

## Call for Papers

### Special Issue on Forest Fire

Deforestation and forest degradation are the biggest threat facing forests globally. Statistics show that over half of the tropical forests worldwide have been destroyed since the 1960s. Both natural and man-made threats are attributed to the loss of forest. Among other threats, forest fire is the most common and eminent threat to forests and biodiversity. Not only does it endanger the floral and faunal biodiversity, forest fire results in imbalances in the nature and contributes to emission of greenhouse gases, thus contributing to poor air quality and global warming.

With around 45% of the total land area covered with forests, Nepal is no exception to forest fire events. Forest fire has been identified as one of the prominent causes of forest degradation in Nepal where loss of natural, physical, and human lives is reported every year. Until mid-April 2021, about 5626 forest fire incidents were reported across the country, thus contributing to loss of forest and biodiversity. Moreover, air quality remained very poor for over weeks in major cities of the country, which was primarily attributed to forest fire. Though preventive measures are taken for instance, construction of fire lines, clearing of dry litters and bushes, and awareness raising, they have appeared to be ineffective at various instances. Lack of adequate silvicultural interventions, poor monitoring, declining interest of communities in managing forests, lack of post-fire management, and low technical capacity of the institutions to deal with the event among others are contributing to the huge loss every year. Though forest fire and the loss that it brings about has been an issue of concern for the government, apparently not much effort has been laid towards abating the problem.

A better understanding of the trends, causes and consequences along with existing response measures and their effectiveness would help shape public policies towards addressing the issue. The following questions, but not limited to, are important in this line: i) what is the scale and trend of forest fire in Nepal?; ii) What mitigation measures are adopted to reduce the risk

of forest fire?; iii) how does proper silvicultural intervention contribute to abating the problem?; iv) how have indigenous practices controlled forest fire for generations? In this context, a special issue of Journal of Forest and Livelihood invites researchers and practitioners working in areas of forest management and forest fire to contribute by submitting their research work. As a scholarly attempt to document knowledge on this theme, we invite articles that contribute/address following one or multiple issues.

1. Trends, causes and consequences of forest fire
2. Innovative strategies for forest fire management
3. Silviculture and forest fire management
4. Policies and strategies in mitigating the risks of forest fire
5. Theoretical and practical concepts of vulnerability to forest fire
6. Use of technologies in managing forest fire
7. COVID-19 and forest fire management

## **Deadline for paper submission**

The full manuscript should be submitted no later than 30 August, 2021. The authors will be informed about the acceptance of the paper via email.

## **Style**

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

## **Submission**

Please submit your manuscript at [fa@forestaction.org](mailto:fa@forestaction.org) with a cc to Mr. Rahul Karki at [rahul.karki@gmail.com](mailto:rahul.karki@gmail.com) by 30 August, 2021

## 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, review articles and perspective papers 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 two options: a) long articles (up to 7000 words), or should not exceed 15 pages including tables, figures, references, and abstracts and b) perspective papers (around 2500 words), or should not exceed 8 pages. Specify the type of your contribution while submitting an article.

**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.

**Structure of the paper:** Articles should be divided into following sections, if appropriate: Introduction, Materials and methods, Results, Discussion, Acknowledgments, References, tables, and figure legends. 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. Materials and methods should provide the methods and procedures used in the research study. The results or the findings section should state the findings of the research/study based on the methods applied. The findings should be arranged in a logical sequence. The discussion should explain or evaluate the findings of the research/study and relate it with the wider literature on the subject and the research questions leading to a logical conclusion.

**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 (word format) 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:

## In text citation

For single author: (Paudel 2010)

For double authors: (Paudel and Ojha 2011)

For multiple authors: (Paudel *et al.* 2010)

For multiple literatures: (Ojha 2007; Paudel 2010; Khatri *et al.* 2012)

## Full referencing

### 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.forestaction.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.

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