Introduction of community forestry in Nepal in early 1990s that effectively transfers management rights of government owned forests to local communities has resulted in improved ecosystem health, livelihoods outcomes and food security. More importantly it has established and strengthened citizenry institutions and their networks at local, national and international level that has increasingly influenced the policies and practices towards productive, effective and equitable management of natural resources. It entails that transferring tenure rights of natural resources to local communities and empowering them is at the heart of effectively linking natural resources management with food security.