



Community Self-Reliance Centre (CSRC)
Dhapasi, Kathmandu

Project Fact Sheet

Name of Project	Durable Solutions III: "Facilitating the Durable Solutions for Landless Households at Risk of or Displaced by Floods in Madhesh Pradesh"
Working Area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Saptakoshi Municipality, Saptari • Katakariya Municipality, Rautahat
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Project's Partner/s	<p>Consortium Partner: People in Need (PIN)</p> <p>Funding Partner: Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO)</p>
Project Summary [Not exceed 1000 words]	<p>The Nepal government's position on land and landless issues as well as disaster risk management have evolved significantly since the adoption of the new constitution and introduction of federalism. The government of Nepal now formulated and ratified several laws as well as policies and tools that have the potential to contribute to durable solutions for households (HHs), including those landless, at risk of or displaced by floods and other hazards. While a substantial number of bottlenecks remain and need to be clarified, many of the government-supported durable solutions have been developed to a point at which implementation works can begin. At this moment, the local governments mainly lack awareness, but also technical capacities and human resources to manage the process and to leverage the available governmental funding for its implementation from provincial and federal levels. Furthermore, there is a lack of integration between land and disaster management provisions, which leads to the situation when the existing governmental land use and Disaster Risk Management (DRM) interventions do not (and cannot systematically) reflect the fact that a large number of households at risk of or displaced by floods are informal settlers, squatters of functionally landless who cannot effectively access many of the governmental support grants and/or have a special set of vulnerabilities to be addressed.</p>

Based on the Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO)-funded Durable Solutions III programme, People in Need (PIN) and CSRC (Community Self Reliance Centre) are implementing a management-oriented consortium based on equal partnership with strong expertise in systemic inclusion, DRM and land issues to develop and facilitate the model for durable solutions for landless households at risk of or displaced by floods in Madhesh Pradesh to ensure that the vulnerable landless households are put on the path of increased resilience.

The government of Nepal formulated the National Land Policy 2019, Land Use Act 2019, and amended the Land Reform Act 1964 which provisioned some land to the landless. Under Land Reform Act (8th Amendment), in 2019 the Land Issues Resolving Commission (LIRC) started to collect data on landlessness from all 753 local governments. LIRC data from 319 municipalities shows that from a total of 1,184,567 households who submitted applications for agricultural land, housing, or both, 251,766 are landless (21%) and 932,801 are informal settlers and/or functionally landless people (79%). In Madhesh Province only 19 municipalities have collected the data out of 136 local governments and none of them are in the flood-affected areas surveyed by the PIN and CSRC teams. This process is currently happening with the support of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and NGOs (including CSRC), and it represents the first important step for landless to access federal and/or governmental grants.

Another important step has been the adoption of the Land Use Act 2019 which seeks to manage land sustainably by developing a specific land use system through Land Use Plans (LUPs). In the new system, the local government is the key actor in participatory and proper land use planning and implementation, risk identification, and organized relocation management. The Local Governments (LG) are still often unaware of the existing policies or do not have adequate resources or capacities to operationalize them and leverage funds for their implementation, but in essence, these laws and associated procedures are acknowledged by all as an appropriate starting point for systemic solutions for inclusion and supporting good governance in land use, disaster risk management and development planning including the Climate Change adaptation.

There is a significant gap that, the landless and small-land-holding farmers are more exposed to the impacts of disasters, especially floods, as they are more likely to lose what little arable land, they have access to, increasing

	<p>landlessness and perpetuating the cycle. Landless and functionally landless people are often living on public and otherwise insecure land and are exposed to and threatened by others who have more power in society. Only formally registered land comes into the jurisdiction of the land administration system and legal land ownership is a requirement to claim the government and other financial institutions' services like agricultural inputs, credit, and electricity and water facilities, but also relief aid. As a result, these households often do not have access to governmental services and benefits - landlessness impacts individual rights to food, housing, water, health, work, and wider social stability and economic development.</p> <p>This project proposes to develop and pilot a model for supporting local governments and landless communities in the systemic inclusion of landless into local governance solutions. Specifically, the pilot will show ways how to effectively mainstream the inclusion of landless households at risk of flood into good governance, in the sector of DRM and resilience building including Climate Change Adaptation, thus contributing to durable solutions for increased and sustainable resilience of the communities including the most marginalized and vulnerable groups in Nepal.</p>							
<p>Project Objective/s (Outcome):</p>	<p>Landless households at risk of flood in the pilot areas have a viable chance to access governmental grants before, during, and after the flood (as stipulated in Land Act and DRM Act, and SSA), and the LG has proven model tested for facilitation of durable solutions for increased resilience of at-risk landless households.</p>							
<p>Expected Results (With indicators)</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="472 1234 824 1276">Outputs</th> <th data-bbox="824 1234 1490 1276">Indicators</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="472 1276 824 1665"> <p>Output 1: Technical Support to Municipality</p> </td> <td data-bbox="824 1276 1490 1665"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least two local governments had a final name list of landless and informal settlers through the IVR process • The number of landless and informal settlers received temporary evidence (<i>Nissa</i>) from local governments • The number of landless and informal settlers received a land certificate from National Land Commission (NLC) </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="472 1665 824 1881"> <p>Output 2: Facilitating integration of DRR and Land Agendas</p> </td> <td data-bbox="824 1665 1490 1881"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least two local governments formulated and endorsed local land use plans integrating disaster management and land agendas • Number of community people both men and women informed about land use plan through </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Outputs	Indicators	<p>Output 1: Technical Support to Municipality</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least two local governments had a final name list of landless and informal settlers through the IVR process • The number of landless and informal settlers received temporary evidence (<i>Nissa</i>) from local governments • The number of landless and informal settlers received a land certificate from National Land Commission (NLC) 	<p>Output 2: Facilitating integration of DRR and Land Agendas</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least two local governments formulated and endorsed local land use plans integrating disaster management and land agendas • Number of community people both men and women informed about land use plan through 	
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		dialogues and discussions with local governments
	Output 3: Supporting access of landless communities to services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of landless and disaster-affected populations informed about progressive provisions of landless and informal settlers • The number of displaced and disaster affected HHs received government grants and services • The number of landless people received social protection schemes from governments with adequate documents
	Output 4: Advocacy across three tiers of the government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2500 copies of consolidated land-related laws, rules, and regulations published & distributed • No of provincial level stakeholders acquainted on the land related policy provisions.
	Output 5: Practical inclusion of landless into AA, SRSP, and CC adaptation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of landless informed about AA, SRSP, and CC Adaptation with policy provisions • Number of landless included in AA, SRSP, and CC Adaptation
Duration:	1 st July 2022 to 31 st December 2022	
Total Budget:	NPR 12,193,061	