

2012

Reflections

LAND AND
AGRARIAN RIGHTS
MOVEMENT IN
NEPAL

CSRC
आत्मनिर्भर केन्द्र

Community Self-reliance Centre

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Reflections 2012

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Finally, we sincerely hope that readers of this report will feel able to offer constructive feedback, both about the content and the campaign, so that we can continue to achieve our vision of improving the circumstances of those who are deprived of land rights.

Shasikala Dahal
Chairperson

Jagat Basnet
Executive Director

Executive Summary

This is the Annual Reflections 2012 of Community Self Reliance Centre (CSRC). This documents the activities carried out, progress made, challenges encountered, and the learning achieved during the course of the year. The main purpose of this document is to share these reflections with the general public, supporting organizations, and concerned stakeholders.

The land rights movement continues to make tangible differences to people's lives by increasing their security of tenure. Data shows that during the course of the past year, 670 households received land certificates covering a total area of 22.52 hectares.

At present the total number of Village Land Rights Forum (VLRFs) has reached 2541, with a total membership of 86,894 (19,855 female, 37,776 dalit) across 53 districts. Of these, 39 districts have an elected committee, 9 have an ad-hoc committee whilst the remaining 5 have established preliminary committee. An initiative across 626 VDCs and 19 municipalities has begun which seeks to educate and organize land-deprived people.

The movement continues to generate movement fund from within, both to further the aims and objectives of the land rights movement and to ensure its future sustainability. VLRFs have generated NPR 1,654,506 (\$19,400) worth of movement funds in order to strengthen the land rights movement at community level. A total of NPR 1,470,694 (\$17,245) was used by VLRFs at community level for the furtherance of these aims. The generation of resources at a local level has ensured that land-poor people are better equipped to access their basic rights. A total of 2370 front-line leaders (1194 female, 925 dalits, 880 janjati) and 81 activists (38 female, 31 dalit, 41janjati) have been involved in facilitating land rights related activities at community level.

CSRC's total budget for 2012 was NPR 50,729,775(\$594,861). The total expenditure for the period was NPR 41,591,517(\$487,705), of which program costs accounted for 80% and management costs 20%. In addition, the movement mobilized NPR 3,833,848(\$ 44,956) worth of local contributions in cash and kind (such as grain, vegetables and labour) from tenants and landless farmers. The efforts of the movement, especially in the area of advocacy, has ensured that the importance of addressing land and agrarian rights is well understood by major political parties, government bureaucracy, donors, the media and civil society alike.

The drive for 'Joint Land Ownership' has increased its momentum as it is seen to give both "security" and "recognition" to the women involved. During the year, a total of 339 families have acquired Joint Land Ownership Certificates, covering an area of 106 ha of land. The publication of the High Level Land Reform Commission (HLLRC) report along with the formulation of an action plan by the government for the implementation of scientific land reform and a 'national land policy' may be seen as direct consequences of a sustained campaign for land rights. The National Land Right Forum (NLRF) is now receiving international recognition for the work that it has done in transforming the inequitable power relationships found within Nepal's existing social structure. However the progress anticipated by CSRC within the government sector has been hampered by continued political instability and the prolonged transition to a more secure system of government.

CSRC has expanded its activities into 53 districts but there is now a need to intensify the campaign at VDC level. More concerted efforts are to be made by CSRC & NLRF to enhance gender equality within land ownership by increasing the number of women recipients of joint land ownership certificates. Further concrete actions are planned by the NLRF/ DLRFs/VLRFs/CSRC and other partners in order to establish effective relationships with political parties at district level over the coming year.

Table of Contents

1. Introduction	2
1.1 Purpose of this Report	2
1.2 Context Overview	2
1.2.1 Political context and policy change	2
2. Reflections from the Ground	4
2.1 Major Achievements	4
2.1.1 Educating, Empowering, Mobilizing and Strengthening People's Organisations	4
2.1.2 Clarifying Land Reform, Policy Change and Implementation	14
2.1.3 Community led Land Reform Practice	16
2.1.4 Generating Learning and Sharing Knowledge	18
2.1.5 Ensuring Women's Land Rights	20
3. Organisational Development	22
3.1 Human Resource And Knowledge Building	22
3.2 Institutional Development	23
3.3 Program Monitoring and Evaluation (PME)	23
3.3.1 Joint Annual Review of CSRC	23
3.3.2 Social Audit	25
4. Learning and Challenges	27
4.1 Learning	27
4.2 Challenges	27
5. Income and Expenditures	28
5.1 Financial Performance	28
6. Way Forward	29
Annexes	30
Abbreviations	35
Glossary	36
Map of Program Coverage District Network	37

1

Introduction

1.1 Purpose of this Report

“Reflections 2012” is a synopsis of achievements and lessons learned collectively by Community Self Reliance Center (CSRC), its national collaborating partner organisations, and those who are landless, tenant farmers and agricultural labourers, covering the period January to December 2012. “Reflections” document the progress and changes made in the lives of landless, tenant and agricultural labourers, the challenges that they have encountered, and the learning that they have gained during the past year. The main purpose of this document is to share these achievements, learnings with the general public, supporting organisations and concerned stakeholders. It consists of a series of in-depth reviews and analysis carried out from community to national level throughout the course of the year. This document provides an authentic and accurate reflection of the quantitative and qualitative information gathered throughout the course of the year. Reflections also serve as a means of ensuring accountability, by sharing some of the changes and benefits in landless peoples’ lives as a result of the initiatives undertaken. There have been many initiatives and reflections within each district and community, but due to space limitation, only the major outcomes and achievements have been included.

1.2 Context Overview

1.2.1 Political context and policy change

The landless tenants and poor of Nepal have been awaiting a new constitution which will include genuine land reform. Despite pressure from below to effect change, the dissolution of the Constitutional Assembly (CA) has resulted in a political situation which has remained transitional, fragile and unstable. Due to the establishment of a caretaker government, no budgets were set or approved, which resulted in the planned implementation of scientific land reform being kept on hold.

The Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation has implemented the Forest Encroachment Protection Strategy 2011, which has resulted in the eviction of significant numbers of landless people who have been residing on forest land since 1950. The National Land Rights Forum (NLRFF), a landless and tillers’ organization has been mobilizing people against the actions of the government to evict them. More than 10 Districts Land Rights Forums (DLRFFs) organised ‘sit ins’ in district headquarters demanding no evictions without identifying alternatives for genuine landless and tenant farmers. The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) also requested that the government gave alternatives to those being evicted from the residing place.

The Ministry of Land Reform and Management (MoLRM) prepared an action plan based upon two High Level Land Reform Commissions’ Reports. The action plan was forwarded, including required financial support from the Ministry of Finance, for budgetary approval to implement the action plan within five years.

Ministers of Council endorsed the Land Use Policy, which was prepared by the Ministry of Land Reform and Management. The Ministry of Land Reform and Management also created a team to formulate the rules and regulations for the forthcoming implementation of the land use policy. Under the leadership of the Ministry of Land Reform and

NLRF organized rally in Kathmandu for land rights with the key theme "Promulgate Constitution Implement Land Reform"



Management and the support of DanidaHUGOU, CARE Nepal, ActionAid Nepal, Lutheran World Federation Nepal (LWF), Oxfam and CSRC, the land policy is being formulated.

The proposal for tenure expansion of tenanted land is still pending in the cabinet. Consequently there were violations of the tenancy rights of thousands of registered tenants. More than 40,000 tenant farmers who claimed their tenancy rights at the District Land Reform Office or District Land Revenue Office during 2009 have still not received justice. Some of these farmers have been evicted by their landlords. Although these farmers are legally entitled to 50% of the land that they till, some landlords are only giving them 20-30% of the land.

A Landless Problem Solving Commission was formed in January 2012 to identify landless people and provide land in 25 districts. After a year's activity the commission was unable to provide identity cards for landless people. The Ministry of Land Reform and Management has not conducted proper monitoring with regard to their work. This has created dissatisfaction amongst landless farmers in the countryside.

The Agriculture Development Strategy (ADS) is being formulated with the input of consultants under the leadership of the Agriculture Development Ministry. A number of discussions have taken place involving key stakeholders from civil societies who have applied pressure to the government to include land reform issues within the ADS.

With the support of CSRC and NLRF, the joint ownership campaign for men and women has been expanded into more than 30 districts and there has been a strengthening of the movement of landless and tenanted people as activities have now been expanded into 53 districts.

Unfortunately the government has only continued with the previous year's policy and program. Political parties have not prioritized the issues of land reform in any of their campaigns or programs. Despite this the landless and tenant farmers movement has continued and expanded across the country.

2

Reflections from the Ground

2.1 Major Achievements

2.1.1 Educating, Empowering, Mobilizing and Strengthening People's Organisations

Village Land Rights Forums (VLRFs) formed and mobilized

With the establishment of VLRFs activism at grassroots level is reaching a critical mass. During the year 443 new VLRFs were formed with a total of 10106 members (4726 female, 4661 dalit, 3227 janjati). The total number of VLRFs has now reached 2541, with a total membership of 86,894 (19855 female, 37,776 dalit) throughout 53 districts. VLRF members are actively involved in identifying and articulating their issues and priorities, formulating action plans, carrying out collective action and communicating their issues. Consequently a contextual analysis is being carried out to identify the real landless people within the organization. The strength of people's organizations has been instrumental in 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.

Change Case I: VLRF taking a progressive lead

Shanti Village Land Rights Forum of Bhusi Mauliya, Saptari was established in May 2006. A total of 109 members are organized in this forum. Since the formation of VLRF all of the members have been initiating various events and campaigns within the community and district. Highlighting the major triumph of Shanti VLRF, the chair Hari Paswan shared "Through the various campaigns, including sit-in programs with regards to agricultural labour held in between, two times wage increments have been made. Back then by working whole days only five-kilo paddy was received but as of now seven kilo paddy is provided. With direction from the landlord, we had to go spontaneously for work which is not there by now. Before, we had to submit the revenue of Village Block land to the landlord which is not needed now.

After the formation of the VLRF, 60 households were able to utilize fallow land by cultivating both paddy and wheat on each 0.16 ha. The chair of VLRF Mr. Paswan shared "The trend has been changed in a progressive way. Nowadays, work is being assessed as per the wage. As of now only 10 houses are left who are involved in *Haruwa*".

Chandra Sada, VLRF member highlighted "We will carry on the VLRF until and unless, we become able to receive our own land". In the meantime, another member added that "VLRF strength has led us to simplify this challenging task, we need VLRF then and after, not just for the sake of acquisition of land". Currently *Haruwas* are demanding the implementation of an increment in the basic daily agricultural wage of NPR 220 (\$2.5) (**USD \$ 1=NPR 85.28**) as per government decision.

Demonstrations made by Haruwa-Charuwa before the submission of application to CDO Office Saptari



Strengthening of District Land Rights Forums (DLRF)

The DLRF continues to facilitate the capacity building of committee members and VLRFs members. It is also generating financial resources for the campaign. 39 DLRFs, which are the coordinating body for VLRFs in each district, have developed their own annual action plans on the land rights movement and as a consequence have become much more independent and successful. DLRFs are now recognized as organizations of land poor people and are taking a leading role in claiming land rights for landless and tenant farmers. DLRF's are collaborating with district level agencies and advocating the sharing of resources with land poor people.

Campaign for Chure Preservation and Land Rights in Mahottari



National Land Rights Forum (NLRF)

The National Land Rights Forum (NLRF) has been campaigning for the strengthening of DLRFs and VLRFs and has been supporting their action plan and district level activities. The NLRF has been further strengthened and mobilized to lead the land rights movement at local and national level. Trained leadership and activists of the NLRF have been able to organize, mobilize, sensitize and motivate rights holders to own and actively participate in mass movements and campaigns at district and national levels. NLRF has been monitoring DLRFs, supporting and linking local campaigns to policy dialogue, leading the national campaign, and pressurising and lobbying for policy change. To this end the NLRF has facilitated the national

movement on timely constitution and land reform. NLRF also supports those who are evicted and continues to apply pressure to the Government and political parties to stop this practice. In order to ensure its sustainability the NLRF has established a Land Rights Resource Center (*Bhumi Adhyaan Ghar*) at Thimoor. The NLRF has recently bought two cows for milk production, whilst the 0.56 ha of land owned has been returned to agricultural use in order to generate revenue for the work of the NLRF.

▶▶▶
Cow Rearing and
Paddy Farming
at NLRF Land
Resource Centre,
Thimoor Chitwan



Interview with Kokila Sarki, (Frontline Leader) Kailali District



What is your family background?

I was born in Thapagaun VDC of Accham District, my ancestors did not have any land. I am now 38 yrs old. Due to our poor economic condition we migrated to the Terai region. In Durgauli VDC my mother utilized 1 hectare public land. She had to face a lot of difficulties in rearing me.

How did you become associated with the Land Rights Movement?

When we heard about the VLRf which works for the right of landless people, we became part of it. Subsequently we started collecting NPR 10 (\$0.1) on a monthly basis as a movement fund. We are all united and have good co-operation and understanding within the members. We have also established a Community Home (*Bhumi Ghar*) and are regularly running land learning centre with the discussion on prevailing issues of the community.

How did you benefit from being organized into a VLRf?

VLRf is a common forum to enable all to claim collective and individual's rights. Being organized into the group we landless people and flood victims together are struggling for our rights. Some people do not have a place and shelter to live while some are keeping the land fallow. By now we have built power, strength, good networking in various sectors and most importantly we can proudly say that nobody can evict us from our residences without any solid reason.

Land Learning Centres (LLCs)

There are currently 73 LLCs operating at the community level, with the participation of 1647 community members, (1343 female, 456 dalit, 705 janjati). Participants are involved in weekly discussions regarding specific local issues including local resource utilization, use of public land, the process of acquiring land certificates, movement funds and the forceful eviction of tillers. This is in turn leading to the development



Practicing Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) process in Land Learning Center (LLC), Mahottari

and implementation of local level plans. Through the LLCs issues has been raised and discussed within the VLRF in order to seek an effective solution. The use of Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) tools has enabled community people to present their issues and problems in a diagrammatical and easy to understand form.

Change Case II: Enhanced Power to Claim for Rights

In Bharatpur VDC, Mahottari there is a Sada community (Dalit). In 2010 DLR Mahottari organized a meeting to establish a VLRF. Consequently, 27 households from the community came together to form the Ranga Lal Village Land Rights Forum in Bharatpur VDC-1. All of the community members earned their livelihoods through labouring. For a full day's work each individual only received NPR 120 (\$1.4) from the landowners. VLRF members organized a campaign to demand a wage increase. The campaign and subsequent rally saw other community members joining the cause and refusing to till the landlord's land which remained fallow during the productive season. Before returning to work, those campaigning were able to secure an increase in their wages to NPR 200 (\$2.34) from the landlords.

As a result of regular discussions at the Land Learning Centre, VLRF members were also able to utilize 0.33 ha of fallow land in Bharatpur-1. They received tilling certificates from the VDC Office with the agreement to utilize the land for a further 40 years. On the same land, members have developed a fish pond on 0.2 ha of land using NPR 26,000 (\$305) received from the VDC. As a result of selling fish a total of NPR 10,000 (\$117) has been deposited in the movement fund.

Change Case III: Learned and succeeded through campaigning

I am Nabina Sunar, 29 years from Lalitkot, Parbat. Currently I am a chairperson of Lalikot VLRF. We are a total of 21 members in VLRF. We have been participating in various campaign and events and supporting the land rights movement by having weekly discussion. Initially we had problem of Water Facilities. So we went to VDC and claimed for the provision of water. But our demands were not heard upon. Addressing the situation, we organized sit ins at the VDC for one month until and unless the budget was not allocated generated specifically for this. As a result the District Development Committee, Parbat called upon and announce 300,000 (\$ 3,517)

Sit-in' program organized by DLRF Rupandehi for 19 days in front of District Forest Office and Land Revenue Office



for the provision of water facilities. By now the budget has been received and the work is ongoing for the arrangement of water facilities in the community as per the collective action and plan.

Land Encampments and Training

A total of 91 land encampments have been held in 53 districts, leading to the education and empowerment of 6832 landless and tenant farmers, including 3581 females, 3530 dalits and 2529 janajatis. The capacity-building process has enabled landless /tenant

Land Encampment being held in Belbari, Morang



farmers to speak for their interests, which they consider to be the greatest asset that they have acquired from the land-rights movement/campaign. A range of training activities, encampments and gatherings of activists have been carried out resulting in the ability to file cases at the district land reform/land revenue and district courts. This has enabled landless and tenant farmers to facilitate land-related legal matters in groups at the community level.

Movement Fund

The VLRF have generated the sum of NPR 1,654,506 (\$19,400) as movement funds in order to strengthen the land rights movement at the community level. At the community level VLRFs utilized NPR 1,470,694 (\$17,245) for strengthening the campaign and management of VLRF's, for collective farming activities and in supporting the land rights campaign by covering transportation, foods and stationery

costs. The establishment and continuation of ‘movement funds’ by the rights holders organized in VLRF’s and DLRF’s, along with the collection of handfuls of rice, pulses and vegetables as needed for village, district and national level campaigns, and community level resource mobilization is leading towards increased sustainability of the land rights campaign.

Change Case IV: Movement Fund- A Medium for Advocacy

In Rupandehi, Manmateriya VDC, 36 land poor families have been residing on public land since 1964. On 3rd August, 2010 Kerabari Village Land Rights Forum was formed with 31 members.

A regular monthly meeting is being held. Through regular discussions the members planned to conduct the campaign regarding the acquisition of Tilling Certificates for securing their shelter. They submitted their application on December 2010, and as a result 31 households received Tilling Certificates.

The chair of the VLRF, Kalika Khadka shared “We participate in rallies, sit-ins and processions in turn. Significantly, the movement funds have helped us to attend various events and campaigns”.

Every month NPR 10 (\$0.1) is collected from each VLRF member for the movement fund. A total of NPR 10,000 (\$117) has been generated. Sita Bhujel, VLRF member stressed “Earlier while participating in the movement, we did not used to have money; hence we had to borrow from others. But as of now we do not need to seek help of others”.



► Movement fund being collected in community (In Cash)

►► Planting rice for movement fund by Mauraniya VLRF, Kailali

Land Received and Value

Under Tenancy Rights, Trust Land and Village Block a total of 670 households have received land certificates covering a total area of 22.52 hectares. Of these 670 households, 77 have received land certificates from tenancy settlement, 584 have received them from the village block and another 9 have acquired them from *Guthi Raitani*. The obtaining of land certificates not only enhances security of tenure, but also enables and encourages more productive land use, as farmers seek ways, both individually and collectively, to develop innovative and sustainable farming practices. It has contributed to legitimize their provisional settlement as those holding certificates have received material and financial support from local governments and district level offices. This has secured shelter for the landless families and has enabled them to gain access to government services such as bank loans and public utilities.

Change Case V: Nothing is impossible through tireless effort

“If we are really committed to bring some change in the community then certainly it is possible through collective effort” says Jugmani Chaudhary, activist from Dang district. She has been involved in the land rights movement since 29th May, 2009. Now she is working as an activist in Hekuli VDC. She has been conducting weekly discussions within the community to seek solutions to a range of emerging issues. She has learnt to work with a range of representatives from the government and political parties and to put forward her views with confidence. Her actions were instrumental in submitting a total of 1092 applications for “Tilling Certificates” to the VDC. This process gave her a greater awareness of legal procedures which have been instrumental in securing certificates for a total of 534 families (154 female, 11 dalit, 331 janjati).



Jugmani, an activist facilitating the community level discussion in Hekuli, Dang

Bhumi Ghars (Community Home) Established

During the year, a total of 52 *Bhumi Ghars* have been established. The construction of *Bhumi Ghars* both at district and village levels is a tangible indicator of the progress of the land rights movement towards greater levels of sustainability



Community Home (Bhumi Ghar) established in Mahottari, Dang and Rasuwa

Change Case VI: The Changes led through VLRF

“With the continuous struggle we have been able to bring visible change in our community” says Buddha Maya Basyal, Vice-chair of VLRF. A community has been



VLRF members having weekly meeting in own Bhumi Ghar, Yagyabhumi VDC-8, Dhanusha

living at Dhanusha, Yagyabhumi VDC-8 since 2004. At the time there were no basic facilities available to the community. However, this all began to change when 41 members of the community came together to form the Thakalghari VLRF in August 2009 and began to develop a greater understanding of their rights, and how to claim them.

In April 2009 a well was constructed, utilizing their movement fund amounted NPR 7000 (\$82). During 2009, a School Management Committee was also established by VLRF members. Previously there had been no school within the community. But now “we are happy to see our children going to school with our own effort” expresses VLRF frontline leader. The forum has been collecting movement funds of NPR 25 (\$0.29) from each member on a monthly basis and as a result the total movement fund has reached NPR 985,012 (\$11,550)

A community building (*Bhumi Ghar*) has now been established on land which was left fallow in Yagyabhumi VDC. During February 2011, VLRF members gave their labour free of charge to construct the building on 10 dhur of land. The Vice-chair of VLRF said, “We have now a permanent place to conduct meetings, hold discussions and plan for the community development”.

Access and utilization of public land

A total of 1488 households have succeeded in obtaining 104.53 hectares of public land. They have been utilizing the land for long term use in order to produce vegetables



Utilization of Fallow Land

and cereal crops to improve their livelihoods. This has helped improve ground level agricultural practices enabling some rights holders to move beyond subsistence farming towards occupational farming. It has also fostered the habits of saving and credit amongst the community. The ongoing interactions, dialogues and collective actions of the group have also helped in addressing community level problems such as eviction threats, collective farming in barren land, irrigation and improved seeds.

Change Case VII: Utilization of Fallow Land

“Through the training received on Cash Crop Production, we practically learned about the productive utilization of fallow and barren land” says Sita Bhujel of Ramchhe-1. In Ramchhe VDC, only 29% of the total area is productive, 18% is fallow and 31% is forest land. Over half of the existing fallow land could be converted to productive use



Plantation Cardamom
in Ramchhe

through the harvesting of rainwater. The importance of making effective use of fallow land prompted a good deal of discussion at Mangalmaya Land Learning Center and led to a decision being taken to plant cardamom. As a consequence of these discussions Ramchhe-1 Nagi Community Forestry Consumers Committee has planted 750 Cardamom and 250 walnut plants which have generated income for the community.

Mobilization of Front Line Leaders and Activists

A total of 2370 front line leaders (1194 female, 925 dalit, 880 janjati) and 81 activists (38 female, 31dalit, 41janjati) are engaged in facilitating the strengthening of the



Frontline Leaders
Training and Orientation,
Okhaldhunga

land rights movement at the local level and ensuring that appropriate links are being established at district and national levels. Land rights activists facilitate the strengthening of VLRFs through a range of participatory methods, linking education with cycles of collective action and reflection. Land rights activists and frontline leaders have enhanced their knowledge on land reforms and have become involved in facilitating land rights violation cases over the course of the year. In addition they are also contributing their efforts in the expansion of the taking steps to build NLRF's relationship with the media, political parties and the government.

Campaign Against Eviction

The Ministry of Forest has implemented the Forest Encroachment Protection Strategy, 2011. As a result, those people living around the forest area are being evicted. In response to this representatives of NLRF and DLRF visited the Ministry of Forest, Home Affairs and NHRC. As a consequence the Home Affairs and Forest Ministry agreed to stop evictions whilst the NHRC issued a press release asking the government to provide alternatives before an eviction occurs. As a result of consistent pressure and sit-in programs protesting against the forceful eviction, 377 hh of Surkhet and Bardiya and 193 hh of Banke and 33 cases (22 hh in Saptari, 9 hh in Siraha, 2 hh in Udayapur) of land rights violations have been settled through the initiation of land rights forum. A total of 1130 hh have been protected from eviction.



Campaign against Eviction, Bardiya

2,904 tenant and landless families have protected their rights and tilling land from eviction by landlords and local elites. A range of campaigns and mass demonstrations are ongoing at community level (districts) in collaboration with local land rights forums. In conjunction with this, regular meetings and discussions with the Chief District Officer (CDO), Army Majors, Wardens and Human Rights Activists have been conducted. In addition case studies and fact-findings are regularly followed up for further analysis.



Women organized in co-operative of Sahilek, Baitadi

Formation of Agricultural Co-operatives

During the year, 1341 members have been organized into 25 agricultural co-operatives. There are currently a total of 56 co-operatives with 4160 members (3839 female, 1364 dalits, 1903 janjatis) operating in various communities. The establishment of agricultural co-operatives by land poor is intended to be for the commodification of their agricultural products. Most of the cooperative groups began as savings and credit groups and are now building on their efforts to enhance the livelihoods and rights of poor tillers and landless people. The process has been one of institutional strengthening and the generation of local capital for the development of an alternative economy. Efforts to sustain the land rights movement by supporting the livelihood needs of rights holders through the setting up of co-operatives have become key to mobilizing women and generating funds.

2.1.2 Clarifying Land Reform, Policy Change and Implementation

2.1.2.1 Campaign for Policy Change

NLRF was established by tillers and poor farmers themselves and now leads the land rights movement. The NLRF has taken a shape as non violent social movement with democratic leadership and consensus decision making aiming to catalyze pro-poor land reform.

- NLRF has been organizing people, who are deprived from land and other natural resources, from villages to national level. They now have power, identity and active frontline leaders.
- Tenancy rights settlements, meaningful distribution of tenancy land, tenancy rights have been obtained. There has been progress in village block land surveys, registration of birta land in the name of farmers and the acquisition of homestead land by landless people.
- The land rights movement has kept the various debates on land rights alive. Research and study on the issues of land has ensured that the findings have reached the public domain, and most significantly brought a greater awareness and understanding to the government and political parties. The ongoing land rights movement has introduced new trends and culture into social movements. This can be seen through the effective utilization of movement funds, village level discussion, land journeys, assemblies and sit-ins which have together ensured the sustainability of the campaign.



Haruwa/Charuwa
submitting an application
to NHRC

- NLRF's success in launching a national campaign in Kathmandu for land rights with the key theme "Promulgate Constitution: Implement Land Reform" by interacting with representatives of major national and regional political parties and media.
- One month campaign covering 23 districts has been carried out visiting 77 VLRFs in respect of the NLRF renovation campaign. There was involvement from 13 central committee members of the NLRF. The reformation of VLRF, membership distribution and its renewal, discussion on women and land rights, development of plans along with the solution of problems, and orientation with regard to submission of application forms at landless commission, contemporary issues of particular districts, was discussed.

2.1.2.2 Policy Advocacy

- The Council of the Ministry has recently made a decision to administer a land survey in Gauribas VDC Ward No 1 and 2, and Bardibas VDC 3 of Mahottari district on the basis of farmers' settlement and farming the given land. More than thousand (1000) households will directly benefit from this.
- The government formed the land problems solving committee co-ordinated by the Chief District Office (CDO) in Sindhupalchowk. A total of 2926 *Guthi* land tillers had filed cases with the Committee. Additionally, 1986 farmers, those who have been tilling trust land for generations, have filed applications to Gamgadhi and Rawutkot VDC of Dailekh. They have requested the VDC secretary to provide recommendation letters to convert trust land to *Raikar* land.
- 16 ploughmen/herdsmen (*Haruwa/Charuwa*) of Siraha and Saptari districts have filed cases against the landowners to demand cancellation of their loans, and for rehabilitation.
- The Government of Nepal has finally decided to bring forward a new policy to address all forms of agriculture bonded labours. In addition the Government published notice in the daily papers and broadcasted over the radio that the Bondage Act (Kamaiya Act) has been recognized under Haruwa/Charuwa.
- The National Engagement Strategy (NES) has been finalized and programs have been taken ahead accordingly. The International Land Coalition (ILC) has noted this as an exemplary case.
- A Steering Committee (SC) and a working committee (WC) have started work regarding the formulation of a 'National Land Policy'. As a result a consultation workshop and policy outline has been prepared.



Land Rights
Journey (Cycle
Rally) held in
Jhapa

- CSRC is leading the preparation of an International Convention on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) shadow report. The shadow report drafting team has been formed to start the process.
- CSRC is conducting a study on 'Women's Access to Land and Land Grabbing' in collaboration with NLRF and Oxfam. In addition a study on the Transformation of Agricultural Land for Non-agricultural Purposes is to commence in co-ordination with Nepal Coalition for Food and Water (NCFAW) & LWF.
- The people living in the *Chure* range have received information regarding the President –Chure Range Preservation Program. People living in this area are more conscious and active in bringing forward a policy that addresses their land ownership issues. New organizations that are supported by frontline leaders have also been formed in the Chure range. The recording of people's concerns has commenced. People are raising their voices to address land ownership issues.

2.1.3 Community led Land Reform Practice

2.1.3.1 Good Practices

An Effective Community-led Land Reform Practice:

Those people expecting land reform are now realizing the truth about participation from the ground. Those who work on the land should continue to provide alternatives for land reform. This practice guarantees the involvement of landless and small scale farmers including agricultural laborers. The true actors of land and agriculture reform, the landless/farmers, are deprived of their land rights. Based on this, community- led land reform program has been practiced in Ramchhe of Sindhupalchowk, Laxminiya of Mahottari, Hardiya of Saptari, Hansposa of Sunsari and Gangaparaspur in Dang.

Context mapping

Context mapping and the analysis of land reform has been conducted by landless/ farmers in order to collect information about the total land area in the VDCs, the number of farmers deprived of land, and the number of landlords who are not farming. This has enabled discussion and analysis and has helped to clarify the real context of the land and agricultural reform. Those involved in this process have broadened their knowledge of land reform.





Maintaining Local Records:

Records of landless, tenants, sharecroppers and others are maintained in VDCs with the participation and approval of political parties assisting unregistered tenants from evictions. This has also ensured the rights of the landless and stopped fake ownership of land. Because of this, farmers have received tilling certificates from the VDCs on the basis of their settlement and tilling.

The discussions under land and agriculture reforms have been made frequently at various levels such as community, VDCs and DDCs. The discussions made on the issues of community levels are now also linked to the policy making levels. The procedure of discussions and the recommendations have been started on the policies made by the government; and the immediate concerns of the communities are reached at the policy making level. At the VDC level, different committees have been formed in order to establish local/community land policies.

More than 110 community front-line leaders are actively involved in community led land reform practice. Against this backdrop, they are practically involved and sharing their experiences and achievements.

Fallow Land Use:

In barren community forest land and unused agricultural land, people are farming individually but managing collectively. The total farming land of this type is 113 ha in which there are 334 landless and the tenants HHs.

Joint Land Ownership Certificates:

As the first attempt to initiate the joint land ownership campaign, Ramche, which also brought the system into practice, had filed applications to the ministry of land reform and management for the first time. As a consequence sixteen couples have received this type of certificate.

Land Reform Endeavors:

Land rights issues such as how many landless families are there; what possible strategies might be applied to provide people with land; how to prepare records and develop wider discussions on the issue; how to guarantee the rights of tenants who are deprived of their rights; how to imply the land use policies made by the government and others have been discussed widely and administered with their alternatives. Other

beneficial discussions such as having multiple farmers use the same seeds and crops at the same time, buying the seed and the fertilizer together, and simultaneously irrigating land, have already begun.

Farmers are not only planting crops and seeds but also sowing a new 'culture' within the community. Sustainable farming and community led land reform is future cultivation. Consequently community led land reform has increased the participation of people in the process of natural resources management.

2.1.4 Generating Learning and Sharing Knowledge

ILC National Engagement Strategy (NES) Workshop

The National Engagement Strategy (NES) – Nepal Workshop of the International Land Coalition-ILC was held and primarily aimed to engage strategic actors and partners of civil society, INGOs and Government representatives. The idea was to develop an Engagement Plan and Strategy towards effective policy advocacy for meaningful changes in land governance, ensuring justice and people's participation



at various levels in the governance process. For the NES formulation workshop, a scoping paper has been developed with the aim of facilitating and informing ongoing debates with regards to the current situation of land reform.

Media Advocacy

Good networking and linkages have been made with media with regard to the various campaigns and movements being organized from community to the national levels. There is an increasing willingness for the press to visit villages to discuss some of the key issues. Published materials have been highlighted by local activists and used for discussion amongst community people, much to their delight.

Nepal FM 91.8 (Kathmandu), Sungava FM 107 (Mahottari), Shuklaphata FM 99.4, Krishnasar FM 94 (Kanchanpur), Prakriti FM 93.4 (Dang) has been broadcasting land rights programs from their respective stations. These programs have contributed to bringing land issues into discussion and have helped to link policy discussions at the VDC and DDC levels. Additionally the broadcasts have encouraged and strengthened

popular organizations at community level to advocate for land issues. With these broadcasts, poor people have found a place outside of their families to speak about their grievances. Finally the radio programs have helped prepare land rights activists, by including them in the radio broadcasts.

Publication and Dissemination of Advocacy Materials

There is regular documentation and publication of different events, programs and workshops. CSRC has published 3 different posters to be used as discussion materials within LLCs and VLRFs. In addition, *Land Rights Bulletin*, *Reflection Report 2011*, *“Land Reform Monitoring Indicators, Nepal”*, *“Land is life, Land is Power”* have been published and distributed to a range of stakeholders. A documentary on land rights was also produced. The Nepali translated version of the research report *‘Land Tenure and Agrarian Reforms in Nepal’* and report of the *Fifth Annual Social Audit* has been published and distributed among various individuals and organizations, primarily to those who were in attendance.



Community members reading Quarterly Bulletin

Likewise, the video report of *Third National Conference, Land Use, Social Audit and Jaya Jameen and Jameen Jindagi (Land is Life)* has also been produced. A poster of Joint Land Ownership Campaign has been published in collaboration with the Department of Land Reform and Management and National Women’s Commission. The main purpose is to provide a visual aid to discuss and enhance understanding about the importance of peoples’ organisations and land rights issues. The net result has seen an increase in the level of participation by community people.

2.1.5 Ensuring Women's Land Rights

Joint land Ownership

During the year, a total of 339 families have acquired Joint Land Ownership Certificates covering an area of 106 ha of land. 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. Land is the tool with which women's empowerment can be realized and enhances the women's aspiration for their independent rights to land. There is growing evidence that land title provides stability and security to women, protects them from marital violence and enhances their decision making.



Couple receiving Joint Land Ownership Certificate, Okhaldhunga

Change Case VIII: Joint Land Ownership- A Key to Enhance Self-identity

After overcoming many obstacles on the way to the implementation of the Joint Land Ownership campaign, the people of Shreekot VDC Baitadi finally acquired Joint Certificates. A total of 44 families from Baitadi, Dadeldhura and Kailali have received certificates. Basanti Tiruwa of Baitadi spoke of her experiences when she went to the Electricity Authority Office to get her Electricity Meter Box. She proudly said that this has been all possible as a result of the ongoing struggle and campaign led by the Land Rights Forum. After receiving joint ownership her family property was divided



Couple receiving Joint Land Ownership Certificate, Sindhupalchowk

between her 4 brothers. As a result, when the government announced the availability of free Electricity Meter Boxes for Dalit people each family member was able to receive one because of the granting of Joint Land Ownership Certificates.

It has been almost a year that the 37 landless families of Shreekot VDC have had Land Ownership Certificates. Through the efforts of the land rights forum a total of 34 families now have prepared joint land ownership certificates. The women of Shreekot VDC are delighted to share that, "Receiving the land certificate in the name of husband was beyond our expectation, but we are much pleased to share that now we the women members also possess the legal land ownership. Back then we were equal only in the understanding but now we have legal proof". Sundari Bhul of Shreekot VDC said that the joint land certificate had given her courage to raise her voice fearlessly.

"We believe with joint land ownership certificate nobody can neglect us when we are elderly and this also lessens exploitation, as there will be a need of consent of both while selling property".

– **Bishnu Bahadur Khatri, Nawalpur, Sindhupalchok**

"We work hand in hand in farming activities. Back then my wife didn't have the ownership of land. Hence, we planned to prepare joint land ownership certificate having an equal share of land".

– **Dalbahadur Magar, Bandegaun, Sindhupalchok**

3

Organisational Development

3.1 Human Resource And Knowledge Building

- A computer training course has developed the capacity of activists and frontline leaders. Enriching them with basic computer skills. They have been able to write-up cases and events which they have been participating in their communities and forward the information via email. Fifteen (15) participants completed the 10 days course.
- Thirty six (36) account staff and the secretary of DLRF were trained on accounting and management of DLRFs. The training was conducted in two session and there was a participation of 21 members (10 female, 5 dalit, 6 janjati) in Itahari, Sunsari and 15 members (8 female, 4 dalit, 3 janjati) in Thimoor, Chitwan.
- A three day National Orientation on Land and Agrarian Rights for Frontline Leaders has created a platform for frontline leaders to work collectively on prevailing issues. Based on reflections from participants, the orientation program has proven to be informative in enhancing skills on the current political situation and land movement, clarifying the legal procedures involved in campaign related activities and subsequently deepening the policy level understanding on food rights, land and agriculture. Thirty nine (39) people participated (20 female and 19 male) in the training.
- 3 days training on Land Rights was organized in two phases for 102 frontline leaders (female 41, 61 male) mobilized around 53 districts in Thimoor, Chitwan. The frontline leaders have committed to strengthening the joint land ownership campaign and rural economy by developing a community level plan through co-operatives and agricultural enterprises.



National Orientation on
Land and Agrarian Rights

3.2 Institutional Development

CSRC was introduced in a global platform, i.e. CECI Europe and Ekta Europe and is part of a core member group called 'Initiatives International'. A three- year campaign plan has been prepared together with Asian, African and Latin American Countries for strengthening the global movement

With diverse participation, CSRC carried out its annual general assembly and shared achievements, learning and future plans. At the general assembly it was decided to formulate a new strategy paper 2014-2018 and form a new auditing committee through the coordination of general members.

NLRF has recently obtained membership of the international Asian Farmers' Association (AFA). This has enabled further capacity development and opportunities.

NLRF has received financial support and capacity development opportunities through network building with Agriterria

3.3 Program Monitoring and Evaluation (PME)

3.3.1 Joint Annual Review of CSRC

The Joint Annual Review (JAR), which constitutes an important monitoring mechanism under the strategic partnership, is a review of the performance of CSRC within 2011/12. The JAR is conducted by external expert, CSRC and participating strategic partners. The review is based on the activities and annual targets as set out in the Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWAB) -2011/12. However, the central focus of analysis is to examine whether the performance over the year is geared towards contributing significantly to the outputs and objectives established by the StOP. (*Adopted from JAR 2011/12*)

Strengths

- The leadership of the NLRF by the rights holders themselves for the land rights movement/ campaign, has been its major strength and as a consequence, no one has dared, like in the past, to call it an "NGO" movement/campaign.
- The creation of a 'movement fund' by the contribution of rights holders as per their financial capacity and mobilization of local commodity resources called "*Muthi Chamal Sankalan*", (meaning the collection of handfuls of rice, pulse, vegetables, etc) for the district and national level movements has laid the foundation for sustainability. There is a higher level of cost effectiveness once rights holders have begun mobilizing their own resources.
- The whole movement/campaign has initiated an institutional culture of maintaining micro-macro linkage. For instance, the specific issues encountered in the actual field situation vis-à-vis tenancy rights, land tenure, and landlessness are brought to the table of policy makers at the ministry/department and these policy/program people are also brought to the field for deepening their understanding on these issues through empirical and experiential evidence.
- The strong relationship with government officials has helped bring many policy and practical changes on the issues of land rights.
- The gradual construction of their own *Bhumi Ghars* by the DLRFs and VLRFs has also been leading the movement/campaign towards sustainability.
- There has been a culture at CSRC/NLRF to institutionalize "evidence-based advocacy campaigns/movement". In other words, activists do not begin launching an advocacy campaign/movement without gathering enough empirical evidences to buttress their causes/issues

- The organization-building of rights-holders at the community and district levels, the enhanced capacity of frontline activists and expansion of the NLRF's relationship with the media have been the principal factors in catalyzing the land rights campaign/movement at local, district and national levels.
- Establishment of women's rights through awareness-building on land is also an important strength.
- Once local organisations are institutionally strengthened through capacity building on the legal aspects of land-related issues, they have the potential to strongly advocate for the interests of landless farmers.
- The capacity-building process has enabled landless /tenant farmers to speak for their interests, which they consider the greatest asset they have had from the land-rights movement/campaign.
- The strength of Community Land Reform Practice in the *Terai* districts has been through support to the land-poor people for using public waste land productively for their employment and subsequent poverty reduction. Therefore, interested people from different NGOs/INGOs and government agriculture development offices have begun to visit the sites for education and some organizations are even willing to lend a helping hand.
- The institutional culture of practicing 'scenario planning' has helped CSRC to revise its annual plan and budget as per the changing situation. The built-in mechanism of 'social audit' has helped to maintain transparency of CSRC's annual budgets and expenditures among its stakeholders.
- Political parties and their sister organizations expect CSRC to take the lead in the discussion on the issues of tenancy/landlessness at the national level including their incorporation in the upcoming constitution (when drafted).
- VLRFs, with the support of DLRFs, have begun to approach different agencies, such as District Agriculture Development Office (DADO) and VDCs to access resources, e.g. seeds, technical support, training to the farmers, and VDC block grant for poor/vulnerable and socially excluded people and agricultural development in their area. They have also begun to develop and maintain good relationships with the political parties and have secured the 'sympathy' and 'support' for beginning community land reform practice on public land for which VDC approval is imperative. (However, more remains to be done in supporting VLRFs to link them to these resource organizations).

Weaknesses

- The number of committed members in the VLRFs and DLRFs is still smaller than that of the non-committed members (the latter can be called the ceremonial members). In other words, there is no qualitative growth of members in the executive committees of DLRFs and VLRFs (For example, there is the increasing trend to be elected to the district forum of Mahottari but subsequently, there is little or no contribution; there is also a problem of fulfillment of commitment; members also have serious economic problem for their survival, etc).
- Both CSRC and NLRF have failed to sensitize the peasant associations, the sister organizations of the major political parties on the issues related to agrarian reforms/tenancy/landlessness.
- There has been no serious institutional effort by both CSRC and NLRF to study and monitor whether the government has been working as per its plan on the regime of land rights.
- There is lack of an institutional system to conduct separate periodic evaluations of the work of CSRC, NLRF's regional campaign and of collaborating partners.

Good Practices

- The continuous construction of the *Bhumi Ghars* (land homes) of the VLRFs and DLRFs by mobilizing their own financial resources, contributing their own labour and taking support from the local government offices (VDCs/DDCs) and other agencies has been a good practice, e.g. seven DLRFs have constructed and three more are constructing land homes. In the case of Bardiya District, of the 71 VLRFs, 31 have land homes.
- Establishment of 'Movement Fund' through the contribution of rights holders and their initiation of the institutional culture of "*Muthi Chamal Sankalan*" have laid the foundation for the indigenization and sustainability of the land rights campaign.
- Writing letters by the frontline activists to the ex-Members of the Parliament (MPs) of their respective constituencies on their 'land right issues' and holding telephonic conversations with them on the same, has also been a good practice. This process has made the ex-MPs aware of the actual issues of poor people.
- Continuation of encampments for learning land rights issues (by arranging foodstuff and other logistics locally) has considerably helped to build the capacity of the rights holders on their issues related to land.
- Initiatives for taking financial resources from the VDCs by the organizations of rights holders to be allocated to the poor and socially excluded people has also been a new good practice. The organized rights holders have been successful in sending their representatives to the VDC council for claiming a stake in the financial resources allocated for the poor and socially excluded people from the annual block grants.
- Maintaining relations with the international community by the NLRF for the international recognition of the issues of land rights movement/campaign has also been a good practice.
- As said in the preceding section, Community Land Reform practice has been a good practice in the *Terai* district for using public wasteland productively for employment and consequent poverty reduction. Interested people from different NGOs/INGOs and government agriculture development offices have visited various sites.

3.3.2 Social Audit

3.3.2.1 Outcomes from Social Audit Experiences

CSRC's Fifth National Social Audit took place on 31st August, 2012. The social audit has helped the organization to strengthen its good governance. Stakeholders are well



CSRC's Social
Audit, 2012

informed about CSRC's activities, achievements and financial transactions. CSRC has organizing an annual social audit since 2008. This has involved participation from different sectors including representatives of land poor farmers, land rights activists, frontline leaders, media, partner organizations, political parties, representatives from civil society organisations, CSRC members, staff, academicians and interested people. The primary objective is the promotion of accountability and transparency.

The feedback and input received from stakeholders enables CSRC to learn and make improvements to the way that we work. The process has been empowering for both the organisation as well as the rights holders.



National Level Participatory Review and Reflection Process (PRRP), Thimpoora

3.3.3 Participatory Review and Reflection Process (PRRP)

The overall purpose of the review and reflection processes is to learn and share learning from our achievements and failures. The basic notion is to increase reflection, transparency and learning in order to improve our on-going work. The reflection process has been a catalyst for change. The ultimate aim is to involve not just poor people, but also partners, donors and peers – in an analysis of what has worked and what hasn't. The result has been to highlight the strengths and weaknesses of the initiatives implemented and have enabled staff to reflect upon their work and capacity. The PRRP has been incorporated into CSRCs framework of learning and planning.

4

Learning and Challenges

4.1 Learning

- Mobilizing the team of frontline leaders in community monitoring visit reflected the real scenario of community enhancing the efficiency of ongoing campaign.
- Mobilizing experts from outside with knowledge from relevant fields for advocacy discussions has the potential of bearing fruit because they can analyze issues convincingly and authoritatively.
- Land rights campaigns can only be strengthened if members of the VLRFs and DLRFs are made aware of legal provisions related to land /tenancy rights and exchange of opinions between activists takes place.
- Community land reform practice has helped to begin the process of using public wasteland for productive purposes in order to create employment and reduce poverty . This is a new departure for the movement.
- An issues-based movement is key to addressing the specific needs of land deprived people and realise the common goal of housing land for all and agricultural land for tillers.

4.2 Challenges

- Continuing changes within the Government, including key officials at the policy level has resulted in limited progress.
- Political instability/transition has been a serious challenge. The frequent changes in the government and its ramifications on the changes of senior government officials have negatively impacted the overall achievement of the campaigns. Once the Minister and other government officials understand land rights issues, a change is made and once again CSRC/NLRF has to begin making them aware of these same issues.
- The Landless Problem Solving Commission has not identified the real landless people. The problem of fake squatters and real landless people is an issue.
- In isolated cases, misunderstandings between officials of the DLRF executive committee and regional resource organizations has also been an impediment to accelerating the advocacy campaigns/movement for land rights in an undivided way in front of powerful adversaries, i.e., traditional landed elites (This was more pronounced in the case of Saptari District).

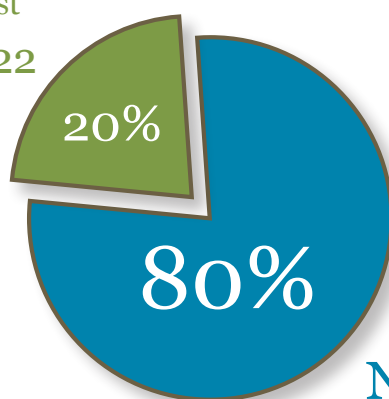
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Income and Expenditures

5.1 Financial Performance

CSRC's total budget for the year 2012 was NPR 50,729,775 (\$ 594,861). The total expenditure during the period was 41,591,517 (\$487,705) which is 82% of the total approved budget for the same period. Of the total expenditure, programme costs accounted for 80% (NPR 33,136,895:\$388,565) and management costs 20% (NPR 8,454,622 (\$99,139.5). In addition, the movement mobilized the equivalent of NPR 3,833,848 (\$ 44,956) worth of local contributions including cash and kind (grain, vegetable, labour cost etc.), which was contributed by the tenants and landless farmers themselves. The movement emphasized the importance of locally generated resources to ensure its long term sustainability and to provide a greater sense of ownership amongst the tenants and the landless farmers. During 2012 seven international development partners have supported the land and agrarian reform movement in line with CSRC's five year StOP.

Management Cost
NPR 8,454,622



Program Cost
NPR 33,136,895

DLRF has managed to keep Transparency Board clearly stating the planned budget, and incurred expenses, which is being updated in every three months.

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6

Way Forward

- There is a need for a legal and procedural knowledge building process to reinforce the campaign in order to bring about expected outcomes. Activists must have a clear legal understanding for their regions while being much more proficient regarding specific issues.
- Intensification of the work/campaign and development of a VDC or clusters of VDCs in each of these 50 districts as a model area in terms of ensuring rights and agrarian reforms, community farming.
- Concentrated institutional efforts are to be made by CSRC/NLRF, to increase the number of the women recipients of joint land ownership certificates for enhancing the gender equity in the regime of land.
- Popular education programs which provide an overall picture of the land and agricultural rights movement and of the people's organization are essential. Sustainable change is possible only with the strengthening of each member of the movement. This requires knowledge building to be included at each stage of the movement's activities.
- Review of existing strategy 2009-2013 and formation of new strategy addressing the past experiences and existing issues is to be focused.
- The community-led land reform is important and is delivering practical alternative on land and agrarian reform at VDC level. So the community-led land reform will be expanded in other VDC and districts.

Annexes

Annex – A

Financial performance from 1 January to 31 December 2012

A	Source of Fund	Commitment	Disbursement
1	Oxfam GB	4,627,860	2,197,860
2	Actionaid Nepal	8,100,000	7,450,000
3	Care Nepal	2,500,000	2,500,000
4	DanidaHUGOU	23,050,000	23,050,000
5	Lutheran World Federation (LWF)	2,028,157	2,028,157
6	Swiss Development Cooperation (SDC)	8,900,000	6,700,000
7	International Land Coalition (ILC)	6,300,000	5,868,964
8	Community Building Construction Support (AAN)	240,000	240,000
9	Income from Asian Farmer Association		156,700
10	Income from office materials Auction		200
11	Income from Bank Interest		177,541
12	Income from Completed Projects		485,521
13	Income from Personal Support		124,735
14	Income from Resource Center		581,471
15	Income Membership Fees		7,500
16	Miscellaneous Income		170,438
	Total, Sources of Fund (A)	55,746,017	51,739,087
B	Application of Fund	Budget	Expenditure
A	Programme Cost		
Output 1	Organizing, strengthening and mobilizing rights holders	21,912,324	16,027,886
1.1	Building, strengthening and expanding National and District Land Rights Forums as people's organisations	2,520,148	1,802,952
1.2	Forming and strengthening District Land Rights Forums (25 districts)	8,463,680	6,754,885
1.3	Capacity building of NLRF and DLRF staff and activists in the areas of advocacy, paralegal skills, and networking and alliance building	1,700,000	1,613,434
1.4	Mainstreaming the action-reflection-action model of popular education in land rights movement	8,628,496	5,659,681
1.5	Context mapping	600,000	196,934
Output 2	Clarifying land reform, policy change and implementation	6,264,000	4,363,274
2.1	Policy dialogue with political party leaders, government officials, CA members, civil society leaders and experts	380,000	77,860

2.2	Critical engagement with high level land commission & non-state actors (WB,ADB,WTO)	180,000	25,750
2.3	Development of alternative land policy for public debate	200,000	115,380
2.4	Development of viable alternative land reform and management models through action research	1,300,000	1,262,061
2.5	Media mobilisation (radio programme and others)	740,000	705,096
2.6	Independent Campaign Mobilisers (to prepare grounds in new districts)	334,000	292,230
2.7	Policy dialogue at District and Regional level	680,000	383,781
2.8	Public campaigns, demonstrations, rallies and submission of memoranda	1,100,000	1,008,040
2.9	Support to the process of claiming land rights	250,000	14,173
2.10	Support to process of claiming economic activities	1,100,000	478,903
Output 3	Critically engaging with non-state stakeholders	-	-
3.1	Study on land policy of non-state actors (WB, ADB, WTO)	-	-
3.2	Training workshops and sharing sessions (to share the findings) at various levels	-	-
Output 4	Generating learning and sharing knowledge	12,380,985	9,576,474
4.1	Establishment of resource centres both at national and sub-national levels	1,620,000	903,252
4.2	Mobilisation of alliances (Resource Organisations) engaged in land rights movement	6,080,985	5,379,925
4.3	Study & finding sharing	450,000	0
4.4	Publications and dissemination of advocacy materials, periodic reports, journals and bulletins	1,150,000	1,135,878
4.5	CSRC institutional strengthening including strengthening of financial tools and systems/EC Meeting	250,000	144,720
4.6	Capacity building of CSRC board, staff and Resource Organisations	350,000	277,671
4.7	Network / Alliance building & Program review meeting	120,000	126,497
4.8	Capacity Building of RC/ROs Staff (Finance Training & Others)	150,000	73,354
4.9	Social audit National Level	250,000	242,924
4.10	Social audit District level	150,000	98,147
4.11	Half Yearly Review & Reflection	550,000	221,854
4.12	Quarterly Review & Reflection	760,000	528,373
4.13	External Evaluation (Yearly) Joint Annual Review	300,000	234,204
4.14	Annual Review of RCs/Ros	200,000	209,675
Output 5	Ensuring women's rights to land.	875,000	430,644
5.1	Interaction and lobbying with CA members, Policy makers, Political parties, activist & community people on women	350,000	25,239
5.2	Exposure & Learning visits	450,000	397,111
5.3	Joint ownership campaign	75,000	8,294

6	ILC/ANGOC & OTHERS	3,475,000	2,738,617
6.1	National Land Policy	650,000	458,165
6.2	Research on Land Grabbing and Women's Access	50,000	48,639
6.3	Inspection workshop on Land Grabbing and women's access	200,000	36,917
6.4	NES Process Expenses	550,000	312,187
6.5	Learning visit to Philippines by High Level Delegation from Nepal Govt.	1,300,000	1,263,583
6.6	ASIA LAND FORUM 2011	150,000	130,313
6.7	Country Dialogue on Organic Rice (AFA)	250,000	212,337
6.8	Community Building Construction Support	100,000	100,000
6.9	Asian CSO Land Monitoring Report (ANGOC)	225,000	176,476
	Total, Program Cost (a)	44,907,309	33,136,895
B	Management cost		
b.1	Staff Costs	6,131,666	5,457,829
1	Staff Benefits	1,059,122	909,135
2	Staff Salary	4,322,544	3,917,459
3	Travel Cost	750,000	631,235
b.2	Monitoring, evaluation and audit	195,000	191,400
1	External audit (annual)	95,000	91,400
2	Internal audit (periodic)	100,000	100,000
b.3	Office running cost	2,671,800	2,379,967
1	Annual Tax (Building & Vehicle)	90,000	81,031
2	Insurance	131,500	90,662
3	Office Building/Space related Costs	600,000	600,000
4	Other office expenses	193,000	182,156
5	Repair and maintenance	240,000	237,072
6	Utilities and communication	231,300	198,380
7	Coordination & Overhead Cost	850,000	725,053
8	Depreciation Charges	300,000	242,215
9	Organization Renewal Expenses	4,000	3,310
10	Security Fee (Residential Area)	12,000	9,000
11	Write-Off	10,000	5,628
12	Miscellaneous Expenses	10,000	5,460
B	Management cost (b.1+b.2+b.3)	8,998,466	8,029,196
C	Capital cost (including equipment and furniture)	555,000	425,426
1	Furniture and furnishing	175,000	126,826
2	Computer related equipments	380,000	298,600
	Total, application of funds (a+b+c) = B	54,460,775	41,591,517
	Fund balance (A-B)=C		10,147,570

Annex – B

Cumulative Performance of Land Rights Movement from 2008-2013

Particulars	Unit	Till 2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total
People's organization							
People's organization at community level	Organization	1328	325	271	174	443	2541
People's Organization at district level	Organization	34	5	4	7	3	53
People organized into people's organizations	People/Hhs	51,035	6594	14,327	4832	10,106	86,894
	Women	2032	3562	6905	2630	4726	19,855
	Dalits	24,873	1723	4333	2186	4661	37,776
People's participation in land rights discourse	Hhs	228,372	64,948	109,642	80,214	22,166	505,342
Tenants and landless farmers made aware/sensitized	People	1,975,534	168,582	209,403	145,814	130,931	2,630,264
Leadership		0					
Activists trained and mobilized	People	1088	153	164	145	81	1631
	Women	420	78	74	72	38	682
	Dalits	423	71	54	50	31	629
Community leaders trained and mobilised	People	2103	1183	1303	2225	2370	9184
	Women	862	468	1088	1243	1194	4855
	Dalits	844	479	159	640	925	3047
	Janjati				858	880	1738
Civil society alliance							
Total districts covered	Districts	42	47	50	50	53	53
Total VDCs covered	VDCs	257	315	504	504	626	626
Achievements							
Petitions filed by the tenants	Petitions	28,489	3216	22	0	0	31,727
Petitions settlement	Petitions	14,423	440	0	336	86	15,285
	Women	1032	88	0	0		
	Dalits	3514	59	0	0		
Areas of land transferred to the tenants	Hectares	3303	305	24.07	87.69	14.23	3733.9
	Women	234	61	0	0		
	Dalits	831	40	0	0		
	Market price Rs (m)	954	73	0	108		
Retention of public land	Hectare	345	0	140.35	38.63	104.53	628.51
	Market price Rs (m)	99	0	42	31		
	Families benefitted	402	0	188	776	1488	2854
Petitions filed by landless people	Petitions	53,096	7356	20,768	0	45,610	126,830
Total petitions settled	Petitions	66	0	5818	1941	584	8409
Areas of land distributed to the landless	Hectare	0		765	377	8.29	1150
Joint Land Ownership Certificate	Families					339	339
	Area Covered (In Hectare)					106	106

Annex – C

Key events from 1 January to 31 December 2012

Month	Key Events
January	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Held half yearly Review and Reflection Process in NLRF Resource Center Thimoor Chitwan • Interaction program with concerned stakeholders on the approaches for the solution of Guthi land related problems at Tansen Palpa • A first meeting was held at the Land Reform and Management Ministry for the formulation process of National Land Policy • Two day Regional Tenants Conference held at Nepalgunj with participation of around 500 tilling tenants from Banke, Bardiya, Surkhet and Dailekh
February	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As per the Campaign on Land Rights in Constitution, a series of Alerting Papers (Khabardari Patra) was submitted at major political parties' offices • Sit-in program of farmers holding agricultural tools in front of DAO, Sindhupalchowk • Two day National Consultation Workshop was held with the participation of CSRC, NLRF and Asian Farmers Association (AFA) • Interaction program jointly organized by Forest Action, CSRC, Right to Food Network and NGO Federation on "Agriculture Development Strategy and Citizens Perspective". • Expansion of campaign in new Districts i.e. Khotang, Okhaldunga and Ramechhap
March	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District level rally and corner assembly held to celebrate the 102nd Women's Day • NLRF obtained membership in the International Farmers' Network, which is part of the Asian Farmers' Association (AFA) • Seventy families of Sindhupalchowk and Twenty families received Joint Land Ownership Certificates. • Regional Assembly held on the issue of Chure protection and land rights
April	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A new report titled "Land Reform Monitoring Indicators, Nepal" was launched • National Engagement Strategy (NES) – Nepal Workshop of the International Land Coalition-ILC was held • Regional Land Assembly 'Bhumi Sabha' was held in Bhairawa with the joint initiation of DLRF Palpa, Rupandehi, Nawalparasi, Parbat and Chitwan • Regional Assembly 'Bhumi Sabha' and culminating ceremony of the journey was jointly organised by DLRF Kailali, Kanchanpur, Dadeldhura, Baitadi and Bajura
May	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NLRF gathered in Capital with representatives from 50 districts and organised a national level campaign demanding to "Ensure Land Rights in Constitution" • DLRF, Surkhet submitted a demand letter to National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) to protect the housing rights of evicted people
June	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In response to the case of eviction, protest rally and mass gathering was organized at Gulariya in the leadership DLRF Bardiya • DLRF Kaski organized the Two days Training on Housing and Land Rights in the collaboration with CSRC and Siddhartha Club Kaski • A team of ILO and CSRC visited Saptari, Siraha and Dhanusha to assess the current situation of Haruwa/Charuwa families in the eastern region
July	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60th Memorial ceremony of Bhim Dutta Pant was celebrated in various districts • Four day long land rights training organized at Lalgadh, Dhanusha for building the capacity of front line leaders in the leadership on the land rights campaign • Three day frontline leadership training and orientation program organized by DLRF Nawalparasi targeting village and district level frontline leaders • Annual Internal Audit of 2011/12 completed
August	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Held CSRC's Fifth National Social Audit • Annual Strategic Partnership Meeting was held with the presence of strategic partners • Held three day National Orientation on Land and Agrarian Rights for Frontline Leaders • CSRC's Annual General Assembly held
September	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land Rights Journey was held in Jhapa and Morang districts • Held Third National Council of NLRF at Thimoor, Chitwan
October	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CSRC participated in planning and Jansatyagraha 2012 held in Delhi, India • 196 Unregistered Tenant Farmers of Sindhupalchowk District received the Tillers Certificate • DLRF Morang and Women's Development Centre organized a Cycle Rally
November	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A study on 'Women's Access to Land and Land Grabbing' in collaboration with NLRF and other organizations working on land issues commenced • Walkathon for Chure Preservation in Mahottari District
December	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bishwash Yatra in Haliya community of Dadeldhura and Baitadi districts • 64th International Human Rights Day celebrated in various districts • Review meeting of community led land reform practice • National Level Semi-annual PRRP held at Thimoor, Bhumi Ghar

Abbreviations

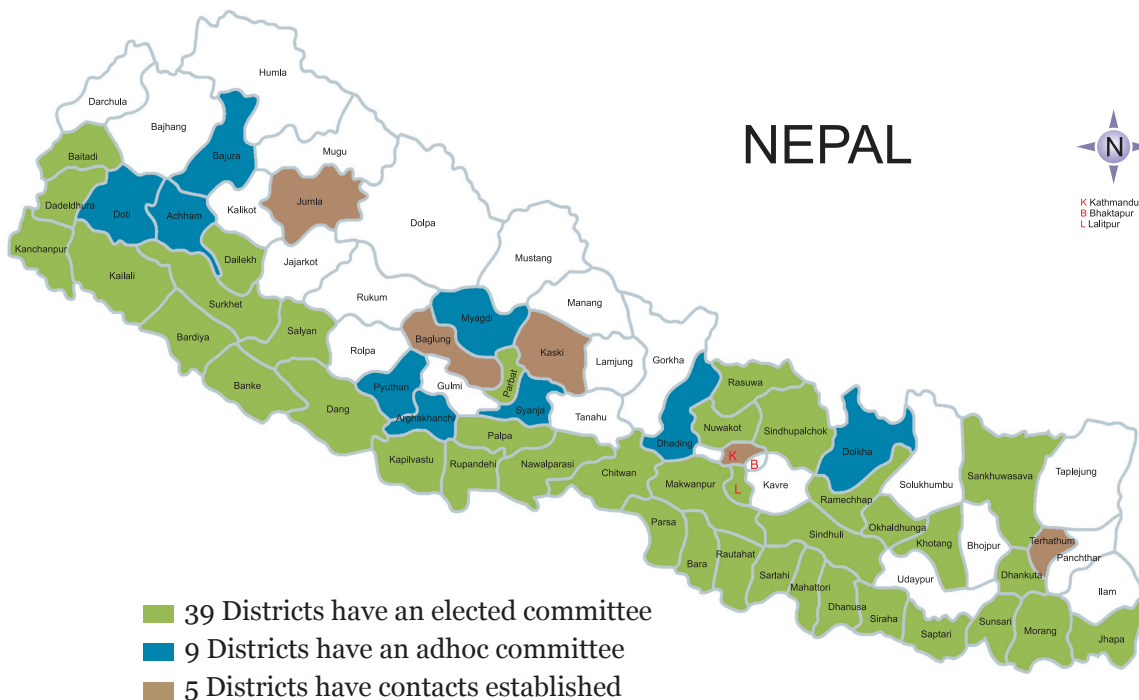
ADS	Agriculture Development Strategy
CDECF	Community Development and Environment Conservation Forum
CSDR	Centre for Social Development and Research
CSRC	Community Self-reliance Centre
CFUG	Community Forest User Group
CPN(M)	Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist)
DDC	District Development Committee
DLRF	District Land Rights Forum
EC	European Commission
ESCR	Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
FECOFUN	Federation of Community Forest Users in Nepal
FRDPC	Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles Committee
FY	Fiscal Year
HH	Household
HLSLRC	High Level Scientific Land Reform Commission
HUGOU	Human Rights and Good Governance Advisory Unit (Danida)
IFAD	International Fund for Agriculture Development
ILC	International Land Coalition
ILO	International Labour Organisation
INGO	International Non-governmental Organisation
JDS	Janachetana Dalit Sangam
LLC	Land Learning Centre
MOLRM	Ministry of Land Reform and Management
NC	Nepali Congress
NLRF	National Land Rights Forum
NRERRAC	Natural Resources, Economic Rights and Revenue Allocation Committee
OHCHR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
PRRP	Participatory Review and Reflection Process
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
RDS	Rural Development Society
NPR	Nepali Rupees
StOP	Strategic and Operational Plan
SWAN	Society Welfare Action Nepal
ToR	Terms of Reference
UN	United Nations
VDC	Village Development Committee
VLRF	Village Land Rights Forum

Glossary

Ailani	Unregistered land/public land.
Bigha	Unit of measurement of land in the Terai. One bigha is equal to 72,900 square feet.
DDC	A committee of members elected to serve (in accordance with the District Development Committee Act, 1992) as the executive body of authority in each of the 75 districts of Nepal. Candidates for election to a DDC represent the Village Development Committees (VDCs) within that district.
Haruwa/Charuwa	A kind of bonded labour system where poor and landless people are forced to graze the cattle by landlord or plough the landlord's land in extremely low wages paid in grains on yearly basis, as a repayment of the loans taken by their parents. This system is found mostly in mid and far western Hills and some parts of central Terai region of Nepal. The magnitude of exploitation is different as seven children and old age people are forced into this.
Haliya	System of hiring people for ploughing landlord's land with nominal wages
Kut	Fixed amount of major grain payable to the landlord by the tenants/tillers as a rental
Ukhada	Payment in cash to local landlord by tillers
Kattha	Unit of measurement of land in Terai. One kattha is equal to 3,625 square feet.
Kamaiya	Agricultural bonded labourer, particularly those that existed in Western Nepal.
Kamlari	Female Kamaiya (mostly unmarried adolescent and youth), often daughters of Kamaiya – mostly the Tharus - who used to work for landlords. Though it is abolished after the promulgation of Kamaiya Labour (Prohibition) Act, 2002, it is still in practice in different forms of domestic workers and seasonal agriculture labourers particularly in the districts of Mid- and Far-western Development Regions of Nepal.
VDC	A committee of members elected to govern a village development area (in accordance with the VDC Act, 1992). Candidates for election to a VDC represent the wards into which village development committee area is divided.

Map of Program Coverage District Network

Land and Agrarian Rights Campaign



Collaborating Partners

- Abhiyan Nepal, Sunsari
- Centre for Society Development and Research (CSDR), Banke
- Community Development and Environment Conservation Forum (CDECF), Sindhupalchowk
- Janachetana Dalit Sangam (JDS), Saptari
- National Land Rights Forum (NLRF), including District Chapters
- Rural Development Society (RDS), Sindhupalchowk
- Society Welfare Action Nepal (SWAN), Dang

Strategic Partners Organisations

- ActionAid Nepal
- Care Nepal
- DanidaHUGOU
- Oxfam
- Lutheran World Federation Nepal (LWF)
- Swiss Development Corporation (SDC)

Network and Alliances

- Asian NGO Coalition (ANGOC)
- Forum Asia
- International Land Coalition (ILC)



Community Self-Reliance Centre

Vision

A Nepali society where everyone enjoys a secure, free and dignified life

Mission

To empower land-poor women and men to enabling them to claim and exercise their basic rights, including their right to land resources.

Core Values

- Promotion and Protection of All Rights for All
- Respect for Plurality and Diversity
- Social Inclusion
- Non-violent Expression
- Institutional Good Governance
- Democratic Decision Making and Implementation
- Promoting Equality between Women and Men

Goal

To secure equitable access to land for poor women and men for ensuring their freedom and right to a dignified life

Strategic Objectives

Objective 1

Rights holders (land-poor women and men) organized, strengthened and mobilized to claim and exercise their rights

Objective 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

Objective 3

Learning generated from ground level actions and practices, and disseminated the knowledge at all levels

Objective 4

New land policies introduced guaranteeing women and men equal rights to own land