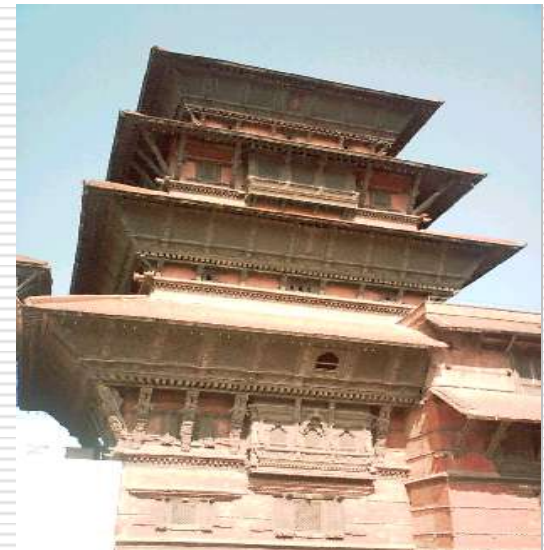


Agro-forestry in Nepal



Roger Cozens. BSc(Hons). MSc (Agric).
Greenacres Consultancy

roger@greenacres-consultancy.co.uk

Nepal

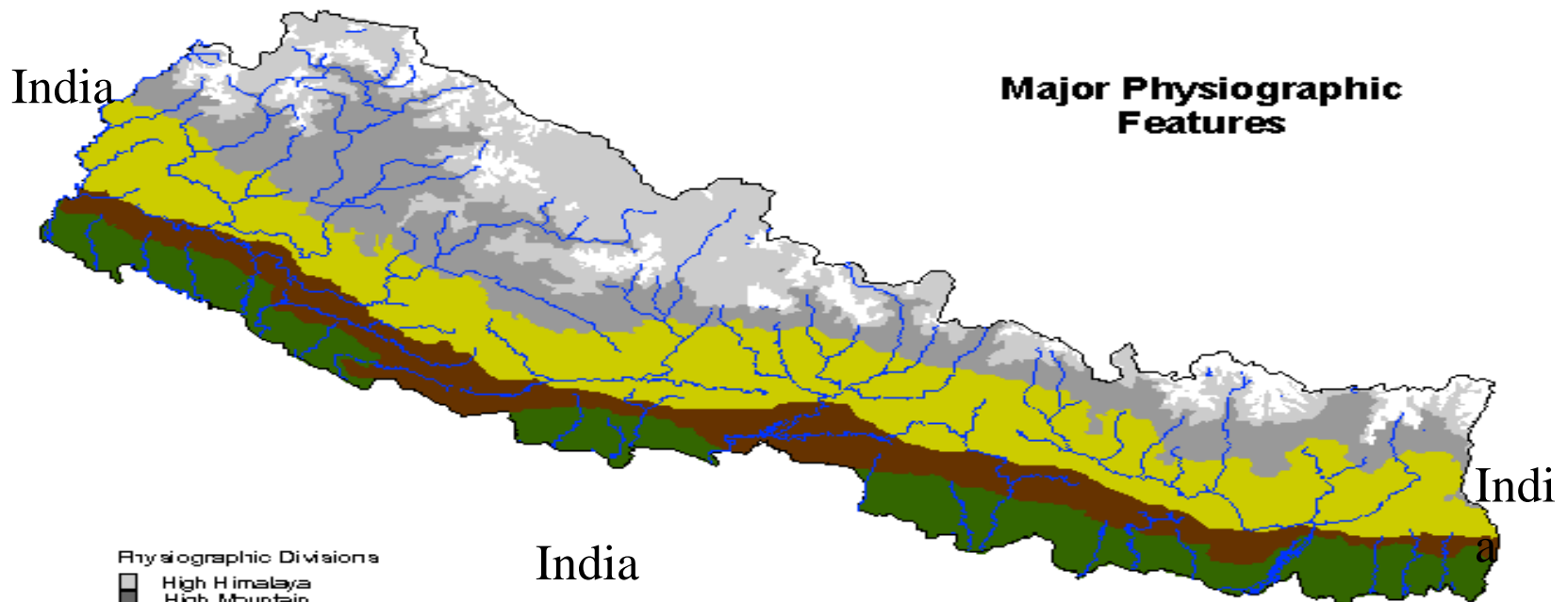
- **Nepal** is a land locked mountainous country in the middle belt of the Himalayas.
- Agriculture and agro-forestry accounts for 40% of the country's GDP and 80% of employment
- Nepal is one of the poorest countries in the world (40% below poverty line)



Guerrilla War

- ❑ Maoist rebels were waging a campaign against the constitutional monarchy.
- ❑ It has left more than 11,000 people dead since it started in 1996.
- ❑ The UN says the rebellion displaced more than 100,000 people.





- Physiographic Divisions
- High Himalaya
 - High Mountain
 - Middle Mountain
 - Siwalik
 - Tarai
 - Glaciers

Source: Topographic Survey Branch, Survey Department, HMG Nepal, 1987 and Digital Chart of the World

0 50 100
 Kilometers

Forest Areas

- **Before 1957: Some forests were administered as private property**
 - **1957 - 1990: Forest was controlled as state property**
 - **Private forest nationalized**
 - **Concept of participatory forestry emerged (1978)**
 - **Some form of forest management rights de-concentrated to local political bodies**
 - **1991 onward: Forests have been managed by the community as Community Forest**
 - **Forest Act, 1993 and Forest Regulations, 1995 provided conducive environment to devolve management rights to CFUGs.**
-

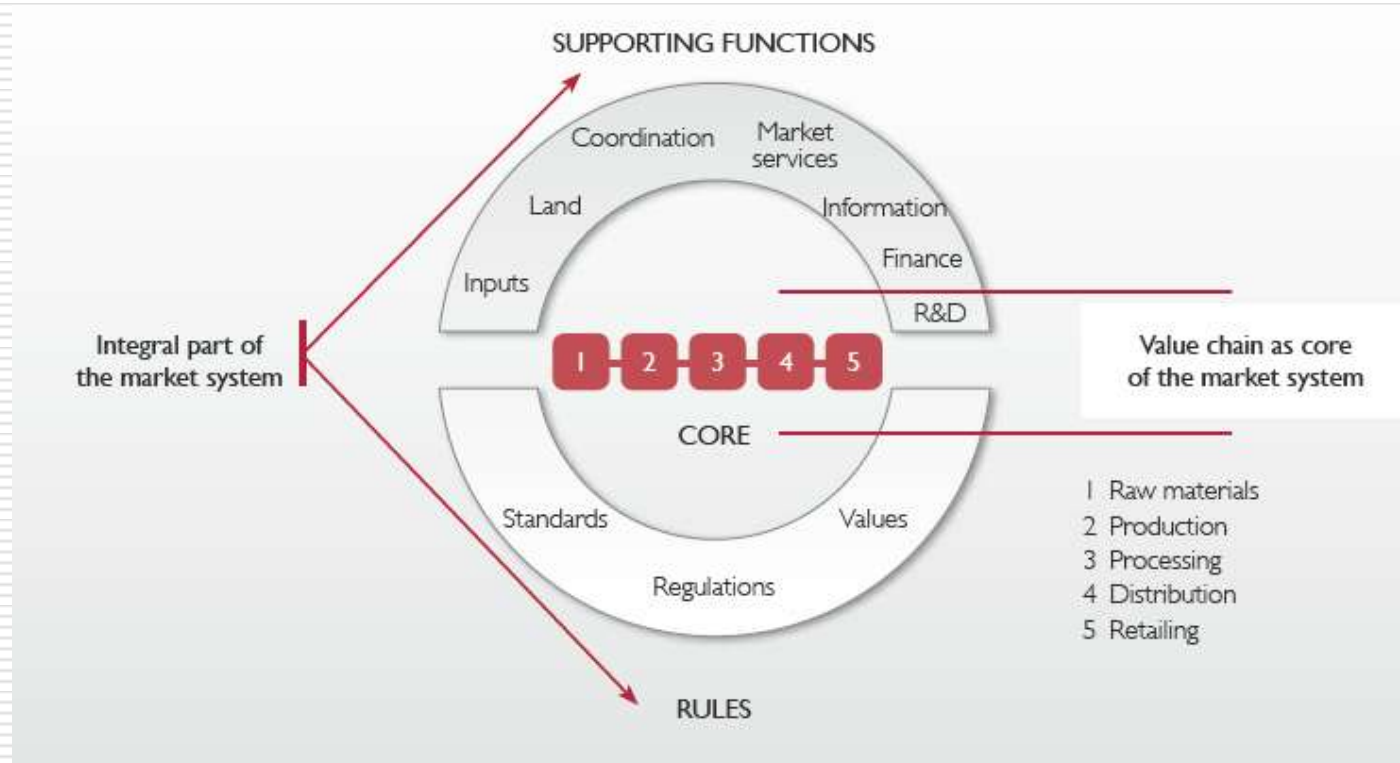
Partnership Arrangements

- CFUG has a Fund From the Sale of Forest Products and others. It is Used for Forest Management (25%), Livelihood Promotion (35%), and Community Development.
 - Annual Report of Forest, Forest Product Sales, and Fund Utilization has to be Given to DFO.
 - DFO is the Gate Keeper of Forest. Can take Various Actions Against the CFUG and Its Members.
 - FECOFUN is Strong in Advocating the Rights of Forest Users
-

Environmental benefits e.g. Jiri : 1968-2000



Value Chains



Timber



- ❑ In the recent years, focused on sustainable harvesting, management and commercialisation of timber
 - ❑ Market linkages made with furniture makers, veneer makers
 - ❑ Local timber depots initiated
-

Resin

- Helped set up *Tamakoshi community resin and turpentine company private ltd.*
 - Multi-partnered enterprise which includes shareholders from 6 CFUGs, local and private entrepreneurs
- Working on structures to deliver greater profit to collectors
- Plan to replicate/scale up in Okaladungha
- Working towards introducing new resin tapping technology



Charcoal

- ❑ *Himalayan Green Energy Company Private Limited* is acting as a briquette depot in Kathmandu selling briquettes produced by rural communities (buying at a price of Rs.10 per briquette)
- ❑ Working towards supplying Charcoal to brick factories in Kathmandu valley

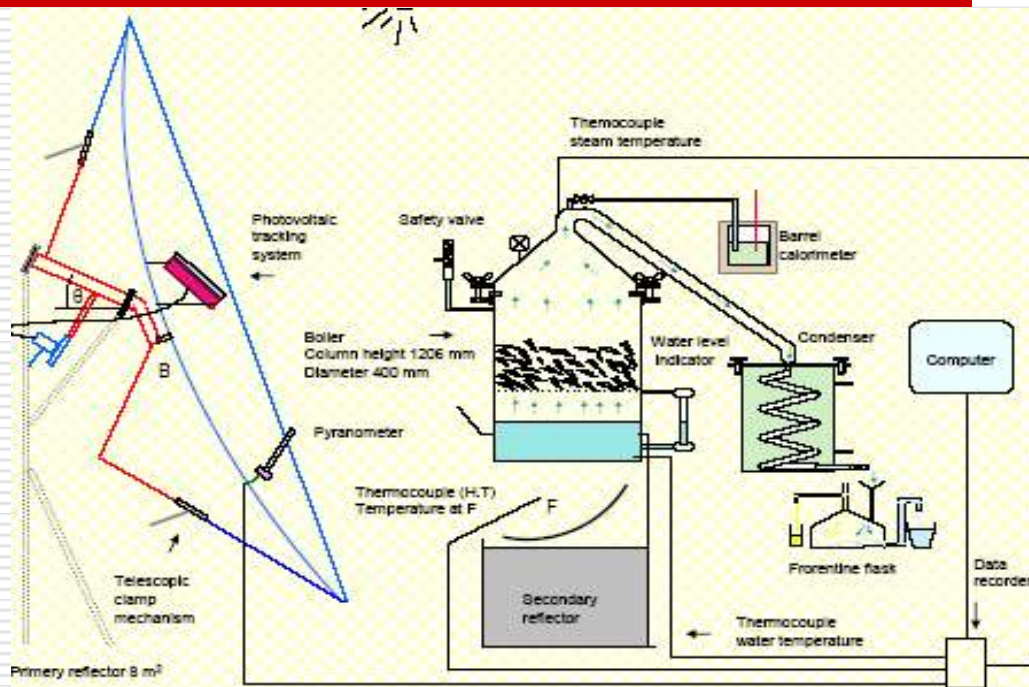


Essential Oils



- ❑ *Devdhunga cooperative and HBTL are buying most of the essential oil of Dolakha*
 - ❑ New enterprises starting in some other VDCs
 - ❑ New oils are being extracted from novel plants
 - ❑ New technologies being investigated such as solar distillation
 - ❑ Wild collected certification sought
-

Solar powered distillation



Hand made paper





Fair wild & organic

- The great majority of plant species used in medicine, cosmetics, oil production etc. are obtained through collection from the wild habitat.
 - It was estimated by WWF/IUCN that in terms of volumes traded over 70% have their source in wild collection
 - Certification of sustainable collection methods can provide incentives for conservation of important habitats and strengthens local economies.
-

Conclusions

These main issues can be summarized as:

- ❑ Increased income
 - ❑ Protection of environment, e.g. water; land and air
 - ❑ Protection of biodiversity
 - ❑ Strengthening the competitiveness of CFUGs
 - ❑ Protection of human health
 - ❑ Increased export opportunity
 - ❑ Carbon sequestration
 - ❑ Promoting quality over quantity as a market strategy.
-