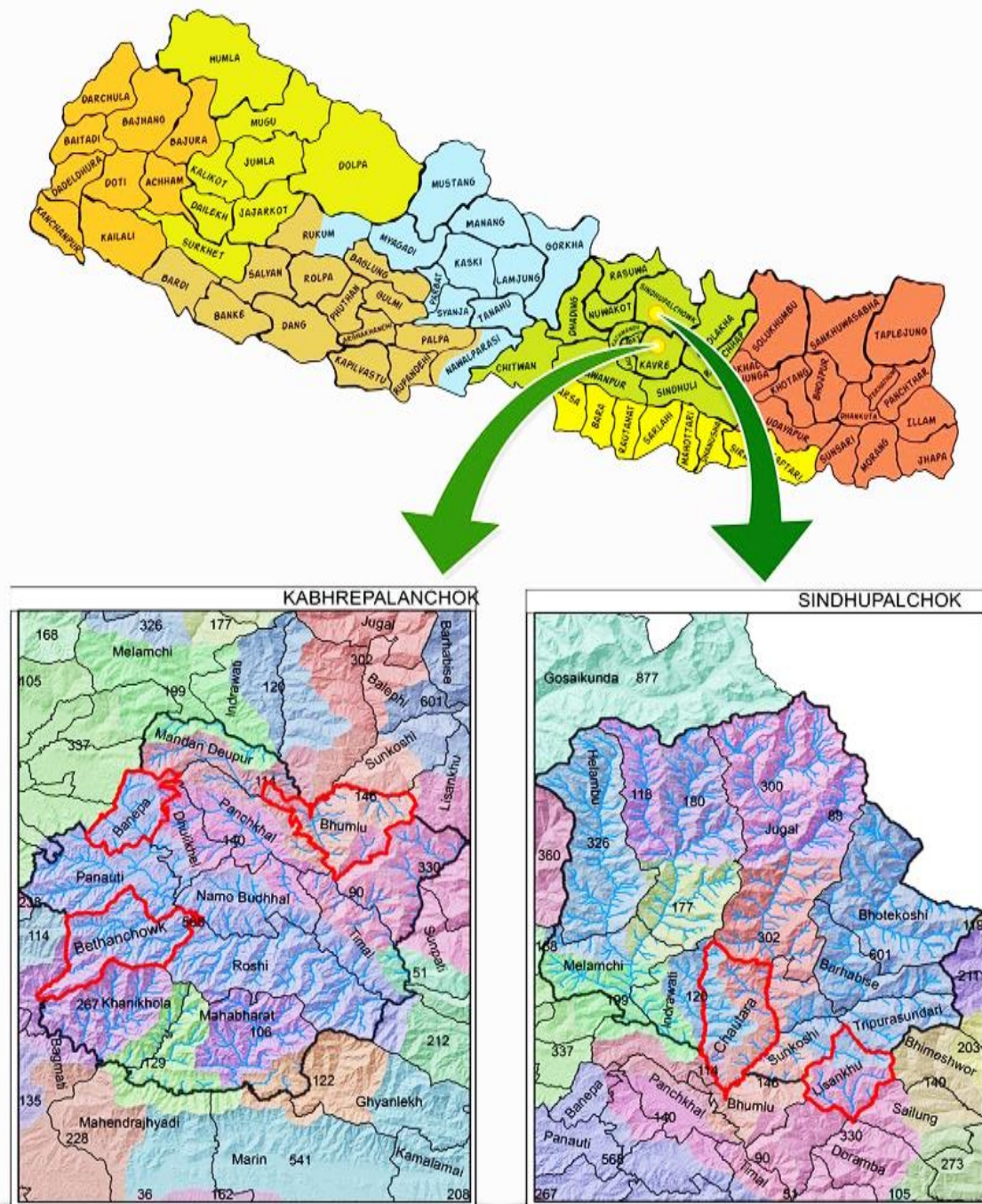


Figure 1: Districts and sites selected for EnLIFT2

The Forest Policy (2015) of Nepal stipulates nine policy objectives including utilization of forest and its products in order to meet the domestic needs as well as enhancing exports, thus contributing to the national economy. In addition to this, the Ministry of Forest and Environment has prepared a 'Forestry Project Bank', which prioritizes potential projects in the forestry sector. The top two of the twenty-five identified major forestry projects highlight i) scientific management of forest and forest resources; and ii) improvement of livelihood through silvicultural based forest management in Sidhupalchowk and Kavre. Stepping on

these national priorities and as a follow up of the Nepal-Australia Forestry Project, the second phase (i.e. EnLiFT2) has identified Sindhu and Kavre as two potential districts as its intervention districts.

EnLiFT2 site selection process considered scientific basis in addition to adopting a participatory process. Certain criteria were developed to have a rather focused intervention as well as have an impact out of the project. The following steps were adopted for the site selection purpose.

Setting up research criteria: The primary purpose of developing criteria was to come up with the choice of sites in order to have expected project outcomes. EnLiFT2 project team (primarily ForestAction and NAF) discussed and finalized the criteria, which was later presented and finalized at the Project Advisory Committee (PAC) meeting. The same criteria were later discussed at the Divisional Forest Office in order to have a common understanding on the basis of site selection. The criteria for site selection included i) Forest condition; ii) Closeness to the road head and market accessibility; iii) Valid Operational Plans (OP); iv) No intra-CFUG conflict; v) Good governance practice; vi) Willingness of CFUGs/private forest owners.

Discussion with rural municipality/municipality representatives: The selected sites and potential CFUGs/private forests lie within different municipalities/rural municipalities of Kavre and Sindhu districts. A series of discussion with the representatives of the local government was conducted to have a better idea on i) the current situation of community forests and private forests; ii) their performance and future direction; and iii) nature of communication/coordination between Community Forests (CF) and local government. Besides, the discussion was also aimed at presenting the objectives of EnLiFT2 project and role of local government in terms of laying support to the project activities.

Meeting with the Divisional Forest Officials: This was intended to have a deeper understanding of the current situation of CF and private forest performances, in addition to the ongoing support extended to the user groups. Moreover, the current status of CFUG OP renewal and state of art silvicultural interventions in the CFs in two districts was also documented during the meetings.

Discussion with CFUGs/private forest owners: Discussion with CFUG members (see annex 1) were conducted to discuss on various aspects of CF functioning. Issues pertinent to inclusion, forest management status (situation of timber, Non-timber Forest Products-NTFP, sawing, timber sale etc); forest conservation; distribution of timber among the members; forest fire control; grazing control; forest product harvesting as per Operational Plan (OP) provisions among others were discussed during the site visits. Other than that, information regarding forest area, total household (HH), current status of OP, governance and representation, income source, enterprise potential, forest situation were collected during the visit.

Criteria for site selection



Various criteria were adopted during the selection of the sites for EnLiFT2 project. While couple of considerations was made from the previous phase of the project, some new elements were also considered. The criteria are listed as follows:

- i) **Forest condition** was one of the major considerations for the site selection for the second phase of the project. The project primarily considered Pine forest with mature trees in need of management. Moreover, the forest needed to be manageable in terms of its area with high growing stock. In addition to Pine forest, one Sal forest in the mid-hill with manageable area, and one forest with fodder management – especially Khasru was considered. In the latter case, existing site from phase 1 was considered for intervention.
- ii) **Proximity:** Another criteria for the selection of site included proximity with the road head and market accessibility. The primary aim of considering accessibility is to have a demo-effect, along with potential for enterprise and value chain promotion, which may not be possible in remotes sites.
- iii) **Functional Operational Plans:** The project considered CFUGs with functional operational plans. Moreover, CFUGs with SFM guideline followed in the OP or any forest management initiated by the CFUGs was a comparative advantage during the selection.
- iv) **Minimal intra-CFUG conflict:** CFUGs with no, or minimal, conflict was considered for intervention. The main reason was to have a better and visible impact of the project, in addition to having inputs from the local communities in research activities, and a better ownership of the project.

- v) **Good governance practice:** CFUGs with a practice of holding regular general assemblies and meetings were closely considered during the site selection. Moreover CFUGs with good auditing practice scored more among other CFUGs. The primary aim of considering this criterion was to have a visible impact of the project.
- vi) **Willingness of CFUGs/private forest owners to participate in the research:** The local communities and private land owners showing enthusiasm to participate in the research were considered for the purpose of this project.
- vii) **Socio-ethnic diversity:** The project closely considered diversity in social composition and use of forest.

Description of project sites

Districts

Unlike the previous phase (i.e. EnLiFT 1), EnLiFT2 will have its interventions in two mid-hill districts of Province 3 (see annex 2 for district maps). This section provides the general overview of the sites in regards to their ecological and socio-economic situation.

Kavrepalanchowk district

With a total area of 140,486 ha Kavrepalanchowk (or Kavre) district has a sub-tropical, warm temperate and cool temperate climate and the altitude ranges from 280 m to 3018 m from mean sea level. Topographically, Kavre can be divided into hilly region and basins and tars (plateaus). In terms of the land use, forests cover majority of the area followed by shrubs and other wooded land (Table 1).

Table 1: Land use categories in Kavrepalanchowk district

| Land use | Area (Ha.) | Area (in %) |
|-----------------------------------|------------|-------------|
| Forest | 73075.5 | 52.2 |
| Covered by tree (5 to 10% canopy) | 2088.5 | 1.49 |
| Shrubs and other wooded land | 707.3 | 0.50 |
| Others | 64614.7 | 45.99 |
| Total | 140486.0 | 100.0 |

Source DFRS/FRA, December, 2015

The agricultural practice combines crop production with fruit, apiculture and livestock. Kavre district was one of early piloting sites of community forestry intervention in Nepal through Nepal Australian Community Forestry project during the 1970s. The handover of community forest in Kavre district started from 1988. Pande Gaun CFUG, the first CF to be handed over in Nepal, is situated in Kavre district. Out of the 529 CF handed over until 2012/2013, only

253 (48%) have carried out a detailed forest resource inventory. Because of the lack of periodic forest inventory, accessing proper information on CF resources in the district has not been easy. Though non-state agencies can also support OP revision, there is not much professional service provider in the district. Moreover, the technical documents prepared by non-state actors usually take longer time to get the DFO approval. Consequently, the CFUG leaders heavily rely on DFO staff for the support in renewing their OPs. However, the DFO staffs are already stretched due to their multiple priorities. As a result, the renewal of OPs has often been seriously delayed.

In terms of the forest based enterprise, there are a number of enterprises operating in Kavre district which include: furniture industry, saw mill, veneer, herbal, wooden utensils (theki), Nepali paper, handmade paper, Laliguras juice production, community handmade paper, bio-briquette. Most of these enterprises are privately owned and operated. They get timber mostly from private lands, few from community forests and others from open market. In addition to these, there are other forest based enterprises in the district which includes candle, mushroom farming, coal making, and goat farming among others.

Sindhupalchowk district

Sindhupalchowk (or Sindhu) has been regarded as the largest district in Province 3 in terms of its area. The total area of the district spans to about 254200 ha. About 77.87 per cent of the total district area is covered with forest, which accounts to 115740 ha (FRA 2016). Major tree species found in the district includes *Pinus roxburghii*, *P. patula* and *Schima-Castanopsis*. About 60.73 per cent of the people in the district are engaged in agriculture, while others are involved in service sector, enterprise, and businesses among others. There is a huge altitudinal variation in the district with lowest to highest point ranges from 747 m to 7083 m respectively. Following the inception of the federal governance, there are a total of nine rural municipalities and 3 municipalities in the district.

Sindhu has been widely acclaimed as pioneer district for introduction of community forestry programme. Records show that an individual named Mr Nil Prasad Bhandari led the afforestation programme in open areas by introducing saplings from Patlepani nursery in 2032/33 B.S. Following that, Thulovir Ragchandani Forest was handed over to the communities as community forest in 2046. It was an initiative led by the District Forest Office, Sindhupalchowk and the Nepal-Australia Community forestry project.

Table 2: Land use categories in Sindhupalchowk district

| Land use | Area (Ha.) | Area (in %) |
|-------------------|------------|-------------|
| Forest | 77567 | 30.51 |
| Grazing land | 11823 | 4.65 |
| Agricultural land | 73710 | 28.99 |
| Shrubland | 32253 | 12.68 |
| Others | 58847 | 23.14 |
| Total | 254200 | 100.0 |

Municipalities

There are a total of 25 municipalities in both Kavre and Sindhu districts, where 13 municipalities are situated in Kavre while 12 in Sindhu. Out of the total 13 municipalities in Kavre, five are rural municipalities and rest 8 are urban municipalities. A total of 577 forests have already been handed over as community forest in Kavre. Out of these, Namobuddha and Panauti municipalities have the most number of community forests with 70 and 65 forests handed over respectively. Likewise, Khanikhola rural municipality has the most number of leasehold forests handed over till date. Compared to other municipalities, Khanikhola has 155 leasehold forests situated within its boundaries. In terms of the total area, Mahabharat rural municipality is the largest with an area of 18531 ha, which also happens to have the largest forest area of 13854 ha. Out of the 13 municipalities in Kavre, there is only one religious forest existing in Bethanchowk rural municipality, covering an area of 1.67 ha.

Similarly, there are a total of 12 municipalities in Sindhu, out of which nine are rural municipalities and 3 fall under urban? municipality category. A total of 527 forests have been handed over as community forests in the district. Relatively, Chautara Sanghachowkgadhi municipality has the highest number of community forests (i.e. 96) in addition to having largest area of community forest area (i.e. 5812 ha). Likewise, Jugal rural municipality has the highest number of leasehold forest (i.e. 99). In contrast to other municipalities, the entire forest area situated in Bhotekoshi rural municipality falls under Gaurishankhar conservation area. Paanchpokhari rural municipality has the largest forest area of 21230 ha compared to other municipalities in Sindhu. Annex 2 provides the details of municipalities present in Kavre and Sindhu.

Sites

The sites selected for EnLiFT2 was based on the criteria finalized through various stages of consultation (see annex 3 for site maps). The fact that all five sites are accessible by roads, makes it easier for the project team to have their presence whenever needed. In addition, there is a harvesting potential in all of the sites selected where the interventions can vary depending on the tree species (Table 2 below). Moreover, existence of pre-established research plots in few sites has an added value in terms of drawing lessons as well as seeking the readiness of the local communities in those sites. For instance, Rachhma of Chaubas and Kalopani in Dhungharka already have a pre-established research plots from EnLiFT 1. Another positive aspect of the selected sites involves the existence of practice of harvesting (e.g. Bhagwan Thumki) and an updated operational plan as per the thinning guideline (e.g. Shreechap Deurali), which too adds value to the project. Considering these features and commonalities across the sites, 30+ CFUGs have been selected for the purpose of this project intervention (see annex 4 for key characteristics of the CFUGs). In addition to the key features of the sites, this section also provides an overview of existing and potential forest-based enterprises in various CFUGs in five sites (see annex 5)

Table 3: Key features of the sites selected

| Sites/cluster | Municipality/rural municipality | Total area of CFs/Private forests | Dominant tree species |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| Banepa | Ward 1, 10 ,13 | 253.94 | <i>Pinus roxburghii</i> , <i>P. patula</i> and <i>P. wallichiana</i> |
| Bhumlu | Ward 4 | 211.43 | <i>P. patula</i> and <i>P. wallichiana</i> |
| Chautara Sanghachowkgadhi (Chautara) | Ward 5,6,8 and 13 | 609.9 | <i>P. patula</i> and <i>P. roxburghii</i> |
| Lisankhupakhar | Ward 1,4 and 7 | 529.01 | <i>P. patula</i> and <i>P. roxburghii</i> |
| Bethanchowk | Ward 2,3 and 4 | 1102.53 | <i>Abies pindrow</i> and <i>P. wallichiana</i> |

Chautara

Chautara is one of the research sites in Sindhupalchowk district comprising seven CFUGs selected for EnLiFT interventions. It is situated in wards 5, 6, 8, 13, and 14 where various government and non-government agencies, CSOs and networks have been actively involved in various forestry related activities.

State of CF governance

In general, the practice of holding meetings has been irregular among the CFUGs in Chautara. In addition to having less frequent executive committee (EC) meetings, participation in such meetings is very low. Moreover, gender composition in key positions does not comply with the community forestry guideline¹, with Shreechaap CF as an exception where a female is the chair of the EC. Despite the fact that women are present in sub-committees, the whole society in general is male dominated who shape the key decisions. Likewise, the organizing of the general assemblies has been irregular where some CFUGs have not had one in a year.

In regards to the leadership, there has not been a change in one for a long time. The case of Gaurati is a good example of it where the same person has remained in the position of chair for many years. Similarly, sub-committees exist in the CFUGs primarily for forest management, pro-poor initiatives, forest product collection, and internal audits among others. Nevertheless, collective leadership is lacking in most of them. There is also a strong influence of DFO, municipality, and FECOFUN leaders in terms of the decision making within the CFUGs. While most of the groups have conducted a well-being ranking, none of them have linked it with the benefit sharing within the CFUG.

Conflict both within CFUGs and with other agencies exists in various forms in some of the communities. For instance, Gaurati CF is facing a court case against illegal harvesting of timber. Similarly, there is tension between the former and current EC members in Shreechhap. In a slightly different context, Lampate CF in Chautara has had conflict in terms of the establishment of Army camp within the CF land. Besides, cases of conflict in boundary between private land holders and CF land exist in very few groups.

Fund mobilization and benefit sharing

Income across various CFUGs varies in Chautara site. This is evident through the range of annual income across the groups where on the one hand CFs like Shreechhap makes an annual income of NRs 8 million while on the other hand, there are groups like Lampate, Bajhekapase, and Tarebhir, where they make merely 1 Lakh annually. The funds generated by these groups however do not appear to follow the CF guideline in terms of their fund mobilization. While major investments are made in physical infrastructure development including construction of road, temple, schools, and electrification, there are pro-poor

¹ The CF guideline 2009 stipulates that the CFUG executive committee should comprise 50% women representatives and that women should be in vital positions of the decision making body.

initiatives including health (in Shreechhap and Sansari) and education in several CFUGs. Besides, these there are also cases of fund embezzlement and bad loan in some of the CFUGs in Chautara.

LG-CF relations

Several good practices can be seen across several local governments in terms of mainstreaming local level planning in Chautara. There has been an increasing trend of local government representatives being invited to CF planning meetings. Nevertheless, CF leaders are hardly invited to ward level or municipality level meetings. Though presence of local representatives in CF meetings exist, collaborative activities is still lacking across CFUGs.

Economy

Agriculture is the major economic activity in Chautara site where major crops include maize, millet, rice, and mustard. Similarly, livestock rearing including buffalo, goat, poultry farming (in both household and commercial scale) exists in the area. Besides, there is couple of emerging commercial agricultural activities including poultry, off-season vegetable farming, and Lapsi among others in Chautara. In other cases, Shreechaap sawmill, lapsi candy, bio-briquette, and household-based furniture has been offering employment opportunities for the locals.

Besides agriculture, several off-farm employment opportunities exist in and around Chautara as livelihood options for the people. Some of the employment options include masonry, sand and stone mining, and their collection and transportation, in addition to working as drivers in local transportation, shops and restaurants. In other cases, youths have migrated mainly to Kathmandu and other smaller towns for employment opportunities and education. In few cases international migration can be seen across the site.

Forest-people relations

The dynamics of forest-people relations in the recent years has changed across the forests in Chautara. In terms of the most visible change, there has been an overall decrease in collection of fuelwood, and fodder in the region. Increase in the use of liquefied petroleum gas (LPGs) can be closely attributed to the decline in fuelwood collection. Though collection of grass and leaf litter still exist, the forest management activities have merely been limited to harvesting.

Though a strong belief among the CFUG members in terms of the diverse eco-system services that forests deliver exists, there is still a divided perception in regards to the value of Pine forest in Chautara. While some believe that Pine forest has been beneficial, others say that it has been a primary reason for lowering the water table. While communities in the downstream are still struggling for water for irrigation, there has been an increase in the demand for drinking water and forest management activities in the recent years. Besides,

human-wildlife conflict is present in the area where wild animals including monkey, wildboar, and porcupine have been nuisance to the locals.

Lisankhupakhar

Lisankhupakhar comprises of seven CFUGs selected for EnLiFT2 interventions. It is situated in wards 1, 4, and 7 where various government and non-government agencies, and cooperatives have been actively involved in various forestry related activities. The dominant castes in the site include Tamang, Newar, Thakuri, Dalits, Brahmin, and Chhetri.

State of CF governance

In general, the practice of holding meetings has been irregular among the CFUGs in Lisankhupakhar. In addition to having less frequent executive committee (EC) meetings, participation in such meetings is very low. Moreover, gender composition in key positions does not comply with the community forestry guideline. There is a low representation of women in key positions except treasurer and vice chair in very few cases.

Likewise, the organizing of general assemblies has been irregular where some CFUGs have not had one in a year. The well-being ranking has been conducted by the CFUGs, however, they have not been linked with the benefit sharing within the CFUG.

In some CFUGs, conflict within the group and with other agencies is evident in various forms. For instance, there is a tension between the former and the current EC in Lamachour CF. In other cases, there is conflict in terms of the boundary between private land holders and the CF. Likewise, land owners involved in cardamom plantation in their private lands appear to have encroached the CF land.

In terms of the leadership, there has been overlap wherein the same person serving as the ward chair has been the chair of the CF (in case of Boldekharka). In Boldekharka, there has been no change in the leadership for a long time. Besides, there is a strong influence of the district, municipality, and FECOFUN leaders in CFUG decision making.

Fund mobilization and benefit sharing

In some of the CFUGs, there has been a longstanding conflict in terms of the fund mobilization. The case of Lamachour CF is a good illustration of this where the group spent NRs 1.3 million for sale of timber worth NRs 1.8 million. Similarly, the fund management in most of the CFUGs do not comply with the CF guideline. Major investments through CF income have been made in construction of road, temple, school, and electrification. Apart from these, there have been good initiatives in terms of investment in pro-poor activities including support to income generation activities through goat rearing and cardamom plantation.

LG-CF relations

There is an increasing trend where CFUGs invite municipality officials in their meetings and events. Other way around, CF leaders are hardly invited to events organized by the municipality. Though not many collaborative activities exist between the CFUGs and the municipality, the former have expectations over the latter to mobilize funds for development activities at the local level.

Economy

Agriculture plays a vital role in the rural economy in Lisankhupakhar. The major crops include potato, millet, maize, mustard, and wheat. Likewise, livestock rearing including buffalo, goat, and poultry (at household scale) supports livelihood of rural households in the area. Besides, couple of emerging agricultural activities can be seen in the area which includes off-season vegetable farming, Cardamom, in addition to timber sale from private land.

A certain section of the population in Lisankhupakhar is also involved in off-farm activities. Among others, employment in brick kiln in and around Kathmandu, masonry,



and working as drivers in local vehicles are some of the popular choices. Similarly, forest-based enterprise in a small scale is present in and around Lisankhupakhar. These include bio-briquette, small and household-based furniture, essential oil, charcoal making, and metal work (blacksmith). Though both internal and international migration is prevalent, in most of the cases, youths have migrated to Kathmandu and other smaller towns while others have migrated overseas for employment opportunities.

Forest-people relations

The forest-people relation has experienced a slight shift in terms of priorities. Though present in a low scale, a small section of the population utilizes forest for grazing (mainly for goats and sheep). Likewise, forest management activities are limited to harvesting and collection of grass, leaf litter and bush cleaning.

Bhumlu

Bhumlu (Chaubas) is one of the previously selected sites from EnLiFT1. The second phase encompasses seven CFUGs and includes wards 4 and 5. Now a rural municipality, Bhumlu has various local level agencies including forest-sub-division, and CBOs working in forestry related activities.

State of CF governance

The CFUGs in Bhumlu have been holding general assemblies on a regular basis. The CFUG EC meetings have not been regular however they have been conducted as per the need. Nevertheless, there is a low participation in those meetings. In terms of women leadership, Chaubas is progressive wherein women are present in the key positions including chair and treasurer (e.g. Fagarkhola), secretary and treasurer (e.g. Dharapani), secretary and treasurer (e.g. Lakurirukh bhulbhule).

Chaubas has a long history of strong local leadership. Particular political leader or group has a strong influence in most of the CFUGs. CFUG leaders, in most of the cases, work in favor of the local leadership. In other cases, most of the CFUG leaders are largely based in Kathmandu, where their visit to Chaubas is intermittent. Moreover, same person has remained in the leadership position of the past 15 years or so (e.g. Lakurirukh bhulbhule). There are also cases of conflict between the private land owners and CF land. In particular, there is an issue of conflict between CFUGs and the DFO in terms of road construction (e.g. Rachhma).

Fund mobilization and benefit sharing

Fund mobilization has been a contested issue in some of the CFUGs in Chaubas. For instance in Rachhma, the CFUG generated NRs 4.2 million in revenue from timber sale. The key leaders of the CF have been questioned over transparency in spending where most of the fund was invested in construction of a football ground (see box 1). Likewise, about NRs 2.2 million revenue was generated in Chaapanikuwa Gadi CFUG and the spending of the fund has been questioned by the CFUG

Box 1: Embezzlement case in Racchma CF

Racchma CFUG generated NRs 52 lakhs from timber sale in 2018. The CF guideline provisions, which stipulates the allocation of CFUG fund for forest management (25%), poverty reduction (35%), and social and institutional development (40%). However, the CFUGs did not comply with the provisions and instead allocated NRs 25 lakhs for the construction of football ground. Likewise, the CFUG filed a court case to get the CF land back from encroachment by individuals. The case was fought for two years and the CFUG had to bear NRs 9 lakhs to settle the case. A major chunk of CFUG income was spent for something beyond the provisions in CF guideline.

members. Most of the fund was used for personal benefits while some of the leaders did not pay back the CF funds they used some 5 years back. It appears that most of the CFUGs have not complied with the CF guideline for mobilizing the funds while in others, large amount have remained in the CFUG bank account due mainly to the unapproved CFUG plans. While major investments have been made in physical infrastructure including

construction of football ground, road, temple, school building, in one or two cases, funds have been used to pay the court cases. Nevertheless, there also some good initiatives of fund mobilization in which CFUGs are supported for Cardamom plantation.

LG-CF relations

Chaubas region has a relatively different LG-CF relation compared to other sites. This is due to the fact that the leadership in the municipality has a long involvement in community forestry movement. Due to the strong leadership and support from the local government, NRs 5 lakhs has been allocated for the development of baseline on CFUG operation within the rural municipality.

There is also a harmony between the LG officials and CFUG members wherein there are cases of joint organizing of events in the area. For instance Ward 4 organizes regular meetings with the CFUGs within the vicinity to discuss on management issues and area for collaboration. Likewise, the CFUGs usually invite rural municipality officials during various events.

Economy

Agriculture plays a vital role in the rural economy in Chaubas. The major crops in the region include maize, millet, and paddy. Likewise, livestock rearing has a good share of household income where buffalo, goat, and poultry (both household and commercial scale) is common across the region. Besides, there are few emerging agricultural activities in the region including Cardamom and Kiwi plantation, and timber sale from private land.



Cardamom plantation in Fagarkhola CFUG, Kavre

People in Chaubas region are also involved in some off-farm activities. Some of the popular activities include timber load and unload, work as drivers in local vehicles, and service in education and health sectors. There are also instances of youth migration, mainly to Kathmandu and smaller towns in addition to overseas migration. In addition, forest-based enterprise has offered income generating opportunities for the local communities in Chaubas. Some of the major enterprises include furniture (in Bhumlutar), sawmill, Cardamom, and timber sale from private land.

Forest-people relations

In terms of the forest-people relation, many people have shifted collection of fuelwood from CF to private lands. Nevertheless, certain section of the communities, particularly *Paharis* and *Dalits* still rely in CF for collection of grass and fuelwood.

Banepa

Banepa is the closest site from Kathmandu and comprises of six CFUGs selected for EnLiFT2 intervention. Those six CFUGs are situated in Wards 1, 10, and 13. Now a municipality, Banepa has various local level agencies including forest-sub-division, cooperatives, and CBOs working in forestry and development activities.

State of CF governance

The organizing of general assemblies and other meetings in most of the CFs has been regular in Banepa site. With Hile Jaljale Ka, and Basuki CF as exceptions, EC meetings have been regular, although the participation in such meetings is very low. In regards to leadership, particular political leader have been influential in most of the CFUGs, thus leaving the CFUG leadership less functional. Similar to many other CFUGs across the various sites, CFUG leaders are largely based in Kathmandu. Also the same person has remained in the leadership for the past decade or so (e.g. Bhagwanthumki, Dhungepakha Bahal).

In general, women representation in key positions is low, with mainly men as chairperson and secretary, across the CFUGs in Banepa. However, there is women participation in the sub-committees, though the decisions are mainly dominated by men. Also, despite a good number of participation in the general assemblies, women usually remain in the periphery and largely surrender to the decisions made by men. Overall, women's role in forest management is very low in the site.

Besides, there are cases of conflict within and across CFUGs. The conflicting case on CF land is evident in Hile Jaljale Ka, and Kha, and Dhungepakha bahal CFUGs, where the CF land is occupied by Nepal Army and the Survey Department. Likewise, Hile Jaljale Kha is currently facing court case for illegal harvesting of timber.

Fund mobilization and benefit sharing

Few CFUGs in Banepa have issues pertinent to fund mobilization and sharing of the benefits. For instance in Bhawagwanthumki, about NRs 4 million generated from timber sale two years back

Box 2: Fund mobilization in Bhagwanthumki

Situated in Wards 10 and 13 of Banepa municipality, Bhagwanthumki CFUG generated NRs 4 million from timber sale. Though there were few discussions within the group in regards to fund mobilization, the EC could not reach to any conclusion on how to invest the fund. The main reason is that most of the members of the CF live in the city or have some business or work in the nearby cities, thus do not have much interest in forestry or agro-forestry related activities. Because of this the group has not been able to reach any consensus in regards to mobilization of the fund.

has not been spent yet (see Box 2). Likewise, CFUGs have not been able to see the timber harvested in Hile Jaljale Ka. Nevertheless, there are good practices initiated in among the CFs for example the initiation of revolving fund for goat rearing in Bhagwanthumki.

LG-CF relations

The local government in Banepa appears to have undermined CFUG authority partly due to political differences between the officials and CFUG leadership. Municipality is rather interested in promoting tourism infrastructure in and around the forest, while CFUGs have limited legal space to support it. Besides, there is a major conflict in terms of water source in the area. While the CFUGs claim the ownership of water source existing within the forest, the local government claims the entitlement over such resources. Though there is a practice of CFUGs inviting ward officials in their events, and vice versa, there is no collaborative activity so far.

Economy

The major agricultural crops in Banepa include potato, cabbage, radish. Besides, livestock rearing supports livelihood of the communities in the area. Some of the popular livestock include cows and buffalo while poultry farming in commercial scale is present in Banepa. In addition, dairy in commercial scale is an emerging agricultural activity seen in the area.

Due to good market linkage, people are engaged in various off-farm activities in Banepa. Some of the popular activities include service in education and other sectors, vegetable collection and transportation, working as wage labours, shops and restaurants among others. Unlike other sites, migration is very low in the area. Though forest-based enterprise may not be seen at a commercial scale, people are involved in furniture making at the household level.



Forest-people relations

Forest-people relation is changing in the recent years, where the overall dependency over forest is declining. Nevertheless, collection of fuelwood is present in few sites including Hile Jaljale Ka, Kha, and Dhungkharka. Human-wildlife has also been an issue in the region where wild animals including wolves, monkey, and leopard are nuisance to the locals.

Bethanchowk

Bethanchowk is another site in Kavre that is close to Kathmandu and comprises of six CFUGs selected for EnLiFT2 intervention. Those six CFUGs are situated in Wards 2, 3, and 4. Bethanchowk has various local level agencies including forest-sub-division, cooperatives, and CBOs. The dominant caste in the area includes Tamang, Brahmin, Chhetri, and Newars.

State of CF governance

The CFUGs in Bethanchowk have been organizing their general assemblies on regular basis. However, with Kalopani as an exception, EC meetings have not been regular. Moreover, there is a good number of participation in the EC meetings in Kalopani, while in contrast those of other CFUGs have not been impressive in that sense. In most of the cases, women are present in the position of treasurer in the EC, while in Kalopani, both Vice-chair and secretary positions have been represented by women. In general, women participate in

the CF general assemblies and other gatherings, but usually remain in the periphery and largely surrender to the decisions made by male members.

In terms of the leadership, the same individual has remained as chair since the handover of CF, in addition to holding the position of chairperson in two CFUGs at the same time (e.g. Kalopani). Not all leaders are functional in the sense that they share their time in other forums, thus sparing less time for CF related matters.

There is a latent conflict between CFUGs in terms of grazing in the CF land in Bethanchowk. In addition, there is also an issue of fund collection and transparency in spending in one of the CFs (i.e. Patne Bhanjyang).

Fund mobilization and benefit sharing

There are issues of lack of transparency in CF fund mobilization in addition to lack of compliance in line to the CF guideline in managing the funds. Nevertheless, there are cases where funds have been invested in collective interest including drinking water supply, and providing scholarships to students. In addition, major investment areas include construction of view tower, recreational park, shelter, roads, temple, and school building.

LG-CF relations

The LG-CF relations in Bethanchowk has somewhat been influenced by political affiliations. In most of the cases, CFUGs invite Ward chairs in their events, while the latter have not been keen in inviting the CFUG leaders and members. Though there are not much collaborative activities between the two institutions, the rural municipality supported CFUGs in construction of park and view tower.

Economy

Alike other sites, the economy of Bethanchowk is largely dominated by agriculture among other sectors. The major crops cultivated in the area include maize, potato, mustard, paddy, and vegetables. Likewise, livestock rearing including buffalo, cows, and poultry (both household and commercial scale) also contribute to household income. In addition to this, some emerging commercial agricultural activities can be seen in Bethanchowk among which Dairy (mainly *Khuwa* production) is popular.

People in Bethanchowk are also involved in off-farm activities including service, masonry, and work for daily wage. There are also existing forest-based enterprise including essential oil and furniture, that has been supporting livelihoods of local communities. Unlike other sites in Kavre and Sindhu, migration is very low in the region, except for few cases where people have constructed their houses and shifted downstream.

Forest-People relations

Forest-people relation in Bethanchowk has primarily been shaped by people's reliance on fodder. In that sense, Khasru management has been an important activity and remains a major source of fodder. This is due mainly to the thriving dairy business in the area. Besides, collection of grass and fuelwood exists in small scale, where the latter is primarily used for *Khuwa* making and animal feed.

CFUG' Perception towards EnLiFT2

Overall, the CFUG members are willing, and have expressed their readiness, to embark into a silviculture-based forest management system in their community forests. While in most sense, forests have been considered as a (financial) resource, the introduction of silvicultural system is believed to have greater returns compared to what it is currently. There is also an increasing interest in the use of state of art technology (i.e. chain saw) among the CFUGs. However, skills in terms of using these instruments along with carrying out inventory, post harvesting activities, and preparing operational and harvesting plans is found to be very low. Moreover, support from the Divisional Forest Office in executing these activities has been found to be inadequate. There is a certain expectation from the local communities in terms of support from the EnLiFT2 for timber harvesting. Moreover, few communities are yet to finalize their operational plans, technical and other support towards approval of these plans.

Key reflections

This report highlights the key criteria adopted during the EnLiFT2 site selection and preliminary observations of the CFUGs in five sites. The sites were selected on the basis of the given criteria, which were basically decided through a series of workshops and discussions among the project partners, including the CFUG executive members and the local government of the respective sites.

The sites and CFUGs selected align with the intended objectives and interventions of this project. In some cases, the CFs include ones from the previous phase (i.e. EnLiFT1) which have an already established research plots, in addition to the high levels of awareness of local communities on what this project is about. In others, there is a potentiality in timber harvesting as well as marketing them in the nearby markets of Kathmandu and Bhaktapur. While there are few cases where other enterprises including eco-tourism and NTFPs can be promoted, that would require further investigation in terms of its potentiality, profitability, and relevance to this project.

In terms of the governance and gender balance in the selected CFUGs, it appears that most of the sites have been regularly organizing their general assemblies in addition to holding executive committee meetings. However, there are few exceptions where such meetings have not been held for years and in other cases, gatherings of the executive committee members have been carried out on a need basis. Likewise, in terms of women representative in the executive committee, the CFUGs have been progressive in the sense

that there are women in one of the positions of Vice President, Treasurer and Secretary in some of the groups. Though there are few exceptions where women representative in the decision making body is completely absent.

Finally, locally relevant interventions, both in regards to silviculture and inclusive planning, are needed in all the sites. This would be possible through appropriate partnership and relation building with the stakeholders across all sites. In addition, appropriate communication strategy needs to be applied throughout the project phase in order to communicate the results to the audience.

Annexes

Annex 1: Contact details

| SN | CFUG | Municipality/ Rural Municipality | Contact person | Position | Contact Number |
|----|---------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------|-------------|----------------|
| 1 | Shreechap Deurali CFUG | Chautara Sanghachowkgadhi | Daya Laxmi Shrestha | Chairperson | 9849013097 |
| 2 | Sansari Daanda CFUG | Chautara Sanghachowkgadhi | Ramesh Tamang | Chairperson | 9841944565 |
| 3 | Gaurati CFUG | Chautara Sanghachowkgadhi | Chandra Bahadur Tamang | Chairperson | 9841038072 |
| 4 | Bajhbisauna CFUG | Chautara Sanghachowkgadhi | Hira Shrestha | Secretary | 9841188339 |
| 5 | Bajhekapase CFUG | Chautara Sanghachowkgadhi | Janak Rajgiri | Secretary | 9841134209 |
| 6 | Lampate CFUG | Chautara Sanghachowkgadhi | Gyan Bahadur Thapa | Chairperson | 9861740924 |
| 7 | Tarebhir CFUG | Chautara Sanghachowk Gadhi | Sher Bahadur Thakuri | Chairperson | 9841259055 |
| 8 | Lamachaur CFUG | Lisankhupakhar | Singha Bahadur Lama | Chairperson | 9866952442 |
| 9 | Tamche CFUG | Lisankhupakhar | Mohan Shrestha | Secretary | 9849796548 |
| 10 | Patale CFUG | Lisankhupakhar | Dev Bahadur Shrestha | Secretary | 9841175905 |
| 11 | Bulbule CFUG | Lisankhupakhar | Name Bahadur Shrestha | Chairperson | 9862371463 |
| 12 | Bolde CFUG | Lisankhupakhar | Lakpa Tamang | Chairperson | 9841426763 |
| 13 | Deupokhari CFUG | Lisankhupakhar | Lwang Tamang | Chairperson | 9617875982 |
| 14 | Chipteti CFUG | Lisankhupakhar | Ganesh Bahadur Basnet | Chairperson | 9741239115 |
| 15 | Dharapani CFUG | Bhulmu | Chandrahi Tamang | Chairperson | 9851062215 |
| 16 | Lakurirukh Bhulbhule CFUG | Bhulmu | Chitra Bahadur Kunwar | Chairperson | 9741061163 |
| 17 | Chaapanikuwagadhi CFUG | Bhulmu | Binda Kharel | Secretary | |

Setting up criteria and appropriating field sites for participatory action

| | | | | | |
|----|-------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|-------------|------------|
| 18 | Rachhhama CFUG | Bhulmu | Indra Tamang | Chairperson | 9813574220 |
| 19 | Chaurkuna Bhirpani CFUG | Bhulmu | Prakash Lama | Chairperson | 9841736258 |
| 20 | Narayanthan CFUG | Bethanchowk | Beed Prasad Timilsina | Chairperson | 9851211470 |
| 21 | Bethanchowk CFUG | Bethanchowk | Bal Krishna Timilsina | Secretary | 9841005865 |
| 22 | Patne Bhanjyang CFUG | Bethanchowk | Gopal Timsina | Chairperson | 9860109533 |
| 23 | Janajagriti CFUG | Bethanchowk | Kedar Bahadur Chettri | Chairperson | 9860511158 |
| 24 | Kalapani CFUG | Bethanchowk | Prem Shrestha | Chairperson | 9843811500 |
| 25 | Bhagwanthumki CFUG | Banepa | Chitra Bahadur KC | Chairperson | 9741090278 |
| 26 | Basuki CFUG | Banepa | Rahit Shrestha | Chairperson | 9851162600 |
| 27 | Kalika CFUG | Banepa | Ramhari Budhathoki | Chairperson | 9841449146 |
| 28 | Hilejaljile CFUG | Banepa | Bala Ram Ghimire | Chairperson | 9841283490 |
| 29 | Dungepakha Bahal CFUG | Banepa, Bhaktapur | Bel Bahadur Tamang | Chairperson | 9841708333 |
| 30 | Khahare CFUG | Bethanchowk, | Krishna Prasad Timsina | Chairperson | 9841104211 |
| 31 | Pyurkharka CFUG | Lisankhupakhar | Maili Tamang | Chairperson | 9810231640 |
| 32 | Kalopani CFUG | Lisankhupakhar | Tilak Shrestha | Secretary | 9741018743 |
| 33 | Manebhanjyang CFUG | Lisankhupakhar | Relmaya Shrestha | Chairperson | 9741013420 |

Annex 2: Municipalities in Kavre and Sindhu

Kavrepalanchowk

| SN | Local Level | CF handed over | | LF handed over | | RF | | Registered PF | | Total Area | Total Forest Area |
|----|------------------|----------------|------------|----------------|------------|-----|------------|---------------|------------|------------|-------------------|
| | | No. | Area (Ha.) | No. | Area (Ha.) | No. | Area (Ha.) | No. | Area (Ha.) | (Ha) | (Ha) |
| 1 | Banepa Mun | 47 | 1562.6 | 33 | 160.57 | | | | | 5440 | 2230 |
| 2 | Bethanchowk RM | 33 | 3286.8 | 5 | 29 | 1 | 1.67 | | | 10064 | 8886 |
| 3 | Bhumlu RM | 38 | 1792.1 | 0 | 0 | | | | | 9113 | 4135 |
| 4 | Chaurideurali RM | 22 | 1165.6 | 0 | 0 | | | | | 9746 | 2997 |
| 5 | Dhulikhel Mun | 37 | 870.07 | 21 | 90.4 | | | | | 5442 | 1664 |
| 6 | Khanikhola RM | 28 | 2083.2 | 155 | 979.03 | | | | | 13118 | 10260 |
| 7 | Mahabharat RM | 59 | 5443.1 | 78 | 510.02 | | | | | 18531 | 13854 |
| 8 | Mandandeupur Mun | 52 | 1502.1 | 10 | 53.6 | | | | | 8830 | 2445 |
| 9 | Namobuddha Mun | 70 | 2095.4 | 34 | 154.8 | | | | | 10198 | 3867 |
| 10 | Paanchkhaal Mun | 54 | 2737.5 | 36 | 179.15 | | | | | 10254 | 4015 |
| 11 | Panauti Mun | 65 | 1668.3 | 51 | 358.11 | | | | | 11775 | 7243 |
| 12 | Roshi Mun | 47 | 2537.5 | 37 | 252.31 | | | | | 17561 | 11387 |
| 13 | Temal Mun | 25 | 473.39 | 0 | 0 | | | | | 8849 | 2552 |
| | Total | 577 | 27217.66 | 460 | 2766.99 | 1 | 1.67 | 38 | 36.61 | 138921 | 75535 |

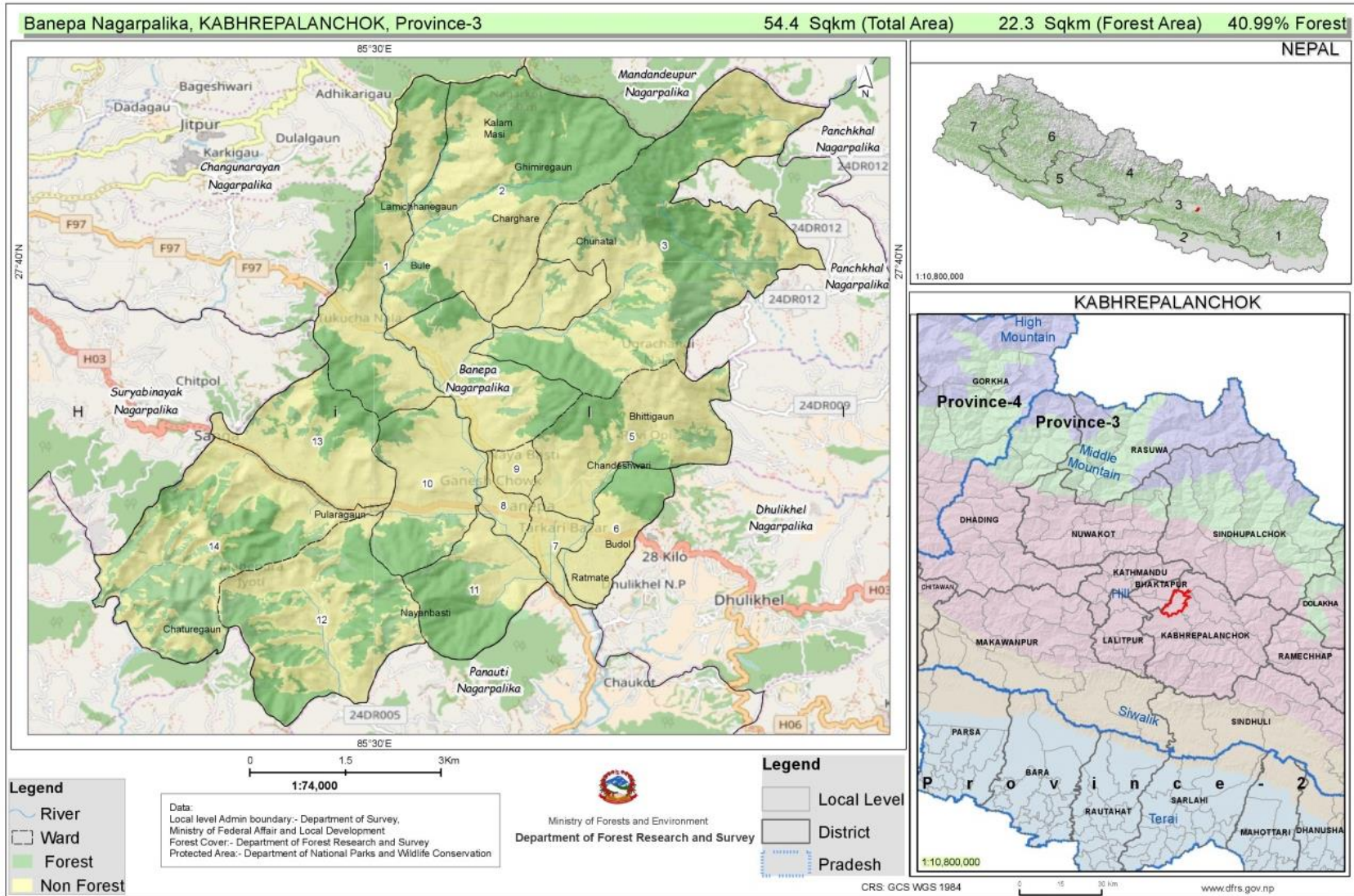
Note: Mun – Municipality; RM – Rural Municipality

Sindhupalchowk

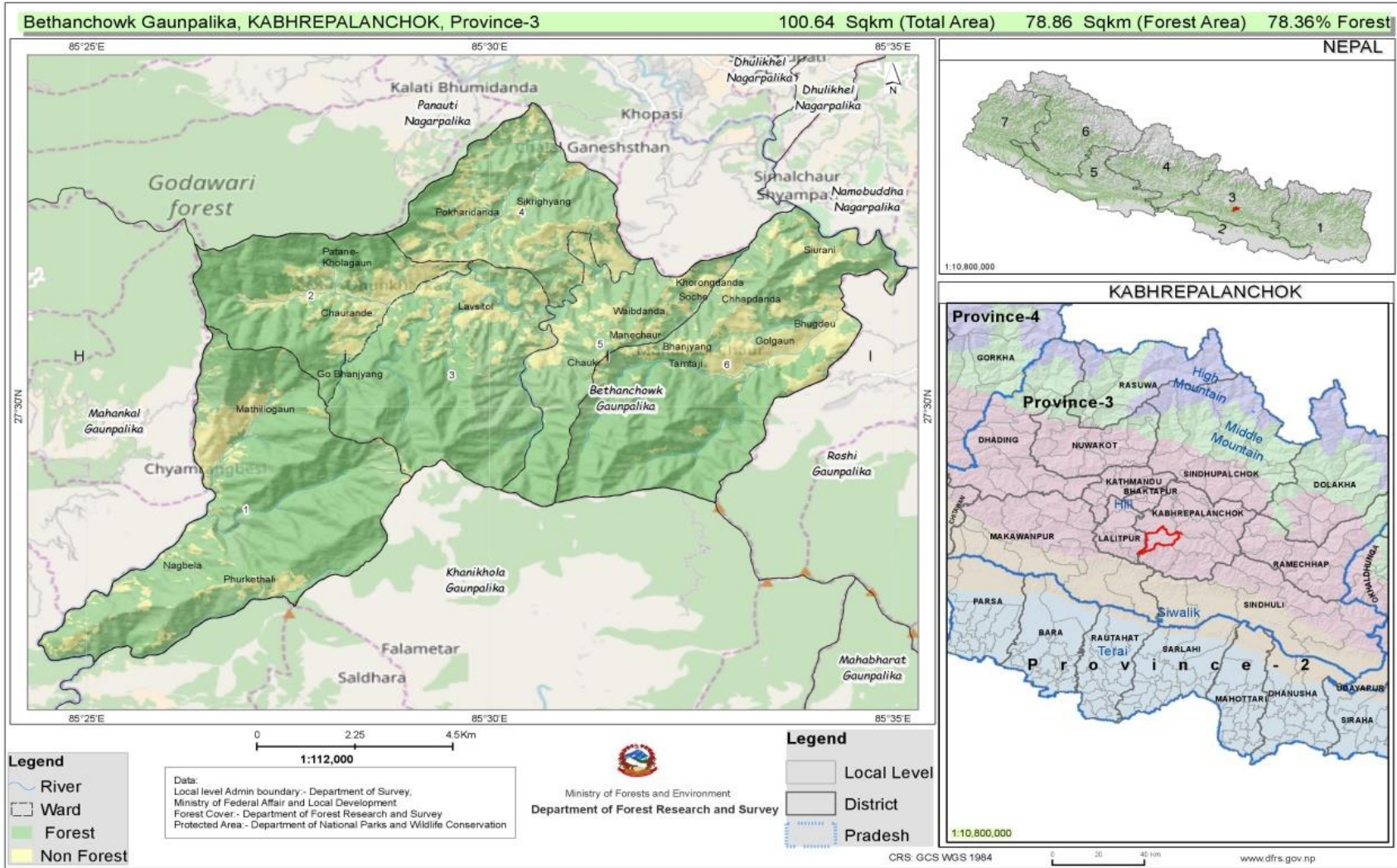
| S.N. | Local Level | CF handed over | | LF handed over | | RF | | Registered PF | | Total Area | Total Forest Area |
|------|------------------------------|--|------------|----------------|------------|-----|------------|---------------|------------|------------|-------------------|
| | | No. | Area (Ha.) | No. | Area (Ha.) | No. | Area (Ha.) | No. | Area (Ha.) | (Ha) | (Ha) |
| 1 | Balefi RM | 37 | 1868.23 | | | | | | | 6190 | 2660 |
| 2 | Barhabise Mun | 55 | 3484.8 | 38 | 221.9 | | | | | 13540 | 6960 |
| 3 | Bhotekoshi RM | All forest area is under Gaurishankar PA | | | | | | | | 27950 | 17250 |
| 4 | Chautara Sangachowkgadhi Mun | 96 | 5812.8 | 96 | 311 | | | | | 16590 | 8210 |
| 5 | Helambu RM | 29 | 1530.23 | 34 | 225.5 | | | | | 28870 | 13220 |
| 6 | Indrawati RM | 55 | 2143.56 | 46 | 224.5 | | | | | 10550 | 4540 |
| 7 | Jugal RM | 22 | 2155.61 | 99 | 569.2 | | | | | 59900 | 19780 |
| 8 | Lisankhupakhar RM | 55 | 3157.28 | | | | | | | 9900 | 6030 |
| 9 | Melamchi Mun | 79 | 2246.57 | 31 | 108.6 | | | | | 16120 | 6020 |
| 10 | Paanchpokhari RM | 39 | 2614.52 | 59 | 315.7 | | | | | 43820 | 21230 |
| 11 | Sunkoshi RM | 43 | 2516.96 | | | | | | | 7320 | 3940 |
| 12 | Tripurasundari RM | 17 | 2478.93 | | | | | | | 9470 | 6080 |
| | Total | 527 | 30009.49 | 403 | 1976.4 | 3 | 4.27 | 61 | 37.6832 | 250220 | 115920 |

Note: Mun – Municipality; RM – Rural Municipality

Annex 3: Site maps

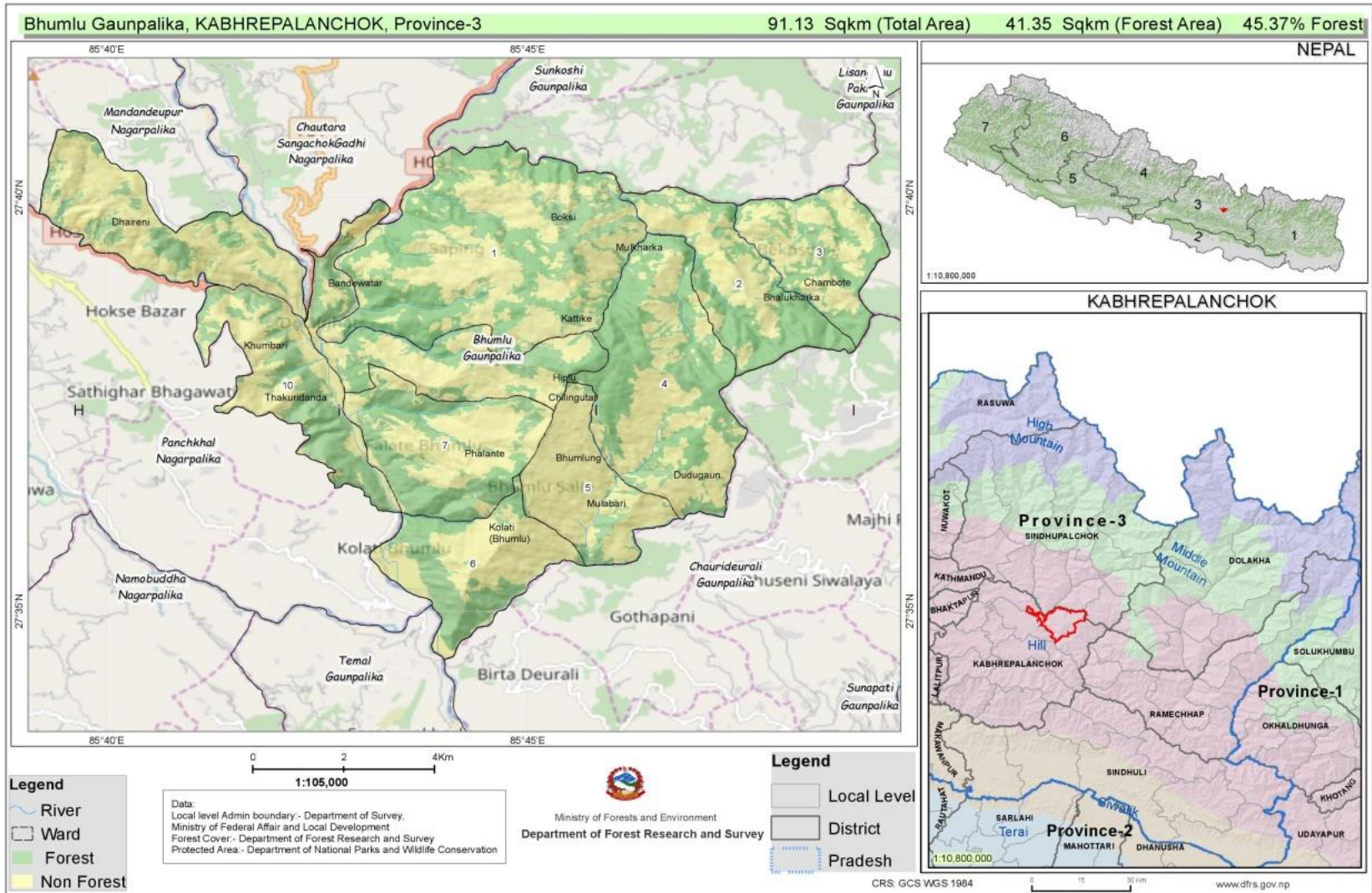


Map Composed by: maharjanrabi@gmail.com, rajkumarrimal@gmail.com

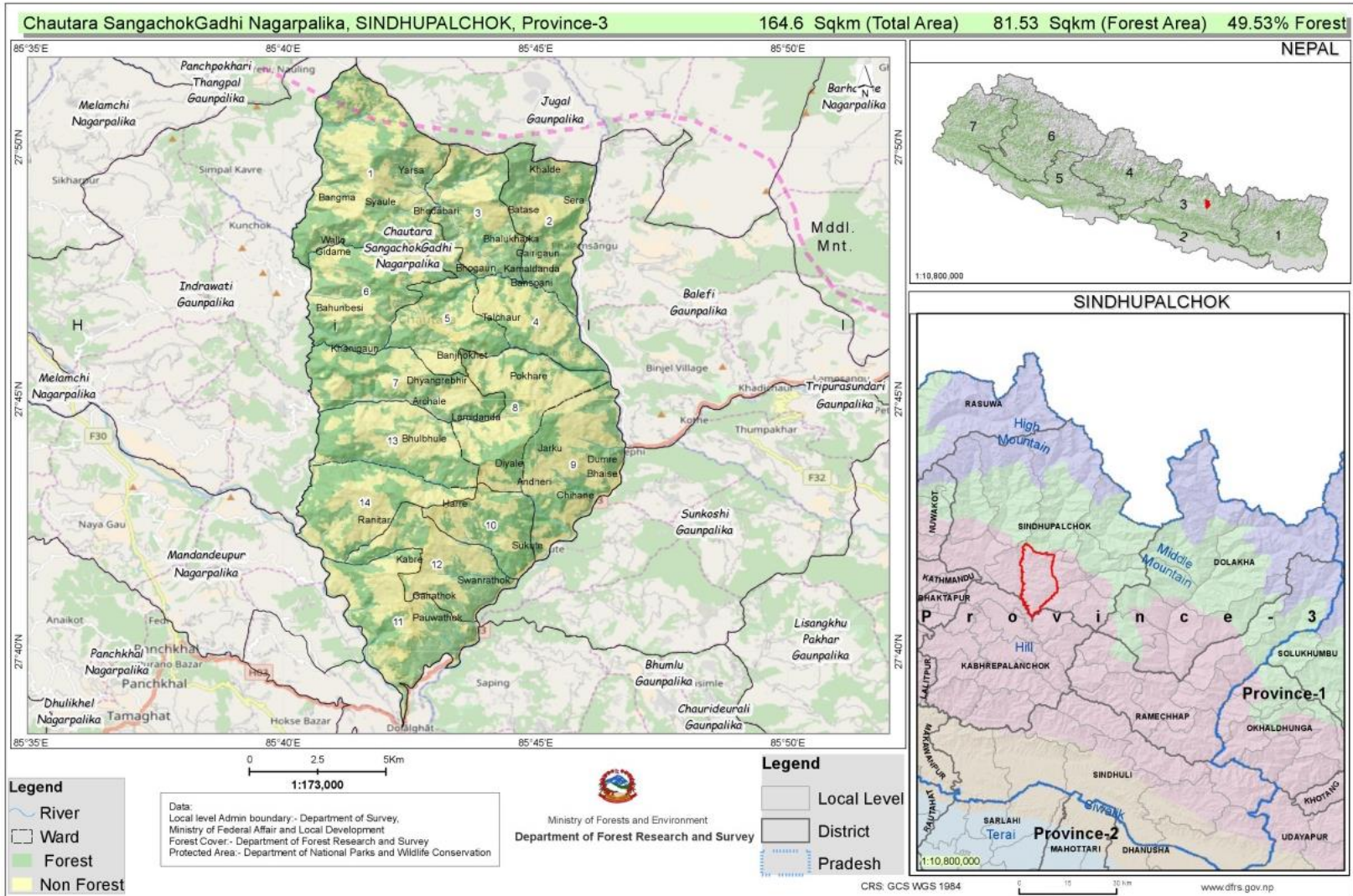


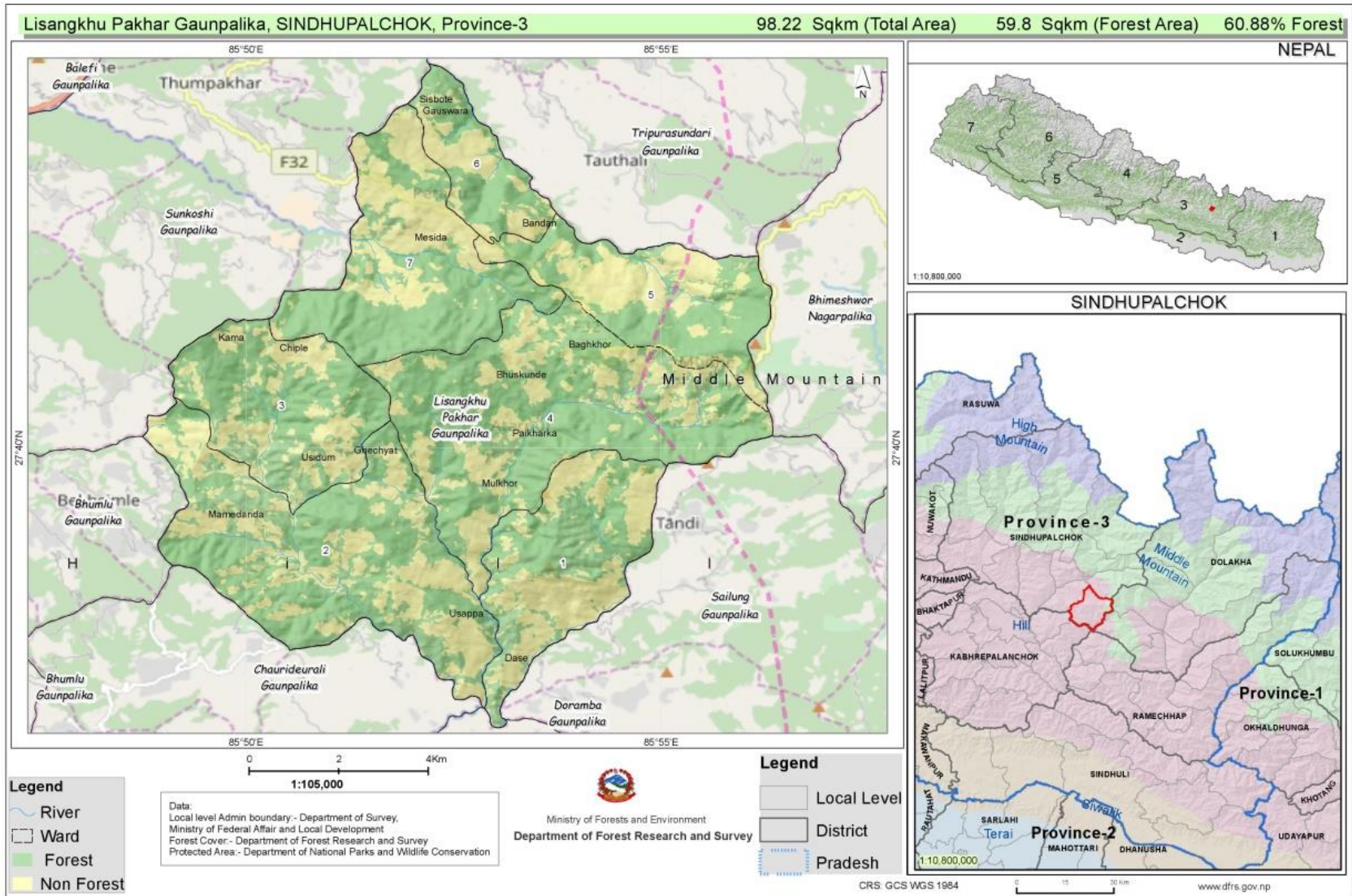
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Map Composed by: maharjanrabi@gmail.com, rajkumarrimal@gmail.com





Map Composed by: maharjanrabi@gmail.com, rajkumarrimal@gmail.com

Annex 4: Key features of CFUGs (site wise)

Site 1 Banepa

| Name of CFUG | Total area of CF (ha) | Total HH | Population | Male/ Female | Forest type (species) | Diversity of forest type | Growing stock (m3/ha) | Distance from the roadhead | Dominant caste /ethnicity | Size of Dalits and other marginalized groups (HH) | Forest-based enterprise | Status of OP (last revised date) |
|--------------------|-----------------------|----------|------------|--------------|--|-----------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------|---|---|----------------------------------|
| Hile Jaljale 'ka' | 118.14 | 269 | 1551 | 779/772 | <i>P. patula, P. wallichiana, Schima-Castanopsis and Alnus</i> | Pine plantation, natural BL | 132 | 5 km from Nala | BCT and dalits | | Ecotourism (hotel business within the CF) | 70/71-75/76 |
| Hile Jaljale 'Kha' | 180.8 | 384 | 2122 | 1053/1069 | <i>P. patula, P. wallichiana, P. roxburghii</i> | Pine plantation, natural BL | | 5 km from Nala | BCT and dalits | | | 75/76-84/85 |
| Dhungepakha Bahal | 105.6 | 291 | 1697 | 842/885 | <i>P. patula, P. wallichiana and Schima</i> | Pine plantation, natural BL | 162.36 | 10 km from Nala | BC, Tamang and Newar | 8 | Timber, Fodder | 74/75-83/84 |
| Bhagwan Thumki | 30 | 247 | 1359 | 732/627 | <i>Pinus roxburghii and Schima wallichii</i> | Pine plantation and mix BL | 129.63 | 1km from Sangha | BC and Dalit | | Goat, pig rearing; Revolving Fund | 71/72-81/82 |
| Kalika | 12.9 | 54 | 266 | 132/134 | <i>P. roxburghii</i> | Pine plantation | | 1km from Sangha | BC, Sunuwar, Kunwar and Khadka | 15 | | 73/74-82/83 |
| Basuki | 17.90 | 130 | 832 | 409/423 | <i>P. roxburghii</i> | Pine plantation | | 1km from Sangha | BC, Newar, Bhujel Tamang and Dalit | 12 | | |

Site 2 Bhumlu

| Name of CFUG | Total area of CFs | Total HH | Population | Male/ Female | Forest type (species) | Diversity of forest type | Growing stock(m ³ /ha) | Distance from the roadhead | Dominant caste/ ethnicity | Size of Dalits and other marginalized groups (HH) | Forest-based livelihood strategies | Status of OP implementation |
|--------------------------|-------------------|----------|------------|--------------|---|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|---|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Dharapani Hile | 43.03 | 76 | 499 | 252/257 | <i>P. patula</i> and <i>P. wallichiana</i> | Pinus plantation | 342.9 | 18 km from Dolalghat | Tamang and BC | 23 | Timber sales | 73/74- 82 /83 |
| Chapaanigadhi | 83.5 | 117 | | | <i>P. patula</i> and <i>P. wallichiana</i> | Pinus plantation | | 15 km | | 11 | | |
| Lankurirukh Bhulbhule | 39.2 | 88 | 449 | 223/226 | <i>P. patula</i> , <i>P. wallichiana</i> , <i>Alnus</i> and <i>Schima</i> | Pinus plantation, Natural BL | 381.2 | 17 | Tamang, Pahari and BC | 8 | Timber sales, Cardamom plantation | 73/74- 82 /83 |
| Rachhma | 45.7 | 61 | 335 | 166/169 | <i>P. patula</i> and <i>P. wallichiana</i> | Pinus plantation | 285.2 | 14 | Tamang and Newar | 0 | Timber sales | 73/74- 82 /83 |
| Thople Kamere | 48.91 | 125 | 819 | 430/389 | <i>P. patula</i> , <i>P. wallichiana</i> , <i>Alnus</i> | Natural BL + Pine plantation | 12.8 | 25 | BCT | | | 64/65- 73/74 |
| Fagarkhola | 53.25 | 71 | 517 | 253/264 | <i>P. patula</i> , <i>P. wallichiana</i> , <i>Alnus</i> | Pine plantation and Natural BL | | 20 | BCT | | Cardamom, amriso | 65/66- 74/75 |
| Salle Chaurkuna Bhirpani | 46.93 | 140 | 1008 | 487/521 | <i>P. patula</i> , <i>Schima castanopsis</i> | Pine plantation and Natural BL | | 12 | | | | 70/71- 79/80 |

Site 3 Chautara Sanghachowkgadhi

| Name of CFUG | Total area of CFs | Total HH | Population | Male/ Female | Forest type (species) | Diversity of forest type | Growing stock (m3/ha) | Distance from the roadhead | Dominant caste/ ethnicity | Size of Dalits and other marginalized groups (HH) | Forest-based livelihood strategies | Status of OP implementation |
|--------------------|-------------------|----------|------------|--------------|---|--------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|---|---|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Shreechhap Deurali | 78.3 | 256 | 1181 | 597/ 584 | <i>P. patula, P. roxburghii, Utis, Sal</i> | Pinus plantation with mixed BL | 310.73 | 2 km | BC, Tamang and Dalit | | Timber sales, Lapsi candy factory | 73/74 – 82/83 |
| Sansari Danda | 96.59 | 213 | 1181 | 597/ 584 | <i>P. patula, P. roxburghii, Utis,</i> | Pinus plantation with mixed BL | 186.3 | 5 km | Tamang, newar, Dalit, Giri, Khadka and Bogati | 10% | Timber sales | 73/74 – 82/83 |
| Bajhbisauna | 54.33 | 126 | 1181 | 584/ 597 | <i>P. patula, P. roxburghii</i> | Pinus plantation with mixed BL | 398.4 | | | | Timber sales | 73/74 – 82/83 |
| Bajhe kapase | 53.42 | 192 | 940 | 462/475 | <i>P. patula, P. roxburghii</i> | Pinus plantation with mixed BL | 169.4 | 5 km | BC and Dalit | | Timber sales | 73/74 – 82/83 |
| Lampate | 79.97 | 174 | | | <i>P. patula, Schima wallichii P. roxburghii,</i> | Pinus plantation with mixed BL | | 4 km | Tamang and Gurung | | Timber sales | 69/70- 73/74 |
| Gaurati, | 102.99 | 267 | 1367 | 673/694 | <i>P. patula, P. roxburghii, Alnus</i> | Pinus plantation with mixed BL | 114.32 | 10 km | Tamang, Newar and Puri | | Timber sales | |
| Tarevir | 52.58 | 60 | 279 | 144/135 | <i>P. patula, P. roxburghii, Schimaa</i> | Pinus plantation with mixed BL | 170.1 | | Thakuri | | Timber sale, but not practised | 73/74 – 82/83 |

Site 4 Lisankhupakhar

| Name of CFUG | Total area of CFs | Total HH | Population | M/F | Forest type (species) | Diversity of forest type | Growing stock(m3/ha) | Distance from the roadhead | Potential areas for expansion (i.e. UUL present??) | Dominant caste/ethnicity | Size of Dalits and other marginalized groups (HH) | Forest-based livelihood strategies | Status of OP implementation |
|--------------|-------------------|----------|------------|---------|--|--------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|--|---------------------------|---|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Lamachaur | 12.37 | 176 | | | <i>P patula, P roxburghii, Gurans, Kafal</i> | Pine plantation | 83.7 | | Chilaune , Utis | Tamang, Chhetri and Dalit | | | 71/72- 75/76 |
| Tamche | 101.54 | 48 | | | <i>P patula, Alnus, Schima</i> | Pine plantation | 69.8 | | Utis ,Pinus patula | | | | 72/73-76/77 |
| Patale | 84.04 | 63 | | | <i>P patula, P roxburghii, P wallichiana</i> | Pine plantation | 75.68 | | Utis and Pinus patula | | | | 70/71- 79/80 |
| Boldekharka | 99.36 | 97 | | | <i>P patula, Schima</i> | Pine plantation | 100.96 | | Utis and Pinus patula | Tamang, Dalit and BC | 29 | | 75/76 -84/85 |
| Deupokhari | 181.77 | 111 | 748 | 370/378 | <i>P patula, P wallichiana, Schima</i> | Pine plantation | 189.54 | | | Tamang | | | 75/76-84/85 |
| Bulbule | 28.62 | 64 | | | <i>P wallichiana, P roxburghii, Schima</i> | Pine plantation | 179.05 | | | | | | |
| Chipleti | 21.31 | 23 | 106 | 57/49 | <i>P patula, Schima</i> | Pine plantation | 299.53 | | | Chhetri | | | |

Site 5 Bethanchowk

| Name of CFUG | Total area of CFs | Total HH | Population | Male/ Female | Forest type (species) | Diversity of forest type | Growing stock (m3/ha) | Distance from the roadhead | Potential areas for expansion | Dominant caste/ ethnicity | Size of Dalits and other marginalized groups (HH) | Forest-based livelihood strategies | Status of OP implementation |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|----------|------------|--------------|---|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|---|--|-----------------------------|
| Kalopani | 168.75 | 296 | 1945 | 960/985 | Abies pindrow, P. wallichiana and Q. semicarpifolia | Natural pine forest mixed with BL | 159.39 | | | Tamang, BC and Newar | 19 | Fodder, Timber | 71/72-75/76 |
| Bethanchowk Narayansthan | 130.75 | 153 | 890 | 446/444 | Abies pindrow, P. wallichiana and Rhododendron | Natural pine forest mixed with BL | 177.4 | | | BC and Tamang | | Fodder, Timber | 71/72-75/76 |
| Narayansthan | 209.1 | 136 | 833 | 405/428 | P. roxburghii, Abies pindrow, P. | Natural pine forest mixed with BL | 363.23 | | | BC, Newar and Tamang | 9 | Fodder, Timber | 68/69 -73/74 |
| Janajagriti | 217.65 | 191 | 1122 | 551/571 | Abies pindrow, P. wallichiana and Rhododendron | Natural pine forest mixed with BL | 141.33 | | | BC and Dalit | 17 | Loth salla, | 70/71- 74/75 |
| Patne Bhanjyang | 376.28 | 300 | | | P. wallichiana, Abies pindrow, Q. semicarpifolia and Rhododendron | Natural pine forest mixed with BL | 56.5 trees/ha, 531.5 pole/h | 13 km from Panauti | | BC, Tamang and Newar | 12 | Fodder, Timber Khuwa industry, Fodder, Timber | 65/66-70/71 |
| Khahare | 91.67 | 146 | 990 | 489/501 | Abies pindrow, P. wallichiana | Natural pine forest mixed with BL | | | | | | | 71/72 – 76/77 |

Annex 5: List of forest-based enterprises

| Banepa | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|----------------|---|
| Name of the CFUG | Potential forest /services | marketable product(s) | Potential nearby market | Status of forest based enterprises | Nursery | Scale of timber trade |
| Hile Jaljale 'ka' | Timber | | Bhaktapur, Kathmandu | Help for Briquette & <i>samuhik aaran</i> , unsuccessful | No | Internal supply only |
| Dhungepakha Bahal | Timber/ Ecotourism | | Bhaktapur, Kathmandu | Enterprise absent | No | 11000 cft planned for this year |
| Bhagwan Thumki | Timber | | Bhaktapur, Kathmandu | Enterprise absent | No | 4300 cft in 2074/75 |
| Kalika | Timber | | Bhaktapur, Kathmandu | Enterprise absent | No | 36 trees for post-earthquake reconstruction |
| Basuki | Timber, Eco-tourism | | Bhaktapur, Kathmandu | Enterprise absent | No | |
| Chaubas | | | | | | |
| Dharapani Hile | Furniture based | | Banepa, Kathmandu | 25% share in Chaubas saw-mill | No | 7000 in 2073/74, 11000 in 2074/75 |
| Lankurirukh Bhulbhule | Furniture, cardamom | | Banepa, kathmandu | Cardamom processing | No | 5000 in 2073/74, 4000 in 2074/75 |
| Rachhama | Furniture | | Banepa, kathmandu | 25% share in Chaubas saw-mill | No | 12,300 in 2073/74 |

| Chautara | | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|-------------|----------------------|
| Shreechhap Deurali | Furniture, Lapsi candy | Banepa, Kathmandu | Saw-mill not functional | No, planned | 16,487.34 in 2074/75 |
| Sansari Danda | Furniture/ Timber | Banepa, Kathmandu | No | No | 11547 in 2074/75 |
| Bajhbisauna | | | | | 7100 in 2074/75 |
| Bajhe kapase | Furniture/ Timber | Banepa, Kathmandu | No | No | 9068 cft in 2074/75 |
| Lampate | Furniture/ Timber | Banepa, Kathmandu | No | No | Not harvested |
| Gaurati, | Furniture/ Timber | Banepa, Kathmandu | No | No | |
| Tarevir | | | | | Not harvested |
| Lisankhupakhar | | | | | |
| Lamachaur | | | | No | 3508 cft in 2074/75 |
| Bethanchowk | | | | | |
| Kalapani | | | | No | 75 cft/ HH for 35 HH |
| Patne Bhanjyang | Timber, Lokta, Sisnu processing, | Panauti, Banepa | Absent | No | Internal supply |