

Partnership Completion Report

April 2009-July 2013

Strengthening the Movement for
Land and Agrarian Rights in Nepal

Community Self-reliance Centre (CSRC)
August 2013

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ABBREVIATIONS

AWAB	Annual Work Plan and Budget
AAN	ActionAid Nepal
AFA	Asian Farmers' Association
AGA	Annual General Assembly
ANGOC	Asian NGO Coalition
CBOs	Community Based Organizations
CCO	Canadian Cooperation Office
CFUG	Community Forest Users Group
CSRC	Community Self Reliance Centre
DANIDA	Danish International Development Assistance
DLRF	District Land Right Forum
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization
FNN	Farmers Nature Net
FIAN	Food and Land Advocacy Program in Nepal
GESI	Gender Equality and Social Inclusion
HLLRC	High Level Land Reform Commission
HUGOU	Human Rights and Good Governance Advisory Unit
ILC	International Land Coalition
INSEC	Informal Sector Service Center
LDF	Local Development Facility
LLC	Land Learning Center
LRAN	Land Rights Action Network
LWF	Lutheran World Federation
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NCFAW	Nepal Coalition for Food and Water
NLRF	National Land Right Forum
PRRP	Participatory Review and Reflection Process
PWESCR	The Programme on Women's Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
SDC	Swiss Development Cooperation
StOP	Strategic and Operational Plan
VDC	Village Development Committee
VLRF	Village Land Right Forum
VNFU	Vietnam Farmers Union (VNFU)
WFP	World Food Programme

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Country:	Nepal
Title of Programme:	Strengthening the Movement for Land and Agrarian Rights in Nepal
Cooperating Agencies:	Danida Human Rights and Good Governance Advisory Unit (DanidaHUGOU), ActionAid Nepal (AAN), Canadian Cooperation Office(CCO)/Local Development Facility (LDF), Care Nepal, Lutheran World Federation and Oxfam
Location:	Kathmandu, Nepal
Starting Date:	April 2009
Completion Date:	July 2013

Executive Summary

This report is the synopsis of accomplishment and learning of “Strengthening the Movement for Land and Agrarian Rights in Nepal”. This report documents the activities carried out, the progress made and the challenges encountered during the period as per Strategic and Operational Plan (StOP), 2009-2013. The report aims to document the organizational learning and knowledge generated during these 4.5 years and share them with strategic partners, CSRC members, field staff, collaborating partners and other stakeholders.

During the 4.5 years period, the National Land Rights Forum (NLRF) has been further strengthened, institutionalized, and mobilized to lead the land rights movement at the local and national levels. As a consequence: i) tenant and landless families have been successful in warding off eviction by the public authorities, landlords and local elites from the land they have occupied to reside in; ii) pressurizing the government to take positive decisions towards pursuing land reform on behalf of land deprived people; and iii) enabling rights holders to actually obtain land title deeds and control over land.

Encouraging connection has been established between local movement and national/district/regional policy dialogues and processes which has led to the development of alternative model of land reform through community mobilization, establish link between land rights movement and livelihood opportunities through agro-based enterprises and formation of cooperatives. Moreover, number of materials have been published and used as advocacy tools in land rights movement and has contributed in the knowledge building of activist, frontline leaders and VLRF members. Research and studies have been strong evidence in providing clarity on the issue of land and as an advocacy material for land rights movement. Regular Participatory Review and Reflection Process (PRRP) being held in district, regional and national level have built upon the reflections of changes made at each level and annual social audit is being practiced. Number of women-led land rights campaign and regular dialogue and pressure with the government have brought about important changes at the policy level. Women’s march, national conference of women farmer and joint land ownership campaign has been prioritized in various district with visible progress made.

Moreover, major achievements have been accomplished in the areas like land entitlement, access and utilization of public land, policy announcement on joint land ownership. A total of 9,128 households have received ownership certificates of 1517.9 ha of land. A total of 894.27 ha of public land have been utilized by 5754 landless farmer families for the long-term purpose to

improve their livelihoods. As per the agreement with the land rights team after massive campaign at national level, government of Nepal has made a provision to include the policy on transfer the land ownership of husband to wife into joint ownership and 30%- 40% discount is allowed for urban to village level women in the land registration fee.

At the district and national levels, the High Level Land Reform Commission was coordinating with the National Land Rights Forum (NLRF), CSRC, and its collaborating organisations for further work and collaboration. In the co-ordination of government and civil society the draft of National Land Policy has also been finalized. Furthermore, a total of 1,339VLRFs have been formed with a total membership of 23,825. NLRF in co-ordination with District Land Rights Forum (DLRF) in various districts, is carrying out the campaign for the timely distribution of landless identity card (*Hairani Abhiyan*), as a result of which, 23,794 families have received the 'landless identity card' within VLRF among the total 1,121,133 applications submitted by respective VLRF of various districts.

During the period, several lessons were learnt and few challenges were faced to achieve all the above-mentioned results. The political instability and dissolution of constitution assembly has seriously hampered the ongoing campaign with regard to inclusion of land rights issue in constitution and few political parties are boycotting the issue of land reform. Fighting the vested interest groups engaged in misleading poor people to occupy public land another serious challenge. Similarly, influence of *Bhumafiyato* increasing trend of land plotting and grabbing of public land and increase in eviction cases are other threats to carry out the campaign.

Likewise, during the period it is learnt that adequate budget and sufficient human resource with enough monitoring and support can only bring remarkable changes. Structural change is long process; we have to be consistent to bring the social change. Expecting to change society through time bound projects is a daydream. It is also realized that proper utilization of local resources, and clear understanding of local issue makes the campaign more effective and instant achievements can be brought through the conduction of issue-based movements with thorough analysis on laws and policy, discussion/interaction on existing debate with concerned stakeholders, political parties and right holders. Sustainability of the campaign has always remained a concern and it depends upon the capacity development of the frontline leaders rather than the expansion of activities and organization.

Financial Summary

	Danida HUGOU	ActionAid Nepal	MS Nepal	Care Nepal	CCO	Oxfam GB	LWF	UNMC MDG	SDC	Interest Income	Total
Total Income received	101,10 2,000	20,865, 467	9,600, 000	12,575 ,500	2,558 ,500	3,098, 788	3,069, 657	900, 373	8,955, 259	372,1 45	163,0 97,68 9
Total Expenditure incurred	98,695, 949	20,865, 467	9,600, 000	12,575 ,500	2,558 ,500	2,998, 240	2,798, 957	900, 373	8,955, 259	0	159,9 48,24 5
Balance of Funds	2,406,0 51	0	0	0	0	100,5 48	270,70 0	0	0	372,1 45	3,149, 444

Summary of Financial Performance

Particulars	Total	
	Estimation/Budget	Actual (income or expenditure)
Income	241,200,663	163,097,689
Output 1	77,714,854	62,287,632
Output 2	27,927,255	19,867,582
Output 3	1,539,000	298,045
Output 4	43,697,753	38,155,540
Output 5	4,417,400	3,025,329
Total, Output cost (A)	155,296,262	123,634,128
Monitoring, Evaluation and Audit (B)	1,593,676	1,495,658
Staff Costs (C)	24,615,966	22,762,146
Office Running Cost (D)	5,976,499	5,268,617
Capital Cost (E)	7,441,123	6,787,696
Total (A+B+C+D+E)	194,923,526	159,948,245
Balance of Funds		3,149,444

For details, refer to Annex 1.

1. Introduction

The CSRC is a non-government organization (NGO), which has been working for empowering land poor and landless women and men to claim and exercise their basic rights particularly right to land resources since 1994. The CSRC has expanded the land and agrarian rights movement in 53 districts promoting land reform and management as means to secure the rights of the land-poor and landless people. CSRC has assumed the role of a resource centre and the coordinator of the land and agrarian rights movements, which are facilitated by a coalition of NGOs, and community based organizations (CBOs) and led by the National Land Rights Forum (NLRF), the organization of the land-poor people. The CSRC and its coalition partners, supported by the strategic partners, provide financial, institutional and technical inputs to the NLRF and its organizations at the local levels (district, VDC and the community) to further strengthen and enable them to design and launch movements and campaigns from the grassroots to the national level.

Danida Human Rights and Good Governance Advisory Unit (DanidaHUGOU), Action Aid Nepal (AAN), Canadian Cooperation Office(CCO)/Local Development Facility (LDF), Care Nepal, MS Nepal, Oxfam GB and Lutheran World Federation (LWF) entered into a “strategic partnership” to jointly support Community Self Reliance Centre's (CSRC) Strategic and Operational Plan (StOP), 2009-2013. The framework involves a multi-donor partnership to jointly fund CSRC through a common co-ordination and management mechanism, which includes, *inter alia*, one common bank account, one common annual review and reflection, and one common annual progress report and financial statement. Based on the StOP, CSRC developed an Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWAB), specifying activities to be implemented addressing both programme-specific priorities and organisational development needs, as well as annual targets to be achieved through the implementation of activities.

Principal activities planned by CSRC are pursuant to StOP and presented in the document of Annual Work Plan and Budget(AWAB). In so doing, utmost attention is paid for achieving the five outputs manifested in StOP document prepared in 2009. These comprise: (i) organizing, strengthening, and mobilizing rights-holders to claim and exercise their rights; (ii) developing and implementing clarity and consensus about land reform policy and frameworks suitable to the needs and realities of Nepal; (iii) establishing critical engagement with non-state stakeholders in land and agricultural issues; (iv) learning generated from ground level actions and practices, and disseminated the knowledge at all levels, and (v) introducing new land policies guaranteeing women and men equal rights to own land. Succinctly put, the output targets have been focused primarily on land and agrarian rights movement, local initiatives for practice of land and agrarian reform and agricultural cooperatives and productivity, policy discussion and change, human resource development and mobilization, and networking and institutional development.

The report is the synopsis of accomplishment and learning of “Strengthening the Movement for Land and Agrarian Rights in Nepal”. This report documents the activities carried out, the progress made and the challenges encountered during the period as per Strategic and Operational Plan (StOP), 2009-2013. For the preparation of the report CSRC did discuss about the summary progress of five years partnership (2009-2013) in team meeting, draw main reflection from the Participatory Review and Reflection Process (PRRP), social auditing respectively. Moreover the report has been prepared by analysing the periodic report, joint annual review report, annual reflection report, and result based monitoring and evaluation framework.

2. Inputs

CSRC empowers land-poor people enabling them to claim and exercise their basic rights, including the right to land resources. CSRC implements programmes and projects aimed to build capacity of the rights holders, change and/or enact policies in favor of the land poor, through research and practice develops new/alternative models of land and agrarian reform, cooperative development, and creates and mobilizes change agents at the community level.

Moreover as per the output, following details are as follows;

Output 1

- National Land Rights Forum (NLRF), District Land Rights Forum (DLRF) and Village Land Rights Forum(VLRF) has been mobilized and strengthened with the continuous support in planning, resource generation, opinion building and leadership development.
- Frontline leaders and activists have been mobilized for paralegal assistance, alliance building and networking in communities, districts and regions to support the cause of the rights holders through conduction of various land encampment and trainings.
- Land rights activist facilitating the strengthening of VLRF through range of participatory methods, linking education with cycles of collective action and reflection.
- Support to community members organized in people's organization for the implementation of campaign plan, forming c-operatives, agro based enterprises, community led land reform and building alliances.
- Facilitation of Land Learning Center (LLC) has enabled the community members to raise their issue and discuss in their forum to seek an effective solution.
- Leadership of the NLRF by the rights holders themselves for the land rights campaign, movement fund, and institutional culture of maintaining micro-macro linkage.
- Institutionalization of evidence-based advocacy and its immediate clout on the government policy directive.
- Mobilized the land rights activist and frontline leaders.

Output 2

- A firm connection has been established between local movement and national/district/regional policy dialogues and processes.
- Developed viable alternative model of land reform through community mobilization.linked with livelihood opportunities and cooperatives
- Good networking and linkages have been made with media with regard to the different campaigns and movement being organized from community to national level
- Mass mobilization and campaigning.

Output 3

- Published materials as an advocacy tool in land rights movement.
- Conducted researchand studies have been strong evidence in providing clarity on the issue of land and as an advocacy material for land rights movement.
- Regular Participatory Review and Reflection Process(PRRP) being held in district, regional and national level have built upon the reflections of changes made at each

level and help to facilitate capacity building within the land and agrarian rights movement with concrete plan.

- Annual social audit is being practiced with an objective of rendering its plan, budget and program transparent and holding itself accountable to the right holders, donors, partner organization, government agencies and civil society.
- Strengthening NGOs and CBOs for the facilitation of land rights movement.

Output 4

- Number of women-led land rights campaign and regular dialogue and pressure with the government have brought about important changes at the policy level.
- Women's march, national conference of women farmer and joint land ownership campaign has been prioritized in various district with visible progress made.

3. Fulfilment of Objectives and Outputs

3.1 Achievements

The following are the major achievements of this 4.5 years period.

1. **Land entitlement:** A total of 9,128 households have received land ownership certificates. The area of land received amounts to be 1,517.9 ha. The obtaining of land certificates has secured shelter and tenure for the landless families. Further this has also enabled them to gain access to government services and develop sustainable farming practices.
2. **Access and utilization of public land:** A total of 5,754 landless farmer families have utilized the public land for the long-term purpose to improve their livelihoods. The area covers estimated 894.27 ha from which these households have been producing vegetable and cereal crops and benefiting from this. The land has been accessed and utilized the wastage land from various sources including CFUG, VDC, and Schools respectively. They have been utilizing the land for long-term use in order to produce and improve their livelihoods.
3. **Joint Land Ownership:** As per the agreement with the NLRP after a week-long demonstration in the capital, government of Nepal has made a provision to include the policy on transfer the land ownership of husband to wife into joint ownership from 2011. As per which respective family can transfer the husband's land ownership to wife paying NPR 100 tax. Moreover, 30%- 40% discount is allowed for village level women in the land registration fee.
4. **Implementation of High Level Land Reform Commission (HLLRC) Report:** The government has started to implement 13 points action plan regarding land reform which was based on land reform commission report. Publication of the High Level Land Reform Commission (HLLRC) reports, and the recent formulation of action plan by the government for the implementation of scientific land reform have also been the consequences of incessant land rights movement/campaign.
5. **VLRP formation and mobilization:** VLRP's have continued to be established at community level. A total number of VLRP has reached 2,667 with a total membership of 74,860. These people's organization provides opportunities to empower the poor and

landless farmers through the transformation of unequal and inequitable power relationships in the traditional social structure.

6. **Policy Level Achievement:** In the co-ordination of government and civil society the formulation process of National Land Policy is taking place. A draft National Land Policy has been finalized and circulated among respective partners and experts for comments. Further National Land Use Policy has been finalized. The government of Nepal has introduced a policy (Bonded Labour Prohibition Act) to address the issue of Haruwa/Charuwa. With the continuous follow-up the issue of Land Reform has been effectively addressed in the Agriculture Development Strategy.
7. **Landless Identity Card:** Through the effective campaigning, as a result a total of 23,794 families have received the Landless Identity Card within VLRF among the total 1,121,11 applications submitted by respective VLRF of various districts. The received card has been an ultimate proof of residing land, which will also protect them from forceful eviction.
8. **Formation of agricultural co-operatives:** Eighty-two(82) agricultural cooperatives have been formed and 5,483 members are organized within them. The formed cooperatives have initiated agro-based entrepreneurship, which includes vegetable farming, horticulture, fish farming etc. From these agro-based activities, the group members have been benefiting and improving their livelihood. Indeed, the primary goal of such cooperatives is to help poor farmers with marketing their agricultural products.
9. **Capacity building:** Five thousand ninety four (5,094) land rights activists and front line leaders attended 142 training and orientation sessions on land rights and strengthening people's organizations. These trainings resulted in the ability 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.
10. **International Membership:** NLRF has recently obtained membership in the international farmers' network that is, membership of Asian Farmers' Association (AFA) and International Land Coalition. This has enabled further capacity development and opportunities.

The major impacts of the achievements are as follows;

- Land entitlement has increased an access of land-poor families in improving food sufficiency. The securing of equitable access to land has ensured a better livelihood of the land-poor women and men.
- Access and utilization of public land increased access of land-poor families to productive land resources.
- New land policies introduced guaranteeing women and men equal rights to own land. As per which series of campaigns and multi-stakeholder dialogues organized at community level in various districts for policy reform or enactment of new policies and laws, including ownership and control of land.
- The National Land Rights Forum (NLRF) strengthened as a people's organization to lead the land rights movement. Rights holders (land-poor women and men) organized, strengthened and mobilized to claim and exercise their rights

- Number of campaigns and multi-stakeholder dialogues/interactions organized at national, regional and district levels for policy reform or enactment of new policies and laws, including establishment of a landless commission.
- Clarity and consensus about land reform established, and land reform policy and frameworks suitable to the needs and realities of Nepal developed and implemented.
- Obtaining of landless identity card promoted the security of tenure of the land-poor women and men in a meaningful participation of their networks and organizations. Tenants and landless families protected from eviction and enhanced capability of influencing state policies and laws governing land resources.

The activities, which were planned but not implemented, are as follows;

- The Output 3 of SToP 2009-13 (Critical engagement established with non-state stakeholders (such as IMF, World Bank, Asian Development Bank and multinational companies) involved in land and agricultural issues) could not be continued, as the context was not matched according to our activities.
- There is specific activity focused to conduct context mapping, but could not be happened as required; due to large coverage and limited analysis capacity of activist.

The cancellation of activities did not specifically obstruct our related achievements.

3.2 Implementation Strategy

The following strategies were employed to implement the programme;

- Strengthened and mobilized people's organization by organizing landless farmer and land-poor people.
- Mainstreamed the popular 'action-reflection-action' education model in the land rights movement for empowerment of land-poor women and men
- Promoted critical policy dialogues and engagements with state and non-state actors, both at national and international levels
- Carried out research studies and develop alternative models of land reform in line with the study findings
- Foster broad linkages with relevant national and international organizations and institutions, including political parties and state agencies
- Established learning and resource centres to promote the culture of learning and sharing amongst activists, researchers and experts
- Organized the non-violent social campaign continuously.
- Develop frontline leader and activist from the land deprived people and mobilized to claim land-poor people's rights.
- Established the movement fund and utilized the local resources.

The following were major challenges during the stop period;

- The dissolution of constitution has seriously hampered our ongoing campaign with regard to inclusion of land rights issue in constitution.
- Building a political consensus on land reforms and its effective implementation has been a challenge due to political instability.

- Larger influence of *Bhumafiya* leading to increasing trend of land plotting and grabbing of public land.
- Increasing trend of eviction cases by Ministry of Forest, National Parks, Landlord, School Management Committee.

3.3 Analysis of Unintended Consequences

- Due to dissolution of landless commission; ultimately the work with regard to the distribution of identity card of landless people has been terminated. CSRC could have handled this situation properly by conducting pressure campaign in early phase rather than being more focused in partnering with other concern groups.
- The dissolution of constitution has seriously hampered our ongoing campaign with regard to inclusion of land rights issue in constitution.

3.4 Key Learning (both negative and positive)

- The visible achievement can only be made in any district only with the adequate budget and sufficient human resource that can provide regular support and monitor the campaign.
- The campaign is much more effective when one has a clear understanding on the local issue and strong capability to collect and utilize local resources.
- Land rights violation cases can be settled effectively if there is a mutual collaboration and dialogue in between local organization, local leaders and victims in the intervention process.
- Focus on the issue based movement led to instant achievement. The issues can bring definite result only through the issue-based analysis on laws and policy, discussion and interaction on existing debate with concerned stakeholders, political parties and right holders. For this there is a need of capable frontline leaders, activists and strong VLRFF
- There must be proper balance between conducting programs and management support for enhancing their effective outcome.
- Along with organizational strengthening, development of frontline leaders is equally important. Rather than being more focused on the expansion of activities and organization; capacity development of the frontline leader must be a primary focus.

3.5 Attribution

CSRC has further enriched as a resource centre as its knowledge base has been supplemented by additional facts, data and field based findings which has been used by policy makers, strategic partners and activists and leaders of the NLRFF. NLRFF has been further strengthened and mobilized to lead the land rights movement at the local and national levels. Further strong mobilization of people's organizations encouraged community level to advocate for land issues, provided an extensive outreach based forum for rights holders to bring to fore their grievances and lead the movement and provided valuable insight on land rights issues to activists.

3.6 Relevance

Besides Output 3 of SToP 2009-13 (Critical engagement established with non-state stakeholders (such as IMF, World Bank, Asian Development Bank and multinational companies) involved in land and agricultural issues), all of the other output are relevant and must be considered in next plan as well.

4. Progress on Capacity Development and Synergy Building

4.1. Capacity Development

- (a) **‘Organisational development’** (development and implementation of organizational structures, systems, policies, procedures, etc), and
- CSRC established the computer software system called FAMAS for the financial management. The financial reporting has been started from SOFTWARE from July 2009.
 - 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.
 - CSRC has become the member of ANGOC, Forum Asia and associated with Ekta Parishad, PWESCR, Leitner Center, and Fordham School of Law.
 - Recently CSRC is getting support from VSO volunteer who is assigned to perform specific tasks to strengthen the land and livelihood initiatives and partnership building of CSRC.
 - Annual and semi-annual meeting among Strategic Partners’ is regularly held. As per which past six month’s progress of the land and agrarian rights campaign, learning from the campaign, challenges faced, and priorities for the next plan are presented and discussed in the meeting.
 - The regular internal auditing and external auditing is being carried and forwarded to the executive committee.
 - Quarterly/Semi-annual and annual participatory review and reflection have been incorporated into CSRC’s framework of participatory monitoring, learning and planning.
 - CSRC has been conducting Annual Social Audit, with the participation of all key stakeholders from the community to policy level. Social Audit report has also been published and distributed.
 - An Annual General Assembly (AGA) was successfully held and new Executive Committee members elected. The Assembly endorsed the annual plan and budget and also elected the new inclusive committee for the next three years. The team is comprised of three women, two *janjaties* and one *Madheshi* and *Dalit*. With diverse participation, CSRC carried out its annual general assembly and shared the achievements, learnings and future plans. Summarily general assembly decided to formulate a new strategy paper 2014-2018, formed a new auditing committee, and institutional development through the coordination of general members.
 - CSRC was awarded UK’s ALINE and IDS’s "Farmers' Voice Award 2010". This is a great recognition of CSRC’s work and raising the profile of CSRC at the international level. Similarly, the Leitner Center for International Law and Justice at Fordham Law School, USA, recognized CSRC for its work with poor farmers.
- b) **‘Capacity building of staff and members of CSRC’**

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. RoshanChitrakar, 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 CSO land reform initiatives	May 2011	Bangkok.	Mr. Jagat Deuja, Program Manager of CSRC	ANGOC
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,GLTN
9	Paper presentation on Land and Food Workshop	22-24 August, 2011	Jakarta, Indonesia	Mr. Jagat Basnet, Executive Director	ANGOC and CSRC
10	Regional Consultation on Development and Human Rights	17-19 August, 2011	Bangkok, Thailand	Mr. Jagat Deuja, Program Manager	FORUM-ASIA
11	Paper presentation on "Land rights issues and possible action on Land reform in Nepal"	9-11 November, 2011	Chiang Mai, Thailand	Mr. Jagat Basnet, Executive Director	Land Rights Action Network (LRAN), Focus Global South and La Via Compesina
12	Asia Level Workshop entitled 'Hot Issues Confronting Asian Farmers: Land, unstable food prices & Financing for adaptation to climate change	12-15 November, 2011	Combodia	Mr. Jagat Deuja, Program Manager	Farmers Nature Net (FNN) Cambodia
13	Consultation Workshop	4th September,	Kathmandu	Mr. PuskarAcharya,	NCFAW

	on "Policies, Program and Budget in Agriculture Sector: Food Security and its implementation status	2011		Administrative and Finance Co-ordinator	Kathmandu
14	Second Sub-Regional Workshop on Human Rights Mechanism in South Asia	25-26 July, 2011	Kathmandu	Ms. JyotiBaidya, Monitoring and Evaluation Officer	FORUM-ASIA
15	Training on "Understanding Community Forest Carbon Inventory and Monitoring: Sharing Knowledge and Skills from the KEF and PAFID Experience	17-27 July 2011	Imugan, Santa Fe, Nueva Vizcaya, Philippines	Ms. KalpanaKarki, Regional programme officer	Philippine Association for Intercultural Development (PAFID).
16	Workshop on "Building Capacity to Prevent and Respond to Gender-Based Violence (GBV) in Emergencies"	1-3, August, 2011	Kathmandu	Ms. TikaBohara, CSRC	ECHO, GBV project Nepal
17	High Level Delegation Learning Visit to Philippines	19-26, February, 2012	Philippines	10 delegates – 5 from government (Ministry of Land Reform and Management) and 5 from CSRC (Ms. ShasikalaDahal, Mr.Jagat Basnet, Mr,JagatDeuja and Ms. GeetaPandit)	Philippine Government
18	5th Asian Farmers' Association (AFA) General Assembly and 31st FAO-ASIA Pacific Regional Conference	5-14 March, 2012	Hanoi, Vietnam	Ms. JyotiBaidya, Monitoring and Evaluation Officer	Vietnam Farmers Union (VNFU)
19	Attend the Rio+20 People's Summit,	15-23 June,2012	Brazil	Mr. Jagat Deuja, Program Manager	UN
20	Training of Trainers (TOT) on NGO Engagement with United Nations Treaty Based Mechanisms (HRTMCC)	20-22 June, 2012	Gokarna, Kathmandu	Ms. JyotiBaidya, Monitoring and Evaluation Officer,CSRC	Informal Sector Service Center (INSEC)
21	Paper presentation on Land and Food Workshop	22-24 August, 2011	Jakarta, Indonesia	Mr. Jagat Basnet, Executive Director	ANGOC and CSRC
22.	Workshop on Sustainable Development	3 August	Baneshwor	Mr. Jagat Deuja, Program Manager	Ministry of Environment and Science
23	"Training on Result Based Report Writing (RBR)"	6-11th August, 2012	Sundarijal, Kathmandu	Ms. JyotiBaidya, Monitoring and Evaluation Officer	Lutheran World Federation (LWF)
24	Workshop on 'Farmers' Fighting Poverty'	8-11th September,2012	Bangkok, Thailand	Mr. Jagat Basnet, Executive Director	Asia Dharra and Asain Farmers' Association (AFA)

25	(ToT) on Conflict Transformation and Human Rights	24th-28th September, 2012	Godavari, Kathmandu	Ms. Kalpana Karki, Regional Program Officer	Danida HUGOU
26	Jansatyagraha 2012	26th September - 4th October 2012	Delhi, India	Mr. Jagat Basnet, Executive Director	Ektaparishad, India
27	Asia Land Forum 2012 and Regional Assembly of ILC	2nd-5th October 2012	Phnom Penh, Cambodia	Mr. Jagat Deuja, Program Manager	International Land Coalition (ILC)
28	Gender Equality Mainstreaming Training	17th Nov- 9th December 2012	Copenhagen, Denmark	Ms. Jyoti Baidya, Monitoring and Evaluation Officer	Danida Fellowship Centre
29	7th General Assembly of Forum Asia	19th-22nd November, 2012	Bangkok	Mr. Jagat Basnet, Executive Director	Forum Asia
30	National Consultative Workshop on the Global UN Joint Programme Accelerating Progress towards the Economic Empowerment of Rural Women	29th and 30th November 2012	Kathmandu	Mr. Jagat Deuja, Program Manager	UN Women, IFAD, FAO and WFP
31	Global Platform Planning Meeting 2012 to 2015	11-14 December 2012	Geneva, Switzerland	Mr. Jagat Basnet, Executive Director	Ekta Parishad, India
32	ToT on Conflict Transformation and Human rights	21-25 January, 2013	Kathmandu	Kalpana Karki, Regional Program Officer	Danida HUGOU
33	Global platform (Initiatives International) meeting and sharing of non-violence movement	15-27 March, 2013	Dakar, Senegal	Jagat Basnet, Executive Director	Initiatives International
34	Monitoring and Evaluation Workshop	20-21 March, 2013	Kathmandu	Jagat Deuja, Program Manager and Jyoti Baidya, Monitoring and Evaluation Officer	Care Nepal
35	PWESCR 3rd Leadership Training	25-31 March, 2013	Dhulikhel, Kathmandu	Kalpana Karki, Regional Program Officer	PWESCR (The Programme on Women's Economic, Social and Cultural Rights)
36	International Land Coalition (ILC) Global Land Forum	18-30 April 2013	Antigua, Guatemala	Mr. Jagat Deuja, Program Manager	Asociacion Comité de Desarrollo Campesino (CODECA), Comité Campesino del Altiplano (CCDA), Coordinacion de ONG y Cooperativas (CONGCOOP), Unión Verapacense de Organizaciones Campesinas (UVOC), Oxfam-

					Guatemala and the International Land Coalition.
37	AFA 10th Annual Meeting and Regional Level Workshop	9-14 May 2013	Manila Phillipines	Mr. Puskar Acharya, Administration and Finance Coordinator	Asian Farmers Association (AFA) and Agriterra
38	Regional Training Program on Enhancing Civil Society Land Monitoring Effectiveness in Bangkok	7-10 May	Bangkok	Mr. Jagat Deuja, Program Manager	Asian NGO Coalition (ANGOC), Land Watch Asia

4.2. Synergy Building

- In various districts including Surkhet, Nepalgunj, Kanchanpur, Nawalparasi; Synergy Workshop has been conducted which was organized by Danida/HUGOU. After getting involved in it, through the joint participation varied activities took place; they have also prepared notably the action plan.
- It has helped to establish working relations at the district level mainly with WHR and CeLRRD.

5. Efforts towards Mainstreaming of Cross-Cutting Issues

CSRC has applied the principle of Gender Equality and Social Inclusion from the composition of staff to program conduction ensuring the gender balance. CSRC have given specific priority to women's access and control over land as an important agenda in the land and agrarian rights movement. Besides different women led campaigns in our movement has brought important changes in our campaign influencing the policy development. CSRC also ensures the gender balance and social inclusion while conducting the regular Participatory Review and Reflection Process (PRRP) and Annual Social Audit. Moreover while forming any VLRF, DLRF and organising the community people, we ensure the female representation and leadership.

The active participation of women in land rights movement and their involvement in occupational farming is increasing. Women have also been utilizing credits from their saving and credit groups and cooperatives for occupational farming. The land rights movement/campaign has the potential of enhancing women's social and livelihood security by empowering them economically through the joint land ownership campaign. Such initiative has also the potential of reducing the domestic violence—a function of access to and control over land, a principal resource in the predominantly rural area with feudal social structure.

6. Sustainability

- NLRF progress in building international membership in the international farmers' network that is, membership of Asian Farmers' Association (AFA) and International Land Coalition has enabled further capacity development and opportunities for sustaining the campaign.
- The National Land Rights Forum (NLRF) has been further strengthened and mobilized to lead the land rights movement at the local and national level. Moreover, right holders

(land-poor women and men) organized, strengthened and mobilized to claim and exercise their rights. This signifies the direction towards sustainability.

- The establishment and continuation of ‘movement fund’ by the rights holders organized in VLRFs and DLRFs, initiation of *MuthiChamalSankalan* (collection of handful of rice, pulses and vegetables as needed for village, district and national level campaign), and community level resource mobilization for constructing the *BhumiGhar* (community land homes) both at district and village levels have sufficiently shown that the overall land rights movement/campaign has been moving towards the direction of sustainability
- Participatory processes enabled community based women and men to analyze local context and formulate simple annual plans. This has helped improve ground level agricultural practices enabling some right holders to move beyond subsistence farming towards occupational farming. It also inculcated saving and credit habits in their groups and solved community level problems (such as evictions threats, collective farming in barren land acquired with the support of local authorities and political leaders, irrigation, improved seeds etc.) through interactions, dialogues and collective actions of the group.
- The strength of people’s organizations has been instrumental for warding off the eviction (by the officials of forest department and district administration as well as the traditional landed elites) of landless farmers from the public land settled by them. On the other, it has also contributed to legitimize their provisional settlement by receiving the material and financial support from the local governments (by claiming their representation stake like in the VDC council) and other district level government line agency offices.

7. Analysis

7.1 Programme Efficiency

A total of 9,128 households have received ownership certificates of 1517.9 ha of land. A total of 894.27 ha of public land have been utilized by 5754 landless farmer families for the long-term purpose to improve their livelihoods. The total cost incurred NPR 159,948,245 and the landless and tenant farmers gained more than 20 times value of land. As per which organisation, capacity building, social prestige and dignity have not been calculated with it.

7.2 Programme Effectiveness

During the 4.5 years period, the National Land Rights Forum (NLRF) has been further strengthened, institutionalized, and mobilized to lead the land rights movement at the local and national levels. As a consequence: i) tenant and landless families have been successful in warding off eviction by the public authorities, landlords and local elites from the residing land; ii) pressurized the government to take positive decisions towards pursuing land reform on behalf of land deprived people; and iii) rights holders have acquired land entitlement certificate and enhanced control over land.

7.2 Assessment of Annual Work Plans

Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWAB) have been prepared annually by CSRC under the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) agreed on 27 January 2009 between CSRC and the six supporting partners; Actionaid Nepal/MS Nepal, CARE Nepal, CCO/CIDA, DanidaHUGOU and Oxfam. In 2011, Lutheran World Federation (LWF) Nepal and Swiss Development Cooperation (SDC) also joined the strategic partnership. The prepared AWAB detailed the annual commitment and measurement of progress implementation based on the strategic plan and the situation on the ground. It has been a strong basis for the scheduling of monthly/periodic activities. Further it has been the basic foundation for monitoring progress at the activity level and regarding resource use/allocation.

7.3 Risks and Assumptions

<p>Assumptions</p> <p>It is assumed that the community people, especially the land-poor, tenants and landless farmers, will not face obstruction from any quarter in their bid to become organised into community groups and participate in the activities determined by them. It is also assumed that the issues raised by the movement will feature in the ongoing constitution-making process and become a part of it.</p> <p>Related assumptions involve the ongoing socio-political movements, such as those in <i>Terai</i> and those of the <i>Janajatis</i>; these movements are concerned with inclusion, identity and transformative state restructuring, it is assumed they will not hamper the mission of CSRC but will contribute to it.</p>		<p>Assessment and comments</p> <p>Were the assumptions relevant? Any major developments that were taken or should have been taken into account?</p>
Risks	Mitigation Strategy	
Risk 1: Copy from StOP	Measures taken to prevent, mitigate or rectify the risk	Assess the status of risk 1 and mitigation strategies taken (if any)
Risk 2: Copy from StOP	Measures taken to prevent, mitigate or rectify the risk	Assess the status of risk 2 and mitigation strategies taken (if any)
Risk 3: Copy from StOP	Measures taken to prevent, mitigate or rectify the risk	Assess the status of risk 3 and mitigation strategies taken (if any)

8. Financial Reporting

8.1 Fund Accountability Statement (*Financial Reporting Format 1*)

8.2 Budget Monitoring Statement (*Financial Reporting Format 2*)

8.3 Outstanding Advance Summary Form (*Financial Reporting Format 3*)

9. Inventory of Assets

Please include information on assets purchased within the frame of the programme.

Date of Purchase	Particulars	Specification	Permanent ID No. #	Unit	Qty	Value (NRs.)

2066 Jestha	Office Vehicle (Jeep)	Tavera	CSRC 6/2065/66	Pcs	1	3,060,450
2066 Jestha	Dell Desktop Computer	Dell	CSRC 77/2065/66	Pcs	1	108,480
2066 Jestha	Glass Door Cabinet		CSRC 181/2065/66	Pcs	1	16,611
2066 Jestha	Office Chair		CSRC 182/2065/66	Pcs	1	4,972
2066 Jestha	Round Table		CSRC 183/2065/66	Pcs	1	8,475
2066 Jestha	Office Table Single Box		CSRC 184/2065/66	Pcs	1	14,690
2066 Magh	Office Vehicle Jeep	Toyota HiluxBa. 7 Cha 8344	CSRC 8/2066/67	Pcs.	1	2,458,770
2066 Sharwan	EPABX System	Panasonic	CSRC 81/2066/67	Pcs.	1	36,500
2066 Sharwan	Digital Camera	SONY	CSRC 83/2066/67	Pcs.	1	36,000
2066 Ashoj	Digital Camera	SONY	CSRC 86/2066/67	Pcs.	1	12,000
2066 Magh	Laptop	Dell	CSRC 89/2066/67	Pcs.	1	101,700
2066 Magh	Duplex Printer	Epson	CSRC 90/2066/67	Pcs	1	22,600
2066 Magh	Epson LCD Projector	2300 LM	CSRC 91/2066/67	Pcs.	1	90,000
2066 Sharwan	Desktop Computer		CSRC 95/2066/67	Pcs	1	36,160
2066 Sharwan	Canon Printer	3050	CSRC 97/2066/67	Pcs.	1	10,170
2067 Ashar	Samsung Refrigerator		CSRC 105/2066/67	Pcs	1	21,000
2066 Chaitra	Wooden Store Rack		CSRC 193/2066/67	Pcs.	1	38,300
2066 Chaitra	Meeting Table		CSRC 194/2066/67	Pcs.	1	29,719
2066 Chaitra	Meeting chair		CSRC 195/2066/67	Pcs	1	24,408
Chaitra 2067	Building (Meeting Hall)		CSRC 2067/68	Pcs.	1	694,445
Aswin 2067	Ricoh Photocopy Machine		CSRC 2067/68	Pcs.	1	210,000
Aswin 2067	Mac Apple		CSRC 2067/68	Pcs	1	117,000
2068 Mangsir 13	GAS Heater AFTRON	Aftron	CSRC/3/68/69	Pcs.	3	23,000
2068 Falgun 29	Water Pump	Servo	CSRC/5/68/69	Pcs.	1	11,500
2069 Baishak 31	Sony Camera	DSE 610	CSRC/8/68/69	Pcs.	3	37,500
2068 Kartik 13	White Board	38 sq feet	CSRC/200/68/69	Pcs.	1	7,910
2068 Kartik 13	Green Board	4"*6"	CSRC/201/68/69	Pcs.	1	6,780
2069 Shrwan 18	Dell Laptop	Vostro 3450	CSRC/10/69/70	Pcs.	1	49,000
2069 Shrwan 26	ADSL Router	WG 160N	CSRC/11/69/70	Pcs.	1	13,000
2069 Poush 22	Dell Laptop	Vostro 3450	CSRC/12/69/70	Pcs.	1	70,000
2069 Poush 11	Dining Table	4*8	CSRC/202/69/70	Pcs.	1	30,510

2069 Magh 4	Glass Sliding Door Cabinet	Woden	CSRC/204/69/70	Pcs.	1	14,916
2069 Falgun 1	Office Table Single Box	Woden	CSRC/205/69/70	Pcs.	1	13,108

This is to certify that the above inventory has been added to the organisation's overall inventory.

10. Outstanding Issues and Way Forward

10.1 Outstanding Issues

NA

10.2 Way Forward

Established and dynamic people organisation may continue the movement and CSRC also has made regular support. However, the movement has already expanded in 53 districts. The continuous struggle can only bring the changes in society. The contribution of DanidaHUGOU is very important and remarkable to take the movement to this height. Continuous support is also essential in coming days too.

11. Progress against RBME Framework

Copy your RBME Framework and report against the five-year targets(cumulative targets established in the Framework).

Hierarchy of Results	Indicators	Baseline	Target (total)	Results
Impact:				
The securing of equitable access to land has ensured a better livelihood of the land-poor women and men.	Increased access of land poor families to improved food sufficiency -No. of landless and tenant families having access to land.	14489	25363	14882
Outcomes/Objectives:				
Outcome 1: Pro-poor land reform has promoted the security of tenure of the land-poor women and men in a meaningful participation of their networks and organizations.	Increased access of land-poor families to productive land resources. -No. of landless families who have received land (along with total value of land in million NPR)	1065(85)	22163(998)	9128(1517.9)
	- No. of landless families utilized (public land) (in hectare).	402(345)	2266(924)	5754(894.27)
	Increased female-headed households with legal entitlement on land and house. -No. of female-headed	1032	5120	1586

	<p><i>households</i></p> <p>Decreased displaced or evicted families</p> <p>-No. of tenants and landless families protected from eviction</p> <p>Tenants and landless farmers capable of influencing state policies and laws governing land resources.</p> <p>i)No. of policies/laws changed¹</p>	0	0	7899
		1	5	(3)National Land Use Policy,Joint Land Ownership, Bonded labour,National Land Policy(Ongoing)
Output 1:Rights holders (land-poor women and men) organized, strengthened and mobilized to claim and exercise their rights	<p>The National Land Rights Forum (NLRF) strengthened as a people's organization to lead the land rights movement.</p> <p>-Number of districts with NLRF chapter</p> <p>-Number of VDCs with Village-level Land Right Forum</p> <p>-Number of households covered by land right campaign.</p>	34	16(50)	19(53)
		257	250(507)	281(538)
		51035	20094(71129)	23825(74860)

¹ This indicator also appears under Output 5.

	<p><i>-Number of NLRF district chapters strengthened</i></p>	34	16(50)	42
	<p><i>-Number of NLRF VDC chapters strengthened</i></p>	1328	1062(2390)	1339(2667)
	<p><i>-Number of 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</i></p>	130	187	184
	<p>A firm connection established between local movement and national policy dialogues and processes</p>			
	<p><i>-Number of districts (and households) linked to national policy dialogues and processes</i></p>	34(15035)	50(71129)	53(74860)
	<p>The land rights movement linked with livelihood opportunities and cooperatives</p>			
	<p><i>-Number of cooperatives established (and</i></p>	13(390)	45(9721)	82(5483)

	<i>members)</i> -Number of households who have benefitted from agro based entrepreneurship Claiming for the Land rights <i>-Numbers of petitions filed by tenants and settlements reached</i> <i>-Numbers of petitions filed by landless people (and families benefitted)</i>	300	9521	3407
		28489(14423)	16216(12645)	3238(947)
		53096(66)	43356(12718)	112133(23794)
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	<i>Number of campaigns and multi-stakeholder dialogues/interactions organized at national, regional and district levels for policy reform or enactment of new policies and laws, including establishment of a land reform commission.</i> <i>-National level (participants)</i> <i>-Regional/district level(“)</i> <i>-No of national and international alliances and networks established and strengthened</i>	NA	33 (1780)	45(2849)
		NA	265(11464)	369(79164)
		2	10	7(ILC, Forum Asia, Agriterra, PWESCR, Forum Asia, ANGOC. EktaParishad, Leitner Centre USA, SAPA Asia, NCFAW)

	<i>-No of VDCs (and households) adopting alternative models of land reform</i>	1(1618)	5(5464)	5(5464)
<i>Output 3 :Learning generated from ground level actions and practices, and disseminated the knowledge at all levels</i>	<i>-No. of Issue based research conducted, and findings published and disseminated</i> <i>- No. of resource centres (RCs) and resource organizations (ROs) established and strengthened to promote the culture of learning and sharing amongst activists, researchers, experts and other stakeholders. Develop the learning materials and its dissemination.</i> <i>- No of publication (and copies)</i> <i>-Number of studies conducted to enhance critical engagement 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-</i>	3 1 (National-level Resource Centre) 89 (62300) 4	6 4(4) 61(45000) 1	5 4(4) 48(64450) 5

	<i>poor women and men</i>			
Output 4 : <i>New land policies introduced guaranteeing women and men equal rights to own land</i>	A series of campaigns and multi-stakeholder dialogues organized at community level in various districts for policy reform or enactment of new policies and laws, including ownership and control of land. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Number of districts with multi-stakeholder dialogues/interactions</i> - <i>Number of national campaigns (and participants)</i> - <i>Number of women with access to land.</i> - <i>No of families with joint ownership of land</i> - <i>-Number of new policies and laws relating to women's land right</i> 	NA 5(28,000) 1032 0 0	135(135) 6 (60,000) 4088 1200 1	14+ 13(111,277) Women's March, Women farmer conference, National Movement and BhumiSabha 1586 674(186.46) 1

Annex 1: Year-wise Financial Performance

Year-wise Financial Performance

2008/2009		2009/2010		2010/2011		2011/2012		2012/2013		Total	
Estimated Budget	Actual Budget*										

Income		16,416,849		43,757,067		38,214,147		36,461,910		44,874,326		163,097,689
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Output 1	3,738,735	1,969,286	16,578,453	12,814,405	17,783,440	14,609,981	17,560,930	14,848,233	22,053,296	18,045,727	77,714,854	62,287,632
Output 2	3,711,050	852,530	4,415,691	4,870,298	9,031,700	4,991,363	5,018,814	4,304,111	5,750,000	4,849,280	27,927,255	19,867,582
Output 3	175,000	0	564,000	147,800	800,000	150,245	0	0	0	0	1,539,000	298,045
Output 4	2,902,600	2,456,429	8,457,164	7,120,727	11,284,770	9,967,453	9,460,604	8,437,749	11,592,615	10,173,182	43,697,753	38,155,540
Output 5	0	0	1,045,000	1,095,899	1,367,000	920,711	905,400	235,750	1,100,000	772,969	4,417,400	3,025,329
Total, Output Cost (A)	10,527,385	5,278,245	31,060,308	26,049,129	40,266,910	30,639,753	32,945,748	27,825,843	40,495,911	33,841,158	155,296,262	123,634,128
Monitoring, Evaluation and Audit (B)	155,000	60,740	853,676	860,490	215,000	208,028	175,000	175,000	195,000	191,400	1,593,676	1,495,658
Staff Cost (C)	1,363,050	1,270,369	4,959,789	4,798,035	5,966,000	5,265,739	5,296,478	5,300,824	7,030,649	6,127,179	24,615,966	22,762,146
Office Running Cost (D)	465,000	246,082	1,447,637	1,240,940	1,360,200	1,253,080	1,215,062	1,215,487	1,488,600	1,313,028	5,976,499	5,268,617
Capital Cost (E)	3,500,000	3,274,673	3,151,984	2,803,237	460,000	389,024	64,139	68,645	265,000	252,117	7,441,123	6,787,696
Total: (A+B+C+D+E)	16,010,435	10,130,109	41,473,394	35,751,831	48,268,110	37,755,624	39,696,427	34,585,799	49,475,160	41,724,882	194,923,526	159,948,245

Balance of Funds		6,286,740		8,005,236		458,523		1,876,111		3,149,444		3,149,444
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* Actual income or expenditure

Annex 2: Glimpse of the Program



Asia Land Conference, 2011



Staging sit-in and protest program at Constituent Assembly (CA) building



Consultation Meeting with Ministry on Formulation of National Land Policy



National Conference of Women Farmer

Annex 3: Media Clips

Land rights stir called off

Himalayan News Service
Kathmandu, March 27

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 Bhaktapur today. They assured the women to make public the report of High Level Commission on Scientific Land Reform.



Land rights key to economic rights

Himalayan News Service
Kathmandu, December 14

Without access to land, economic rights like rights to food, housing, water, work and health care will be difficult to secure, according to a report on land ownership released here today.

Some 24.62 million population of the country are functionally landless and they are struggling for a piece of land, the report 'Land is Life, Land is Power: Landlessness, Exclusion and Deprivation in Nepal,' said, highlighting relations between land ownership and situation of rights. "Without sustained and secure access to land, poverty is more likely, evictions are commonplace, and exploitation is routine," said the report published by Institute Center for International Law and Justice at Fordham Law School.

"The government must engage in economic rights equally with other civil and political rights," said human rights activist Gauri Pradhan launching the report that has prepared from intensive research.

भूमि अधिकारमा खर्चिएको रकम सार्वजनिक

राजधानी भन्दा १५ (पन्जीक) भूमि अधिकारका क्षेत्रहरूको विकास गर्नका लागि सार्वजनिक रकमको खर्चको विवरण सार्वजनिक गरिएको छ। केन्द्रको शोको राष्ट्रिय सार्वजनिक विकासको कार्यविधिमा विभिन्न तहका योजनाहरूको अन्तर्गतमा सार्वजनिक रकमको खर्चको विवरण सार्वजनिक गरिएको छ।

सन् १९९५ देखि १९९९ सम्मको अवधिमा सार्वजनिक रकमको खर्चको विवरण सार्वजनिक गरिएको छ। यस अवधिमा सार्वजनिक रकमको खर्चको विवरण सार्वजनिक गरिएको छ।

सन् १९९५ देखि १९९९ सम्मको अवधिमा सार्वजनिक रकमको खर्चको विवरण सार्वजनिक गरिएको छ। यस अवधिमा सार्वजनिक रकमको खर्चको विवरण सार्वजनिक गरिएको छ।



Landless farmers displaying placards at a meeting organised by the National Land Rights Forum in Belbari, Morang, on Friday.

भूमिसुधार आयोगको प्रतिवेदन सार्वजनिक

सर्वोच्च न्यायालयको निर्देशनमा गठित भूमिसुधार आयोगको प्रतिवेदन सार्वजनिक गरिएको छ। प्रतिवेदनमा भनिएको छ कि नेपालमा भूमि सुधारको आवश्यकता अझै बाँकी छ।

प्रतिवेदनमा भनिएको छ कि नेपालमा भूमि सुधारको आवश्यकता अझै बाँकी छ। प्रतिवेदनमा भनिएको छ कि नेपालमा भूमि सुधारको आवश्यकता अझै बाँकी छ।

'गोली ठोक' भन्दै छाती थापे सुकुम्बासीले



मुक्ति खोज्दै हरुवाचरुवा राजधानीमा

मुक्ति खोज्दै हरुवाचरुवा राजधानीमा... The text discusses the struggles of landless people and their demands for land rights. It mentions the impact of landlessness on their economic and social lives.