

Land and Agrarian Rights Campaign: Quarterly Progress Report

Magh – Chaitra, 2068 (January 15 –April 12, 2012)



Submitted to:

Action Aid Nepal

Care Nepal

DanidaHUGOU

Lutheran World Federation (LWF)

Swiss Development Cooperation (SDC)

Oxfam GB

Submitted by: Community Self Reliance Centre (CSRC)

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1. Introduction

Community Self-reliance Centre (CSRC) is a social movement based organization that works directly with land-deprived people, particularly with tenants, agriculture labourers, and landless poor farmers. It has been facilitating the land and agrarian rights campaign since 1995, in order to establish a just and equitable society.

The primary goal of CSRC and its strategic partners is the continued struggle for land reform in the face of injustice, poverty, and exploitation with regard to the unequal distribution of land and the powerlessness of those who work it as a result of unscientific management.

CSRC's Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWAB) 2011/2012 has been developed in accordance with the Strategic and Operational Plan (StOP) 2009-2013, which sets goals and specific outputs, as well as detailing the strategic approaches and organizational structures required to achieve them.

The existing supporting strategic partners, ActionAid Nepal, CARE Nepal, CCO/CIDA, DanidaHUGOU, and Oxfam have been joined by the Lutheran World Foundation (LWF) since July 2011. From January 2012, the Swiss Development Corporation (SDC) has also become a strategic partner of CSRC and is supporting work in a number of different districts including Ramechhap, Khotang and Okhaldhunga.

In accordance with the MoU, CSRC has since April 2009 operated a common account and report approach. This joint quarterly report has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the strategic partnership. The report details progress achieved, lessons learned and challenges faced during the period January 15 –April 12, 2012. It also outlines the priorities for the next quarter April 13– July 15, 2012.

2. Summary of Activities (for this reporting period)

The table below describes CSRC's major activities and corresponding outputs for the reporting period. Numerous smaller and sub-activities were also carried out, but are not included here.

Output and Activity	Plan and Progress			Coverage and Progress					
	Unit	Plan	Progress	Unit	Plan	Progress	Female	Dalit	Janjati
Output 1: Rights holders (land-poor women and men) organized, strengthened and mobilized to claim and exercise their rights									
Overall management and coordination	NC	1	1	Person	21	20	9	9	8
Full-time worker (National Secretariat of NLRF)	Person	5	5	Person	5	5	2	1	2
Accountant cum office secretary (NLRF)	Person	1	1	Person	1	1	0	0	1
Meeting (National)	Time	1		Person	42				
Campaign (Result Oriented), National movement for implementation of the action plan.	Time	1	-	Person	25000	-			
Special orientation for all frontline leaders	District	15	-	Person	500	-			
Forming and strengthening District Land Rights Forums (27 districts)									
Campaign costs for one visible movement	Districts	30	27	Districts	30	27	-	-	-
Full-time worker (district level)	Person	30	26	Person	30	26	6	11	8
NLRF office secretary (district level)	Person	30	26	Person	30	26	23	7	12
Extension of DLRF	Districts	23	27	Districts	23	27	-	-	-
Capacity building of NLRF and DLRF staff and activists in the areas of advocacy, paralegal skills, and networking and alliance building									
Land encampment	Times	12	33	Person	1200	1869	843	566	502

Training and orientation	Times	4	15	Person	240	358	212	75	163
Mainstreaming the action-reflection-action model of popular education in land rights movement									
Activist support	Person	97	82	Person	97	82	44	29	24
Formation of agricultural cooperatives	Cooperative	4	6	Person	700	260	233	107	144
Facilitation of REFLECT circles (Bhumi Sekai Kendra)	Circles	137	126	Person	3000	2051	1643	778	756
Context mapping	VDC	3	9	VDC	3	9			
Output 2: Clarity and consensus about land reform established, and land reform policy and frameworks suitable to the needs and realities of Nepal developed and implemented									
Policy dialogue at national level	Times	1	2	Person	90	75	22	7	11
Develop alternative land policy/ Position book of land movement	Times	1	-	Working with govt	-	-	-	-	-
Develop viable alternative land reform and management models through action research (CLR)	VDC	5	5	HH	5464	5464	-	-	-
Media mobilisation (radio programme and others)	Throughout			6 FM					
Independent Campaigners and volunteer mobilization	Person	2	2	Person	2	2	0	0	0
Policy dialogue at District and Regional level	Times	18	43	Person	1440	1729	827	408	699
Public campaign, Demonstrations, rallies & submission of memoranda	Times	9	2	Person	25000	16613	6810	3959	3052

Support to the process of claiming of land rights	Throughout			HH	-	1280	6810	3959	3052
Support to process of claiming economic activities	Community	7	8	HH	210	385	-	-	-
Output 3: Critical engagement established with non-state stakeholders (such as IMF, World Bank, Asian Development Bank and multinational companies) involved in land and agricultural issues									
Study on land policy of non-state actors (WB, ADB, WTO)									
Training, workshop and sharing session									
Output 4: Learning generated from ground level actions and practices, and knowledge disseminated at all levels									
Establishment of resource centers both at national and sub-national levels									
National level resource center	RC	1	1	RC	1	-	-	-	-
Regional & District level resource centres	RO	2	4	RO	3	-	-	-	-
Mobilization of alliances (Resource Organizations) engaged in land rights movement									
Resource Organization Coordinator	Person	5	4	Person	5	4	0	1	1
District Coordinators	Person	14	12	Person	14	12	5	6	2
Assistant finance Officers (RCs & ROs)	Person	7	7	Person	7	7	1	2	2
Study and Findings Sharing	Issues	1							
Publications and dissemination of advocacy materials, periodic reports, journals and bulletins Bhumiadhikar, Social audit report and Poster	Issue	2	3	Copies	5000	3700	0	0	0

Network , alliance building & Program review meeting	Times	5	1	Person		122	24	14	19
CSRC institutional strengthening (General assembly, EC meeting, Yearly retreat)	Throughout	1		Person		7	3	1	1
Quarterly review & reflection	Places	16	13	Person	320	257	113	90	67
Output 5: New land policies introduced guaranteeing women and men equal rights to own land.									
Dialogue and pressurize to the government to implement policy and program on women access to land.	Throughout	1		Person	100				
Exposure and learning visits	Throughout	5	1	Person	100	10	2	0	0
Regional conference of women leader and activist.	Places	0	4	Person	200	0	0	0	0

3. Major achievements of this period

The following are the major achievements of this quarter January 15 to April 12, 2012;

1. After long pressure from the land rights movement, the Land Reform and Management Ministry has prepared the final action plan with regard to the implementation of the two High Level Land Commissions' reports and forwarded this to the cabinet for the approval.
2. The Joint Land Ownership Campaign is speeding up with progress being made. A total of 97 households have acquired joint ownership covering the area of 36,504 hectares of land. The campaign is being undertaken rapidly at various district and community levels, and the outcome is being shared with various political parties. (*Refer to annex for details*)
3. The campaign with regard to “Ensuring Land Rights in Constitution” was carried out nationwide. It was followed by wall painting, district level rally and assembly, placing the banners surrounding major cities, submitting letters to as well interaction and policy dialogue with Constituent Assembly (CA) members. During the campaign, the proper management of the land reform process; compensation payments to those who hold land above the agreed ceiling; and providing land for those who till on the land were the issues critically raised. Demands were made to address these issues accordingly. Within the conflict solving sub-committee of the CA, the fact that the issue of land reform is not being included in the process of constitution-writing has led to vigorous debate. Thus, with the participation of a total of 16,613 households from various districts, a large mass mobilization was held to put forward their demands in the campaign. Through active engagement and continuous pressure on the government and political parties in regard to the constitution-writing process the landless and tenants farmers can ensure that their rights are upheld.
4. A learning visit to Philippines was carried out with a team comprising 10 delegates: 5 from the Ministry of Land Reform and Management (Minister, Secretary, Joint Secretary, Director- General and Personal Assistant of the Minister) and 5 from CSO/CSRC. Before the learning visit was finalized, a series of meetings was organized with the Minister and Secretary of Land Reform and Management (MoLRM). The first visit, together with the team of CSRC and government officials was the high-level visit upon the invitation of the Philippines government. The meetings between Nepal Minister, the Hon. Bhim Prasad Gautam, Philippine Secretary, Hon. Virgilio de los Reyes, and Undersecretary Hon. Gerundio C. Madueno at the Department of Agrarian Reform resulted in a better understanding on the status of land reform in the Philippines. The Government of the Philippines highly acknowledged and supported the visit including the field visits and

interaction with CSOs. The visits contributed to strengthening the relationship between the Government of Nepal and the land rights movement, and move forward the policy work on behalf of landless and tenants farmers. Following the visits, the minister also organized a meeting to solve the issue of tenancy and implement the recommendations of the High Level Land Reform Commission Report. The visit was a great opportunity to understand the successes and failures of land reform in the Philippines and deepen understanding on land reform.

5. Five families (4 landless and 1 tenant - have received land certificates. The total area of land involved is around 0.2862 hectare. This has secured shelter for the 5 landless families and has enabled them to gain access to government services.
6. The landless commission has been formed by the government in different 25 districts. In all of the districts, the process of submitting the form by landless people for the acquisition of identity card is rapidly underway. With the announcement of government targeting the landless people, all of the VLRG, DLRG and NLRG actively took forward this campaign nationwide. As of now, a total of 44,990 applications from various districts have submitted the form and registered as landless people. Regular follow-up on the process is being made.
7. Six new cooperatives have been formed, which has led to the mobilization of 260 women members. These cooperatives have also been directly involved in agricultural activity on fallow and other unused land. 1,997 members organized within 18 agricultural cooperatives have utilised money, which has been collectively saved, and have generated NPR 636,638 (US\$7,764) (1\$= 82). This profit has come from the utilization of public land and mobilization of their group saving money in agro-business.
8. The local primary groups have collected a total of NPR 694,500 (US\$8,469.51) as movement funds with which to strengthen the land rights campaign and contribute to local initiatives. Total funds utilised by the movement: - NPR 95,988 (US\$1,170.58). Total funds generated locally for livelihoods initiatives: NPR 756,581 (US \$9,226.59).
9. The adhoc committee has been formed in 4 districts: Doti, Accham, Bajura, and Nuwakot. While in Lalitpur, Ramechhap, Khotang and Okhaldhunga the campaign is being carried upon. In these particular districts the trainings on land rights have also been conducted, which has enhanced and strengthened support for the land rights movement.
10. The baseline study is being carried out in three new districts: Khotang, Okhaldunga and Ramechhap. Coordinators and facilitators have been selected to facilitate the land rights campaign in these three districts. The process of formation of community level land rights groups has also already been started.

11. The interaction program was conducted on February 9, 2102 on "Agriculture Development Strategy and Citizens Perspective". The program was jointly organized by Forest Action Nepal, CSRC, Right to Food Network and NGO Federation. The discussion revealed that the Nepali government has formulated an agricultural strategy for the next 20 years, but unfortunately the farmers and landless people for whom these strategies are made are unaware of this. The scientific agricultural representatives are underrepresented in the coordination committee developed to generate the agriculture strategy, while, civil society and political parties are not represented at all. The issue of land has also been undermined in it. The formation of the co-ordination committee is debatable itself, which implies that the strategies it will prepare will be as unsuccessful as those in the past. For the proper implementation of agricultural strategies, an agricultural fact only is not enough at all. Many farmers involved in the agriculture profession are land-deprived, but they do have land ownership; whereas the land owners do not invest in land. Thus positive impact can be seen if campaign can be strengthened stating land ownership for those who till.
12. On April 11, 2012 a new report titled "Land Reform Monitoring Indicators, Nepal" was launched by Honorable Minister Bhim Prasad Gautam of Land Reform and management. Honorable Mr. Gautam called the report an important tool for initiating government plans and policies with regard to land reform and management. He also assured his mutual support in agrarian and land reform activities. Representatives from ANGOC, Mr Nathaniel Marquez Don and Ms. Catherine Liamzon presented the CSO Land Reform Monitoring Initiative and the preliminary results of monitoring in the implementation of land reforms in various Asian countries including Nepal. Forty representatives from NGO/INGO and government agencies participated. The published report would serve as a basic tool for monitoring the land rights campaign and initiatives. It was stated during the discussion that the report would be the reference for the government sector as well, for improving the database system as per the monitoring indicators and tools.
13. NLRF has been accepted as a member of the Asian Farmers' Association (AFA), and is considered one of NLRF's major achievements to date. CSRC and NLRF team attended 5th General Assembly and Regional Consultation of the Asian Farmers' Association (AFA) held in Hanoi, Vietnam hosted by the Vietnam Farmers Union (VNFU). This represents a great opportunity for NLRF to learn and share from other members, and thus broaden the land rights movement in Nepal. Presently, AFA members come from are 10 Asian countries: Bangladesh, Cambodia, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Nepal, the Philippines, Taiwan, Thailand and Vietnam.
14. Reflection Report 2011 and Nepali Bulletin Issue 28 have been published and disseminated among NGO/INGO and respective partner organizations.

15. The review and planning meeting of Community-Led Land Reform Practice was carried out on March 3-4, 2012 at Lamahi, Dang. The meeting gave a clear picture of current Community-Led Land Reform Practice. The presentation reflected that utilization of public land, agriculture reform and debate on land rights, critical discussion with concerned stakeholders, capacity building of frontline leaders, commercial planning along with its development and implementation were in practice. It was decided to establish the Resource Centre/Office of Community Led Land Reform Practice in each VDC for its sustainability. Efforts will always be made to strengthen networking with respective groups. Other major things and issues to focus on for effective Community Led Land Reform Practice were also discussed, which will subsequently be looked at in the coming days.
16. The *Tillers' Campaign* was carried out by landless farmers in Sunsari, Morang and Jhapa districts by organizing a rally, encircling the major city areas and chanting slogans respectively. Mass demonstrations were made with the participation of around 1,000 participants. The major demands by landless farmer included ensuring proper shelter providing land for the tillers, and public to water and land for the public. In the campaign the Yam Subba of UML and Bishnu Dangi of Farmers Association expressed their solidarity to this movement.
17. One hundred and twenty-six land learning centres have been operating at community (district) level; 2,051 community members (1,643 Female, 778 Dalits, 756 Janjati) have participated in land related activities. These centres have contributed considerably to strengthening the local land rights campaign and people's organizations. They have addressed such issues as:-use of VDC resources; membership of CFUG; protection against land right violations; planning of land rights campaigns; and the use of fallow land.
18. A total of 959 frontline leaders have been mobilized in the facilitation process. As a result, 1,280 families have claimed their rights to access a range of different things such as scholarships, electricity, public land, public ponds, forests and income= generating activities.
19. A total of 37 new groups (701 Members, 358 Female, 186 Male, 224 Dalit and 420 Janajatis) have been formed and mobilized alongside existing groups.
20. Forty-three discussion sessions have been organized at district and regional levels, in which 1,729 people participated. (Of these, 827 were Female, 408 were Dalit and 699 were Janajati). A further two discussions have been organized at national level that

involved 75 people (22 Female, 7 Dalit, 11 Janjati). These discussions have served to raise the issues of land reform amongst policy makers and the general population.

21. An interaction programme was organized amongst district level stakeholders and a written commitment was made not to evict those tilling and living on landlords' and public land. All of the political parties agreed to raise this issue at their party meeting and bring it to the attention of their respective party leaders.
22. Two community buildings have been established in Kailali. With its establishment the local land rights forums have their own place in which to hold discussions and meetings. This has given the group members a feeling of permanence and has enabled their working process to become systematic.

4. Challenges

The following major challenges were faced during this quarter:

- The government has announced that landless people can submit application forms to the Landless Problem Solving Committee for the provision of identity card. But the trend of claiming oneself as landless by false people is undermining the real landless people. And as the government does not have proper records and data with regard to the actual number of landless people in Nepal, this process of identifying landless people is becoming more challenging.
- The government has been very slow in formulating policies and programmes on land reform and in implementing them. The Government of Nepal started to formulate the land use policy some two years ago, but this has still not been ratified by Parliament.
- Land reform remains extremely politicized, and despite the campaign expanding into over 50 districts, human resources still lack capacity and training to be able to facilitate the campaign properly.

5. Priorities (For coming quarter)

The following major activities have been planned for this quarter:

- Strengthening the campaign on women's access to land (Joint Ownership Campaign);
- Working with the government for the implementation of the Commission report's action plan;
- National campaign and mobilization for the follow-up of last year's mobilization (Follow-up of commitment by the government of Nepal and political parties);

- Mass demonstration, rallies, and gathering to implement land reform;
- Conducting Joint Annual Review;
- Strengthening agriculture cooperatives and agriculture farming;
- Planning for 2069/2070 (2012/2013);
- Review and Reflections of Land and Agrarian Rights Campaign; and
- Support to NLRF for their strengthening.

6. Staff Board and Membership

- On February 19–26, 2012 the *High Level Delegation Learning Visit to Philippines* was carried out with the invitation from the Philippine government. The visiting team comprised 10 delegates – 5 from government (Minister, Secretary, Joint Secretary, Director-General and Personal Assistant of the Minister, From the Ministry of Land Reform and Management) and 5 from CSOs/CSRC (from CSRC: Ms. Shasikala Dahal, Chairperson; Mr. Jagat Basnet, Executive Director; Mr. Jagat Deuja, Program Manager, Ms. Geeta Pandit, Finance Officer; and from NLRF: Mr. Som Prasad Bhandari, Chairperson).
- On March 5-14, 2012 Ms. Jyoti Baidya, Monitoring and Documentation Officer of CSRC, Mr. Somprasad Bhandari, Chairperson of NLRF and Ms. Saraswoti Subba, Secretary attended the *5th Asian Farmers' Association (AFA) General Assembly and AFA Regional Consultation* held in Hanoi, Vietnam hosted by the Vietnam Farmers Union (VNFU). Ms. Jyoti Baidya gave a presentation on *Situation, Initiatives and Policy in Support to Organic Rice in Nepal*. During the General Assembly, NLRF became a membership of AFA, which is a major achievement.

7. Annexes

Annex: A Case Study

Success of Women-Led Collective Vegetable Farming

As a local organization of landless, squatters and free bonded labourers, the District Land Rights Forum (DLRF), Dang, was established in 2005. With the main objective of raising the issue and strengthening the community, Banki Village Land Rights Forum (VLRFB) was formed comprising 27 members in 2006.

The organizations have been collecting NPR 5 (US\$0.06) as a movement fund. Regular meetings and discussions on the issues of land rights are also held. In 2008, as per the women's co-operative program, Society Welfare Action Nepal (SWAN) provided NPR 10,000 while NPR 20 (US\$0.24) is being collected as per saving. Swastika Chaudhary secretary of VLRFB shared with engagement in the forum, "I got the chance to participate in the land rights program. I also went to Chitwan to get training on community land reform practice. After receiving training, I conducted a different discussion program in the organization about applying the learned skills ". With the consent of 8 female members of the organization, the riverbank area – about 0.266 hectare – was utilized in April 2011.

One challenge is the lack of an irrigation system; but as of now they have been able to manage it and earn 1 quintal beans of NPR 2000(US\$24.39), 137 kg Potato of NPR 2775(US\$33.84), 35 Kilo Peanut of NPR 3500(US\$42.68), 12 kg sesame of NPR 1200(14.6), 1 quintal maize of NPR 1000(US\$12), 17 kg soyabean of NPR 875 (US\$10.67) and dehydrated vegetables of NPR 650(US\$7.92). A total of NPR 1200(US\$14.6) has been collected. With the regular movement fund collection the savings has been made of NPR 27,971(US\$341.10) up to now. The local resident Sukhdev Chaudhary says "Through collective farming, the women seem to be active and energetic".

As of now they are initiating their own vegetable farming. Collective farming has become a great inspiration for all. The utilization of public land, which was just left fallow, has been well received by all of the community members. At present, marketing of the vegetables is also in progress.

As there is no irrigation management in the community, with the purpose of doing off season farming, in the support of Land Rights Forum (LRF), local people of Gangaparaspur VDC asked for financial support of NPR 30,000(US\$365.85). With regular follow-up and active participation, they have received a budget of NPR 30,000(US\$365.85) from VDC. In addition, SWAN has provided NPR 47120(US\$574.63) and from the group investment for irrigation, a tube well has also been managed. The organization plans to expand the collective farming in a

nearby community, covering the area of 1.33 hectare, for which a campaign is ongoing. Moreover, as per the progress of the organization, a total of 27 households submitted the application to VDC for tilling certificate. To date, 10 households have received their tilling certificates. The organization regularly hosts a planning and discussion sessions for the further improvement and enhancement of vegetable farming. With the success of collective farming, the local political parties have also begun to show interest in it and they have plans to monitor it as well. Thus, collective farming has been exemplary to all.

Annex: B

i) Joint Ownership Campaign

S.No	District	Household(HH)	Area of Land (Joint Ownership)	Area of Land (In Hectare)
1	Sindhupalchowk	81	544 Ropani 11 Aana	27.932
	Lalitpur			
	Rasuwa			
2	Dadeldhura	2	29 Ropani 1 Aana	1.490
3	Baitadi	4	10 Ropani 14 Aana	0.556
4	Mahottari	6	4 Bigha 9 Kattha 5 Dhur	2.966
5	Dang	4	5 Bigha 7 Kattha 1 dhur	3.56
Total		97		36.504 hectare

ii) Land Certificate Received

S.No	District	Household(HH)	Area of Land	Area of Land(In Hectare)	Source
1.	Sindhupalchowk, Gati VDC	1	1 Ropani, 1 Aana	0.0542	Tenancy
2.	Mahottari, Kisannagar VDC	3	5 Kattha	0.166	Village Block
3	Morang, Belbari VDC	1	2 Kattha	0.066	
Total		5		0.2862 hectare	

iii) Group Members utilized Public Land

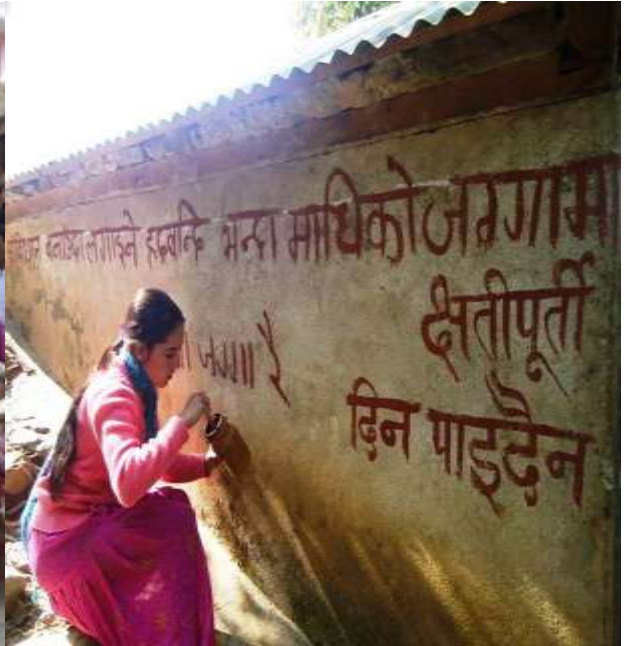
District	Place	Household (HH)	Area of Land (Collective Farming)	Area in Hectares	Type of Farming
Rasuwa, Sindhupalchowk	Dhaibung, Bandegaun, Icchok	44	8 Kattha	0.266	Potato, Ginger, Green Vegetables
Mahottari	Kisnagar-9	43	8 kattha	0.266	24 quintal turmeric
	Laxminiya-1	20	1 Bigha	0.66	Oal, Ginger, Turmeric
	Belgacchi	2			14 Pig rearing
Dang	Sisahaniya -8	36	4 Bigha	2.66	Wheat, Beans Lentils(Masuro), Vegetables ,Bitter gourd, Brinjal
	Gobardiha -9	86	2 Bigha	1.33	Wheat, Lentils(Masuro)
Banke	(Fattepur)-8 Sidhanwa	51	3 Bigha	2	Bitter gourd. Brinjal, Vegetables
Bardiya	Magragadi-4	103	2 Bigha , 10 Kattha	1.66	Bitter gourd. Brinjal, Vegetables
	Total	385		8.576 hectare	

Annex: C

Program glimpses of this quarter



Joint Land Ownership Campaign,
Sindhupalchowk



Campaign on "Land Rights in Constitution"



Hon.Minister Bhim Prasad Gautam
launching the Report titled "Land
Reform Monitoring Indicators, Nepal"



Campaign of Tillers, Itahari

Annex: D

Media Clips

७१ जोडीलाई संयुक्त धनीपुजा

काठिपुर संवाददाता

मेनम्बी (सिन्धुपान्चोक)- सरकारी नीतिलाई अभियानकै रूपमा लैजाने कार्यक्रमअन्तर्गत यहाँका ८ गाविसका ७१ जोडीलाई बुधवार संयुक्त धनीपुजा बितरण गरिएको छ। सरकारले १ सय रुपैयाँ रोजिस्ट्रेसन शुल्क लिएर श्रीमानको नाममा रहेको धनीपुजा श्रीमतीका नाम समावेश गरी स्वामित्व संयुक्त बनाउन सक्ने नीति आव ०६७/८८ को बढोत्तमार्थत सार्वजामिक गरेको थियो।

राष्ट्रिय भूमि अधिकार मन्त्रको सहयोगमा भएको कार्यक्रममा सहिधानसभा सदस्यद्वय उपकला राई, डोन्मा तामाङ र जिविसका पूर्वसभापति संस्था नेपालले संयुक्त रूपमा धनीपुजा हस्तांतरण गरिका थिए। कार्यक्रममा आयोजक संस्थाका सांचव पाण्डव अधिकारीले जमिनको स्वामित्वमा श्रीमानश्रीमतीको संयुक्त बनाउने उद्देश्यलाई अभियानकै रूपमा लैजाने रणनीतिकअनुसूप भएको जानकारी दिए।

उनका अनुसार करिब ३ करोड २ लाख मूल्य बराबरको ६ सय ४ रोपनी जमिन संयुक्त स्वामित्व कायम भएको छ। धनीपुजा वामन राम्ने, इचोक, भीमदार, हेमम्, किजुन, बाँडेगार्जु, नवलपुर र फुलपिडकोटका रम्पती सहभागी थिए। कार्यक्रममा धनीपुजा पाउने दम्पतीलाई सम्मानसमेत गरिएको थियो।

पतिपत्नीकै नाममा प्रमाणपुजा

काठिपुर

काठिपुर, ११ गते - जमिन अधिकार सशान्ति अभियानको अन्तर्गत सरकारी नीतिलाई अभियानकै रूपमा लैजाने कार्यक्रमअन्तर्गत यहाँका ८ गाविसका ७१ जोडीलाई बुधवार संयुक्त धनीपुजा बितरण गरिएको छ। सरकारले १ सय रुपैयाँ रोजिस्ट्रेसन शुल्क लिएर श्रीमानको नाममा रहेको धनीपुजा श्रीमतीका नाम समावेश गरी स्वामित्व संयुक्त बनाउन सक्ने नीति आव ०६७/८८ को बढोत्तमार्थत सार्वजामिक गरेको थियो।

राष्ट्रिय भूमि अधिकार मन्त्रको सहयोगमा भएको कार्यक्रममा सहिधानसभा सदस्यद्वय उपकला राई, डोन्मा तामाङ र जिविसका पूर्वसभापति संस्था नेपालले संयुक्त रूपमा धनीपुजा हस्तांतरण गरिका थिए। कार्यक्रममा आयोजक संस्थाका सांचव पाण्डव अधिकारीले जमिनको स्वामित्वमा श्रीमानश्रीमतीको संयुक्त बनाउने उद्देश्यलाई अभियानकै रूपमा लैजाने रणनीतिकअनुसूप भएको जानकारी दिए।

उनका अनुसार करिब ३ करोड २ लाख मूल्य बराबरको ६ सय ४ रोपनी जमिन संयुक्त स्वामित्व कायम भएको छ। धनीपुजा वामन राम्ने, इचोक, भीमदार, हेमम्, किजुन, बाँडेगार्जु, नवलपुर र फुलपिडकोटका रम्पती सहभागी थिए। कार्यक्रममा धनीपुजा पाउने दम्पतीलाई सम्मानसमेत गरिएको थियो।

राष्ट्रिय भूउपयोग नीति स्वीकृत

काठिपुर संवाददाता

राष्ट्रिय भूउपयोग नीति स्वीकृत भएको छ। यस नीति अन्तर्गत जमिनको उपयोग, विकास, रक्षण, र नियन्त्रण गर्ने उद्देश्यले राष्ट्रिय भूउपयोग नीति स्वीकृत गरिएको छ।

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भूमिहीनले सोधे, 'संविधान किन लेख्दैनौं, जेठ १४ आ' को देख्दैनौं?'

काठिपुर संवाददाता

काठिपुर, ११ गते - भूमिहीनले सोधे, 'संविधान किन लेख्दैनौं, जेठ १४ आ' को देख्दैनौं?'

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लालपुर्जामा 'दुई पाङ्गा'

काठिपुर

काठिपुर, ११ गते - लालपुर्जामा 'दुई पाङ्गा'।

काठिपुर, ११ गते - लालपुर्जामा 'दुई पाङ्गा'।

काठिपुर, ११ गते - लालपुर्जामा 'दुई पाङ्गा'।

भूमिहीनद्वारा जिप्रकामा धर्ना

काठिपुर संवाददाता

काठिपुर, ११ गते - भूमिहीनद्वारा जिप्रकामा धर्ना।

काठिपुर, ११ गते - भूमिहीनद्वारा जिप्रकामा धर्ना।

काठिपुर, ११ गते - भूमिहीनद्वारा जिप्रकामा धर्ना।

भूमिहीनद्वारा जिप्रकामा धर्ना

काठिपुर संवाददाता

काठिपुर, ११ गते - भूमिहीनद्वारा जिप्रकामा धर्ना।

काठिपुर, ११ गते - भूमिहीनद्वारा जिप्रकामा धर्ना।

काठिपुर, ११ गते - भूमिहीनद्वारा जिप्रकामा धर्ना।

भूमिहीनद्वारा जिप्रकामा धर्ना

काठिपुर संवाददाता

काठिपुर, ११ गते - भूमिहीनद्वारा जिप्रकामा धर्ना।

काठिपुर, ११ गते - भूमिहीनद्वारा जिप्रकामा धर्ना।

काठिपुर, ११ गते - भूमिहीनद्वारा जिप्रकामा धर्ना।