

Twenty five years of community forestry: Mapping tree dynamics in Nepal

Community Forestry in the Changing Rural Dynamics

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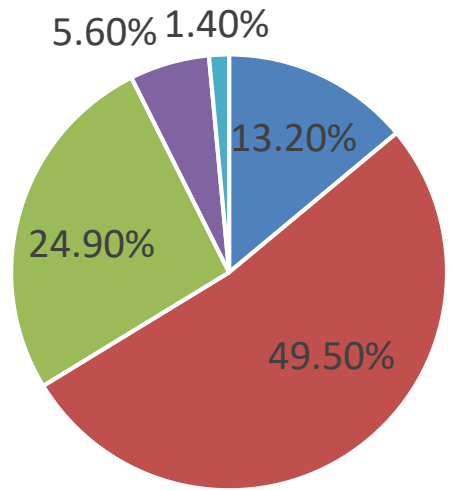


Key messages

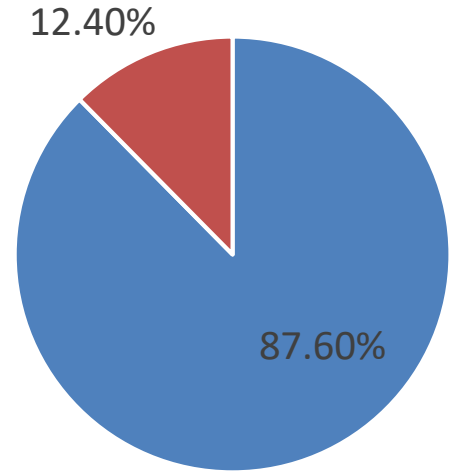
- Migration and remittance, urbanization and monetization of rural economy have changed forest-people relation.
- Reliance on forest products has reduced in general, but more specialized interactions have developed
- Timber harvest has dominated the OP content, regulatory focus and leaders interests, diverse values/needs are undermined

Absentee population by age, gender and wealth group

Absentee population by age



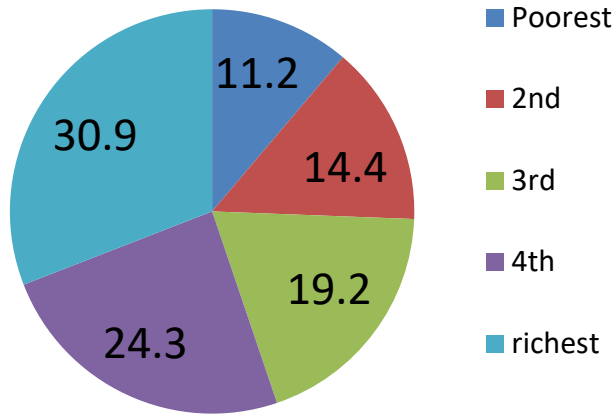
Absentee population by gender



■ 5-14' ■ 15-29 ■ 30-44 ■ 45-59 ■ 60 and above

■ Male ■ Female

Absentee population by wealth status

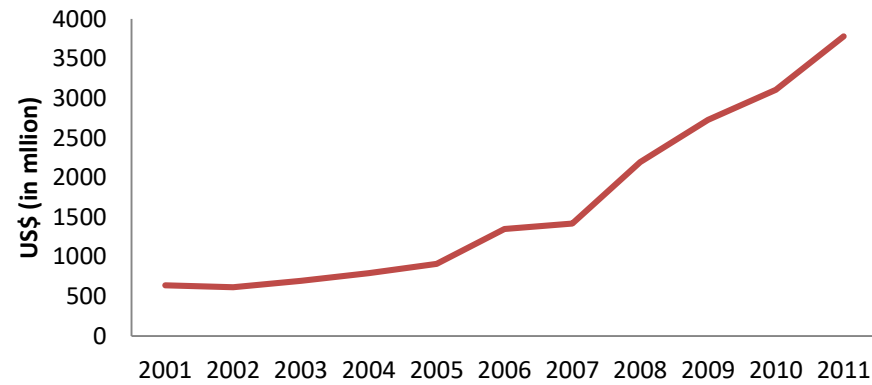


■ Poorest
 ■ 2nd
 ■ 3rd
 ■ 4th
 ■ richest

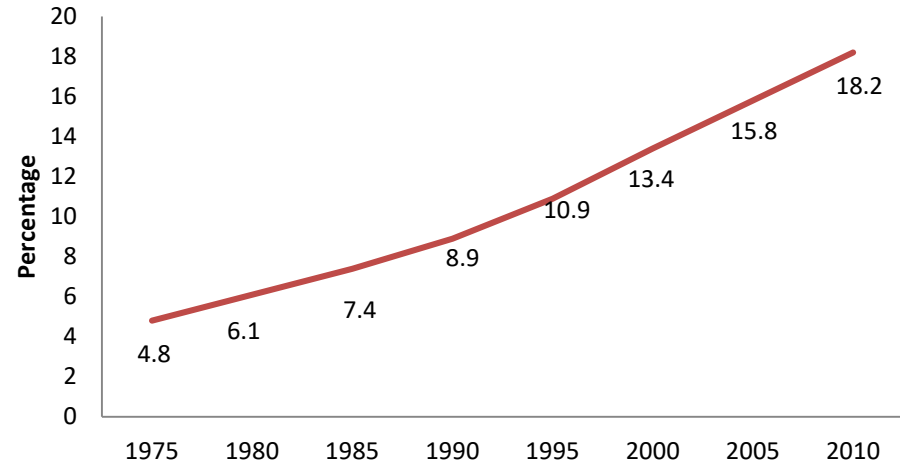
Source: NLSS, 2010/11; CBS, 2014

Remittance and Urbanization

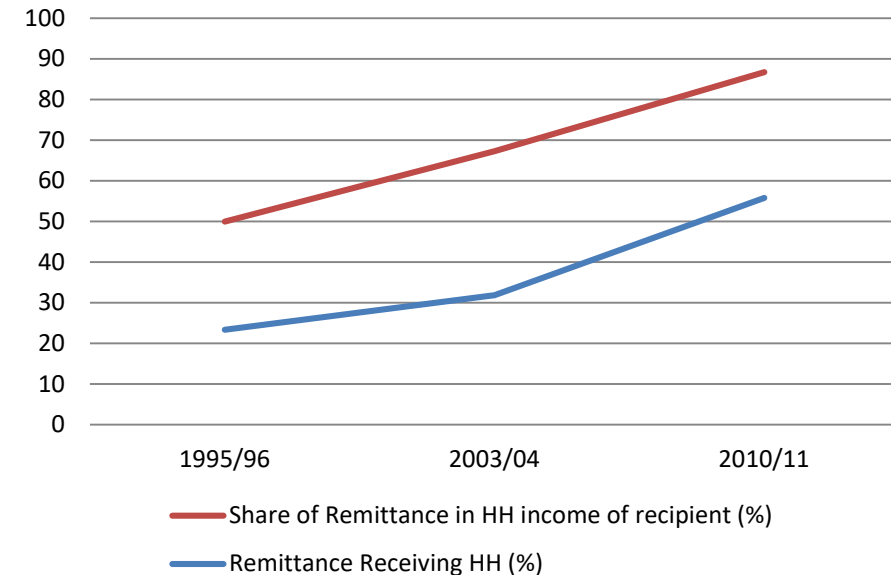
Inflow of remittances in Nepal (2001-2011)



Urbanisation Trend



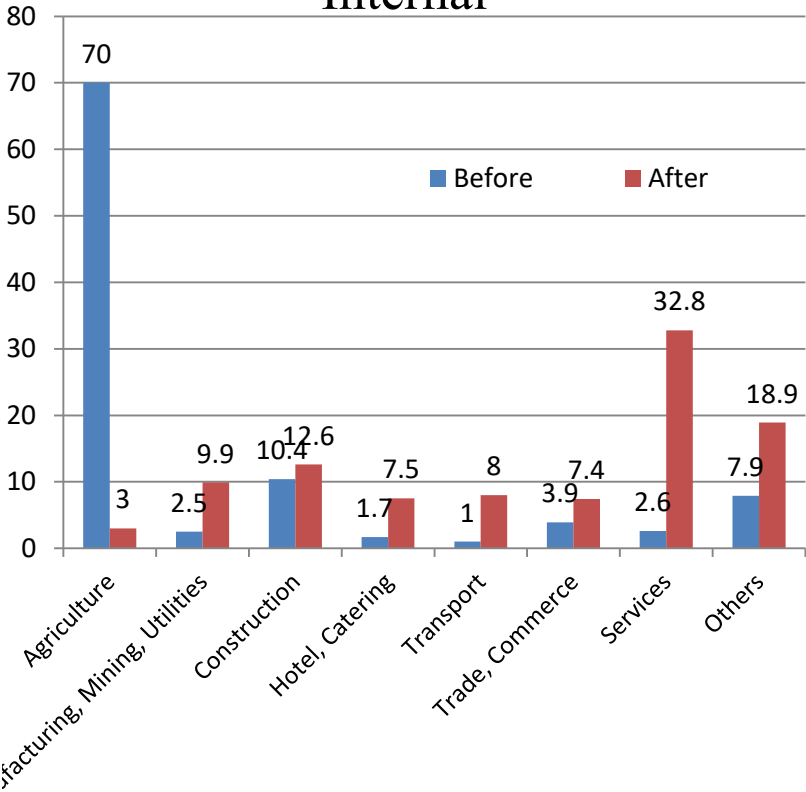
Remittance flow at HH level



Source: CBS 2011

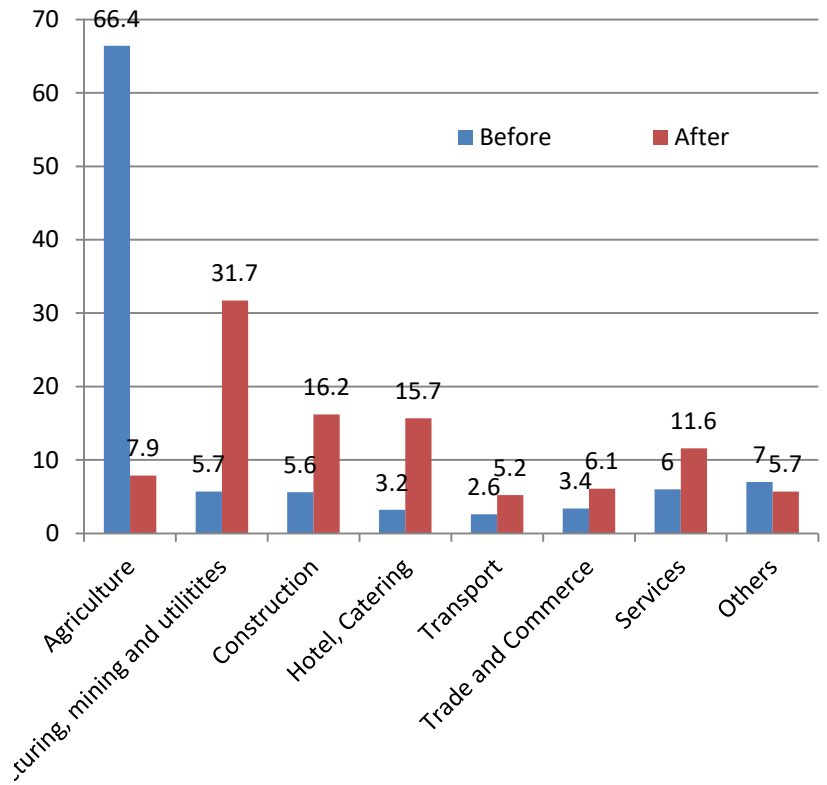
Change in the employment pattern (before and after migration)

Internal



Nepal Migration Survey 2009

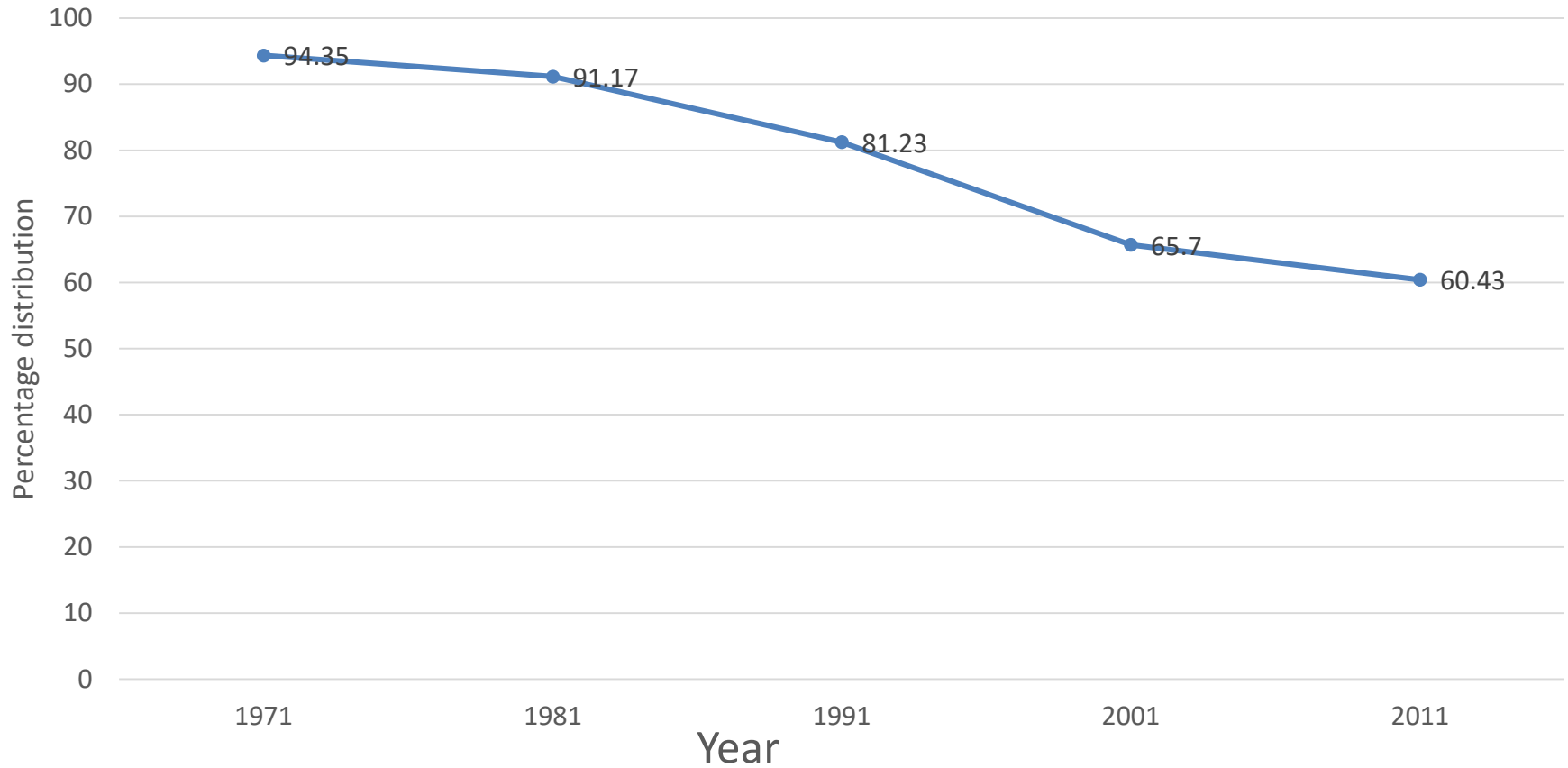
International



Nepal Migration Survey 2009

Decreasing reliance on farming

Economically active population involved in agriculture, forestry and fishery



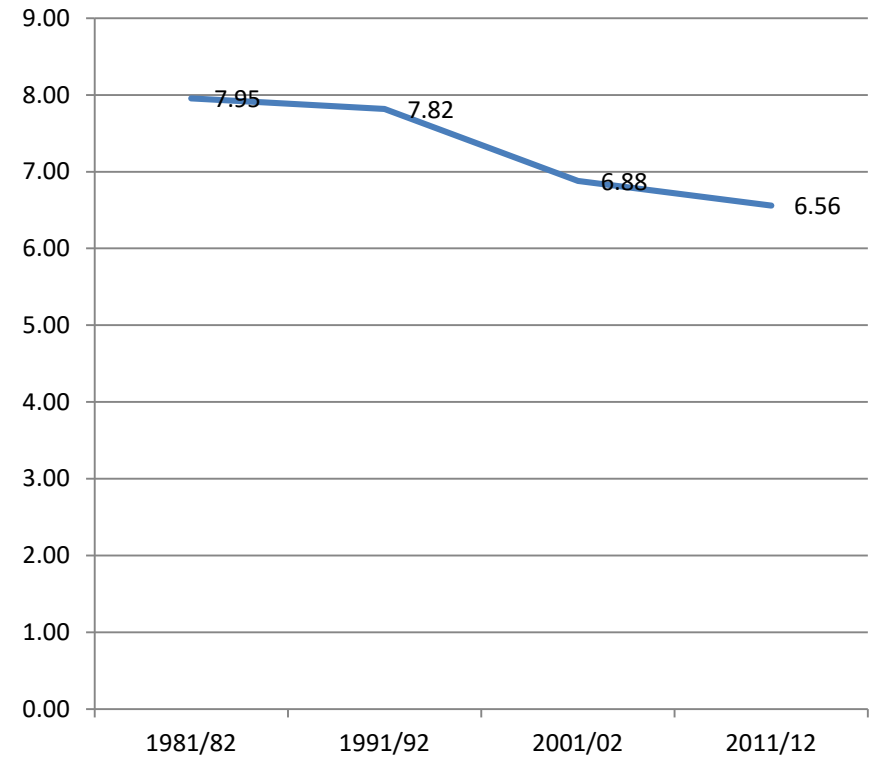
Source: CBS, 2001; CBS,
2013



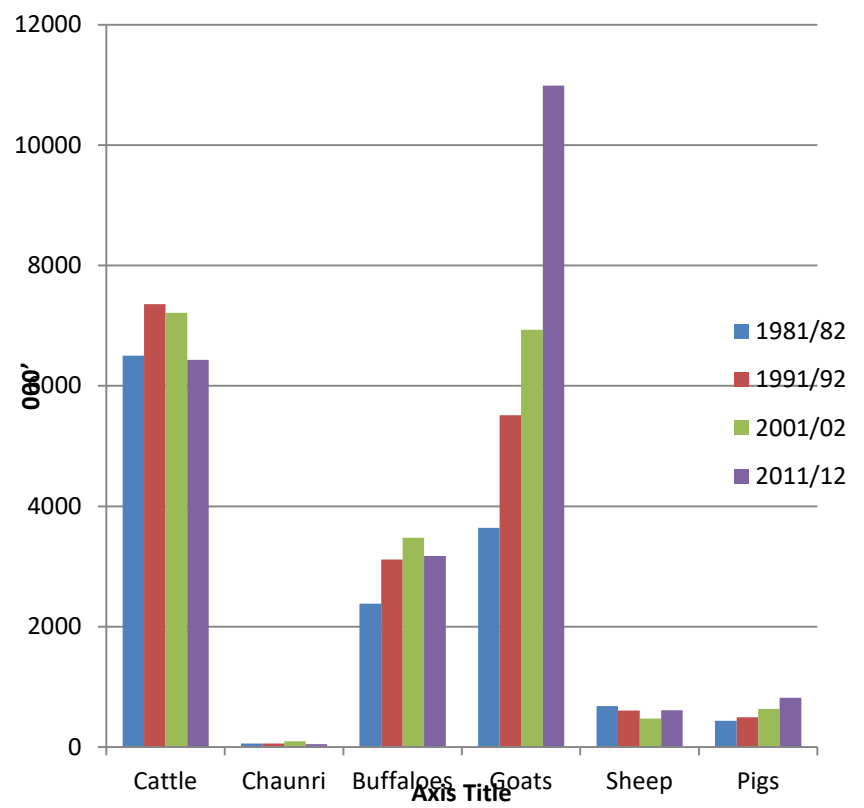
Changing status of livestock:

Decreasing per capita holding; goats are rising

Livestock per holding

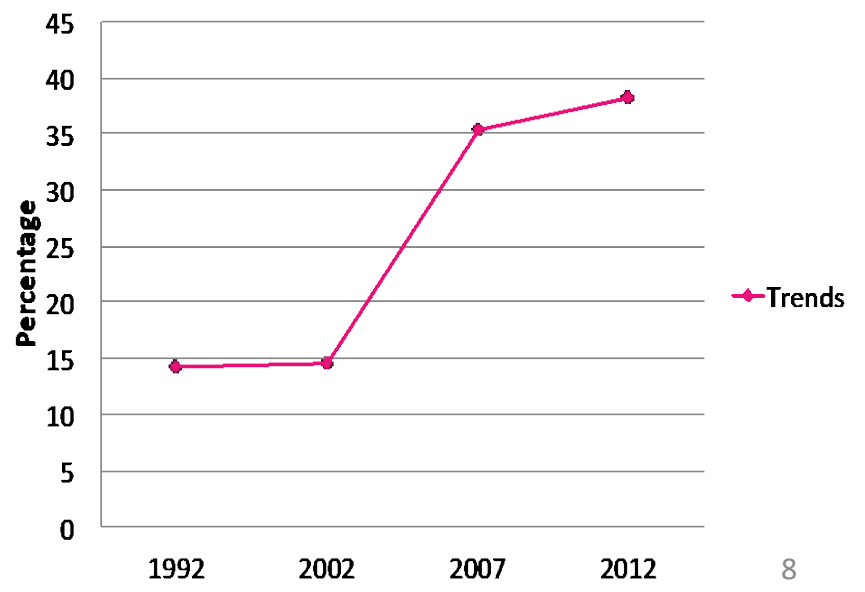
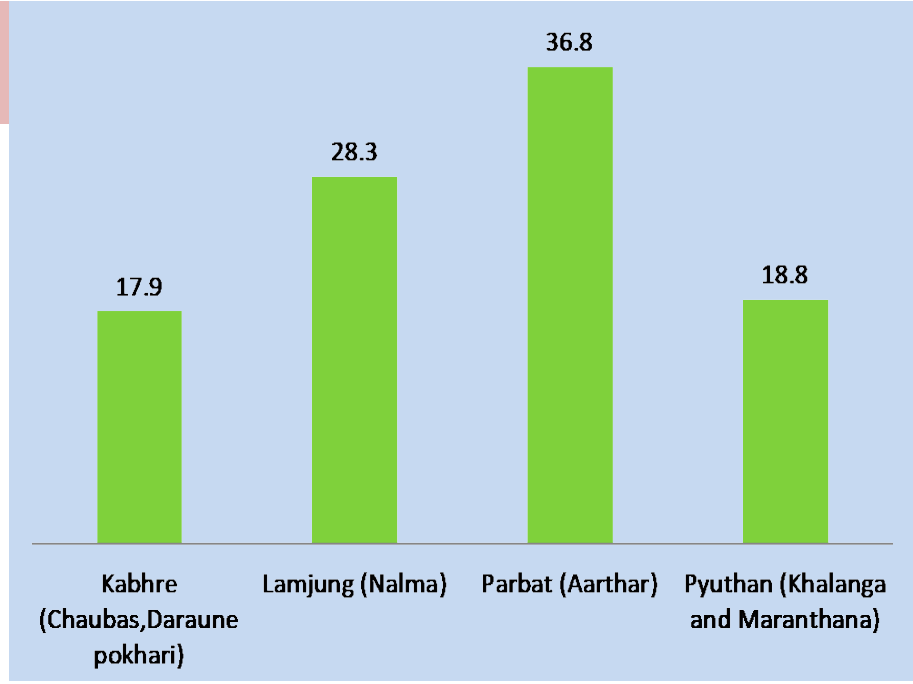
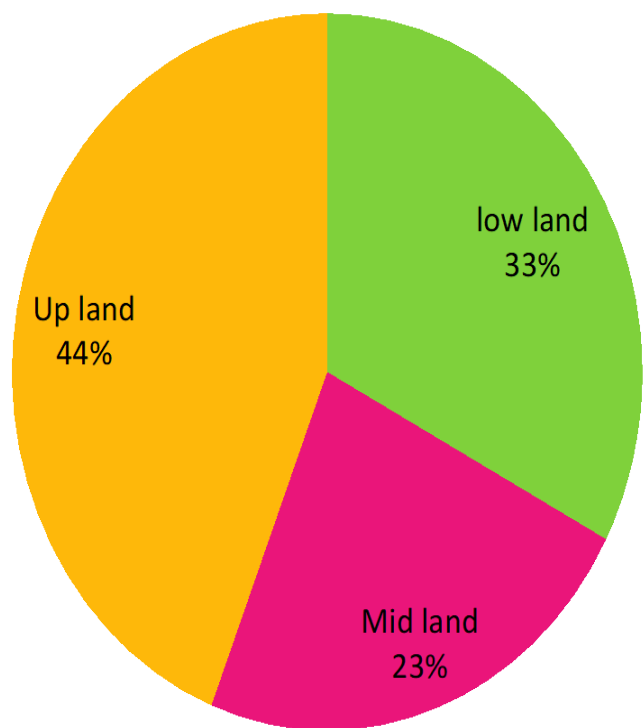


Change in livestock over decade

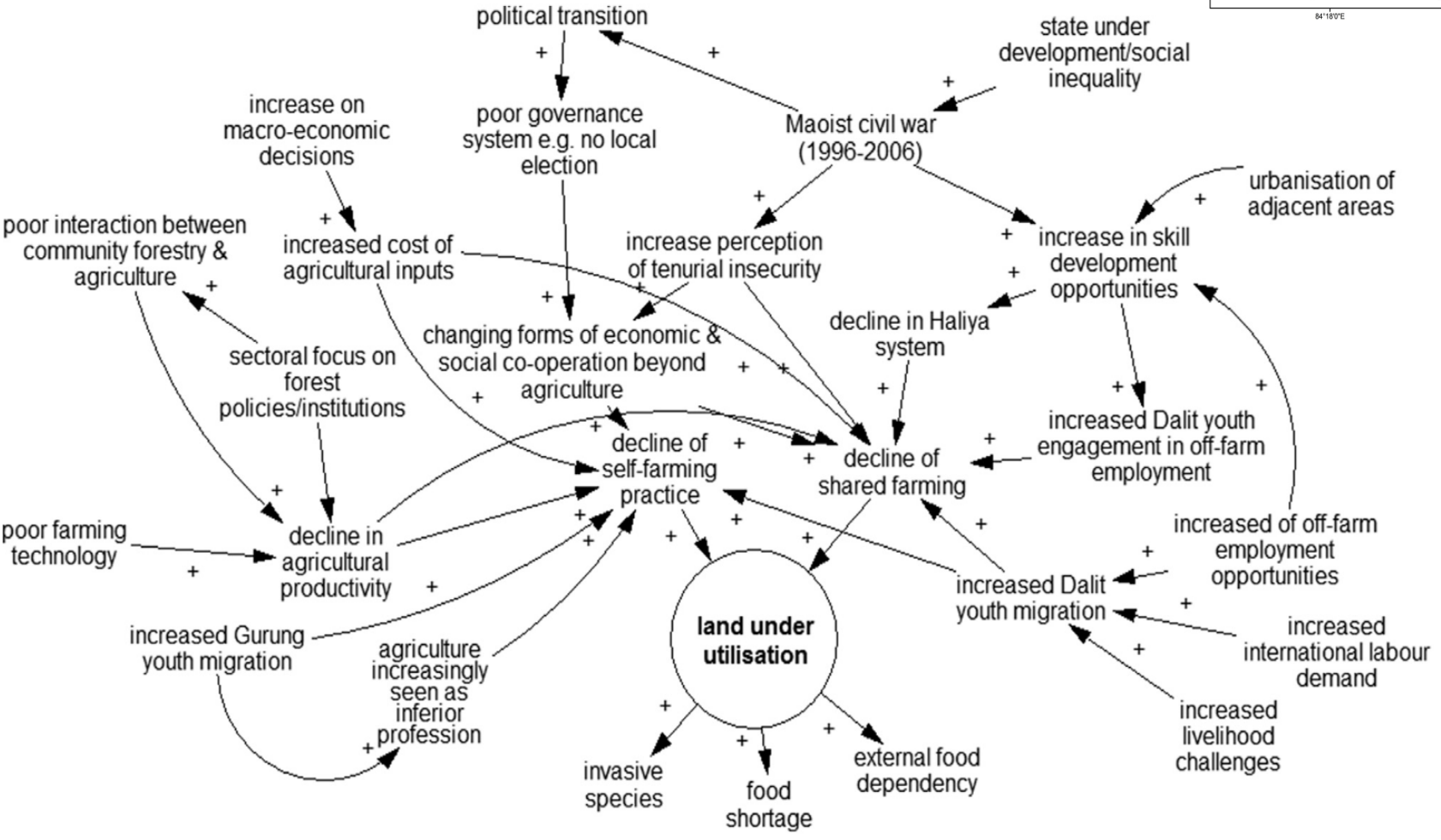
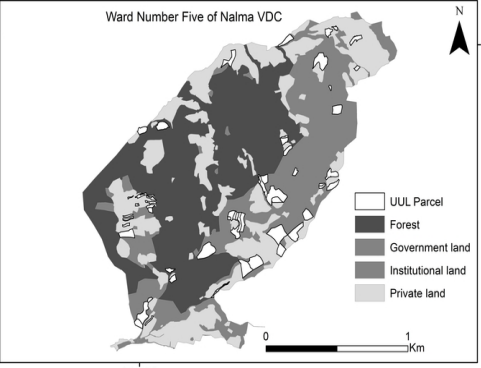


(CBS, 2015)

Land abandonment trends

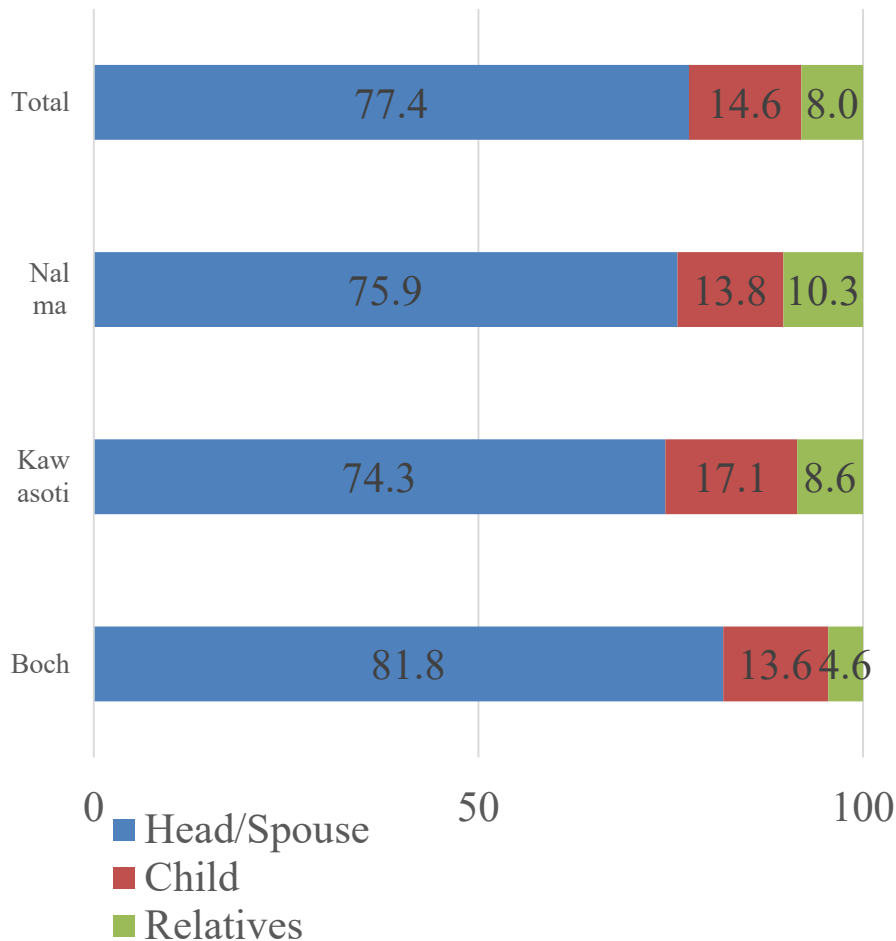


Increasing land under-utilisation in the hills



Labor substitution

Who substitutes men's work when they migrate?



Migration leading to labor loss (current and future).

Male labor substituted by elderly male and female.

“Where can you find labor . Everyone is leaving”

Women substituting, but only to a certain extent. (Explains reduction in agriculture).

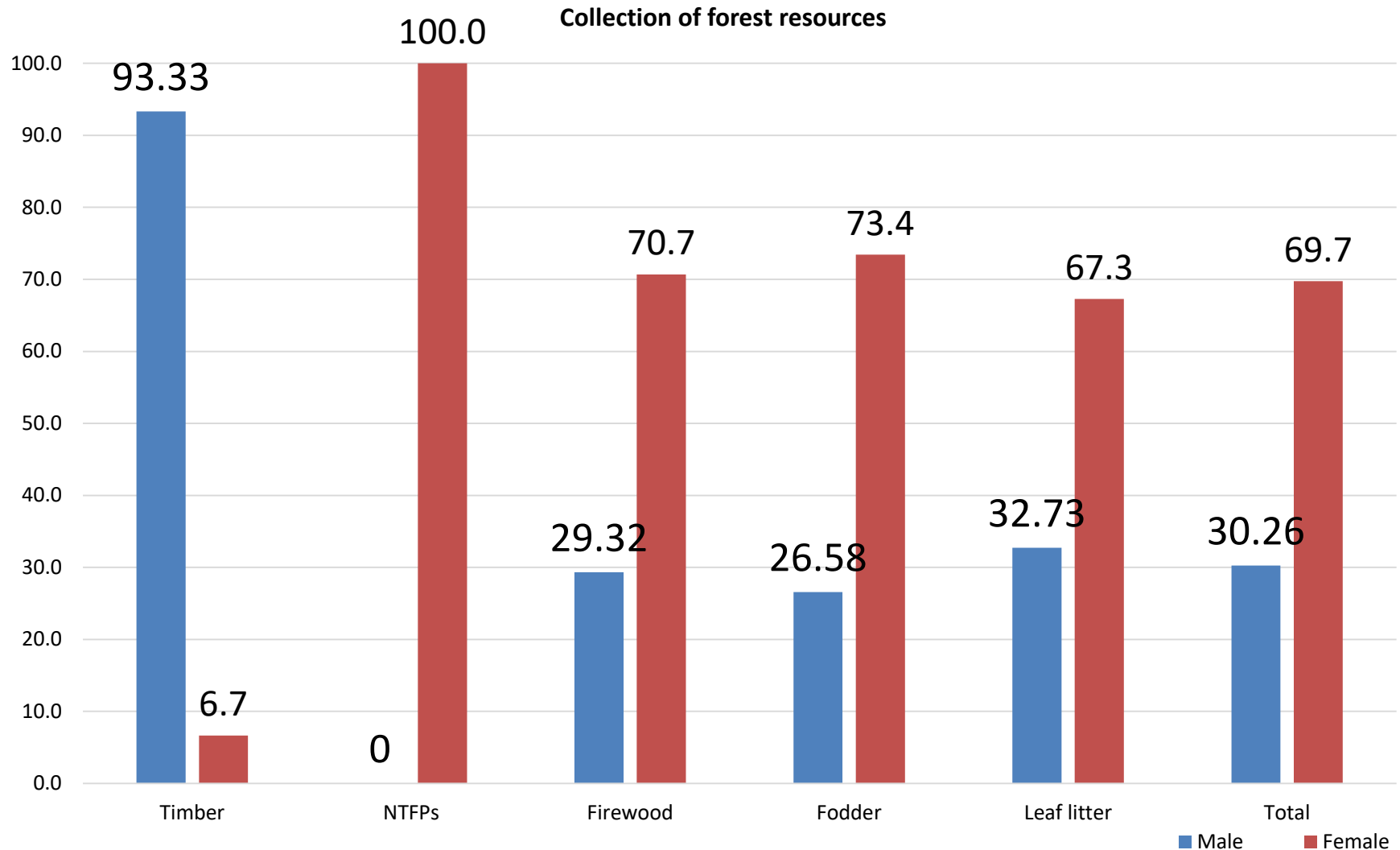
“Women aren't allowed to plough the land. People believe that the land will be turned upside down if is ploughed by women.”

Exchange labor among women increased.

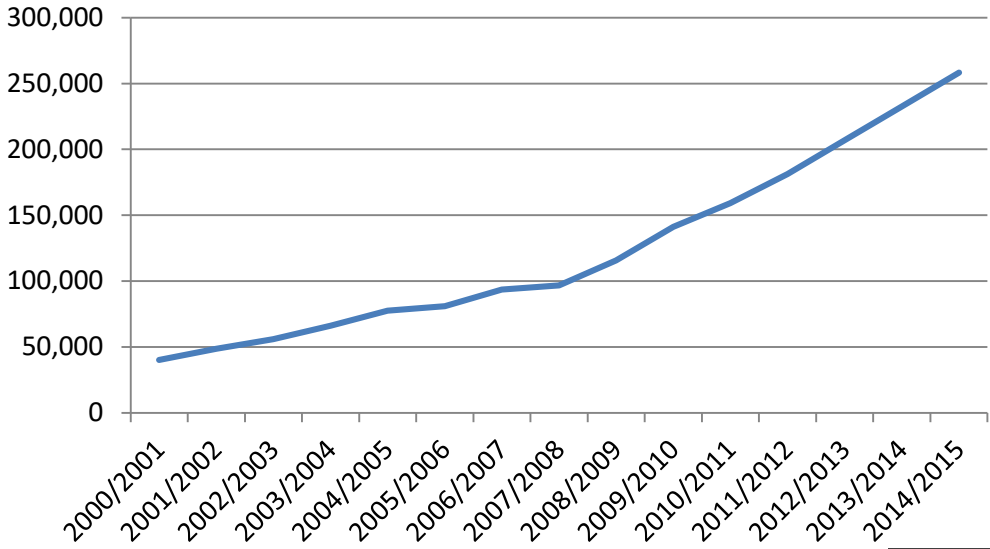
Certain tasks continue to be reserved for able bodied men – collection of firewood from community forestry and ploughing.



Collection of forest resources: women are key actors



Changing fuel consumption



— Import of LPG (in MT)

Source: NOC 2015



LPG consumption up 14.12 percent

- POST REPORT, Kathmandu

LPG consumption up 14.12 percent Nov 18, 2013-



Consumption of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) surged 14.12 percent to 207,038 tonnes in fiscal year 2012-13, according to recent Nepal Oil Corporation (NOC) statistics. Per capita LPG consumption stands at 7.81 kg.

NOC officials said due to extended load-shedding hours and its cheaper price compared to other energy sources, LPG has become the fastest growing petroleum commodity. LPG import bills stand at around Rs 20 billion annually, while Nepal imported petroleum products worth Rs 107 billion last fiscal year.

“LPG consumption has soared dramatically due to its multiple uses,” said Shiva Prasad Pudasaini, former deputy managing director of NOC. Due to the shortage of electricity, normally an urban household today consumes three cylinders at a time — for cooking, heating up rooms and gas-water heater or geyser.

“Consumer penchant for storing more LPG cylinders than required has also contributed to the rise in imports,” he said. The number of cylinder a consumer holds normally is visible when the supply of LPG goes erratic. Consumers have been found buying more cylinders than what they actually require.¹²

Currently, Rs 649 is subsidised on a cylinder that actually cost Rs 2,119, according to NOC price

From generic to specific use



Regulatory and institutional practice on timber: other benefits undermined

(legal cases from Kavre and Lamjung)

Sites	Fiscal year	Legal case
Dharapani	069/70	Financial embezzlement by EC chair, CIAA case, timber that was auctioned, could not be sold, later 950 cft damaged by fire
Chappani	072/73	Timber harvested after receiving DFO permit could not be sold due to reconstruction related circular, later 800cft damaged by fire
Langdi Hariyali	073/74	Round wood were taken to saw mill after harvest as per the permit, police case, later DFO took the case, EC leaders suffered much
Langdi Hariyali	071/72	Few trees were felled due to Mid-Hill Highway construction; followed by DFO action on CFUG, EC leaders suffered much
Aapchaur	071/72	Difference between Chapan and actual harvest volume led to a case that delayed release order (permit), damaged timber was sold at cheap price
Kalopani	072/73	Despite harvest permit, CFUG leaders could not harvest trees, as people were yet to construct houses due to delayed release of grants by the [earth] reconstruction authority. Re-applying required later.



CF meetings are heavily timber dominated

Executive committee and CFUG decisions in Aapchaur CF (2070-2073)

Major decisions	No of decisions
Timber harvesting, timber auctioning, distribution of timber (including to earthquake victims), timber valuation/grading, forest inventory, plantation and block management	24
Control of illegal harvesting, construction of fences, boundary allocation, OP renewal	5
Wellbeing ranking, fodder management, allocation of fund for poor/marginalized, roadside cleaning and support, nomination for exposure visits and trainings, biochar preparation	7

Elite nexus and timber centric management are linked

CF	Key leadership tenure (since when)	Representation in other institutions
Lampata	18 years (in key position like chair and secretary)	NC leader, Chair of Agriculture cooperative Chair of VFCC
Aapchaur	10 years (in key position like chair and secretary)	CPN-UML party leader; Businessman Secretariat member of Lamjung FECOFUN
Langdihariyali	15 years (in the position of chair)	Chair of road construction committee
Kalopani	20 years (with a gap of four years though was chair for another CF)	Former Ward chair Previously engaged in Australian CF project
Saparupa	15 years (in the position of chair)	
Fagarkhola	10 years (in key position like chair and secretary)	Member of school management committee Rural health mobilizer; Chair of Mothers Group and agriculture groups (cardamom, sericulture)

Kalopani CF: Dairy is the main enterprise, timber dominated discussions, DFO staffs mostly focus on timber related calculations Khasru management in shadow

SAPARUPA CF: Dairy enterprise one of the major livelihood sources, people buy rice straw transported all the way from Terai