



## HIGHLIGHTS OF THE MONTH

December 2025 was a month of purposeful progress at CSRC. Influencing training conducted for Harawa-Charawa Community leaders, strengthening outreach and impact. In Rautahat, youth actively joined the campaign's adding energy and commitment. Farmers in Dang celebrated an exciting harvest, while in Musahari Tole of Gaushala Municipality, Mahottari, the community finally gained access to clean drinking water after enduring long hardships. Additionally, in Dang, a ward-level analytical report of landless and informal settlers families was prepared, documenting records and land survey maps an important step toward evidence-based advocacy.

## Influencing Training for Leaders of the Haruwa-Charuwa Community held

A three-day influencing training was conducted for leaders of the Haruwa-Charuwa community. The training included mapping the community's situation and stakeholders, sharing experiences of positive changes within the community, and orientation and discussions





on advocacy strategies and effective use of communication to address community issues.

The training enhanced participants' confidence not only to demand rights but also to initiate change themselves, to stand firm with evidence, and to advocate in an organized manner. Altogether 30 leaders, 18 women and 12 men developed a shared plan to advance actions at the individual, family, and community levels, strengthen organizations, and expand collective power.



“ In the past, even after working all day for others, we couldn't eat enough. We used to go to pick up scattered grains of rice from the landlord's field. After engaging in the organization and campaign, we started using river bed land, and now our house has a granary full of rice. Our fields grow various vegetables. We eat plenty ourselves and sell the surplus. We have sent our children to school. Now we work on our own land, eat our own produce, and no one can oppress us. We are very happy.

- Rita Sada, Gaushala, Mahottari

## Public Hearing on Forced Eviction Incidents

A public hearing on forced eviction incidents was jointly organized by Nepal Mahila Ekata Samaaj along with various human rights and land rights organizations. In the hearing, landless women from all seven provinces shared their experiences of inhumane suffering and insecurity caused by repeated displacement. Based on their testimonies and legal analysis, an expert committee is preparing to submit a formal recommendation letter to the government. In the program, four case studies were prepared and presented through CSRC, National Land Rights Forum and the National Land Coalition.



“ We are repeatedly displaced, threatened to leave the place we live, but never told where to go. Until safe housing is arranged, stop the threats and demolition of our homes.

Nandakala BK, Surkhet

## Ninth National Council of the National Land Rights Forum Nepal

The ninth National Council of the National Land Rights Forum Nepal was held at the Bhumi Addhyan Ghar in Thimura, Chitwan. The council was inaugurated by Renu Dahal, Mayor of Bharatpur Metropolitan City, Chitwan. She expressed her commitment to support the Forum's campaign and pledged to collaborate with the Forum to run a campaign to resolve the problems of landless people in her municipality.

A total of 114 representatives from 28 districts participated in the council. The council approved the Forum's progress, organizational and financial reports, and endorsed a five-year strategy and other basic procedures. In addition, the council issued the Chitwan Declaration, demanding



that the government immediately implement constitutional rights related to land for landless people, Dalits, and tenant farmers. The council also provided space to discuss the overall situation of district, provincial, and national forums, and on determining the future destination of the campaign.

On this occasion, Dr. Jagat Basnet, expert member of the Land Issues Resolving Commission, clarified the land registration process for landless Dalits, landless squatters, and informal settlers, and provided training on the role that the Land Rights Forum and community leaders should play in this process. Similarly, Jagat Deuja, Executive Director, reviewed the history of the land rights movement and trained leaders on the future direction of the campaign.



Participants of Commission, Photo: CSRC

## Youth gathering held at Gujara, Rautahat

A municipal-level youth gathering on land rights was held in Gujara Municipality, Rautahat, with the participation of 45 youths from landless families. The event featured in-depth discussions on the land rights campaign, its organization, importance, and objectives, leading to the formation of an 18-member Land Rights Youth Forum under the coordination of Pramod B.K. Through interactive dialogue, participants identified the major problems in their community, analyzed their causes, and explored possible solutions, ultimately preparing a collective plan. This plan includes reorganizing the village-level Land Rights Forum, holding regular meetings and discussions, ensuring access of landless people to government services and facilities, and prioritizing the preparation of land ownership certificates for 63 households of landless Dalit families in Gujara Ward No. 1 whose family details have already been verified. The forum also committed to coordinating and collaborating with the ward office, municipality, and the Land Issues Resolving Commission to facilitate the distribution of these certificates.





## The study on ‘Enhancing Land Ownership and Access for Landless Dalit Communities in Nepal’

The study report titled “Enhancing Land Ownership and Access for Landless Dalit Communities in Nepal” has been finalized. This research focused on the land-related issues faced by Dalit communities. The study was carried out in collaboration with the Lutheran World Federation Nepal (LWF), Lutheran Community Welfare Society (LCWS), and the Rastriya Mukta Haliya Samaj Federation (RMHSF). The research was conducted across eight local government areas, Karjnha, Arnam, Sahidnagar, Janaknandani, Bhimdatta, Beldandi, Shikhar, and Bogatan Fudsil Municipalities in four districts, Siraha, Dhanusha, Kanchanpur, and Doti.

## A dialogue on ‘Landless Dalits and Land Rights’



*Participation during the dialogue program, Photo: CSRC*

In a joint collaboration of nine organizations including CSRC, Human Rights Magna Meet, NLR, NLC, NEPHAN, and Dalit Alliance, a dialogue on “Landless Dalits and Land Rights: Policy and Implementation Challenges” was held during the National Human Rights Convention 2025.

The event brought together 98 participants, landless Dalit representatives, civil society actors, Gen-Z voices, land rights activists, and key stakeholders. A panel discussion followed with representatives from the Ministry of Land, National Human Rights Commission, Dalit organizations, and NLR. Discussions underscored the urgent need for legal reform, fair land allocation, stronger institutional coordination, and inclusive representation of landless Dalits in policy-making. The program concluded with concrete recommendations to strengthen collective advocacy and better utilize institutional mechanisms to secure land rights for all landless Dalits.

## From Fallow to Productive Land: Revitalizing River Basin Areas through Communal Farming

Kathaha village in Rapti Rural Municipality ward number 2, home to the Tharu community of landless and marginalized households, had long left its river basin uncultivated. To transform this fallow land, the CSA program introduced communal sweet potato farming, providing vines and technical support.

Two farmer groups, Pragatishil Krishak Samuha (11 members) and Kathaha Bhumi



Adhikar Krishak Samuha (13 members) joined forces, with 24 farmers (6 men, 18 women, including one single woman) cultivating 1.33 hectares previously overrun by dense khans grass (*Saccharum spontaneum*). After 14 days of clearing, they planted using both traditional flat-bed and modern ridge-and-furrow methods to compare yields. The harvest yielded about 7 metric tons of sweet potatoes, sold at Rs. 70 per kilogram, generating approx. Rs. 4.9 lakh. This income uplifted livelihoods and encouraged further cultivation of riverbed lands. Kaushila Chaudhary shares, ***“We never imagined this land could produce crops. Clearing the grass gave us hope and success. Now we plan to grow more vine crops.”*** Similarly, Sher Bahadur Chaudhary says, ***“We tried both methods, harvested well, and saved seed for next season. This has shown us a new path.”***

The initiative not only boosted income but also strengthened community collaboration, introduced improved techniques, and opened opportunities for crop diversification. Inspired by this success, neighboring communities are now exploring similar farming along the Rapti riverbed marking a step toward sustainable agriculture and better livelihoods for marginalized farmers.



*Harvesting sweet potato in field, Rapti-2*

## Water and Hope Thrive in Musahari Tole

For generations, the families of Musahari Tole in Gaushala Municipality-10 have endured a life marked by scarcity, particularly due to a lack of access to clean and reliable drinking water. They depended on distant, open wells that were often unsafe and unreliable. Women and children would walk for hours each day to collect water, which limited their farming activities due to the absence of irrigation. Life was filled with challenges.

This year, with the installation of a borewell and an overhead tank, 35 landless households, consisting of 148 individuals, finally gained access to safe drinking water and irrigation. This achievement was a collective act of dignity and determination. Each household contributed labor during the construction, reinforcing a shared sense of ownership and pride.



Clean water now flows directly into the settlement, significantly improving the lives of its residents. Women are no longer burdened with the exhausting daily task of collecting water. Children can drink safely, and farmers tend to their land with confidence, cultivating vegetables and other crops where barren soil once existed. Raso Devi Sada expressed her satisfaction, saying, ***“We used to be scolded and humiliated when we fetched water from others’ motors. Now, we don’t have to endure anyone’s insults. We have our own water, and I am truly happy.”***

For Rita Sada, this change has provided the long-awaited relief she needed: ***“We had to abandon our own work to fetch water at the convenience of others. They even threatened to cut off our access if we didn’t comply. Now, life is much easier.”***

Sonabati Sada shares, “Sometimes dead animals would fall into the community well, and we had no choice but to drink that water. Many children and elderly people became sick. Now, we have access to clean water, and I am deeply grateful.” The difference is evident in our daily lives. Women, who were once burdened by the daily struggle to fetch water, can now devote their time and energy to caring for their families and cultivating their land. It has now become easier for them to farm in their front yards. 0.64 ha of land has access from this scheme.



*Before - In Musahari Tole, Gaushala-10, residents wait in long queues for water, reflecting the daily hardship and uncertainty they faced before access to clean water was established, Photo: CSRC*



## Rangbang–Chukah Foot Trail Revived Through Collective Effort

Pratibadhha III facilitated 4.5 km foot trail maintenance connecting ward No. 5 Rangbang to Ward No. 2 Chukah has been successfully repaired and upgraded. This initiation was made possible through collaboration of local disaster management committees, the ward disaster management committee, community disaster management committees, CFUGs Community Forest User Groups, with 286 participants contributing their time and effort. The restored trail will now directly benefit 400 families across Chukah, Ganah, Lukluke, Biringkot, and Rangbang. It replaces the old path that was destroyed by heavy rainfall. Clearing the dense forest has reduced the risks of animal attacks and made the route safe again.



Photo CSRRRC



## Strengthening Community Preparedness through Automated Early Warning Sirens



Multi-hazard automated sirens were successfully installed in six municipal locations across Madhesh Province (Siraha, Loharpatti, Kaudena, Rajpur) and Lumbini Province (Maharajgunj and Yasodhara) in close coordination with the respective Local Governments. The installation significantly strengthened community-level preparedness and early warning capacity for floods and other hazards. The systems were installed with due consideration to safety, security, and operational reliability. Automated Sirens have been effectively utilized to circulate the Early Warnings and messages issued by NDRRMA and DHM related to Cold-Spell during December 2025. To ensure sustainability, dedicated Siren Focal Persons were appointed and trained, building local technical capacity and ownership. Orientation sessions and practical demonstrations for LG officials, CDMC members, and community representatives improved understanding of siren operation, early warning messaging, and basic maintenance. Inauguration events involving CDOs, LG representatives, and community members reinforced government–community coordination and promoted the effective and sustainable use of the multi hazard early warning system.

Community Self Reliance Centre (CSRC)  
Bhumi Ghar, Tokha-7, Kathmandu, Nepal  
Tel: +977-4960486; 4957005  
Email: [landrights@csrcnepal.org](mailto:landrights@csrcnepal.org)