2017

Reflections

LAND AND AGRARIAN RIGHTS MOVEMENT IN NEPAL

CSRC
आत्मनिर्भर केन्द्र
Community Self-reliance Centre

Reflections 2017

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Message from Chairperson and Executive Director

It is our pleasure to share Reflections 2017 to our partners, government officials, colleagues and well-wishers. This report presents a glimpse of major progresses of the Community Self-Reliance Centre (CSRC), which it achieved in partnership with national and international organizations in 2017. In a word, the year 2017 has remained successful. We have achieved expected outputs and outcomes.

CSRC works with landless and land poor communities. It believes in leadership of those who matter. The landless and land poor, farmers have been organized in different forums and mobilized in campaigns, following capacity development inputs, to claim their rights guaranteed by the constitution of Nepal.

This year, as in past years, many landless and land-poor farmers acquired land from tenancy rights and Gaun Block (Village Block) with the facilitation of CSRC. They were also involved in the construction of *Bhumighars,* which are office buildings of Land Rights Forums (LRFs) that provide secure space for the landless and land-poor to meet, organize, discuss and plan their own campaigns in their own buildings.

CSRC is aware that women have been suffering more due to the sheer fact of having no access to land and related resources and entitlements. To address this, it has initiated a joint land ownership campaign to ensure an equal access to land of both men and women. This campaign has enabled thousands of women to share land ownership and, thus, have formal access to property rights. Building on this, and drawing on the transformative zeal of the new constitution, CSRC expects to make a leap forward in transformation the land relations in Nepal in the days to come, which would significantly improve the condition of landless and land-poor farmers. With the change in the pattern of land ownership, CSRC also hopes to contribute to the entire realm of the economic, social and cultural rights in Nepal, which currently is in dire straits.

Network building and collaboration have been another focus of the organization since its inception. Most of the campaigns and advocacy related activities have been carried in collaboration with networks of land activists and professionals. These have been the National Land Rights Forum, International Land Coalition, World Rural Forum and the Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development. We have also been a close partner in action with the Ministry of Land Reform and Management and the National Reconstruction Authority in relation to land and reconstruction policy formulations. With the National Reconstruction Authority, CSRC has been engaged in post-earthquake reconstruction. It has been a great experience.

We would not have reached the stage we are now without the support from our national and international friends, partners and colleagues. We would like to sincerely acknowledge their support that has enabled us to bring out the 'Reflections' in the tone it is. We would also extend our vote of thanks to the Ministry of Land Reform and Management and the National Reconstruction Authority for their support and trust in us. The National Land Rights Forum, the vanguard of the land rights movement in Nepal, deserves special appreciation. Without them, the movement would not be what it is today.

Finally, a big 'thank you' to the CSRC team, particularly the Programme Monitoring and Evaluation Coordinator Mr. Binod Gautam, for compiling and organizing the publication in the form and Mr. Suresh Tamang and Ms. Pragya Pokharel, for their assistance.

Jagat Deuja
Executive Director

Suresh Dhakal, PhD
Chairperson

Abbreviation and Acronym

AAN	Action Aid Nepal
ADH	Aktion Deutschland Hilft
AFA	Asian Farmers' Association For Sustainable Rural Development
APA	Annual Performance Appraisal
CDO	Chief District Officer
CIN	Community Information Network
CLRP	Community-Led Reconstruction Programme
CSRC	Community Self-reliance Centre
CTEVT	Council for Technical Education and Vocational Training
DADO	District Agriculture Development Officer
DAO	District Administrative Office
DFID	Department for International Development
DLRF	District Land Right Forum
DoS	Department of Survey
DUDBC	Department of Urban Development and Building Construction
ESR-MAFAR	Strengthening Economic and Social Rights for Dignified Life of Marginalized Farmers
FFPLA	Fit-for-Purpose Land Administration
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FOJEC	Forum of Justice and Equality Campaign
GF	Governance Facility
GLTN	Global Land Tool Network
GoN	Government of Nepal
HHs	Households
IEC	Information Education and Communication
ILO	International Labour Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
JLO	Joint Land Ownership
KII	Key Informants Interview
LDO	Local Development Officer
LRFs	Land Rights Forums

MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoLD	Ministry of Local Development
MoLRM	Ministry of Land Reform and Management
NGO	Non Government Organization
NLRF	National Land Right Forum
NRA	National Reconstruction Authority
NWFF	National Women Farmers' Forum
PIN	People in Need
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
PRRP	Participatory Review and Reflection Process
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SLR	Supporting Land Reform
STDM	Social Tenure Domain Model
SWC	Social Welfare Council
TOR	Terms of Reference
UCPVA	Underlying Cause of Poverty and Vulnerability Assessment
UN-Habitat	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
VDC	Village Development Committee
VGGT	Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests
VLRF	Village Land Rights Forum
WJR	World Jewish Relief
WRF	World Rural Forum

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NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS LODGED FOR THE SEPARATION OF TENANCY LAND SHARE

10,288

LAND ACQUISITION

TENACY RIGHTS	VILLAGE BLOCK
Tenants: 620	Total HH's: 2,956
Area of land: 184.04 Hectare	Area of land: 29.28 Hectare

JOINT LAND OWNERSHIP

NO. OF COUPLES	AREA OF LAND
883 Couples	274.70 Hectare

Coverage of CSRC

Symbol	Programme Name	Partner	Implemented districts
	Strengthening economic and social rights for dignified life of Marginalized farmers (ESR-MAFAR)	Governance Facility and Care Nepal	Sarlahi, Mahottari, Rautahat, Dang, Banke, Bardiya, Sindhupalchowk, Udaypur, Siraha and Okhaldhunga
	Durable Solutions	Oxfam, Lumanti and People in Need (PIN)	Sindhupalchowk, Rasuwa, Nuwakot, Dhading, Gorkha
	Addressing Land Issues in Reconstruction Process (ALRP)	Oxfam	Makawanpur, Lalitpur, Dolakha, Kavre
	Community Led Reconstruction Programme (CLRP)	Action Aid Nepal (AAN)	Sindhupalchowk
	People Led Solution for Better Accountability Practices (PELSAP)	Action Aid Nepal (AAN)	Sindhupalchowk
	Land Campaign	Action Aid Nepal (AAN)	Palpa, Bara, Surkhet, Kailali, Kanchanpur
	Safer Habitat	Care Nepal	Sindhupalchowk
	Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)	Care Nepal	Sindhupalchowk
	Food Security and Livelihood (FSL)	Care Nepal	Sindhupalchowk
	Community Led Agrarian and Land Reform (CLAR)	Oxfam	Makawanpur
	Supporting land reform in Nepal (SLR)	UN-Habitat	All over Nepal
	Livelihoods Based Self Recovery	World Jewish relief (WJR)	Rasuwa
	Community Infrastructure and Livelihood Recovery Programme (CILRP)	UNDP	Sindhupalchowk

AGRO BASED SUPPORT

FAMILIES BENEFITTED

6437

ORGANIZATIONAL STRENGTH

District Land Rights Forum (DLRF): 55

Village Land Rights Forum (VLRF): 3067

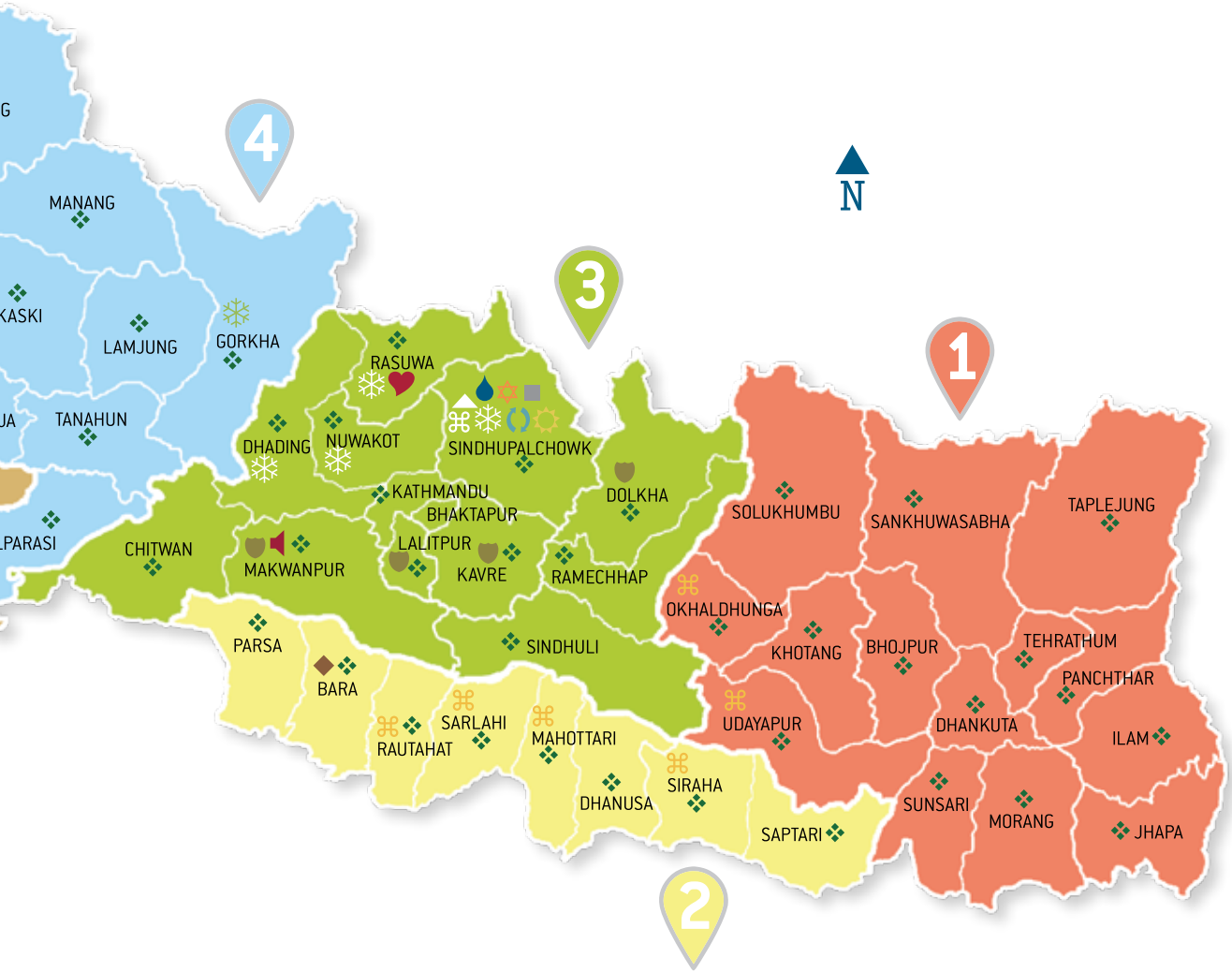
FORMATION OF ADEQUATE HOUSING COMMISSION

JOINT LAND OWNERSHIP GUIDELINE

LAND REGISTRATION GUIDELINE

POLICY LEVEL CONTRIBUTION

25 years in Land Rights Movement



PROVINCE No.

Context Overview

For the first time in its history, Nepal promulgated its constitution through the Constitution Assembly, and has now started the implementation of the federal system of governance as provided for in the constitution. What all this means is the reallocation and decentralization of the apex power of state, which was to-date centralized. In this sense, the state has reached out to peoples' doors.

Now, local governments are empowered to formulate necessary laws and regulations to deal with and manage local issues. This means, many land related issues can be solved at local level if elected representatives are ready and willing.

The government of Nepal extended the deadline for the submission of applications to claim tenancy rights of land as per the recommendations of CSRC and NLRF. Initially, the government had urged the tenant farmers to lodge applications to claim 50 percent in tenancy rights of the land they till. However, due to the lack of practical information as regards application procedures, many tenants could not stake a claim.

According to the report of the Badal Commission formed by government of Nepal to investigate details about the landless and land-poor communities, there are about four hundred thousand tenant families in Nepal. After the time extension for the submission of applications to claim tenancy rights, about four hundred thousand tenant families will be able to get the share of land from tenancy rights.

The government of Nepal is providing grants to earthquake and flood victims of Nepal in earthquake-affected districts. However, it is mandated for the victims to submit land ownership certificates to claim government grants. This provision, by implication, excludes those without access to land or land registration certificates from accessing the grants irrespective of the damage they have endured. CSRC finds it unacceptable and strongly feels the landless and the marginalized communities should have access to the grants. As such, it has been continuously working with concerned authorities to ensure the inclusion of those without land ownership certificates in the category of beneficiaries.

The Ministry of Land Reform and Management (MoLRM) has endorsed the guidelines of Joint Land Ownership (JLO) as per recommendations of CSRC. According to the guidelines, the couples interested in acquiring Joint Land Ownership do not need to hire scribe to prepare for documents and credentials.

1
Major Themes and Achievements

Land Rights

Since its inception CSRC has been facilitating the land and agrarian rights movement in partnership with national and international organizations. This has contributed to the realization of the right to land of landless and land-poor farmers. It believes in the power of people and collaborates, and works closely with the National Land Rights Forum (NLRF), an organization of landless, tenants and smallholders, and its branches at districts and local levels. Currently, the NLRF has been facilitating land and agrarian rights movement in 55 districts in collaboration with CSRC. The NLRF has the membership of 59,922.

1.1 Strengthening and Formation of LRFs

CSRC has been focusing on institutionalizing land rights movement through the formation and strengthening of Land Rights Forums (LRFs) from community to national level. A total of 151 LRFs were formed in 2017 organizing altogether 2,542 people, including 1,236 women, in them. With the aim of strengthening the capacity of LRF members, CSRC, as in previous years, continued to organize or facilitate leadership development trainings, thematic interactions, and learning and sharing sessions. These inputs have enabled the LRFs to map issues, sort out agenda, conduct regular meetings, keep records of decisions and action points, and implement those actions at subnational levels.

The members of Pragatishil VLRF takes part regular meeting in Rautahat district

At the national level, the NLRF gets involved in policy advocacy building on the work of the LRFs at subnational levels. Over the years, the NLRF has earned the recognition of an independent organization championing the cause of the landless and land-poor in Nepal.

Continuous support from CSRC has significantly helped NLRF to build its institutional set up. Now, it stands on its own as one of the independent organizations of Nepal and an important ally of Asian Farmers' Association For Sustainable Rural Development (AFA), International Land Coalition (ILC), World Rural Forum (WRF) and Agricode. It is all due to CSRC's unflinching support and facilitation.

Lyam Bahadur Darjee, Chairperson, NLRF

1.2 Land Acquisition: A Milestone in Land Rights Movement

Ownership of land is not only ownership of property. It is also a matter of prestige, prosperity and dignity. Central to CSRC's work with the landless and land-poor is to bring them prestige, prosperity and dignity by way of land ownership. CSRC is firmly aware it cannot do anything individually. And change is possible only when the people concerned are able to lead the process by themselves. It is with this conviction, CSRC continues to support the LRF and NLRF as people's organizations led by the peoples themselves. These organizations bring the voice of the people to exert pressure on governments and other duty bearers for land acquisition.

In 2017, the movement and the people's pressure led to the acquisition of 124.04 hectares of land as tenancy rights by 620 households. Another 2,956 households acquired 29.28 hectares of land from Gaun Block (Village Block). The families who received the land have been an example that the land rights movement gives power to the powerless to change their lives. They have also been an advocate of the movement to encourage other landless communities to participate in it to claim their rights.

CSRC Member Facilitates to Tenant Farmers in Bardiya district

Semlal Became Land Owner

Semlal Tharu, the permanent resident of Baijyanath Rural Municipality, Banke District had been tilling the land of his landowner for more than two decades. His forefathers were also land tillers. After the death of his father, Semlal lodged an application for claiming tenancy rights in the District Land Reform Office in 2000. Shortly after he lodged the case, his landowner lodged a counter application accusing Semlal of spoiling her land. In 2005, the district Court ordered in his favour instructing the landowner to provide his share as claimed. However, the landowner continued denying giving his share one way or the other. The government officials from District Land Reform Office also forced him to accept 25% of land, although the court had ordered a 50% share.

Semlal was not unaware of the tenancy rights because he was one of the members of District Land Rights Forum (DLRF). He shared his problem in the regular meeting of DLRF. The DLRF members promised to establish his rights at any cost.

DLRF organized interactions with concerned stakeholders that included officials of District Land Revenue Office, civil society representatives, media persons and human rights activists focusing on this case. The government officials felt ashamed during the interaction and committed to implementing the verdict of the district court. As a result, Semlal received 0.73 hectare of land in 2017, a 50% share of the land he and his forefathers tilled.

1.3 Landless People Protected from Eviction

The problem of eviction is serious in Nepal. The landless and land poor living in public land are evicted by governments in the pretext of encroaching public places. Those who are living in the public land and who are using public land for years are at risk for eviction. CSRC, in collaboration with LRFs, also intervenes in this area to protect the landless people from eviction. Through delegation, interaction and other campaigns it was able to protect 151 landless people from eviction in 2017.

Landless People Protected from Eviction

Ratna Bahadur Tamang and Lok Bahadur Magar of Chaudandigadhi Municipality-8 of Udayapur District have been living in public land since 1956. The District Administration Office (DAO) of Udayapur wrote a letter accusing them of encroaching the government land. The letter asked them to vacate the place within 15 days. A team of police was then deployed to destroy the huts of them and other landless people in the same area. The family members requested the Chief District Officer (CDO) not to do so as they had no other alternative. However, the CDO office denied the request saying the decision was taken at the ministerial level.

Both Lok and Ratna were the members of Lungintar VLRF of the same Municipality. They discussed their problems among other VLRF colleagues, who resolved to protect their fellow members. The Chairperson of the VLRF, Andandi Rai, was authorized to meet CDO Krishna Shrestha and request the protection of households. After several meetings between government officials and VLRF members, the CDO halted the eviction.

1.4 Initiatives at Local Level

The DLRFs and VLRFs have been working in districts and communities as the champion of land rights at subnational levels. To their credit are any achievements, including the following.

1.4.1 Collection of the Data of Landless People

Bagmati Municipality of Sarlahi district have started collecting the data of landless and squatters population of the Municipality with the initiation of DLRF, Sarlahi. Prior to collect the data DLRF had organized several interactions and discussions to get commitment to address the issues of landless and squatters. Based on the commitments made by the elected representatives have started collecting the data of landless and squatters in the Municipality. According to, the mayor of Bagmati Municipality, the office of the Municipality has nearly completed the data collection process at this time. He further said that the landless people will be provided land after the verification of data. Similarly, Hariwan Municipality of same district has initiated the collection of data of landless population.

1.4.2 Municipality Distributed Budget for JLO

Gujara Municipality of Rautahat district has allocated Rs 50,000 to motivate women for the acquisition of joint land ownership. The DLRF had urged the people's representatives to allocate certain fund to work for women's rights during the felicitation programme on 25 October 2017. The deputy Mayor Raushan Khatun had expressed her commitment to allocate budget during the Council meeting of Municipality.

1.4.3 *Guthi* (Trust) Land Holders Acquired Land Rights Certificates

Altogether 181 families who were living in the *Guthi* (Trust) land in Rasuwa and Sindhupalchok districts have acquired land rights certificates in 2017. Out of 181 families, 93 were living in the Guthi land of Swayambhu Ghyang at Haku of Rasuwa district whereas 88 were living in Chhimighyang Guthi of Sindhupalchok district for 44 years. The DLRFs had supported them to lodge the applications to claim the tenancy rights of *Guthi* land. CSRC has facilitated them to discuss on the issues of *Guthi* land among the government stakeholders. After several discussions, interactions and dialogues with government stakeholders the land revenue offices had agreed to provide land rights certificate for the Guthi land tillers The landless people have access to land in 119.34 hectare of land after they got the land rights certificates from the government.

Guthi land holders show land ownership certificate in Rasuwa district

2
Women's Rights

CSRC strongly believes that the essence of human rights remains incomplete without recognizing the rights of women as fundamental rights. Lack of equal access of women to power and resources results in gender based discrimination and violence against women in society. Since land is both a power and resource, CSRC has been working for promoting equal ownership of land between men and women and thereby contributing to an equal and just society.

2.1 Joint Land Ownership (JLO): Equal Access of Ownership in Land

Altogether 883 couples acquired JLO of 274.70 hectares of land in 2017. The land so acquired cannot be sold off by husband or wife alone. They should mutually agree to do so. Through the JLO the women became powerful Some examples show that the women feel powerful and secure in their households.

DLRF team of Sindhupalchowk district facilitate for JLO certificate

"Many people used to talk about equality in my village. However, we have not realized equality in our daily lives. When we acquire Joint Land Certificate (JLO) from district land revenue office we really felt that we only enjoy in equality when there is equal ownership in property between husband and wife.

– Chhasilal and Lauti Tharu, Banke District

I Acquired Power through Land': Dolmaya

I am Dol Maya Karki. I live in Kisan Nagar of Mahottari district. Albeit I was interested in taking formal education in my childhood my parents never sent me to school due to poverty. My parents forced me to marry a farmer, Netra Bahadur Karki, of Bardibas ward-6 Kishannagar of same district. Comparatively, my husband's family was wealthier than mine. They had two hectares of land. However, there was no happiness in my family because my husband had two mothers and they always quarreled. My own mother-in-law was not satisfied with my work at home. She always blamed me and did not help me. The total land of the family was registered on my step mother-in-law's name and she thought herself as a superior person of the family. She became ill one day and we were compelled to sell our 0.63 hectares of land for her treatment. But we could not save her.

My husband was also not helpful. He was alcoholic and battered me every day in inebriated condition.

After the death of my step mother-in- law, my family members partitioned properties including land. Whatever the land we got from the family was registered in my husband's name. I could not say anything because of fear. I was not happy for the registration of land in his name because he was not a good person.

I knew the importance of JLO from VLRF members and requested my husband for the same. Initially, he was not convinced. Then, I shared my problems with VLRF members. They came to my house, talked to my husband and encouraged him to go for JLO. With reluctance, he became ready for it.

On 21 May 2017, we acquired JLO from the district land revenue office, Mahottari. We have 0.13 hectares of land. I felt strong when I got the joint land certificate. Now, my husband also cares me and we are happy.

3 Policy Advocacy

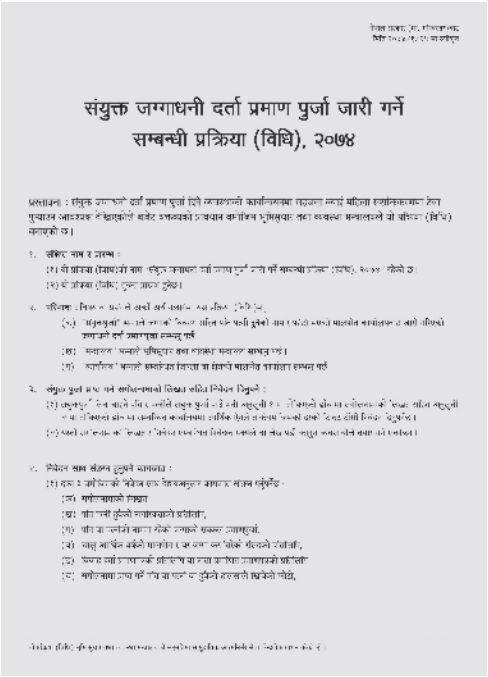
Policy advocacy is a key feature of the work of CSRC. Its advocacy focus is on formulation of land policies and laws in favor of landless and land-poor farmers. To this end, CSRC works closely with the Ministry of Land Reform and Management, parliamentarians, government officials at subnational level an civil society members. With these actors and agencies, CSRC discusses the need for new laws to address the problems facing landless and land-poor farmers, and works with them to bring in new laws as necessary.

In 2017, CSRC's policy advocacy led to the following.

3.1 Formation of Settlement Commission

The government announced the formation of a commission for planned settlement through its annual policy and programmes in 2016. CSRC, which was involved in addressing the problems of landless and land-poor, saw the need to redefine landless squatters using indicators of poverty, income and so on. It did not see any solution to their problem by merely distributing small housing plots for them. This led CSRC to facilitate a review of national and international practices, provisions and policies on planned settlement by involving some government officials. The report that followed proved very useful in drafting a ToR for the Planned Settlement Commission. Finally, a commission was formed at the central level and expanded to districts for the settlement of land and housing related issues.

3.2 Endorsement of Guidelines on Joint Land Ownership



संयुक्त जग्गाधनी दर्ता प्रमाण पुर्जा जारी गर्ने सम्बन्धी प्रक्रिया (विधि), २०७४

Endorsed guideline of Joint land ownership

In 2009, CSRC supported a successful women's movement for access to land in Sindhupalchok district. Ironically, when the government caved in and gave them land, the plots were registered in the names of their male spouses, much to the women's dismay. CSRC stepped in and facilitated discussions on the issue and the men and women agreed to register the land jointly. Since there was no provision to allow that to happen, an application was filed at MoLRM asking for joint registration facility, free of registration fees. As usual, things did not move as expected. To speed up the process, CSRC supported a demonstration by more than 1,000 women from different parts of the country in Kathmandu in 2010. A series of dialogues followed, leading to the then Minister of Finance announcing

the fee waiver. Duly, the Joint Land Ownership Working Guidelines were endorsed by the MoLRM on 8 May 2017 and came out on the MoLRM's website the same day. The print copies were distributed widely by CSRC. According to the guideline, a joint ownership distribution team visits a village with at least 20 couples who can write their own applications for joint ownership. Since then, CSRC has helped over 6,000 couples to obtain joint land ownership certificates. The guidelines also enshrine a provision that the couples do not need to hire a scribe to prepare the documents including applications for acquiring JLO.

3.3 Formulation of Guidelines for Resettlement

As per the Displacement Tracking Matrix (Round 8, August 2016), a tool developed by Institute of Migration (IOM), more than 18,000 people in 14 districts are displaced by the earthquake of 2015. Before the formulation of policy there was no any legal pathway to address the issue of families displaced by the earthquake. CSRC realized the need for the formulation of new guidelines to address the issues of earthquake-affected persons living in geo-hazard prone areas. Several interactions, discussions and dialogues were organized to finalize the. Finally, the NRA finalized the guidelines on Recovery and Resettlement of Geo-Hazard Prone Settlement, 2017. It was endorsed by parliament on 4 August 2017. The guidelines have given three alternatives including return, rehabilitation and integrated settlement for the displaced households. The guidelines envision that the purchased land should be registered

Displaced family members receive land ownership certificate in Rasuwa district

jointly in the names of husband and wife and they cannot sell the land for ten years. Similarly, another guideline on Standards on Habitable Land Purchase for Earthquake affected People, 2017 was formulated with the initiation of CSRC. The guideline provided a clear direction for the rehabilitation of displaced households. It has provisions of providing two hundred thousand rupees for each household displaced from their place of origin because of landslides or other possible disasters.

3.4 Draft Bill on Land Use, 2017

The government of Nepal has prepared a draft of Bill on Land Use, which will be finalized after the federal parliament endorses it. CSRC along with NLRF worked for long to bring the Land Use Act. Prior to the finalization of the bill, CSRC organized a series of discussions to collect recommendations on the utilization of land in districts and provinces. Based on the suggestions from districts and provinces, CSRC submitted a set of recommendations most of which have been incorporated in the draft. The bill was supposed to finalize at the end of 2017, but remains pending due to the delay in formation of the federal parliament, which now is expected to move faster as the federal parliament has been formed early in 2018.

4

Livelihood and Food Security

CSRC has been focusing on the sustainability of land rights movement through mobilization of local resources. It believes that sustainability never comes into effect without maximum utilization of local resources such as fallow land, pond and other unused agricultural areas. CSRC has been supporting landless and land-poor farmers for different agro-based enterprises such as vegetable and animal farming. The landless people have been supported to take land on lease and provided with technical skills for vegetable productions. The DLRFs or VLRFs were also empowered with information and skills to coordinate with service providing agencies such as District Agriculture Office (DAO), District Coordination Committee and other government organizations to claim government resources for the enterprises.

4.1 Agro Based Enterprises

Through the support of CSRC, members of VLRFs are involved in different agro-based enterprises. A total of 833 households got engaged in vegetable and fish farming, pig rearing and other agro-based projects in 2017. The enterprises have contributed to the members' sustainable livelihood. The entrepreneurs of the agro-based enterprises earned Rs 3,715,300 by selling their products in the year.

Leela Kumari Nepali of Sindhupalchowk district with her organic cauliflower.

Agro-based Enterprises Change the Life Style of Mushahar Families

The 63 Mushahar families of Golbazar Municipality of Siraha district did not have their own land for cultivation. They were serving lives by working as wage labors. The money they earned was just enough to feed their family members every day.

During the time a project was developed to support the Musahar families with vegetable farming. At the beginning many people were skeptical about the result it would bring. All (63) Musahar households of Musarniya, Bhangbaari and Nipane of Golbazaar municipality in the district were identified for commercial vegetable farming in 4.1 hectare of land where each family was allocated 0.06 hectare. The land was managed by renting it from NRs. 1750 to 3000 for 0.05 hectare of land for each household. The cost varied depending on the quality of land.

Mr. Uddav Thapaliya of FOJEC shared that the main purpose of implementing this project was to uplift the social status of Musahar community through economic empowerment. The initial days of implementation of this program wer very difficult as the Musahar families were not enthusiastic about the farming. The land was made cultivable by putting cow dung and chicken manure. As per the plan eggplant and chillies were planted on April 4, 2017. The farmers were supported with rent, seeds, manure, pesticide, tools needed for weeding and spray tank. Technical input like time for weeding, spraying pesticide, irrigating was provided by FOJEC with the financial assistance of CSRC.

Lakhpat Sada said "Though I don't have land I am happy with the earnings and continue to conduct such farming even if no one supports me in future." According to Hira Sada, she earns about 32,000 by selling eggplants produced from the field.

A joint monitoring visit from Right to Food team of CARE Nepal, CDO of Siraha, LDO, DADO and Engineers of Irrigation Department and local journalist carried out a visit to the site on June 11, 2017. All the participants of the visit were in awe looking at the progress and applauded the organization for leasing land to these landless farmers.

Uddav Thapaliya of FOJEC said albeit he had assumed to earn NRs 100,000 from each household the flood swept away the vegetables. However, the Mushahar community has decided to plant cauliflowers in the same field.

In Mahottari, a total of 47 households were engaged in vegetable farming. CSRC has facilitated the members of households and coordinated with the District Agriculture Development Office (DADO) for technical support including seeds for vegetable farming. The entrepreneurs earned Rs 400,000 from the vegetable farming and

invested the earning for the construction of well in the village and members of Chaarghare VLRF earned NRs. 30,400 from mushroom production and selling. They have deposited the money as a movement fund which is utilized in the time of emergency.

Altogether 87 households in Dang and Sarlahi have been practicing river bed farming in 4.84 hectare of land. With the help of DLRFs, Bhagwanpur (Dang) and Chandrama and Dhavtol (Sarlahi) identified public land alongside rivers and started collective vegetable farming. These VLRFs which started farming at the beginning of this year have started reaping benefits at the end of the year. In Dang, the members of VLRF made profit of NRs. 82,700 through ground nut, paddy and lentil. The DLRF had supported in buying irrigation pipes, seeds, ploughs and plastic for tunnel.

4.2 Farmers Became Entrepreneurs and Pro-Poor Market Systems Developed

To increase the income of vulnerable people affected by the earthquake of 2015, CSRC opted for commercially focused, agriculture-based livelihood improvement approaches by providing a comprehensive package of services enabling 689 farmers of Rasuwa district to become agricultural entrepreneurs. The intervention has enabled the farmers to generate income in a sustainable manner from cash crop farming (high value vegetable crops), animal husbandry or beekeeping, which will promote their self-recovery and resilience against future disasters. By building knowledge and skills in commercial farming and sustainable farming practises, entrepreneurship and bookkeeping through various trainings and regular and frequent home visit follow ups and monitoring, the project effectively empowered participants to significantly increase income, develop confidence and resilience, build skills and relationships, and promoted the concepts of environmental sustainability.

Junkiri Lamichhane of Rasuwa district laughs in her tomato farm

As a result, smallholder farmers with previously no or limited experience in commercial farming have largely increased cash crop production. For example, monitoring results of CSRC show that in 2017, a total of 216 tomato farmers in average produced 295 kg earning gross revenue of Rs 11,407, and 67 potato farmers produced 1,441 kg earning Rs 23,055. Similarly, the average yields of garlic of 50 farmers is 122 kg, generating income of Rs 26,840. This in turn increased local supply of vegetables, thus enabling a functioning value chain to develop. Also, improvements of the capacity of local input suppliers has enhanced farmers' access to quality seeds and other farm inputs, which are crucial for productivity increase.

5 Reconstruction

CSRC has been working with landless and land-poor communities who are severely affected by the earthquake of 2015. It has been involved to make sure the grants announced for the quake affected landless and land-poor families are available to them. To this end, CSRC conducts continuous lobby and advocacy with duty bearers. CSRC has also been working for the sustainable livelihood of affected persons by providing skill development trainings.

In 2017, after the facilitation of CSRC, a total of 889 earthquake affected displaced households (463 in Gorkha, 150 in Nuwakot, 134 in Rasuwa, 26 in Dhading and 116 in Sindhupalchok districts) and 271 affected landless households (218 in Nuwakot, 3 in Rasuwa, 2 in Dhading and 48 in Sindhupalchok districts) have filed application in District Coordination Committee of NRA to purchase safe land. Similarly, 110 displaced households (24 in Nuwakot, 78 in Rasuwa and 8 in Dhading districts) purchased land to construct their private houses. CSRC facilitated to lodge applications for reconstruction as well as to seek land for resettlement for the earthquake affected households.

5.1 Mason Training for Earthquake Survivors

For the sustainable livelihood of the earthquake-affected people, CSRC organized 17 mason trainings in Sindhupalchok district in 2017. A total of 567 quake survivors, including 32 females, were trained as masons by sub-engineers deployed by CSRC. The trained masons constructed a total of 1,486 households in 2017. The mason training has given earthquake-affected people skills which they use to generate incomes locally.

Community led reconstruction efforts for housing reconstruction in Sindupalchowk district

"My Daily Wage Increased from Mason Training"

I could erect brick walls since my childhood, but could not do more, as I had no training. After the 7-day mason training organized by CSRC, I have improved my skills from a helper to a full-fledged skilled mason.

Now I am able to construct building myself after having practiced and learned with other masons. The work has become a part of my life. As a helper I used to get Rs. 300 per day in the past. After the mason training, I can easily earn Rs. 650 per day. I can sustain my family members through this job. I would say the income now is very attractive.

Sunita Tamang, aged 28, Bhotang, Sindhupalchok

Support in Reconstruction Through Skilled Mason

Keshar Bahadur Darjee aged 29 is a regular farmer of Melamchi municipality-6 of Sindhupalchok district. He did not have enough resources to support his family members for a year. Coming from a Dalit family with limited resources, life was difficult for him and his six family members.

Keshar says, "I worked as a labor during the emergency response phase in community for the construction of temporary shelter. Although I was keen in house construction I could not get any government training due to the lack of academic certificate. Meanwhile, CSRC announced applications for the mason training in collaboration with CTEVT. I applied for it and got selected for the training from which I learnt important earthquake resilient skills, such as laying foundation, putting tie beams, plinth level and other resilient techniques."

After the training, Keshar completed four houses in the village with an earning of up to 35 thousand per month.

Commenting on Keshar's skills Ramesh Basnet, a local from his village, says, *"I believe in his skills. He is one of the most skilled masons in the village. The houses constructed by him are 100% earthquake resilient".*

Darjee is happy. *"I have no words to express my gratitude towards CSRC for providing me with such life utilizing skills. It has increased both my social and economic status,"* He said.

In addition to the construction, Keshar Bahadur wants to engage in social advocacy to stop youths from going abroad for employment. According to him, one can earn enough money in Nepal if he/she has skills and competencies.

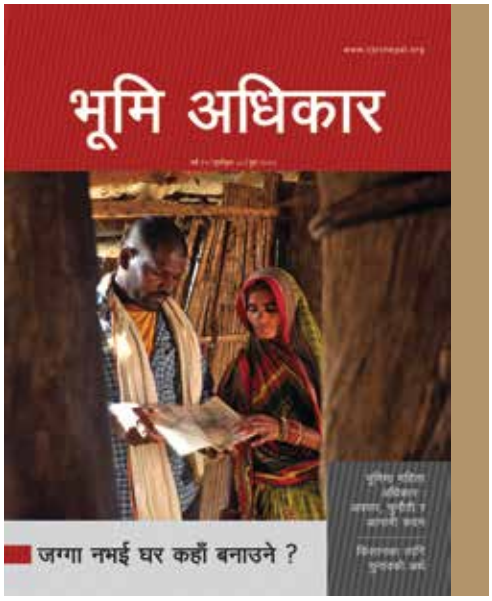
6
Research and Publications

CSRC conducts various research studies and publishes reports on land and related issues through the assistance of internal and external human resources. The findings of such research and studies have been regularly disseminated and published in CSRC's bulletins and other publications. Major research findings are also shared among concerned stakeholders through different channel of communications. Published reports are also updated in the organizational website and shared through the social media. CSRC conducted following studies in 2017.

6.1 Research on Local Land Tenure

In 2017, CSRC conducted a nation-wide research on locally existing land tenure typologies based on both desk and literature review and some qualitative tools including focus group discussions, key informant interview, and case studies in selected field sites. CSRC found that there are complex and diverse tenure typologies still existing in Nepal.

6.2 Other Publications



Regular Publication of CSRC-Bhumi Adhikar

Apart from research and study report, CSRC regularly publishes a bulletin-Bhumi Adhikar (*Land Rights*). A total of four volumes of bulletins were published in 2017. The staffs of CSRC and land rights campaigners contributed to the publication. Similarly, CSRC in collaboration with NRA published 50,000 copies of brochure calling to utilize the opportunity of reconstruction and 10,000 copies of 'Compilation of Major Acts and Policies of Reconstruction.' Both publications have been recognized by the GoN as the resource materials for earthquake affected people and other stakeholders. The local level stakeholders are also using the publications as advocacy tools of reconstruction.

7

Organizational Development

7.1 Transparency and Accountability

CSRC operates based on organizational policies and systems developed through a participatory process involving all stakeholders concerned. Transparency, accountability and honesty are non-negotiable, and apply to all, including the Board, management, staff, activists, volunteers and LRFs at all levels equally. Systems and policies are revised as necessary. In 2017, for example, financial guidelines were revised as per the recommendations of the auditors. Apart from the policies and systems, CSRC follows following practices to maintain transparency and accountability.

7.1.1 Social Audit

Apart from internal, external and donor audits, CSRC follows the practices of social audit every year to evaluate its programmes implemented across the country. The government stakeholders, partner organizations, networks and alliances are invited to review the existing strategies and working procedures in land rights campaigns of CSRC.

CSRC organized its 10th Social Audit on 9 October 2017 in Kathmandu. The key achievements of fiscal year 2073/74, area of improvements, implementation status of the recommendations of last fiscal year and strategies of upcoming years were shared among the representatives of SWC, funding partners, networks, alliances and other participants in the programme. Speaking at the programme, the Deputy

Dr. Suresh Dhakal Chairperson of CSRC puts his view in social audit

Director of Social Welfare Council (SWC), Mr. Sanjaya Mallik stated that the rest of the organizations should learn from CSRC to maximize the transparency of the organizations. In the same way, the Executive Member of NRA, Mr. Dhruba Sharma said that CSRC started in conducting social audit in that situation while the NGOs are being blamed for misappropriating foreign funds. He urged other organizations to initiate such type of practices to prove that the NGOs are transparent and accountable. In the same way, the Honorable member of National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) Mohana Ansari said that the issues being raised by CSRC should be discussed in human rights perspective. A total of 197 people including 79 female took part in the programme.

7.1.2 Participatory Review and Reflection Process

Participatory Review and Reflection (PRRP) is a platform of CSRC to review the land rights campaign periodically (quarterly, half-yearly and yearly). The frontline leaders, full time workers, district coordinators, members of LRFs and representatives of CSRC take part in the process and discus on the major changes brought from the campaigns. This common platform has given an opportunity the representatives of CSRC and its partners to discuss about the existing strategies and further plan of the land rights campaign held in the year. In this regard, CSRC organized its national participatory

The Participants of PRRP involve in discussion in Thimura, Chitwan district

review and reflection process on 23-24 December 2017 in Thimura of Chitwan district. NLRF, CSRC, DLRF and VLRF shared the major progresses, learning, opportunities and challenges of 2017. The two-day's discussion remained fruitful to review the strengths and weaknesses of the land rights campaign. The review and reflection process finalized some strategies to overcome the persistent challenges in land rights movement of 2017. Prior to the national PRRP the DLRFs had conducted this proces in their districts in 2017. The participants of the process stressed to increase the youth campaigners in land rights campaign, to restructure the organization as per the new governance system of Nepal, to conduct well being ranking to finalize the beneficiaries for different income generating activities including agro-based enterprises.

7.2 Human Resource and Organizational Development

7.2.1 Human Resource Policy

CSRC has been working under an effective human resource policy which is the basis of the organizational development. It recruits staffs by announcing open vacancy in different portals, newspapers and organization's website. The appointment letter with detail terms and references is handed over after the selection of the staff and his/her job description is clearly stated before signing the contract letter. The job requirement seeks the educational background, area of expertise and skills, experiences, gender equality and social inclusion. Pays and perks of employees are as per the organizational policy of CSRC.

7.2.2 Human Resource System Review

CSRC focuses on the motivation of staffs and maximum attention has been given to improve the human resource system based on the recommendation of the staffs. It has developed a mechanism of the review of human resource system from independent

consultant. To examine the perception of staffs on working environment in the organization CSRC has practised the review of its staffs. It has appointed CSC & Co., Chartered Accountants, an external consulting firm for conducting independent and unbiased human resource system review in 2017. Reviewed the Human Resource Management System and staff members have supported in personal growth and performance enhancement through improved performance appraisal system.

7.2.3 Capacity Development of CSRC Members

CSRC provides equal opportunity for their participation of its board members, staffs and members of LRFs in different activities organized by national and international organizations. Based on the resources, need and applicability of the events, CSRC supports its members to different national and international training courses, exposure visits, workshops, conferences and other related activities.

Ms. Pragya Pokharel, monitoring, evaluation and documentation officer of CSRC and two NLRF representatives-Nanda Devi Joshi (Vice-Chairperson of NLRF) and Bishnu Roka Magar (Frontline leader of Banke district) took part in two-days conference organized by Asian Farmers Association (AFA) and Self Employed Women's Association (SEWA) on 4-6 October 2017 in Ahmedabad Gujarat, India.

The main theme of the programme was "Recognizing and Strengthening the Contributions of Women Farmers in Climate Resilient Agriculture-Based Livelihoods". In the program the participants shared their farming experience, obstacle faced by women farmers in Asia Pacific region and recommended how the participation of women in agriculture sector can be made evident in Asia Pacific region. Ms. Pokharel said that the programme was fruitful in understanding the status of women in agriculture sector in Asia pacific region. Ms. Pokharel stresses that overarching development intervention for the smallholder farmers can only be sustainable if entrepreneurial proficiency is implanted in impact group. Similarly, Ms. Anita Kharel, Admin& Finance Manager of CSRC took part in the Asia Land Forum at Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan on 12 September 2017. The programme was attended by 120 delegates from organizations of ILC members from Italy, India, Pakistan, Magnolia, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Bangladesh, Cambodia, the Philippines, Nepal and Kazakhstan. According

Mr. Bishwas Nepali third from the right pose in regional conference of FFPOs in Myanmar

to Kharel, the event remained fruitful to acquaint on the changing context of the land rights movement in the world.

Ms. Kalpana Karki, Campaign Manager at CSRC got participated and made a presentation during the Grass-root Leadership Training on Women's Land Rights which was organized by SWADHINA on 21-23 July 2017, in Kolkata, India. Ms. Karki focused her presentation on women's land movements in Nepal during her presentation.

Similarly, Bishwas Nepali, District Coordinator took part in the regional conference on forest and farm producer organizations (FFPOs) held in Myanmar on 20-22 November

2017. The conference was attended by 94 delegates of different Asian countries. He shared that the conference remained effective to get exposed on the major strategies of the utilization of fellow land for the benefit of landless and land poor community in the Asian countries.

7.2.4 UCPVA Training to DLRFs

CSRC organized a four-day residential training in Siraha on UCPVA (Underlying Cause of Poverty and Vulnerability Assessment) on 19-22 April 2017. Altogether 26 participants from five DLRFs (Okhaldhunga, Udaypur, Siraha, Saptari, Mohottari) and CSRC staff attended the training in which 10 were female participants. The purposes of the training were to develop the analytical skill of participants to understand linkages between poverty, social justice and vulnerability and disseminate the complexity it brings upon them and to identify people, families and communities who are victims of poverty, exclusion and vulnerability and develop plan and strategies to address their interdependence.S

UCPVA training being held in Siraha district

7.2.5 Advocacy and Leadership Development Training

In order to increase the participation of women in land rights movement, CSRC has formed National Women Farmers' Forum (NWFF) at national level. The female led forum has been mobilized in different campaigns to ensure the equitable access of land regardless of gender discrimination. The women are being capacitated through regular workshops, trainings and other activities to encourage women in land rights movement.

Two days advocacy and leadership development training to the members of National Women Farmers' Forum (NWFF) was held on 18- 19 December, 2017 in Thimura Chitwan district. The participants of the training shared their experiences and working modalities of the local governments. The main contents of the training were right of local governments in changing context, land reform at local level and gender and social inclusion. Similarly, the facilitators also made presentation on the major strategies for the formation and mobilization of women groups/networks, leadership development, resource mobilization and fund-raising, coordination and linkage development include increasing access of women in land ownership.

At the end of the training, the participants had made key action points to be implemented in local, provincial and federal level as advocacy strategies in regards to organization formation and mobilization, leadership capacity enhancement, resource management and mobilization, coordination, linkage and partnership development.

Advocacy and Leadership Development Training being held in Thumura, Chitwan district

The training was facilitated by Dr. Krishna Prashad Poudel, agriculture expert, Shubharaj Chaudhari, land right campaigner, Chhya Chand, Advocate and Somnath Ghimire, Senior Officer of District Agriculture Development Office. There were 25 females participants in the training.

7.3 Sustainability

CSRC has been continuously working for the sustainability of its programmes and achievements. It mobilizes LRFs for the maximum utilization of local resources. Development and implementation of local livelihood strategies, construction of Bhumighar and collection and utilization of the movement fund are some the exemplary works they have pursued towards sustainability.

7.3.1 Construction of *Bhumighar*[1]

The DLRFs/VLRFs are constructing their own buildings called '*Bhumigha'* through the mobilization of local resources. The local people (who are they, you use 'the'), governments and other stakeholders are supporting for the construction of *Bhumighar* in districts and local levels. Altogether, 77 *Bhumighars* were constructed by DLRFs/VLRFs in 2017. The members of LRFs voluntarily work to construct the Bhumighars and they have been used as the resource centres of land rights campaigns in the district and villages. The people of LRFs organize meeting, discussions, dialogues and other land related activities at local and district level.

Bhumighar constructed by DLRF, Mahottari district

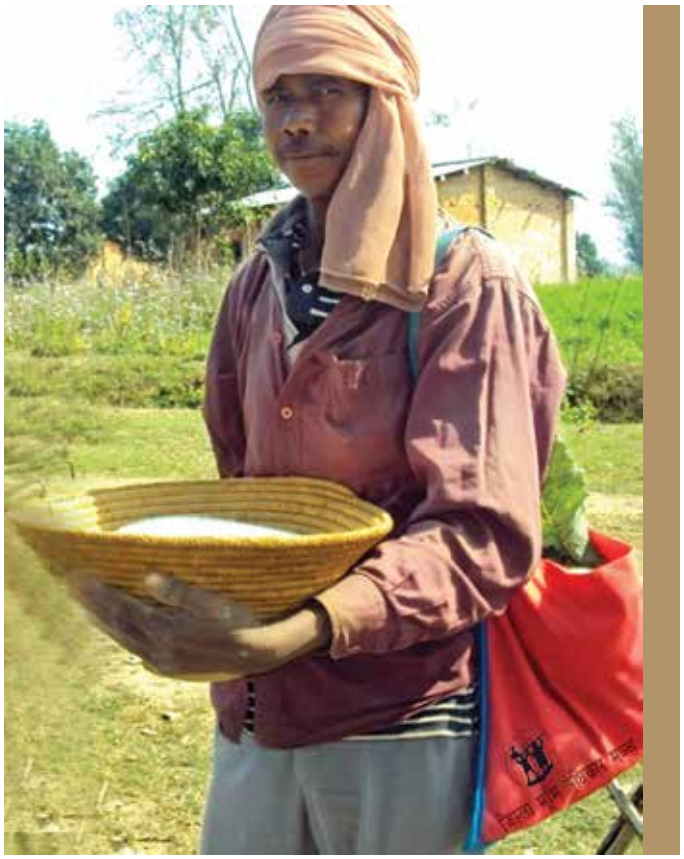
1 CSRC has encouraged the LRFs for the construction of their own buildings to conduct their regular meetings and other campaigns. The building is called *Bhumighar* (land house) in Nepali term.

Land Donation to *Bhumighar*

Ganga Bahadur Dhakal and his wife Homkumari of Okhaldhunga district donated 0.013 hectare of their land to DLRF Okhaldhunga for the construction of *Bhumighar*. The couple donated the land in the commemoration of their deceased father. DLRF Okhaldhunga has started to construct a *Bhumighar* on this land with the utilization of local resources. The Molung rural municipality had also provided Rs 20,000 to DLRF for the construction of *Bhumighar*.

7.3.2 Land Movement Fund: Sustainable Source

Land Movement fund is one the backbones of LRFs for sustainability from local to national level. The members of LRFs utilized the fund for their regular conferences, treatment of members, mobilization of members in different land related activities and so on. The LRFs have collected Rs. 3,085,456 as movement fund. The amount was collected from the members of LRFs for the sustainability of land rights movement in Nepal. The members of LRFs also collect handfuls of rice and other foodstuffs from each members. Such stuffs are distributed to the members of LRFs in emergency period (such as in the time of disasters and other calamities) to express solidarity in tragedy.



Colleting fund for land movement

8 Learning

CSRC has learnt the followings in 2017.

- The continuous negotiation and collaboration with government stakeholders help to build common understanding of the government stakeholders on the separation of tenancy land. In Sarlahi district, the tenants were not only able to own their portion (half) but also they were able to purchase the rest of the land from landowners.
- Better results yielded through dialogue and negotiations with government officials, political parties and other stakeholders, (who often hold adversarial stance at the beginning or in some issues) are, indeed, the functions of evidence-based advocacy. On the one hand, it has enhanced the power of CSRC/LRFs to negotiate (because evidences help to convince the stakeholders with opposite views) and on the other hand, it has played an instrumental role in getting the agreements reached and implemented on time.
- Efficiency of the advocacy initiative is much higher (when local level frontline leaders are institutionally allowed to function independently as per the local context, and urgency and immediacy of the specific issue through regular institutional support) as opposed to the systemic practice of imposing advocacy initiatives on them.
- Advocacy can only be fruitful provided that the annual planning of activities is realistically done. This requires a critical review of the strengths of existing human resources to see if they can carry out timely and effective monitoring for generating feedback to strengthen the campaign.

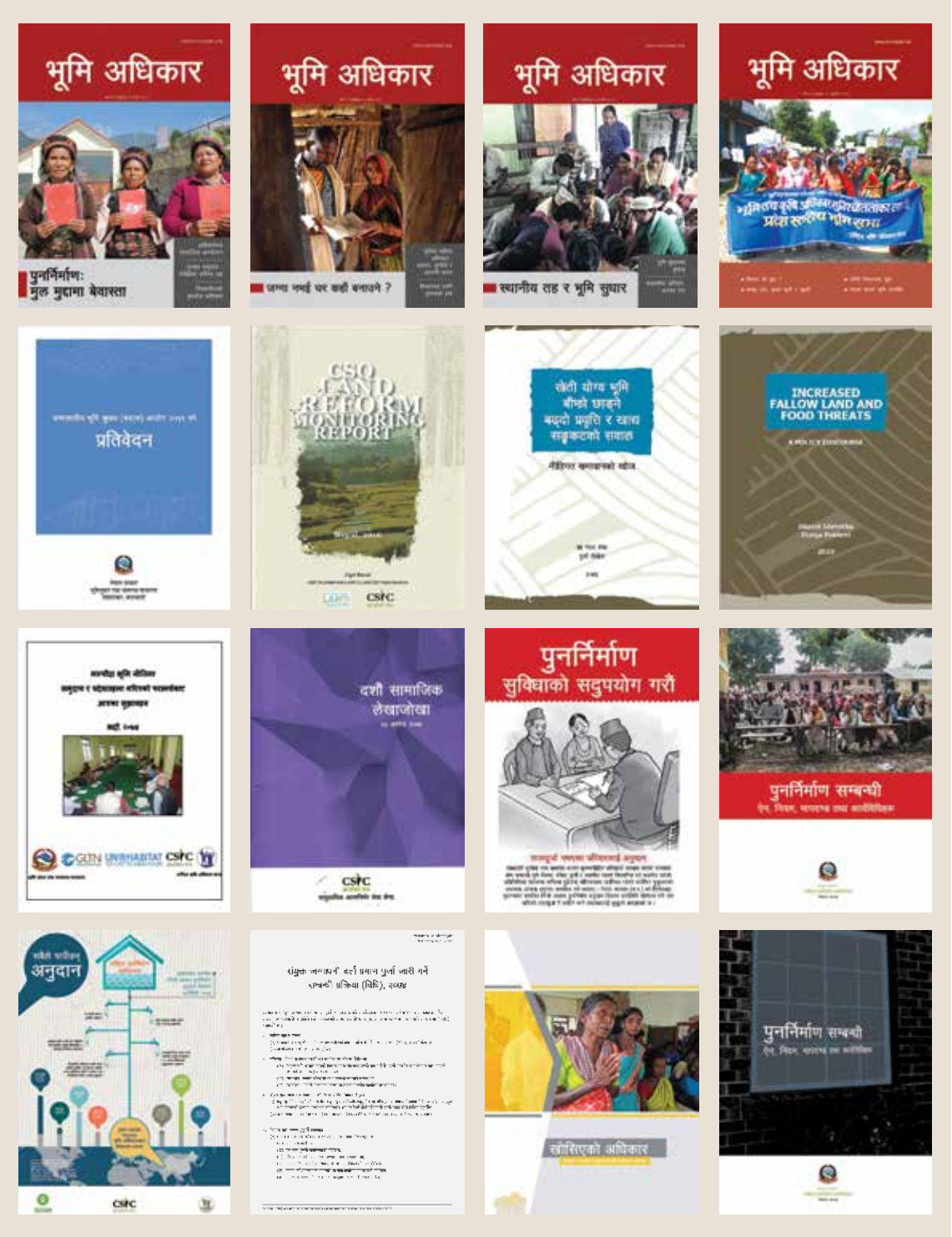
9 Way Forward

CSRC has planned to focus on the following strategies to yield better result through different campaigns of land rights in 2018:

- CSRC will continue the tenancy land separation and JLO campaign in an effective way based on the learning's and in a better coordination with local governments and LRFs.
- It will continue advocacy and engage with all level of governments for pro-poor land related policy and acts formulation process through regular dialogue and research
- It will hold Constructive engagement with local government for land reforms for land related context mapping and support them through a "model law making process".
- It will work in close partnership with municipal governments to scale up the community-led land governance pilot to dozens more municipalities/rural municipalities across Nepal.
- CSRC will publish more knowledge products, and emphasize for their effective dissemination

Annexes

Annex I. Publications of 2017



Annexes

Annex II. Major Programme/Projects of CSRC

Name of Programme	Partner	Duration	
ESR-MAFAR	Governance Facility	January 2017 to December 2017	
Right to Food	Care Nepal	January 2017 to December 2017	
Land Movement	Action Aid Nepal	February 2017 to December 2017	
Supporting Durable Solutions	Oxfam	January 2017 to December 2017	
Community Led Agrarian and Land Reform (CLAR)	Oxfam	May 2017 to March 2018	
Addressing Land Issues in Reconstruction Process (ALRP)	Oxfam	April 2017 to March 2018	
Supporting Land Reform in Nepal	UN-Habitat	April 2017 to March 2018	
Strengthening People's Action for Food and Livelihood Security	Lutheran	May 2017 to October 2017	
Community Infrastructure and Livelihood Recovery Programme	UNDP	Nov 2017 to April 2018	
Livelihoods Based Self Recovery-Phase 2	WJR	October 2017 to January 2018	
Community Led Response Programme	Action Aid Nepal	January 2017 to April 2018	
People Led Solution for better Accountability	Action Aid Nepal	December 2016 to November 2018	
Strong Communities, Safer Habitat: Promoting Self-Recovery	CARE Nepal	December 2016 to May 2018	
PRAYAAS	CARE Nepal	October 2016 to October 2017	
Water Sanitation and Hygiene	CARE Nepal	April 2017 to March 2018	
Sustainable Uplifting PVSE's Prosperity through Entrepreneur Realization SUPER Project (FSL)	CARE Nepal	April 2017 to March 2018	
Total			

	Area (Coverage)	Total Fund Received	Utilization of Budget (2017)	Percentage	Status of Programme
	Sarlahi, Mahottari, Rautahat, Dang, Banke, Bardiya, Sindhupalchok	31,847,584	23,866,015	75%	Ongoing
	Udayapur, Siraha and Okhaldhunga	10,879,746	9,917,921	91%	Ongoing
	Palpa, Bara, Surkhet, Kailali, Kanchanpur	1,805,905	1,792,082	99%	Accomplished
	Dhading, Rasuwa, Nuwakot, Sindhupalchok, Gorkha	10,000,537	8,973,305	90%	Ongoing
	Makawanpur	2,745,520	1,613,445	59%	Ongoing
	Makawanpur, Lalitpur, Dolakha, Kavre	2,642,210	1,135,910	43%	Ongoing
	Policy level	4,608,664	1,840,851	40%	Ongoing
	Morang	514,000	513,009	100%	Accomplished
	Sindhupalchok	11,620,000	1,028,375	9%	Ongoing
	Sindhupalchok	1,312,831	801,466	61%	Ongoing
	Sindhupalchok	45,984,334	31,892,802	69%	Ongoing
	Sindhupalchok	5,220,903	3,657,439	70%	Ongoing
	Sindhupalchok	41,966,907	31,899,748	76%	Ongoing
	Sindhupalchok	14,692,753	13,844,429	94%	Accomplished
	Sindhupalchok	29,978,506	2,750,761	9%	Ongoing
	Sindhupalchok	38,002,952	4,395,293	12%	Ongoing
		253,823,351	**139,922,850**	**55%**	

Annex III. Land related issues in print media

'सुकुम्बासीको बिल्ला हट्यो'

नागरिक १७ चैत २०७३

मारमा भूकम्पपीडित

दृष्टिकोण

भूमाफिया चलखेल रोक

नागरिक २९ पुस २०७३

वन खाँदै भूमाफिया

कान्तिपुर ३ माघ २०७३

गुठी जग्गा दर्ताले उठिबासको चिन्ता

नागरिक ७ चैत २०७३

भूमिअधिकार माग्दै सडकमा

गुठी जग्गा मात्र हुदाँ घर बनाउन सकेनन् मण्डनका भूकम्पपीडितले

अन्नपूर्ण टुडे २० फागुन,२०७३

टिप्पणी

मूल मुद्दामै बेवास्ता

भएगे चार हजार परिवार विस्थापित छन्। सरकारले किलो नरेर जग्गाको मिस्सा नक्साकालाई पनि अनुदान दिने निर्णय गरेको छ।

कान्तिपुर २७ माघ २०७३

लालपुर्जाविहीनले अनुदान पाएनन्

'घर बनाउन पानी छैन'

कान्तिपुर ११ माघ २०७३

'हाम्रो मुक्ति कहिले ?'

हरुवा-चरुवा मुक्ति आन्दोलन

नागरिक २४ बैशाख २०७४

हाकुका गुठीपीडितलाई लालपुर्जा

नागरिक २७ बैशाख २०७४

तरकारीबाट मुसहर आत्मनिर्भर

कान्तिपुर २८ बैशाख २०७४

सामूहिक खेती गर्दै भूमिहीन

भूकम्पपीडितलाई सहज रूपमा सहुलियत ऋणको व्यवस्था मिलाउन निर्देशन

जग्गासम्बन्धी प्रमाणपत्र नभएकाको समस्या समाधानका लागि समिति गठन

कान्तिपुर ८ बैशाख २०७४

गुठीपीडितलाई बासको चिन्ता

नुवाकोट (काभ्रे)- गुठीको जमिनमा बस्दै आएका गुलेडाकुका भूकम्पपीडितलाई बासको चिन्ता हुन थालेको छ। आफ्ना नामका जग्गाधनी पुर्जा नभएपछि पहिलो किस्ताबापतको ५० हजार रुपैयाँसमेत पाउन मकेका छैनन्।

सात्विक रसुवा हाकु-२ देखि ७ बढाका बासिन्दा स्वयम्भुघाट गुठीको जग्गामा बस्दै आएका थिए। भूकम्पले जमिन चिरा परेर जलातलै पोरिए। उनीहरू बास सोजै रसुवा र नुवाकोटका विभिन्न स्थानमा बस्दै आएका छन्। उनीहरूमध्ये १६ परिवार सात्विक विदुर नगरपालिका-९ मा बस्दै आएका छन्। 'गाउँ छाड्ने रहर थिएन,' ४९ वर्षीय भूकम्पपीडित जिने तामाङले भने, १६ जनाको परिवार पाल्न ज्ञै-ज्ञै भएको छ।' पुनर्निर्माण प्राधिकरणको नीतिअनुसार आवास रकम पाउन पीडितका नामका धनीपुर्जा हुनुपर्छ। तामाङ भन्छन्, 'यूटी जमिन जोतेर जीविका चलाएका थियौं, पुर्जा छैन।'

यस्तै, ३० वर्षीय मेन्दोर्जी तामाङको पीडा पनि उस्तै छ। 'सरकारले दिएको पैसा पाएको छैन,' उनी भन्छन्, 'न घर छ, न त बस्न पाएका छौं, ज्याला मजदुरीबाटै छाक टारेका छौं।' केही विस्थापित भने कालिकास्थान, सहरपौवाको बोगटीटार र नौबैसेमा व्यक्तिको जमिनमा भाडा तिरेर अस्थायी ठहरामा बस्दै आएका छन्।

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