User-participation and Benefit-sharing in Community Forestry Around Sunpur in Dang District, Nepal

By

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Abstract

Nepal is very rich in terms of forest resources and biodiversity. A broad range of ecosystems flourishes in relatively small area of land in Nepal. The forest resources have made a significant contribution to economic and social development of the country. Besides, forests are indispensable as a life support system for women and men in the Inner Terai, Hills, and Mountains, where agriculture, livestock and vegetation influence the ecology of the area and the lives of the local population in Nepal. The general objective of the study was to identify and analyze the User-participation and Benefit-sharing in Community Forestry around Sunpur in Dang, Nepal.

The study area is located in the mid-western development region of Nepal. Field survey and review methods were used to collect the data. The household heads were selected through a two-stage sampling method. A Range Post (RP) was selected purposively having at least ten numbers of community forests handed over before 2054 B.S. From the list of households for the selected RP, household heads were then selected randomly.

The study has used both primary and secondary data. FUG members were the source of primary data. FUGs' approved OPs, minutes of the meeting, and progress reports were also used as sources of data. Information related to the FUGs gathered from DFO's official records, DDC, VDCs, published reports, maps and statistics served as sources of secondary data. Information related to the FUGs gathered from DFO's official records, DDC, VDCs, published reports, maps and statistics served as sources of secondary data.

Descriptive statistics such as frequency counts, percentage, averages, and ranges are used to describe the findings of the study. The computer based Excel program is used to analyze the data. Based on the results of the study, conclusions have been drawn and sets of recommendations for planning and further research have been presented.

The conclusion of the study is that CF could not include the wider mass in forming stage and preparation of the OP plan. The participation is good in implementation of rules and regulation for the protection of CF; participation in meeting and decision-making process, but this is only for fulfilling the requirement but not for the development of CF. Poor could not take the advantages from the CF due to the elite biased activities of the CF and CFUC. The fund of the CF is also not mobilized for the welfare of the poor and income generating activities, which is extremely demanded by the users.

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Abbreviations

CF	Community Forest
СМ	Committee Member
CFUGs	Community Forest User Groups
CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics
CFD	Community Forestry Division
DADO	District Agriculture Development Office
DAGs	Disadvantages Groups
DFO	District Forest Office
DFRS	Department of Forest Research and Survey
DDC	District Development Committee
DoF	Department of Forest
FDP	Forest Development Plan
FUG	Forest User Group
FUC	Forest User's Committee
FUGC	Forest User Group Committee
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization, of the United Nations
GA	General Assembly
GON	Government of Nepal
ICIMOD	International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development
MFSC	Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation
MPFS	Master Plan for Forestry Sector
NACFP	Nepal Australia Community Forestry Project
NTFP	Non-timber Forest Product
OP	Operational Plan

PF	Panchayat Forest

- PPF Panchayat Protected Forest
- RP Range Post
- VDC Village Development Committee

Glossary

Amala	Phyllanthus emblica A medical plant found in forest.
Ambikeswari Mandir	A temple in the name of goddess Ambikeshwari in
	Ghorahi.
Baanko	Arisaema tortuosum (wall.) Schott. A wild vegetable
	plant.
Ban mara	A weed in the forests (Lantana Spp.)
Barhakune Daha	A lake which has twelve corner situated in Ghorahi,
	Dang.
Barro	Terminalia belarica A medical plant.
Bhote Daha	A lake in the name of typical ethnic group
Bote	Boat sailor
Brahmin/Chhetri	Caste or ethnic groups
Chamero Gupha	A cave in the name of bat.
Charinge Daha	A lake in the name of a kind of fish
Chautaro	Platform under a tree or at crossroads
Chiuri	Bassia butyrassia A forest tree.
Chutro	Berberis aristita A forest busy plant
Cole	Traditional oil mill
Dalchini	Bark of Cinamomum tamala used for spices
Damai	Tailor/ Occupational caste group
Devikot Mandir	A temple in the name of goddess's house
Dhik	Sloping land between two terraces
Gol	Charcoal
Gorakshya Nath Mandir,	A temple in the name of swami Gorakshya Nath
Haris / Juwa / Halo	Agricultural implements used as plowing.
Harro	Terminalia chebula A medical forest tree.
Jadibuti	Medicinal plants and herbs
Jakhera Tal	A lake in the name of a kind of bird
Kami	Blacksmith, an occupational caste
Kanji house	A place where stray cattle and buffaloes are trapped
Khair	Acacia catechu, A forest tree.

Khar	Thatch grass
Kulo	A channel / Irrigation channel
Kurilo	Asparagus racemosus used as vegetable.
Lahara	Creeper
Magar	A typical ethnic group of Nepal
Majhi	Fish catcher from the lake pond or river
Niuro	Dryopteris cochleata used as vegetable
Pairabi	The education for the adult which helps to make literate
	the users as well as in the protection and management of
	the CF
Patawa (Bhorla)	A forest product which is used to make rope
Purji	Coupon for the entrance in the CF to collect forest
	products
Raute.	A typical ethnic group of Nepal, settling inside the jungle
Sai Baba Mandir	A temple in the name of Sai Baba
Sarki	Cobbler/ Occupational caste group
Sharpagandha	A medicinal plant (Raulfia serpentina)
Shiva Mandir	A temple in the name of God Shiva
Shivalaya Mandir	A temple in the name of house of God Shiva
Siddha Ratna baba	A temple in the name of swami Siddha Ratna
Mandir	
Sissoo	A timber tree. Dalbergia sisoo
Sunar	Goldsmith/ Occupational caste group
Swargadwari Mandir	A temple in the name of the door of heaven
Tejpat	Leaf of <i>Cinnamomum tamala</i> used for spices
Tharu	A typical ethnic group of Nepal
Timoor	A medicinal plant Zanthoxylum armatum
Tinju	A kind of fruit of forest