This report highlights major works and achievements of land and agrarian rights campaign facilitated by Community Self-reliance Centre (CSRC) and National Land Rights Forum (NLRF) during 2019. Outcomes shared here are the results of collaborative effort among several development partners, civil society organizations, government agencies, and UN agencies.

This year, the Government of Nepal formulated National Land Policy. The policy aims to address existing land related issues in a just, and sustainable manner. CSRC has closely worked with the Ministry of Land Management, Cooperatives, and Poverty Alleviation (MoLMCPA) and other government agencies to facilitate this policy formulation. We are also pleased to share with you that more than eight years of our lobby, advocacy, and consultation at national level and campaigns at grass-root level have contributed notably in this process. We extend our sincere gratitude to all the government agencies from federal to local level including MoLMCPA for their respective roles and contributions.

Enthusiasm and positive response offered by Minister of MoLMCPA, Hon. Padma Kumari Aryal, paved the way to materialize the formulation of such policy this year. We extend our humble gratitude to the Hon. Minister for her courage and genuine contribution.

Furthermore, with much appreciation, we acknowledge the crucial role of our partner organizations including Action Aid Nepal (AAN), Asian Farmers' Association For Sustainable Rural Development (AFA), Asian NGO Coalition for Agrarian Reform and Rural Development (ANGOC), CARE Nepal, Foundation De France, Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development (FORUM-ASIA), I’m Swedish, International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED), International Land Coalition (ILC), Micro Credit to Mothers, National Reconstruction Authority, OXFAM, Amnesty International, People in Need (PIN), The Freedom Fund, UN-Habitat and Wilde Ganzen for their continuous support. Finally, we extend our generous appreciation to CSRC colleagues and members of NLRF for their tireless contribution in yielding better result of our hard work together this year.

As always, CSRC full-heartedly appreciates any constructive feedback from stakeholders about our works in general, on this publication in particular.

Jagat Deuja                      Gopal Thapa Magar
Executive Director              Chairperson
The year 2019 has become historical for land rights activists and campaigners of Nepal, as the Government has adopted National Land Policy for the first time. Similarly, this year, our Federal Parliament has also endorsed Land Use Act, and the Eighth Amendment of Land Act 1964. Furthermore, provincial government of Bagmati province has drafted Land Act and Guthi Act.

All these policy documents are vital in ensuring land rights of landless, tenants and smallholder farmers in the country. CSRC has played key role throughout the process including in collecting recommendations, identifying issues regarding landless, tenants and smallholder farmers, and finalizing the draft policy. So far, six local governments have endorsed Land Act from their Municipal Council. The Model Land Act developed and disseminated by CSRC to all local governments significantly contributed as a reliable reference document during the formulation process of their Land Act.

Our land rights campaign in 2019 successfully ensured land ownership certificate to 7,894 households over 144.11 hectares of land. Similarly, 1070 families acquired joint land ownership over 301.77 hectares of land. CSRC has always encouraged landless, tenants and smallholder farmers to engage actively in agricultural cooperatives. This year, 192 individuals became members of agricultural cooperatives and now they are involved in various agro-businesses in their area.

National Reconstruction Authority’s (NRA) Procedure on Resettlement of Vulnerable Area 2016 was also amended this year. The Procedure has ensured housing rights to earthquake affected landless people living in vulnerable areas by enabling them to receive government grant to purchase land even in unregistered land where they have been living for long and built house. In 2019, total 7,661 landless households received government approval for housing grant. Out of them, 698 households from vulnerable area received the grant, purchased 19.26 hectares of land in safe area, and have started constructing houses.

Organizational development, knowledge generation and its sharing, and capacity building of its members have always remained one of the major focuses of CSRC. We held our Annual General Meeting (AGM) and successfully organized 12th Annual Social Audit in Kathmandu. This year, we also conducted two researches on identification of Harawa Charawa families in Tarai region and ensuring access to land for Tharu people in Nepal. Aiming at the capacity development of our employees and members, we organized several trainings including FAMAS training for financial management, leadership development training for frontline leaders, and Reflect Circle for the members of Land Rights Forums (LRFs).

This year CSRC received Rs. 159,050,077 from different organizations and utilized Rs. 140,220,161 to achieve the progress mentioned in this report.
### Abbreviation and Acronym

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<th>Abbreviation</th>
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<tr>
<td>AAN</td>
<td>Action Aid Nepal</td>
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<td>AGM</td>
<td>Annual General Meeting</td>
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<td>CDO</td>
<td>Chief District Officer</td>
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<td>CSOs</td>
<td>Civil Society Organizations</td>
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<td>Community Self-reliance Centre</td>
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<td>DCC</td>
<td>District Coordination Committee</td>
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<td>District Land Right Forum</td>
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<td>EPIC</td>
<td>Empowering Rural Producers in Commercial Agriculture</td>
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<td>FFPLA</td>
<td>Fit-for-Purpose Land Administration</td>
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<td>FSL</td>
<td>Food Security and Livelihood</td>
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<td>GLTN</td>
<td>Global Land Tool Network</td>
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<td>GoN</td>
<td>Government of Nepal</td>
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<td>HHs</td>
<td>Households</td>
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<td>International Land Coalition</td>
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<td>Joint Land Ownership</td>
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<td>LRFs</td>
<td>Land Rights Forums</td>
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<td>MoLMAC</td>
<td>Ministry of Land Management Agriculture and Cooperatives</td>
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<td>MoLMCPA</td>
<td>Ministry of Land Management, Cooperatives and Poverty Alleviation</td>
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<td>NES</td>
<td>National Engagement Strategy</td>
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<td>National Farmer’s Group Federation</td>
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<td>NLRF</td>
<td>National Land Right Forum</td>
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<td>NRA</td>
<td>National Reconstruction Authority</td>
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<td>People in Need</td>
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<td>PRRP</td>
<td>Participatory Review and Reflection Process</td>
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<td>SDGs</td>
<td>Sustainable Development Goals</td>
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<td>STDM</td>
<td>Social Tenure Domain Model</td>
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<td>UN-Habitat</td>
<td>United Nations Human Settlements Programme</td>
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<td>VLRF</td>
<td>Village Land Rights Forum</td>
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Context Overview

After long years of instability, now a majority government governs the country, uplifting a sense of hope in people for full term stable governance. With the constitutional mandate, Government continues to formulate necessary laws, rules, and regulations in line with Constitution of Nepal 2015.

The constitution, embracing the spirit of federalism in its core, has mandated provincial and local governments to formulate their own laws and regulations in various aspects concerning local governance. However, the Federal Government is pushing a break on law endorsement at provincial level. Expressed reason for this is the laws must be in consistency with federal laws. This has seriously affected the formulation process of land related laws and policies at province level.

All major political parties, including the opposition, have agreed to raise and address issues concerning landless, tenant and smallholder farmers. In fact, the constitution recognizes those issues and clearly calls to address them properly. Meanwhile, some of the members of parliament are consistently raising issues of landless, tenants, unreorganized settlers and other marginalized farmers.

Despite the obstacles, local governments are eagerly waiting to formulate land related laws. Four out of 753 local governments have legislated land related laws in 2019. In these laws, all of them have clearly expressed their intention for the best utilization of local resources including land for the benefit of landless, smallholders and tenant farmers.

Some international non-governmental organizations are also keen to work in agriculture sector in Nepal. However, they have prioritized large scale agro-business sector in their projects. Such priority promotes large-scale investments and commercialization of agro-business and that gradually sidelines the issues and rights of landless, tenants, and smallholder farmers. In addition, land grabbing and non-utilization of fallow land are other severe problems in Nepal. Nonviolent social movements to prevent and address such situation are weakened day-by-day.

Last but not the least, most of the major media, both electronic and print, have covered positive as well as negative news about land management and existing situation of landless, unorganized settlers and smallholder farmers.
Consolidating People’s Power for Land Rights

CSRC has been working for more than last 25 years for the rights of landless, tenants, and smallholder farmers who are historically deprived of enjoying their several human rights including land rights in Nepal. CSRC is supporting them not only to ensure their rights but also their livelihood alternatives. In 2019, our campaign has brought some notable results in that direction. Following are some of the outcomes materialized through our support and initiation in 2019.

CSRC in NLRF’s 5th National Assembly

The National Land Rights Forum (NLRF) held its 5th National Assembly in Pokhara, the capital city of Gandaki Province from 11-13 March 2019. The remarkably successful assembly was attended by more than 5,000 people including representatives from province, district, and village level Land Rights Forums, governmental/non-governmental agencies, and other several stakeholders.

CSRC was involved throughout the process of organizing assembly. The assembly, inaugurated by the Chairperson of the Communist Party of Nepal (CPN) Hon. Pushpa Kamal Dahal, elected Ms. Saraswati Subba as a Chairperson including 23 members in its Executive Committee.

In his inaugural note, Hon. Dahal, who was also the chief guest of the assembly, said, “Our party is sincerely serious to materialize the dreams of the poorest section of Nepali society because that is the major foundation and prerequisite required for our national prosperity. Government’s long-term vision of Prosperous Nepal...”
Happy Nepali’ is impossible to realize without transferring and allowing significant control over productive resources to the real farming communities. Also because of official policies and values of our party, this majority government in our leadership is not allowed to excuse itself in any other ground from ensuring land rights to the majority of population for whom agriculture is the mainstay. Therefore, I assure that this government will at least set clear direction with strong foundation towards realizing people-centered land governance in this country.”

The Assembly concluded with the Pokhara Declaration 2019. The declaration sketches a roadmap for the continuation of Nepali land rights campaign. CSRC played instrumental supportive role in preparation & dissemination of the Declaration to stakeholders including activists, journalists, institutions, agencies, and partners.

Campaigns Initiated by LRFs

CSRC and NRLF jointly organized several interactions and consultations with policy makers including senior leaders of major political parties. We met with the Chairperson of Nepali Congress, also the opposition party leader, Hon. Sher Bahadur Deuba, Chairperson of Legislation Drafting Committee Hon. Parshu Meghi Gurung and Member of National Assembly Hon. Ram Narayan Bidari. We handed them over a memorandum demanding amendment on Land Act and Guthi1 Act to address issues of landless, tenants and other marginalized farmers.

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1 A land endowment made for a religious or philanthropic purpose
Several VLRF members in Dang and Sindhupalchok districts organized mass-based nonviolent direct action to pressurize government to amend Guthi Act to ensure justice for tenants, landless and marginalized farmers. Hundreds of NLRF members, especially Guthi land tillers, were gathered from multiple locations to organize a march in which they demanded lawful sharing of Guthi land for tenant farmers, protection of the Guthi heritage and formation of a strong mechanism to regulate day-to-day businesses of Guthi.

Consequently, also because of the pressure and protests from Guthi owners, Government withdrew the proposed Bill from Federal Parliament with a commitment to table improved Bill after further consultation with stakeholders.

**Local Government Declares to Register Birta Land Under Farmers’ Name**

Nepal abolished Birta system in 1959, but Birta land tillers in some districts including Rasuwa are yet to receive tenancy rights. Due to the absence of appropriate law, they are deprived of land ownership. This year, CSRC organized several actions to remind government of its duty to ensure registration of Birta land in tillers’ name.

In April 2019, Kalika Rural Municipality of Rasuwa district declared to register Birta land under the farmers’ name tilling the very land for long. The Declaration event was attended by the MoLMCPA Minister Hon. Padma Kumari Aryal too. Addressing to the event, Hon. Minister said, “Government of Nepal plans to address the concerns and issues of Birta landholders through an independent legislation in line with Constitution.”

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2 Land grants made by the state to individuals usually on an inheritable and tax-exempt basis; abolished in 1959
During the event, Vice-chair of Kalika Rural Municipality Mr. Bhawani Prasad Neupane said, “Constitution has mandated local governments to address land issues at local level. So, in case federal government does not address Birta landholders’ concerns, local government will formulate necessary laws and we will start registering Birta land in the name of tillers.”

Kalika Rural Municipality has formed Land Reform Implementation Committee comprising nine-members led by Vice-chair Mr. Neupane, and CSRC and DLRF as members. The Committee will facilitate land registration process and forthcoming land related issues.

Promotion of Women Agriculture Cooperatives

CSRC has been promoting women agriculture cooperatives of landless, tenants, and smallholder farmers to enable them for sustainable livelihood. This year 192 women became members of such cooperatives. They are involved in various income generation activities. Among 192 members, 74 are carrying out various household businesses, three members are in poultry, 11 members are in pig rearing, 38 members are in goat farming, four are in buffalo farming, two are in tailoring, and rest are involved in other business—all with the loan support from the cooperatives.

Mauraniya is a small village in Tikapur of Kailali district in Sudurpaschim province. Mostly women run the village; men are mostly migrated to India in search of labor work. Thirty-five landless families are living here for twenty-
five years. Currently, each family ploughs less than a hectare of land, but none of them have land ownership certificate.

These families formed Mauraniya Village Land Rights Forum (VLRF) in the community in 2007. They commenced their monthly meetings, organized trainings and other activities. On 12 May 2013, they established ‘Mauraniya Women Cooperative’ comprising thirty members for their economic empowerment. CSRC offered NRs. 390,000.00 as revolving fund at the beginning.

Thuiri Bk, 55, a member of Mauraniya Women Cooperative says, “Earlier, we were afraid of sharing our problems with others. Whenever I had to ask loan from local landlord, he either mocked me for my landlessness or charged very high interest rate of around 30%. I was compelled to take loan from them. Now, time has changed. We can get loan with respect on low interest rate from our own cooperative.”

Another member Khintu Saud has started a grocery shop with the loan support from the cooperative. She says, “Once I had to payback seven thousand rupees against three thousand rupees loan. Because we are landless, nobody listens to us. We are not allowed to complain about this humiliation and exploitation. If we do, no one will give us loan next time. My husband’s earning from labor work in India is the only source of our family survival. So when he had an accident and lower half of his body was paralyzed, our only source of livelihood was also paralyzed. That was the darkest moment on our life. Then, Mauraniya Women Cooperative became a light of hope. I was given loan by the cooperative to set up a grocery shop. Now, income from the shop is good enough to cover our family expenses and medical bills of my husband. I have also started to educate other women from nearby settlements about the benefits of joining a cooperative.”
ENSURING LAND RIGHTS

CSRC believes that the ownership of land defines not only economic but also social status of a family. Right to land has direct relationship with the right to property, development, education, health, and livelihood. One of the largest obstacles in achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and ‘Happy Nepali and Prosperous Nepal’ vision in Nepal is the issue of landlessness. CSRC has been working towards addressing this issue in a just and timely manner that ensures dignified and secure life for landless, tenants and smallholder farmers. This year, CSRC’s advocacy initiative made possible to gain land ownership certificate for 7,894 households over 144.11 hectare of land.

Land Acquisition

CSRC continues to support landless, tenants and smallholder farmers in claiming their rights. As a result of our persistent campaign and advocacy, 440 tenant farmers acquired ownership over 115.9 hectare of land and 7,454 village-block residents acquired ownership over 28.21 hectare of land. They have ensured their permanent
settlement in safe land of which they have ownership certificate too.

CSRC is actively engaged in policy advocacy to extend application deadline to submit application for tenancy rights. We are also assisting landless, tenants, and smallholder farmers in the communities to prepare and produce necessary credentials to claim their rights over the land. CSRC together with NLRF facilitated to file 9,696 applications for the separation of tenancy land share on behalf of landless, small holders and tenants farmers.

**STORY OF CHANGE**

**FRUITS OF CONSISTENT STRUGGLE: HAPPINESS IN VILLAGE-BLOCK**

In and around 1990, Nepal government conducted land survey in various part of the country. Survey team also went to Khayarmara area of Bardibas Municipality in Mahottari District. The team carried out a wholesome survey of the village. In this way, 64 households of Khayarmara village became a ‘Village block’ residents.
One of those 64 households is Bir Singh Thing. He says, “We lived in this land for many years, cultivated here and produced food but we never had ownership. We informed government agencies including District Revenue Office several times and requested to provide certificates to us. Our voice was never heard and responded. We got nothing.” Bir Singh’s statement expresses a functional hardship commonly experienced by his fellow households due to lack of land certificate.

Sometime in 2010, DLRF members including Phauda Singh Syanba and Raj Kumar Basnet arrived in the village and initiated the formation of a VLRF so that villagers were organized to claim their rights collectively. VLRF started to organize and educate villagers for and about their rights. It organized various campaign activities too to claim their rights. Sukaman Moktan, a resident of Khayarmara, says, “We organized and participated in several rallies, protests, sit-ins and chanted slogans to demand land certificate in our own name.”

Their struggle continued for nine years. Many vicissitudes were experienced. The local election was held to at all levels. During the local level election, when candidates came to their houses asking to vote for them, community people asked political leaders to provide written commitment that they will be provided with land certificate after the election. All the candidates expressed their commitment to provide land.

After the election, VLRF members also organized mass protest to exert pressure for the implementation of their commitments. Finally, the local government dispatched a letter to survey office and land revenue office of Mahottari and urged to conduct land survey so that they can provide land certificate to each household. Binod Karna, one of the members of VLRF says, “Land certificate was provided to us based on the use of land at the moment. I also obtained joint land certificate with my wife.”

Out of 64 households, 15 obtained joint land ownership with their wives and rest of them obtained joint land ownership with their family members. CSRC together with DLRF supported VLRF members to claim their rights over land through mass mobilization and policy advocacy. Binod again says, “One of my sons is studying Bachelor of Medicine and I have taken loan from a bank by submitting the land certificate. If I did not have land certificate I would take loan from individuals in very high interest rate.”
Acquisition of Joint Land Ownership (JLO)

JLO has become an instrumental campaign to create and sustain equality between men and women. Joint ownership of land by both husband and wife fosters equal rights, and empowers women for their respect and dignity within and outside family. In 2019, 1070 families obtained JLO certificate in 301.34 Hectare of land. Belaka and Dhangadhimai Municipalities, Kalika and Helambu Rural Municipalities have incorporated JLO provision in their legal documents.

Kanchi also owns the land

Kanchi Omu Lama, 53, is a resident of Kiul village in Shermathang of Helambu Rural Municipality. There are five members in her family. Their children are away from home for employment.
Helambu has mountain topography. Potato is the main stable produce there. But wild boars from nearby forest make it harder for the farmers to grow anything. Despite the challenges, Kanchi continues to struggle to produce potato and paddy on her farmland. All the farm related works was on her shoulder on top of household chores.

Kanchi recalls, “The idea of equality and women rights were expressed in principles of Helambu Rural Municipality too. Idea was limited only in trainings and programs. Several Users Committees used to be formed in the village for various purposes and women were included mostly as treasurer just for the sake of inclusion. However, in reality, all transactions were controlled by male members. Women were not heard, consulted, or valued. Women work day and night in the field. But, when it is time to sell their produces, it is always men who make decisions”.

Kanchi never had leisure time; always busy either in the household chores or in the farm. There was no additional shoulder to share the work. However, Kahchi did not have legal ownership over land in which she has spent half of her life. In this context, CSRC initiated JLO campaign in her area which followed by numerous discussions and dialogues to educate about the concept, importance and benefits of joint ownership of land by both husband and wife. Kanchi also took part in some of those discussions and dialogues.

On 31 May 2019, a JLO camp was organized in Shremathang village. There, Kanchi also gained joint land ownership along with her husband Kami Lama in 0.51 hectare of land. During the camp, Kanchhi said, “I was very excited to hear that JLO camp is coming to my area. Therefore, I was the first one to queue on the line to inquire about it. I asked District Land Revenue Officer about necessary provision to gain joint land ownership certificate. He responded positively. Then I asked my husband to wait near the camp and ran towards home to bring land certificate of our farm that was owned only by my husband until then. Later that day, we were provided a joint land ownership certificate form the government official. That is the most important day of my life, and I will remember it until my last breath. Because it is not just a piece of paper, rather, is a source of motivation and confidence in my existence and me. Now, my husband cannot sell our land without my consent. JLO campaign has not only secured my land rights, but also ensured my dignity and respect as equal to men.”
Landless Farmers Utilize Fallow Land

Persiya VLRF was formed in Gadhawa Rural Municipality-5 on 26 May 2019. Once the VLRF was formed, an in-depth context analysis of Gadhawa Rural Municipality-5 was conducted and a detail resource map of Persiya settlement was drawn. Through this map, existence of fallow land was also identified. Meanwhile, the provincial government of province 5 decided to initiate commercial farming program for landless community. Sunil Chaudhary, a Social Mobilizer at CSRC, remembers, “After the identification of fallow land, we developed an action plan to utilize the land. Province governments’ priority to utilize fallow land was a golden opportunity for us. We conducted a series of discussion with the local community, Ward Office and Rural Municipal Office regarding our concept of utilizing fallow land. Gadhawa Rural Municipality Chairperson Mr. Sahaj Ram Yadav also joined our discussion and consultation meeting. Finally, everyone was convinced. An official decision was made to provide 6.77 hectares of fallow land to 26 landless families for five years, which land was originally reserved for sports club.”

Once the farmers got access to fallow land, they drastically turned it into an excellent arable space. This year, they harvested approximately 12 quintals of paddy there. They were able to sell some of their produce. For the first time in their life, these marginalized farmers from Tharu indigenous community yielded profit from the farming. Sometime ago, government of province 5 had also provided some agricultural grant to these farmers.
CSRC has supported landless, and marginalized families to ensure their housing rights in safe place. For this we have been supporting these families to claim government grants to purchase land in safe place. This year, with the support of CSRC, 698 households from vulnerable areas and 311 landless households were able to buy land to build house in safe place.

Resettlement of Landless and Marginalized Families in Safe Area

CSRC has been working for the resettlement of land poor and landless households to ensure safe habitation of earthquake affected families living in vulnerable areas.

NRA’s existing policies and programs missed to address issues and resettlement

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1 Vulnerable areas are identified based on the findings of geological report conducted by NRA
process of earthquake affected families living in vulnerable areas. Therefore, CSRC established five cluster offices and a secretariat at the central level to facilitate and support in addressing some of those issues related. CSRC team is working with policy makers, community members as well as other concerned development organizations for the resettlement of vulnerable families.

CSRC lobbied and advocated to ensure necessary reform on ‘Procedure on Earthquake Affected Private House Reconstruction Grant Distribution 2018, (2nd amendment)’. Consequently, NRA amended its procedure on 4 February 2019 incorporating, among other things, two new provisions for the landless beneficiaries to address landless families who were remained unregistered for long. The first new provision allowed earthquake affected landless families to build houses on the same plot of land in which they have been living, even if it is forestland. Second provision declared that the landless families living in unsafe land would receive NRs 200,000.00 to purchase a plot of land to build house, in addition to NRs 300,000.00 for the construction of house.

CSRC continues to collect data on landless people. The data will be verified by the District Coordination Committee (DCC); a committee formed to deliberate resettlement process of earthquake affected families. DCC has approved a list of 7,661 landless families until now, meaning that those families have become eligible to receive government grant for their safe settlement.

Resettlement of Vulnerable Households in Safe Area

CSRC also facilitated processes to purchase secure land for the families living in vulnerable areas. As a result, this year, 698 such families purchased 19.26 hectares of land. Among them, 211 families have completed construction of their houses. Due to lack of their access to information as well as lack of NRA’s reach into such communities, families living in vulnerable areas had very little or no information and clarity about house construction grant provisioned for them by the government. Recognizing and responding to such situation, CSRC organized numerous orientation and interaction activities to educate beneficiaries not only about their right
to claim grant from government but also about necessary processes to access such grant in proper manner. DS also supported beneficiaries to collect and submit necessary credentials at NRA for the release of grant amount from the government.

STORY OF CHANGE

Thumbu Feels Secure in New House

Thumbu Ghale of Kispang Rural Municipality in Nuwakot district was living in his house when the first tremor of earthquake hit on 25 April 2015. The disaster severely destroyed their house leaving Thumbu and his wife buried under the rubble unconscious. They remained unaware of the catastrophe and its consequence. They also did not know several of their relatives and neighbors were killed. One of their son-in-laws living in Kathmandu reached there on the third day and somehow rescued them. Villagers and their son-in-law had thought the earthquake killed Thumbu and his wife too. “I later knew that the villagers kept me in the tent together with other dead bodies. When the villagers were getting ready to begin death rituals of our bodies, one of my neighbors noticed two of us were still alive, then he shouted”, recalls Thumbu with full of tears in his eyes.

Few hours later, a helicopter airlifted them together with other injured people, to Bir Hospital in Kathmandu. Thumbu says, “I gained consciousness after two days following my admission in the hospital but my wife became partially conscious only after five days.” The Government and some of their relatives helped them throughout their treatment in the hospital for two months. Then, relief support organizations sheltered and provided food to them in a temporary camp in Rasuwa district. He recalls, “Those organizations saved us in camp in Rasuwa for two months before we went to Nuwakot because..."
Building Disaster Resilient Communities

CSRC realizes that the landless tenants and small holder families and communities were one of the most affected ones by the earthquake in 2015. Their access and right to adequate housing through reconstruction have been unsecured. In response to this situation, CSRC in collaboration with NRA and local governments supported 88 vulnerable families in Sindhupalchowk district for Damp-Proof Course (DPC) construction of their house. Further, because of their helpless situation, CSRC supported them to receive third installment of construction grant. Now all 88 families have completed the construction of their safe homes. In the same way CSRC supported 40 households of Helambu Rural Municipality of Sindhupalchowk district for integrated settlement and a community building. We provided Corrugated Galvanized Iron (CGI) to roof over of the 40 houses.

of survival hardships in Rasuwa due to the proximity of our camp to a water stream. That is when some DS members visited us and asked several questions. We provided all information and documents as they request.” With the documentation preparation support by CSRC, 27 families including Thumbu got NRs 200,000.00 to purchase land in safe place.

All 27 families including Thumbu were able to purchase 0.25 hectar of land together in Jagate Tole of Bidur Municipality in Nuwakot district, which they later plotted equally among themselves. Thumbu explains, “CSRC team visited us again to help in collecting credentials required to claim house construction grant from the government. Later, we also received NRs 300,000.00 each from the government.”

Finally, 27 households were able to build safe house together in a safe location because of facilitation support from CSRC. Some of the family members are now working in others’ farm on sharecropping basis.
Likewise, this year, CSRC made efforts to create behavioral changes in communities and make them disaster resilient so that they remain safer from any disaster related risks in the future. For this, CSRC conducted a participatory approach named Regenerated Freirean Literary Community Empowering Techniques (REFLECT).

One of the outcomes of that initiative is the establishment of an emergency fund of NRs 2,800,000.00 by Indrawati Rural Municipality towards disaster risk management in the area. In addition, Indrawati Rural Municipality has also endorsed the Local Disaster Climate Resilience Plan (LDCRP).
The Land Use Act

Federal Parliament of Nepal endorsed the Land Use Act on 10 March 2019. This Act regulates land management and ensures sustainable use of land resources in the country. A previous government had formulated National Land Use Policy in 2012 but the policy remained unimplemented due to the absence of necessary regulations. Later in 2015, after the disastrous earthquake followed by political changes in the country, Land Use Policy 2012 was amended. Since then, different stakeholders continued a constant process of discussion,
dialogue, consultation, and feedback for the enactment of Land Use Act. Moreover, in 2019, the parliament passed the Act that has long-term significance for land and agrarian reform in Nepal.

The overarching aim of this Act, as mentioned in its preamble, is to ensure maximum utilization of land resources and share long-term benefits to all through classification, proper use and effective management of land, and achieve national goals.

Now, based on topography, aptitude, appropriateness, existing use and necessity, available land will be classified into nine different categories, namely-agricultural, residential, commercial, industrial, mining-mineral, forest, river-lake-wetland, public use and cultural-archeological. The Act has given special importance to the agricultural land. The Act also allows using land from any other categories for agriculture purpose until used for its specified purpose.

MoLCPA will have to ensure that all 753 local governments prepare their land use maps within a year. Such map will have to identify and indicate highly vulnerable locations to natural disaster, and local governments will have to be supported in preparing their land use plans.

This Act has also tried to address highly debated and controversial issue of land fragmentation and plotting. Act lets the possibilities open for land integration for settlement and agriculture. Under this provision, local governments themselves can formulate policies or procedures and manage land based on appropriate categorization for them. The Act has also provisioned to develop basis and criterion to control land fragmentation.

There is also a provision to form federal, provincial, and local level Land Use Council. Federal council comprises will have thirteen members chaired by the concerned minister at federal level. There will also be a provincial level Land Use Council comprising seven members at the provincial level, chaired by the state’s concerned minister. In case of local government, respective rural municipality or municipality will act as the Local Land Use Council. There will also be a Land Use Implementation Committee, chaired by respective Chairperson/Mayor at the local level. This committee includes ward chairperson, heads of agriculture, forest, land, and urban development. The committee also includes physical infrastructure sections within the local government, any four stakeholders, and two women. The Chief Administrative Officer of the respective local government will act as Member Secretary in the committee.

MoLMCPA was working on the draft bill for the last four years. CSRC was also constructively engaged with Ministry during the process. Ministry and CSRC
jointly organized regular dialogues and consultations with diverse stakeholders including organizations working on land issue, policy experts, members of parliament and community people, and provided feedback on the draft bill. Learning and best practices from other countries were also well considered while preparing the policy brief for Land Use Act. National Land Rights Forum was also engaged in this process through various activities. Action Aid, Oxfam, Care Nepal, International Land Coalition, UN Habitat, DANIDA-HUGOU, GF and ANGOC also provided support in the process.

Now, as required by the Act, all the 753 local governments will be preparing their land use plan. They lack human resource and expertise required for this. Therefore, they need to be equipped with capable staffs and expertise as soon as possible. Similarly, they will also need enormous support to formulation the local Land Use Act and its implementation.

**Nepal Government Adopts National Land Policy for the First Time**

On 21 March 2019, Nepalese Council of Ministers approved the National Land Policy. The policy formulation process began sometime in 2012 under the leadership of the then Ministry of Land Reform and Management. It ensures proper access and management of land and land resources for sustainable development and prosperity of the country.

This Policy acknowledges state’s duty to ensure equitable distribution of benefits from land and land resources. General objective of this policy is to bring economic prosperity through land distribution to marginalized people, and maximum utilization and good governance of land. The vision of the policy is ‘Sustainable Land Management, Development, and Prosperity’. It’s specific objectives are: 1) tenure security, 2) access to land of land-poor farmers, 3) land
use, 4) land taxation, valuation, and land market, 5) land acquisition, and 6) strengthening land administration.

This policy has categorized land tenure into three types, namely- formal, informal, and non-formal. It has also clarified that the land ceiling will be fixed based on land category. Record of land users and area of land will be documented at all federal, provincial, and local levels. Through the implementation of this policy, government is planning to provide agricultural and housing land for landless and informal settlers once. It has also incorporated provisions for women’s access to land through the promotion of joint land ownership.

Upon the request form Ministry, CSRC played secretariat role during the formation process formulation of this policy in collaboration with NLRF, Actionaid, Oxfam, Care, DanidaHUGOU, Lutheran World Federation (LWF), ILC, and Asian NGO Coalition for agrarian Reform and Rural Development (ANGOC). Since 2017, CSRC, together with MoLCPA collaborated with Global Land Tool Network (GLTN) and UN-Habitat to facilitate policy finalization process.

8th Amendment to Land Act, 1964

Once the country promulgated its constitution in 2015, several existing laws and policies needed to amend accordingly. Land Act, 1964 was one of them. This Act was crucial for landless, smallholders and tenant farmers. They have been constantly struggling for their right to own land as provisioned by the Act, which clearly mentions separation of land from landlord and handover ownership of their share to tenant farmers.

There were difficulties in actualizing this provision because the government could not intervene between landlord and tenant farmers. Now, recently amended Act allows government to separate land share for tenant farmers in case the landlord does not agree to do so. The Act also says that in case any technical difficulty arises in separating land from landlord to tenant farmers, the government authorities should grant joint land ownership between landlord and tenant farmers. This Act makes possible too to provide land certificate to unorganized settlers and landless farmers living in public or unregistered land for more than ten years.

During its lobby and advocacy, CSRC had submitted recommendations to the government by consolidating demands and concerns of landless, marginalized and tenant farmers. Some of the recommendations focused on registration of land in the name of unorganized settlers living in unregistered land for long time, ensuring joint ownership on the land registered for unorganized settlers, and separation of tenancy land share between landlords and tenants.

Land Acts at Local Level

Schedule eight of the constitution mandates local governments to formulate their own land act in consistent with provincial and federal laws. However, due to the lack of adequate human resources and, local governments are facing
challenges to legislate landless, smallholder and marginalized farmers friendly laws and policies.

Therefore, CSRC developed a Model Land Act and shared that with all local governments for their reference. Later, Belaka municipality of Udayapur district formulated its Land Act with much closer reference to CSRC Model Land Act. Similarly, four other - Dangisharan Rural Municipality, Bhajani Municipality, Dhangadhimai Municipality and Kalika Rural Municipality - local governments have also formulated land act with close reference to the Model Land Act. These Land Acts at local level include provisions like providing land to the landless farmers, categorization of land based on their utilization purpose, distribution of cards to farmers based on area of land they use and so on.

Bagmati and Karnali provinces also have prepared Bill on Land Act to address pertinent issues of land and agrarian rights in their area. Both provinces invited CSRC as an expert to contribute to finalize their land related laws and policies. These laws and policies have included several of our recommendations regarding landless, land poor and small holders. Respective province governments will table those Bills in provincial assemblies very soon.

**Dialogues at Local Level: Land Issues and Solutions**

CSRC continues to support provincial governments in formulating their land related policies and laws. However, due to lack of proper management of their officials and inability to utilize expertise, most of the provinces are yet to begin their law formulation process. With the aim to unlock this difficulty, CSRC in association with Ministry of Agriculture Land Management and Cooperatives (MoALMC) organized a dialogue program on ‘Land Issues and Solutions in the Province’ in Karnali province, Sudurpaschim province, province 1 and 2.

Hon. Ministers of MoALMC of respective provinces, members of Provincial Assemblies, representatives from Planning Commission, Mayors and Deputy-mayors from respective municipalities, high-level government officials, representatives from local NGOs, CSOs, media and community people attended the event.

Then, province 2 and Karnali province have prepared Bill on Land Act to address land and agrarian issues in their province. During the dialogue programs, participants offered important recommendations and the Bill later incorporated them very well. Respective Province Assemblies will endorse the Bill once a series of rigorous discussion with concerned stakeholders is completed.
CSRC operates on the basis of organizational policies and systems developed through a participatory process that involves all stakeholders concerned. Transparency, accountability, and honesty are non-negotiable, and apply to all equally, including Executive Committee members, management, staff, activists, volunteers and LRFs at all levels. We revise our systems and policies as needed. CSRC also provides equal opportunity for all board members, staffs, and activists in national and international training exposures, symposiums, workshops and so on.

Detail context mapping of local level

CSRC realizes that the current land administration system of Nepal deals only with formal or statutory land tenure system. This includes only the lands registered in national cadaster but not non-statutory or informal land tenure. Estimates say that such land comprises approximately 25% of the total arable land in the country, which remains out of formal cadaster. Bearing this in mind, CSRC initiated Fit for Purpose Land Administration (FFPLA) to register such land in national cadaster. Now, we are implementing FFPLA in Belaka Municipality-3 of Udayapur district in province 1.
CSRC, MoLMCPA, UN-Habitat, and few other organizations jointly conducted the context mapping of Belaka Municipality-3, Udayapur. In 2019, we collected data from all 1,783 households there. On that basis, we carried out a detailed context mapping and developed a strategic plan for Belaka municipality-3 to figure out the exact number of landless and unorganized settlers.

Prior to this process, CSRC, NLRF, NFGF, CARE and Belaka Municipality formulated a joint-agreement to conduct a context mapping. These strategic partners developed a basket fund combining contribution from each to carry out the context mapping effectively. Later, realizing the effectiveness of the context mapping, Belaka municipality decided to expand the mapping in other areas of the municipality. As one of the strategic partners, Municipality contributed NRs 200,000.00 in the basket fund. In addition, since more than 70% land of the municipality is unregistered, MoLMCPA, Belaka Municipality, CSRC, and UN-Habitat reached to an agreement to conduct a land survey of the municipality by using Social Tenure Domain Model (STDM).

Detail report of context mapping is prepared based on data collected from the field. The Report presents total number of households with total area of land, number of population and livestock, registered and unregistered land among other information. It provides detail map of the municipality including current land use pattern, ownership status, and other land information necessary for context mapping. This whole process embraced a participatory method for which the municipality led other partners. Based on data and its analysis, municipality has distributed identity cards to farmers, and it is in the process of developing land certificate to all informal settlers living in the municipality.

Similarly, this year, CSRC completed a participatory local context analysis of Gadhawa Rural Municipality-5, Sabaila Municipality-13, and Gauradaha Municipality-13 of Dang, Dhanusha and Jhapa districts respectively. The data collection and in-depth analysis related to land, agriculture, cooperatives, and market scenario of these areas have provided an informed foundation to design an intervention plan for overall land and agrarian campaign there. Use of participatory tools like social/resource map, tree-analysis, issue-analysis, and opportunity/challenge analysis have identified issues, challenges, potential opportunities, and policy needs of the community. Based on this, we have planned and implemented activities like empowering commercial farmers, establishing learning center, and training on capacity development in the field level.

CSRC is now lobbying with government and non-government agencies to adopt participatory context analysis as a key tool to identify community needs before implementing their projects or programs. Further, CSRC plans to incorporate the practice of local context analysis in all of its programs and campaigns.

Identification of Harawa-Charawa Community in Dhanusha District

CSRC fully respects human rights and so it applies rights based approach in its programs and campaign including in its work with Harawa-Charawa. Harawa-Charawa is an age-old malpractice that still exists in mid and Eastern Terai.
It imposes disproportionate, unofficial, mostly verbal, labor-contract between landlords and farm laborers. Harawa-Charawa are bonded labor forced to labor for landlords mostly without pay and without option to leave. Policy documents have also considered them as bonded labor. Although the government officially abolished Kamaiya Pratha (a form of labor system including Haruwa-Charuwa) in 2000, progress in its actualization is negligible.

Now, the new constitution has given mandate and responsibility to local governments to address and resolve issues of Haruwa-Charuwa communities. CSRC decided to utilize this opportunity and therefore carried out a participatory field-based research on Identification of Harawa-Charawa Communities in Shahidnagar Municipality, Ganeshman Charnath Rural Municipality and Dhanauji Municipality of Dhanusha district. Representatives from national and local Haruwa-Charuwa Rights Forum, local government and partner organizations from other districts were also involved throughout the research process including the formulation of definition and household survey.

Research findings shows that there are 19,425 households in these municipalities. Out of them, 3,636 (18%) households are former Harawa-Charawa. 951 households are still working as Harawa-Charawa. Their housing safety is found to be worst. 185 (5%) households continue to live in Laguwai1 (Owner’s land). 1432 (39.3%) households do not have their own production

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1 Laguwai: Small area of land provided to a Harwa in return of ploughing or doing other agricultural works in field of owner. This land can be used by Harwa for agricultural or residential purpose, but has to leave the land, once the owner dismisses the Harwa.
due to lack of access/ownership to land. Research findings prove that the
government initiatives for their rehabilitation in the past have been inadequate
and ineffective. Thus, this research is the first step initiated by CSRC and local
governments to recognize Harawa-Charawa communities, and to develop
a base to take required actions for the rehabilitation of these communities.
Now, informed by the research, local governments are incorporating specific
policies and programs in their periodic plans to ensure rehabilitation of these
communities. It is one of the exemplary works of CSRC in generating field-
based evidences to influence policy changes.

Leadership Development Training to Frontline Leaders

CSRC organized two-day leadership development training for 28 frontline
leaders of land rights campaign from 19-20 October 2019 in Birendranagar,
Surkhet. The training aimed at capacity development of land rights activists
working at district level. Both new and long-time land rights activists received
insights to enhance and nurture their knowledge in leadership development.
Training focused on developing understanding relationship between human and
other creatures in society, seven habits of good leaders, and basic qualities of a
good leader.

Training participant Mr. Pahal Singh Parai, also a Central Committee Member
of NLRF, said, “Tools, and techniques used by the facilitators to explain
meaning of each terminology was very much helpful for us, especially for
those who feel bored in long description and explanation. The principle of win-
win and seven habits of a good leader should be applied in our day to day life
too.”

Ms. Pabitra Karki, a member of DLRF and training participant said, “We have
received several leadership development trainings in the past but many of us
were still facing difficulty to speak in front of facilitators. This time the games
and group works used by facilitators easily enabled us to speak in front of
everyone. This training should be organized in other areas too.”

Krishna Khatri, Chairperson of DLRF Surkhet, said, “This training is very much
important to use in our personal and professional life. All of us should follow
these seven habits of a good leader. I will apply the learning from this training
in my daily life.”

The Planning, Monitoring, and Evaluation Coordinator (PMEC) of CSRC Binod
Gautam facilitated the training. He used games, group discussion, interaction,
and lecture methods in the training.

General assembly of CSRC

CSRC holds its general assembly every year. Parliamentarians, member of
National Assembly, organization’s general members, staffs, and partner
organization representatives are among the participants. This year, CSRC
organized its general assembly on 15 September 2019 at Bhumighar. CSRC
General Secretary Mr. Hari Prasad Pudasaini presented progress report and
Treasurer Ms. Saraswati Katawal presented financial report for the fiscal year 2019/2020. Assembly approved both reports and CSRC strategy paper for next five years (2020-2025). Assembly granted permission to Executive Board to take necessary decisions regarding the implementation of the strategic plan. The assembly was attended by the Vice-chair of National Assembly, general members of CSRC, representatives of partner organizations, and other stakeholders.

Social audit

Apart from internal, external and donor audits, CSRC practices annual social audit to evaluate its programs and their effectiveness. We invite government stakeholders, partner organizations, network members, and alliances in the event to review our campaign, programs, existing strategies, and working procedures in land rights.

This year, CSRC organized its 12th Annual Social audit on 16 September in Lainchaur, Kathmandu. Minister of Land Management, Co-operatives, and Poverty Alleviation Hon. Ms. Padma Kumari Aryal inaugurated the event in which representatives from government agencies, partner organizations, stakeholders, community front line-leaders, land-right activists, and staff members attended.

In her inaugural speech, Hon. Minister Padma Kumari Aryal expressed her gratitude towards CSRC for publicizing its financial expenses. She said, “CSRC has supported the ministry by offering its expertise on land rights issues. Newly formulated land policies and acts have been prepared in close and regular consultation with CSRC. Government has recently endorsed the Land Act (Eighth Amendment) from the Federal Parliament. This Act aims to resolve pertinent issues of landless, squatters and informal settlers in the country. Through this platform, I request each stakeholders and agencies to support government for the effective implementation of this Act.”

Vice-Chair of National Assembly Hon. Shashi Kala Dahal, Member of National Planning Commission Hon. Dil Bahadur Gurung, Audit Controller of Nepal Government Mr. Gopinath Mainali, and Chair of NLRF Ms. Saraswati Subba
expressed their views and feedback about CSRC and its campaign. In addition, Social Welfare Council Officer Mr. Shyam Tamang, and Chair of NGO Federation of Nepal Mr. Jit Ram Lama also shared their views during the event. Many of them highlighted the progress achieved by CSRC in terms of land rights in Nepal and called it as unprecedented one. They appreciated that social audit in itself is a lively example of institutional transparency and accountability.

CSRC’s Advocacy, Research, and Policy Analyst Mr. Jagat Basnet presented program progress report of the organization. Chartered Accountant (CA) Mr. Chhetra Gopal Pradhan, a representative from Pradhan and Shakya Associates, presented financial report. Our total annual expenses in fiscal year 2075/76 B.S. towards Land Rights campaign and Reconstruction work was 147,977,430.00 rupees.

Similarly, front-line leaders Srijana Chaudhary from Dang and Rajwati Mandal from Dhanusha added their experience of campaigning together with CSRC and securing land rights certificates through the campaigns at community level. Throughout the event, CSRC received valuable suggestions from many participants to improve upcoming organizational priorities and strategy of CSRC.

Participatory Review and Reflection Process (PRRP)

Participatory Review and Reflection Process (PRRP) is a platform for activists to conduct periodic review of their campaign. CSRC uses this process to review its best practices, area of improvement, major learning, and challenges every year. When needed, we conduct PRRP bi-annually too. This year, CSRC organized its annual PRRP from 22-24 December in Thimura, Chitwan in which land rights activists, members of LRFs and representatives from partner organizations participated. That three-day review and reflection opportunity proved to be fruitful to explore highlights of the year.
and role of LRFs and CSRC in creating those highlights. LRF members shared notable outcomes from local, provincial, and national level land rights struggle. On the first day, CSRC and NRLF representatives shared major achievements of the land rights campaign.

Thirty-four activists from sixteen districts participated in the PRRP. Activists discussed about upcoming principles, ideologies and other aspects of land rights campaign in Nepal. Province-focused discussion was also part of our reflection and sharing process. NRLF members emphasized that role of CSRC becomes crucial, as usual and even more, to continue and strengthen land rights movement in coming days. Participants also explored and shared about principles of land rights movement in Nepal, including core values, resource mobilization strategies, movement sustainability, and necessary commitment from land rights activists for the movement to succeed. At the end, CSRC and NRLF prepared common action plan with further strategies to implement land rights campaign at local, provincial, and federal level. CSRC expects that the common action plan will be helpful to finalize CSRC’s strategic plan for 2020-2025. CSRC and NRLF also planned to capacitate adequate resource persons to assist in formulating land use plan, land survey and other technical aspects of local government.

Financial and Management Accounting Software (FAMAS) Training

CSRC organized a three-day Financial and Management Accounting Software (FAMAS) Training from 28-30 December 2019 at Bhumighar, Kathmandu for its finance staffs. Total 14 staffs (10 Female and 4 Male) from CSRC and NRLF participated the training. Mr. Dil Bahadur Bhujel, Executive Director of famas.com Pvt. Ltd facilitated the training.

FAMAS is accounting software used for accounting, financial reporting, and management reporting purposes. CSRC is using this software for 10 years. Training aimed at familiarizing our finance staffs with the updated version of the software. This training also helped CSRC finance staffs to enhance their knowledge on completeness and accuracy of the data entered from source documents to the computerized accounting system. They also learnt better to generate accurate and reliable reports to enable effective control over the program operations. Participants were also educated with the knowledge on how to create and maintain accounting charts as specifically required by the projects and to maintain strong internal control of organizational accounting and financial management system.
Ms. Sristi Shrestha, CSRC finance and IT Officer, says, “FAMAS was a much awaited training by each finance staff including myself at CSRC to enhance our skills and expertise in accounting software. The training offered not only basic knowledge and guideline to the first time users but also provided refined and advance knowledge to those who were already familiar with the basics.”

REFLECT Workshop for Frontline Leaders

Land and Agriculture Learning centers are an integral part of CSRC to harness fruits and results through the empowerment of activists at grass-root level. Hence, with the objective of capacitating front-line leaders and social mobilizers on the importance of Regenerated Freirean Literary through Empowering Community Technique (REFLECT) pedagogy, a five-day workshop on process of social transformation was organized from 25-29 August 2019. Bimal Kumar Phunyal facilitated the training in which 26 activists from three districts participated. The facilitator focused on methodology to establish learning centers, participatory tools to identify community issues, questioning and other key skills required to facilitate such centers.
LEARNING

Following are the major learning of CSRC in 2019:

1. **Collaboration among local government, federal government, and CSOs yields better result at local level.**
   
   Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) among Belaka Municipality, MoLMCPA, and CSRC supported to conduct context mapping in the respective municipality more effectively. CSRC will replicate this practice with other local governments in future.

2. **Proper documentation of best practices and learning strengthens and heightens the campaign at local, national international arena.**
   
   Publications that highlight federal government’s policies, programs, and decisions regarding land have enhanced and heightened organizational value and image at national and international arena. CSRC is better recognized and acknowledged as a forefront organization for land rights campaign in Nepal. Such documentation also helps to guide further campaign and advocacy in land rights campaign.

3. **Mobilization of government officials and stakeholders produces better result at local level**

   The National Reconstruction Authority (NRA) mobilizes adequate human resources for the resettlement of landless and displaced households from vulnerable to safe area. From this, we learnt that mobilization of government agencies backed by the support from stakeholders in land rights campaign achieves better result from national to local level.

4. **Formation of Support Committee moves the context mapping work smoother, and produces better result.**

   The context mapping of Belaka Municipality is progressing smoothly as planned without any major obstacle. All political parties and civil society organizations are cooperating and working well to produce better result. In case any issues come up in context mapping process, the Support Committee immediately deals with that and offers better alternative solutions. CSRC learnt that when we form an effective support committee, we could produce better result.
THE WAY FORWARD

This year, CSRC prepared a new five-year strategic plan for 2020-2025. All our campaign, programs, and activities will be guided by the strategic plan:

A. Recently endorsed Land Act (8th Amendment) has paved the way to ensure land ownership of landless and unorganized settlers living in unregistered land for more than ten years. However, local governments do not have proper information including adequate data about landless unorganized settlers and total area of land occupied by them. Therefore, to support the local governments, CSRC will support 14 local governments for context mapping in all provinces.

B. The federal, provincial, and local governments are in the process of formulating land related laws and policies to address pertinent land issues in their area. They need technical support such as Model Land Act, collection of recommendation from concerned stakeholders and target groups such as landless, tenants and marginalized farmers to formulate just and effective laws and policies. In 2020, CSRC will engage in law and policy formulation process of federal, provincial, and local governments.

C. Evidence based advocacy is a prerequisite for land rights campaign. A detail and rigorous study is required for this to gather and analyze land related current issues at local level. CSRC will engage in some action researches on socio-economic implication of resettlement of landless, tenants and smallholder farmers, impact of joint land ownership in agricultural land, emerging livelihood strategies of landless, land poor, smallholder farmers and marginalized farmers.

D. In order to implement existing laws and policies locally, every local government needs to categorize land in their area based on its use. CSRC will involve in the land use planning of at least 25 local governments.

E. CSRC realized that establishment of cooperatives is very much important for the promotion and protection of economic rights of landless, land-poor and small holder farmers. It is also directly linked to the livelihood strategies of them. For the economic development and empowerment of landless, land poor and smallholder farmers CSRC support them to affiliate different cooperatives in Nepal.

F. During the course of program implementation in 2019, CSRC realized that the development organizations including CSRC should support local governments in developing their land use plan, law formulation, and implementation to ensure land rights for landless, land poor and smallholder farmers through providing land ownership certificate. To offer such support, CSRC will need some human resources at local level. CSRC plans to train its staff members, some land rights activists, and others in technical and managerial skills.
## Financial Performance
### Jan to Dec 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.N.</th>
<th>Programme/Initiatives</th>
<th>Partner</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Working Area/ Sites</th>
<th>Total Budget (in Rs)</th>
<th>Utilization Of budget (in Rs)</th>
<th>percent-age</th>
<th>Status Of programme</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>ESC-MAFAR (SAMARTHYA)</td>
<td>CARE Nepal</td>
<td>Jan to Dec 2019</td>
<td>Udayapur, Siraha, Okhaldhunga and Policy level</td>
<td>4,094,216</td>
<td>3,769,132</td>
<td>92%</td>
<td>Accomplished</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>EPIC</td>
<td>iied</td>
<td>01 Jan 2019-30 June 2021</td>
<td>Dang, Dhanusha and Jhapa</td>
<td>8,656,662</td>
<td>7,473,656</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>FFPLA</td>
<td>UN-HABITAT</td>
<td>Dec 2018- Dec 2019</td>
<td>Udayapur, Chitwan and Policy Level</td>
<td>2,834,250</td>
<td>2,176,798</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Durable Solutions-II People in Need (PIN)</td>
<td></td>
<td>15 Feb 2019-30 June 2020</td>
<td>Earthquake affected 31 Districts</td>
<td>41,429,789</td>
<td>35,097,371</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Change the Game Academy</td>
<td>Wilde Ganzen</td>
<td>Nov 2018- June 2020</td>
<td>Capacity Building</td>
<td>1,409,725</td>
<td>595,762</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Advocacy Technical Assistance Project</td>
<td>Freedom Fund</td>
<td>Apr 2019- Feb 2020</td>
<td>Dhanusha, Siraha, Saptari</td>
<td>2,075,279</td>
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<td>PRAYAAS- II</td>
<td>CARE Nepal</td>
<td>July 2018- Dec 2019</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>(FSL/ WASH) Pool Fund</td>
<td>CARE Nepal</td>
<td>Apr 2017- Dec 2019</td>
<td>Sindhupalchok</td>
<td>61,896,159</td>
<td>60,710,656</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>Protecting land rights, Enhancing Livelihood of rural poor</td>
<td>FDF</td>
<td>1 September 2019- 31 July 2020</td>
<td>Sindhupalchok</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>Community Land Mapping Initiative</td>
<td>ILC</td>
<td>1 September 2019- 31 July 2020</td>
<td>Dang</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>National Engagement Strategy</td>
<td>ILC</td>
<td>16 Dec 2018 - 30 April 2019</td>
<td>Jhapa, Morang, Sunsari, Kapilbastu, Nawalparasi, Nawalpur, Dang</td>
<td>5,766,444</td>
<td>5,766,300</td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>159,050,077</strong></td>
<td><strong>140,220,161</strong></td>
<td><strong>88%</strong></td>
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