

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background

Nepal is an agricultural country. The majority of the farmers live in the hill and Terai in Nepal consider forest as internal part of their farming system. The majority of farmers do not have large farm land. They depend on agriculture and there is no enough fertile land. Therefore people seek to use forest as agriculture land. It provides 50% feeding and fodder material of livestock and 90% of the total consumption in the country (CBS pocket book 2006). Almost 85% people are living in rural area (CBS 2001), whose economy is based on subsistence agriculture. It covers 1, 47,181 sq. km, with 23.4 million populations (CBS 2006). A high birth rate, declining deaths rate and low life expectancy are the major characteristics of Nepal's population dynamics. Nepal is naturally beautiful country. It is rich in bio-diversity, cultural heritage and spectacular land escape so, it is said that "Green Forest is the Wealth of Nepal." But 30% people are under food deficits and 38% are the below poverty line (CBS 2006). Since long time, forest of Nepal have been managed and utilized in traditional way, in the form of Kip at, Ranker, Gothic, and Bertha etc. These system were recognized by the Rona period under the feudal system, whether it was a Kip at, Ranker and Brita were held under the control of Jamaal, Talker, and Muckheap, who were not only the land revenue collector of the government but also used to maintain law and order at local level, and totally responsible for the use of local resources.

The community forest development programmers introduced the concept of Penchant forest and protected forest with the purpose of landing back the protection and management of the forest to the local people in 1988, HMG prepared the master plan for the development of forestry programmers and promoted the peoples' participation in forest resources development and forest user groups (FUGs).

Forest Act 1993, categories the forest in private and National forest. Where private forest is fully tree covered area and belong to an individual, but National forest is owned by the government and categorized into community forest, leasehold forest, religious forest, protected forest and government forest etc. in the recent days community forest has been developed 12,19,272 hector in 74 district without Mustang district in Nepal (Department of forest 2007). In the context of this study, forest management, utilization, benefits sharing and conservation practices of the RampurV.D.C. in Dang district. The forest Act defined, the jungle handed over the user group, responsibilities of protection, afforastation and growth. So it has known as "Social or village" forestry. Forest resources are one of the major resources directly affecting the survival of rural people in Nepal. Subsistence needs of women, backward and poor people as well as commercial needs. Forest is an important natural resource, and plays a vital role for rural based people. It has great contribution in agricultural production, by providing water, fodder for animals, construction materials and fuel consumption in the country.

In the last three decades, increase in human and livestock have heavy pressure on the forest through expansion of agricultural, grazing land and cutting down of more trees to meet fuel, fodder and

timber requirements. As consequence, soil erosion, down stream floods, and lose of soil fertility has threatened the farming and the environment.

The community forestry program is the largest program of forest protection and implementation in Nepal, which shows positive indication in the improvement of environment and community development. Nowadays forest conservation is the main issue of conservation of all natural resources, climate, socio-economic development, bio-diversity maintenance and overall balance development of the country. Directly or indirectly forest played important role for livelihood, where direct role played by the forest is provides firewood, piles, timber, medicinal plants, fodder, edible plants farming tools and house construction materials, etc. There is the importance of the forest as firewood in a poor country like Nepal, where, many other alternative services of fuel cannot be over emphasized. Many houses of the rural area are made with the timber. It also provides Amala, Katus, Harro, wildgame etc. Forest is the main source to produce the flora and fauna. It helps to retain moisture, insole reduce ultraviolet radiations which comes from the sun. Forest provides the mineral, nutrients and energy that are essential for the survival of farming system. Others side people use forest areas to obtain other products for domestic consumption and income generation like honey, birds, animals, fish, mushroom and plants which are used as directly supplements.

Community forest program is people oriented program and its success depends of the active peoples' participation, there is need of more technical and social aspects. Where the technical aspects include management, operation, protection rules, conservation strategy,

economic change, planning and problem solving, etc. Whereas social aspects include forest user group and their cultural and social norms, interest, religion and people involved in all stages from decision making to harvest. Both aspects should be considered equality.

## **1.2 Statement of the problems**

The forest resource has been the source of fodder for animal. It is also essential for composing dung to produce manure, fuel wood and timber for heating cooking and soon. The poor people of the village do not have any alternative source of energy. Electricity is available only for the lighting purpose. That's why they have to depend entirely only on wood as a main source of fuel.

This study attempts to analyze the role of community forest for rural development and also for utilization, conservation and benefit sharing of Malghakri community forest Rampur VDC, Dang where people's participation in planning, benefit sharing, implementation, and management program is more popular. The main aims are to provide productive assets to poor by bringing about social changes and establishing efficient institutions at local level. Improving socio-economic status, enhancing bio-diversity situation, maintaining soil fertility, controlling the forest decline, restoring watershed areas and increasing forest cover and greenery etc are the major components of community forest.

The forest resource has been the source of fodder for animal, which is essential for composing dung to product, timber and

fuelwood for heating and cooking. The poor people of the village do not have any alternative source of energy; they have to depend fully on wood as a main source of fuel. In the past time the rapid growth of population pressure had been cleared forest land for crop production and on the other hand the government and other agencies were less successful for the management, protection, and sustainable use of the forest resources. Community forest is based on the people's participation, so it is not a new concept in Nepal. If people manage our own resources in effective way, the condition of people may get changed. Therefore, this study helps to identify the impact on forest user group economically and environmentally to the particular area. It also focuses to the poor, who are totally dependent on forest.

In rural area most of the people are of the multi-ethnic group, different ideology, language, culture and religion, so there are making problems in people's participation in community forestry program. Culture and political ideology is one group of community that differs from another, as a result they do not want to work together. The problems prevail because of inadequate understanding on how the idea of people's participation and empowering the decision making practice. There is a vast gap between realities and rhetoric in people's participation in community forest. In the last time people's participation in plantation work may be carried out by forest user group with the help of DFO and other line agencies. In community forestry most of the decision made by forest user committee rather than forest user groups.

Some time low cast people don't speak out in a community and dominated by high cast people. As a result, low cast (disadvantaged)

people are left out later the conflict will suffer on the time of benefit sharing.

Decision making process in benefit sharing is not democratic because of the discriminatory attitude from the upper class people and hesitation of the marginalized class to participate. Nowadays community forest is moving in the right direction and success in hills, and also had been implemented in the Terai. But, it hasn't been successful due to the different reasons. It is necessary to understand, what are the main factors responsible for this success and failure. So this study attempts to explore the status of:

- a) People' participation and decision making
- b) Benefit sharing among users
- c) forest utilization, protection and management system
- d) Conservation practice etc.

Above those described problems have been ruling in our country, not having any other alternatives for socio-economic activities to raise the poor people's life, and this study is focused on these problems to strengthen the idea to reduce the problems. The target of the research is to solve the problems through identifying the solution and destination of good natural resource management.

### **1.3 Organization of the study**

The forest resource has been the source of fodder for animal. It is also essential poor composing dung to produce manure, fuel wood and timber for heating cooking and soon. The poor people of the village do not have any alternative source of energy. Electricity is available only for the lighting purpose. That's why they have to depend entirely only on wood

as a main source of fuel.

Community forest is one of the most appropriate programs in Nepal, where local people have active involvement in environment and bio-diversity preservation. This study is focused on these determinants, which are the indicators of development, additional information knowledge, awareness, and socio-economic activities.

The perception of the local people as well as the relationship between user group and local people is highly related on the community forest. It is helpful for the government for developing and implementing policies of community forest in the village.

Forest contributes to food production and effective interaction between forest and farming practice, effective management strategies, policies and programs. Local organization is the engine to make active to the empowerment of the people and increase their capability in resource management. Nepal has a rich natural heritage and has been increasing rapidly today. It is not of recent origin. It is very important to know that the proposed studying area lies in mid-western development region of Dang Rampur VDC. This community forest is playing significant role in the context of socio-economic status of households and local rural development activities by the formation of community forest user groups also change in attitude, culture and perception of households towards the community forest. Therefore, it is expected to contribute towards a better understanding of this aspect in linkage between community forest, local people's participation and local development. The result of the study has revealed the facts concerned with the contribution of community forest. This case study work as a starting point and can play an important role by obtaining and providing adequate information for HMG/N, forest department,

INGO's, policy makers, and further researcher for thinking over the potentialities of community forest, as rural development.

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#### **1.4 Objectives of the study**

The overall main objectives of the study is to examine the community forest management practices, people's participation and local development which have contributed to the rural development and also uplift socio-economic status of the forest user group in the study area:

The specific objectives of the study are:

- a) To examine the socio-economic status of households in forest user group.
- b) To analyze the local development activities of community forest user groups for rural development in the study area.
- c) To assess the impact of community forest on the local environment

#### **1.5 Limitation of the Study**

The main purpose of this study is to fulfill the requirement of Master Degree of Arts in Rural Development. This study's determinant is the limited area and focuses on some problems. There are 350 households in the forest user groups but only 55 households are taken as respondents for key information. As every human researcher have own limitation, like time, money, resources, main power and inadequate information. So this study covers only the socio-economic and environmental activities of Malghakri community forest user group only 55 households of Rampur VDC Dang district.

This community forest was started in 2055 and covered 290.7 ha. area of Rampur VDC - 9. (Department of forest bulletin, 2007). The forest resources and related activities as timber fodder, vegetable, honey, medical herbs, water and meat products were identified for economic and environmental activities as well as. The bio-diversity and species maintenance in the forest. Mainly this study has been concentrated in the following area.

- Study is based on the information collected from only 55 households.
- Study has focused on some socio-economic impact of the forest.
- Study is based on the information collected from Malghakri community forest of Rampur VDC.
- The study based on the people's participation in terms of different cast, ethnicity, class, age, education and gender for forest management.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

The number of community forest is rapidly increasing day by day, since the establishment of community forest policy in Nepal and the realization that the conservation of forest is the conservation of soil, water, wood, birds, wild animals, insects and vegetarian animals, which elements are the whole eco-system and the bio-diversity conservation. That programme is fulfilled through the development of community forest programme. So different studies and research took place on different topics and times to know the reality of community forest. Some literatures are reviewed here to know the existing status of community forest in Nepal and its economic and environmental aspects.

The community forestry program have been proved to be a successful policy initiative for addressing land and degradation problems and participating the local people in the main stream of natural resources conversation; particularly the forests, soil, water, bio-diversity resources. This program is being most successful program for the environment and economic activities which reflects the benefits. The potential mechanism for protecting forest degrading is to increase community involvement in the management and ownership of forest resources. So the real consumer and preserver of forestry is community approach is main element for conservation (ICIMOD, 1998)

The research concentrates mainly on the extensive review of available documents, books, journals, reports, unpublished thesis and

various papers relating to the community forest during the initial stage of this study, which is mentioned below:

It is widely recognized that, local communities have historically played an instrumental role in forest management as an indispensable common property. Common forest resources management was developed in England by middle ages with clearly defined use and ownership right and such rights already dated from time immemorial (Rackhari, 1986 cited in Baniya 2000). Thus far from "Community forest" being a modern concept, it is in fact a very old one, another case of "old wine in a new bottle" (Gilmour Et. Al. 1991). Late 1960s, the development paradigm changed to the development from below because of the criticizing of development from above (Gilmour Et. At 1991). The emergence of new approach did not replace the old one. Both approaches continue to exist side by side in general development and in the forest development. In 1945 to 1970 forest was used as a source of industrialization and economic growth. This led to the poverty in the third world countries that increased the rural people getting poorer. Late 1970s forest was recognized two major roles.

- i) Increasing the benefits of the forest resources to the rural people who lived near the forest.
- ii) Provided forest product and trees for rural people who no longer had access to them, as a result, forest for local community development (FAO 1978).

FAO defined community forest as any situation which intimately involves local people in forestry activities. The concept of community forestry had become major program within the forestry policy of many developing countries. Because of continued

deforestation, food and energy crisis has become a political issue for which more and more countries are realizing the value of forest in protecting environment and stability ecology legislation emphasizing. The role of community forest has been in community forestry management, and the principle aim is to produce goods and services on sustainable basis to fulfill the basic needs of community (Kayastha 1992).

The most recent approach in social forestry, essentially, it's a participating approach under which local people are involved in planning implementation and decision making in all aspects of forest management, development, production and protection (Kayastha 1991).

In 1978, the Nepalese Government Introduced Panchyat Forest (PF) and Panchayat Protected Forest (PPF) rules in a response to the failure of the protection. Panchayat was responsible to manage the forest with in their boundaries. Initially, development of forest and other line agencies were willing to handover only barren and degraded forest lands to the local people in the form of Panchayat forest and Panchayat protected forest because reforestation was the main program of community forest and district forest officers and not want to hand over natural forest under estimating the practice of knowledge of local people. Due to the press of local users, natural forest was also handed over in selected district.

Forest Act 1993, forest regulation 1995, operational guideline 1995 are the efforts of government for the sustainability of community forest, which clearly recognize the involvement of user group (Joshi 1993, Karki Et. Al. 1994 and Upereti 2000). Stated that

the community forest have positive impacts on gender, equity, poverty, bio-diversity and forest management, which are significantly contributing to social change. The poverty reduction aspect is relatively weak as compared to the achievement made on gender and equity. The level of awareness is increased, where by quantity and quality of participation of users.

According to Pokharel (2001), it is possible from community forest to reduce poverty by securing resource for the poor, increasing the availability of resources and providing potential for income generating activities. Community forest contributes to improve people's livelihoods. It has contributed significantly in building social capital.

New Era (1998) explained that the people of Nepal have traditionally depended on forests for the supply of fuelwood, fodder, timber and non wood forest products. The greatest value of forest in the livelihood of the people is as providers of essential inputs into the farming system. Tree fodder makes up a higher proportion of animal feed. Leaf litter collected from forest is used as bedding material in animal stalls and mixed with dung to make compost manure, which is the major fertilizer for farm land.

Aryal (2000). All the accessible forest area in the middle hills of Nepal has been handed over by district forest office to the local communities themselves.

HMG/N (1988) in Nepal, the community forest policy combines with the environmental objectives of preventing land degradation and deforestation with socials and economic objectives. The latter objectives are to meet the people's basic needs for fire wood, fodder,

timber and other forest products on a sustainable basis and also to contribute to food production through effective interaction between forestry and farming practices.

Sharma (2001) Department of Forest identified 60% of the national forest (3.9 million hectares) is designed to be handed at the community forest. Many development projects are working in the field of community forest program in Nepal and getting good progress in the hills. Up to 2000, 662 hectares of National forest is already handed over to forest user groups.

Community forestry in a partnership program between government and community organization in which government staffs play a role as facilitator and catalyst to identify real user groups to prepare operational plan of forest and constitution of group and in implementation of community participation activities, where as user group is responsible to manage, protect and utilize the forest on the sustainable basis (MPFS 1988).

Fisher & Gilmour (1999), Community forest is a part of National forest that has given to the users only use right but not land tennereship and there is provision of the back from the users. If users do not follow the rules and operational plan of the forest, this provision has made some doubt towards the government from local people.

Shrestha (2002). Community forestry approach developed in Nepal has become one of the best models for managing the forests in the mid hill regions. However in relation to management of forest in the Terai, there are some deficiencies. In a partnership approach to forest management, responsibilities and rights of all stakeholders must

be clear and mutually agreed. He proposes a model where responsibilities and rights of all principal stakeholders are clearly defined. Such clarity is one of the main elements necessary for the collaborative model to be acceptable to all stakeholders. It is a strong basis for active participation by stakeholders, also tackles the issue of equitable benefit sharing. The benefit sharing mechanism is based on proportionality with levels of investment. These practical provisions make the proposed model unique and innovative. They create a strong tool for managing Terai forest, and provide income and employment to local people. The proposed model benefits all stakeholders from families, user groups, local government, the DOF to the nation as a whole. It tries to improve local livelihoods, forestry development and local development. In this way, the precious Terai forest can be managed. Community forest planning process presented four separate phases to form community forest and FUG. The 1<sup>st</sup> phase of community forest is identification of FUG and handover process. The 2<sup>nd</sup> phase of community forest process is negotiation in user group. 3<sup>rd</sup> phase, is implementation that includes carrying out approved forest management activities by the FUG and 4<sup>th</sup> phases, is the review of operational plan at that request of FUG. Where first two phases are concerned with the formation of FUG and last two are concerned with the strengthening of FUG (Karki Et. Al 1994, Shrestha 1999 and Fisher 1991).

Pradhan (1988) has tried to find out the present condition of community forest programme and socio-economic condition of user groups in particular area. She has also found that the role of CF is important to the protection and management of forest resources.

Budhathoki (1987) has mentioned that natural resources cover a large area but the actual storage of forest product is very little in Jajarkot district. There are many areas protected by traditional system of management. He has also noted that, continuous and sustainable participation of the local people in forest management is the most important.

Community forest is forest protected, managed and utilized by local forest user groups. The community forestry programme is the process by which government through the department of forest, makes community forest a reality for rural communities (Forest Bulletin 2063/064).

Community forestry is not new to Nepal, legislation to promote it was passed by government in 1978 and from that time, considerable effort has been focused on community forestry by the department of forest through projects assisted by Bi-and multi-lateral donor agencies and non-government organization (NGOs) (Forest Bulletin 2063/064).

The various studies indicate that community forest management and conservation of the forest is more effective with the participation of local people. Despite many successes in community forest, there are some challenges ahead in the path of community forest management and development. There are three types of conflicts, namely among users, between users and user groups and VDC member (Sharma 1999). The conflicts are related to decision-making and people's participation based on political ideology and different interest groups.

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Introduction**

Research methodology is one of the most important aspects of any kind of research. Where quantitative and qualitative information are included and study based on the secondary source of information like related bulletin, District Forest Office (DFO) Journal, Village Development Committee (VDC), District Development Committee (DDC), Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) Bulletin, Department of Forest Bulletin, etc research is mainly descriptive and uses different types of tools and technique of data collection in the present study. There are various aspects to understand the community forest, but study is based on limited area with certain indicators, such as development activities, socio-economic status, and environmental impact. In this study following procedure had been adopted for achieving the present goal of the study.

#### **3.2 Selection of the Study Area**

The selected research area of this study is Rampur VDC of Dang district that lies in mid-western development region. This VDC is easily accessible with motorable road. Study unit of research is Malghakri community forest of this VDC; this community forest is selected purposively among the 8 CF of this VDC because this CF is one of the best community forest of Rampur VDC. This CF was registered in 2055 B.S. It covers 290.7 hector areas. There is mixed cast composition within the user groups. The are eleven members committee in the study area. This VDC was selected for the study

because this type of study was not made in the past and the researcher is very familiar with the area also.

### **3.3 Nature and Source of Data**

This research is field based study. Where both primary and secondary data were used. The primary data has collected from the field study like peoples participation, socio-economic information, interview and questionnaire with the HHs, and secondary data has been collected as written documents of village and district profile, district forest bulletin, CBS reports, National and international bulletin, forest user groups meeting minutes, and publication related reports are the various sources of the secondary data.

### **3.4 Primary Source of Information**

There are many primary sources of information to collect the data which are given below:

#### **3.4.1 Sample Size Survey**

Malghakri community forest group is one part of the community forest of Rampur VDC, where forest user group has an exclusive body consisting of 9 -11 members. Group's discussions were held with those members for gaining and management information. There was 350HHs involved in the CF. Out of the 350 HHs, 55HHs had been determined for HHs survey as a sample size. Each sampling unit of sample size had been selected using lottery methods of random sampling.

This field study is descriptive and exploratory where local people are the primary stakeholders of the community forest. It is

impossible for the appropriate forest management without local people's participation.

### **3.4.2 Households Survey**

In this study, household's survey is one of the main sources of primary data collection. Households survey was included sex/age structure, education, occupation, funds saving, people's awareness, participation, fund distribution and utilization, cast composition, land holding, food production were collect the households survey. This survey researcher had visited on their own house and doing direct questionnaire from the households and quantative data were collected through the household's survey.

### **3.4.3 Interview with Local People**

Interview was conducted with the local people of the study area. Local people (leader) have been recognized with the help of the villagers of different wards. Interview was conducted through informal discussion, which was concerned with local, disadvantage, deprived people and educated social workers. They had given valuable suggestion of the study.

### **3.4.4 Interview with HHs head**

In order too obtain information on advantages and disadvantage of the forest, various stages of people's participation, decision making, benefit sharing and implementation, management, co-ordination and motivation factors with the household head was conducted.

### **3.4.5 Questionnaire**

Questionnaire had been used to collect the data, where two types of questionnaire were used i.e. open and closed ended have been

used. They were administrated to the members of user group, communities, and local and knowledge person of ward no. 9 of Rampur VDC.

### **3.5 Collection of Secondary Data**

Secondary data was collected from the several publications, like community profile, DFO profile, and other related journals in this study. There were two types of secondary data collected and used.

#### 3.5.1 Map Data

#### 3.5.2 Related Profile and Publications

### **3.6 Data Analysis**

Mainly this was the geographical study and discussed as above, the data were collected from various sources using various techniques and tools. Both qualitative and quantitative data were gathered from the field visitation. The field study nature was more qualitative, information related to the structure of population, economic and participation status, ethnic distribution, education were quantitative, qualitative data were analytically discussed on the findings. There was a simple statistical tool and techniques were applied to analyze the data, and presented in tables, pie-chart, percentage and environmental activities of community forest.

## **CHAPTER IV**

### **Introduction of the Study Area**

The Malghakri CF is located in Rampur VDC of Dang district. It lies in mid-western development region of Rapti Anchal. The VDC lies on the western part of the district and is bounded by Laxmipur Kabhere Hansipur VDC, The climate of the Rampur VDC is hot. In winter temperature comes down  $14.8^{\circ}$  and reaches up to  $44.1^{\circ}\text{c}$  in summer. It extends between  $82^{\circ}36''$  -  $83^{\circ}6''$  east longitude and  $27^{\circ}52''$  -  $28^{\circ}21''$  north latitude. The total covered area by forest is 72694 hectares in Dang district, where minimal (290.7he) area is covered by the Malghakri CF.

According to the census of 2001, the total population of this VDC is 14484 Out of which 6993 are males and 7495 are females and total households are 1198 (district profile 2058). The main cast of this VDCs are Tharu Magar, Chhetri, Brahmin, Dalit (Kami, Sarki, Dami) etc. and the main occupation of the people in this VDC is agriculture and also engaged in service and trade.

According to the district forest bulletin, this CF was registered in 2055 B.S. and covered area 290.7 hectores of 350 HHs only.

#### **4.1 Population**

According to the VDC/DDC profile 2001. There are 14484 populations in this VDC. Among them 6953 are male and 7495 are female. Total households of the VDC are 1198 and average family size 7.5 per households. Majority of the population of this VDC is Tharu So average population of this Rampur VDC ward no. 9 is 1350,

where male 590 and female 760 respectively. The population composition is shown in the following table (only of 55 HHs).

**Table 4.1**

**Population Composition in Cast of Malghakri CF User group**

S.N.	Cast/Ethnicity	Population	No. of Sample HHs Survey	percentage
1.	Brahmin	200	9	16.4%
2.	Chhetri	305	13	23.6%
3.	Tharu	550	20	36.4%
4.	Magar	160	7	12.6%
5.	Dalit	135	6	11%
	Total	1350	55	100%

*Source: Field Survey, 2008.*

Above table shows that composition of the population group of the village where, Tharu majority is the highest (36.4%), second largest group is Chhetri (23.6%), third largest group is Brahmin (16.4%) fourth largest group is Magar (12.6%) and last majority group is Dalit only 11%) occupy of the sample HHs survey. Who have been actively participating in forest conservation, management and consumption.

## 4.2 Education

**Table 4.2**

### **Education Status of the Study Area**

S.N.	Education attainment	Male		Female		Total pop.	Sample HHs survey	Sample HHs %
		No.	%	No.	%			
1	Illiterate	350	59.3	455	59.9	905	30	54.6
2	Under SLC (general literate)	155	26.3	265	34.9	420	13	23.6
3	SLC	50	8.5	25	3.3	75	7	12.8
4	I.A	20	3.4	10	1.3	30	2	3.6
5	B.A.	10	1.7	4	0.5	14	2	3.6
6	M.A.	5	0.8	1	0.1	6	1	1.8
	Total	590	100%	760	100%	1350	55	100%

*Source: Field Survey, 2008.*

Education helps community development activities with collective efforts and can not accelerated without good education base. Literacy means that can read and write in Nepali. So in the study area hardly 46.6% people are literate in young generation and 54.4% people are illiterate because of the under developed and traditional society. There is no any secondary and higher secondary school, except one primary and lower secondary school. But after the beginning of CF, one primary building is made. Adult and child education is also started. After this the educational status has been

slowly improving. In the average the table shows that literacy rate is 46.4% and illiterate rate is 54.6%

Figure 4.1

Sex wise educational status

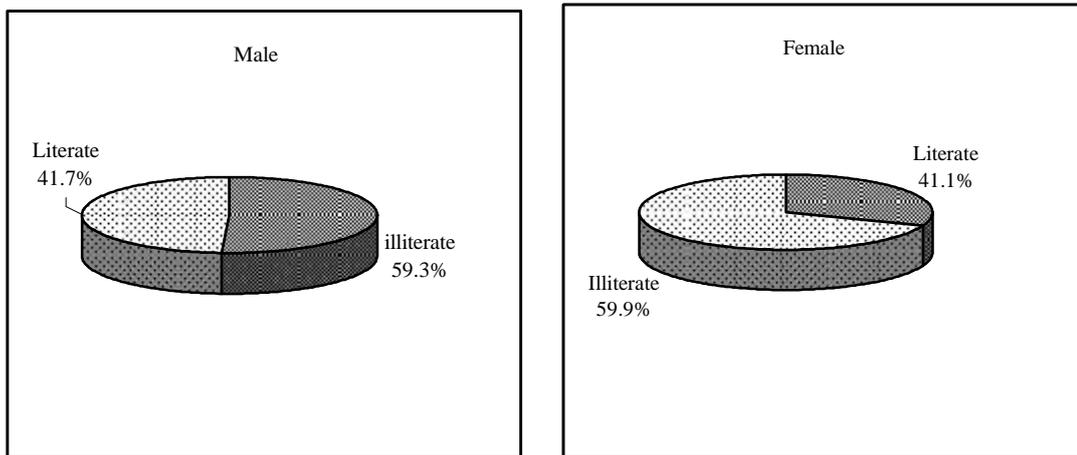
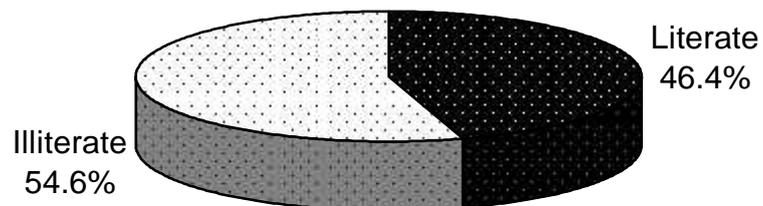


Table no.4.2

Educational status of Average HHS Survey



### **4.3 Culture and Religion**

Nepal is well known as multi cultural and multi religious country. But in the study area, only Hindu religion was found. Tharu; Brahmin, Chhetri, Magar and Dalit, all believe in the god and worship every day either in temple or own house. All the Hindu celebrates the big festival Dashi and Tihar. The culture of marriage, birth, and death are different in one another group. Brahman and Chhetri have highly adopted arrange marriage, but Magar and Dalit elope in low age.

### **4.4 Economic Activities**

Agriculture is the main sources of economy of this VDC, and agricultural production of households is the medium to meet the basic requirements. There are various types of occupation, which are related with income generating activities both non-forest and forest product, which help to FUG by providing economic support in their daily life. Forest has great contribution in agricultural production, fodder for animals, construction materials, firewood, grazing land, timber, medical plants etc are provide to user groups.

**Table 4.3**  
**Occupational Status of FUGs**

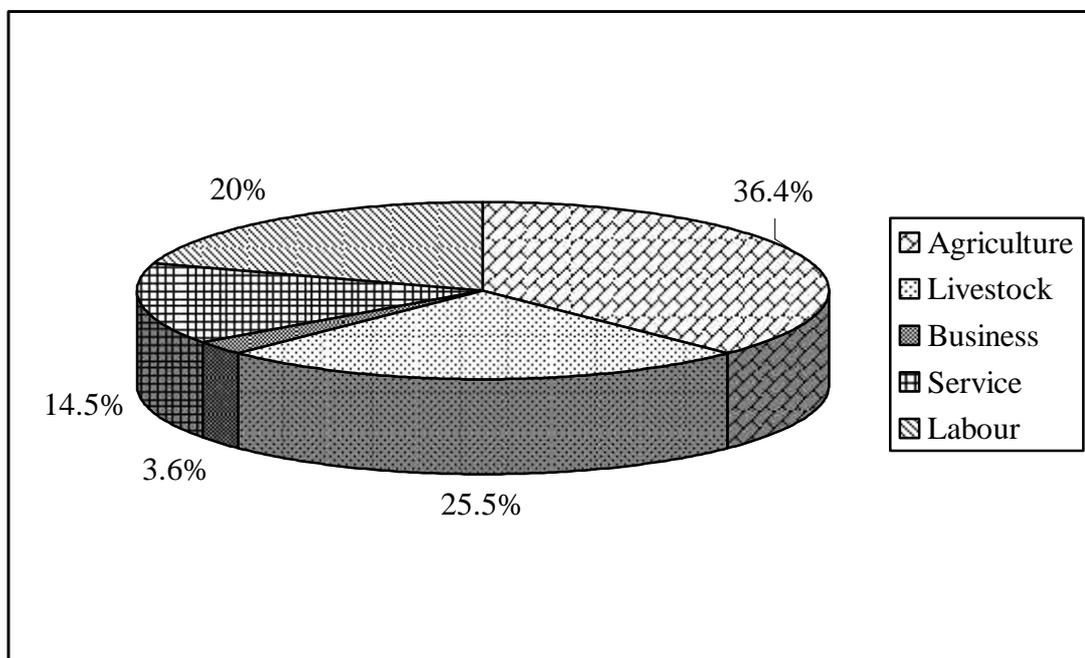
Economic Activities	No. of HHs	%
Agriculture	26	36.4%
Livestock	14	25.5%
Business	2	3.6%
Service	8	14.5%
Labour	11	20%
Total	55	100%

*Sources: Field Survey, 2008.*

The table shows that in the study area 36.4% income is fulfilled by the agriculture to provide the fodder, moisture and raining. 25.5% of the livestock selling, 3.6% income by business, 20% income by daily wages and 14.5% income by government and non-government services. So we can say that the community forest and FUG have intimate relationship for their farming procedure

**Figure 4.2**

**Income Source of HHS Survey**



**4.5 Development Activities**

Rampur VDC is linked with 20 km gravel road to Tribhuvan Nagar Nagarpalika Dang and frequently bus service available for marketing and higher education. There is one higher secondary, one secondary; one lower secondary, and six primary schools are providing education to the people. There is one health post and post office, which is located in ward no. 9 of Rampur VDC, all are belong with government. There is one medical and retail shop by private sectors, as well as one PCO office and five flour mills in private sector.

**4.6 Livestock Holding**

Agriculture is the main occupation of the village economy. Where different types of livestock are found there and all villagers' raises cattle for draught power, manure essential for agriculture, milk and

meat product. The different livestock are cow, ox, goat, buffalo, horse, poultry and sheep, which are used to farm, and additional income. So animal plays an important role in their social-cultural life change.

**Table 3.4**

**Average HHs livestock holding in the Study Area**

S.N.	Types of Livestock	No. of HHs	No. of livestock	%
1	Cow/Ox	10	55	25.6%
2	Buffalo	12	25	11.6%
3	Goat/sheep	8	65	30.2%
5	Poultry/hen	5	35	16.3%
6	Pigs	20	35	16.3%
	Total	55	215	100

*Source: Field Survey, 2008.*

**4.7 Agriculture Production**

In the study area, main agriculture productions are maize, wheat, barley, rice, millet, potato and green vegetables. Where green vegetables, potato product as cash crops and others are food crops. These productions are fulfilling almost the 70% needs of them.

**Table 4.5****Agriculture Production in average HHs**

S.N.	Types of crops	HHs No.	Production in Muri	%
1	Maize	15	5-10	27.5
2	Wheat	12	4-6	21.8
3	Barley	4	2-4	7.4
4	Rice	10	20-40	18.9
6	Potato	8	1-20 Quintal	14.5
7	Green Vegetables	6	1-25 Quintal	10.9
	Total	55		100

*Source: Field Survey, 2008.*

Above the table shows that 15 households produce (5 - 10 Muri) maize, 12 house produce (4 - 6 Muri) wheat, 4 house produce (2-4 Muri), Barley, 10 house produce (20-40 Muri) rice, 8 house produce potato (1 - 20 qu.) and 6 house produce (1 - 25 qu) green vegetables in the sample household survey, that agriculture product cover almost 60 - 70% needs of daily life.

## **CHAPTER V**

### **ROLE OF PEOPLES PARTICIPATION IN COMMUNITY FOREST DEVELOPMENT**

Community forest program is totally based on people's participation. Many national and international organizations have launched various programs over the 10 to 15 years to halt the rapid degradation of resource of Nepal. Forest is common property, so it is owned by nobody but it is used by everybody. Common natural property is that property, which is used by the people living in the same area. CF protection is very difficult with out cooperation of the local community. Villagers are likely to protect forest, when they are involved in the forest management and received significant proportion of benefits. They have information about their goals, situation, knowledge, experience and social structure of their society. Participatory development emphasizes women's position as an equal further in the mass of rural people. In Nepal, women are major user of the natural resources, including firewood, water, fodder and grass, so women's involvement is necessary in CF to get success of conservation and resource management programs and over all ecological balance.

The management system of forest is complex; it includes the stage from the very beginning of CF to the stage of benefit sharing. The community is actively responsible for decision making what their problems are and what has to be done too more effectively, to manage the community forest.

The people's participation is necessary in forest management and DFOs, and plays several roles together. The role of people's participation in the forest user community as:

1. Implementation of management plan for community plantation, undertaking the task of pruning and thinning, is setting the minor forest offers in the community forestry area guard. In all this participatory management plan, the people of Rampur VDC have played a vital role in mobilizing human resource.
2. Preparation of management plans for community plantation in the barren areas of community forest with the cooperation of local forest areas committees and DFO.

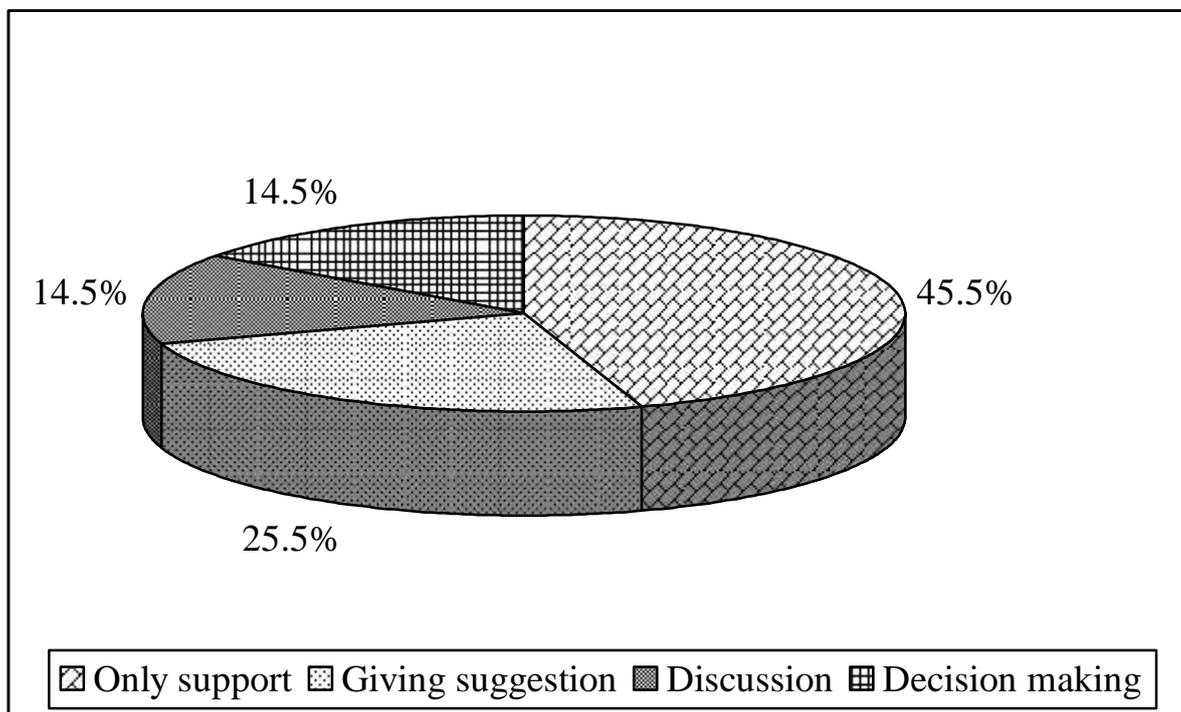
**Table 5.1**  
**Participation in Community Forest**

S.N.	Participation	No. of Respondent	%
1	Only support	25	45.5%
2	Giving suggestion	14	25.5%
3	Discussion	8	14.5%
4	Decision making	8	14.5%
	Total	55	100

Source: Field Survey, 2008

**Figure5.1**

**Participation in community forestry**



In the context of peoples participation in the community forest, table shows that 45.5% of the 55HHs have only support to the development of CF. They have direct involvement in the forest management. Similarly, 25.5% have giving suggestion, moreover 14.5% are involved in discussion and 14.5% are involved in decision making.

**5.1 Women's Participation in CF**

Women are direct user of the forest, but in the Rampur VDC, they are dominated by male member because of the traditional society. Women should also share the benefit from forest products, there is a provision to involve both sexes equally and least one-third member of committee should be women. In the Malghakri community forest nearly 20% women are participated. It shows that women

haven't got equal opportunities in decision making, and benefit sharing. Some time male member does not inform about the community forestry meetings. Women involvement in the decision making and supporting their own ideas is quite necessary but in the study area only 2 person members are involved in the community forest. So male and female do not have equal opportunity in this community forestry.

## **5.2 Factor affecting women's participation**

Women participation on community forest is socially in built involvement from the beginning. The roles of women in farming of Nepal's hill and mountain region have necessitated their involvement in the whole cycle of production from seed selection to consumption.

There are several factors, which facilitate (hinder) women's participation in community forest activities in Rampur VDC. Most of the women are unable to attend the regular meeting, because of the lack of time, lack of knowledge, need to child rearing, childbirth and menstruation, which affect them to participate in the activities of community forests.

## **5.3 Participation and Benefit Sharing**

Benefit sharing is an important element of people's participation. If there is no equal sharing, people can be easily frustrated with the community forestry programme and same time disparity will be increased between the advantages groups and under privileged group. People can realize the community forest as their own, if they share equal benefits only. In the study area, all the forests products were obtained from a combination of CF. Most important products coming from CF are leaf litter, fuel wood, fodder and grasses

etc. So in the study area totally people are depend on the forest products from CF to maintain their livelihood and fulfillment their basic needs daily. There are mainly two types of benefits one is direct and other is indirect benefits, which benefits are given in the table.

#### Direct and indirect benefits from forest

Direct benefits	Indirect benefits
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Firewood for cooking, heating and feed for livestock.</li> <li>▪ Leaves and litters for bedding.</li> <li>▪ Gras for feed livestock, bedding and compost manure.</li> <li>▪ Timber for building construction</li> <li>▪ Medical plants for medicine</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Conservation of water resources</li> <li>▪ Maintenance of environmental balance</li> <li>▪ Protection from destruction of crops lives and control soil erosion.</li> <li>▪ Increase for fertilizer of soil through forest conservation and preservation of flora and fauna.</li> </ul>

#### **5.4 Peoples Participation in Evaluation and Monitoring**

During the field survey, I have organized group discussion with community executive member; to fulfill the objectives of monitoring and evaluation in CF in Rampur VDC are as follows:

- Identifying and analyzing problems during implementation.
- Increasing economic productivity.
- Improving performance and providing timely information of performance.
- Evaluating community, forestry concepts assumptions and models in the light of actual performance.

- Carrying out annual auditing.

## **5.5 Equity and Sustainability**

During the field survey many questions were asked regarding the discussion, utilization of product, decision making and resources sustainability, which directly or indirectly affect the local people. One of the users said "It is easy to collect grass, timber, firewood, and fodder by the CF, but in the past it was difficult." The population increased and depleted a large area of the forest. Peoples thought that forest conservation had to be done by the DFO and others were only users, who did not have any right. Gradually, the forest was depleted, and didn't easily get grass, fodder and firewood. At last made several information, to protect the forest from fire, and appointed Banpale (Heralu by creating the fund. They also decided upon the time for opening and closing the forest, the rules and regulations were awards and punishment. Then common people have got forest product easily and the forest was long lasting. On the other hands there is not any conflict about the forest products. Their main aim is to solve the basic needs.

## **5.6 Impact of CF**

The entire program naturally leaves some positive and negative impacts in the programme lunched area. There are many positive impacts on the local people, to experience the 8 years period. And some negative impacts are also seen in this study area.

#### **4.6.1 Positive Impact**

Rural communities depend on the forest for the supply of fuel wood, fodder, tree leaves, and building materials, which are day to day essentials. In Nepal, forest and farming are intimately integrated in the hills, where fuel wood for energy, grass and tree fodder for livestock feed, timber and poles for house construction. Fuel wood is the main source of cooking energy, where is not any alternative source of cooking energy. It is collected from the CF area; by the women and children easily that has saved the time. In the study area many peoples collect the green grass from the private and CF, so it has minimized the problem of grass, fodder, leaf litter, and building materials. Besides these, some of the other positive aspects of CF are wild life beauty, natural beauty/scenery etc.

So in short positive impacts are follows:

- Providing the fuel wood
- Provides the fodder.
- Provides the tree leaf.
- Provides the building materials.
- Provides the natural beauty.
- To controls the soil erosion.
- To provide the moisture of land.
- To provide the green environment.

#### **4.6.2 Negative Impact**

There are numerous positive impacts of the CF, but in the study area, local people has also pointed out some of negative impact, the

most important negative effect is the fear of wild animals, like monkey, snake, and tiger etc. Than area boundary demarcation and monopoly of FUGs members are negative effect in the study area. So in short, negative impacts area as follows:

- Fear of wild animals
- Boundary conflict.
- Dominant of FUG committee members etc.

## **5.7 Rules and Regulation of the CF in Rampur VDC**

### **5.7.1 Rules about Products Utilization**

- Agreement among the users, once in a year the forest should be opened for fire wood in Magh to Falgun season.
- Agreement among the users, building material like, Sal, Sallo, Khayar, Sesau, etc are given in fixed rate to evaluation his applications.
- Dry wood Sitha, Jhigra and Jhinja are to be given only user groups with out no charge.
- There would be no charge for the collection of seeds, green grass and animal bedding (sotter).

### **5.7.2 Rules about Plantation**

- Plantation must be done one the depleted area.
- Animal grazing should be stopped as for as possible.
- Reforestation of New plants every year in the summer season.
- Everyone has gone to control the fire.

- Forest users groups prepare the nursery.

### **5.7.3 Rules about Fund Raising**

- Any person can be punished by some Rs. according to his crime (Mistake).
- From the every users groups to collect the fund.
- From the forest product users would be deposited in the fund.
- In the purpose of plough and hairs, the users giving a application with 5Rs. and provide easily.
- A person can be punished some Rs. for hunting inside the CF area.
- If somebody destroys the forest illegally, he is expelled from the FUGs and punished by fixed Rs. etc.

## **5.8 Management Practice of Community Forest**

Community forestry is the major strategy in Nepal's forest policy, and which covers almost all hilly district of the Nepal. The most of the forest areas were handed over to communities and its considerable success in the hills earned a lot of recognition internationally.

Community forestry programme is effective participatory program of Nepal; it is not out of debate so CFUG argued that there is a need of a new model of forest management in Malghakri community forest than other CF group. The sustainability of CF management in Nepal depends upon economical, social and cultural diversities of Nepal. Although there are some debate and conflict during the process of CF management in Malghakri CFUG, management program is a

partnership between local communities and staff of forest department. This CF is controlled and managed by the user groups committee which manages the forest encompasses and putting stage of social arrangements.

Thus forest management includes the planting, protection, harvesting and distribution of the forest products.

The community forestry programme has been recognized as one of the most successful programme in Nepal making it a standing example in the Asian region. It has now become an integral part for managing natural resources through the active involvement of local people. Because of its benefit to local communities especially in hills and mountains, large area of the national forest has been handed over to a large number of local people. Most of the handed over forest have been well protected and managed properly leading to a significant improvement in the condition of the forest, so it is handed over with a goal to meet the basic forest product needs of the users. It has also started providing income through good production of the Non-timber forest products and timber as a result of the sustainable management of the CF. The management program took over all responsibility of both training as well as field implementation activities, and Mid-western regional programme office was also provided support to training in management to the CFUGs members. In order to enhance the knowledge and skill building, it had provided trainings, workshops and study tours to CFUG members. They were mainly CF orientation, field based, women's awareness workshop, CF management, record and account keeping, nursery and training is the continuous management process.

**Figure 5.2**  
**Conceptual Framework of Management**

Thus, forest have been helping to maintain the quality of the environment and rendering various valuable services to our society. Many people are well aware about the trees and forest role in their livelihoods and environment resulting natural capital has been remarkably increased due to their strong decision towards the sustainable forest management.

Majorities of the peoples have taken CF as a potential means for their livelihood. One of the forest users group member said that:

*"Forest is life for all. We are gaining numerous benefit from the forest. So, we should manage it more efficiently. We are planning to make a more protected and conserved small patch in core of forest for scientific and research purpose. Good regenerating forest with several others species would be the capital for future."*

## CHAPTER VI

### SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMENDATION

#### 6.1 Summary

Community forestry is people oriented program in Nepal. Whose effectiveness of people's participation is very crucial The main forest user group like women is not more participated in the CF. The study focused on the role of CF in rural development and people's participation in decision making, benefit sharing, monitoring and implementation. To fulfill the objectives of socio-economic, local development activities and impact of CF. The study area was selected "Malghakri Community Forest" of Rampur VDC, Dang. In the MCFUG has 350 HHs out of total 55HHs were selected as simple units. To meet the objectives of the study, where primary and secondary data were collected from the field survey, and data were analyzed descriptively and analytically with the help of computer program.

In the study area altogether 14484 users, among them 6953 (49.58%) male and 7495 ( 50.42%) female, and 54.5% average family member is 7.5 person. This CF covered 290.7 he. area. The population of majority is tharu (36%) and lower majority of Dalit is 10% and, 55 HHs of 1350 persons get 46.4% literate and remaining 54.6% were illiterate. Among the male 49.11% were literate and female 23.91% were literate. So females literate position is very low than the male. Among 55 HHs 36.5% were involved in agriculture and 62.5% were involved in livestock, business, service and labour respectively. Goat, cow/ox, buffalo, and poultry were common livestock owned by the FUs. From the study area 25% HHs products maize, 22.5% product wheat, 20% barely, 15% rice, 5% millet and 12.5%. are the other vegetables

products respectively. The society of this study area is multi-ethnic and own culture, norms and value. The major activities of the people of this VDC is farming and livestock. In the study area lower cast people and women's involvement is limited and they are not active because of the less awareness and less motivation. So more training and people oriented program should be conducted to make active to all class users for higher participation.

## **6.2 Conclusion**

Community forestry program is one of the successful program in the hill and mountain. So this programme is being spread all over the country and is being the good example of community development approach. This programme is focused to participate all the local people including, minor, marginalized, excluded class and disadvantage group, and this study focuses in helping to fulfill the livelihoods of people. In the study area, all the users were aware more or less about the CF, and also aware their responsibility about the forest management. Forest performs the various activities as protective, regulative and constructive, for the soil conservation, eco-system, bio-diversity and water cycling process. After handling over the forest to user group, this forest has typically changed in various matters, so the resources capacity has become high. The occupation of FUGs is mainly agriculture, livestock, farming, business and some of them do labour. The forest is used as fire wood, fodder, compost manure, house roof and timber materials, and home based industries, like-furniture, bamboo based, medical herbs are running with the help of forest also typically changed in time saved. The FUGs of this forest are Tharu Magar, Chhetri, Dalit, Brahmin and others

from the findings of the study area, some conclusion has been as follows:

- Women's representation in executive committee is low.
- Community forestry management, utilization, plantation and benefit sharing process is very high.
- People's participation as firewood collection, fodder collection, cutting grass and grazing land is mostly used.
- Some obstacles for women's participation in rural development are : poor economic status low education, large family size, gender biases and to care the children.
- Forest activities like, thinning, pruning, bushes clearing activities are doing minimal users groups.
- People's frequency participation only distribution of forest products, benefit sharing and blame to one another.
- Government should be made special provision about peoples participation in the CF related policy and program.

### **6.3 Recommendation**

From the study, based finding are below:

- All the FUGs has no sufficient knowledge of forest management, so more training occasion should be conducted.
- Women and lower cast people, participation should be increased by the decision making, proper policy and discussion.
- Equal opportunity should be found through the effective participation strategy.
- Daily uses materials like, fire wood, fodder and green grass should be available by the MCF.
- Social culture and relation is highly attached with this forest. So forest policy is forward in the right direction now.

- Bio-diversity wild animals and forest plants are protected. So increased greeny environment.
- Nursery and plantation processes are increased by the peoples participation.
- Small hydro-project can be established through the water sources.
- Income source is transparency by the participation.
- Corruption should be eradicated.
- People's training and plantation is not enough so this programme should be increased.
- Employment opportunity should be increased like "Ban pale".

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## ANNEX - A

### LIST OF PLANTS IN MALGHAKRI CF

S.N.	Common Name	Local Name	Botanical Name	Users
1.	Tiju	Tiju		F <sub>1</sub>
2.	Chutro	Chutro	Berberidacea	M.T.F.
3.	Simal	Simal	Bombacaceae	T.F.FW
4.	Ghoda tapre	Ghodatapre	Umbelligenal	M.
5.	Bhakimlo	Bhakimlo	–	M.T.FW.
6.	Koiralo	Koirel	Bauhinia vasiegate	T.F.V
7.	Chyuri	Chyuro	Diplokhema butyraceae saptoceae	V.F. F <sub>1</sub> .T.
8.	Dubo	Dubo	Cynodon dacylon	F
9.	Khaphal	Khaphal	Duchonea indica	F <sub>1</sub>
10.	Timillo	Timillo	Ficus auriculata	F.FW.F <sub>1</sub>
11.	Mauwa	Mauwa	Engelherdia/spicata	F <sub>1</sub>
12.	Pipal	Pipal	Ficus/religiosa	F.T.FW.
13.	Ausrio	Ausrio	Justica	M.C.
14.	Bakaino	Bakaino	Melia azedarache	F.FW.T.M.
15.	Saal	Saal	–	T.F.
16.	Kimbu	Kimbu	Morus serruta	F <sub>1</sub>
17.	Amala	Amla	Euphorbiaceae	M.F.FW
18.	Sallo	Sallo	Pinaceae	T.FW.C.
19.	Mahel	Mel	Punicuceae	T.FW.

20.	Banjh	Banj	Fagaceae	T.FW.F
21.	Laligurns	Gurans	Rhodendron	T.FW.M.
22.	Aaisalu	Aaiselu	Rosaceae	F <sub>1</sub>
23.	Rittha	Rittho	Spindaceae	FW.F.M.
24.	Jamun	Jamuno	Murtaceae	F.F <sub>1</sub> .T.FW.
25.	Harro	Hado	Combretaceae	M.F.FW
26.	Amriso	Amliso	Graminaceae	F.
27.	Sansau	Sesas	–	T. FW.
28.	Sisnu	Sisno	Urticaeae	F.V.
29.	Dhairo	Dhaido	Lythraceae	FW.F
30.	Tilco	Tilca	–	FW
31.	Timur	Timur	Rutaceae	M.
32.	Kalo Dhaturu	Dhaturu	Datura metal	M.
33.	Titepati	Pati	compositae	M.C.

Note: T = Timber, F = Fodder, F<sub>1</sub> = Fruits, FW = Firewood, M = Medicine, C = Compost, V = Vegetable etc.

## ANNEX - B

### LIST OF THE ANIMALS AND BIRDS

S.N.	Animals	Birds
1.	बाघ	सुगा
2.	स्याल	ढुकुर
3.	वनबिरालो	फिस्टा
4.	खरायो	जुरेलो
5.	घोरल/राते	काग
6.	बाँदर	चील
7.	गुना/ढेडु	च्याखुरा
8.	फ्याउरो	कालिज
9.	चरिवाज	मयूर
10.		गौथली
11.		तित्रा
12.		कोइली
13.		भगेरा
14.		चमेरा
15.		लाटोकोसेरा
16.		सारी
17.		बाभ्र
18.		परेवा
19.		मैना
20.		भ्याकुर आदि

## ANNEX-C

### District Wise Total Community Forestry Record of Nepal

S.N.	District	No. of C.F.	Total C.F. area (ha)	HHs No.	Max No. of Community Members	Registered Date
1.	Achham	263	26924	37122	25	2042-03-17
2.	Arghakhanchi	267	11120	25949	23	2050-02-15
3.	Baglung	337	12288	41257	23	2048-02-27
4.	Baitadi	296	24383	29068	25	2049-03-14
5.	Bhaktapur	54	1835	7370	19	2051-03-20
6.	Bhojpur	425	62499	38328	22	2046-09-05
7.	Dailekh	217	14767	23489	19	2048-09-09
8.	Dadeldhura	306	20582	23215	29	2049-02-23
9.	Dhading	498	19808	50106	21	2046-12-18
10.	Dhankuta	329	24427	33877	21	2045-11-06
11.	Doti	209	32373	20923	29	2049-03-30
12.	Gulmi	264	10417	37447	23	2049-05-17
13.	Ilam	179	43585	27067	27	2049-01-01
14.	Jajarkot	181	13621	16532	21	2050-03-26
15.	Kavrapalchok	411	18995	36097	23	2045-03-

						28
16.	Kalikot	99	6769	11518	19	2051-03-15
17.	Kaski	409	14096	34476	17	2048-12-13
18.	Kathmandu	148	4684	18589	19	2050-07-08
19.	Khotang	216	32275	30363	29	2049-03-24
20.	Lalitpur	171	9818	12097	22	2049-03-30
21.	Lamjung	255	14222	20768	19	2050-03-02
22.	Makwanpur	258	38338	40778	27	2047-11-15
23.	Myagdi	256	19781	29774	39	2048-02-19
24.	Nuwakot	268	20275	29458	25	2051-03-24
25.	Okhaldhunga	219	19678	31119	29	2048-08-05
26.	Palpa	475	22239	37087	25	2047-08-11
27.	Panchathar	135	11126	14434	31	2052-03-22
28.	Parbat	287	7892	31656	27	2048-08-15
29.	Pyuthan	299	35894	37874	23	2049-01-01
30.	Ramechhap	339	26862	39546	31	2050-03-06
31.	Rolpa	223	13145	20427	25	2049-08-04
32.	Rukum	228	8566	21922	15	2049-01-30
33.	Salyan	260	22168	5921	19	2045-11-30

34.	Sindhuli	223	367111	23290	31	2052-01-27
35.	Surkhet	199	31540	31089	20	2046-06-06
36.	Syangha	406	10135	43521	22	2048-11-01
37.	Tanahu	358	22506	36241	21	2049-08-02
38.	Terahathum	293	12294	21726	25	2047-09-28
39.	Udayapur	161	34065	28358	21	2049-12-29
40.	Bajhang	272	10587	19720	25	2049-02-25
41.	Bajura	218	11729	24302	23	2049-08-01
42.	Darchula	228	20128	15263	23	2049-03-29
43.	Dolakha	280	29901	41229	19	2050-02-21
44.	Dolpa	48	14681	3199	19	2051-03-21
45.	Gorkha	361	16748	43408	25	2047-12-11
46.	Humla	56	21571	4028	17	2053-03-16
47.	Jumla	101	15215	8574	23	2050-04-01
48.	Manang	19	6738	1129	15	2048-12-16
49.	Mugu	74	8060	6253	21	2050-04-14
50.	Rasuwa	63	2580	4972	19	2049-03-15
51.	Sankhuwasabha	235	27094	21776	23	2048-11-22
52.	Sindhupalanchok	428	23622	48566	38	2046-03-

						15
53.	Solukhumbu	124	25277	15845	27	2049-03-28
54.	Taplejung	79	4472	5401	21	2051-02-23
55.	banke	73	8367	12614	31	2053-11-16
56.	Bara	13	1818	4138	24	2055-01-04
57.	Bardiya	163	7528	22401	21	2053-12-05
58.	Chitwan	24	9293	12652	19	2052-03-06
59.	Dang	373	66250	62468	23	2045-12-03
60.	Dhanusha	29	8032	4806	23	2053-08-25
61.	Jhapa	28	7685	17478	27	2052-02-03
62.	Kailali	128	10590	27176	25	2051-07-13
63.	Kanchanpur	36	4686	10627	31	2054-04-06
64.	Kapilbastu	24	1455	5394	19	2049-05-22
65.	Mahottari	53	1150	8878	18	2047-07-01
66.	Morang	28	3260	8127	27	2053-02-10
67.	Nawalparasi	34	2638	7975	25	2053-01-12
68.	Parsa	25	102	3484	25	2052-10-26
69.	Rauthat	15	1050	3945	19	2052-02-15
70.	Rupandehi	55	8094	32099	26	2047-08-11

71.	Saptari	105	12925	17081	33	2049-01-15
72.	Sarlahi	31	2940	6986	21	2052-05-24
73.	Siralahi	80	10087	12479	23	2049-03-15
74.	Sunsari	13	217	3364	21	2051-02-03
		14337	1219272	1647717		

*Source: Department of Community Forest, Kathmandu.*

## ANNEX - D

### Role of Community Forestry in Rural Development

#### Household Questionnaire

1. Name of the households head.....
  - i) Age.....
  - ii) Sex.....
  - iii) Education.....
  - iv) Relation.....
  - v) Occupation.....
  - vi) Cast.....
2. Name of the community forest.....
  - i) V.D.C.....
  - ii) ward No.....
  - iii) Village.....
3. Cast.....
  - i) Brahman
  - ii) Chhetri
  - iii) Magar
  - iv) Dalit
4. Language
  - i) Nepali
  - ii) Magar
  - iii) Gurung
  - iv) Other
5. Religion
  - i) Hindu
  - ii) Muslim
  - iii) Christian
  - iv) Buddha
  - v) Other

6. Family Member

Male	Female	Total

7. Family occupation
  - i. Agriculture
  - ii) Livestock
  - iii) Service
  - iv) Business
  - v) other

8. How much land do you have (in Ropani) ?

Land type	Khet	Bari	Pakho	Total
Own land				
Other's land				

9. What type of livestock you have?
  - i) Cow/ox    ii) goat/sheep    iii) Buffalo    iv) horse    v) others
10. What type of crop's you plant?
  - i) Maize    ii) Rice    iii) Wheat    iv) Barley
  - v) Oil based crops    v) Mailet    vi) Others
11. What do you feel, if you are a member of community forest user groups.
  - i) Positive    ii) Negative    iii) Neutral
12. What purpose do you use this community forest?
  - i) Fire wood    ii) House roof    iii) Timber
  - iv) irrigation    v) Coal    vii)Compost manure
  - viii) All above    ix) Others
13. What is the main source of cooking fuel?
  - i) Community forest    ii) Animal dung
  - iii) Natural forest    iv) others
14. Who is collect the fuel wood?
  - i) Male    ii) Female    iii) Others
15. What do you find the different after establishment of community forest.?
  - i) Natural beauty    ii)Wild life conservation
  - iii) natural resources conservation
  - iv) forest thickness    v) others
16. Agricultural farming is increasing with the community forest?
  - i) Yes    ii) No
17. If yes, how?
  - i) Compost manure    ii) through fodder    iii) others

18. Grass problem has been reduced after the community forest programme?  
 i) Yes      ii) No
19. What industries are running with the help of community forest?  
 i) Micro-hydro project      ii) Water mill  
 iii) Pani ghatta      iv) Others
20. How many members are included in the management of community forest?  
 i) 5 person      ii) 7 person      iii) 9 person  
 iv) above 11 person
21. How many times have you participated in group meeting?  
 i) Sometimes      ii) Always      iii) Never
22. What factors encouraged to participate you?  
 i) family support      ii) self-motivation  
 iii) education      iv) others
23. Any income generation activities are running with the help of community forest?  
 i) Yes.....      ii) No.....
24. Are you satisfied with the community forest programme in your village?  
 i) Yes      ii) No  
 If Yes,.....  
 If No, .....
25. Have you benefited from community forest?  
 .....
26. How do you think about the community forest will be sustainable?  
 .....