

Land and Agrarian Rights Campaign: Annual Progress Report

1st Shrawan 2067 to 32nd Ashad 2068

(17th July to 2010 to 16th July 2011)

Submitted to:

DanidaHUGOU, Action Aid Nepal, CARE Nepal, CCO/CIDA, Oxfam GB

Submitted by:

Community Self Reliance Centre (CSRC)

P.O. Box : 19790, Bhumighar, Kathmandu

Phone: (+977-1) 4360486, 4357005 Fax : (+977-1) 4357033

E-Mail: landrights@csrcnepal.org

Website: www.csrcnepal.org



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1. Introduction

This report portrays the summary of the progress made according to the planned and approved activities carried out by Community Self-Reliance Center (CSRC) and national collaborating partner organisations together with National Land Rights Forum (NLRF) in this year which covers the period from Shrawan 1st 2067 to 32nd Ashad 2068 (17 July to 2010 to 16 July 2011).

This report documents the activities carried out, the progress made and the challenges encountered during the period as per the AWAB 2010-2011 (2067/2068). The report has been prepared with the main purpose of sharing among all the supporting organisations and concerned stakeholders at all level.

The CSRC developed an AWAB - 2010/11 (2067/2068) in alignment with its StOP. The AWAB, besides specifying activities to be implemented during this year, also sets program-specific priorities, organizational development needs and annual targets to be achieved through the implementation of the activities which are primarily focused on: i) organising, strengthening and mobilizing rights holders to claim and exercise their rights; ii) ensuring that clarity and consensus on land reform policy and frameworks suitable to the needs and realities of Nepal is established among key stakeholders and implemented effectively; iii) critically engaging non-state stakeholders (such as International Monetary Fund, World Bank, Asian Development Bank and multinational companies) involved in land and agricultural issues; iv) assimilating and disseminating learning generated from ground level actions and practices; and v) ensuring women rights on land through the introduction new supportive policies.

The continuing supporting strategic partners are ActionAid Nepal (AAN), DanidaHUGOU, CARE Nepal and Oxfam GB. The Support of CCO/CIDA has been discontinued and MS Nepal has been merged in ActionAid Nepal. CSRC as a member of global network, International Land Coalition (ILC) has been supporting small funding for strengthening networking in Nepal with CSOs and IGOs. Lutheran World Federation (LWF) Nepal has agreed to join as a strategic partner for the land and agrarian rights campaign from this year.

2. Main Achievements of the Reporting Period

The major achievement during the reporting period of 1st Shrawan 2067 to 32nd Ashad 2068 (17th July to 2010 to 16th July 2011) are as following. The only major outcomes have been included here.

1. **Policy announcement on Women's Access to Land:** As per the agreement with the land rights team, government of Nepal has made a provision to include the policy on transfer the land ownership of husband to wife into joint ownership from this year. As per which respective family can transfer the husband's land ownership to wife paying NPR 100 tax. Moreover, 40% discount is allowed for village level women in the land registration fee. General consent (including the government level) has been built to work on women's land rights in coming years.
2. **Land Reform policy and programme in Budget Speech:** The issue of Haliya, Haruwa/Charuwa (Banded labour), landless and tenants farmers has been addressed in government's policy and budget 2068/69. This has enabled the freedom of Haliya, Haruwa/Charuwa and ways forward for rehabilitation process. Similarly government also announced to implement the High Level Scientific Land Reform Commission report in coming year to solve the problem of landless and tenant farmers. This was also the consensus between the government of Nepal and land rights team in March 2011.
3. **Land received and value:** A total of 39,236 landless families of 25 districts received the land certificate from the Landless Problem Solving Committee which covers the area is 4853 Bigha-6 Kattha-14 Dhur (3056 hectare). Out of these, 5818 people are associated with NLRF and the area covers 765 hectare (1147.5 Bigha). Landless Commission has submitted the report to the government comprising the different issue and case raised in movement. In the meantime the credit has been given to CSRC and movement. The dignity, freedom and social justice have not been calculated with it. Although the amount of area is less, they have secured their shelter and freed from the landlords/elites.
4. **Land Certificate received in tilling land:** Total 363 tenant households received land covering 89.69 hectares including the Birta Land Tillers. The amount of value is uncountable. In Rasuwa, it was recorded around 150 family of Birta tiller but they are grandfather and grandmother and actually around 500 families received the land certificate.
5. **Access and utilization of public land:** 28 communities of 10 districts, total 1373 households have succeeded to take the public land for the long-term to utilize it to improve their livelihood. The area covers 69.07 hectares from which they have been producing the vegetables and cereal crops and benefiting from this.
6. **Established of agricultural co-operatives:** 2215 women are organized in 26 agricultural co-operatives. Total 1366 households of various 50 communities initiated the agro-based entrepreneurship which includes vegetable farming, horticulture, fish farming etc. From this agro-based activities, they have been benefiting and improving their livelihood.

7. **Utilization of local resources:** In community level, 157 primary groups utilized NPR 8264409 (US\$ 11586) local resources from Village Development Committee (VDC) and District Development Committee (DDC) for their economic livelihood and physical development
8. **Mobilization of front line leaders:** A total of 2737 front line leaders in 1135 primary level group (organisation), have been mobilized and they have been facilitating to claim the land rights by the landless and tenant farmers. They are also facilitating to strengthen the land rights movement at local level and linking it to district and national level.
9. **National Land Rights Forum (NLRF) and District Land Rights Forum (DLRF):** NLRF and 34 DLRFs have developed their own annual action plan on the land rights movement and facilitating the movement accordingly. NLRF and DLRFs seems more independent then last years and they are leading the movement at their respective places.
10. **Social Auditing:** With the participation of diverse sectors, social audit was held on 27th of August, 2010 including Minister, Vice-chair of Constituent Assembly and Chief-whips of major political parties, Constituent Assembly Members, Secretary of Social Welfare Council, Ministry of Land Reform and Management along with the representatives of civil society leaders. This has contributed to the profiling of CSRC at the political level.
11. **Improvement in financial system:** The continuous and regular input in accounting system enabled DLRF and NLRF to start double entry accounting system. From onwards most of them have started to submit their report on time and without error.
12. **Trainings and Orientation:** 1918 land rights activists and front line leaders obtained paralegal training and built the capacity on land-related legal systems and procedures from 60 training and orientation sessions. Through which they have been able to file cases at the district land reform/land revenue and district courts. This has enabled them to facilitate the land-related legal matters in groups at the community level.
13. **Radio programs Broadcasted:** Nepal FM 91.8 (Kathmandu), Sungava FM 107 (Mahottari), Shuklaphata FM 99.4, Krishnasar FM 94 (Kanchanpur) has been broadcasting land rights programs from their respective stations. These programs have contributed in bringing land issues into discussion and linked policy discussion at the VDC and DDC level. Further, the broadcasts have encouraged and strengthened the popular organization at the community level to advocate for land issues. With the broadcasts, poor people have found a place to speak out

their grievances outside their families. Lastly, the radio programs helped prepare land rights activists themselves by including them in the radio journalist.

14. **Community-led land reform practice:** The community-led land reform practice has been carried out in 5 Village Development of 5 Districts, Gangaparaspur (Dang), Laxmimiya (Mahottari), Hardiya (Saptari), Hansposha (Sunsari) and Ramche (Sindhupalchok). The communities themselves have prepared the community level land reform framework by undertaking continuous discussion with the respective stakeholders. Besides private land, they have utilized 20 hectares (30 Bigha) of west land and shown examples of poverty alleviation. This program has also sensitized and spawned awareness with local political and community leaders on land reform issues. 5464 families have been involved in this program.
15. **Movement Fund:** A total of 624 local primary groups have generated a total NPR 2,008,143(US 28,687) as a movement funds to strengthen the land rights movement and local initiatives. Further, they have been utilizing these funds for their daily necessities as per the need. See: Annex for details. This shows that the sustainability of movement.
16. **Policy Level Discussion:** 5 discussion sessions have been organised at national level where 320 people participated in it. 118 policy discussion sessions have been organized from the district to regional level where 5543 people participated. Out of this, 2601 Women, 1577 Dalit and 2456 Janjaties were actively participated. The discussion has contributed to build the opinion on land reform among the policy makers and the general populace. The local initiatives have been linked at the policy level (with issues linked to policy discussion). The discussion also helped to strengthen the relationship among policy makers, political leaders, community members, and CSRC.
17. **Learning and Monitoring Visit:** CSRC has carried out regular field visits and monitoring of Resource Center (RC), Resource Organisation (RO), DLRF, primary groups and further inputs have been provided to them. Learning and Monitoring visit was carried out with the participation of Board members, CSRC staff and RO members. As per the nature of work, the team observed and analyzed the status of Land Rights Movement followed by review and learnings. The basic idea behind this visit was to exchange each other's working areas along with sharing new learning and reflections. Further the key objectives were to monitor the current campaign and to learn from each other's experiences and campaigns. Regarding the documentation part, final report of learning and monitoring visit has been finalized which have been shared and presented at the annual review and reflection workshop. This learning visit was well perceived by all of field members and requested to give continuity in coming days as well.
18. **Land Right Activist:** 109 land rights activists (56 Women, 33 Dalits, 41 Janjati) have been facilitating the land rights campaign in 29 districts at the community and

district levels. These land right activists have been facilitating links of the local discussion at district level and planning of campaign at local level. At the community level, one land rights activist has been facilitating 10 people's organisation or 10 communities by presenting the examples of group and land productivity.

19. **Land Learning Centres:** 166 land learning centres are running at the community level (districts) where there is a participation of 5258 community members (3644 Women, 2453 Dalit, 1267 Janjati). They have been actively participating and getting involved in analyzing their situation along with the preparation of action plan by themselves. These centres have greatly contributed to strengthen the local land rights movement and people's organisation.
20. **Campaign against Eviction:** 4356 tenant and landless families have protected their rights in residing place and tilling land from the eviction by the landlords and local elites. As per which the value of protection is not countable. Different campaign and mass demonstration are ongoing in community level (districts) with joint effort of Land Rights Forum as per the case of land rights violation. For taking the action against this regular meetings and discussion with Chief District Officer (CDO), Army Major, Warden, Human Rights Activists have been carried out. Besides, case study and fact-findings are regularly being followed upon for the depth analysis. (See: *Annex for details*)
21. **Publication and Knowledge Building:** Every week, CSRC has been sharing the Friday update. CSRC has also published a quarterly Land Rights Bulletin, the Social Audit report, a Book on Economic Politics of Land and Agriculture, Land First' Magazine, Reflection Report 2010, Land Tenure and Agrarian Reforms in Nepal, National Movement Book (*Jameenko laagi Sangharsha*), Women's March Book, Land Rights Bulletin, has been published. Similarly, a handbook was published and distributed with leaflets among community members and leaders to increase awareness on land issues.
22. **Develop Baseline and Target:** 30 districts baseline target indicators, annual plan, and 3 years plan has been prepared which has been made easy to prepare the annual, semi- annual, quarterly plans and budget and monitor it. It is expected that it would contribute to monitor the target, progress and changes. The developed plan will be reviewed and monitored each year giving responsibility to each resource center and resource organization.
23. **Monitoring indicators of ESCR in Nepal:** In the co-ordination of OHCHR along with other working groups i.e. National Human Rights Commission, National Women Commission, Health Ministry, National Dalit Commission and Community Self Reliance Center jointly prepared the indicators with regard to food, health, housing, education and work. With the basic purpose of identifying how the human rights issue is applicable in every citizen's life? What are the changes? How do we perceive it? And justifying the need of analysis

from both of quantitative and qualitative side, a final consultation workshop was held on 8th and 9th of June. Moreover, as per the monitoring of economic, social and cultural rights in Nepal, the working group on ESCR Indicators has selected the rights to food, shelter, health, education and work for monitoring indicators. As per which CSRC has taken a lead to finalize the indicators for monitoring the right to adequate housing/shelter in Nepal.

24. **Study on “Land grabbing and Food insecurity in Nepal”:** In the joint initiation of CSRC and NGO Federation, two draft reports; case study and policy analysis on 'Land grabbing and food insecurity in Nepal ' has been drafted and forwarded to Asian NGO Coalition, Philippines. For this, the team visited the five districts of Nepal including Morang and Sunsari in eastern region, Makwanpur and Chitwan in central region and Nawalparasi in western region. Intensive discussion and review meetings with various stakeholders including government officials were carried out in the process of finalization of report. Further, roundtable discussion was also organized on land grabbing and food insecurity in Nepal at national level, which helped to enrich the report.
25. **Collaboration with Ministry to develop national land policy:** A consultation meeting held in the chairmanship of Secretary, Ministry of Land Reform and Management (MoLRM) with regard to Formulation of National Land Policy the concept note has been drafted and for its finalization the approval from Planning Commission is yet to receive. A task force committee was formed to develop ToR and plan of action that has already submitted the concept note while Ministry has also forwarded the request letter with regard to financial contribution.
26. **Construction of Community Building:** In Masuriya VDC-7, Sajha Bazaar, Kailali; DLRF Kailali constructed their own office building, which holds a capacity of 40 people. Similarly, in Chaughera ward-1 Dang a community building is being constructed in the public land.
27. **Community Contribution for land rights campaign:** Primary groups of NLRF generated total NPR 32,62,845 (US\$ 45634) in terms of kind including flour, lentils, dehydrated vegetables, green vegetables and NPR 1355184 (US\$ 18953) in cash from community. Thus, total amount including cash and kind is NPR 4,618,029 (US\$ 64587). This reflected the power of national campaign.(See: *Annex for details*)

Good Practices:

The Joint Annual Team strongly presented the following good practices in the land rights movement:

- **Focus on capacity development of activists** (land poor or land landless tillers) has laid a strong foundation for social movements to claim land rights. Activists have been the primary change agents and drivers of mass sensitization and land rights movement.
- **Establishment of Land Rights Movement Fund (cash and kind) through contribution from rights holders and the local community:** The rights holders and the local communities have made significant contributions for conducting local and national level movements and campaigns, which, according to CSRC officials, had higher monetary value than the contribution made by the CSRC. This has ensured high level of commitment to land ownership of the movement by rights holders. A format to capture district-wise monetary value of local contribution has been distributed (See: Annex for details)
- **Documentation of movement and trainings/workshops:** To enhance institutional memory, learning of the land rights movement and trainings/workshops were documented and widely disseminated to rights holders' organizations and to relevant development agencies.
- **Linkage to agriculture offices and local bodies:** In many places rights holders' groups have been able to engage in dialogue with local bodies and convinced them to approve the use of barren land for collective farming. Likewise, local agriculture offices have also provided improved seeds and trainings to rights holders, which have helped them to increase productivity.
- **Inculcation of participatory planning and review at all levels:** CSRC and its collaborating partners (NGOs, various structures of NLRP and community groups) have institutionalized the participatory and review processes that provide space to all participants to express their views.

3. Major Challenges Encountered

The challenges faced in the ongoing process of land rights movement are as follows:

- Although the formation and mobilization of people's organization has produced some results in favor of squatters and land-less farmers, it was not able to ensure that the Landless Problem Solving Committee (LPSC) at the district level established **accurate record of squatters and land-less people**. The problem of fake squatters taking advantage is quite pervasive and has prevented large majority of genuine squatters and landless farmers from being included in the land-distribution list. On an average, only about ten to fifteen percent of genuine landless squatters have managed to obtain land distributed by the government.

- **Fighting the vested interest groups that are engaged in misleading poor people to occupy public land** is a serious challenge. Such interest groups illegally extort money from the squatters as the payments against the piece of land they are allowed to occupy. These groups are often under the protection of political parties. The influx of new squatters, often due to the instigation of vested interest groups, in old settlements results in the uprooting of the long-time squatters. Resolving this problem is yet another challenge for the local land rights forums.
- **Building a political consensus on land reforms and its effective implementation** can be a tricky issue that can take a long time to materialize. In the past, implementation of past accords and understandings with the government has been stalled due to lack of will to implement by the politicians and the bureaucracy. The same is likely to happen in the execution of the commitment of the government to implement land reforms.
- **Meeting high expectations of the rights holders and maintaining their interest in the land rights movement** can pose sustainability problems for the land rights movement, which will be a long and protracted struggle where outcomes take a long time to materialize. Rights holders, who rely on daily wages, have livelihood needs to fulfill and find it very difficult to sustain their participation in the movement for a considerable stretch of time.

4. Financial Administration and Management

CSRC has developed an institutional baseline document setting specific targets and indicators to measure the achievement of the StOP. CSRC has revisited its existing strategic working approaches; Human Development and Financial Management policy endorsed from Executive Committee and has revised its organisational management structure in line with the StOP 2009-2013. Since 2009, CSRC has been regularly submitting the integrated accounting and software-generated reports. Consequently, within the first quarter almost all the process of Social Auditing is completed and overall reports have been submitted to the strategic partners.

5. Institutional Development

As per the AWAB, CSRC hired Monitoring and Documentation Officer (MDO) new staff. There have been no changes in board composition and general members during this reporting period. General Assembly was held on August 26, according to the constitution statute, where the general members have increased from 24-30 respectively.

Besides, in the part of organisation development various progresses have been made. CSRC, central office has constructed the meeting hall and is in use from May 2011, which holds a capacity of total 35 people. The CSRC new logo has been designed and is being applied in practice. Accordingly from this year CSRC has become the member of ANGOC.

Recently CSRC is getting support from VSO volunteer (male) who is assigned to perform specific tasks to strengthen the land and livelihood initiatives and documentation of CSRC.

Similarly, Team Building Workshop was conducted at Dhulikhel, with presence of all the Board members and staff members of CSRC and visioning the CSRC for 5 years. Partnership meeting has been carried out with Abhiyan Nepal, Janchetana Dalit Sangam, SWAN, CSDR and NLRF and improved the coordination and further plan.

- Semi-annual meeting among Strategic Partners' was held at DanidaHUGOU. During which past six month's progress of the land and agrarian rights campaign was shared. Further, learning from the campaign, challenges faced, and priorities for the 2nd half of AWAB 2010/11 were also presented and discussed in the meeting.
- The internal auditing of July 17, 2010 to January 14, 2011 has been completed and forwarded to the executive committee.
- In various districts including Surkhet, Nepalgunj, Kanchanpur, Nawalparasi; Synergy Workshop has been conducted which was organized by DanidaHUGOU. After getting involved in it, through the joint participation varied activities took place; they have also prepared notably the action plan. Similarly, in the monitoring process of review and reflection they are working autonomously and organizing the Quarterly Review Progress. From which they have been developing the support system as well.
- TA from DanidaHOGOU and other supporting organisations have been getting to strengthen land and agrarian rights initiatives.

6. Budget

CSRC's total budget for the reporting period was NPR 48,268,110 The total expenditure remained NPR 37,755,624, which is 78.22% of the approved budget for the same period. Of total expenditures, programme costs accounted for NPR 30,639,753 (76.09%) and management costs were NPR 7,115,871 (88.94%). Additionally the movement has mobilized NPR 4,618,029 local resources in the form of cash and other materials contributed by the tenant and landless farmers themselves. The movement emphasized the need to generate and mobilize local resources to support the movement with the view of its long-term sustainability and to provide a greater sense of ownership amongst the tenants and landless farmers. Although the approved budget was NPR 48,268,110, the remittance received from supporting organisations is NPR 38,093,636 including fund balance of last year. Considering the budget deficit, CSRC revised the RO/RCs budget in third quarter with reduction in expenditure and encouraged to utilize the local resources. Based on the remittance from supporting organizations the budget utilization is 99 %.

7. Quantitative Reporting of Activity-Level Achievements

Objectives and Outputs	Indicators 1 Shrawan – 32 Ashadh 2068 (17 July 2010 – 16 July 2011)	Planned Activities and Targets Total Activities 1 Sharwan 2067 – 32 Ashadh 2068 (17 July 2010 – 16 Jul 2011)	Results achieved
<p>Objective:</p> <p>To promote the security of tenure of the land-poor women and men through pro-poor land reform in a meaningful participation of their networks and organizations.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increased access of tenants and landless farmers to productive land resources ▪ Tenants and landless farmers capable of influencing state policies and laws governing land resources ▪ Increased the economic activities of landless and tenant farmers 		
<p><u>Output 1</u></p> <p>Rights holders (land-poor women and men) organised, strengthened and mobilized to claim and exercise their rights</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The National Land Rights Forum strengthened as a people's organisation to lead the land rights movement ▪ Trained and capable staff/activists mobilized for paralegal assistance, alliance building and networking in communities, districts and regions to support the cause of the rights holders ▪ A firm connection established between 	<p>Establish 50 district and 417 VDC level people's organisations</p>	<p>The campaign of land and agrarian rights reached 50 districts with the leadership of National Land Rights Forum (34 have permanent committee, 8 have adhoc committee and 8 have contact established). The initiations in educating and organizing the land-deprived people in the group among 504 VDCs have also been started.</p>

	<p>local movement and national policy dialogues and processes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The land rights movement linked with livelihood opportunities and cooperatives. ▪ Carried out visible and result oriented land rights movement 	<p>Mobilize a total of 80 activists and 35-fulltime workers.</p> <p>Organise 75 land encampment and 7500 frontline worker will be participating</p> <p>Hold land rights campaign in 50 districts mobilizing 55,000 tenant and landless families.</p> <p>Form 13 cooperatives with 1300 members who will undertake livelihood activities.</p> <p>Increase organisational membership, number of supporting agencies, and resource centres to improve knowledge and</p>	<p>Total of 109 land rights activists including 56 Female, 33 Dalits and 41 Janajatis are facilitating the land and agrarian rights campaign in their respective places and districts</p> <p>Held 141 sessions of land encampment across the country; educated and empowered 11673 land deprived people including 6045 female, 4366 Dalits and 4104 Janjatis.</p> <p>Carried out total 69 events like rally, mass demonstration, <i>paidalyatra</i>, <i>sabha</i> where around 69,000 land-poor families were mobilized.</p> <p>2215 women organized in 26 agriculture cooperatives.</p> <p>1366 household of various 50 communities initiated the agro-based entrepreneurship.</p> <p>NLRF and 34 District Land Rights Forums have developed their own annual action plan on land and agrarian rights</p>
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		<p>skills in organising and carrying out human rights work.</p> <p>Facilitate 80 Land Learning Centre.</p>	<p>campaign. As per the plan, they formed 180 new primary organizations comprising 5625 land-deprived persons, including 2901 women 1763 Dalits and 1843 Janjatis. And mobilized 2072 people's organization. The support has contributed to work them independently and strengthen people's organisation and land rights campaign at their respective areas and issues.</p> <p>166 Land Learning Centres are running with the participation of 5258 land deprived people including 3644 women, 2453 Dalits and 1267 Janjatis. From the discussion in land learning centres they have been taking local action and generating for their physical development as well.</p>
<p><u>Output 2</u></p> <p>Clarity and consensus about land reform established, and land reform policy and frameworks suitable to the needs and realities of Nepal developed and implemented</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A series of campaigns and multi-stakeholder dialogues organized at national and international levels for policy reform or enactment of new policies and laws, including establishment of a land reform commission 	<p>Hold 36 policy dialogues and consultations with the active participation of 1120 individuals with various stakeholders</p>	<p>5 policy level discussions were held in at national level where total of 164 participants were present. Among them 49 women, 23 Dalit and 44 Janjati were included. Further, 118 discussion sessions have been organized from the district to regional level where 5543 people</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Good practices gained from national and international experience collected, collated, published and disseminated amongst various stakeholders Alternative models of land reform developed ▪ Nation-wide campaigns organized for institutional reform of land administration and management to ensure democratic governance in the area of land administration and management 	<p>Develop 5 alternative land reform and management model involving 5,464 families.</p> <p>Establish/strengthen links with 5 national and international alliances/networks. (network)</p>	<p>participated. Out of this, 2601 Women, 1577 Dalit and 2456 Janjaties. The discussion has contributed to build the opinion on land reform among the policy makers and the general populace.</p> <p>Among the 870 household, Community-led land reform has been carried out in 5 Village Development Committee (VDC) of 5 districts including Gangapur (Dang), Laxminiya (Mahottari), Hardiya (Saptari), Hansposha (Sunsari) and Ramche (Sindhupalchok).</p> <p>Continuation is there in the process of strengthening national and international linkages and to build up good coordination.</p> <p>There have been continued collaboration</p>
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		<p>Organise lobbying and advocacy creating micro-macro linkages for policy changes or development of alternative policies/programmes.</p>	<p>and networking with Forum Asia Thailand, ILC Rome, ANGOC Phillippines, Ektaparishad India Leitner Centre, USA, SAPA Asia etc. CSRC has acquired the membership of ANGOC.</p> <p>Carried out National Land Rights Campaign called “<i>Movement for Timely Constitution Writing and Land Reform</i>” in 50 districts and mobilized 1100 people from east to west.</p> <p>Supported in providing direction to Ministry of Land Reform and Management in order to formulate land use policy.</p>
<p><u>Output 3</u></p> <p>Critical engagement established with non-state stakeholders (such as IMF, World Bank, Asian Development Bank and multinational companies) involved in land and agricultural issues</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Critical engagement maintained with these non-state stakeholders to benefit from their pro-poor policies and initiatives and counter policies or initiatives detrimental to the interests of land-poor women and men ▪ Civil society actions strengthened to counter detrimental policies relating to the corporate sector and 	<p>Study on land policy and policy discussion of non-state actors (WB, ADB and WTO in particular)</p> <p>Conduct a Training</p>	<p>The team was formed but they did not find the useful information. So the hired consultant gave up the task. It was also tried through the DanidaHUGOU to organize short sharing meeting and they also could not take the common time for the sharing.</p> <p>Training was held and</p>

	bi-lateral organizations	workshops and sharing sessions (to share the findings) at various levels.	total of 25 participants were present including 6 women, 5 Dalit and 5 Janjati respectively.
<p><u>Output 4</u></p> <p>Learning generated from ground level actions and practices, and disseminated the knowledge at all levels</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Issue based action research conducted, and findings published and disseminated ▪ Learning and resource centres established and strengthened to promote the culture of learning and sharing amongst activists, researchers, experts and other stakeholders. ▪ Capacity built of CSRC staff, executive board members and general members. 	<p>Conduct a study on land grabbing and food insecurity in Nepal, and publish the report, disseminate it and organise debates and discussions on the basis of the findings both at national and regional levels.</p> <p>Establish three Regional Resource Centre.</p> <p>Establish partnerships with Kathmandu University's Centre of Land Policy and Research institutions.</p>	<p>In the joint co-ordination of CSRC and NGO Federation, two draft reports; case study and policy analysis on 'Land grabbing and food insecurity in Nepal ' has been drafted and forwarded to Asian NGO Coalition, Philippines. Accordingly, CSRC and NGO Federation Nepal jointly conducted a Round Table Discussion program on "Land Grabbing and Food Insecurity in Nepal</p> <p>Supported SWAN and CSDR to purchase equipments i.e Photocopy machine, LCD, Computer and also provided a partial support to establish training hall.</p> <p>The partnership is being continued with K.U and planning is on to organise program on land issue jointly among the donor communities. But implication is not in practice because of the</p>

		<p>Build capacity of CSRC and Regional Resource Organisations</p> <p>Produce and disseminate widely at least 19 publications, including advocacy materials and learning resources</p>	<p>busy schedule of donor communities.</p> <p>National level resource centre constructed and supported three regional resource organizations to strengthen the existing centers.</p> <p>Out of 15 publications, 14200 copies of advocacy materials and learning resources were disseminated.</p>
<p><u>Output 5</u></p> <p><i>New land policies introduced guaranteeing women and men equal rights to own land</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sensitized on women's access to land. ▪ New policy has been formulated. ▪ Reduced tax by 10% to 20% for access to women's land. 	<p>Organise four times policy level discussions and 80 persons will participate.</p> <p>Publish a book about case study on Women's access and control in land.</p>	<p>Held 4 Policy discussions at national level and regular meeting with ministry of land, finance and also the CA members</p> <p>The booklet has been published.</p> <p>-The provision has been made of including the policy on transference of land ownership of husband to wife into joint ownership from this year. As per which respective family can transfer the husband's land ownership to wife paying NPR 100 tax. Moreover, 40% discount is allowed for village level women in the land registration fee. General</p>

			consent (including the government level) has been build to work on the case of Women's Right on land.
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ANNEX A.

i. Table 1: Land received and value

Place	Families	Area	Value in NPR	Value in Dollar	Remarks
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Landless Commission	5818	1,147.5 Bigha (765 hectare)	573,750,000	8,196,428	1 hectare= 10,00,000
Belbari, Morang	33	33 Kattha (1.1 hectare)	66,000,000 (66 Million)	942,857	1 hectare= 60,000,000
Kuchabadhiya,Banke	26	6 Kattha (0.3 hectare)	600000 (0.6 million)	8571	1 Kattha = 1 00000
Rupandehi	2	1 Bigha 11 Katha (1 hectare)	1,500,000 (1.5 million)	21,428	1 Bigha= 1,000,000
From Jyangbu and Chandra,Helambu,Kiul,Badegau n,Ramchhe,Nawalpur; Sindhupalchowk	14	113ropani 13 Ana (6.28 hectare)	1039858	14,745	
Bhorle,laharepauwa,Dhaibung Rasuwa	149	1500 ropani (76.92 hectare)	90000000	1258741	
Kisannagar,Mahottari	9	3 Kaththa 15 Dhur (0.125 hectare)	375000	5244	
Amana,Sisauli, BelbariMorang	32	1 Bigha 16 Kattha (1.2 hectare)	6,75,000	9,440	
Sunsari	76	3 Bigha 6 Kattha 1Dhur (2.2 hectare)	25,88,000	36,195	
Mrigauliya-5, Morang	20	10 Kattha (0.33 hectare)			
Indrapur -6, Morang	1	8 Dhur (0.01 hectare)			
Belbari-5, Morang	1	7 Kattha (0.23 hectare)	13,000	181	
Total	6181	854.69	750308845	10493830	

ii. Table 2: Group Members utilized public land

District	Place	Household(HH)	Area of Land(Collective Farming)	Area in Hectares	Types of farming
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Baitadi	Shreekot-5,Thham	35	84Ropani	4.41	Wheat,Barley,Lentils (Masuro)
	Udayadew-6,Patik	2	2 Ropani	0.10	Vegetable
Dadeldhura	Eidungara-8, Bagarkot	3	8 Ropani	0.41	Corn,Soyabean
Kailali	Tikapur-9, Ekatanagar	74	3 Kattha	0.1	Corn
	Chaumala-7, Rajipur	46	1.5 bigha	1	Corn, Vegetables
	Manahara-7,Dhangadi	29	2 Kattha	0.06	Fish pond
	Masuriya-8, Pehrani	75	3 Bigha	2	Vegetable Farming
	Beladevipur-3,Sehari	76	2 Kattha	0.06	Banana
	Ektanagar-9,Tikapur	74	3 Kattha	0.1	Corn
	Bishalnagar-9,Tikapur	115	5 Kattha	0.16	Paddy
	Pathraiya-8,Kataashe	17	11 Kattha	0.36	Paddy, Turmeric
Kanchanpur	Daiji-3,Dharampur	43	12 Kattha	0.4	Corn
	Jhalari	10	2 Kattha	0.06	Paddy
	Belkunthiya-2, Krishnapur	26	2 Kattha	0.06	Turmeric
	Bani,Krishnapur	16	15 Kattha	0.5	Gourd,Pumpkin
Bardiya	Magaragadi-3, BanmatiPhaant	105	20 Bigha	13.33	Paddy,Corn
	Babuwa	55	2 Bigha	1.33	Corn,Vegetable
	Magragadi-6, JharniyaPhaant	107	16Bigha	10.66	Paddy,Lentils(Maas)
Dang	Gobardiha-9, Madhabpur	76	6 Bigha	4	Cucumber,Watermelon
Mahottari	Kisannagar	10	5 Kattha	0.16	Vegetable
	Laxminiya	24	5 Bigha	3.33	Corn
Dhanusha	Bengadabur,Raturiver	112	28 Bigha	18.66	About to start farming
Saptari	Haripur	30	3 Bigha	2	Wheat
	Haripur	31	2 Bigha	1.33	Vegetables
	Pansera	10	15 Kattha	0.5	Established House
	Mauwaha	42	1 Bigha	0.66	Fish Pond
Siraha	Lahan-9	85	3 Bigha	2	Established House
	Lalpur	45	2 Bigha	1.33	Paddy
10	28	1373		69.07	

iii. Table 3: Local Community Contribution

Mode of Contribution	RC,RO,NLRF	RS
Cash	RC-1	195034
	RO-2	42594

Various district/national movement and involvement of community people, organisation/agency,VDC,political parties, businessman and people of diverse field in Campaign against Land Right Violation organized by Resource Organisation/Center and District Land Rights Forum.	RO-3	85387
	RC-4	29750
	RC-5	109856
	RC-6	192870
	RO-7	51800
	RO-8	73850
	NLRF	574043
	Sub-total	1355184
Kinds The food,medicine,vegetables including other kinds collected from the community people for campaign.	RC-1	427519
	RO-2	353517
	RO-3	242968
	RC-4	573900
	RC-5	95500
	RC-6	1022676
	RO-7	179900
	RO-8	190115
	NLRF	176750
	Sub-total	3262845
	Grand Total	4618029

iv. Table 4: Trainings and Workshop

S.no	Nature of Training/Workshop	Date	Place	Participant	Organizer
1.	English Language Training	September 2010	Kathmandu	2 board members and 6 Staff members	CSRC
2.	Participatory Approaches of Land Management program	November 2010	Tirupati,India	Resource Organization Co-coordinator	SARRA and ILC Asia
3	Food and Land Advocacy Program in Nepal	November2010	Nagarkot	District Coordinator	FIAN Nepal
4	International Meeting of Janasatyagraha 2012	March 2011	Delhi, India	Dr. Roshan Chitrakar, Chairperson and Mr. Jagat Basnet, Executive Director of CSRC	Ektaparishad.
5	CSO Land Reform Monitoring workshop	July 2011	Jakarta,Indonesia	Mr. Jagat Basnet, Executive Director of CSRC	ANGOC, Philippines
6	'Writers workshop' on	May 2011	Bangkok.	Mr. Jagat Deuja,	ANGOC

	CSO land reform initiatives			Program Manager of CSRC	
7	First Sapa Regional Workshop based on Empowering Community in Peace Building at the Grassroots	April 2011	Ahemadabad, India	Mr. Jawal Singh Tiruwa, District Co-ordinator of Kailali	South Asia Peace Alliance.
8	Expert Group Meeting-Transparency in land administration	20-21July,2010	Yogyakaarta, Indonesia	Mr.Jagat Deuja,Program Manager, CSRC	ITC,UGMT, UN-HABITAT,G LTN

v. Table 5: Campaign against eviction

Cases	Details	Effort	Outcome/status
Musahar family's eviction by KoshiTappu Wild Life Reserve	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The landless people of Saptari district, Badgama VDC were forcefully evicted by KoshiTappu Wild Life Reserve. - 28 houses were destroyed and were compelled to shift from their residing place. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land Rights Forum of Saptari visited the respective locality to understand the sentiments of people and to provide a needed support. - The team discussed with District Administration Office and KoshiTappu Wild Life Reserve of Kusaha, Sunsari with regard to the eviction case. 	The eviction case is terminated for certain period.
Landless families displaced by community forestry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A total of 12 landless families of Dalari VDC 9, Kanchanpur were force to leave the place residing over the area encircled by Community Forestry. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In the initiation of Sigasa Land Rights Forum, agreement was made after the continuous discussion between Land Rights forum members of Community Forestry and local representatives of political parties. 	Landless people were allowed to settle near to the previous residing place.
Destroyed the household of landless people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In Kalinjor VDC-7 and 8, Sarlahi; District Administration Office destroyed and burnt the 9 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Protesting against the case, District Land Rights Forum organized the 	It has been agreed to hold a further discussion with District

	household of landless people, associated with Land Rights Forum. - They were mercilessly beaten up and chased away from there.	procession along with protest march where more than 600 land deprived people participated and submitted the appeal letter	Forest User Group with regard to this case.
Forceful attempt on tilling over public land.	- Manmateria VDC, Rupandehi the forceful attempts were made by local people to build a temple by encroaching the tilling over public land of Chair of VLRF which covers the area of 0.2 hectare.	- The complaint letter has been filed at CDO and Police Office for the action. - The discussion was held in Police Office.	For the further action, meetings and discussion has been planned accordingly.

ANNEX B: Case Study

Case I. Collective Farming led to Successful Farming

Bhagwanpur Land Rights Forum of Sisahaniya VDC-9 Dang, is a land poor people's organization established in 2004 A.D. The organization comprises of total 36 members who possess less than 0.16 hectare land. With regard to collective farming, all of the members started to utilize the public land from 2007 A.D. With the external support received from CSRC and SWAN, all of the members planted *sweet guard in larger area and vegetables, paddy* in smaller area covering the Sand Bank land of 2.66 hectare.

The maximum profit was collected from sweet guard. As per which they received a good profit from each item, which is listed below:

Profit received from the collective farming

S.No	Items	Profit (NPR)	Value in Dollar(US\$)
1	Sweet Guard	50,250	702
2	Paddy	22,500	314
3	Vegetables	5000	69
4	Lentils(<i>Masuro</i>)	2,814	39
5	Lentils(<i>Arsi</i>)	945	13
6	Lentils (<i>Arahar</i>)	600	8
Total		NPR 82109	US\$1145

With the success of collective farming, the Community Forestry Users Coordination Committee and NGO named *Taal* also decided to provide a support accordingly. Thus in November 17 2010 the organization members received an external support in various ways, which includes:

External support

<i>Source</i>	<i>Supported Items</i>	<i>Quantity</i>
NGO (Taal)	Vegetable(<i>Paravar</i>)	1100 Buta
	Pumpset	25000
	Bamboo	2800
	Plant of Bamboo	4500
Community Forestry Consumers Coordination Committee	Wood	1500

The progress is visible in these areas, which has enhanced the level of motivation among farmers. Now in this particular land, vegetable (*Paravar*) is planted in 8 Kattha (0.26 hectare), Peanut 2 Kattha (0.06 hectare) and other vegetable in total of 15 Kattha (0.5 hectare) land respectively. As per which the farmers also received the farmers' orientation training and vegetable farming training from agriculture officer.

Further the land learning center also started in this place from January 2011. Back then all of the members couldn't speak up and ask for their rights with leaders of political parties and top-level people. They used to do the work of *Kamalari* and *Kamaiyaa* in minimum wage. At present, tremendous progress can be seen among all of the community people. As of now they have become able to express themselves easily, claim for their rights at VDC level and the people who couldn't write-up their name before, now they could give their introduction and write-up name. They have started to work hard with full commitment and effort in-group as well. Regular meeting is held monthly where each prevailing issues are discussed and sort out with preparation of plan to work out accordingly.

As per the movement fund they have been collecting NPR 50 per month from each member. Moreover 25 members have already taken share as well. Now the total fund generated is NPR 97,000 (US\$ 1357). All of the members are satisfied with the outcome received from collective farming. They have understood that if something is done with full efficiency with good teamwork then external support is also accessible. Through the collective farming, both organization and village is well known among all, which has bestowed name, and fame both. Moreover the vegetable farming has become a good spot for the visit.

Case II. The Struggle of Putali Tamang in Acquisition of Birta Land

Putali Tamang, 45 years old is an active frontline worker of Land Rights Forum, Rasuwa. On February 23rd, 2008 the District Land Rights Forum (DLRF), Rasuwa involved her in Land Rights Training program. This training became the major source of success for Putali. She along with

other many village members possesses a Birta land. Thus on 2010, the Utpanneshwor Land Rights Forum was formed in village. She is the vice-chairperson of this forum where there is a presence of 23 members.

She actively got involved in the Birta Land Rights movement with strong determination by being aware of the nature of Birta land and act. Gradually she began to participate in the gathering, training, and movement. CSRC also bestowed her opportunity to play the lead role in national review and national movement respectively.

She has also been able to organize the meeting of Village Land Rights Forum by herself. The initiation is there for building up the network in other villages as well. After the second assembly of June 14, 2010 she has become the district member of district land rights forum. Now she is established as a leader of the village and is able to convince the community people by sorting out their problems. She also got actively involved in the national movement spearheaded in capital from 15th March, 2011. During which, Putali proved herself as a successful leader by bringing 25 women participants from Rasuwa to Kathmandu solely to participate in the movement.

Since 2005, DLRF had been initiating the movement on the issue of Birta land. On 11 August 2009, the ministry council meeting decided that by paying 10% of minimum amount as per the evaluation, the farmers could register the land in their name. Altogether 500 farmers from Dhaibung, Laharepauwaa and Bhorle submitted the application. Time to time district forum also visited the revenue office and pressurized to speed up the land registration process. But, Land Revenue office did not take any initiation concentrating on this issue. Hence on December 2010, the forum submitted the appeal letter by warning them if revenue office does not precede the work further, they would organize the indefinite sit-in program accordingly. In all of these activities, Putali was actively involved.

With the continuous pressure, the revenue office became ready to publish the notice in the name of farmers. Accordingly with the support of CSRC and Nepal Agro Forestry Foundation (NAF), the victim farmers published the notice on the daily newspaper Gorkhapatra with collected amount total of NPR 299680 (US\$4191.32).

31 years ago a land survey was done but however after the long struggle only 149 farmers received the land certificate. Among which the family of Putali Tamang is one of them. The land certificate of 4 Ropani (0.2 hectare) has already been confirmed so there is no fear of snatching away one's land by others. This has added the competency in her struggle. She says "This happiness is a result of continuous struggle".

ANNEX C: Photos



Consultation Meeting with Ministry on

Formulation of Land policy



Landless Women Farmers holds a "Sit-in" program



Popular Education Training



Meeting with Ministry on Ukhada Problem



Land rights stir called off

Himalayan News Service
Kathmandu, March 22

More than 1,000 women from 50 districts today called off their protest for land rights in the Capital city after the government assured them to address their issues.

Deputy Prime Minister Krishna Bahadur Mahara and Education Minister Ganga Lal Tuladhar met the women at Dhikuri-mandap today. They assured the women to make public the report of High Level Commission on Schedule Land Reform.

ऋण काढेर भूमि आन्दोलनमा



काठमाडौं, २२ मार्च (एनएस) - भूमि अधिकार आन्दोलनका लागि सरकारले गत सात दिनदेखि जारी गरेको प्रतिवचनलाई लिएर आजै ५० जिल्लाका १०००भन्दा बढी महिलाहरूले काठमाडौंको धिकुरीमण्डपमा भूमि अधिकारको माग राखेर आन्दोलन गरेका थिए।

उनीहरूले सरकारलाई भूमि अधिकारको माग राखेर आन्दोलन गर्न बाध्य पारेका थिए। उनीहरूले भनाइ गरेका थिए कि सरकारले गत सात दिनदेखि जारी गरेको प्रतिवचनलाई लिएर उनीहरूले आन्दोलन गर्न बाध्य भएका थिए। उनीहरूले भनाइ गरेका थिए कि सरकारले गत सात दिनदेखि जारी गरेको प्रतिवचनलाई लिएर उनीहरूले आन्दोलन गर्न बाध्य भएका थिए।

लुम्बिनी प्रदेश, बाँके र सप्तरीका किसान संघका आगुनहरूले काठमाडौंमा आन्दोलन गरेका थिए।

ANNEX D:

भूमिहीनले सडकमै बीउ छरे

राजधानी काठमाडौंमा भूमिहीन किसानहरूले सडकमै बीउ छरेर आन्दोलन गरेका थिए। उनीहरूले भनाइ गरेका थिए कि सरकारले गत सात दिनदेखि जारी गरेको प्रतिवचनलाई लिएर उनीहरूले आन्दोलन गर्न बाध्य भएका थिए। उनीहरूले भनाइ गरेका थिए कि सरकारले गत सात दिनदेखि जारी गरेको प्रतिवचनलाई लिएर उनीहरूले आन्दोलन गर्न बाध्य भएका थिए।

सडकमा फालेको बीउ छरी न्यासीका सडकमा छुट्याएर छुट्याएर बुझिने।

हलो-जुवासहित सडकमा

राजधानी काठमाडौंमा हलो-जुवासहित सडकमा आन्दोलन गरेका थिए। उनीहरूले भनाइ गरेका थिए कि सरकारले गत सात दिनदेखि जारी गरेको प्रतिवचनलाई लिएर उनीहरूले आन्दोलन गर्न बाध्य भएका थिए। उनीहरूले भनाइ गरेका थिए कि सरकारले गत सात दिनदेखि जारी गरेको प्रतिवचनलाई लिएर उनीहरूले आन्दोलन गर्न बाध्य भएका थिए।

सडकमा फालेको बीउ छरी न्यासीका सडकमा छुट्याएर छुट्याएर बुझिने।

भूमिहीन किसान महिला आन्दोलनको सन्देश

भूमिहीन किसान महिला आन्दोलनको सन्देश। उनीहरूले भनाइ गरेका थिए कि सरकारले गत सात दिनदेखि जारी गरेको प्रतिवचनलाई लिएर उनीहरूले आन्दोलन गर्न बाध्य भएका थिए। उनीहरूले भनाइ गरेका थिए कि सरकारले गत सात दिनदेखि जारी गरेको प्रतिवचनलाई लिएर उनीहरूले आन्दोलन गर्न बाध्य भएका थिए।

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सडकमा फालेको बीउ छरी न्यासीका सडकमा छुट्याएर छुट्याएर बुझिने। उनीहरूले भनाइ गरेका थिए कि सरकारले गत सात दिनदेखि जारी गरेको प्रतिवचनलाई लिएर उनीहरूले आन्दोलन गर्न बाध्य भएका थिए। उनीहरूले भनाइ गरेका थिए कि सरकारले गत सात दिनदेखि जारी गरेको प्रतिवचनलाई लिएर उनीहरूले आन्दोलन गर्न बाध्य भएका थिए।

Media Clips