

# CALL FOR PAPERS



Journal of Forest and Livelihood

Special issue on Climate Change, NRM and Conflict

Globally, community based management of natural resources emerged in recognition of failures in top-down management. In Nepal, involvement of local communities in managing resources started in the early 1980s in response to environmental degradation and increasing costs of top down natural resource protection. Community forestry is regarded as one of the most successful case of collective actions on forest commons. Across Nepal there are similar examples of community management of irrigation canals, water resources, and agriculture that illustrate the importance of collective action in managing natural resources. With the expansion of these local institutions, there has been improvement in terms of sharing, exchange and learning between

community initiatives on sustainable natural resource management. Moreover, there has been consolidation and articulation of the experiences and successes in the wider national policies. This has further led to out-scaling of such experiences in other sectors.

In recent years, especially with the increasing climate variability, various forms of conflicts in natural resource management have emerged that have negative impacts on local communities and resources. For instance, Nepal's forest sector frequently observed conflict between FECOFUN (the umbrella organization of community forest user groups) and the government over control of forests, resulting in impasse and consequent adverse impacts on both

forests and wellbeing of local communities. Moreover, social hierarchy, elitism over decision making, and disparities in the distribution of benefits has invited conflict (with, between and within local community groups). This in turn has impacted not only sustainable management of natural resources but also threatened socio-economic wellbeing and social harmony.

Experiences show that devolution of natural resource management to local communities can address local conflict, natural resource productivity, livelihoods and social standing; but this can be fragile and is dependent on government commitment and enabling policies. Among attempts to address local conflicts in natural resource management there are both successes and failures that provide valuable lessons for future policy design.

With a view to documenting and analysing innovations (institutional or others) to conflict resolution in natural

resource management, we invite contributions that address one or more of the following questions:

- 1) What are the underlying factors that mitigate (or exacerbate) conflicts in natural resource management?
- 2) Under what conditions are community based institutions able to overcome conflicts over resource management?
- 3) How have climate change and environmental stresses influenced conflict or cooperation over natural resources?
- 4) What impact are policy/governance responses having/likely to have on community cooperation and innovation?
- 5) What role, if any, does networking and learning between community organisations have on local conflict resolution, better adapted NR management, and policy processes?

## Deadlines

Deadline for full paper submission: 10 July 2017 (The submission of papers will not guarantee its acceptance. The author(s) will be informed on the acceptance of their papers within a week of its submission.

## Contributions

Preferred word length of papers is 7000-8000 words including references and notes. An abstract of 150-200 words along with 4-5 key words should also be included.

## Style

Please refer to the guideline for authors for the style of the paper and referencing. The papers will be peer reviewed and will be published subject to satisfactory revision of the reviewers' comments.

## Editorial team

Chief Editor: Naya S Paudel, PhD

Managing Editor: Rahul Karki

## Members of the Editorial Advisory Board:

Dr. Hemant Ojha, University of New South Wales, Australia (Chair)

Prof. Andrea Nightingale, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, Sweden

Dr Bir Bahadur Khanal Chhetri, Institute of Forestry, Tribhuvan University

Dr Don Gilmour, Freelance Consultant, Australia

Dr Giridhar Kinhal, Indian Institute of Forest Management, India

Prof. Jesse Ribot, University of Illinois, USA

Dr Krishna K Shrestha, The University of New South Wales, Australia

Dr Parvin Sultana, Middlesex University, UK

Dr Phuntsho Namgyel, Bhutan Trust Fund for Environmental Conservation, Bhutan

Prof. Prodyut Bhattacharya, GGS Indraprastha University, India

Dr Ravi Prabhu, World Agroforestry Centre, Indonesia

Prof. Rodney Keenan, The University of Melbourne, Australia

Dr SP Singh, Center for Ecology Development and Research, India

## Submission

Please submit your paper to **Rahul Karki** at [rahul@forestaction.org](mailto:rahul@forestaction.org)/  
[rahul.karki@gmail.com](mailto:rahul.karki@gmail.com) with a cc to the Chief Editor at [naya@forestaction.org](mailto:naya@forestaction.org) and  
[fa@forestaction.org](mailto:fa@forestaction.org).

# Guideline for Authors

The *Journal of Forest and Livelihood* aims to inform environmental policy process by facilitating dialogue among politicians, professionals, activists, researchers and policy makers. The Journal documents and disseminates the insights, lessons and innovations taking place in socio-cultural, political and economic aspects of environmental governance and rural livelihoods in Nepal. Original scientific papers, short communications and review articles are published in the journal. In this connection, we welcome articles analysing contemporary issues on nature-society interactions that have direct implications both on local livelihoods and resource sustainability. We particularly encourage the papers that are guided by critical social sciences perspectives and enriched by insights from deliberative governance, political economy, political ecology, social learning and institutional theories. The authors are fully responsible for the originality of the paper and formal correctness and should ensure that the paper is not published previously.

**Type of contribution:** Contributors may consider: a) long articles (up to 7000-8000 words), or should not exceed 17 pages including tables, figures, references, and abstracts.

**Abstract and key words:** Abstract is a short summary of the whole paper. Authors are required to include an abstract not exceeding 150-200 words and 4-5 key words. It should describe all essential facts of a

scientific paper. Keywords must be included and should not be the repeated words that are included in the title of the papers. Key words should be taken from the main body of the paper. The abstract is an important part of the paper and cited in world databases.

**Introduction** should outline the main reasons why the research was conducted; describe a brief review of literature consisting of refereed periodicals, journals and books, and the goal of the authors.

**Language:** Articles should be submitted in English (British), bear in mind that there should be uniformity in the language used.

**Mode of submission:** Articles should be submitted in electronic form in the e-mail address provided.

**Formatting:** Standard size of paper (A4 format), type size 12 font in Times New Roman, 2.5 cm margins on each edge of the page. The heading levels should be properly identified.

**Author details:** give full name, organizational affiliation and position, and email address. In the case of multiple authors, identify the corresponding author.

**References:** All publications cited in the text should be given in a reference list following the text. Authors are strongly advised to follow the standard scientific conventions of referencing and should be formatted in the following way:

### 1. Journal article

**Baral, J. C.** 2002. Depleting Forests, Silent Spectators: Who Should Manage Nepal's Terai Forest? *Forest and Livelihood*: **2**(1): 34-40.

**Khadka, S.R. and Schmidt-Vogt, D.** 2008. Integrating Biodiversity Conservation and Addressing Economic Needs: An Experience with Nepal's Community Forestry. *Local Environment*, **13**(1): 1-13.

**Lachapelle, P., Smith, P. and McCool, S.** 2004. Access to Power or Genuine Empowerment? An Analysis of Three Community Forest Groups in Nepal. *Human Ecology Review*, **11**(1): 1-12.

### 2. Book

**Regmi, M. C.** 1978. *Thatched Huts and Stucco Palaces*. Delhi: Adroit Publishers.

**Blaikie, P. and Brookfield, H.** 1987. *Land Degradation and Society*. London: Methuen and Co.

**Blaikie, P. M., Cameron, J. and Seddon, D.** 2001. *Nepal in Crisis: Growth and Stagnation at the Periphery*. Oxford: Clarendon Press.

### 3. Edited book

**Hutt, M. (Ed).** 2004. *Himalayan 'People's War': Nepal's Maoist Rebellion*. London: C. Hurst and Co.

**Nelson, N. and Wright, S. (Eds.).** 1995. *Power and Participatory Development: Theory and Practice*. London: Intermediate Technology Publications.

**Gellner, D. N., Pfaff-Czarnecka, J. and Welpton, J. (Eds.).** 1997. *Nationalism and Ethnicity in a Hindu Kingdom: The Politics of Culture in Contemporary Nepal*. Studies in Anthropology and History. Amsterdam: Overseas Publishers Association.

### 4. Book chapter

**Libecap, G. D.** 1995. The Conditions for Successful Collective Action. In: R. Keohane and E. Ostrom (Eds.), *Local Commons and Global Interdependence, Heterogeneity and Cooperations in Two Domains* (pp 161-190). London: Sage Publications.

**Bondi, L. and Davidson, J.** 2003. Troubling the Place of Gender. In: K. Anderson, M. Domosh, S. Pile and N. Thrift (Eds.), *Handbook of Cultural Geography* (pp 325-344). London: Sage Publications.

**Ojha, H. R., Paudel, N. S., Banjade, M. R., McDougall, C. and Cameron, J.** 2010. The Deliberative Scientist: Integrating Science and Politics in Forest Resource Governance in Nepal. In: L. German, J. J. Ramisch and R. Verma (Eds.), *Beyond the Biophysical: Knowledge, Culture, and Politics in Agriculture and Natural Resource Management* (pp 167-191). London: Springer.

### 5. Proceedings

**Pokharel, B.K. and Niraula, D.** 2004. Community Forestry Governance in Nepal: Achievements, Challenges and Options for the Future. In K.R. Kanel, P. Mathema, B.R. Kandel, D.R. Niraula, A.R. Sharma, and M. Gautam (Eds.), *Proceeding of the Fourth National Workshop on Community Forestry* (pp 298-316). Kathmandu: Department of Forest.

### 6. Grey literature

**Ojha, H.** 2002. A Critical Assessment of Scientific and Political Aspects of the Issue of Community Forest Inventory in Nepal. Kathmandu: ForestAction Nepal.

**Banjade, M. R. and Paudel, N. S.** 2008. Improving Equity and Livelihoods in Community Forestry: Suspa Community Forest User Group Site Report. ForestAction, Nepal.

**Bhattarai, B., Ojha, H., Banjade, M. R. and Luintel, H. S.** 2003. The Effect of NTFP Market Expansion on Sustainable Local Livelihoods - A Case of Nepal. ForestAction, Nepal.

**Note:** Responsibility for the accuracy of bibliographic data rests entirely with the author.

#### 7. Newspaper article

**Bista, R.** 2010. Biodiversity Conservation: Challenge for 21<sup>st</sup> Century. *The Kathmandu Post*, 21 July, pp 5.

**Davies, P.** 1996. Key Mistake Wreaks Havoc. *Australian*, 18 June, pp 1, viewed 12 August 1997, <http://www.australian.aust.com/hied/columns/dav18jn.htm>

#### 8. Documents on the world wide web

**ForestAction Nepal.** 2010. *Challenges and Opportunities in Community Forestry*, viewed on 20 March 2011,

<http://www.forestation.org/index4/challengesandopportunitis.pdf>

**Callaghan, S. and Martin, B.** 2004. Igniting Concern about Refugee Injustice', Paper Presented at the *Education and Social Action Conference*, 6-8 December 2004, viewed on 5 May 2005,

<http://www.uow.edu.au/arts/sts/bmartin/pubs/04esa.html>

**Remuneration.** No remuneration is available for the published articles.

**Timing of publication.** While we adhere to the planned timing, the exact date of publication depends on the availability of adequate and appropriate contributions in time, standard of writing and time availability of editors.

**Right to accept or reject.** Editorial board reserves the right to either accept or reject the submitted articles. Articles not selected for publication are not returned to the author.

**Editing.** Articles may be edited for clarity. Edited manuscript will be sent back to the author (s) for approval.

*For further information please contact to*



**FORESTACTION NEPAL**

**Bagdol, Lalitpur**

**Email: [fa@forestation.org](mailto:fa@forestation.org)**

**Website: [www.forestation.org](http://www.forestation.org)**