

Green Jobs from Nepal's Community Forestry

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The main focus

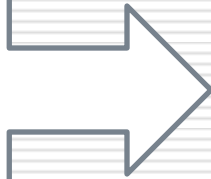
- ❑ The **concept** of green jobs in the context of community forestry
 - ❑ The **context** of community forestry and potential of green jobs in Nepal
 - ❑ Community forestry: Reservoir of **green jobs and community forestry**
 - ❑ **Opportunities and challenges** for green jobs
-

Forest conservation

**Jiri, Dolakha
1968**



**Jiri,
Dolakha
2008**



Green jobs

Timber



Bio-Briquette



Essential Oil



Resin



Nepali handmade paper



Bel juice



An example: Forest based enterprises (n=178)

Product	CFUGs (in no.)	
Resin	36	
Timber	35	
Essential oil	25	
Handmade paper	21	
Bel juice	12	
Bio briquette	12	
Amala candy	7	
Leaf plate	3	
Musical instrument	1	
Bamboo basket and furniture	2	
Wooden mask	1	
Allo processing	1	
Total	121	

Relevance of the concept of green jobs in community forestry

- ❑ **Jobs that reduce the negative environmental impact**
 - ❑ meet the standards of 'decent work'
 - ❑ contribute to a low-carbon development
 - ❑ reduce consumption of energy and raw materials;
 - ❑ **limit green house gas emission**
 - ❑ minimize waste and pollution and protect and
 - ❑ **restore ecosystems**
 - ❑ The **good governance through green jobs** – socially inclusive, targeting women, young and people living in poverty
 - ❑ Contribution of green jobs – MDG One (**poverty reduction**) and MDG Seven (**protecting the environment**) mutually supportive.
 - ❑ Any project should have a low carbon emission technology and practice
 - ❑ **Environmentally friendly and climate resilient economy**
-

The context of community forestry and potential of green jobs in Nepal

- ❑ 15,000 Community Forest User Groups (CFUGs)
 - ❑ 38% of Nepal's population (1.6 m families)
 - ❑ From running cost of community forestry 30,000 jobs round the year;
 - ❑ From benefits - goods and services 300,000 jobs every year.
-

Community forestry: alternative way of creating (green) jobs

Community Forest User Groups create jobs through

- ❑ **Forestry**, agriculture and energy
- ❑ **Community infrastructure** development
- ❑ **Human and social development**

Some examples – Photos and figures

Contribution of Community Forestry

in

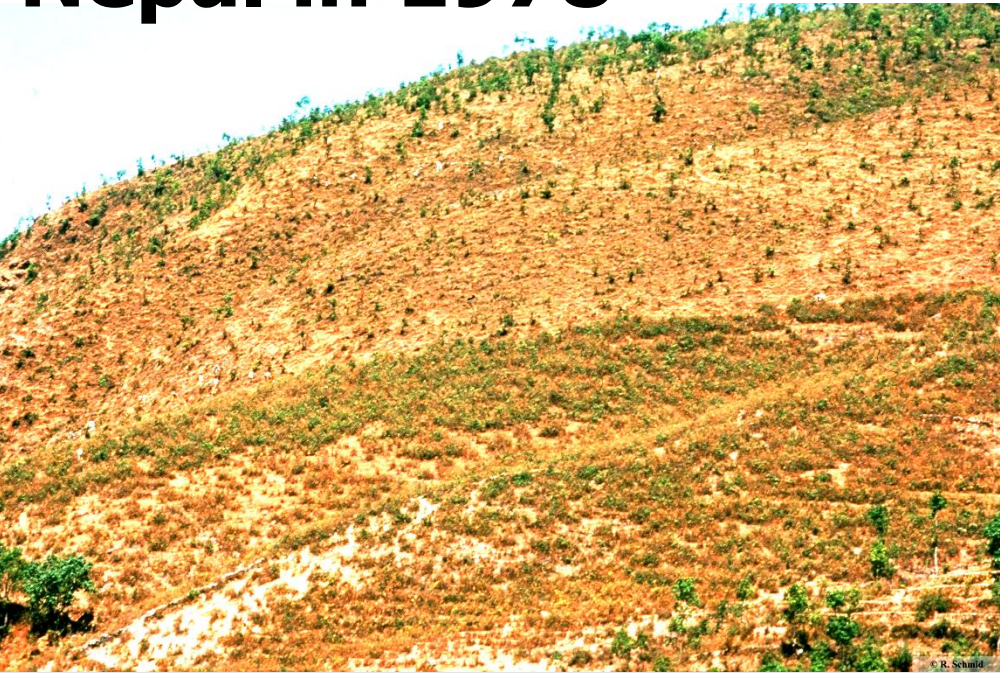
Creating jobs to reduce poverty
and
to limit green house gas emission



1.
Increase
forest
land

- Communities have transferred barren land into dense forest
 - Farmers have grown wood and food together
 - Communities bear the cost
-

Forests in Dadapakhar Nepal in 1978



Now



**2.
Increase
forest
density
and
biomass**

- ❑ Community forest density has increased
-

Forest in Mude Nepal after 27 years

1978



© S. Mauch

NOW



© R. Meierhofer



**3.
Reduce the
rate of
deforestation
and
degradation**

- ❑ Communities have been able to reduce the rate of deforestation and degradation
-

Charikot , Nepal in 1986 and Now





4. Conservation of forests

❑ Local communities and farmers organised in community groups have practiced agro-forestry, afforested degraded land, conserved forests, biodiversity and watersheds in a much effective way

Gully in Bonch, Nepal after 30 years

1978



NOW



Suspa, Dolakha

1986

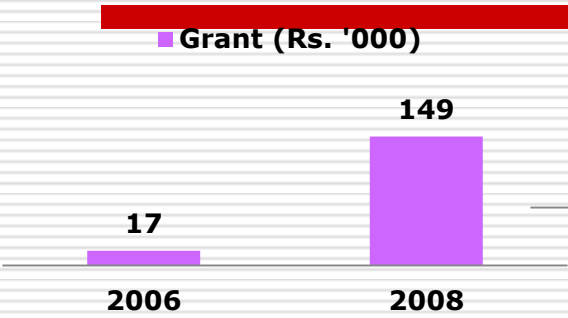


NOW

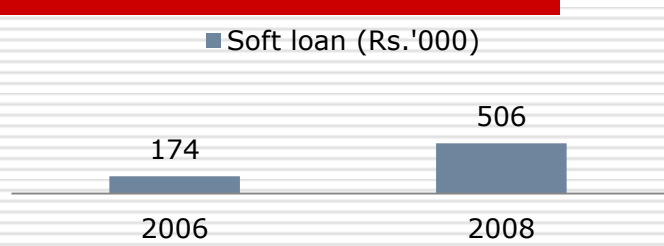


Benefit to people living in poverty

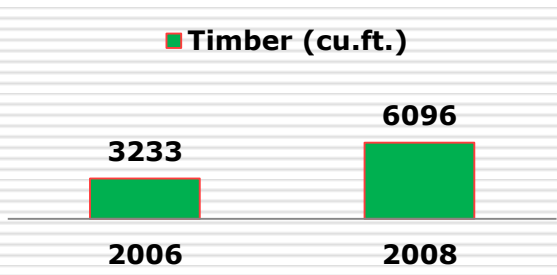
Grant (Rs. '000)



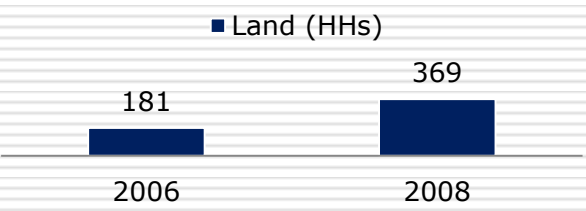
Soft loan (Rs.'000)



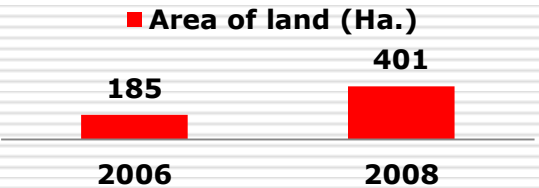
Timber (cu.ft.)



Land (HHs)



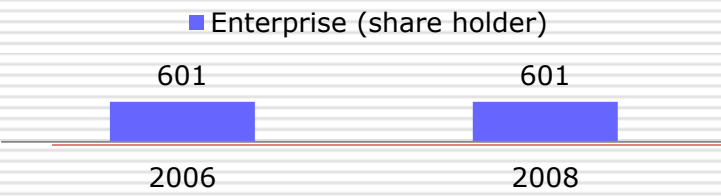
Area of land (Ha.)



Scholarship (no.)



Enterprise (share holder)



Employment (person year)



Learning

-
- Recognise the contribution of CF in protecting environment and CREATING GREEN JOBS IN reducing poverty
 - Craft clear policy and legal framework, simple procedures and local level institutional mechanisms to reach the poorest households
 - Value multiple functions of forests for both climate change adaptation and mitigation that should contribute to green jobs
 - Do not divert attention from poverty agenda, instead promote pro-poor governance as the pre-requisite to fight against poverty and climate change
-

Opportunities and challenges for green jobs

Opportunities

- ❑ The World Bank (1989) estimation - NRs 22500 million (22 Arab 50 crore) income annually from sustainable wood harvesting alone (Sowerwine, 1994).
- ❑ Same amount from non-wood products, e.g. herbs, essential oils, resins, fibers etc.

Challenges

- ❑ At the moment forestry sector generate only 5% revenue of its potential
- ❑ Firstly, policy, regularity and institutional constraint
- ❑ Secondly, inappropriate forest land tenure system for value chain
- ❑ Finally, forestry sector lacks business services to promote entrepreneurship, enterprises and income earning activities

1

Enabling Environment for enterprise and business

2

Actors in market (value) chain

Collectors Contractors **Processing enterprise** Traders Exporters

3

Business service providers

Challenges cont....

REDD+ in **red** and second (+) in **green**

R= Reducing

E= Emission

D=
Deforestation

D= Degradation

+ = Conserve
forests

R= Rights over forest resources

E= Equitable benefit sharing

D= Devolution of power to
communities

D= Democracy at the grass root

+ = Development of forestry
sector – wood and food
together

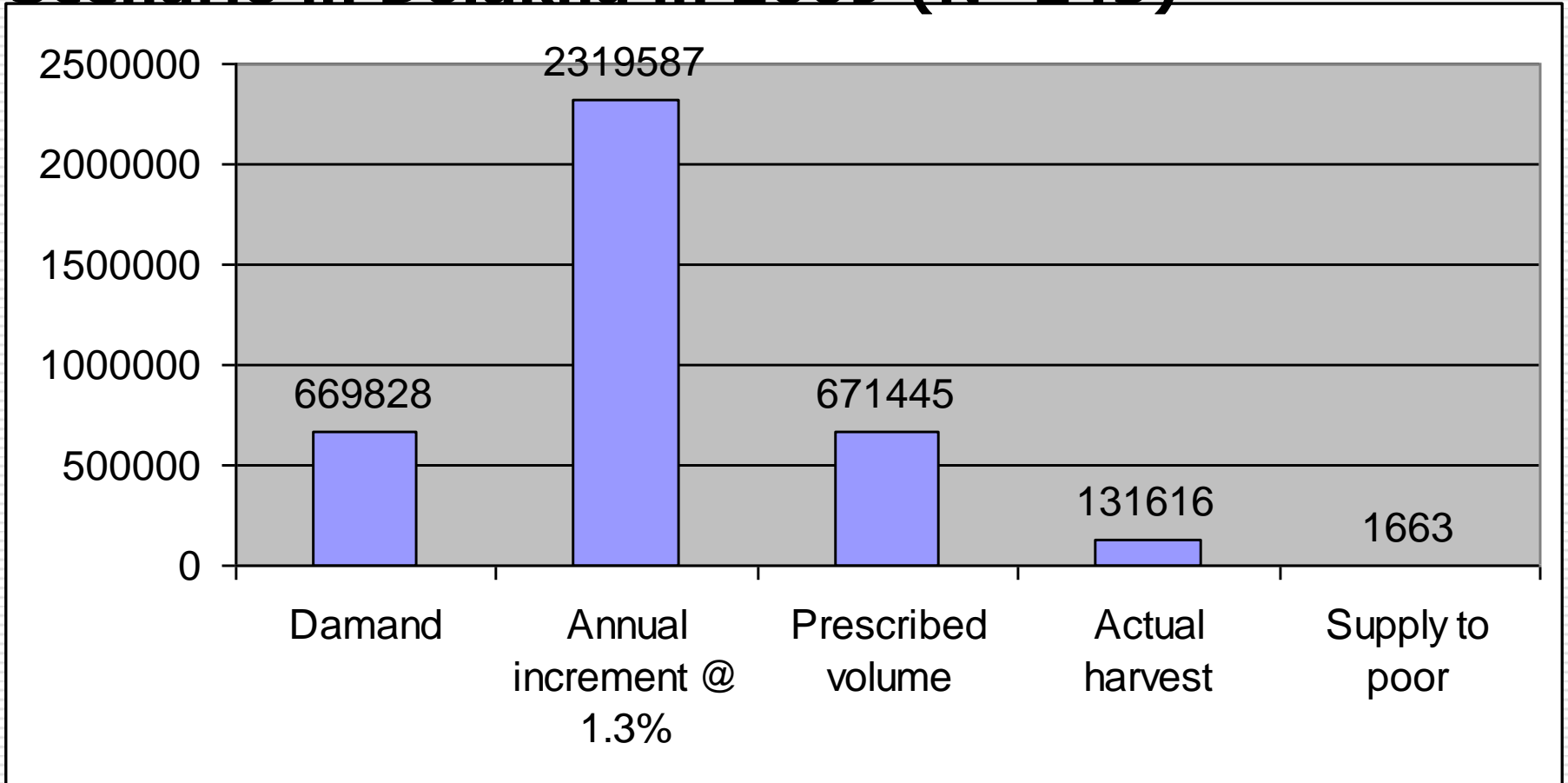
Who invest? And who benefit?

Forestry Regime	Security of tenure Right	Institu. performance	Ecological performance	Contri. to poverty reduction	Prospect of benefit from REDD+	Prospect of benefit from CC adaptation
Government	High	Low	Low	Low	High	Medium
Private	High	Medium	Medium	High	Medium	High
Community forestry	Low	High	High	High	Low	High
Leasehold forestry	LOW	High	High	High	Low	High

Source: Karky and Banskota, 2009; Mahat, 2010 modified

CHALLENGES OF UNDER UTILISATION

Scenario in Dolakha in 2009 (N=245)



Conclusions

- ❑ Community forestry has huge potential for green jobs
- ❑ Creates 'decent work' in rural areas
- ❑ Contribute to a low-carbon development
- ❑ Sequestrates carbon reduces emission;
- ❑ Restore ecosystems and increases community's capacities for adaptation
- ❑ Promotes socially inclusive governance and improve livelihoods of people living in poverty.
- ❑ Climate resilient economy
- ❑ Contributes positively to MDG 1 and 7 directly

But communities are less likely to benefit unless climate change intervention is made community centric
