

**POLICY AND PRACTICES IN COMMON PROPERTY RESOURCE USES:
A CASE STUDY OF DHALPU LAMATAR COMMUNITY FORESTRY
DUWARTHOK-8, DHADING, NEPAL**

A THESIS

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RECOMMENDATION LETTER

This thesis entitled '**Policy and Practices in Common Property Resource Uses: A Case Study of Dhalpu Lamatar Community Forestry Duwarthok-8, Dhading, Nepal**' has been prepared by **Janak Raj Acharya** under my supervision for partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Arts in Anthropology. I forward it for final evaluation and approval.

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LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE

This dissertation entitled '**Policy and Practices in Common Property Resource Uses: A Case Study of Dhalpu Lamatar Community Forestry Duwarthok-8, Dhading, Nepal**', prepared by **Janak Raj Acharya** is approved by the dissertation committee.

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ACRONYMS/ABBREVIATIONS

CF	=	Community Forestry
CFD	=	Community Forest Department
CFM	=	Community Forestry Management
CFP	=	Community Forest Product
CFUG	=	Community Forestry User Group
CP	=	Common Property
CPR	=	Common Property Regime
CPR	=	Common Property Resources
CPRM	=	Common Property Resource Management
CPRs	=	Common Pool Recourses
CU.FT	=	Cubic Feet
DFO	=	District Forest Office
DLCF	=	Dhalpu Lamatar Community Forest
DLCFUG	=	Dhalpu Lamatar Community Forestry User Group
DOF	=	District Forest Office
EC	=	Executive Committee
FECO-FUN	=	Federation of Community Forestry User Group of Nepal
FGD	=	Focused Group Discussion
FPC	=	Forest Product Consumption
FUG	=	Forest User Group
FY	=	Fiscal Year
GA	=	General Assembly
HA	=	Hectors
HH	=	House hold
HL	=	Head Load
HP	=	Health Post
ICIMOD	=	International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development
IFAD	=	International Forest Development Association
IGAS	=	Income Generating Activities
INGOS	=	International non Governmental Organizations
KG	=	Kilogram
MoFSC	=	Ministry of Forestry as Soil Conservation

NGOS	=	Non-Governmental Organizations
NPC	=	National Planning Commission
NR	=	Natural Resources
NRS	=	Nepalese Rupee
NTFP	=	Non – Timber Forest Products
OP	=	Operational Plan
PH	=	Primary Health Centre
SHP	=	Sub – Health Post
Sq. Km	=	Square Kilometre
UG	=	User Group
VDC	=	Village Development Committee

CHAPTER - ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Common property refers to some form of shared resources tenure usually involving a group or a specific community that uses and manage the resources. Common property resources constitute all such resources which are meant for common use of the villagers without any individual ownership right (Jodha, 1986). Forest, pasture land, fishery, and irrigation canal are some of the examples Common property (CP). Common property resource (CPR) is known as common pool resources in terms of economics. The system or the Common property (CP) managed by the local communities or the certain group as indigenously managed properties in the common form of managing system, where the institution runs on the mutual understanding as community's and passive the conflicts. Natural resources, land, forests and water, provide important cultural and religious symbols for the indigenous peoples of Nepal like the Rais and Sherpas (Sherpa et.al 2009). Ostrum (1992) has developed the 'institutional design principles' of long enduring self organized irrigation system on the basis of empirical evidences. Common-pool resources (CPRs) are resources to which more than one individual has access, but where each person's consumption reduces availability of the resource to others. Important examples include fish stocks, pastures, and woods, as well as water for drinking or irrigation. On a grander scale, air and the oceans are common pools (Ostrum, 1992).

The impact of policies on community involvement in common property resources is hard to assess, as these reforms are still not being implemented. Thus, concept of community justice can be seen as a practice of justice within the community to tranquil the problem of a particular community. The concept of community justice and the state justice practice draw distinct boundaries between the role of the state and the role of communities in the justice process. Community justice from the perspective of equity, the fairness distribution of Natural Resources (NR) and the distribution of resources, rights, opportunities and wealth among people and over time. The inclusion in decision making of those most affected by the proposed development intervention should be seen as social justice (Agrawal, 2001). The

livelihood of the Community depends upon the harvesting of Natural resources while the equity sharing in Natural Resources (NR) is just becomes a major issue. Many developing countries obtain a large share of their income from the harvesting of Common property or access renewable natural resources, including fisheries, forests, grazing grounds and water resources (Lopez, 2010)

Forests are the largest natural resources of Nepal, in terms of land area coverage. Forest managed by the community, generally community forest management (CFM) refers to community based activities which are geared towards the sustainable use of forest. The products of forest are mainly of two types: timber and non-timber, the product benefit are being shared within the user groups (UG) in case of community forest (CF). Mechanism of distribution of such products are not fair and justice able. The forest product and its distribution observe the serious disparity in distributing benefits as the local elite solely controls the distribution system (Timsina and Poudel, 2003). The mechanism of forest product distribution and the community justice are interrelated issue, and the impact is mainly on the sustainable development and poverty alleviation.

Community forestry approach used to be defined and interpreted in Nepal up until late 70s, suggests that community forestry implies 'community-resource' relations, commonly known as 'indigenous system of forest management' (Fisher, 1989), which was widespread in Nepal's hills. During 80s and beginning of 90s, nevertheless community forestry was further conceptualized and internalized, new policy framework was crafted (MoFSC, 1988), legal instruments have been in place (MoFSC, 1995), various processes, methods and tools have been developed, modified, re-modified and experience gained. During this period, community forestry was understood and recognized as government's priority programme, for which the role of forest bureaucracy in the hills changed from policing to facilitating leading to the evolution of community-resource relations towards a triangular interface among community, resource and government bureaucracy. Community forestry approach in essence adopts participatory exercises since its inception right from the constitution of the forest user groups. Such practice is adopted during the development of the constitution and the community forestry work plans. In user groups that adopt participatory democratic approaches minor conflicts and differences have been

reducing. Community forestry is established as a means to sustainable forest management (world bank, 2003, cited in kanal et.al. 2004).

The contributions of these legal systems were positive for the management of the forest and beneficial to the communities. The state legally recognized to the communities as user groups and the community forest system in 1993. It is legalized on the Forest Act 1993 and Forest Regulation 1995 (MoFSC, 1995). In Nepal, we have long experience of customary practice and at least 15 years statutory exercise about the CF. The foundation of the recent concept and model of the CF process is depend on the local customs of villagers. These customs have been developed by the community to manage the forest and fulfil their basic needs on forest products.

The present form of Nepal's community forestry is guided by the Forest Act of 1993, Forest Regulations of 1995, and the Operational Guidelines of 1995. These legal instruments have legitimized the concept of Community Forest User Group (CFUG) as an independent, autonomous and self-governing institution responsible to protect, manage and use any patch of national forest with a defined forest boundary and user group members. CFUGs are to be formed democratically and registered at the District Forest Office (DFO), with CFUG Constitution, which defines the rights of the users to a particular forest.

The system of the Community Forest was developed by local communities for the livelihood of present generation and prosperity of the future generation in Nepal. This system was followed by the indigenous or customary practices of the community from ancient period. Local communities initiate continuously to manage their forest as a common property.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

The process of community forestry development was legally recognized in Nepal almost a decade ago. In these ten years the Community Forest User Groups and stakeholders involved in the development of community forestry in Nepal have gathered plenty of experiences (pokheral, 2001). The processes of community forestry not only enable the people to manage the forest, natural environment and biodiversity, they also prepare them to exercise social inclusion and democratic governance in the

local communities. The major issues incorporated during study in sustainable management of the Community forestry are necessary to know its impacts in the livelihood. Similarly, how the national and local level policy in the management of CPRs is being practiced to slow the conflicts and the distribution of resources is in the sense of social justice is the main problem arises in this research. The research deals on some questions as follows.

1. What relation exists between policies and practices to achieve the social justice?
2. How forest resource distribution system linked in the locality?
3. Whether the Community Forestry is sustaining the livelihood of the community? How?
4. How do people perceive the gap in between policy and practice?

1.3 Rationale of the Study

Common property resources (CPR) are as a source of sustainable rural income. The well managed and systematic distribution of the recourse is the ultimate goal to achieve social justice. The proposed topic is worth to be studied because it helps to review the policy and the advocacy of social justice which is a vital norm to maintain a healthy practice in the management of CPRs. The study helps to know how the national level policy is running by the people's participation of CPRM. However, unfair social justice invites conflict in community thus the study is significant to know how the recourse and power in common property is being distributed.

1.4 Objectives of the Study

The overall objective of the research aims to examine the policy and practice in common property resources and how the resources are being distributed in the CFUG. However, the specific objectives are

-) To examine the existing policy and practice in forest resources.
-) To analyse the forest resources distribution system, and
-) To analyse the practice of social justice.

1.5 Theoretical / Conceptual Framework

The given fig.no.1 depicts the conceptual framework of policy and practices in community forestry.

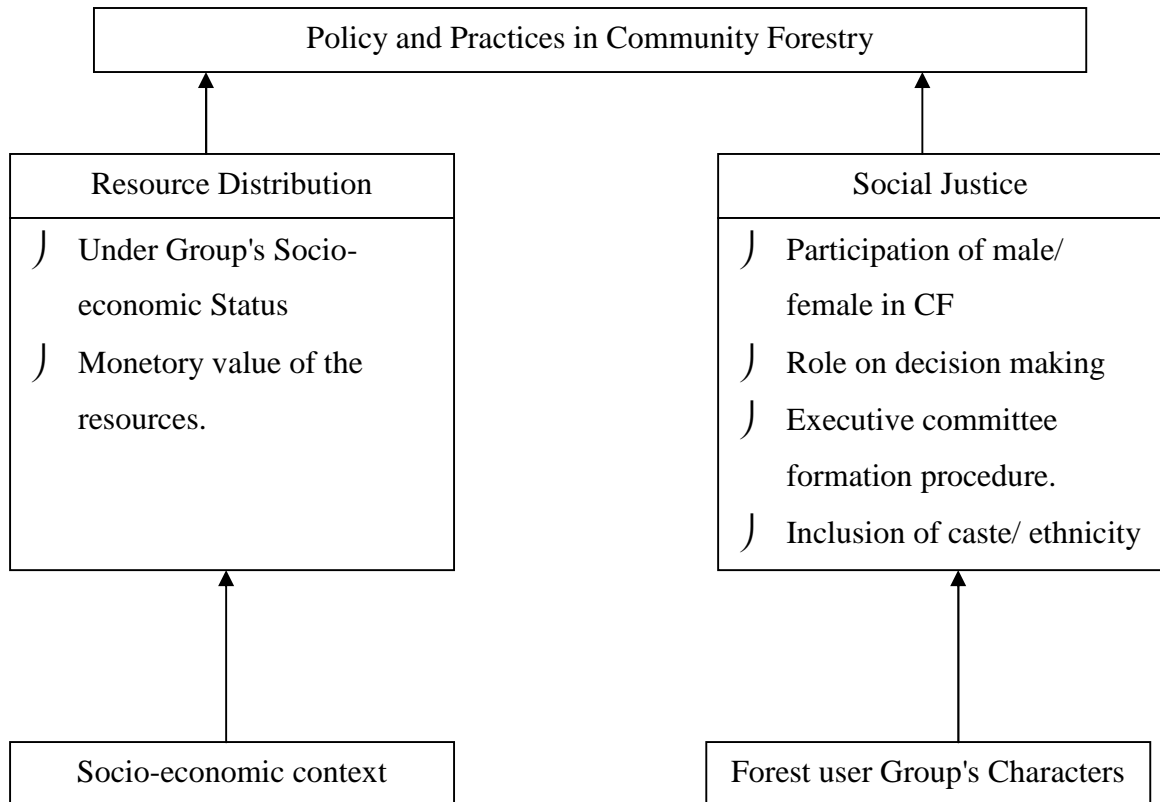


Fig no. 1: Theoretical/ Conceptual Framework

1.6 Organization of the Study

The study is organized into seven chapters. The first chapter deals with background of the study, Statement of the problem, rationale of the study, objective, limitations, organization of the study and theoretical/conceptual framework of the study.

The second chapter presents related literature with Community Forest. Empirical studies of community forestry in Nepal.

The third chapter concerned with methodology of the study which includes introduction of study area, sampling method and sampling size.

Chapter four tabulates and analysis the socio – economic and demographic background of the respondents.

Similarly chapter five discuss about the forest recourse and the distribution of recourses of the study area.

Chapter six is the core of the research study. Where analysis of executive committee formation, decision making process, fund collection and social justice.

Seventh chapter finalizes the summery of the findings, conclusion and recommendations with possible areas for the further study in relation with the issue.

CHAPTER TWO

LITRATURE REVIEW

The study on community forestry is not new in the present academic sphere. Many government officials, NGOs, INGOs, researchers and higher levels student have undertaken the study on community forestry in Nepal. Similarly, at present many analytical studies on Community forestry have been undertaken in different parts of the world. In case of Nepal, there are a numbers of studies on community forest published in various books, documents, journals and documents of international organization, ministry of forestry, community forestry programme etc. But, the studies on policy and practices on resources uses of Community Forestry regarding as a common property rights is a current leading issue to undertake this study. Some of the literatures in policy and practices including Community Forestry and Common property Resources are fallows.

2.1 Anthropological Engagement on Forest Policy

Natural resources, like land, forests and water, provide important cultural and religious symbols for the peoples of Nepal. Forests are an integral part of the farming system in Nepal as farmers require access to forest products such as leafy biomass for fodder and animal bedding, fuel wood for energy, and timber for building and agricultural implementation. Farmers have important relationship with Forest. Daniggelis, (1997) states that- 'Farmers' symbolic relationship with the forest is laden with cultural meanings and woven into their oral tradition and are used to describe the cosmological system. Among the indigenous communities of Tamang, Limbu, Rai owned their forests in early times. However, the Forest Act of 1993, this ownership has been transferred to the government; it became the main cause of deprivation from Natural resources of that community. Forests are linked to the livelihoods of people in Nepal and other developing countries. The policies and practices offered in the community are only able to support the local livelihood but not in sustainable manner. In the present time issues on mitigating climate change, reducing the incidence of poverty, bolstering local livelihoods, and supporting other biodiversity conservation and ecosystem services. Most of the literatures value Community forestry as the source of income for elite and politically active groups however marginal groups

heavily depend on the forest resources for their livelihoods. The concept of preservation of Forest resources along with development of Community are the turning point in the field of Community Forestry resource use and distribution. Therefore, the policies are being amended and implemented according to people's centred perspective in these days. By the way, the issue of the management of forests in the country with some policy device was given attention only towards the beginning of the 20th century. The forest policy in Nepal, from the way it has evolved over time, can be divided into three broad groups, via: privatization (pre-1950), nationalization (1957 and up to the mid-1970s) and community oriented forestry began in the late 1970s with the introduction of the Community forestry concept (Hobley, 1996).

2.2 Forest policy in Nepal

Before 1950s no such distinct policies were implemented but conservation of forest and its resources were seemed to be considered as the directives of kings and state. Some of the examples- two early codes, which influenced the later codes, were the regulations of King Mahendra Malla (1560-74) in Kathmandu valley, and the code promulgated by King Ram Shah (1606-33) in Gorkha (a district in west Nepal). The first stated, "For lamps, torches and wicks go to the forests and use devadaru (pine wood)". The latter, Ram Shah, emphasized the production of forest products for subsistence need, maintaining pastureland, and developing trees along paths and weather sources.

The commercial interests of the government started along with the unification of the larger kingdom of Nepal. The founder king of unified Nepal, Prithvi Narayan Shah (1742-1775) expressed in one of his directives, "Send our herbs to foreign countries and bring back money." Between 1950-1980s, the policy between this period is known by externally influenced policies. External forces influenced Nepal's forest policy in the early 1950s. Nepal enacted the Private Forest Nationalization Act 1957 in order to consolidate forest ownership under the government. As there was little experience in forest management in Nepal and all Nepali forestry professionals were trained in India, policy from this period is greatly influenced by the laws and programs of Indian Forestry.

Later, the Forest Act 1961 was enacted as the basis for sustained yield management, which was then the guiding principle of forest management.

By early 1980s the main changes from the earlier policies were attempts to realize people's participation in forest management, and clearly articulated long-term goals. Implementation was through amendments to forest acts, and the introduction of forest by laws for community forestry. Nepal government (1988) developed a forestry sector master plan, and identified six main and six supporting programs for the development of the forestry sector in Nepal. A program consisting of medicinal and aromatic plants and other minor forest products - lokta (*Daphne*), pine resin, sal seed, katha and sabai grass, and bamboos and canes - is one of the six main programs. The master plan prescribed some plans for the development of these species, all more or less industry oriented products. In subsequent actions, as part of the infrastructure development for implementing the forestry sector master plan, The Government (1993) brought into effect new forest laws and bylaws. Since, the new legislation categorized NTFPs into eight classes: roots (43 species), timber bark (20 species), leaves (31 species), flower and pulp (24 species), fruit and seeds (65 species), plants (12 species), gum resin and latex (10 species), and herbs (29 species).

2.3 Empirical Studies of Community Forestry in Nepal

Adhikari (2003) studies on the "properties rights and natural resource: Socio-economic heterogeneity and distributional implications of common property resource management". On his research he assures the community management of local natural resources has become an integral part of sustainable development. He found that- the relationship between household socio-economic characteristics and income from CFs in order to investigate whether granting property rights of forests in Nepal to local communities has enhanced the access of poorer households to the local commons. His research compared income from CF that access to poor and non-poor households. The results clearly show differences in gross income derived by households in different income classes. Poorer households in forest dependent communities obtain much less value from community forests than middle income and rich households. The average Poor households obtain NRs.7756 from CF annually, while the more rich households obtain in average NRs.24466 per year from the community forests. Thus, in terms of

absolute contribution to the total household income, community forests contribute more to less poor households compared to the poor.

In his study, he found that the average 85% of Common Property Resources related the income accruing to rich households is from collecting of livestock related forest product. Since this study could not compare pre and post impact of CFs on households income, further comparative study on this issue may help understanding the complexity involved in poverty, inequality and distributive consequences of regulated forms of CPR regime. One important fact that there may be a risk that CF will focus on long-term accumulation of timber and ecological service values in order to meet the need of rural elites, whereas this might reduce opportunities available for the poor.

This study suggests that household and community characteristics and respective management regimes need to be carefully considered when handing over the forests from government ownership to community management.

Khatri-Chhetri (2006) studies on "Local Institutional and Forest Product Interaction: Evidence from Forest Management in Nepal". In his study, he showed the importance of local institutions in forest resource management and forest management. Equity and the equitable sharing of power among and between government, user groups and other stakeholders in a community is being the major issue in the justice practice on the common property regime.

Timsina and Luitel (2003) on their research entitled "Equity and Social justice in Natural Resource management" argued that-the contexts and processes of natural resource management have led to the mixed results in terms benefit sharing between different groups in the community. Depending upon the socio economic and ecological contexts and the processes of rules and policy making, the costs and benefit vary among the economic classes, castes, genders and ethnic groups. It also varies with household and between household in the community. The costs and benefit in addressing the equity issue include the financial, economic, social and political processes in the community.

In the sub-topic “The Gap between the policy and practice”, researchers found that significant achievements have been made in terms of policy and practice especially in the forestry sector. The need for a change was recognized by the 1989 Forestry Sector Master Plan. The Forest Act of 1993 and the Forest Regulations of 1995 in Nepal are notable progressive frameworks that are means for facilitating devolution of forest resource management at the user level. However, along with such devolution of control over forest resources, there is an increasing concern among advocates of community forestry that issues of equity and poverty within community forestry have not been adequately addressed. Researchers and practitioners have reported several examples of inequity in resource distribution as well as decision-making in community forests. It has been also documented that the continued marginalization of women, poorer sub-groups, socially disadvantaged sections and occupational castes within community managed forests.

The research concluded that Justice in common property resources (CPRs) is directly associated with the distribution mechanism adopted by the utility committee. The resource that have to be shared in equal and equitable manner so as to achieve the communal justice , and the access of the women and the marginalized groups on the decision making process of the user groups(UG) committee is the vital norms associated with the product distribution mechanism and thus Leads towards the social justice.

Roche (2001) showed that the forestry sector in Nepal has seen a shift of processes. The rural people know the sector as having the potential to participate in Natural resource and environmental management. The Forest sector has gone from feudalism to a political democracy in which development practice has moved from direct implementation to facilitating capacity growth in indigenous institutions. He shows the characterization of era involved into four phases the date 1957 as "feudal system of resource management donor certification defects: aristocratic" up to date 1975 in which expansion of forest service, forest protection by staff and attention of rural people has its characteristics features. The date 1976 to 1987, the sector has two alternative characteristics or protection of forest using no rural people and the protection by using rural people. Afterward 1987, the forest sector bear the characteristics of informing rural people of right (legislation), developing roles and responsibilities and capacity building government, non-government, rural and urban people.

The conclusion made by Roche claims that the principle inherent in community management requires democratic process in decision making. In similar way the inclusiveness, equity and equality provided on this foundation. In Nepal community forestry support the protection and managing the forest and the environment. Similarly, the sustainable management of resources is necessary for the equitable distribution. In my research, I will look at whether sustainable management of forest resources is sufficient for the equitable distribution or not.

2.4 Forest Policy and Practice

The forestry sector policy in Nepal can be divided into three broad groups, viz. privatization (Pre- 1950), Nationalization (1937 and up to the mid 1970s) and the community orientation which began in the late 1970s with the introduction of community forestry concept (Chhetri et.al. 2001). Following the democratic resolution in 1950, the government nationalized all forests in 1957 in an attempt to prevent the feudal Rana rulers from continuing to use Terai forest as their personal property. Private Forest Nationalization Act 1957 was primarily concerned with bringing an end to indiscriminate felling of trees in the Terai forests and the unregulated trade of timbers with a view to check the further degradation of forests in the country. However the nationalization of all forestland in 1957 and subsequent protectionist practices by the government undermined indigenous management systems and led to overgrazing and random harvests. This accelerated degradation of the landscape and caused deforestation on a massive scale, which gave rise to the emergence of community forestry in Nepal.

Community Forestry has evolved as one of the major components of Nepal's forest development strategy during the past 25 years. With local forest user groups (FUGS) resolving the forests with support from the government and donor agencies. Community forestry is most accurately and usefully understood as an umbrella term denoting a wide range of activities which link rural people with forests, trees and the products and benefits to be derived from them. Gilmour and Fither (1991) define community forestry resources by the rural people who use them especially for domestic purposes and as an integral part of their farming systems. Despite the rather

gloomy political and socio-economic backgrounds. It is praiseworthy that community forestry policy in Nepal has made considerable headway.

Community forestry in the mid-hills is often regarded as one of the few notable success stories in the national context of poor public sector management, improving people's livelihoods on the one hand and conserving natural landscapes on the other (Winrock, 2002). Though the current political crises in Nepal are casting a shadow over community development efforts, there has been good progress in community forestry initiatives. It is important to note that since there are not elected officials at present in Nepal, Community forest user groups (CFUGs) currently operating are the only existing form of democratic governance in the country, albeit imperfect at times. The rate of formation of governments in the country, albeit imperfect at times, the rate of formation of FUGs has exceeded original estimates and backlog of groups formed across Nepal, managing 15 percent of Nepal's total forestland area (955,358 ha out of 630,6000 ha of total forestland area), and over 28 percent of the land allocated is to be handed to immunities (3,551,849 ha) (DoF, 2003). The formation of FUGs has proceeded at the rate of about 1,000 per year. Some critics suggest that the emphasis on 'quality' of the formation process has gradually changed to an emphasis on 'quantity'. The implementation of community forestry has also proceeded in the Terai region, with 1,477 FUGs (12 percent of the total) now managing 224,136 ha (DOF, 2003). However, different conditions of high value and accessible forests, recent settlement and problems in identifying and organizing user groups, together with wide spread and organized illegal timber-felling, have eased much slower progress. (Springate et.al. 2003) Illegal logging, fuel wood cutting, grazing, fire and agricultural conversions have contributed to deterioration of Nepal's forests.

The Master plan for the Forestry sector (1989) recognized that the restoration of public forestlands in the hills could only be achieved through the participation of Local people (the users). It envisaged that people, principally through community forestry concept was institutionalized through Forest Act (1993), Forest Regulations (1995), the operational Guidelines (1995), Revised operational Guidelines (2001-02), and the Forestry sector policy (2000). These legal instruments have legitimized the concept of CFUG as an independent, autonomous, and self-governing institution responsible to protect, manage and use any patch of national forest with a defined

forest boundary and user group members CFUGs are to be farmed democratically and registered at the District Forest office (DFO), with CFUG constitution, which defines the rights of the users to a particular forest. The forest is handed over to the community once the respective members through a number of consultative meetings and processes prepares the operational plan (OP), a forest working plan, and submits it to the District Forest officer (DFO) for approval. The plan has to be countersigned by the Chairperson of the CFUG. The general assembly of the CFUG is the supreme body to finalize the plan before it is submitted to the DFO for approval. The plan is generally implemented by an executive committee nominated by the general assembly. (<http://www.wrm.org>)

Despite three decades of supporting local forest management practices and the achievements and contribution that community forestry has made in Nepal, there is still a lack of appropriate approaches to assist community and local forest stakeholders in developing monitoring mechanisms that could effectively help to reflect, review and adapt their forest management practices and through this maximize impacts on forest condition (landscape) and rural livelihoods. This leaves an urgent need to develop effective monitoring mechanism and provide civil society with the skills and tools to regulate the sector and monitor the forestry activities more efficiently. Monitoring skills may also help to plan and decide the harvest and marketing potential of forests and its resources. Recently, during the development of and under the Tenth Plan, monitoring has become a highly recognized issue. Considering the importance of effective implementation and monitoring of the poverty reduction strategy, the Government is developing a comprehensive participatory implementation, monitoring and evaluation strategy, with technical support and assistance from the development partners (Tenth Plan 2002-2007). To address this, ministries have to develop their respective plans using a logical framework approach where indicators are the key.

Besides community forests, some areas of forests in Nepal are classified as leaseholds, which are leased to private individuals, co-operatives, institutions and commercial enterprises. In 1998, National Planning Commission (NPC) of Nepal declared leasehold forestry as a priority programme for poverty alleviation. These allow for the leasing of land with degraded forest to poor communities on 40- year

leases, automatically renewable upon satisfactory adherence to the agreed operational plan, with exclusive right to the produce of the land. A total of 25 districts has been alleviated. 10 districts were already under this project by 1999 with initiative of Intentional Fund for Agriculture Development with Ministry of Forestry and Soil conservation, Department of Forests (Ohler 2000). A new project is currently being developed. (IFAD,2003), In 1999-2000, there were a total of 1,549 leasehold forests user groups with about 10,500 socially and economically disadvantaged families managing some 6,600 ha of forest area in several districts of the country (Ohler 2000). The leasehold Forestry policy 2002 envisages the granting of leases to :

- i. Commercial forestry enterprises;
- ii. Entrepreneurs for eco-tourism; and
- iii. Households living below the poverty line.

Some forests are owned, controlled and protected by the state (national forest). (Forest Act, 1993) and some areas have been kept under protected areas system, which form about 17 percent (24,717 km²) of the total land area of the country. These consist of conservation areas, hunting reserves, wildlife resources, and national parks (Resources Nepal 1999). With the introduction of the concept of Buffer Zone area management, community orientation in protected areas system is getting wider recognition. (Sharma, 1999).

The concept of preservation of Forest resources along with development of community are the turning point in the field of community Forestry resource use and distribution. The Forest policy in Nepal, from the way it has evolved over time, can be divided into three broad groups, via: Privatization (Pre-1950), nationalization (1957) and up to other mid-1970s and community oriented Forestry began in the 1970s with the introduction of the community Forestry concept. The policies and practices offered in the community are only able to support the local livelihood but not in sustainable manner.

The study on CF is mostly on equity and social justice, institutional behaviour and focuses on the socio-economic and livelihood matter. The research on policy, politics of the stockholders in Red Cross distribution are not found in sufficient and proper. The overall research studies on community Forestry has been supported to the rural

livelihood more or less sustainable. The newly arising issues at the national level advocacy on the CF are lack of research. The trading of CF products in haphazard manner now-a-days is also needed to be researched in upcoming days, This study to some extent try to address the policy and practices in community Forestry.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

The Methodology comprises of surveying literatures and Field visit. Socio-economic data were mostly collected for this study. This chapter describes the methods adopted in this research. The study area, sampling design and procedure, study frame work, survey methods, data analysis techniques are discussed.

3.2 Description of the Study Site

The Dhalpu Lamatar community Forest lies in the Maldi VDC-8, The total area of the Forest is 125.83 ha, The total household of the CFUG is 139 and total population of the community forest user group is 312 out of which there are 170 male and 142 female, According to the Wealth-being ranking of the household there are 3 rich HH, 22 medium HH and 31 poor HH, from these HH 40% Sampling has taken for HH Interview.

Maldi is one of the V.D.C. in Dhading district. It lies in between east Dhola V.D.C., west Budigandaki of Gorkha district, north Chorigandaki of khari V.D.C and south Galmakhola of Nalang and salang V.D.C. Maldi is rich in forest resource. The V.D.C. has a total population of 10,275 where male population of 4,927 and female population of 5,348. The number of household is being 1,994 according to census 2001.

There are 26 community forests which occupy the total land area of 770 hector and 6 leasehold forests with the area of 5 hector. Various studies have been conducted on community forestry in Nepal but no research has been conducted in the 'Dhalpu lamatar community forestry user group of Maldi-8, Dhading. Therefore, Out of 26 community forest and 6 leasehold forest in Maldi, the study site has been selected as Dhalpu lamatar community forestry user group because of easy access, economically in terms of cost, ethnic community managed CF and familiarity with that FUGs and with its surrounding.

3.3 Study Framework

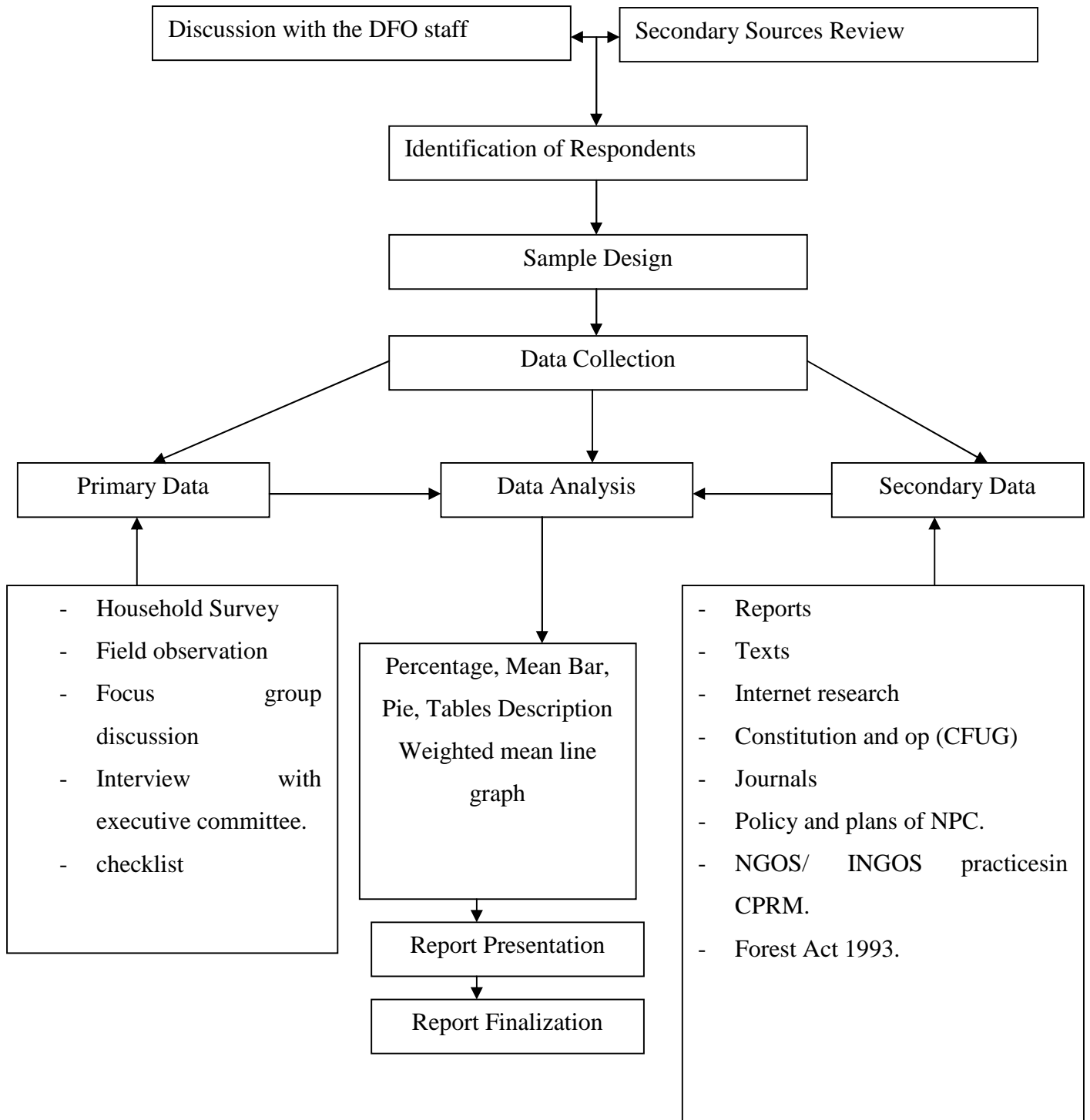


Fig. No. 2 Study Frame work

3.4 Data Collection

3.4.1 Nature of Data

Both quantitative as well as qualitative were used to fulfil the objectives of the research. Quantitative data refers to the fact that actually describes the livelihood, for e.g.: income, wealth, employment etc, to rank the well-being of the person. Qualitative data includes attitudes, intentions, knowledge and their perception in resource distribution, decision making process, and executive committee formation etc, of the community forestry.

3.4.2 Source of Data

Primary as well as secondary data were used for the study. Primary data were collected by making field observations, using open questionnaire, interviews, focus group discussion in the CFUGS. Similarly, Secondary data are collected from the study through published and unpublished sources which are available in the books, reports, constitution and journals related to the spirit of the research topic. Secondary source of data were also collected from different resource centers such as ICIMOD, FOREST-ACTION, FECOFUN, MOF, MOFSC etc. Beside this, research issues are addressed through the review of project and policy documents, previous research reports, official records, operational plan and user's committee records.

3.4.3 Sampling Procedure

Information and data was collected from primary and secondary sources. The study is primary based in primary data, which was collected through the interviews, open questionnaire with the respondents. The study was primary data based on field study. There were altogether 139 households associated with the FUGs. The FUG is being homogenous group; it was not possible to take interview with all FUG members. For the prominent source of data – questionnaire-interview were carried out in 56 sampled members i.e. 40% of the total households. These sampled households were selected by random sampling method under the lottery random sampling system. Head-household member of CFUG's was taken for completing the questionnaire. In

addition, focus group discussion with different groups, group interviews and key informant interviews were carried out as a part of field study.

3.4.4 Data Collection Techniques

The objective of this research is to examine the policy and practice in forest resources. How forest resources are being distributed and impact on social justice. So it is necessary to include the committee members. Since the nature of the study was qualitative, local interview guides were used to collect information correctly during study with the help of open questionnaire. All the committee members of the FUGs are chosen as respondent. The key-informants interviews will be taken to see the satisfaction of social justice in the distribution of resource in the CPRM. The interviews will be taken with women, economic backward household and scheduled caste household under judgement sampling procedure.

3.4.5 Primary data collection

3.4.5.1 Focused Group Discussion

Focused group discussion was conducted with both men and women falling on different classes according to wealth-ranking. Focused group discussion was conducted with CFU so as to access the present situation of CFM and the strategies adopted to manage the CF in the study area. The ex-member of the executive committee and interested members of the UG were involved during FGD. Concerning on the topic according as checklist the discussion was held. The discussion was conducted using checklist.

3.4.5.2 Observation

The researcher visited the respondents house to house as well as the forest to gather primary information. The activities including user's occupation and sources of income, participation in decision-making process in meetings, forest product distribution and amount of forest product in homestead were observed. Informal interviews at homestead and teashops supported and triangulated the observation several times.

3.4.5.3 Survey

A face-to-face questionnaire survey was conducted with a total of 56 respondents out of 139HH. As the respondents were literate and illiterate, Face-to-face interview was the only possible option to administer the questionnaire.

The questionnaire survey was conducted after observation and focus group discussion meeting in CFUG. The respondents for the questionnaire survey from CFUG were selected through random sampling method. The HH was the unit of observation. Based on economic status, the HH of CFUG has divided into three strata via, rich, medium and poor.

Interviewer in most cases was conducted in grouped of family members, encouraging the participation of women and aged people. Although most of the questionnaires were closed-ended, in-depth-interview was also conducted with some key informants like : committee members, ex-VDC members, ex-EC members with an expectation to gather detailed information.

3.4.5.4 Checklist for Key Informant Interviews

A checklist was used to conduct key informant interviews with committee members, which was mainly used for composition and triangulation of information. A set of checklists is attached in Annex.

3.4.5 Secondary Data

Previous research findings, Maps, Journals, and Publications, Published or unpublished and other relevant literatures were reviewed to perceive the better understanding, interpretation and analysis of the research. Additional information was also gathered to meet the objectives of the study. The approved of and constitutions, the audit report and the minute of the CFUG were used to gather the information. The research sublimates were also obtained from the internet search.

3.5 Data Analysis

The crude data collected from the field were coded and refined. Quantitative data collected from field and respondents were tabulated. The tabulated data were compiled in the regular order in accordance of primary data and secondary data. The data obtained from primary source and secondary sources were presented and analysed by using different statistical pools. The data are displayed in descriptive manner with the help of Bar-diagram, Frequency curve, pie-chart and analysis by using percentage, mean.

3.6 Limitation of the Study

The DLCF of Maidi VDC has been studied with the background of accessibility of resources and familiarity to the researcher. This study closely deals with the specific forest users group (FUG) and may not give whole picture of other CFUGs. In certain respects what may hold true of DLCFUGs may not hold true for other Community forestry therefore, some of the generalization derived from the observation of this area may not be applicable to the other developed area which are likely to differ in certain respects.

CHAPTER IV
SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF DHALPU
LAMATAR COMMUNITY FOREST USER GROUP.

4.1 Demographic Characteristics of Maida V.D.C of Dhading District

According to National census report 2001, Maida V.D.C of Dhading district has been tabulated. Other general information of the Maida V.D.C with projected data of 2008 has been provided in the table below:

Table No. : 1. General information of Maida V.D.C of Dhading district

Particulars	Census 2001	Projection 2008
Total population	10275	11570
Male	5927	6021
Female	5348	5549
Sex ratio	57:43	52:48
Total household size	1994	2156
Average household size	5	5.3
Literacy rate (%)	35%	45%
Population density per sq.km	160	162

Source: District Profile, 2001

The table shows that Maida V.D.C of Dhading district had 10275 populations in which male population is 5927(57.68%) and female is 5348(42.31%).there were 1994 households in the Maida V.D.C that becomes 5 households in average household size. The population density per sq.km was 160 in Maida V.D.C. Maida V.D.C is a hilly area, where its highland is Maidikot and the lowland is Maighatar. In the east of Maida V.D.C situated Dhola V.D.C, in west Budhigandaki of Gorkha district as in Northern side chorigandaki of Khari V.D.C and in south Galamakhola of Nalarg and Salang V.D.C is located. The major rivers flows in the Maida V.D.C are budhigandaki, chrigandaki and golmolkhola.

4.1.1 Introduction of DLCFUGS

DLCFUG was formed and registered in 2058/03/13 according to Nepal forest act, 1993 in Dhading district forest office. DLCFUG is situated in Duwarthok of Maidi V.D.C, ward no 8. Its area is 125.83ha.the total no of household involved in management and forest product user are 139. The forest is categorized as natural forest and type of forest is shore- Robusta. The condition of forest is good i.e. reasonably dense forest. A committee member of 11 is functioning as a board committee of DLCFUGs where 2 are female. The under group belongs to the diversified ethnicity in which Tamang, Magar, Newar etc. the religious group included Hindu, Buddhist and Christian.

4.1.2 Population status of sample household.

The population status of sampled household of DLCFUG is detailed in the table below:

Table No. 2: Population Status of Sampled Household

Name of CFUG	Caste	Total population			Head of household			Average family size
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
DLCFUG	Newar	90	74	164	18	10	28	5.8
	Tamang	19	12	31	5	2	7	4.4
	Magar	32	24	56	3	7	10	5.6
	Damai	19	21	40	3	4	7	5.7
	Kami	10	11	21	2	2	4	5.2
	Total		170	142	312	31	25	56

Source: Field Survey, 2011

The total number of household in DLCFUG is 139, out of them 56 (i.e.40% of 139) household were selected for the purpose of the interview. The total population of the user group is 312 which comprise of 170 male and 142 female. The total population of sampled household is 56 where 31 household head are male and 25 household head are female.

4.1.3 Ethnic composition of DLCFUG

DLCFUG is mainly inhabited by Newar, tamang, Magar and Dalits. The table and figure below shows the ethnic composition of DLCFUG.

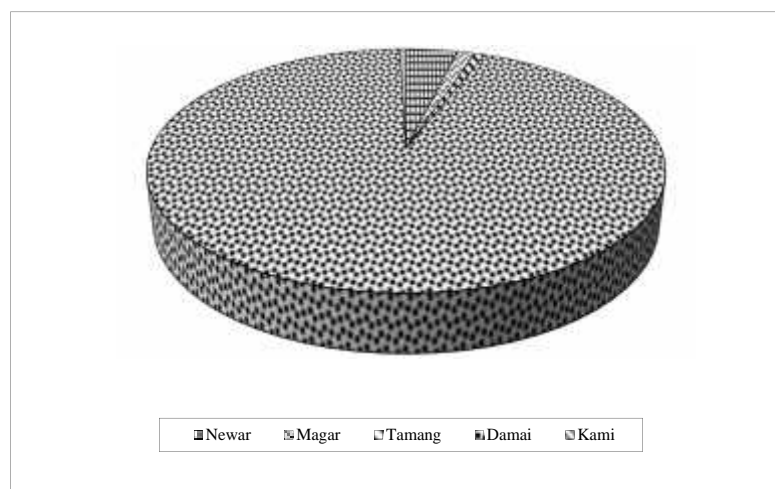
Table No. 3: Ethnic Composition of the Sampled Population in DLCFUGs

Ethnic group	No. of population	Percentage (%)
Newar	164	52.56
Tamang	31	9.93
Magar	56	17.94
Damai	40	12.82
Kami	21	6.73
Total	312	100%

Source: Field Survey, 2011

Table no 3 shows that population of various ethnic group is 312, where Newars 52.56%, Tamang 9.93%, Magar 17.94%, Damai 12.82% and Kami 6.73% were found during field survey. However, the total CFUGs comprised majority of Newar population by 52.56% followed by Magar 17.94% similarly Damai 12.82% Tamang 9.93% and Kami 6.73% as shown in Figure No. 3.

Figure No. 3: Ethnic Composition of DLCFUGs



Source: Based on Table No. 3

4.1.4 Ethnic Composition of DLCFUG's HHs

DLCF area is inhabited by different ethnic groups. Out of total number of HH the CFUG, 40% HH were taken as sample. For the study the ethnic composition of DLCFUG's HHs is shown in the table below:

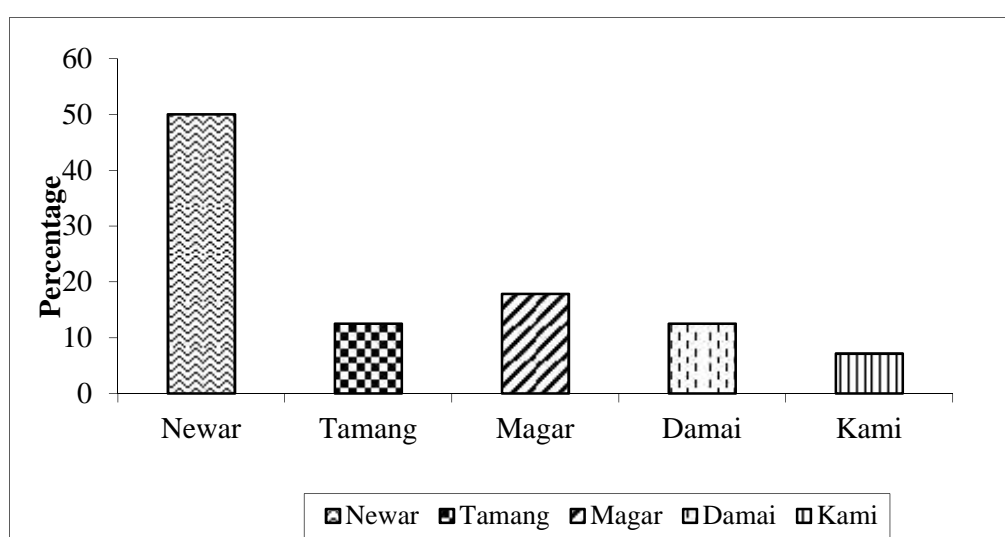
Table No. 4: Ethnic Composition of DLCFUG's HHs

Ethnicity	No. Of HHs	Percentage (%)
Newar	28	50
Tamang	7	12.5
Magar	10	17.85
Damai	7	12.5
Kami	4	7.14
Total	56	100

Source: Field Survey, 2011

In the study, various ethnic groups of the HH members are found in the community. Table No. 4 shows the ethnic composition of HH were 50% are Newars, 12.5% are Tamang, 17.85% Magar, 12.5% Damai and 7.14% Kami.

Figure No. 4: Ethnic Composition of DLCFUG's HHs



Source: Field Survey, 2011

Figure no.4 shows that the ethnic composition of DLCFUG's HHs were the majority of Newar is high i.e.50% and is followed by Magar 17.5%, Tamang 12.5%, Damai 12.5% and Kami 7.14%.

4.1.5 Educational Status of the Population Involved in DLCFUG

Educational status of the population has been categorized into five different groups as: a. illiterate b. Primary c. lower secondary d. secondary and e. above SLC. Here, illiterate means who can't read and write, primary is from class 1-5, lower secondary is up to class 7, secondary is from class 8-10 and above SLC for all the higher study above SLC. Educational status of the population is presented in the following table and figure.

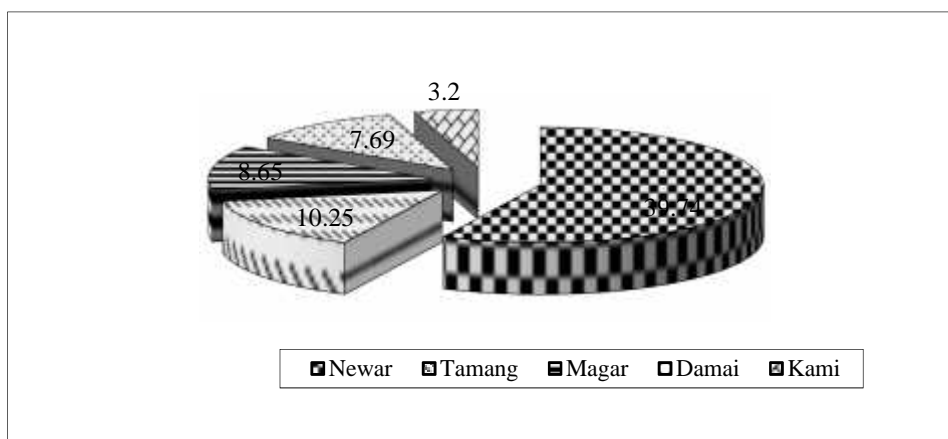
Table No. 5: Educational status of the DLCFUG population

Ethnicity	Illiterate		Primary	Lower. secondary	Secondary	Above SLC	Total literate	%
	Total	%						
Newar	40	12.82	57	32	11	24	124	39.74
Tamang	7	2.24	11	10	1	2	24	7.69
Magar	24	7.69	20	5	2	5	32	10.25
Damai	13	4.16	18	8	-	1	27	8.65
Kami	11	3.52	7	3	-	-	10	3.20
Total	95	30.43	113	58	14	32	217	69.53

Source: Field Survey, 2011

Table No. 5 shows that total no of illiterate are 95 i.e. 30.43% of the total population. literacy percent is 69.53% of the total population and in number 217, primary 113, lower secondary 58, secondary 14 and above SLC 32 out of total population.

Figure No. 5: Educational Status of DLCFUG's Population



Source: Field Survey, 2011

Out of the total population 95 are illiterates 217 are literate in percent 30.43% are illiterate more 69.53% are literate. Primary education hold are in higher number in the same level in the lower secondary 58 and lower secondary status as 32 are above SLC.

4.1.6 Ethnic Composition of Sample Respondents

Ethnic composition of sample respondents and the percentage of HHs are as shown in table below.

Table No. 6: Ethnic Composition of Sample HHs

Ethnic group	Total population	No. Of HHs	% of HHs
Newar	164	28	50
Tamang	31	7	12.5
Magar	56	10	17.85
Damai	40	7	12.5
Kami	21	4	7.14
Total	312	56	100

Source: Field Survey, 2011

The survey shows the sample size of 56 HH during study. The sample size represented all the ethnic group in the area as the total population was 312.

4.1.7 Distribution of Respondents by sex.

The respondents of this research include either male or female from the households who involve in CF activities .Table No. 7 shows the sex distribution of the respondents.

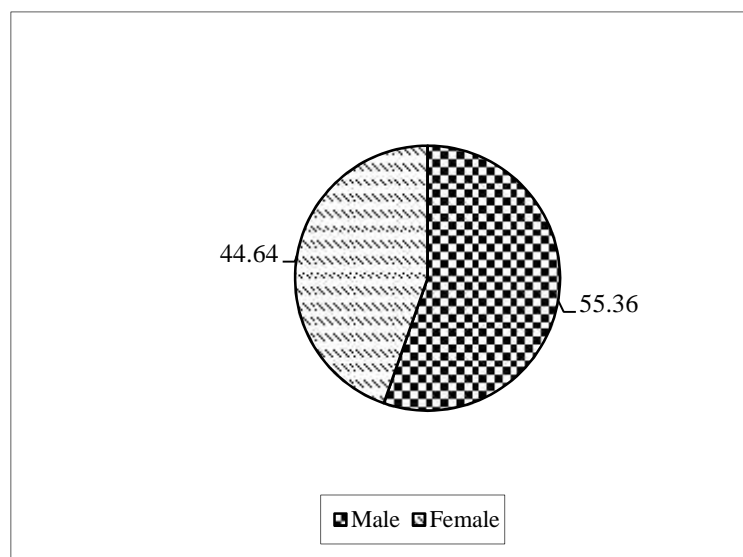
Table No. 7 : Distribution of Respondents by Sex

Gender	Total HHs	Percentage (%)
Male	31	55.36
Female	25	44.64
Total	56	100

Source: Field Survey, 2011

The respondents are of 55.36% male and 44.64% female. The distribution of respondents by sex is as shown in figure no.6, below:

Figure No. 6: Distribution of Respondents by Sex



Source: Field Survey, 2011

4.1.8 Age Composition of the Respondent

The respondent are belong to different age group. They are categorised in below 30, 30-60 and 60-above as shown in Table No. 8

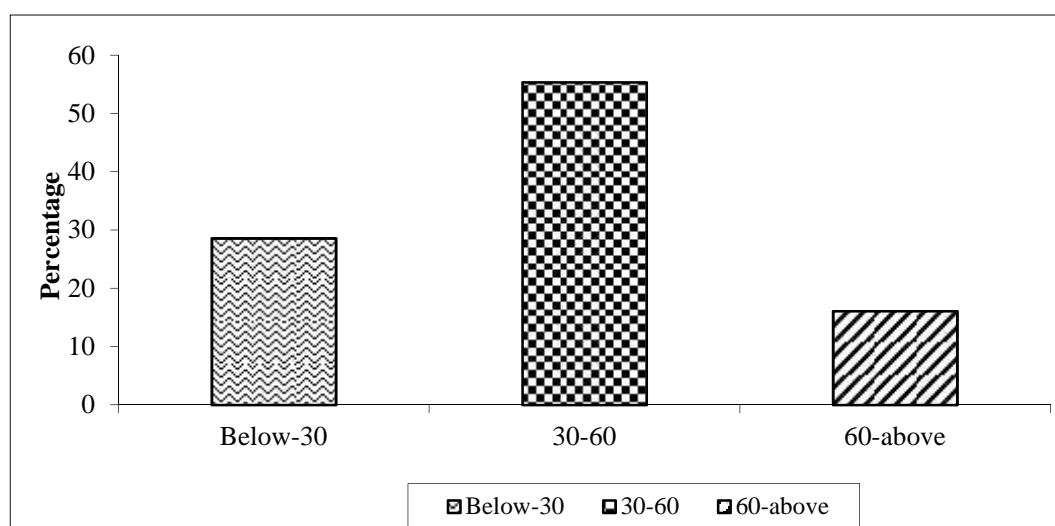
Table No. 8: Age Composition of the Respondent

Age group(in year)	Household size	Percentage
Below-30	16	28.58 %
30-60	31	55.35 %
60-above	9	16.07 %
Total	56	100 %

Source: Field Survey, 2011

Composition of age group was found as 55.35% in the group of 30-60, 28.58% in below 30 age group and 16.07% in 60-above age group. In the given figure no.7, age composition of the respondent are presented as:

Figure No. 7: Age Composition of the Respondent



Source: Field Survey, 2011

The above figure shows that the respondent of the study at age of 30-60 are of high percentage as 60-above are less in age composition.

4.2 Composition of Respondents

According to socio-economic distribution: The study basically depends on following criteria for wealth ranking of FUG household set by the FUG under following headings.

4.2.1 Natural capital

Land is considered as Natural capital. Quantity of land varies between HH. Economic status defines by the quantity of land holding by HH. Natural capital impact in agriculture and livestock growth of HH.

Land holding of the respondents –natural capital mostly comprised of private land and community forest area. The community forest has common access to all under but the size of land holding varies in the field studies. The following table No. 9 shows the land holding capacity of different HHs of DLCFUG.

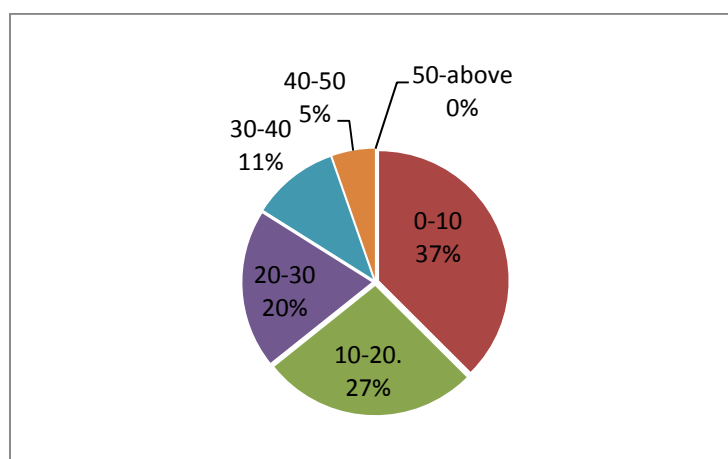
Table No. 9: Land Holding of the Respondents

Land holding size(in ropani)	No of HH	% of HH land holding size
0-10	21	37.5
11-20	15	26.78
21-30	11	19.64
31-40	6	10.73
41-50	3	5.35
51-above	0	0
Total	56	100

Source: Field Survey, 2011

Table above shows that the land holding of the respondents were higher number of HH had low area of land and least No. of HH had more area of land. 21 HH had in average 5 ropani of land where 3 HH had average 45 ropani of land .Figure No. 8 below shows the distribution of land size of the respondent HH.

Figure no. 8: Distribution of land holding size of respondent HH



Source, Field survey 2011

4.2.2 Financial Capital

Financial capital involves the income and involvement of the respondents. Financial capital is various in the population. Financial capital includes household income, livestock holding and occupational composition.

4.2.2.1 Household Income

During study the total income of each HH was estimated from different sectors and average figures were calculated from questionnaire survey to the CFUG. The calculation of HH incomes of FUG were calculated in the table no 10 below.

Table No. 10: Major sources of Annual Income (cash) in Sampled HHs

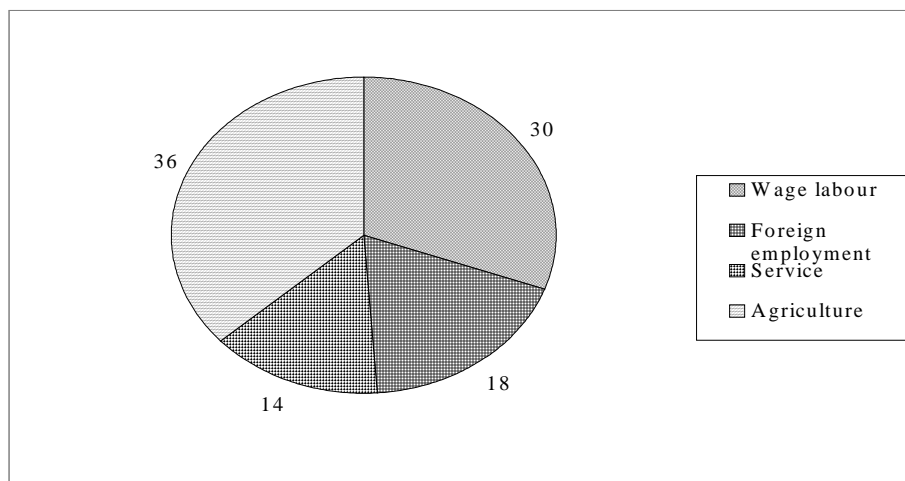
Annual income in NRs(000)	Average share of HH income from different sectors								No of HH	%
	Agriculture	%	Wage labour	%	Foreign employment	%	Service	%		
0-20	26	72.2	15	50	1	5.6	2	14.28	11	19.64
20-40	6	16.67	3	10	-	-	1	7.14	12	21.42
40-60	4	11.3	6	20	5	27.7	2	14.28	11	19.64
60-above	-	-	6	20	12	66.7	9	64.28	22	39.28
Total	36	100	30	100	18	100	14	100	56	100

Source: Field Survey, 2011

Large no of HH involved in agriculture was the major source of income but the income is low in this category. Second large no of HH involve in foreign employment

but the income is high no of HH involve in foreign but employment but the income is high in this category.

Figure No. 9: Distribution of annual income



Source: Field Survey 2011

Figure no.9, Presented above indicates the distribution pattern of income generation activities. The annual income of various HH. Where wage labour and service holds the second high income annually after foreign employment and agriculture.

4.2.2.2 Livestock Holding in Sampled FUGs

The livestock farming is the major sector for IGA of the FUGs. Heard of buffalo, cow/ox, folks of goats/sheep and chickens were the main domestic animals in the study area. Table no 11 shows the livestock holding in the sampled FUGs.

Table No. 11: Livestock Holding in the Sampled CFUG

Types of livestock	Total no of livestock	%	Income from livestock in previous year	Average livestock per HH
Buffalo	81	11.02	350000	1.4
Cow/ox	54	7.36	120000	0.96
Goats/sheep	227	30.8	3500000	4.05
Pig	29	3.94	155000	0.51
Poultry	344	46.80	57000	6.14
Total	735	100	4182000	13.06

Source, field survey 2011

The above table shows that there were only 81 buffalo, 54 cow/ox, 227 goats or sheep, 29 pig and 344 poultry in number. In percentage there were 11.02%, 7.36%, 30.8%, 3.94%, and 46.80% buffalo, cow/ox, goats/sheep, pig and poultry respectively. The study shows that poultry and goat/sheep were high in number.

4.2.3 Wealth-being Ranking

Wealth - being ranking is taken as mean value from the parameter for the ranking of the income. Table No. 12 shows the wealth-being ranking of the sampled HH.

Table No. 12: Wealth-being ranking of the sampled HH.

Income (in thousands)	HH No.	Percentage (%)
Up to Rs.45000 and below	31	53.35
Rs.45000 - Rs.150000	22	39.28
Rs.150000 and above	3	3.35
Total	56	100

Source: Field Survey, 2011

Income above NRs.150000 is considered as rich which are 53.35 in percentage and 3HH in number. Income Range annually between Rs 45000-150000 are considered as medium class which are 39.28% and income maximum up to Rs 45000 and below this range per annum are ranked as poor category whose percentage is high i.e. 55.35%.

4.2.4 Physical Capital

Physical capital involves access to drinking water, school; health centres etc. generally rich have easy access to this capital while poor have less access to it. Physical capital considered in the study area as indicators used by access to the drinking water, access to the school (primary and high school) and access to the health centres (SHP/HP/PH) centres).

4.2.3.1 Access to Drinking Water

As physical capital refers to access to drinking water, our study area and the HH have to cover the distance and consumption of time to fetch water is as here in table no .12

Table No. 13: Access to drinking water for the respondents

Distance Covered (in meter)	Type of water sources				Total no. of HH	Percentage %
	Natural Tap		Personal Tap			
	HH no.	%	HH no.	%		
0-100	21	51.26	17	100	18	32.14
100-500	12	30.76	0		29	51.78
500-1000	7	17.98	0		9	16.07
1000-above	0	0	0		0	0
Total	39	100	17	100	56	100

Source: Field Survey, 2011

Above table shows that the distance of personal tap is only up to maximum 100m and 39 HH had access to the natural tap and 17 HH had access to Personal tap. Thus, it is considered that the more time consumption to fetch water who had access to Natural tap than those whose access to personal tap.

4.2.3.2 Access to Education

Education opportunities are consider as another parameter to access the physical capital of the respondents. Table No. 14 shows the Educational status of sampled HH.

Table No. 14 Educational status of sampled HH

Wealth	Illiterate	Literate				
		Primary	Lower secondary	Secondary	Above S.L.C	Total
Poor	10	15	5	1	0	31
Middle	4	5	6	3	6	22
Rich	0	0	0	0	3	56
Total	14	20	11	4	7	56

Source: Field Survey, 2011

The illiterate number in poor is high. Education is directly linked with the IGA which can be predicated from the above table.

4.2.3.3 Occupational composition of sampled HHs

Most of the people in the rural area were engaged in agriculture and livestock farming. It was confirmed by the home visit and observation. The data presented in Table No. 15 includes major occupation of the sampled HHs.

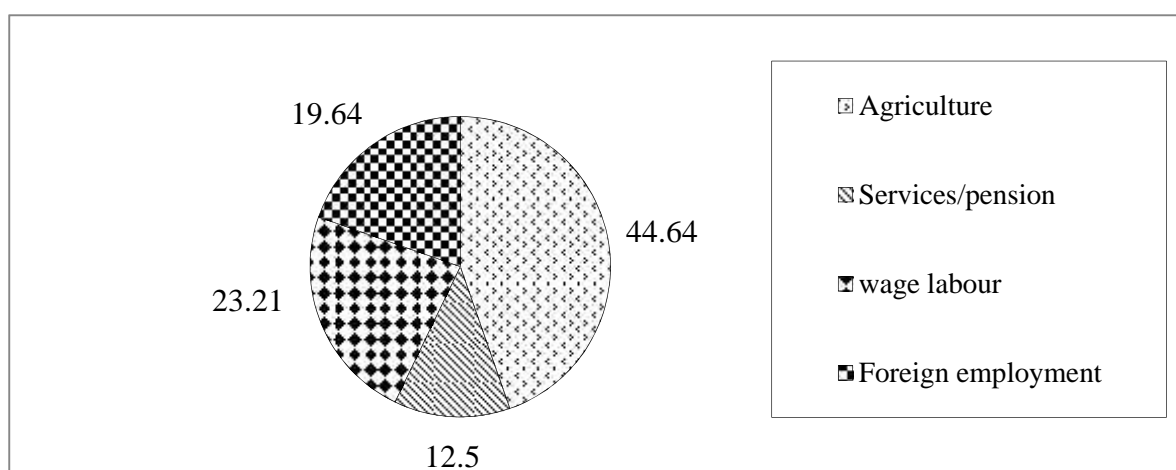
Table No. 15: Major Occupational Status of Sampled HHs

S.N.	Occupations	Rich	Middle	Poor	Total	%
1.	Agriculture	1	8	16	25	44.64
2.	Service/pension	1	4	2	7	12.5
3.	Wage labour	0	3	10	13	23.21
4.	Foreign employment	1	7	3	11	19.64
	Total	3	22	31	56	100

Source, field survey 2011

Agriculture is the main and highly involved occupation of the sampled HH. Foreign employees are considered as high income holding HH and wage labour earns least.

Figure No. 10: Distribution of Major Occupational Status of Sampled HHs



Source: Field Survey 2011

Among DLCFUG, 44.64% HHs were primarily engaged in agricultural livestock occupation. Similarly, foreign employment occupied the 19.64% of the total HH.

During study, it has found that the agriculture was decreased throughout the year while wage-labour and foreign employments were increased in these recent years.

4.2.4 Social capital

Social capital includes the upbringing of social institutions, leadership of the community and gender. It consists of the CFUG networks and interrelation. Similarly, uprising poor, marginalized and women are the issue under social capital. Gender is the integral and inseparable part of rural livelihood. The study was concentrated to collect information from a number of respondents. There were a large number of male respondents. Since, old age male numbers were found considerably large in number during study. Only single HH with male involved in the foreign employment and labour wage in urban areas were found during questionnaire collection. During questionnaire collection, in some cases, female expect the answers from their males as they hesitated to speak the truth of their livelihood.

The major work of female was agriculture and livestock. They were the local experts for the collection of fuel wood and fodder but women were also interested in the development activities. They were seen in the frontline during meetings and general assembly of CFUGs. There were only 36.3% female in the operational plan committee in the DLCFUG as to the national commitment. The participation of the male in decision making and simply male discrimination in the HH activities can predicate there is also gender biasness.

4.2.5 Human Capital

Skills and training made the human capital. Those skills training and opportunities are used for the IGAs which help to reduce poverty. It includes gained skills, receiving different information and through trainings and workshops. It facilitates the users to develop their personalities, skills to grab the opportunities.

4.2.5.1 Trainings, workshops and opportunities

In DLCFUGs they are totally absent to have any training, workshops by any national or governmental or non-governmental organizations. The opportunity they created themselves from their own skills and indigenous knowledge no any supportive has they found to create opportunities and markets for their products.

CHAPTER V

RESOURCE DISTRIBUTION IN DHALPU LAMATAR COMMUNITY FOREST USER GROUP

This chapter presents and analysis the distribution of Forest products collected from DLCF. Distribution of resource and benefit sharing in the monetary terms were calculated. Distribution of resources does not simply mean that every are receives an equal share of Forest products. In fact, sustainable forest management is probably not possible if everyone is entitled to an equal share. Rather equality refers to the process by which distribution decisions are made, as well as distribution of resources to alleviate poverty within the FUG.

5.1 Forest Recourses in Dhalpu Lamatar Community Forest

The majority of people in Dhalpu Lamatar Community Forest User Group depend on forest to support agriculture and livestock system. Community forestry provides fuel wood especially for cooking and heating. Timber products are used for building and construction and parallel used in furniture to run small cottage industries, fodder for livestock, leaf-litter for compost and range of non-timber products. Community forestry also plays a crucial role in maintenance and conservation. For the FUG community forestry are primarily the only sources of forest products.

The DLCF has allowed its users to collect grasses and leaf-litter through the year, fuel wood collection is done in the months of falgun, chaitra and baisakh only. Similarly, for the purpose of house construction FUG distribute the timber to the needy household throughout the year by paying certain sum of money. The collection of forest products from CF are tabulated in the following Table No. 16.

Table no. 16: annual forest products collection from DLCFUG.

(in FY 2066/67)

Fuel products(in head load)	Poor (31)	Medium (22)	Rich (3)	Total	%
Fuel wood	1835	2095	230	4160	6.94
Fodder	12035	15985	970	28990	48.39
Timber(cu.ft)	485	725	187	1397	2.33
Leaf-litter	10998	12990	221	24209	40.41
NTFP(in mutha)	310	525	310	1145	1.91
Total	25663	32320	1918	59901	100

Source, field survey 2011). (1 mutha=2.5 kg approx

From above table no.16, it can be interpreted that the poor category HH have been collecting less forest product with respect to medium and rich category. Rich and medium category are collecting fuel wood, fodder, timber and leaf- litter from the CF in near about sufficient as per their number in size. Since the poor category does have less livestock's thus they collect fodder and leaf- litter in less amount. Poor and medium category collect less NTFP as compare with rich because it is known that market access is high with rich than the others. Annual FPC from DLCF by the CF members as poor category, an average of timber, 10998 head load of leaf- litter and 310 mutha of NTFP. Thus, the total HH number of poor is marked as 31 HH in the study area. Likewise, 230 HL of fuel wood, 970 HL of fodder, 187 cu.ft of timber, 221 HL of leaf- litter and 310 mutha of NTFP were found to be collected by 3 HH during study.

From the above analysis, it is clear that rich HH is benefit more in collection of fodder, timber, leaf- litter and NTFP as compared to poor as well as medium ones. The rich category HH consist of large number of livestock so, their collection of forest product is higher than that of other categories. Fuel wood and NTFP collection is also high in rich. Rich category know the market and its value of NTFP so, they collect it in large amount. During field study, it is found that the NTFP like Nigro,

tubors and alloo are highly collected by the rich while poor are almost ambiguous about the market value and utilization of these NTFPs.

The respondent said that the FP is collected as per their requirement since 95% respondents said that the forest products are collected as per their requirements according to CFUGs rules and regulations. The FUG used to collect fuel wood, fodder, leaf- litter, timber and NTFPS nearby forest handed overall community forestry. From supply side perspective, there is no other alternative source of energy to replace fuel wood, thus demand of wood cutting is more prevailing in the study area. Although the green fuel are restricted as per rule but poaching of timber and NTFPs are frequently happen, according to the villagers, this can be concluded as there is problem in policy and practice because of the monitoring and evaluating bodies are almost absent in the community forestry management. The elites handled all the activities. The forest is quite near the village and it is about 15 minute walk to collect forest products. Among the total respondents men and women together collect forest products.

5.2 Demand for forest products in DLCFUG

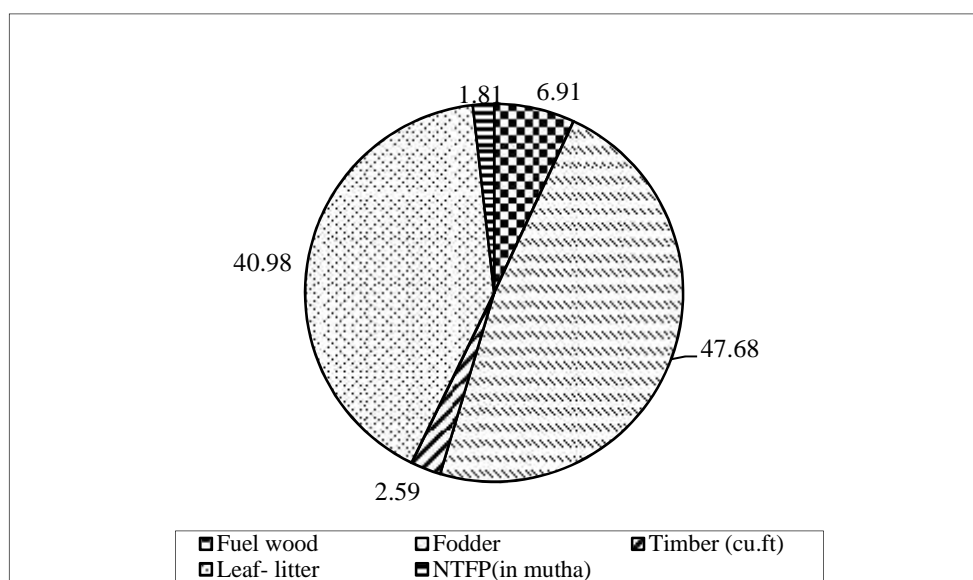
It is observed that there is limited forest products especially shortage of timber wood and log. Maximum demand of fire wood, leaf- litter and fodder. The following Table No. 17. Focus on the demand for forest products from different wealth categories.

Table no 17: Annual demand of forest product in DLCFUG (In FY 2066/67)

Forest product(head load)	Poor (31)	Medium (22)	Rich (3)	Total	%
Fuel wood	1975	2150	230	4355	6.91
Fodder	12750	16320	970	30040	47.68
Timber (cu.ft)	510	885	240	1635	2.59
Leaf- litter	11570	14030	221	25821	40.98
NTFP(in mutha)	310	525	310	1145	1.81
Total	27115	33910	1971	62996	100

Source : Field Survey 2011. 1 mutha=2.5 kg.

Figure No. 11: Annual Demand of Forest Product in DLCFUG



Source : Field Survey 2011

From the above fig. No 11, it is seen that 47.68% of fodder is the demand of FUG for the domestic purpose. Similarly, 40.98% of leaf- litter , 6.91% of fuel wood, 2.59% of timber and 1.81% of NTFP. The total demand of UG could not meet by the CF alone. Thus, FP from other private forest was also purchased. During interaction with the CFUG in DLCF and focus group discussion with the respondent HH they view that there is abundance of forest products but the forest users are not getting much benefit as their expectation. Forest policy and the community practise is not working together as to serve the FUG as environmental issues remaining constant. Roughly, it is calculated that less than 60% of the FP is being supplied throughout the year by DLCFUG.

5.3 Consumption of forest products from DLCF

Since the study focus on consumption of forest products according to the wealth strata, the poor, middle- class and rich class extracted the forest resources according to their needs. The prime supply of fuel wood is done by the CF in all three wealth categories.

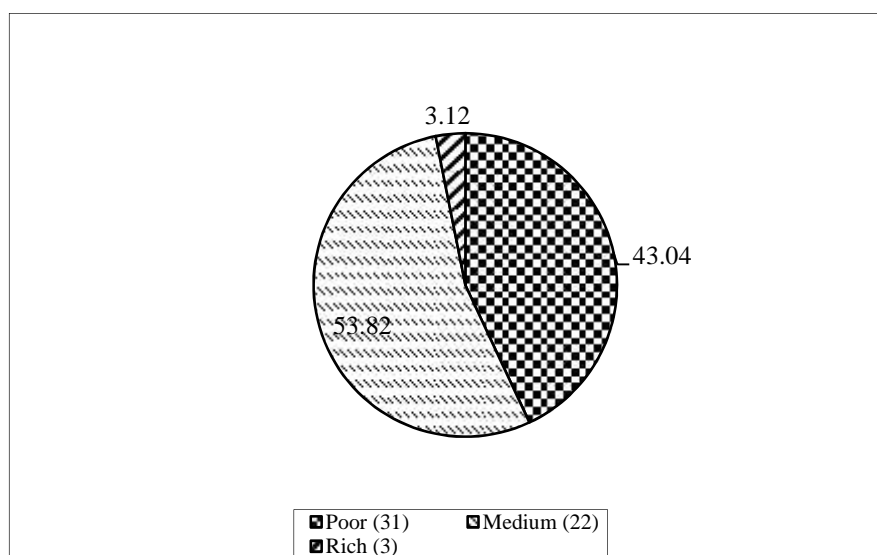
Table No. 18: consumption of forest products from DLCF

Wealth categories	Fuel wood head load		Fodder head load		Timer cu. ft.		Leaf-litter head load		NTFP Muttha		Total	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
Poor (31)	1975	45.35	12750	42.44	510	31.19	11570	44.80	310	27.07	27115	43.04
Medium (22)	2150	49.36	16320	54.32	885	54.12	14030	54.33	525	45.85	33910	53.82
Rich (3)	230	5.28	970	3.22	240	14.68	221	0.83	310	27.07	1971	3.12
Total	4355	100	30040	100	1635	100	25821	100	1145	100	62996	100

Source: Field Survey 2011

According to the above table, community forestry contributes the wealth categories in discriminate manner. The middle class wealth holder takes large benefit about 53% of total distribution from forest products. Similarly, rich wealth holder consumer about 3% of the total distribution only about 43% of the forest products has been consumed by poor section of the society.

Figure no. 12: consumption of forest products from DLCF



Source: Field Survey 2011

The study shows that rich takes a maximum benefit from community forestry according to their HH size then after middle class wealth holder consumed

sufficiently. Finally, the less consumption of forest product was by the poor HH as the size of HH is large of DLCFUG.

5.4 Distribution of community forestry benefit on different wealth categories (monetary terms)

The total HHs of DLCFUG benefits on different wealth categories. Consumption in monetary terms as how the distribution of forest resources is being in practice is as shown in the table below:

Table No. 19: Impact of CF benefit on different wealth categories (monetary terms)

Wealth categories	CF contribution / year (Head load)										
	Fuel wood (1)		Fodder (2)		Timber (3)		Leaf litter (4)		NTFP (5)		Total (NRs)
	Qt.	NRs.	Qt.	NRs.	Qt.	NRs.	Qt.	NRs.	Qt.	NRs.	
Poor (31)	1975	29625	12750	89250	510	54570	11570	57850	310	4030	235325
Medium (22)	2150	52250	16320	124240	885	94695	14030	70150	525	6825	1346160
Rich (3)	230	3450	970	6790	240	25680	221	1105	310	4030	41055
Total	4355	65325	30040	210280	1635	174945	25821	129105	1145	14885	1622540

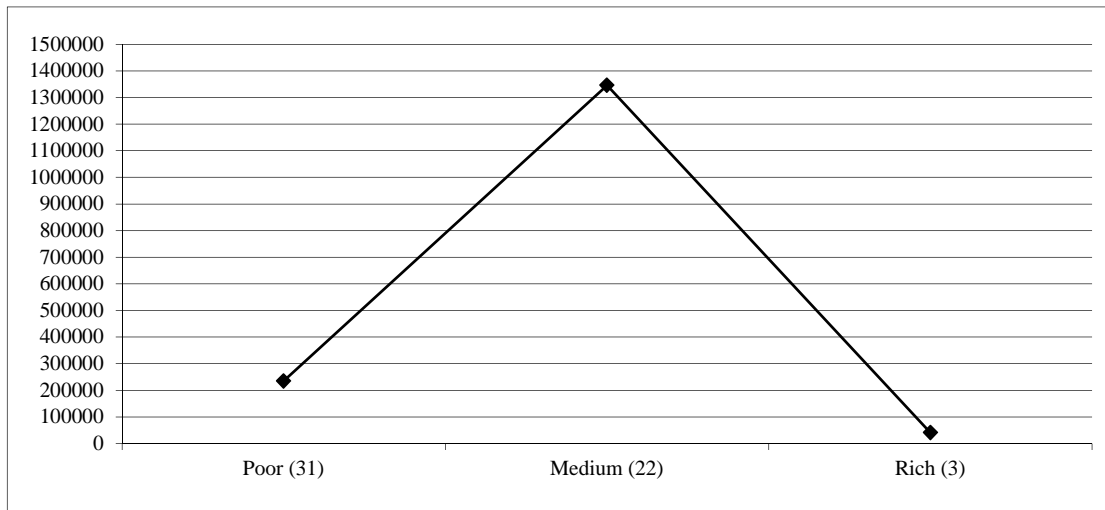
Source : Field Survey 2011

- 1) Head load= NRs.15
- 2) Head load=NRs.7
- 3) Cu. Ft=NRs107
- 4) Head load=NRs 5
- 5) Mutha=NRs 13

Above table, shows that poor HH in the community takes less benefit from the poor category. Middle class takes the high benefit and the rich category takes sufficient benefit but the poor takes less than the all. During field study, it is observed that the linkage with market and migration in cities made the communication strong in case of medium category. So they have the high access to the resources. Rich class use sufficient amount of resources as being the population is less. Poor category is

directly depending upon the CF for the livelihood. While poor HHs lie in the bottom in order to consume the community forestry products, in this study, it has been closely observed that poor categories are suffering from trickle down effects.

Figure No.13: Distribution of CF benefit on the different wealth categories (monetary terms)



Source: Field Survey 2011

It can be analysed, from above line graph that poor HH in the community takes less benefit as compare to the middle and rich. Rich category has less population and took sufficient benefit; middle takes high benefit due to access on communication, education and migration. The Poor 31 HH consumes NRs 235325 i.e. 14.50% out of total NRs 1622540. Middle 22 HH consumed about Rs 1346160 i.e.82.96%. Out of total NRs.16, 22,540. Similarly, rich 3 HH consumed about NRs.41,055 i.e. 2.53% of the total sum of NRs.1622540.

CHAPTER - VI

POLICY, PRACTICES AND SOCIAL JUSTICE

6. Policy and Practices

This chapter remains the core of the study. Based on the Respondent's response and the practices in the CF, this chapter analysis the different response categories of the respondents related to participation in various committees, process of decision making and fund mobilization for local area development.

6.1 Process of Executive Committee Formation

DLCFUG was established and operated from 2058/03/13 under the National Forest Act 1993. Executive Committee of 11 members where 3 were women was formed under the constitution of DLCFUG. The procedure that had been adopted in the DLCFUG to choose the EC is as described below. The EC consists of 11 persons, including the president, vice president and a treasurer. All of whom worked in an honouree capacity. The EC are elected at a general assembly of the DLCFUG, which is being held once in every 2 years. EC are being formed by the mutual conscious of the FUGS in a special meeting of the FUGS. The tenure of committee member is of 2 years.

Analysis

As there is no any election criteria is adopted to form the EC. In the constitution of DLCF there has been mentioned of the election (article 7) but in practice it is not found, one of the policy of maintaining the community forestry is also being manage in a democratic way, but practice of election is not found during the study. General assembly is to be held to form a new EC for the consequent year. In this meeting, every member had an equal right to speak, vote and discuss on any matter concerning the management of the CF. The level of fines for members caught committing forest offences were also decided at this special meeting. The president will be responsible for all works connected with the CF with auditing their accounts and with general information.

6.2 Participation

The authorized body of the CFUG, that provided opportunities for user to incorporate their voices in the decision making process is the general assembly. In this regard, how often users of all economic and social classes participate in the assembly and whether voices are actually incorporated or not is very crucial. The provision of having 51% of the users in the general assembly has been made in the constitution of DLCFUG.

6.2.1 Participation in General Assembly by Sex

While discussion in the meetings, it is generally assumed that all members raise their view either on personal discuss or common issues or on both and take part actively in discussion. Following table no.20 shows the figure of participation in general assembly by sex.

Table No. 20: Participation in General Assembly by Sex

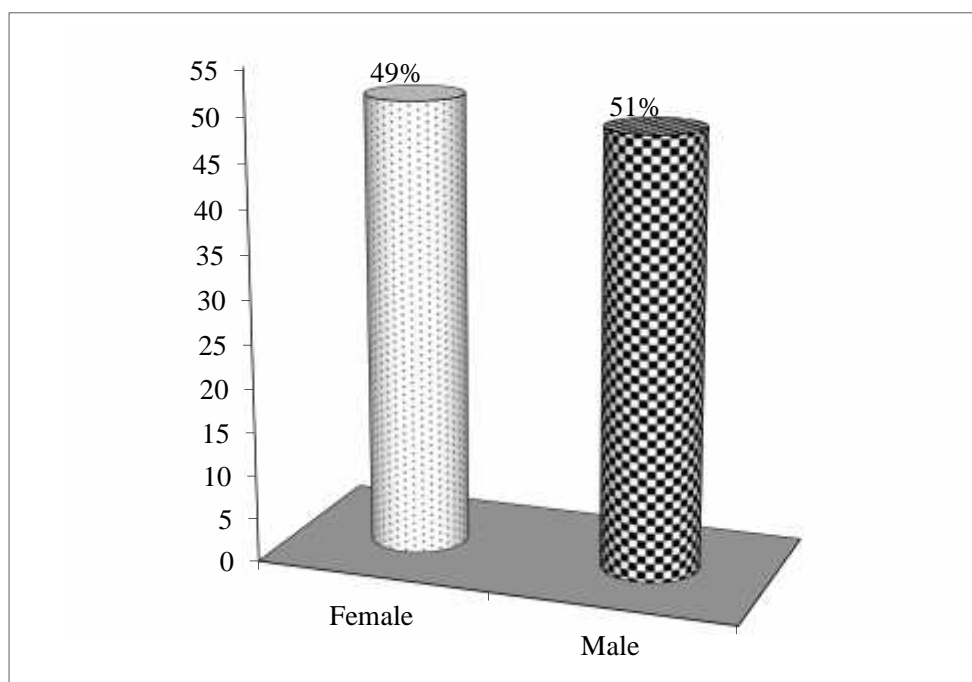
Statement	Value	Participation in general assembly by sex in percentage (%)	
		Male	Female
Attendance in the general assembly	Always	100	66.67
	Sometimes	0	33.33
	Never	0	0
Feel free to express the opinion	Yes	100	100
	No	0	0
Respect of the views by others	Yes	100	66.67
	No	0	33.33

Source: Field Survey, 2011

Male participants represent the general assembly always by attending cent percent. Female representation in the general assembly by 66.67% always and sometimes only 33.33 percent that the adequate representation. Male and female by sex have an equal rights and opportunities, that they feel free to express the opinion. The respect of the

views are highly respect for male then that of female. The given figure no.14, shows the presence of the male and female in last general assembly.

Figure No. 14: Presence of the Male and Female in Last General Assembly (Fy 2067/68)



Source: Field Survey, 2011

In the last general assembly, out of the total users present, there were 51 percent male and 49 percent female in DLCFUG.

6.2.3 Participation in General Assembly by Caste

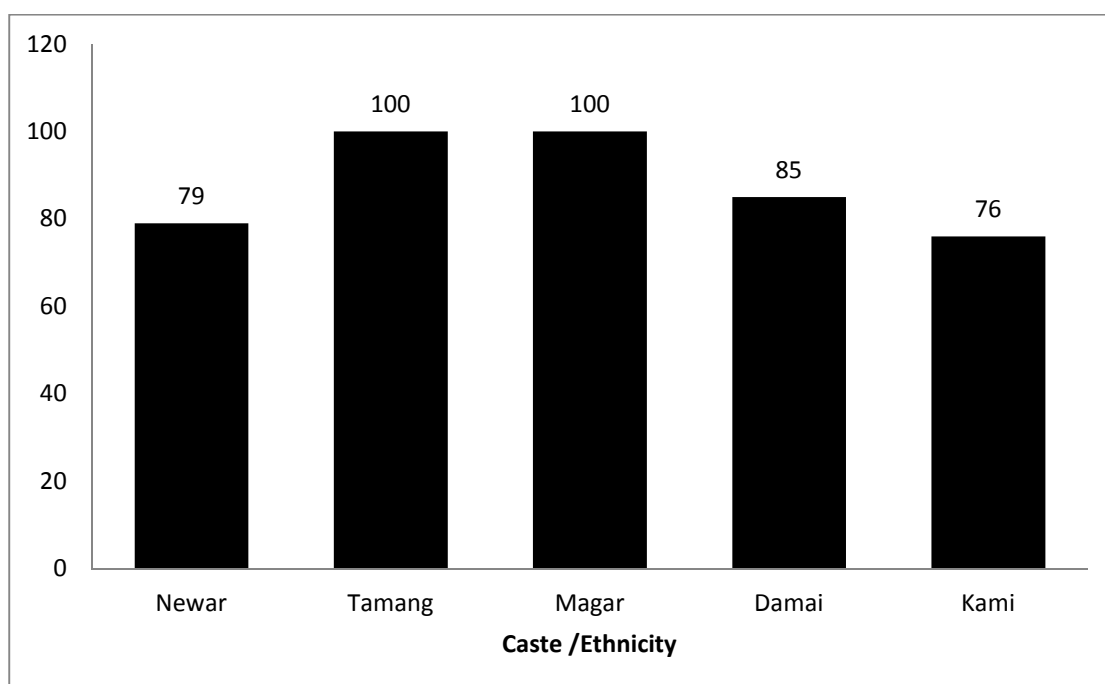
In DLCFUG, the involved caste group are Newars, Tamang, Magars, Damai and Kami they all represents the ethnic community, but Kami and Damai, they are so called as Dalits. The given table no.21. Show the HH number and percentage participate in general assembly by caste. Figure no.14 presents the participation percentage of caste / ethnicity in GA.

Table no. 21: HH Number in GA by caste (FY 2067/68)

Caste /Ethnicity	No. of HHs	percentage (%)	Attendance HH number in GA	Percentage of total HH in GA	Percentage of caste/ethnicity in GA
Newar	28	50	23	41	79
Tamang	7	12.5	7	13	100
Magar	10	17.85	10	18	100
Dami	7	12.5	6	11	85
Kami	4	7.14	3	5	76
Total	56	100%	49	88%	

Source : Field Survey 2011

**Figure No. 15: Participation in General Assembly by Cast / Ethnicity group
Individually**



Source: Based on table no.21.

From the above figure, the total representation of CFUG in the general assembly is remarkable. The representation of HH in GA, Which is caste wise that is Newar by

79%, Magar 100%, Tamang 100%, Damai 85% and Kami 76%. Thus the participation in GA by caste is in sufficient and holistic representative of various ethnicity/caste. Thus it could be predicate that the policy of involvement of all caste and ethnicity in the utilization and management of common property recourse (forest act 1993).practices of participation in GA by caste is observed as according to policy in DLCFUG.

6.2.4 Participation in the General Assembly by the Wealth Class

In general assembly the participation of FUG is also determine by the wealth class, table below shows the participation in the general assembly by the wealth class.

Table No. 22: Participation in General Assembly by the Wealth - Class

S.N.	Wealth-class	Frequency of attendance	Number of people.
1	Rich	Always	3
		Sometimes	0
2	Medium	Always	15
		Sometimes	7
3	Poor	Always	31
		Sometimes	0

Source: Field Survey, 2011

Participation in the general assembly of the medium seems rather small. The condition rose, according to the respondent, due to their work and busy household schedule. The provision of having all class of people in the general assembly has not been made in the CFUG. Therefore, the representation of all class people is not the mandatory in the CFUG except some of the people take issue later with decision taken without the representation of all class of the peoples. However, the policy is not implemented and the practice is not according as policy in DLCF.

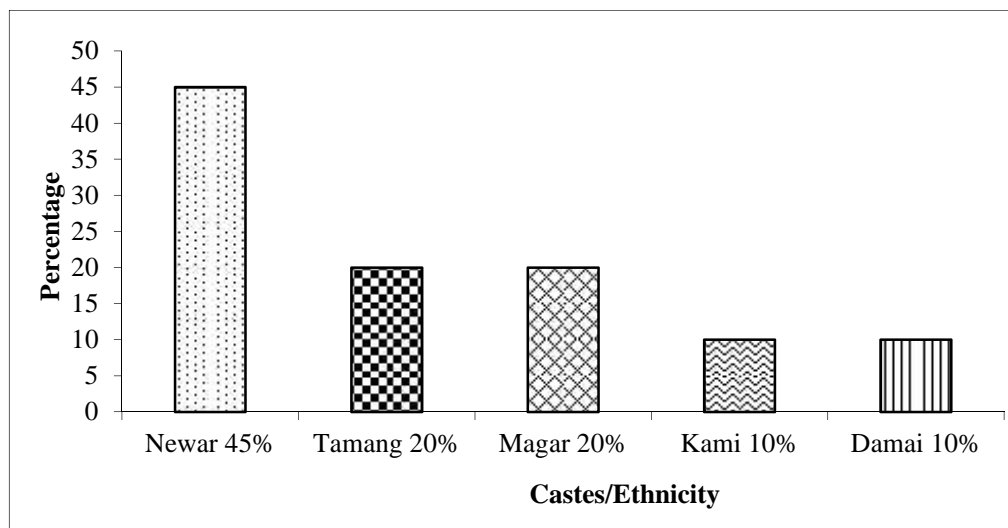
6.3 Participation in Executive Committee

To be selected in committee is considered as a feeling of participate in community which ultimately gives opportunities in several aspects of the society.

6.3.1 Ethnic Group in the Executive Committee

The representation of the ethnic group in the executive committee of DLCFUG is Newars, Tamang, Magar and Dalits (Damai-Kami). The given figure no.16, presents the representation of ethnic group in the executive committee of DLCF.

Figure No. 16: Representation of the Ethnic Group in Executive Committee



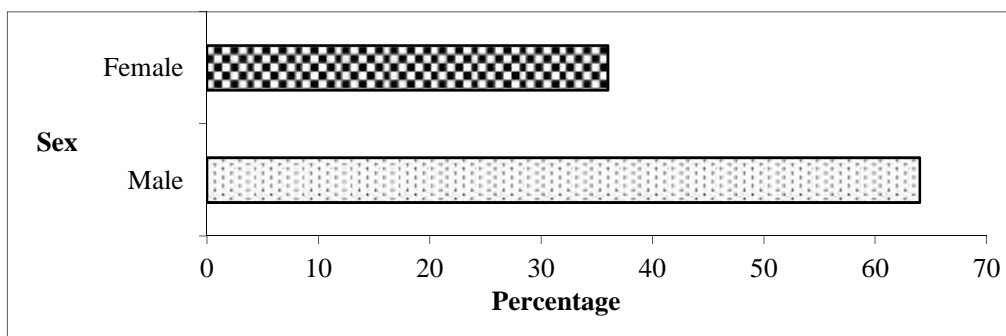
Source: Field Survey, 2011

In the constitution of the DLCF, there is provision of keeping the all cast in the committee in the proportional basis. The figure represents the proportion of ethnic group in executive committee is according to the provision made in the constitution of the FUG. Here, it can be analysis that the policy adopted is practiced in the formation of executive committee.

6.3.2 Representation of Women in the Executive Committee

In the constitution of the DLCFUG, there is the provision of keeping 33% female in the Executive Committee. This prevention has been strictly follows in DLCFUG. The given figure no.17, presents the representation of women in the executive committee

Figure No. 17: Representation of Women in the Executive Committee



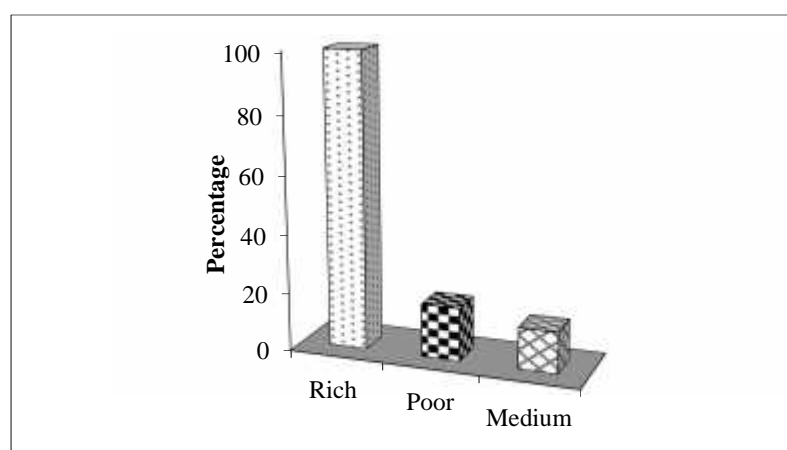
Source: Field Survey, 2011

In executive committee, the number of women representation is according to the provision in constitution of DLCF. The policy of FUG is implemented in practice by the executive committee. Formation of Executive Committee by representing the female of 36% in DLCFUG Executive Committee.

6.3.4 Participation in the Executive Committee According to the Wealth Class

According to the wealth class, the respondent to be selected in the executive committee is highest of the poor class then medium class and of the rich class. The given figure no.18, shows the representation in the executive committee according to the wealth class.

Figure No. 18: Representation of the CFUG Members in Executive Committee According to Wealth Class.



Source: Field Survey, 2011

In the FUG, the people from the rich category are totally the EC and poor are less and medium are also in least rank. The poor showed the lower interest to be the executive member because they hesitate that they are mostly from poor class of the economy and many of them were illiterate and showed their incapability to derive in such a position.

6.4 Decision Making Practice

Decision-Making process in CF extra a profound influence in the process of community Forestry activities. Following study deals with the decision-making area, mode of decision-making and Role of an Individual member in decision-making process. This deal being practiced, and is according to the constitution of CFUG.

The FUG on an special meeting make decision on collection of the Fund. The Fund is collected by the treasure of the committee. Mobilization of the fund is through the FUG committee and the selection cretura for the fund mobilization is decided by the FUG committee meeting. Ex-committee members stand as an advisory member for the present executive committee. General people viewed that the time duration of the Executive committee should be at least 5 years.

6.4.1 Decision Making Areas

The effective implementation of operational plans and other programs of the FUGS mainly depend upon the rational decisions made by them. As decision making process is considered as a bridge between thought and action, right decisions in right time in participatory manner have shown the best result in many cases. The general decisions made by the FUGS are listed in the following tables:

Table No. 23: Decision Making Areas of the FUGS

FUG	Decision making areas
DLCFUGS	➤ Rotational stick system for guarding the forest
	➤ Weeding the forest
	➤ Providing small credit for its member in sickness, maternity period etc.
	➤ Collection of Rs.2/- levy per month for the FUG fund
	➤ FECO-FUN affiliation
	➤ Plantation
	➤ Conservation of the plantation area
	➤ Acquisition of seed and seedlings
	➤ Renew of OP and its expenditure
	➤ Penalty of Rs.150 and Rs.100 group and committee members respectively if absent in the meetings.
	➤ Change in few topics of the FUG constitutions
	➤ New membership
	➤ Fill up of vacant positions in the committee
	➤ Demarcation of forest
	➤ Fund collection from internal sale of fuel wood.
	➤ Nursery establishment.
	➤ Conflict resolution within user
	➤ Penalties
	➤ Establishment of a tap of drinking water, school, roads.
	➤ Annual and periodic programmes.

Source: Field Survey, 2011

The nature of decisions to be made in only those subject matters mandated by the FUG assembly. All decisions are made in a single forum i.e. all members meeting.

6.4.2 Mode of Decision Making

- The decisions in the meetings have been found taken in consensus of the attendants made in GA.

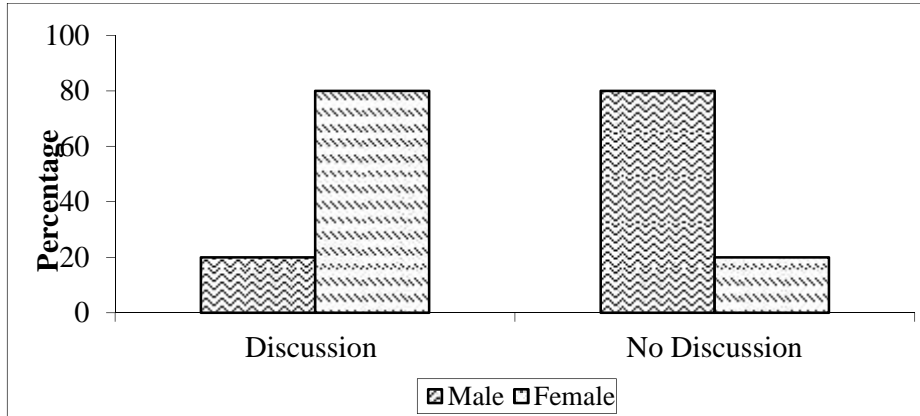
- They have been made their decisions in consensus.
- Majority made consensus and later make decision.

Hence, the figure has provided a general scenario of getting consensus while taking the decisions in CF activities.

6.4.3 Discussion on Household Level

In a question asked whether there was any discussion on and advice from HH level prior to attend the meetings, it was found that 95% inform their family members about the meetings but only 25% discuss and take advice. The figure is because of female members of whom about 80% do general discussion and take advice from the family if applicable i.e. only when there is husband and / or adult children. The women whose husband and adult son is careless of the subject matter generally do not discuss and take advice prior to attend the meetings but if he is interested she will always have taken advice from him. But about 75% of male members are found not to take advice from the household period to attend the meetings.

Figure No. 19: Discussion on HH Level Prior to Attend the Meetings



Source: Field Survey, 2011

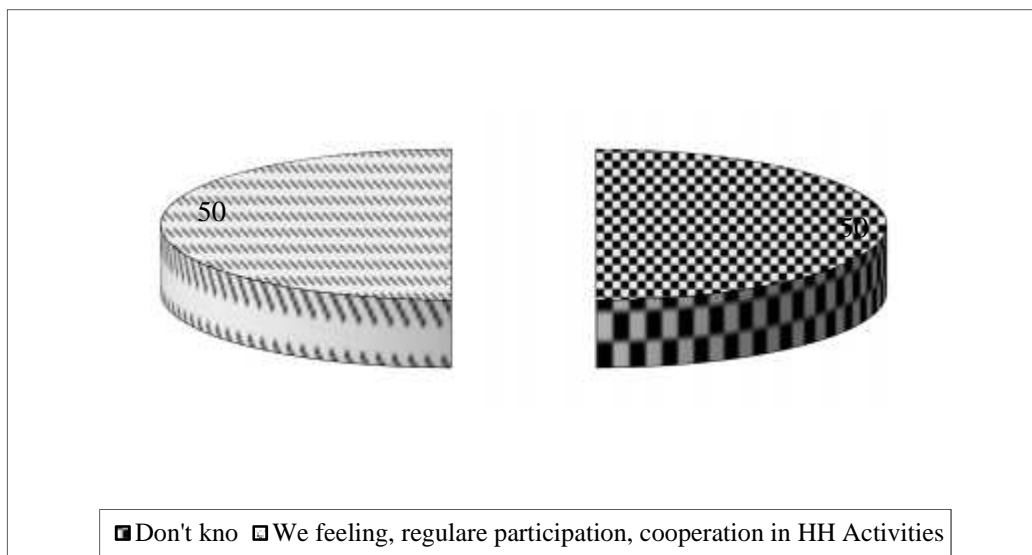
Similarly, after participating in the meetings whether they informed their families about the decisions made? 90% respondents are found to give affirmation in this case and rest 10% who are female members do not necessarily inform as their husband do not care and be indifference generally in forest related issues. So, why different in case of males. This is because the decision made in such meetings are naturally on forest related and its management activities which are undoubtedly considered the

women's job and for this, the males must inform them that decisions requiring immediate implementation.

6.4.4 Role of Individual Members

What should be the role in decision making process of community forestry activities should have recognized by its users, identified role helps them to actively participate in such activities. For the users, a number of them have not yet identified their role in rational decision making process of community forestry. About 50% users have not clearly identified their role in decision making because it is lack of information and education about CF.

Figure No. 20: Role Identified by FUG Members in Decision Making



Source: Field Survey, 2011

Apart from this, they have added some other tips for the betterment of the decision making process which include extra commitment of members, obey rules and regulations set in the FUG constitution, avoid selfishness and authoritarian. As a result, they have increasingly been interested in CF activities. Some of them are found unknown about their role clearly.

6.4.5 Silvicultural Operation and Product Collection System

The provision made for product collection system is quite different from other CF in case of DLCF. For the collection of grass, the forest is kept open for a month and the users can go to the forest and collect the grass in equal amount. For the purpose of collection of the wood and timber, the users decide the date of weeding and cleaning and collection of the fuel wood and timber. The entire user should participate. Fuel wood is distributed according to the HH member number and Timber is distributed as on the need and available basis. The worker on basis of wage is employed. After finishing the weeding and cleaning work piles of the wood and timber are made and distributed.

6.4.6 FUGC Reformation

In CFUGs, the duration of the committee member is of two years. At the time of the end of the duration, the committee member should call users and the new committee is chosen from the presence of 51% of the users in a General assembly.

In executive committee president is in powerful condition as provided by the constitution of CFUG. Secretary and treasurer hold next in power, the financial sector remains in their decision and they finally issue the cheques.

Executive committee formation is completed in four stages, at first, the acting executive committee call upon general assembly. The information about GA will be providing by general secretary through face to face contact reaching door to door of the UG.

Secondly, GA is held and in GA, there will discuss upon the issues relating to CF in previous as well as future resolution.

Thirdly, panels of different groups are presented with the future resolution and this could be going through other few days.

Finally, at fourth stage a panel of EC will be selected in consensus manner for the following 2 years period. General people viewed that the time duration of the Executive committee should be at least 5 years.

6.5 Fund Collection and Mobilization

Generally CF should have a fund itself and DLCF has its own fund collection and mobilization criteria, no any aid from outside have been granted for DLCF. The given table no.24. shows the source of fund and its mobilization.

Table No. 24: Fund Collection and Mobilization

FUG	Source of fund	Areas of fund mobilization
DLCFUG	- Collection of Rs.2/- levy per month for the FUG fund.	- Providing small credit for its member in sickness, maternity period.
	- Membership fees	- FECOFUN application fee, purchase of tools (Handsaw and crosscut saws), a kettle and glasses for tea while Silvia -cultural operations.
	- Internal sale of grass, fuel wood and timber	- Maintenance of drinking water tap, Renew shade of schools building, adult literacy purpose.
	- Interests, penalties, forest products price	- Forest guard payment

Generally, the amount of FUG's funds has been found deposited on bank account and within members. The investment of fund in forest development and women awareness fields is very low as compared to community development sectors. The most common area of amount incurred by the FUGs was found to be FECOFUN membership fee. The FECOFUN being a professional umbrella organization of the FUGs special attention has been paid to it. IGA are primarily agriculture based like goat keeping, pig keeping and gardening. The FUG on a special meeting makes decision on collection of the Fund. The Fund is collected by the treasure of the committee. Mobilization of the fund is through the FUG committee and the selection criteria for the fund mobilization are decided by the FUG committee meeting. Ex-committee members stand as an advisory member for the present executive committee.

6.6 Social Justice

Community forestry is identified as a participatory approach of forest management where CFUG members are fully authorized to plan and implement the activities for their collective benefit. Both the men and women have equal concern on the community forestry and its products. The given table no.25. shows the involvement of male and female separately in specific task.

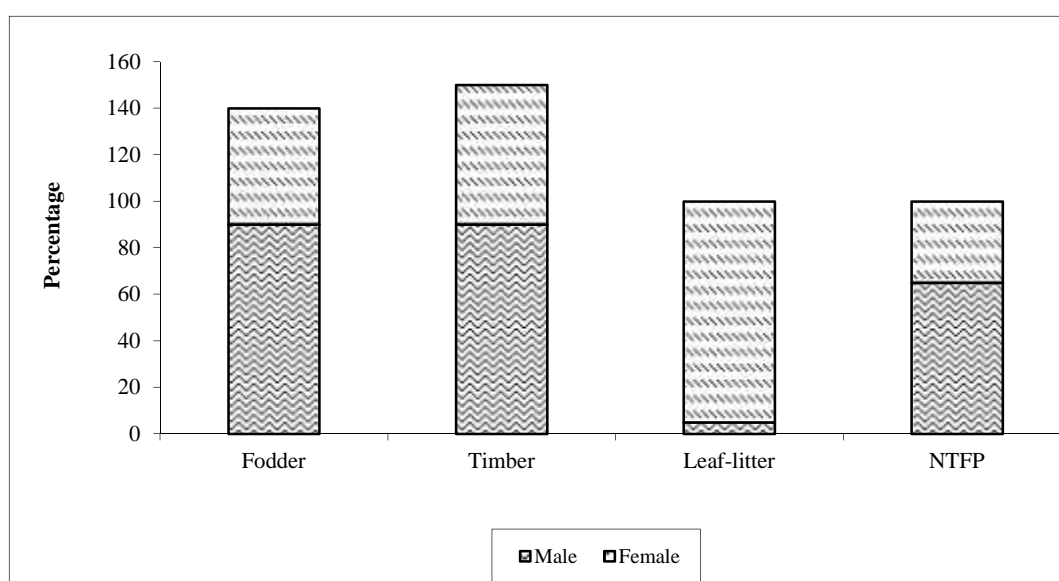
Table N. 25: Involvement of Male / Female in Forest Product Collection

Forest products	Male (%)	Female (%)
Fodder	10	90
Timber	90	10
Leaf-litter	5	95
NTFP	65	35

Source: Field Survey, 2011

Study shows that women are the primary users of forest and involvement in forest based activities are part of their life. They are the major collectors of forest products and the frequent goers in search of fuel, fodder, and ground grass. Figure no.21. below, shows that the involvement of male / female in forest product collection.

Figure No. 21: Involvement of Male / Female in Forest Product Collection



Source: Field Survey, 2011

Study result shows that female involvement in the CF activities for collecting fodder is of 90%, leaf-litter 95% and NTFP 35% less income generating and household products are collected by women only and income generating products such as timber and NTFP (herbal products) are cash products, in which the involvement of male is high. Women have fewer opportunities for income earnings as most of them involve in traditional farming activities. Unequal access and control to the private property is a root cause, so women are put in weaker bargaining position and they hesitate to participate in decision making forum of CF which ultimately limits their leadership. Study shows that. Women are still behind men and they have been mostly confined within the boundaries of the households. Thus, the social justice is more vulnerable in CF. Benefiting women and improving gender equality in the long run requires a complete gender mainstreaming throughout the policy and implementing structures and mechanisms.

6.6.1 Representation of Caste / Ethnicity in Executive Committee

In CF the basic institution is the CFUG, which consists of all members who meet periodically as an assembly, and an executive committee that takes key decision making roles on behalf of the CFUG. The composition of the committee is thus a critical issues in terms of decisions about the use of the CF. In principle the EC should have representation from all caste / ethnicity, and thus its decisions will reflect the needs and desires of all members which leads to the social justice. The table no.26, below shows the representation of caste, ethnicity in EC of DLFCUG.

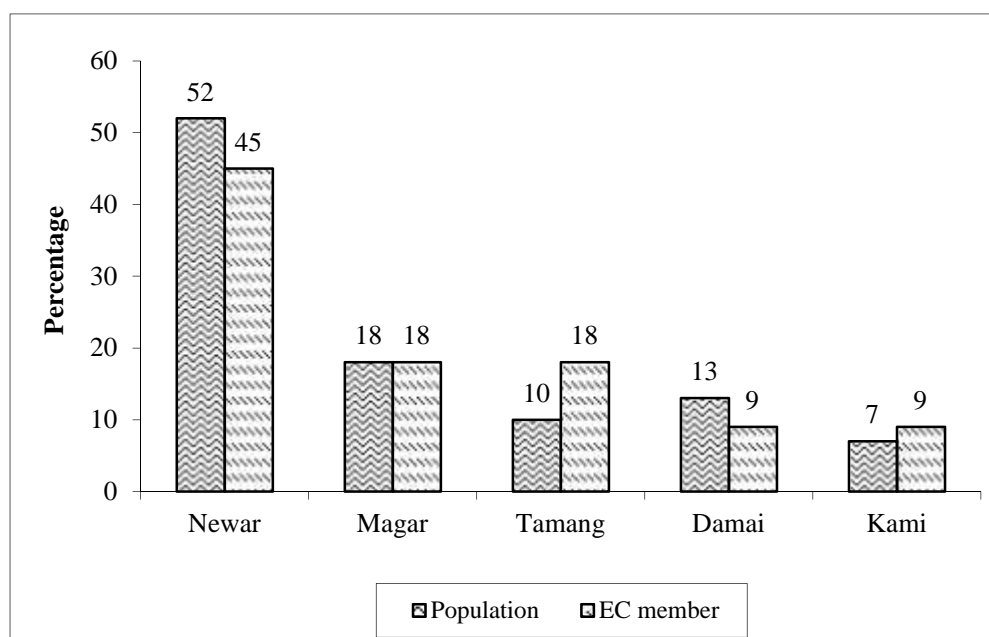
Table No. 26: Representation of Caste / Ethnicity in the EC

Caste/ ethnicity	Population	Percentage in total population (%)	Members in EC	Percentage representation in EC (%)
Newar	164	52	5	45
Magar	56	18	2	18
Tamang	31	10	2	18
Damai	40	13	1	9
Kami	21	7	1	9
Total	312	100 %	11	100 %

Source: Field Survey, 2011

Above table shows, the representation of DLCFUG in EC by caste / ethnicity is remarkable. All the caste/ethnicity have the proportional representation which can cause better improvement in social justice. The figure no.22, below presents the representation of case / ethnicity in the EC of DLCFUG.

Figure No. 22: Representation of Caste/Ethnicity in the EC



Source: Field Survey, 2011

In the figure presented above, the Newars of population 52% had 45% representation in EC, likewise 18% population of Magar had 18% representation, 10% of Tamang had 18%, 13% of Damai had 9% and 7% of Kami had 9% of reproduction in EC. The EC had the total representation of caste / ethnicity proportionally. The marginalized group, so called Dalits i.e. Damai and Kami had also a total and pinoor representation in EC, which determine the practice of social justice is quite better in DLCFUG.

6.6.2 DLCFUG in Community Development

The CFUG funds (Financial capital) and the CFUG institution (social capital) can be used to develop physical capital such as roads, drinking water supply, school etc. at community level which improve the well being of the people and the developing such type of local institutions helps to sustain the social justice. In case of DLCFUG, it can be observed that the UG is helping to sustain the development of their community and

village. Through discussion on a regular meeting the UG take decision to support the infrastructure of the village and they had done it was observed.

6.6.2.1 Road Building

DLCFUG, maintain the village road by planting "zetropha" plant in the side of the road. The "Berna" of zetropha was seeded and grown in the nursery of DLCF, the special. Purpose in the plantation of zetropha is to reduce soil erosion.

6.6.2.2 Drinking Water

Drinking water taps are brought by the DLCFUG, to support the drinking water supply of the community. The taps also helps to stop the water running from the pipe supply going wastage.

6.6.2.3 School Building

DLCFUG helps to change the school shade and brought 10 bundles of zinc plates. Also, support to school in the form of teacher's salaries fund and timber contribution for constructing school building and furniture.

Analysis

Thus, the support of DLCFUG in the community development process by supporting on the sectors like: Road building, drinking water and school buildings. Support from DLCFUG in various sector as communality member and social institution, they take responsibility towards the community and which ultimately valuable to maintain the social justice.

CHAPTER – VII

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

7.1 Summary

The study on “Policy and Practice in CPRUs” is intended to assess the existing policies of Resources distribution and practices of serial justice, through a case study of CF in DLUFUG of Dhading District.

The community is heterogeneous in DLUFUG, there are several ethnic community and also the presence of so called Dalits. Wealth-rank, education, access of Resources like : drinking water, school, health-services are identified and categorized. Similarly, other social condition and human capital of the respondent are taken into the consideration during wealth-ranking.

The study is conducted using both qualitative and quantitative method. The data collection is done through questionnaire, field survey, observation and interviews. Similarly, the secondary data is collected through books, journals, reports, development profile of CFD, operation plan of CF and other published and unpublished sources, The data and information collected have been tabulated, edited and presented in bar diagrams, pictures. To analyse the data descriptive method as well as percentage and average etc. have been employed.

The major source of income of the FUG fund is the sale of Forest products especially Timber, but not contributed significant Fund. The main sources are entry-fee, penalties CFUG launched several programs for the development of community and upliftment of the status of CFUG launched several programs for the development of community and upliftment of the status of CFUG members.

The research has focused on the contribution of CF to the livelihood of Forest users. Participation of women and role of members in the decision-making process is inclusive. Women’s empowerment through education, training and meetings is quite necessary. Participation of all ethnicity and community member in EC and committee is satisfactory, social justice has been found in the resource, distribution. The policies adopted in CF is regulating to sustain the forest resource distribution and maintaining social Justice.

7.2 Conclusion

1. Community Forestry is primarily the only sources of forest products for the FUGs.
2. The demand of FP is not totally addressed by the CF. i.e. there is high demand of FP and insufficient rate of supply of the FP.
3. Rich class use sufficient amount of resources as being the population is less poor category are directly depend upon the CF for their livelihood. While poor HH lies in the bottom in order to consume the CFP.
4. Distribution of Forest Resources in terms of monetary value is a vast difference in between Wealth-Rank.
5. About equal number of Male and Female participated in GA in the CFUG.
6. There is proper participation of Dalits in committee.
7. 36% of the women are present in the EC; this shows the mandatory representation of women in EC.
8. FUG members have equal contribution in Forest protection and management activities.
9. All the caste/ethnicity has the proportional representation in DLCF which Leeds, that there is commitment on Social Justice.

7.3 Recommendation

1. Increase the attitude, knowledge and awareness level of users. The public awareness should be given top priority to create greater understanding to the Forest conservation in equitable and sustainable way.
2. Promotion of IGAS through CF is a key way to promote the livelihood of poor users while at the same time using the forest more effectively, so IGAS should be promoted instead of saving CF Funds in bank.
3. The principle of equity through which fairness may be the system and must be incorporated in the National Forest Policy.
4. The EC members should be elected through election process.
5. Policy and practice should be formulated by holistic approach to cope against elite monopoly and improve livelihood of the CFUGS.
6. This prescribed recommendation is useful for the EC members , DFO and the stakeholders of the CF .

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1.4 Income from Agriculture: FY 2066/67

Name of product (crops)	Selling quantity (in Pathi)	Local selling price (Rs.)	Income
Paddy			
Maize			
Millet			
Wheat			
Barley			
Potato			
Oil seeds			
Black grams			
Cardamom			
Other grain/vegetable			

20 Pathi = 1 Muri

1.5 Do you have livestock?

a) Yes b) No

1.6 If yes, particulars of livestock

Types of Livestock	Number
Buffalo	
Cow/ox	
Goats/ sheep	
Pig	
Poultry	

1.7 Last year income from selling livestock

Types of Livestock	Income (Rs.)
Buffalo	
Cow/ox	
Goats/ sheep	
Pig	
Poultry	
Other animals	

1.8 Do you and your family member have any special skill in your occupation? If yes, what type of skill?

- a) Yes b) No

If yes, what type of skill specify

1.9 Last year income from occupational work

1.10 Do you involve in any wage labour?

- a) Yes b) No

If yes, list the income from wage labour

No. of involvements in wage earning activities		No. of working days	Wage rate		Annual income (Rs.)
Male	Female		Male	Female	
Total					

1.11 Do you and your family members have involved in government services?

- a) Yes b) No

If yes, annual income from government services in Rs.....

1.12 Do you have family members involved in foreign employment?

- a) Yes b) No

1.13 If yes, income from foreign employment

Name of employer (Country)	Annual Income (NRs.)

1.14 Income from other sources (specify)

Types	Income
.....
.....

1.15 Is there self-sufficiency for a food from self production in your household?

- a) Yes b) No

If no, how long it is sufficient month.

If yes, do you sell the surplus?

- a) Yes b) No

1.16 Which material did you use in your house roof?

- a) thatch/straw b) bamboo
c) wood planks d) galvanized tin

e) others (specify)

1.17 What type of Materials did you use in your house wall?

a) mud/stone

b) bamboo/mud

c) Wood planks

e) others (specify)

1.18 Educational status of family members

Sex	Illiterate	Primary	Lower Sec.	Secondary	Beyond SLC
Male					
Female					
Total					

1.19 Please tell about the following services that your family getting from

Services	Type	Distance (km/time)
Drinking Water	Tap/natural	
School	LH/HS	
Health post	SHP/HP/PH Centre	

2. Questionnaire for Resource Use

2.1 What is the source of your cooking energy?

a) Firewood

b) Kerosene

c) Bio-gas

d) Others

2.2 Do you go to CF to collect forest product?

a) Yes b) No

2.3 Did you collect NTFPs from CF last year?

a) Yes b) No

If yes, how much (in kg)

2.4 Did you use timber for construction purpose last year? If Yes?

Source	Quantity (cub-feet)
Community forestry	
Private Forest	
Other (Specify)	
Total	

3. Questionnaire for Information about CF

3.1 Has CF programme help IGA, besides forest product?

a) Yes b) No

If yes, how

- a) goat-keeping b) pig farming
- c) small cottage industry d) training on skill development
- e) other (specify).....

3.2 Have you taken the loan from FUC

a) Yes b) No

If yes, what did you do with that loan? Specify

3.3 Has it played any significant role in your livelihood?

a) Yes b) No

3.4 What types of knowledge and skill have you gain through CF programme?

Specify

3.6 What do you think the FUG should spend/use its income of fund?

- a. Equally distribute to all the users.
- b. Spend on forest development activities.
- c. Give loan on high interest rate.
- d. Spend on community needs.
- e. Give priority to the disadvantaged and vulnerable people's IGAs.

3.7 CF programme is necessary and important for your livelihood?

- a) Yes
- b) No

3.8 Are you satisfied with the activities of CF?

- a) More satisfied
- b) satisfied
- c) not satisfied

Questionnaire for Executive Committee

Name: Age: Post:

Gender: M/F Education

1.1 When FUG members gather for meetings?

a) Once a month b) once a two month

c) As and when required

1.2 How decision of executive committee is made?

a) Consensus b) Majority

1.3 When the meeting of executive committee held?

a) Once a month b) twice a month

c) As and when required

1.4 What is the condition of Women's participation in the decision making process?

a) Good b)Satisfied c)worst

1.5 Do you know where was the FUG fund spent last year?

a) Forest development b) saving

c) School support d) community building

e) IGA g) no activities

1.6 Do you think that CF could be utilized for income generating purpose?

a) Yes, why? b) No, why?

1.7 How do you collect the fund for the forest management? Have you taken any financial assistance with any form or organization?

If yes, please specify

1.8 Do you know the any conflicts/disputes in your FUG? Please type of conflict
existed in your group?

.....

1.9 What is your opinion about CF programme?

.....

Checklist for Focus Group Discussion

-) Participation of Women
-) Participation of Schedule castes
-) Participation of poor and disadvantages group in the Committee
-) Participation in benefit sharing
-) Fund mobilization
-) Satisfaction of users in decision making system
-) Incentive for poor, women and DAG
-) Satisfaction on fund mobilization
-) Satisfaction on Community development by CF programme

CHECKLIST FOR KEY INFORMANTS

-) Product sell and distribution system
-) Fund collection system
-) Utilization of user groups Fund
-) Nomination of candidate in Committee is satisfactory
-) Each member has an equal chance to become elected in the committee
-) Decisions of the committee are in favour users
-) Income generating activities are in favour of users