

Synopsis and Lessons from a day District Level Stakeholders Workshop  
on  
**"Opportunities and Challenges embedded within  
Community Forestry"**  
15<sup>th</sup> September 2010



**Prepared by:**  
Dr Kalpana Giri  
Dr. Dharma Raj Uperty  
Mr. Rajesh Bista

**RPISF-RIU**  
19<sup>th</sup> September 2010

## Synopsis:

- Limited understanding of fostering economic innovation exists in forestry sector.
- Context-specific and not linear regulations are required to address and respond to the diversity of CFUGs across Nepal. Existing trend of one rule for all CFUGs irrespective of context and culture can create further conflict, and harm the good will of community towards community forestry itself and thus, to forest conservation.
- Joint collaboration of state and non-state actors, are reported to be perceived more trustworthy and accountable by the CFUG members.
- Participatory process, that are reiterative and involve several deliberative platforms at different levels can challenge the status quo and lead to process-rich outcomes within and outside CFUGs.
- Process rich outcomes (and not only mere outcomes) are of urgent need for fostering innovations in Nepal's forestry sector.
- Department of Forest has started communicating with several CFUG to stop already initiated activities, due to newly made changes suggested in ForestAct 1991. FECOFUN has been advocating to retain community rights, while CFUGs are confused, angry and do not know how to meddle in with new rules and scenarios.

## Context:

A one day workshop "Opportunities and Challenges embedded within Community Forestry" was organized by District FECOFUN, Lalitpur, in collaboration with the other four RPISF-RIU collaborators to capture and share reflection from stakeholders from district level on 15<sup>th</sup> September, 2010. While the workshop is a part of RIU regular activities i.e. district stakeholder interaction, this is the first of its RPISF-RIU event that District FECOFUN organized after its general assembly (give month and year) and new elected leadership.

A total of 57 participants took part in the workshop representing various organizations such as District Agriculture Office, NGO Federation- Lalitpur, District Forest Office-Lalitpur, HIMAWANTI-Lalitpur, Range Post Offices-Lalitpur, three major political parties-Nepali Congress, Nepal Communist Party Maoist (United), Nepal Communist Party UML and media persons. Detail of the participants and program are provided respectively in [Annex1](#) and [Annex 2](#).

## **Program Synopsis:**

Honorable parliamentary member Mrs. Janak Kumari Chalise formally inaugurated the program by watering on *Aloe Vera* plant. A women FECOFUN member of Lalitpur moderated the session.

Dr. Dharam Raj Uprety- project coordinator and Dr. Kalpana Giri, Research and Documentation Specialist of RPISF-RIU jointly talked about RPISF-RIU objectives, current status of progress, and achievements and challenges of innovation system approach. They expressed the opportunity that innovation system approach involves to reiterative learning process of all the involved parties such as Forest Action, CFUG members, Coalition partners etc. Such reiterative learning process while has established the social learning process in several CFUG, the challenge still lies on how such processes of social learning can be used to reduce poverty, viz. such as by entrepreneurship development. They both stressed the potential of the workshop to bring in different perspectives and reach to common solutions. (For detail, see [Annex 3](#))

Likewise Training and workshop Specialist of RPISF-RIU, Mr. Kamal Bhandari and Ranger from Area Range Post, Lamatar Mr. Santaram Baral presented their experiences and lessons of CFUGs' constitution making process. Making use of Participatory Action and Learning Approach (for details, see REF.), they have stressed to follow proper reiterative and participatory processes to reach to outcomes such as Constitution of CFUG. Such process led outcomes involve several deliberative platforms to challenge the current status quo and to have unified visioning of outcomes. As an example, when the facilitators inquired about putting women's name as the household head, there was uproar in the community men against it. Later, during the discussion, the community men identified the role women play in forest conservation, and thus the credit to women in forest constitution, they agreed. Also, communities were earlier hesitant about undertaking well-being ranking for they thought that they do not necessarily want to be labeled as rich and poor (in fact, there have been fights before whenever attempts to such well-being ranking was made). When communities discussed and realized the differences in consumption pattern of rich and poor, they also undertook well-being ranking. Local people themselves crafted indicators and assigned households to particular ranks (rich, medium and poor). While the challenges of participatory exclusion of women and lower caste are still valid, the experience with constitution making process indicates that participatory process that are reiterative and involve several deliberative platforms at different levels can challenge the status quo and lead

to process-rich outcomes. Such process rich outcomes (and not only mere outcomes) are of urgent need for fostering innovations in Nepal's forestry sector. (For detail, see annex 3).

While speaking about major lessons learned during time spent in CFUG's constitution making process, Ranger of Department of Forest, Mr Baral has indicated that local people still hesitate to go to District Forest Office, for some kind of fear or distantiation and even if Department of Forest alone facilitates any programs for local people, local people are afraid to attend. However, if the program is jointly organized with civil society like ForestAction or any other collaborators, people feel secure and participate and often claim ownership on the program. (For details, see the paper presented (in Nepali) in [Annex 3](#)).

**Questions and Comments raised on presentation:**

- Did the CF obtain all the objectives which they have committed during its hand over? Research should also cover these aspects.
- Research finding form one CF might not be applicable for another CF, due to the complexity of resources, communities, and topographical features within a CF.
- How much technical and economical input was required to prepare the model Constitution of CF?
- Government has lots of resources but there was lacking of proper planning and immobilization. So needs to derive clear process, guidelines and approach of these innovation practices to support government activities.

After the presentation, guest puts there speech on behalf of this one day interaction workshop. Chief Guest Ms. Janak Kumari Chalise said, rights of the communities on forest should not be curtailed, but need to reform governance to end the irregularities in Community Forestry. She has also highlighted the activities of parliamentary members under the "Natural Resource thematic group" (*Prakirtik Shrowt Bebastapan Samiti*). She also emphasized the monitoring campaign on deforestation issue by 7 sub group of parliamentary members in 27 districts of Terai. She expressed that though there is uncertainty about country constitutions drafting process, however the task of preparing Forestry and Environment Sector policies and plan is going smoothly and the new Forest Sector policy will be justifiable for all citizens of Nepal and overall focus to develop 40% of total area as a forest cover. She committed that both the perspective of civil society and Government will be taken into consideration in the new forestry sector polices. Some issues like political instability and deforestation, corruption in forestry sector, resource use right of CF need political commitment and interest, needs of NR conservation for future generations Likewise, issues of forest act amendment, reward and punishment to contributors and

offender was also put forward. Lastly, she concluded her speech with "Forestry is not Green showpiece but need to be well-utilized with proper benefits going to the poorest section" and she also emphasized the needs of common consensus and coordination between political party to develop and manage forest area.

During the program, FECOFUN, Lalitpur read the synopsis [letter](#) of correspondence which was forwarded from state to different DFO offices and ultimately to the CFUGs, to implement new rules and regulations. In there letter, the state claim the deforestation and degradation in some places of Terai forest by the involvement of forest brokers hasten the government bodies to amend the policies (to keep CF under government control), as they require second thoughts, which is also not scientific and also injustice to those FUGs who were actively participating in the conservation and management of community forest since some decades. In that letter of correspondence, some issues of banning in traditional use rights, restriction on customary practices and cultural values has been raised. Voices raised from community level were seeking the ways to practices their traditional rights of graveyard in existing places. Social services like construction of shed house near to graveyard, roads construction and other development activities; like tourism development, recreation sites development, reformation of well manage picnic spot was also banned without due consideration of any socio-cultural and economic factors. Community puts their voices that, steps towards socio-economic development through these kinds of initiation was environment and forest friendly and just a well and managed form of practices, which have been carried out previously Although, there is restriction in newly amended policies regarding these practices, these kinds of amended acts can brings mistrust towards community on Government Organization and lose the motivation to conserve forest and to initiate the transformation process of society. After the long and continuous commitment of users group for forest conservation, they bring green revolution in the barren and marginal sites. From all these things we can learn a lesson that: One rule for all CFUGs irrespective of context and culture can create further conflict, and harm the good will of community towards community forestry itself. A copy of that correspondence letter is provided in [Annex 3](#):

FECOFUN President Ms. Apasara Chapagain talked about the history of FECOFUN, the context of the FECOFUN evolution, its achievement, women participation, governance issues, and the role of CF as research laboratory for national and international researchers, voluntary contribution of more than 20 thousand fellows to CFs. On the behalf of needs of Decentralization of FECOFUN towards rural areas, she also committed to launch rural CF

focused program. She has also strongly raised the voice to protest against the issue forest act amendment.

The District Forest Officer from Lalitpur stressed on the need of different management regime to come in the national and international discussion, and it would be narrow mind if we just talk about community forestry alone. He also puts his voice like; "earlier there was great economic support form DANIDA, due to which DFO can conduct and focus CF program but now we have economic constrains, during the preparation of Master Plan for Forestry Sector also government didn't recognized the Terai Forest as separate entity and develop the same policies and plan to both of the forest of Hills and Terai. So, we need to amend and review some existing policies. In media and public hearing also must of them focus the forest act amendment form CF perspective only and in fact there are lots of amended which was so beneficial to local forest users groups. Beside this, in present context some of CF was so large in area with proportional to user group due to which some incidence of corruption and illegal felling was manifested. He also stressed on the need of training and awareness to forest users, ways of plan and program development in forestry sectors, needs a site based policies for forestry sector. Forest hand over to the community should be on scientific basis due to which the objectives of handover forest can be achieved.

Likewise, other guests form NGO Federation- Lalitpur, District Forest Office-Lalitpur, HIMAWANTI-Lalitpur, Range Post Offices-Lalitpur, three major political parties-Nepali Congress, Nepal Communist Party Maoist (United), Nepal Communist Party UML arose the issues of community rights on natural resources, cultural and social rights on CF, roles and responsibilities of DFO, needs of coordination and cooperation among different organizations, regular interaction among concerned stakeholder, forest encroachment in CF, scaling up the innovative system, direct involvement of stakeholder in forest act amendment, issues of governance in CF, needs of disseminate and scale out innovative products and processes, needs of multi stakeholders involvement in CF development, needs of political commitment from all political parties, needs of interactions and idea exchanges among diverse actors, strengthening the approach of DFOs resources and towards the management and sustainable development of Natural resources.

At last, president of FEOFUN, Lalitpur puts vote of thank to all the participants. He committed to decentralize the activities of FECOFUN, Lalitpur in rural area as well.

**Annex 1: List of participants in District Level Stakeholder Interaction Workshop**

S. N	Name	Sex	Ethnicity	Organization	Post	Contact No
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1	Nagendra Lamsal	M	Brahmin	NFEJ	Media Linkage Officer	9841440781
2	Kamal Bhandari	M	Brahmin	Forest Action	Training /Advocacy Officer	9841395810
3	Bimala Ghimiri	F	Brahmin	HIMAWANTI	Chairperson	9821508836
4	Kamala Acharya	F	Brahmin	Women CF, Jharurasi	Member	9803315723
5	Pramila Wagle	F	Brahmin	Horticulture Dept.	Officer	9841902459
6	Rajesh Bista	M	Chhetri	Forest Action	Know.Mgmt Officer	9803025736
7	Dr. Dharma Raj Uperty	M	Brahmin	Forest Action	Project Coordinator	9849049144
8	Laxman Ghimiri	M	Brahmin	Forest Action	Statistician	9841246628
9	Santa Ram Baral	M	Brahmin	Sisneri Range Post	Ranger	9841461778
10	Thakur Pd. Subedi	M	Brahmin	BishakhuNarayan RP	Ranger	9841181832
11	Bhupendra Magar	M	Janajati	Sesneypani CF	Secretary	9849671581
12	Prakash Man Tamang	M	Janajati	Women Ghumtikosh CF	Member	9841460801
13	Gopal Sanjog	M	Chhetri	NGO Federation	Member	9841493651
14	Ganesh Acharya	M	Brahmin	Bar Association	Vice-chairman	9841232365
15	Badri Maharjan	M	Janajati	Women-Huam rights Federation	Chairman	9841309298
16	Sakuntala Tamang	F	Janajati	NRCTP	Staff	9808250593
17	Rajendra Bhatta	M	Brahmin	NTV-Serophero	Journalist	9841832462
18	Kamal Lamsal	M	Brahmin	DFO, lalitpur	Ranger	9849401528
19	Purendra Hamal	M	Brahmin	Patley Bhuldada CF	Secretary	9841650363
20	Shivaram poudel	M	Brahmin	Patley CF	Member	9803735166
21	Ashok Pahadi	M	Brahmin			
22	Sumitra KC	F	Chhetri	Illaka FO, Godawari	Ranger	9841886661
23	Bishnu KC	M	Chhetri	Nauthara RP	Ranger	9849032361
24	Krishna Pd Poudel	M	Brahmin	Burunchuli RP	Sa.Ba.Aaa	9851121963
25	Mahesh Dhungana	M	Brahmin	Chugharey RP	Ranger	9841650551

26	Jivan mani Poudel	M	Brahmin	TU, Kritipur	Sociologist	9841302522
27	Keshav Raj Giri	M	Chhetri	Naudahra RP	Member	016212313
28	Krishna Kumar Thapa	M	Chhetri	District Lalitpur	Member	9751100972
29	Raj Kumar Khatri	M	Chhetri	Patleychap CF	LRP	9841396292
30	Hari Dahal	M	Chhetri	UML Maoist	District In charge	9851068464
31	Jit Bd.Thing	M	Janajati	Dayali CF	Chairman	
32	Sambhu Tandukar	M	Janajati	NARC, Khumaltar	Technician	
33	Dambar Bd.Lama	M	Janajati	FECOFUN -RP		9841183254
34	Badri Bd. Karki	M	Chhetri	Thulo CF	Chairman	974100309
35	Raj Kumar Shrestha	M	Janajati	Saraswoti CF	Lele RP fed. Chairperson	9741197532
36	Rabilal Bastola	M	Brahmin	Om shivashakti kalian Kendra	G.Secretary	9849189680
37	Parbati Bastola	F	Brahmin	FECOFUN	Ex. District Chairperson	9849448666
38	Yosada Bista	F	Chhetri	Central FECOFUN	Member	9841025999
39	Balmukunda Ghimiri	M	Brahmin	Jayabhady CF	Chairperson	9851114762
40	Suryakala Thapa(sunuwar )	M	Dalit	FECOFUN, Lalitpur	G.Secretary	9741010023
41	Pitambar Bhandari	M	Brahmin	FECOFUN, Lalitpur	Member	9741115653
42	Prem Pd. Ghimiri	M	Brahmin	FECOFUN, Lalitpur	Member	9741038952
43	Nirmala Bajgai	F	Brahmin	FECOFUN, Lalitpur	Treasures	9849670251
44	Gauri Shankar Timila	M	Janajati	DFO, Lalitpur	DFO	5520559
45	Rama Chetri	F	Chhetri	FECOFUN,Lalit pur	Member	9841706086
46	Chandra Maya Nagarkoti	F	Chhetri	FECOFUN, Lalitpur	Member	9849247015
47	Pursotam Bista	M	Chhetri	FECOFUN, Lalitpur	Vice-Chairperson	9841851609
48	Rita Khawas	F	Janajati	Kaprechap CF	Member	9841573530
49	Renu Tamang	F	Janajati	FECOFUN, Lalitpur	Chairperson	9841859892
50	Anita Rana	F	Janajati	Ganesh CF	District	9803905631



					Member	
51	Mohan KC	M	Chhetri	NEFEJ	Cameraman	9841361966
52	Depak Pd. Ghimiri	M	Brahmin		Journalist	9741150969
53	Pravuram Khadka	M	Chhetri	Dhikaspakha CF	LRP	9841651495
54	Birendra Kumar Gurung	M	Janajati	D.D.C, Lalitpur	Section Officer	9841955829
55	Madhu Sudan Poudel	M	Brahmin	UML	District Chairperson	9741192707
56	Ram Lakhan Harijan	M	Dalit	NFIWUATI	G. Secretary	9841354938
57	Aapsara Chapagain	F	Chhetri	FECOFUN, Central	Chairperson	9851086515

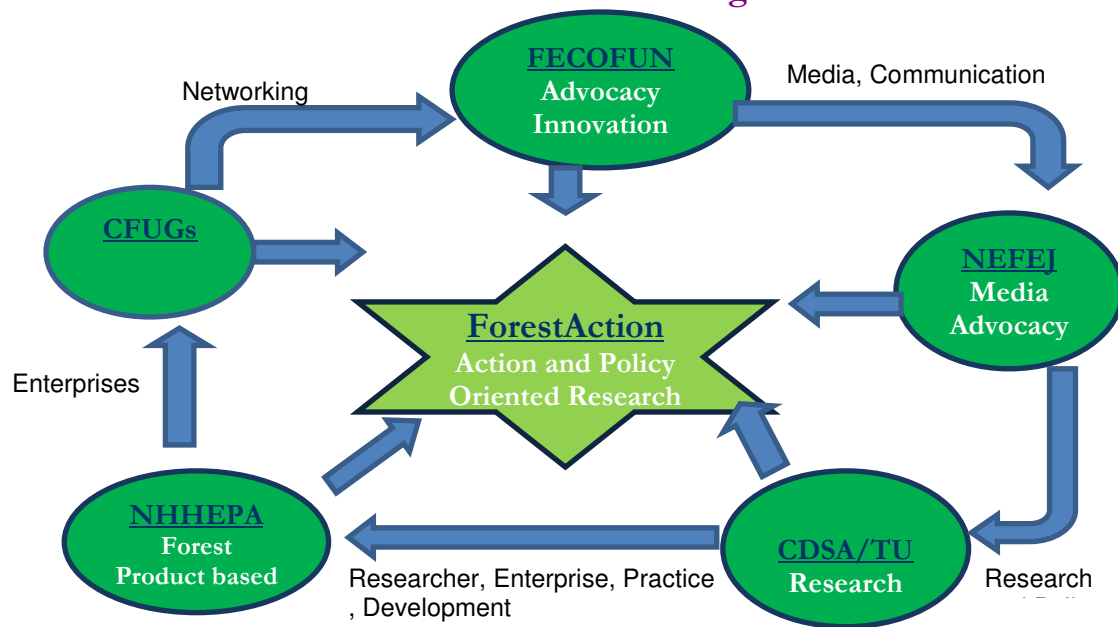
**Annex 2: Detail of program:**

**Annex 3: Paper presented by Dr. Dharma Uperty and Dr. Kalpani Giri**

**विषयवस्तु**

- सिर्जनात्मक सा.व. कार्यक्रमको परिचय
- अनुसन्धानको प्रयोग (आर आइ यू)
- परियोजनाको उद्देश्य र सञ्चालित क्षेत्रहरु
- हालसम्मका उपलब्धिहरु
- परियोजना सञ्चालनमा देखिएका चुनौतीहरु

**RPISIF- Action and learning model**



**Context of RPISF/RIU**

- RPISF focus- Community forestry program, principles, functions, and structure
  - Tenure of resources: Community based, joint efforts and benefits

- 80% people - heavily dependent on agriculture and forestry .
- 15000 CF user groups (CFUG) in Nepal, 1.5 mhac (21%) as CF, 3.5 mhac still potential for community-based forest management.

Districts	Total CF	Total HH	Total Users
Baglung	30	3406	20218
Lalitpur	15	1294	6841
Nawalparasi	15	7677	33230
<b>Total</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>12377</b>	<b>60289</b>

### RPISF Objective and process

#### Output 1: Forest management

Forest management innovation and use by CFUGs for income generation.

#### Output 2: Group governance

Governance innovations and use (visioning, hamlet based planning and decision-making, and self monitoring).

#### Output 3: Enterprise development

Adoption of planning and self-monitoring processes in enterprise development and marketing of forest products and services by CFUGs

#### Output 4: Stakeholders and collaborations

They take part in collaborative modes to planning & implementation.

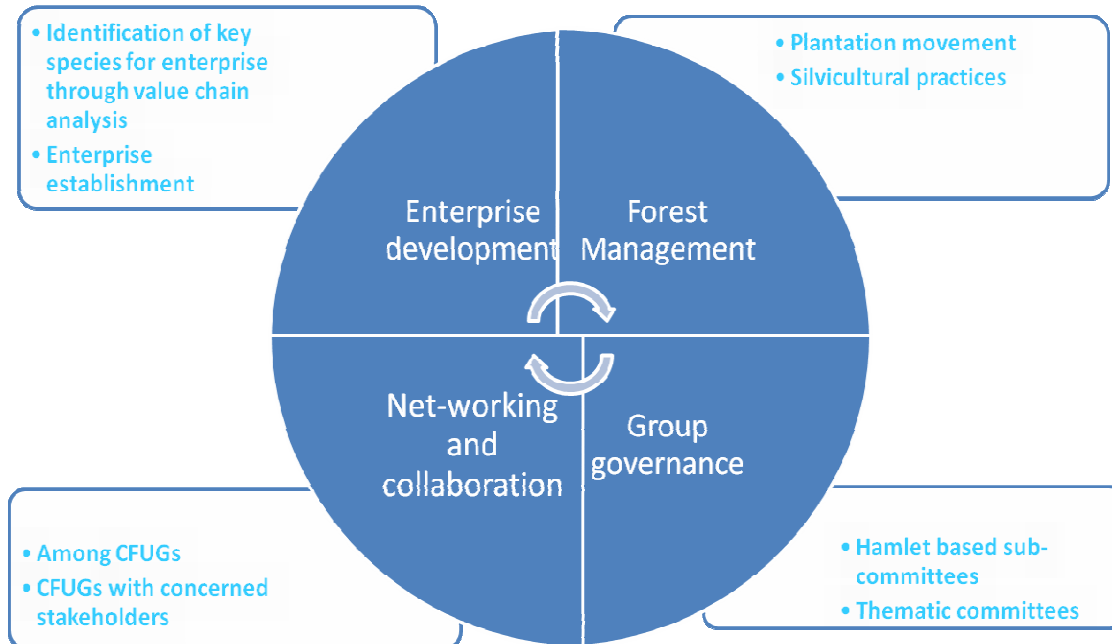
#### Output 5: Innovation systems support

Linking lessons and plans with multiple actors at local and national level.

#### परियोजनाको उद्देश्यहरू

१. दिगो वन व्यवस्थापन
२. समूहभित्रको सुशासन
३. वन स्रोतमा आधारित उद्यमको विकास
४. सरोकारवाला बीच समन्वय तथा साभेदारी
५. सिर्जनात्मक पद्धतिको व्यवस्थापनमा सहयोग (स्रोत केन्द्रको स्थापना, संचार तथा संजाल निर्माण तथा नीति प्रक्रियामा सहयोग )

### Innovation system approach in Community Forestry



### Innovation system approach in Community Forestry

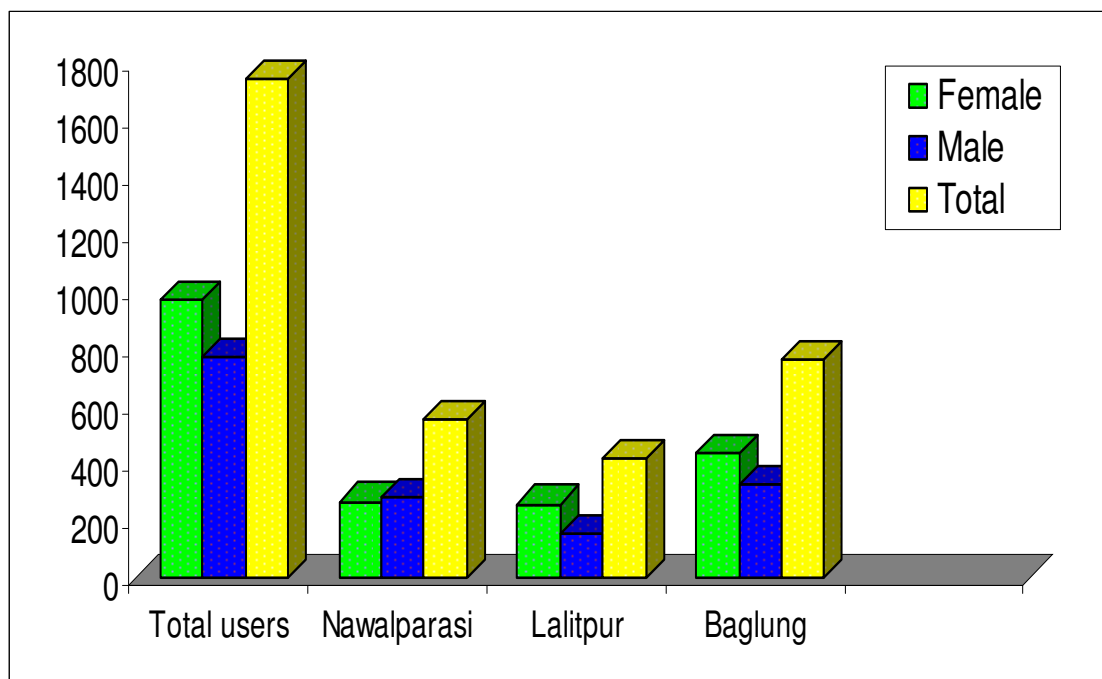


### Process innovation for generating lessons

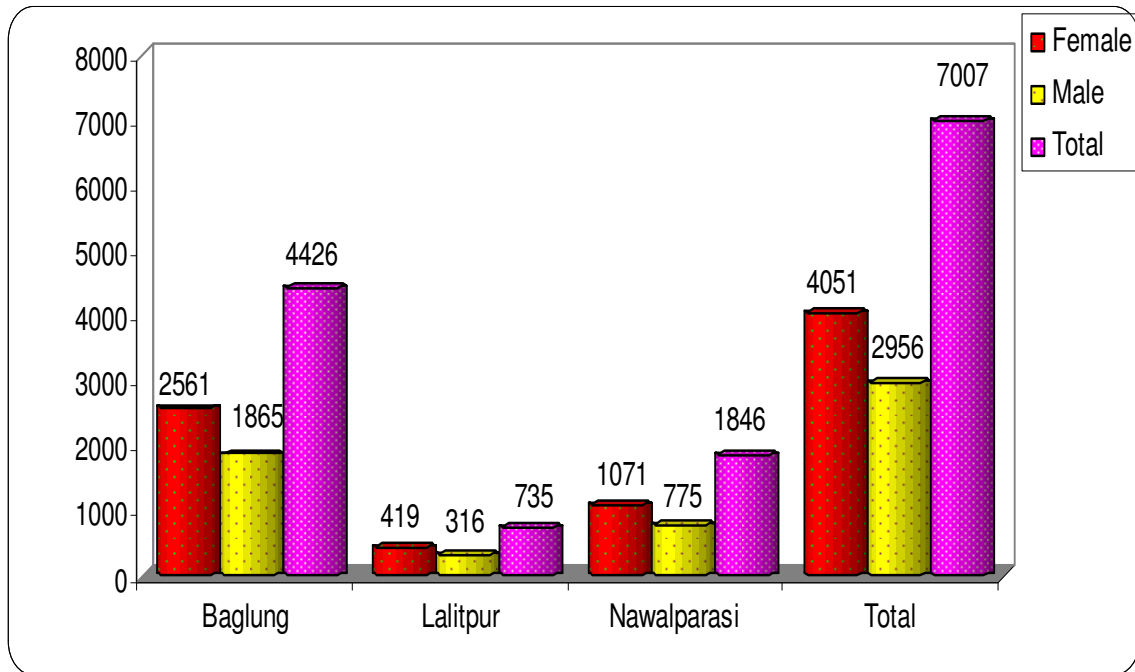


### Quantified inputs & outreach

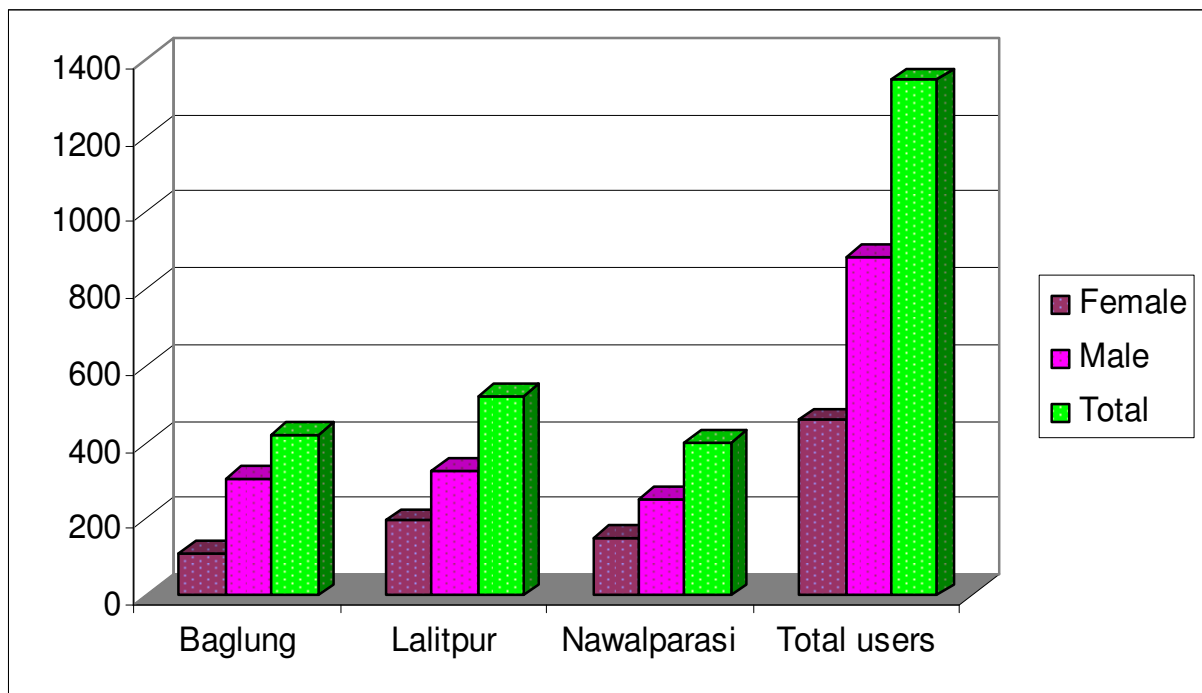
45 **Forest management and governance trainings**, involving 1751 people, 30% Janjati, 13% Dalits – a total of 56% women, 40% poor



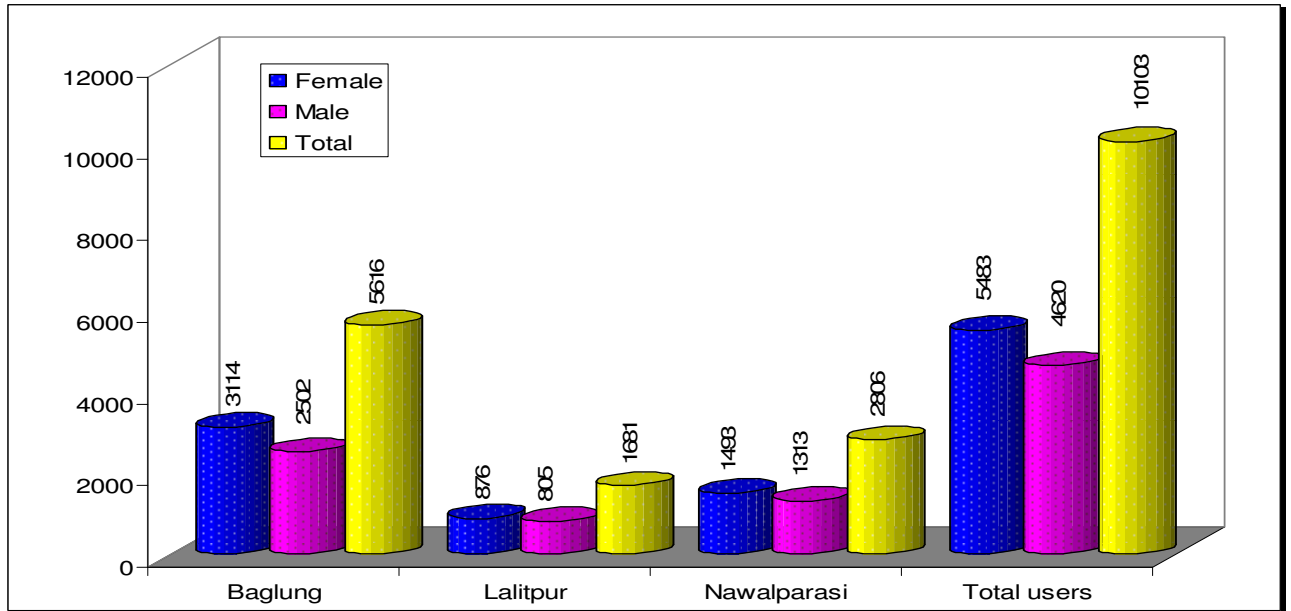
303 **Tole meetings**, involving 7007 people, 28% Janjati, 29% Dalits – a total of 57% women, 40% poor



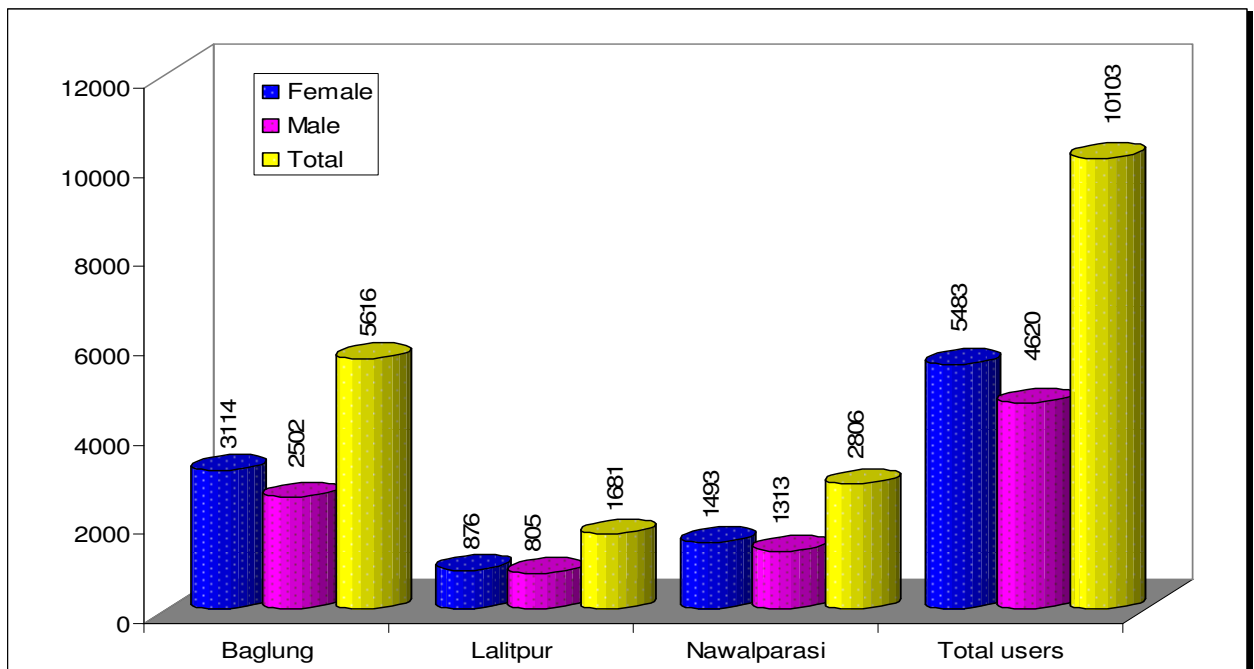
52 **cluster level meetings**, involving 1345 people, 27% Janjati, 7 % Dalit - a total of 34% women, 15% poor



Total involvement of 10103 people including trainings/workshops, cluster meetings, tole meetings, 28% Janjati, 23% Dalit - a total of 54% women, 15% poor



Total number of direct reach in all our activities: 10103



## Research into Use – An innovative approach for community mobilization and national policy dev.

- Research through interaction, validation and use

- **Use** – Revisit research process, outcomes, lessons, challenges
  - Locals communities and stakeholders revisit their programs, processes with new proposals
  - Better understanding of lessons and challenges
  - Ownership, accountability and seeking for sustainable ideas and actions
  - Emphasis on holistic development, not only to project objectives or period.

### Continuing challenges

- Lack of policy for enterprise development
- Lack of enterprise models in publicly owned resource
- Resource based complexities (Terai vs Hill)
- Community material incentives- community perception on development project
- Participatory exclusion: numbers vs. process oriented outcomes, benefitting them
- Caste, gender and cultural complexities despite some innovations
- Political instability and confusion- unsettling & transitional

**A paper presented by: Kamal Bhandari(Forest Action) and Santa Ram Baral(Sisneri Rangepost)** (ललितपुर जिल्लामा सृजनात्मक सामुदायिक वन उपलब्धी, सिकाई एवं सवालहरु)

#### छलफलका बिषयबस्तुहरु

- ललितपुर जिल्लामा सिर्जनात्मक सामुदायिक वन कार्यक्रम
- कार्यक्रमबाट समुहमा भएका क्रियाकलापहरु
- समुहमा आएको सकारात्मक परिवर्तनहरु र सिकाईहरु
- समूहमा देखिएका सवालहरु
- नमूना विधान निर्माण प्रकृया र उपलब्धीहरु
- नमूना विधानका आकर्षणहरु

#### ललितपुर जिल्लामा सृजनात्मक सामुदायिक वन कार्यक्रम

- जम्मा समूह:
- घरधुरी :
- क्षेत्रफल:
- सृजनात्मक सामुदायिक वन कार्यक्रम समूह: १५ वटा
- सिस्नेरी रेञ्जपोष्ट अर्न्तगत १० समूह : लामाटार गा.वि.स.
- विशंखुनारायण रेञ्जपोष्ट अर्न्तगत ५ समूह: विशंखुनारायण गा.वि.स.
- टोल समूह गठन:
- घरधुरी :
- क्षेत्रफल:

#### सृजनात्मक सामुदायिक वन कार्यक्रमबाट समुहमा भएका क्रियाकलापहरु

- छवकभीप्लभ काचखभथ
- सहजकर्ताको छनौट र तालिम संचालन ।
- टोल समूह गठन र टोल भेला सम्पन्न ।
- ३ दिने वन व्यस्थापन तथा सुशासन सम्बन्धि गोष्ठि संचालन ।
- दश वर्षे सपना र दुई वर्षे कार्य-योजना निर्माण ।
- विभिन्न ५ वटा विषयगत समिति गठन । (वन तथा वातावरण विकास, उद्यम विकास, सामुदायिक विकास, संस्थागत विकास, गरिवी न्युनीकरण)
- समय समयमा अनुगमन तथा बैठकमा सहजीकरण ।
- १५ वटा समूहहरुको संजालमा मासिकरूपमा सिकाईको आदान प्रदान ।

#### समूहमा आएको सकारात्मक परिवर्तन

- वृक्षारोपण कार्य बढेको ।
- मूल समितिको बैठक र टोल भेला नियमितरूपमा वस्ने गरेको ।
- छुटेका घरधुरीहरु समूहमा समावेश हुन थालेका छन ।
- अति विपन्न उपभोक्ता समूहका सदस्यहरुलाई घर वनाउन काठ वितरण गर्न सुरु गरेका ( काप्रे सा.व.उ.स. विशंखुनारायण) ।
- समूहको कोष विपन्न परिवारलाई न्युन व्याज दरमा ऋण लगानी गरिएको ।
- गरिव विपन्नका आवश्यकताहरुमा माथि टोल बैठक हुँदै समिति सम्म एबिललप्लन हुन थालेको ।
- सिकाई मुखि अवधारणाको विकास हुन थालेको ।
- सामुदायिक वनको दिगो व्यवस्थापन गरेवापत समूह पुरस्कृत भएका ।
- सरोकारवालाहरुसँगको समन्वय र सहकार्य बढ्न थालेको ।
- टोल समितिहरु गठन गरिएकाले वन व्यवस्थापन तथा समूहका भेला, बैठकहरुमा सदस्यहरुको सहभागिता बढेकोछ साथै समूहको निर्णय प्रकृत्यामा विकेन्द्रीकृत हुन थालेको ।
- सामुदायिक वनहरु अध्यक्ष, समिति बाट समूहमुखी हुनथालेका छन ।
- तुलनात्मक रूपमा समिति सदस्यहरु सहजकर्ता भएको समूहमा बढि कामहरु भएका तथा सुचना प्रवाह पनि सहज बनेको पाईन्छ ।
- सामुदायिक वनका कामहरुमा महिला र विपन्नहरुको सहभागिता बढ्न थालेको छ ।
- थिसिस लेख्ने विद्यार्थीको संख्यामा वृद्धि ।
- समूहको आमदानी मध्ये ३५ प्रतिशत रकम छुट्याएर तरकारी खेती, कुखुरापालन जस्ता गरिवी न्यूनिकरणमा खर्च गर्न थालिएको ।
- पानीका मुहान संरक्षण गरी कतिपय समूहले पानी विक्रि बाट मासिक १५००० सम्म आमदानी गर्न थालेका छन ।
- सामुदायिक वन बाट ढुगां निकाल्ने काम रोकिएको छ ।
- सामुदायिक स्रोत केन्द्र स्थापना र नियमित रूपमा कार्य संचालन भएको ।
- बायो विक्रेटको प्रयोगात्मक सिकाईमुखी तालिम संचालन ।
- Eco Tourism समिति गठन र कार्य संचालन ।

### समूहमा देखिएका सवालहरु

- पुरानो समिति र नयाँ समिति वीचमा द्वन्द छ । मैले गरेको काम राम्रो भन्ने भावना छ ।
- विधान र कार्ययोजनामा भएका प्राबधानहरुको बारेमा उपभोक्ताहरुमा कम जानकारी भएको ।
- सामुदायिक वन क्षेत्रमा एक अर्को समूह वीचमा स्रोतको चोरी निकासी बढेको छ ।
- समूहका धेरै सदस्यहरुमा सा.व.बाट कुनै पनि रुख काट्नु हुन्न भन्ने सोच ।
- सामुदायिक वनको संरक्षण गरी राष्ट्रिय वनमा वन पैदावार संकलन गर्न गएको पाईन्छ ।
- कतिपय समूहमा कोषको अपारशीताको कारण सदस्यहरुमा निरासा छाएको छ ।
- वन पैदावारको वितरण न्यायोचितता भन्दा सबैलाई बराबर दिनु पर्छ भन्ने बुझाई रहेकोछ ।
- प्राय समूहहरुमा उपभोक्ताहरुको सम्पन्नता स्तरीकरण नगरिएको ।
- धेरै उपभोक्ताहरुमा सामुदायिक वन भनेको समितिको हो भन्ने बुझाई रहेको छ ।
- वन कार्यालय बाट नै दण्ड जरिवाना हुनुपर्ने भनाई ।
- सहजकर्ता फेरवदल भइरहनाले समूहमा सहयोग कम भएको पाइन्छ ।
- वनमा भएको जडीवुटीको पहिचान हुन सकेको छैन ।
- सल्लाको वनले भएका पानीका मुहान पनि सुकाएकोले सल्लो काटेर अन्य प्रजाती लगाउनु पर्ने अधिकांस उपभोक्ताहरुको भनाई छ ।
- अध्ययन गर्न आउनेले सोधेर उपभोक्तालाई बाक्क पारेको ( फोटो खिच्ने, कुरा सोध्छन तर अध्ययनको प्रतिवेदन दिंदैनन ) ले अब त नआए हुन्थ्यो भन्ने उपभोक्ताको भनाई ।
- समितिमा महिलाको संख्यामा वृद्धि भएपनि निर्णय प्रकृत्यामा पुरुषले नै गर्ने गरेको ।
- समितिमा अभै समाजका टाढा बाढा र बोलवालाहरुको वर्चस्व ।

### नमूना विधान तयारी प्रक्रिया र उपलब्धीहरु

#### प्रक्रिया

- विधानको संशोधन बारे समूहमा अनौपचारिक छलफल ।
- समितिको बैठकमा निर्णय र सहयोगी संस्थाहरु सँग समन्वय ।
- स्वयं सेवकहरुको छनौट एवं कार्यदल गठन तथा विधान निर्माण बारे (अभिमुखिकरण) छलफल ।



- घरधुरी सर्भेक्षण फारम तयारी (समिति, स्वयं सेवक, बुद्धिजिवि तथा समूहका अगुवाहरु सँग छलफल )
- नामावली संकलन (पुरानो विधान तथा गा.वि.स.) तथा घरधुरी सर्भेक्षण ।
- घरधुरी सर्भेक्षण बाट आएका सुचनाहरुको विश्लेषण ।
- विधान निर्माण कार्यदल/समितिका सदस्यहरु बीच घरधुरी सर्भेक्षणबाट आएका सुचनामा छलफल, सम्पन्नता स्तरीकरणका आधारहरु निर्माण र टोल विभाजन ।
- टोलभेलाको लागि समूहमा पत्राचार तथा सुचना प्रवाह ।
- टोल बैठकहरु संचालन (घरधुरीबाट आएका सुचनाहरु पढेर सुनाउने, विधानमा राख्नु पर्ने बुँदामाथि छलफल तथा निर्णय, टोलका उपभोक्ताहरुको सम्पन्नता स्तरीकरण, स्तरीकरण अनुसार सदस्य शुल्क, वन पैदावारको मूल्य निर्धारण, दश वर्ष पछिको समाज र सामुदायिक वनको बारेमा परिकल्पना, विपन्नहरुको लागि कार्यक्रम) र टोल प्रतिनिधिहरुको छनौट ।
- टोलबाट आएका जानकारीहरुको विश्लेषण ।
- टोल प्रतिनिधि, समिति सदस्य, समाजका बुद्धिजिवी, समाजसेवी, गरिब विपन्न, विधान मस्यौदा कार्यदल बीच नमुना विधानको खाका तयारी र निर्माण
- टोल टोलमा मस्यौदा विधान उपर छलफल ।
- आमभेला तयारी ।
- आमभेलाबाट विधान पारित ।
- भेलाबाट पारित विधानलाई सुझावका लागि जि.ब.का./ई.ब.का मा पेश ।
- सुझाव समावेश गरी फाईनल विधान तयारी ।
- समूहका अध्यक्षबाट हस्ताक्षर गरी आमभेलाको निर्णय सहित जि.ब.का.मा पेश ।
- जिल्ला वन कार्यलयबाट विधानको स्वीकृती (जिल्ला वन अधिकृतको हस्ताक्षर) ।

### उपलब्धीहरु

- विधानमा अपनत्व बढेको पाईयो ।
- निर्णय प्रक्रियामा सहभागिता र सक्रियता बढेको पाईयो ।
- प्रत्येक घरधुरीको विवरण सहितको टोलको विस्तृत विवरण ।
- दण्ड जरिवाना तथा वन पैदावारको मूल्य निर्धारण ।
- वन कार्यलयको भूमिकामा फरक बुझाई (सहजीकरण) ।

### सिकाईहरु

- सहभागीतामूलक कार्य तथा सिकाई प्रकृयाबाट बनाईएका विधानमा समूहको अपनत्व बढ्ने ।
- विद्यमान सामाजिक शक्ति असन्तुलनलाई चुनौती दिने कार्यक्रम र प्रकृयाबाट समाज रुपान्तरण हुन सक्ने । ( लैङ्गिक विभेद, सम्पन्नता स्तरीकरण)
- सरकारी र गै.स.स.को सहकार्यबाट गरेका काम दिगो र आधिकारीक रुपमा पत्यारिलो हुने । (समूहको बुझाई)
- नजिकका अन्य समूहमा समेत यहि प्रकृयाबाट विधान तयारीका लागि माग बढेका

### चुनौतीहरु

- दैनिक रोजीरोटी जुटाउनु पर्ने भएकोले समूहका गरिब विपन्नहरु समिति सदस्य बन्न गाह्रो मान्ने ।
- तल्लो स्तरबाट आएका निर्णयहरु आमसभामा हस्तक्षेप हुनसक्ने ।

### नमूना विधानका आर्कषणहरु

- घरमूली सदस्य महिला भएको ।
- पुरानो विधानको समिक्षा र दश वर्षे परिकल्पनाको व्यवस्था ।
- वातावरणीय सेवा सूविधा लिन पाउने उद्देश्य ।
- टोलको अवधारणा र निर्णयाधिकार टोललाई (सम्पन्नता स्तरीकरण गर्ने, योजना बनाउने, दण्डजरिवाना गर्ने, एक महिला एक पुरुष टोल प्रतिनिधी, समिती प्रतिनिधी छान्ने अधिकार) ।
- सम्पन्नता स्तरीकरण अनुसार:
  - ❖ वन पैदावारको दररेटमा फरक
  - ❖ सदस्यता शुल्क, नविकरण शुल्क
  - ❖ परिचय पत्र: फरक रंगको
  - ❖ ३५ प्रतिशत रकम विनियोजन
  - ❖ ऋणको व्यवस्था
- बर्ग अनुशार समितिमा प्रतिनिधित्व ।

- अध्यक्ष वा सचिव महिला हुने गरि समितिमा ५० प्रतिशत महिला ।
- बरबुभारथ सम्बन्धी स्पष्ट व्यवस्था ।
- पुरस्कार तथा सम्मानको व्यवस्था:
  - ❖ दण्ड जरिवानाबाट प्राप्त रकम ।
  - ❖ समूह सहयोग गर्ने ब्यक्ति/संस्थालाई पुरस्कार/कदरपत्र ।
- कोषको संचालन र पारदर्शिता ।
  - ❖ कोष संचालनमा महिला अनिवार्य ।
  - ❖ कोषको संचालन (२५% बन्, ३५% गरिवी न्यूनिकरण, ४० सामाजिक तथा संस्थागत विकास)
  - ❖ ३/३ महिनामा सूचना पाटिमा टांस ।
  - ❖ लेखा परिक्षण (आन्तरिक, सार्वजनिक, बाह्य)
- विभिन्न उपसमिती गठन ।
- समूहको स्वमूल्यांकन ।
- अध्यक्ष वा सचिव महिला हुने गरि समितिमा ५० प्रतिशत महिला ।
- बरबुभारथ सम्बन्धी स्पष्ट व्यवस्था ।
- पुरस्कार तथा सम्मानको व्यवस्था:
  - ❖ दण्ड जरिवानाबाट प्राप्त रकम ।
  - ❖ समूह सहयोग गर्ने ब्यक्ति/संस्थालाई पुरस्कार/कदरपत्र ।
- कोषको संचालन र पारदर्शिता ।
  - ❖ कोष संचालनमा महिला अनिवार्य ।
  - ❖ कोषको संचालन (२५% बन्, ३५% गरिवी न्यूनिकरण, ४० सामाजिक तथा संस्थागत विकास)
  - ❖ ३/३ महिनामा सूचना पाटिमा टांस ।
  - ❖ लेखा परिक्षण (आन्तरिक, सार्वजनिक, बाह्य)
- विभिन्न उपसमिती गठन ।
- समूहको स्वमूल्यांकन ।