

# Reflections

LAND AND AGRARIAN  
RIGHTS CAMPAIGN IN NEPAL



## **Reflections 2025**

### **Supporting Organizations**

Foundation de France, People in Need, World Jewish Relief, Micro Credit to Mothers, Association Mille Amis, Good Neighbors International, UN-HABITAT, OXFAM Novib, OXFAM Nepal, Landesa, International Land Coalition, ANGOC, FORUM- ASIA, Fastenaktion, Care Nepal, LWF, LCWS, LI-BIRD, Habitat for Humanity

### **Collaborative Partners**

National Land Rights Forum, District Land Rights Forum, Ekta Parishad, Asian Farmers' Association for Sustainable Rural Development (AFA)

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### **Cover Photo**

Women in Ale Tole Land Rights Forum, Rajpur-2 Dang, celebrating the arrival of a deep borewell that irrigates 10 hectares of land and serves drinking water to 125 Dalit families | Sagar Sharma

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# Foreword

The Community Self Reliance Centre (CSRC) is working with land-poor communities in their long and determined struggle for land tenure security. In 2025, as in every year of our journey, our commitment remained unwavering to secure land rights for landless families, informal settlers, tenants, former bonded laborers, and smallholder farmers, and to uphold land as the foundation of dignity, livelihood, and justice.

Throughout the year, CSRC continued to play a leading role in land rights advocacy by influencing policy reforms, strengthening grassroots movements, and promoting community-led land governance models. Hundreds of landless families, informal settlers, and tenant farmers obtained land ownership certificates.

For these households, land certificates are far more than legal documents—they represent protection from eviction, access to credit, and the ability to pass secure assets to future generations. Women who achieved Joint Land Ownership gained not only legal recognition but also greater voice in household decision-making and enhanced social identity.

Access to fallow land enabled many landless families to transition from insecure daily wage labor to independent agricultural production. Community-managed irrigation systems transformed single, rain-fed harvests into multiple cropping seasons, strengthening food security and income stability. Women farmers, now in control of their own production and earnings, translated economic autonomy into greater influence within their households and respect within their communities.

Our integrated approach also strengthened community resilience. Community Disaster Management Committees now operate early warning systems and manage local disaster funds, enabling proactive action to protect lives and livelihoods. Municipalities have increasingly integrated disaster risk reduction into their annual planning and budgets.

As we reflect on 2025, we recognize both meaningful progress and persistent challenges. While important gains have been made in land tenure security, these achievements remain modest relative to the scale of need. Thousands of families still await land ownership certificates. Feudal structures and unequal power relations continue to obstruct justice, and climate change poses growing threats to the fragile systems we are striving to build. Encouragingly, people's organizations have shown renewed vitality this year, with increased grassroots' engagement and collective action. Policy-level changes in land-related regulations and land-use rules signal new opportunities that must be seized.

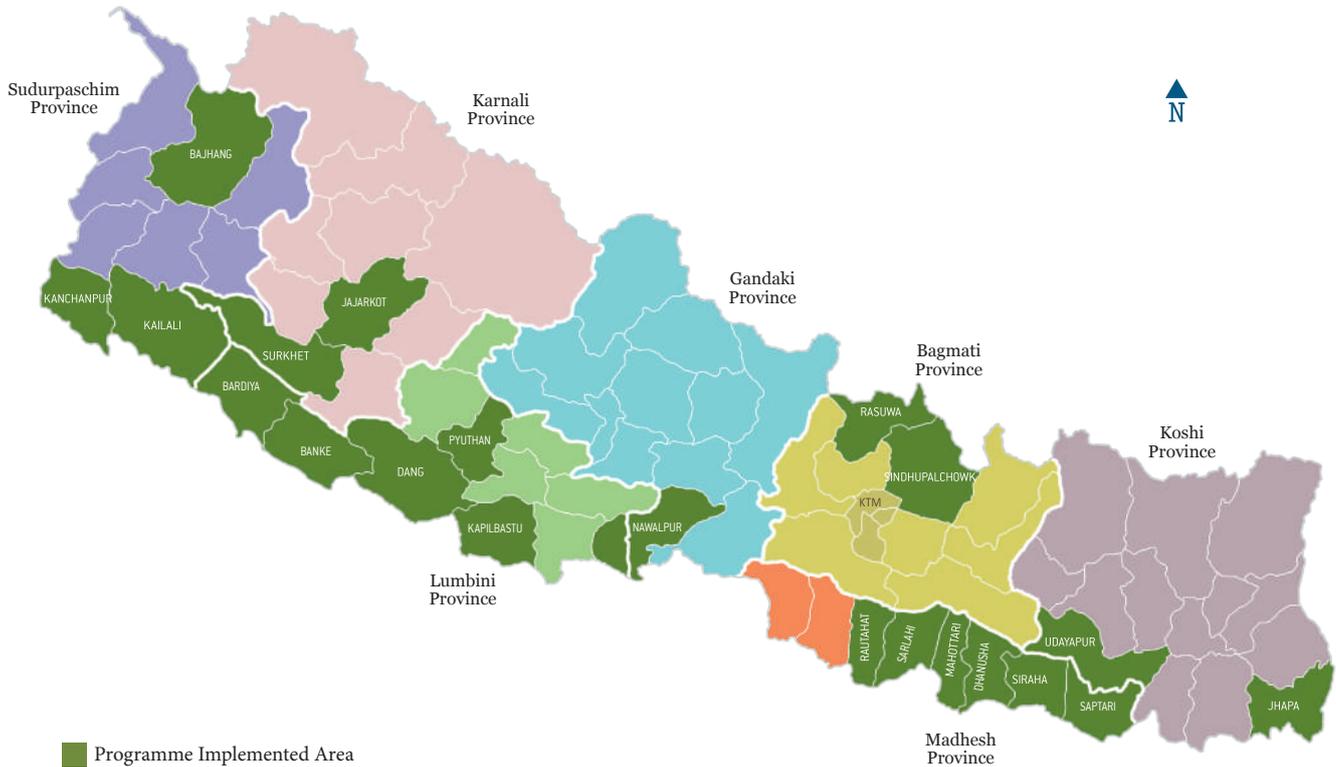
Looking ahead, CSRC will place equal emphasis on access to land and secure ownership. Strengthening land organizations, improving land records, and supporting community self-mobilization will remain central to our strategy.

With deep respect for the courage of land-poor communities and gratitude to all allies and partners, including National Land Rights Forum, Land Issues Resolving Commission, and The Ministry of Land Management, Cooperatives and Poverty Alleviation, we reaffirm our commitment to securing land rights and resilience for all.

**Jagat Deuja**  
Executive Director

**Uma Aryal**  
Board Chair

# OUR WORKING AREAS IN 2025



**7 Provinces**



A close-up photograph of a woman with a yellow and orange patterned headscarf and a pink shirt. She is smiling and looking towards the camera. She is holding a red folder with Nepali text on it. The background shows a rural setting with a building and a blue sky with clouds.

# LAND ACCESS AND OWNERSHIP

Equitable land ownership and the protection of land rights are key to building an inclusive, just, and democratic Nepal. For landless and marginalized communities, access to land is not merely a productive asset but a foundation for food security, economic resilience, and democratic participation. Throughout the year, the Community Self-Reliance Centre (CSRC) continued to advance its long-standing commitment to equitable land governance by amplifying community voices, influencing policy processes, and strengthening local institutions.

जग्गाघनी दर्ता प्रमाण पूजा

## Securing Land Ownership Certificates

CSRC helped families with the complicated application process, collecting documents, and working with local authorities. As a result, 3,140 families received land ownership certificates covering 687.73 hectares.

This included 518 landless families who secured 70.24 hectares, 1,184 informal settlers who received ownership of 578.42 hectares, 1,421 village block families who received certificates for 25.9 hectares, 17 tenant families who entitled for 13.23 hectares, and 16 families who secured 0.45 hectares for resettlement. Among these landless and informal settlers, 1,585 couples secured Joint Land Ownership certificates for 483.77 hectares.

## Facilitating Government Registration Systems

CSRC supported local government for the Identification, Verification, and Recording (IVR) process accessible by providing technical support and orientation to local governments and

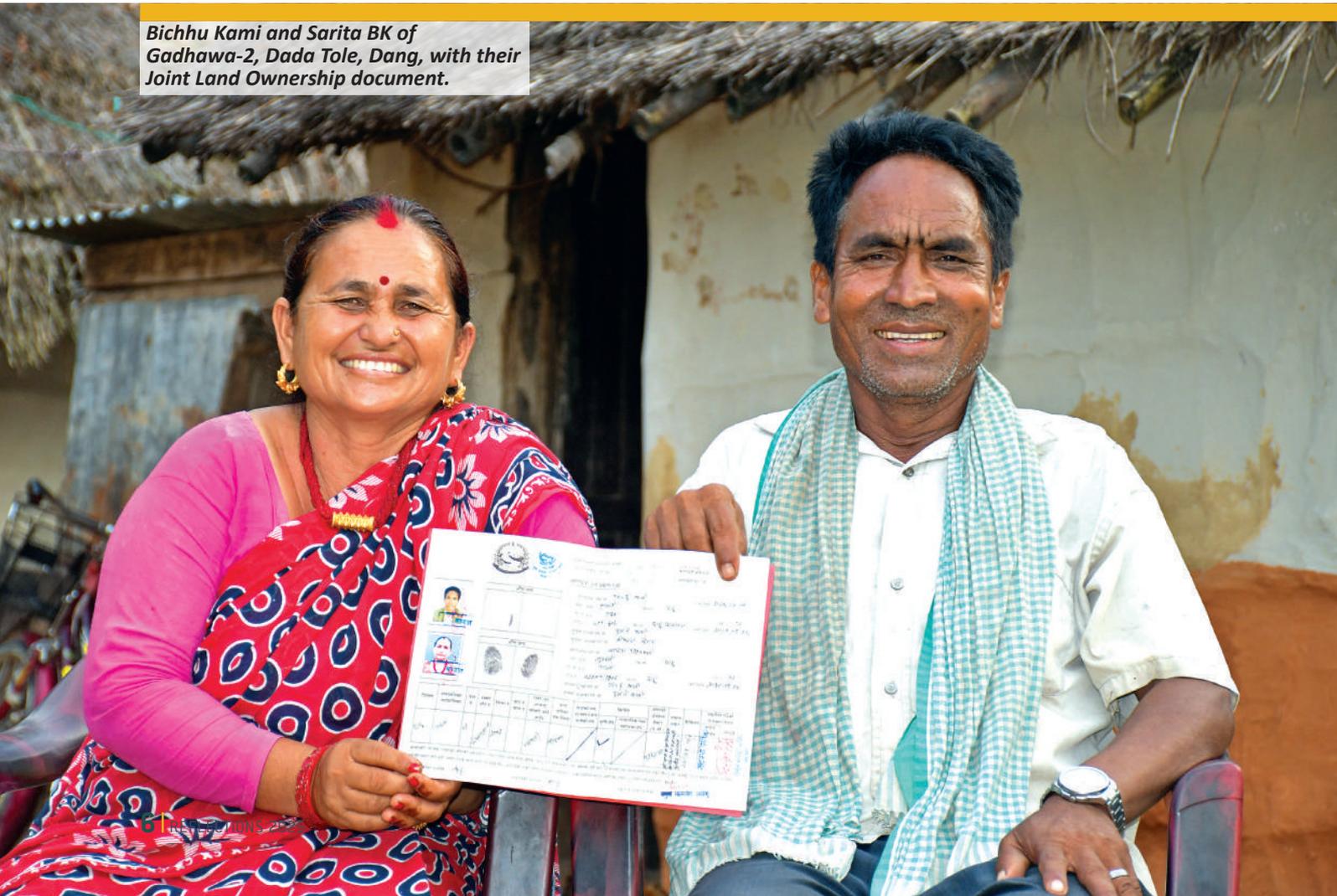
frontline leaders. Through this support to 54 local governments, data collection from 1,22,550 families was facilitated. Of these, 86,279 families' data was entered into the Land Issues Resolving Commission (LIRC) NALCIS system. CSRC also facilitated 36,372 families to receive *Nissa* (temporary cards).

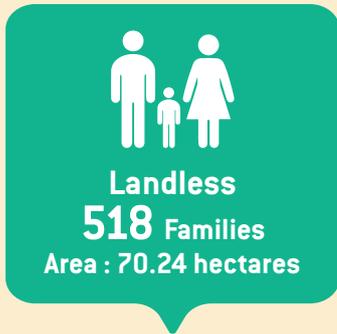
## Building Community Leadership for Land Rights

CSRC organized Land Camps in Rautahat, Banke, and Sarlahi, where 95 frontline leaders (50 women, 48 men) discussed campaign progress, policy changes, challenges and the work progress of LIRC. Such events will help build a network of trained frontline leaders who understand land laws, can navigate government procedures, and can organize collective action. These camps addressed organizational context at the municipality level, the role of leaders and grassroots organizations in the land rights campaign, and provided orientation on the Commission's formation order and procedures.

CSRC, in collaboration with partner organizations, advanced its land rights advocacy through a series of impactful initiatives.

**Bichhu Kami and Sarita BK of Gadhwara-2, Dada Tole, Dang, with their Joint Land Ownership document.**





## LAND ACCESS & OWNERSHIP



- Antyodaya Camps in Lalgadh and Birgunj engaged 106 (women 41: men 65) participants from eight districts, strengthening awareness of legal provisions and the role of local governments in addressing landlessness. Under this, an application collection campaign for landless and informal settlers is ongoing in Madhesh Province. Around 20 volunteers are mobilized to support community members in filing their applications. This campaign builds upon the momentum generated by two Antyodaya Camps organized in: Lalgadh, Dhanusha and Birgunj.
- A national-level training at Bhumighar, Chitwan brought together 40 frontline leaders from 24 districts across seven provinces. Leadership of the Land Issues Resolving Commission (LIRC) directly presented progress, strategies, and future plans, ensuring alignment between communities and policymakers.
- District and province-level trainings reached nearly 400 leaders across 15 districts, equipping them to facilitate community discussions, support applications, and file petitions with local governments.



## IDENTIFICATION, VERIFICATION, AND RECORDING (IVR)

- Supported 54 local governments
- Data collected from 1,22,550 families
- 86,279 families' data was entered into the Land Issues Resolving Commission (LIRC) NALCIS system
- CSRC also facilitated 36,372 families to receive *Nissa* (temporary cards)

On January 8 and 9, 2025, a workshop was organised on the draft provincial land law of Lumbini Province, inviting land experts and attended by the Provincial Land Minister, Hon. Dinesh Panthi. The final draft of the Integrated Land Act of Lumbini Province has now been prepared. A new ordinance has been introduced by the government to resolve certain legal barriers concerning land rights for landless Dalits, landless squatters, and informal settlers. The organization has provided necessary recommendations to the Ministry regarding essential provisions that should be included in this ordinance. On February, a workshop on the localization of land governance was organized at the Rapti Rural Municipality hall, with four local government representatives in attendance. The discussion focused on strategies to expedite the ongoing land allocation program, and 50 participants joined the session. Joint Secretary Mr. Ganesh Bhatta from MoLMCPA shared insights on the localization of land governance, while the Executive Director of LMTC presented the framework for land utilization at the local level. This workshop helped create an enabling environment for resolving land-related issues among key stakeholders.

CSRC showed significant participation in a parliamentary discussion convened by the Agriculture, Cooperatives, and Natural Resources Committee on the draft Land Bill. Expert inputs and

recommendations were shared, which helped deepen committee members' understanding of the bill's relevance and implications. Formal suggestions were submitted to the Ministry of Land Management, Cooperatives, and Poverty Alleviation regarding the draft National Land Use Policy.

Approval of the Land Bill in the Federal Parliament :  
On 29 August 2025, the Lower House of the Federal Parliament approved the much-anticipated Land Bill. Once endorsed by the Upper House, this bill will introduce historic amendments to three important laws (i) *Land Act, 1964* (ii) *National Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act, 1973* (iii) *Forest Act, 2019*

## Raising Voices for Land Rights in Madhesh

In June 2025, CSRC and NLRP organized a 10-day Madhesh Jagaran Yatra across across Saptari, Siraha, Dhanusha, and Mahottari districts to aware landless communities and motivate to local government for the enumeration of landless and informal settlers. In Madhesh, many local governments have not even started registering landless families. Where registration began, many Dalits were excluded because they lack citizenship documents.

Local governments are responsible for ensuring everyone gets registered and involve in basic rights. In this regard,



Empowering landless individuals by providing essential LIRC guidelines and procedures for securing land ownership in Dhanusha.

the Yatra was conducted to 15 local governments (Tirhut, Mahadev, Rajgadh, and Bishnupur rural municipalities of Saptari; Lahan, Dhangadhi, Sukhipur municipalities, and Laxmipur Patari rural municipality in Siraha; Dhanushadham and MMithila municipalities, and Chhreshwor and Bateswor rural municipalities in Dhanusha; and Loharpatti, Aurahi, and Ramgopal municipalities in Mahottari. The participants of the yatra met with officials, assessed what progress for land rights had been made, discussed what still needed to happen, and submitted formal memorandums demanding action

## Mohi (Tenant) Farmers' Conference

A Mohi Farmers' Conference was organised in Chandrapur, Rautahat, bringing together over 1,000 tenant farmers and landless individuals from 12 districts. The Minister of Land Management, Agriculture, and Cooperatives of Madhesh Province attended as chief guest, alongside LIRC district chairpersons. Farmers shared their struggles on land rights, while a session on historical land movements and policies was conducted. The event concluded with the Rautahat Declaration, reflecting participants' demands for tenant land rights.

The Director General directed land revenue offices to accelerate Mohi land separation and review submitted demands. The conference energized Mohi farmers and heightened stakeholders' attention to land issues. The conference keyed up the movement, increased community engagement in the tenant land distribution process, and put direct pressure on representatives and bureaucrats. Both communities and government stakeholders are now more active and advanced in resolving tenant farmers' land entitlements.

## Deliberating Land Laws and Policies

Through consultations with the Ministry of Land Management, strategic media campaigns, and mobilization of affected communities, an important victory was achieved: the Council of Ministers amended the Birta Abolition Regulations. This amendment ends a feudal land system from the Rana era and establishes a legal process for tenant farmers to claim ownership of Birta lands they have cultivated for generations.

The campaign drew national attention, with front-page coverage, interviews with the Minister of Land Management and CSRC's Executive Director, 13 reader letters, and five short video stories. In Rasuwa, CSRC and DLRF secured commitments from the then Minister of Land Management, Cooperative and Poverty Alleviation to amend regulations, leading to acceptance of land tenure applications. Additionally, Guthi farmers in Haku, Rasuwa, won a 50% tax reduction.

These policy changes mark a significant shift in favor of farmers, strengthening land rights and economic justice for those who work on the land.

“ For over fifty years, tenant farmers of Haku paid rent (tiro) on land registered under the name of Guthi. A recent 50% rent cut has come as a great relief. I thank the District Land Rights



Forum and who supported and facilitated. Now, we feel relieved and hopeful. But we must keep fighting until we receive the land ownership certificate in our name.

- Som Tamang, Haku

**Birta Rule Revision:** The cabinet revised the *Birta* rule, enabling peasants of Birta land to submit all types of applications directly to land revenue offices. This is a direct outcome of CSRC and DLRF Rasuwa's year-long advocacy and opens new opportunities for addressing historical land injustices.

## Supporting the Swargadwari Guthi Movement

Tenant farmers from Dang organized a peaceful protest in Kathmandu beginning February 2, demanding ownership rights over Guthi (Trust) lands. CSRC and NLRP provided support, including press coordination, policy proposals, and government engagement. Farmers staged sit-ins for 52 days, with parallel rallies in Dang. On March 24, the government signed an agreement to revise the Guthi Act, ensuring clearer rights for Mohi farmers.



**Guthi tenant women farmers from Dang demonstrating placards during their 51-day protest in Maitighar, Kathmandu to demand land rights.**

While implementation requires continued advocacy, this marks a significant step toward accountability and justice for tenant farmers. The movement led by the Guthi Struggle Committee, Dang, has concluded following continuous negotiations between the Struggle Committee and the Negotiation Committee of the Ministry of Land Management, Cooperatives,

and Poverty Alleviation. The struggle, led by the Swargdwari Struggle Committee, lasted for 52 days. As a result of the negotiations, both parties have agreed to amend the Guthi Sansthan law. The draft has already been forwarded to the Ministry of Finance for pre-approval.

**“** In 1979, my wife Biji and I moved to Bardiya from Salyan district with our young son, searching for a place to build a life. We had no land of our own. We settled in Pahadipur, which was then dense forest with hardly any people. We spent months clearing bushes and prepared about 1 bigha (0.67 ha.) of land. We built a small house and started farming.

Life of the poor only brings more suffering. The biggest tragedy struck in 2002 when someone set fire to our house at night. Everything turned to ashes - our home, belongings, even the grains we had saved. We borrowed money and rebuilt. Gradually, the settlement expanded to about seventy families, mostly landless like us. But one concern remained: When would we get the official land ownership certificate? Without it, we never felt secure. Our biggest dream was to erase the identity of being landless and become rightful owners.

Around 2007-08, a land rights movement spread across the district. I actively participated, marching in rallies in Bansgadhi, Gulariya, the district headquarters. I submitted applications multiple times. I approached political parties and local representatives.

In 2021, we submitted an application through the ward office to the National Land Commission. Before we could receive the certificate, the commission was dissolved. Then in 2024, the Land Issues Resolving Commission was formed. Through CSRC and the Land Rights Forum, we learned about the process. We discussed with the ward and municipality to accelerate the procedure. Land survey began in our settlement. Municipal staff, the ward chairperson, and representatives from CSRC and the Land Rights Forum actively supported us.

Finally, in July 2025, after forty-six years of waiting, my wife and I received a joint land ownership certificate for 0.13 hectares.

## Protecting Land-Poor Communities from Forced Eviction

In 2025, CSRC and DLRFs actively defended families against forced evictions and displacement. In Sarlahi, CSRC and DLRF mobilized press releases, memoranda, and a Land Rights Assembly with 800 participants, leading to government engagement. In Surkhet, continuous dialogue with authorities stopped planned evictions, while a landless woman's open letter to the Prime Minister drew national attention. Across the country, these interventions protected 6,088 families. In Bardiya, landless communities protested the suspension of land surveys, submitting memoranda and rallying for their rights. These actions reinforced CSRC's commitment to safeguarding dignity and securing land rights for vulnerable communities.

Moreover, in a joint collaboration with NMES, NLRF, NLC, JuRI Nepal, and Amnesty International, CSRC organized a public hearing on forced eviction. During the hearing, landless women from all seven provinces shared their experiences of cruel suffering and insecurity caused by displacement.

Based on the women's stories and legal analysis, an expert committee is currently preparing to submit a formal recommendation letter to the government. During the program, four case studies, prepared by the CSRC and the Land Commission, were presented.

**“** We are evicted time and again, we are intimidated and told to leave the place where we live, but we are never told where are we supposed to go? Until a secured arrangement, the acts of intimidation and demolishing our homes must stop.



- Nandakala B.K., Surkhet

## Campaigning for Restoration of the Land Issues Resolving Commission

In late 2025, the interim government announced plans to dissolve the Land Issues Resolving Commission, risking the loss of land rights data for tens of thousands of families. CSRC, NLRF, and DLRFs mobilized nationally and locally to contest the decision. A major rally in Malangawa, Sarlahi demonstrated community opposition, while memorandums were submitted to district offices, the Prime Minister, and the Ministry with the central demand: "Do not dissolve the Commission."



Bhim Sunar & Biji Sunar, Bardiya

*No one in our family for generations ever had land in their name. Seeing our names and photos on an official government document - there's no limit to our happiness. We remembered all our struggles and shed tears of joy. Now, no one can evict us.*

*My wife, Biji said, "We spent our lives in hardship and humiliation. We never felt secure. But now we are very happy. Our children will not suffer like we did. They are no longer landless."*

*Along with us, thirteen other landless families in the settlement received certificates. For us, this is not just paper, but it is the result of forty-six years of struggle, tears, and patience.*

*I'm seventy-two years old now. Even if I die, I'll die happily.*

- Bhim Bahadur Sunar, Bardiya



**Women participants of REFLECT Workshop engage in power mapping exercise.**

On October 14, NLRP presented an 11-point memorandum to Minister Anil Kumar Sinha, who reaffirmed the ministry's commitment to addressing landless and informal settlers' concerns. Commission officials petitioned the Supreme Court, which on October 28 and 30 issued a short-term order halting the dissolution and maintaining the Commission's current structure.

## Reflect Workshop

In collaboration with CARE Nepal and NMES, CSRC organized REFLECT training at WOREC, Udaypur with 23 participants from Siraha (19 women, 4 men). Using REFLECT methodology, they mapped governance problems, prioritized issues, and analyzed stakeholder power. Discussions revealed systemic exclusion of land-poor families, Dalit communities, and single women. Participants drafted a memorandum for good local governance and planned future advocacy campaigns.

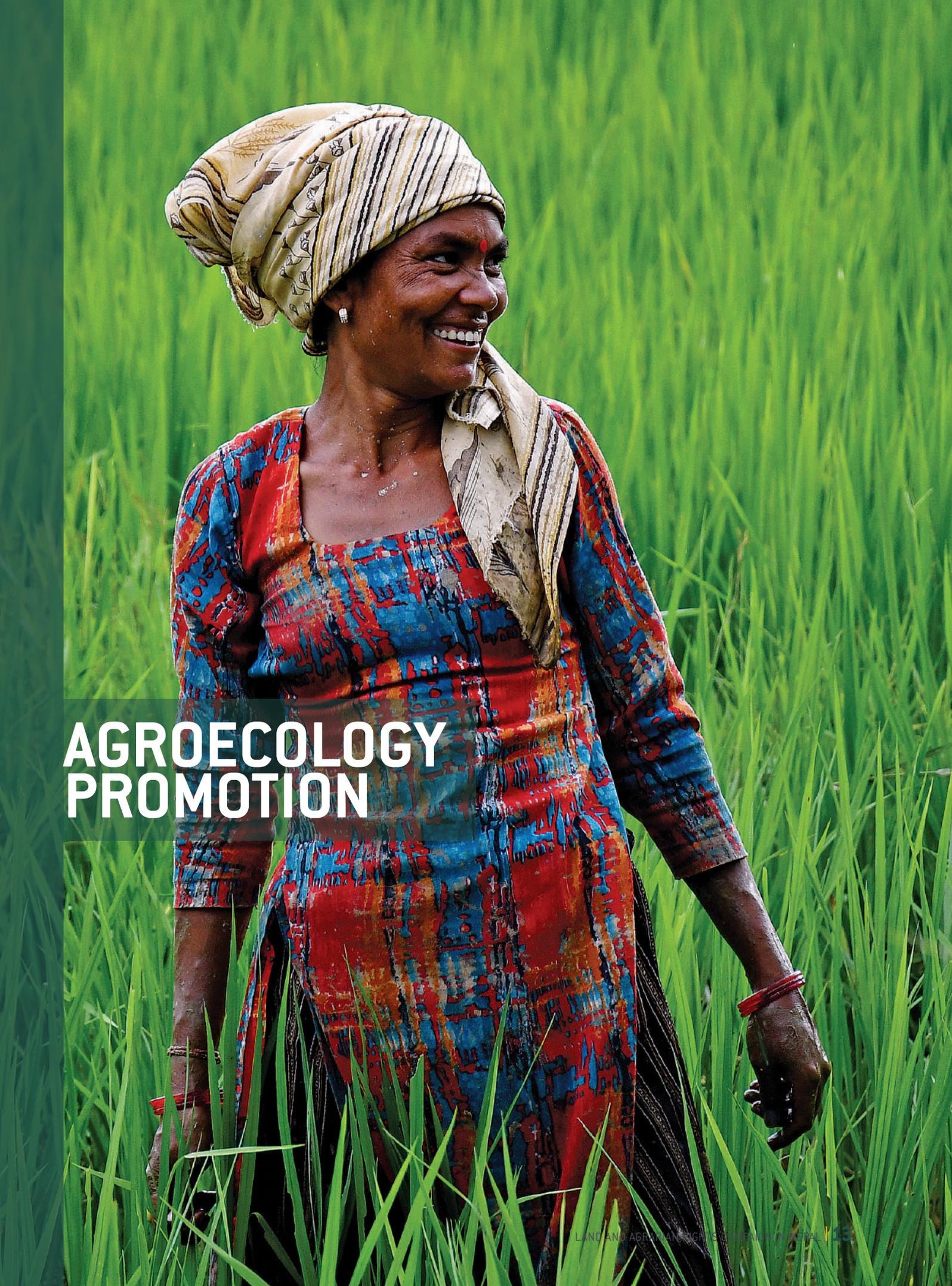
## Developing Local Land Laws for Lasting Change

The journey toward secure land tenure requires local laws that reflect the specific needs of land poor communities. This year, CSRC worked closely with the local governments of Rapti, Gadhawa, and Lamahi in Dang to draft their Local Land Acts. Our role was to facilitate the formulation of these acts by ensuring they provide a clear and just legal roadmap for managing land issues at the local level.

As a result of this collaboration, the executive bodies of these three municipalities have officially endorsed the acts. They are now moving to the final stage of the process: submission to the council Assemblies (the local legislative bodies) for formal approval. Once approved and published in the local Gazettes, these acts will become living laws.

## Advocacy and Institutionalizing FPIC-IPP Governance

In 2025, the IPP Governing Board was renewed through village council representation, electing a seven-member executive committee led by Mr. Man Bahadur Tamang, alongside village members, NWEDC, Ward Chairpersons, and NEFIN representatives. An orientation program in August engaged 43 participants, including 16 indigenous women, reinforcing commitments to transparent IPP implementation. For the second year, 35 committees planned 39 activities worth NPR 49.5 million, beginning in September 2025. CSRC also engaged in high-level advocacy, including a June meeting with IFC, ADB, and FMO on FPIC challenges, relocation demands from seven vulnerable villages, and presenting case stories at the World Bank Spring Meetings in April. Documentation of FPIC-IPP processes was published in Nepali and shared internationally, highlighting achievements, lessons learned, and ongoing advocacy for community rights and relocation support.

A photograph of a woman standing in a lush green field, likely a rice paddy. She is wearing a vibrant, multi-colored patterned dress in shades of red, blue, and orange, and a light-colored headscarf with a dark pattern. She has a joyful expression, smiling broadly. The background is a dense field of tall green grasses. The text 'AGROECOLOGY PROMOTION' is overlaid on the left side of the image.

# AGROECOLOGY PROMOTION

## Transforming Fallow Land into Productive Farms

In Mahottari and Dang, 23.99 hectares of fallow land were brought into cultivation for 221 landless families, who received training, crop inputs, and support to cultivate high yield produce. By December 2025, they harvested over 297 quintals of rice; 88 quintals of ground nuts; 70 quintals of sweet potatoes; 357 quintals of various vegetables; and 34 quintals of kiwi. The producers generated 79,50,630 rupees in income from surplus.

## Building Irrigation Infrastructure

Through community-driven efforts, the Dakpa-Salme to Bolgau water scheme and a canal in Barjetol was constructed which is now irrigating 61 hectares and benefiting 131 households with year-round crop production. All systems are managed by local committees, with families contributing 30% labor to ensure ownership and sustainability. In Aletole, Dang, a deep borewell now irrigates 10 hectares and provides clean drinking water for 125 Dalit families, breaking previous caste-based restrictions on access. Another borewell in Musahari tol serves 35 landless families, securing both water and livelihoods.

## Preserving Local Seeds and Biodiversity

To reduce dependency on commercial seeds and safeguard indigenous farming knowledge, 54 lead farmers in Panchpokhari Thangpal are now preserving native varieties of chickpea, onion, radish, and tree tomato, serving as seed sources for their communities. In Banskarkha, a locally managed tea nursery with 21,000 cuttings produces climate-resilient planting material and monthly harvests. Complementing these efforts, 1,655 Improved Cookstoves (ICS) were distributed across Rapti, Lamahi, and Rajpur, with expansion planned for Gadhawa, promoting agroecological resilience and ecosystem protection.

## Building Foundations for Preserve the Harvest

For farmers in Panchpokhari Thangpal RM-2, CSRC facilitated the construction of an 8-ton cellar in Salme for fruits and a 10-ton store in Bolgaun for potatoes and seeds. Both storages have been built with 30% community contribution through labor and local materials. From recent season, community members have started storing kiwi and potatoes in these stores.

*Finju Lama of PTRM-2, Salme, Sindhupalchowk, preparing indigenous seeds for storage under the setting sun.*





*Farmers in Panchpokhari Thangpal-1, Barje Tole, transplanting rice seedlings after the successful restoration of their community's water supply.*





*Women farmers from the Kathaha Land Rights Group joyfully celebrate the sweet potato harvest at Kathaha-2, Rapti Rural Municipality, Dang.*

CSRC also initiated the Kosheli Ghar (Gift House) concept - farmer-led retail outlets at Khalte in Sindhupalchok. The house helps as direct farmer-to-consumer sales points where families can purchase organic produce at reasonable prices while farmers receive better margins than they would through middlemen.

## Supporting Agricultural Cooperatives for Economic Independence

CSRC supported six agricultural cooperatives in Kailali, Bardiya, and Banke, helping land-poor families strengthen organizational and financial capacity. By linking them with local government programs, members accessed grants for livestock, inputs, small businesses, and enterprise development—advancing their path to independence. As these cooperatives strengthened their capacity, members increased their agricultural production and diversified their income sources. This year, 148 members from these six cooperatives generated combined income of 2,583,180 rupees. This income comes from agricultural yields, livestock products, and small enterprises that members established with cooperative.

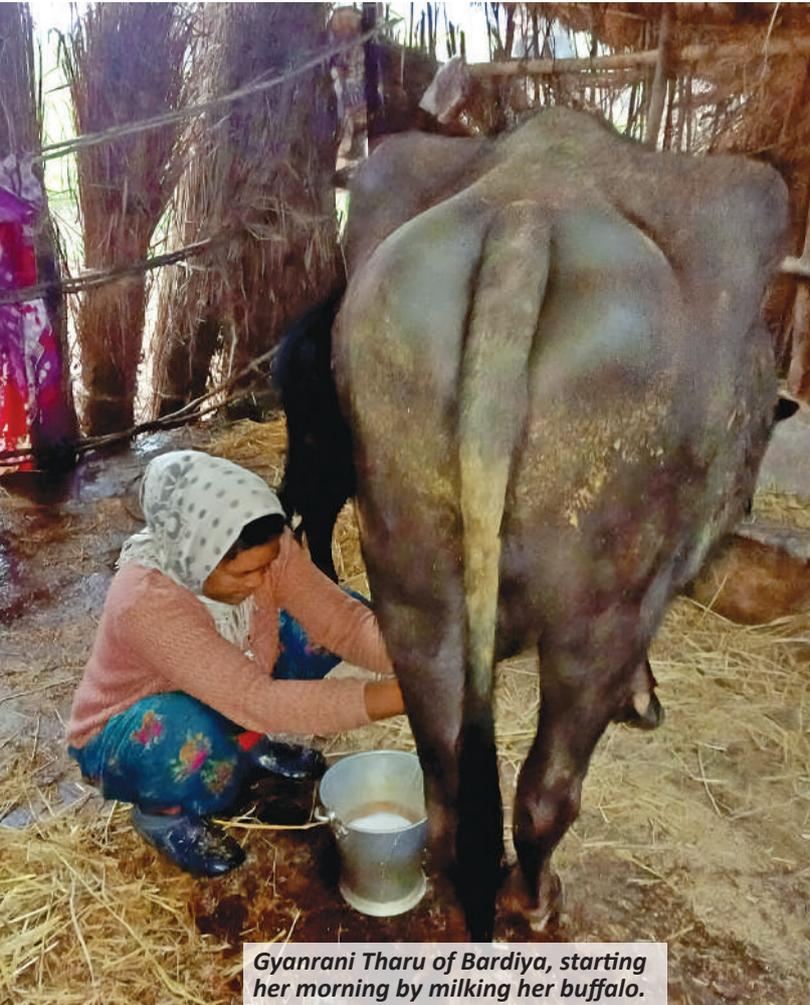
## From Fallow to Productive Land: Revitalizing River Basin Areas through Communal Farming

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.



**Gyanrani Tharu of Bardiya, starting her morning by milking her buffalo.**

*“Seventeen years ago, when my husband died of cancer, it took everything else too. I had three children and nothing else: no land, no money, no way forward. Every day, I had to make a heartbreaking choice: stay with my children or leave them alone to earn 60 rupees for the day.*

*I worked spreading manure in fields, plastering houses with mud, and husking rice. Some days I got a little money, other days just some grains or used clothes. Neighbors watched me leave before dawn and return after dark. They questioned. They judged. They made me*

*feel like I was doing something wrong when I was just trying to feed my children. Even now, those memories bring tears.*

*Then we lost even the small piece of land we lived on when the canal washed it away. I found my family the most vulnerable. But in 2005, I heard about CSRC bringing landless families together by organizing. I joined because I realized we couldn't survive alone. In 2006, 85 landless families like mine settled on vacant land near the forest. Yes, we had to chase away wild animals, but at least we had a place to call home. I built my small house and started farming on around 0.17 hectares of land.*

*CSRC, again, introduced the concept of cooperatives for livelihood. Around 2014, with support from CSRC Kathmandu, we registered with the Atma Milan Agriculture Cooperative. Then, CSRC helped us start a savings cooperative where I began saving with just 25 rupees a month. Through the cooperative's connection with Microcredit to Mothers that provides financial support, I could borrow small amounts. Five times I borrowed, and each time I scaled a little higher.*

*This year, I borrowed 120,000 rupees, the biggest loan of my life and bought a buffalo. Now I have two buffalos, and I sell milk every day. I earn about 18,000 rupees a month just from milk, plus income from my goats. This year alone, I've earned around 200,000 rupees.*

*My children are all married now. My oldest son drives trucks in the city, my youngest is in the army. I'm the chairperson of the cooperative, now. I'm serving other women out of scarcity just like I did.*

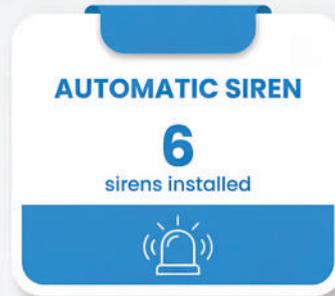
*CSRC showed us how to organize and fight for our land. They connected us to financial support. But most importantly, they helped us believe we deserved better. Each small loan lifted me higher. Now I'm helping to lift others”.*

*- Gyanrani Tharu, Thara Patan, Barbardiya -6, Bardiya*



# BUILDING RESILIENT COMMUNITIES

In 2025, we worked to build community capacity to prepare for disasters, respond during the critical first hours, and reduce vulnerability through long-term planning through our two programs.



## Training Community First Responders

To strengthen disaster preparedness in high-risk mountain communities, we established local networks of trained first responders. Six intensive three-day First Aid trainings were conducted across Kedarsyu, Thalara, Mandavi, Sarumarani, Barekot, and Nalagad, equipping participants with skills

in bleeding control, fracture stabilization, shock recognition, CPR, and safe transport of injured persons. Villages such as Chiuri, Baskoti, and Kalpat now have residents capable of delivering immediate care using the provided first aid kits. These local responders are preventing complications from minor injuries and ensuring life-saving support when disasters, such as landslides, cut off access to distant health facilities.

*Local participants of Sarumarani-5, Pyuthan receiving practical instruction on First Aid guidelines and emergency procedures.*





*Member of the Community Task Force, Sarumarani-2, Pyuthan alerting residents to weather-related hazard to minimize potential impact.*

## Mobilizing Community Disaster Management Committees

We supported the formation of 24 Community Disaster Management Committees (CDMCs), each with task forces for early warning, first aid, and search and rescue. These committees meet regularly to manage disaster funds and plan mitigation strategies.

Currently, 12 CDMCs are implementing Forecast-Based Action plans, with over 900 families preparing emergency bags and contributing monthly to local disaster funds. This ensures immediate access to food, medicine, and transport during emergencies, embedding preparedness at both household and community levels.

## Establishing Early Warning System

We strengthened early warning systems connecting local governments with the Department of Hydrology and Meteorology to deliver flood warnings to at-risk communities through SMS and social media. In 2025, timely warnings led to the closure of 13 schools in Nalagad, keeping children safe; in Thalara, 20,000 SMS

alerts helped families protect livestock and belongings; and in Biskhet, farmers harvested wheat before predicted rains, avoiding production losses. Multi-hazard automated sirens were installed in six locations of Madhesh and Lumbini Provinces: Siraha, Loharpatti, Kaudena, Rajpur (Madhesh), and Maharajgunj and Yasodhara (Lumbini) coordinating with local governments. The sirens were already used in December 2025 to share cold-spell alerts. Dedicated focal persons were trained to ensure local ownership and long-term use, while community sessions have built confidence in operating the systems and understanding warning messages.

## Reducing Landslide and Erosion Risks

To protect Nepal's hillside communities from landslides and soil erosion, we introduced nature-based solutions using local plants such as Vetiver grass, Vitex Negundo across 20 sites in 9 local government: Sarumarani, Mandavi, Thalara, Kedarsyu, Nalagad, Barekot, Bhotekoshi, Uttargaya, and Naukunda. Their deep roots hold soil firmly in place, making them well suited to the local climate. Community members contributed their own labor, building a



sense of ownership and commitment to long-term care. These plants grow stronger over time; binding soil, supporting biodiversity, and lasting protection for communities most at risk.

## Reconstruction and Relocation

Beyond preparedness, we supported families in rebuilding after disasters. In Sindhupalchowk, nearly a decade after the 2015 earthquake, many still lived in temporary shelters. We helped them access the government's 500,000 Rs. reconstruction grant, guiding applications, earthquake-resistant construction, and coordination with authorities. As a result, 162 households now have permanent, safe homes.

During the 2024 monsoon, floods and landslides damaged homes across districts. We mobilized to help families secure the 50,000 Rs. emergency shelter grant, enabling 143 households to build immediate safe shelters and move out of collapsing structures.

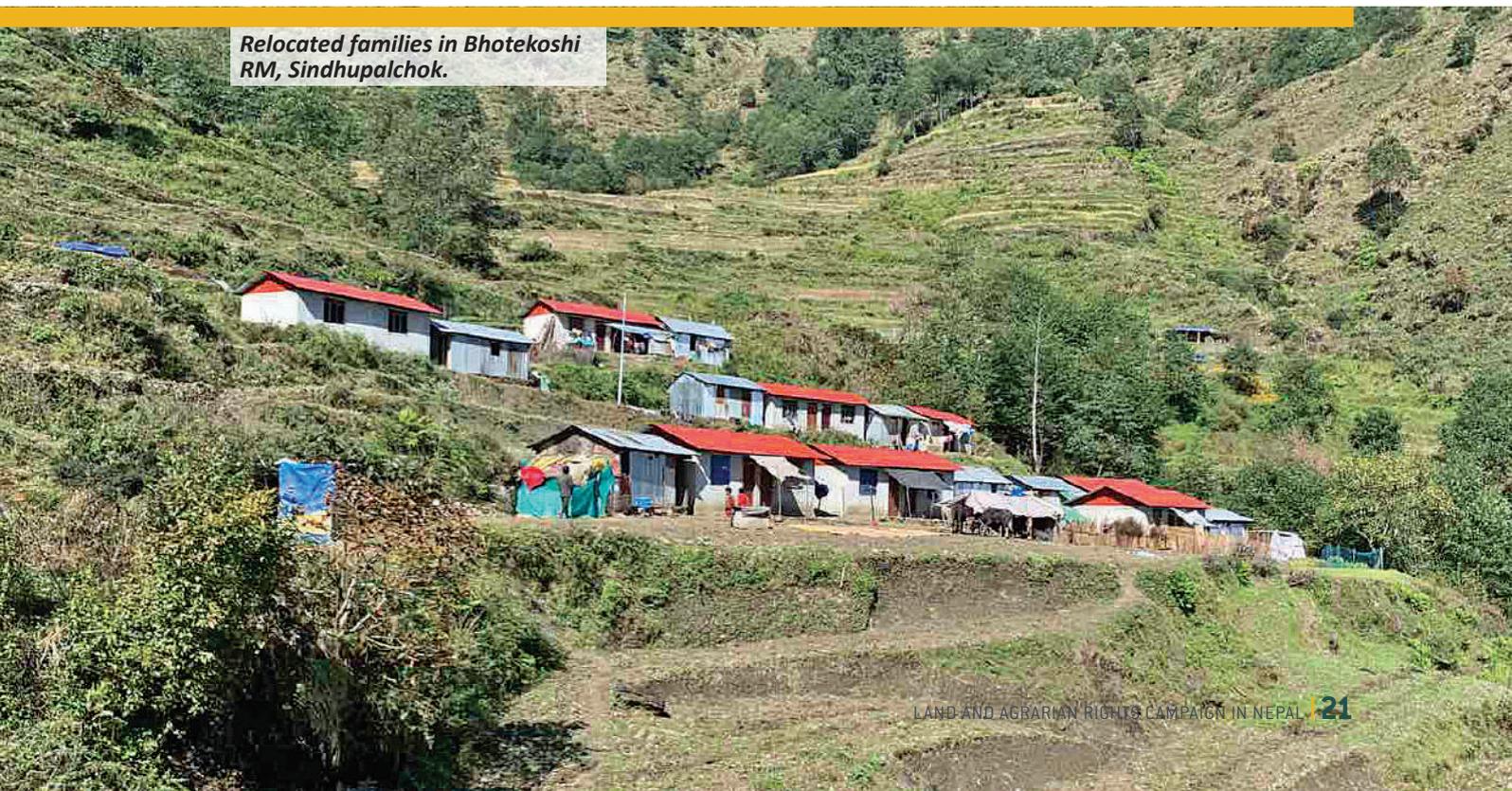
## Relocation Journey of Dhanpal Community

The Dhanpal community in Ward No. 1 of Bhotekoshi Rural Municipality lived for years between two river streams, constantly exposed to disaster risks. All eight households, belonging to a Dalit community, were devastated by the 2015 earthquake, and with no alternative land to rebuild, they reconstructed their homes in the same hazard-prone location in 2019 using government grants.

Their vulnerability only deepened as landslides and flash floods continued to threaten their lives, particularly during the heavy rainfall of July 2020. Despite these dangers, no geo-hazard assessment had been conducted to initiate relocation until 2023, when Pratibaddha carried out an assessment that classified Dhanpal as Category III, officially recognizing the households as high-risk and making them eligible for government relocation grants. Pratibaddha not only advocated for permanent relocation but also trained municipal staff to collect household data in the NDRRMA MIS system, ensuring the process was formally recognized.

Relocation, however, was far from simple. The families faced caste-based discrimination, as landowners resisted selling land to Dalit households, while some dominant caste families opposed their move, fearing the loss of daily labor support. After prolonged struggle and coordination, Ward Field Assistant Hari Pradhan took leadership in identifying a safe relocation site in Listi, about 30 minutes away, where families could continue their livelihoods. The ward contracted builders to construct eight houses using the government-approved housing module, with a budget of NPR 500,000 per household, disbursed in installments. Once construction was complete, the families moved to Listi, where they found open grazing land for their cattle, a school within ten minutes, a health post within five minutes, and new infrastructure support, including electricity and a drinking water project funded by the local government.

*Relocated families in Bhotekoshi RM, Sindhupalchok.*



For families, relocation has transformed daily life. Supriya B.K. recalls the constant fear of landslides while pregnant in Dhanpal, saying that now she sleeps peacefully even during heavy rains and finds caring for her cow much easier. Kumar B.K. shares how his daughter Sunita, who has disabilities in her right hand and leg, could not safely remain in Dhanpal, forcing him to send her and his wife away. Relocation has reunited his family, allowing them to live together in safety.

The journey of Dhanpal is not only about moving from one place to another; it is a story of resilience, safety and security and systemic change. It demonstrates how hazard assessments can unlock relocation grants, how local leadership can bridge institutional gaps, and how inclusive relocation policies can overcome caste-based barriers. Today, the Dhanpal families live with security, access to services, a showing that relocation, when done inclusively, is not just about houses but about rebuilding lives and futures.

## Risk sensitive land use Planning

Risk-sensitive land use planning in Sarumarani (Pyuthan) and Saptakoshi (Saptari) involved terrain

surveys, hazard documentation, and community interviews. In Nalgad and Barekot, planning advanced through stakeholder orientation and systematic field data collection. The resulting digital databases classify terrain into safe settlement zones, agricultural areas, and high-risk zones where construction is prohibited. These plans provide legal grounds for restricting development in floodplains or landslide-prone areas, guiding local governments and communities toward safer choices.

Disaster preparedness has evolved into a Forecast-Based Action model, linking scientific weather data with community SMS and social media alerts. Families now take preventive steps harvesting crops, securing homes before hazards strike. Bioengineering solutions like Vetiver planting stabilize soil, offering sustainable, community-maintained alternatives to concrete. At the household level, resilience is reinforced through Go-Bags and community disaster funds. Over 900 families contribute monthly savings and maintain emergency kits, adopting a culture of preparedness and enabling communities to manage the critical first hours of emergencies independently.

*Community members of Nalgad-13, Jajarkot, providing the foundational information needed for sustainable land-use planning.*



# ORGANIZATIONAL DEVELOPMENT



**General Assembly: Board members, NLRG representatives, and CSRC team members during General Assembly.**

CSRC recognizes that sustainable social change requires not only strong field programs but also robust organizational systems. In 2025, we invested in strengthening our internal capacity through systematic reviews, staff development, and governance improvements. By continuously refining our systems and practices, we ensure that our organizational foundation remains strong enough to support the growing movement for land rights, sustainable agriculture, and community resilience.

## Promoting Good Governance through Social Audit

CSRC conducted social audits of our implemented programs and initiatives in program areas. We presented annual financial transactions, program progress, challenges encountered, and upcoming plans. Community leaders, mayors, deputy mayors, representatives from government agencies participated in these audit sessions. Participatory social audits were conducted at both the Ward and municipal levels in Wards 1 and 2 of Panchpokhari

Thangpal Rural Municipality, Sindhupalchok, and Wards 10 and 12 of Gaushala Municipality, Mahottari. These inclusive events brought together over 140 participants (64 women and 76 men)- including farmers, ward officials, community leaders, and members of the DLRF and VLRF. Similarly, the Sarlahi and Rautahat District Land Rights Forums have completed their social audits for the fiscal year 2081/82. The L4ACT program also conducted social audit across Rapti, Rajpur and Gadhawa Rural Municipalities, and Lamahi Municipality, Dang

These social audits strengthen program quality by incorporating diverse perspectives into planning and implementation. The recommendations help to further strengthen our campaign.

## General Assembly

We convened our 30th General Assembly at Bhumighar, Dhapasi, Kathmandu. The assembly reviewed CSRC's performance and discussed future strategies. A comprehensive review of activities,

achievements, and challenges for fiscal year 2081/082 was presented. A detailed financial report outlined the organization's income, expenditure, and overall financial health. This annual gathering provides transparency and accountability to our members and stakeholders.

## Reframing Strategy: Strengthening the Movement (2026-2030)

A two-day strategy workshop brought together board members and senior management team to move from a traditional project-focused approach toward a more robust, movement-building model for 2025-2030. The primary focus was on ensuring that CSRC remains a dynamic force for change by prioritizing leadership development and community mobilization.

The core of this new strategy lies in its practical approach to building a cohesive and powerful

campaign. We explored ways to deepen our outreach and engagement, ensuring that community members and supporters are not just beneficiaries, but active participants in advocacy. To support this, the board established clear, objective criteria for membership development, outlining transparent processes for recruitment, retention, and long-term involvement.

CSRC also developed its Human Resource Development Plan, which will serve as an integral component of the organization's broader Organizational Development Strategy, aiming to strengthen internal capacity and enhance staff performance.

## Participatory Review and Reflections Process

CSRC conducted its half-annual review and reflections in July 2025 at Bhumighar, Dhapasi, Kathmandu. This process, known as the Participatory Review and Reflections Process (PRRP), reviewed progress, identified best practices, documented

*Board Members, NLRF representatives, and CSRC team members during PRRP.*



learnings, and discussed major challenges across all initiatives. The PRRP provides a platform for collective evaluation and knowledge sharing, ensuring that lessons from field work inform future strategies and that staff across different programs learn from each other's experiences.

## Strengthening Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Systems

CSRC revised and refined its Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (MEL) Plan and Policy in 2025. The document focuses major indicators of the Thematic Working Areas for organizational effectiveness and impact. This revision process involved reviewing existing monitoring frameworks, consulting with program teams, and developing clearer indicators that capture outcomes. This strengthened MEL framework has ensured accountability to communities and partners while generating insights that inform future program design and advocacy strategies.

## International Recognition and Partnerships

CSRC's work in land rights and environmental sustainability gained international recognition in 2025. The organization was endorsed by the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), acknowledging CSRC's contributions to land governance, sustainable land management, and community-based approaches to addressing land degradation. This endorsement validates CSRC's methodologies and positions the organization as a credible actor in global conversations about land rights and environmental sustainability. It also opens opportunities for collaboration with international networks working on similar issues and strengthens CSRC's voice in global policy dialogues.

## Partner Visits and Collaboration

Throughout 2025, representatives from CSRC's funding and supporting partners visited various program areas to directly observe field work, meet with communities, and understand the impact of their support. These visits strengthened partnerships and provided partners with firsthand knowledge of ground realities.

A coordination meeting was also held with Fastenaktion, Switzerland. Both CSRC and Fastenaktion shared the work and realized strong alignment in objectives and values. The meeting was attended by Jörg (Board Member), Bernd Nilles (Director), Claudia Fuhrer (Right to Food Policy Officer), Katrin Rosenberg (Nepal Program Manager), and Samrat Katwal (Country Representative) from Fastenaktion, along with relevant coordinators from CSRC. Both parties agreed to continue dialogue and explore potential areas for collaboration.

Simon Burdett, Climate Resilience Program Manager, Spencer Leland, Program and MEL Manager, and Ekaterina Mitiaev, Head of Impact and Livelihood from World Jewish Relief (WJR), Sean Keighran, General Member, Theo Devaney, Treasurer, and Alan Cope, Agricultural Director from New Growth, Chris Jochnik, CEO of LANDESA, Piyush Kayastha and Sujit Maharjan, officials from ECHO visited various programmed areas. Pepijn Gerrits, Program Director, and Petra Hamers, Policy Lead for Climate Resilient Livelihoods from OXFAM Novib also had a meeting at CSRC this year.

This marks a crucial step in advancing land rights, policy advocacy, and grassroots empowerment in Nepal. We look forward to working together to drive meaningful change.

CSRC representatives participated in global events highlighting its land rights campaign this year. This includes the Annual Land Forum held in February 2025 in Indonesia, the Global Land Forum in June 2025 at Bogota, Colombia and the UPR Pre-sessions held in November in Geneva, Switzerland.

During the Global Forum, CSRC's Executive Director had the opportunity to contribute to the drafting of the Forum's declaration paper, actively participate in various parallel sessions, and share his perspectives on land rights issues. The event was also a valuable platform for strengthening personal connections with organizations and individuals who are supporting CSRC, making the engagement both meaningful and productive.

CSRC submitted a Universal Periodic Review (UPR) report for the 51st session of the UN Human Rights Council's Universal Periodic Review Working Group along with NMES and NLRF.



A one-week learning visit to Tamil Nadu, India, in coordination with Ekta Parishad was conducted. A team of 11 members from CSRC and NLRP participated in the visit. The team had the opportunity to learn about social movements, campaigns, entrepreneurship, livelihood enhancement (both farm and non-farm), and biodiversity promotion. All members of the delegation have committed to applying the learnings in both their personal and organizational work.

## Institutionalizing a Learning Culture for Organizational Development (CSRC)

Many CSOs articulate vision, mission, and strategic programs, but achieving these requires a capable, committed team, staff, board, members, and advisors. For over three decades, CSRC has empowered land-poor communities in Nepal to drive change in the land and agricultural sector. Recognizing the value of strong teams, CSRC has prioritized staff capacity building with PIF support, embedding learning as a core part of organizational development. Through reflection, knowledge sharing, and continuous improvement, CSRC strives to be both a rights-based movement and a learning organization, one that adapts, innovates, and strengthens its impact on land and agrarian justice. Based on its experience, CSRC recommends a suite of adaptable “good practices” for local organizations to cultivate a learning culture.

## Regular Dialogue Between the Board and Management Team

CSRC holds quarterly formal Board–Management meetings, but these often limit deeper reflection and strategic exchange. To bridge this gap, CSRC introduced regular informal dialogues beyond formal sessions. These discussions, lasting three hours (non-residential) or eight to ten hours (residential), are facilitated by external moderators to ensure neutrality and focus.

Session notes are systematically documented and translated into agreed action points for follow-up. This practice has become a key mechanism for encouraging a learning culture, strengthening mutual understanding, and aligning governance with management toward CSRC’s long-term vision. Topics covered so far include: Key institutional moments and reflections, Changing contexts of

land, agriculture, and development, Action-oriented research and institutional growth, Policy vs. executive leadership boundaries, Core organizational values and principles, Resource generation and management and preparing second-line leadership.

## Transformative Leadership Development

CSRC has consistently emphasized the development of leadership at all levels. With PIF support, a workshop was recently organized on “Critical Learning in Social Movements and Transformative Leadership Development”. Its objective was to strengthen the understanding and capacity of leadership within the organization’s long-standing social movement framework. The following key issues were addressed at the workshop:

- How emerging leaders can internalize CSRC’s long history and organizational ethos (its “River of Life”) to embody the DNA of CSRC
- How leadership can balance policy advocacy with marginalized groups’ engagement, while fostering their own empowerment and consciousness
- Strategies for organizing and empowering grassroots groups, enhancing the knowledge, skills, and resource access of both leaders and community organizations
- Approaches to critical and creative analysis of contextual mapping, moving beyond mere data collection to generate meaningful insights
- Learning from historical and contemporary social movements, both within Nepal and internationally, to sustain ongoing and contextually relevant activism

Through deep discussions, reflection, and analysis, participants developed concrete action plans with specific targets: what could be achieved within a few months and what should be accomplished within a year. These plans emphasized transformative change, creativity and application in daily work, reinforcing both individual leadership and collective organizational growth.





*Sushma Neupane, Sarita Lama, and Fauda Singh Syanba sharing successful model of collaboration between CSRC and NLRF on land rights campaign at the Asia Land Forum Event in Indonesia.*

## Leadership Development Strategy

CSRC's Leadership Development Strategy nurtures motivated leaders through reflection, training, and institutional support. It begins with assessing individual aspirations and capacities, identifying barriers, and designing strategies to address them. Regular training and six-monthly reviews ensure alignment with CSRC's values and goals, with tailored capacity development plans for each team member.

Emerging leaders are identified, mentored, and gradually empowered through responsibility and decision-making. To promote inclusivity, CSRC offers internships to youth from marginalized communities, preparing them for future leadership. A strong culture of reading, writing, research, and collective learning further strengthens analytical skills and knowledge generation.

The PIF has been instrumental in advancing CSRC's institutional growth by strengthening systems, documentation, strategic learning, and enhancing staff and Board capacity in resource generation, proposal writing, and leadership. With senior management deeply engaged, these outcomes are now embedded within CSRC's operations, ensuring sustainability and ownership. Key lessons highlight the importance of building internal leadership capacity to reduce reliance on external consultants, fostering a culture of reading and writing to sharpen analytical and communication skills, and maintaining active involvement of the Executive Committee to sustain strategic direction. A practice-based approach to learning, collective responsibility for resource generation, and biannual staff training are essential for lasting capacity development. To ensure balance between program implementation and organizational growth, CSRC recognizes the need for a dedicated organizational development strategy that institutionalizes reflection, continuous improvement, and a culture of learning across all levels.

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# KNOWLEDGE PRODUCTION

CSRC advances knowledge on land rights and governance through bulletins, newsletters, studies, and books that inform policy, empower communities, strengthen advocacy, and support researchers.

## Publications in 2025

In 2025, CSRC produced and disseminated several significant publications that document its work, provide practical guidance, and preserve the history of Nepal's land rights movement.

'Bhumi ma tees barsa' also known as CSRC's History Book, reflects the journey of the land rights campaign and milestones over 30 years, archiving major campaigns, legislative successes, community mobilizations, and the countless individuals who have driven the movement forward.

The Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ) on Landless and Informal Settlers' Management offers clear guidance on land rights, registration, and eligibility, simplifying complex procedures and legal provisions.

Facilitation Materials on Land Allocation for Landless and Informal Settlers is a practical guide for community facilitators, local officials, and civil society groups working on land rights. It offers step-by-step instructions for identification,

verification, and recording, outlines documentation needs, and supports ward-level committee formation and coordination with the Land Issue Resolving Commission.

Pitching Materials were developed to support fundraising and partnership development for the land rights movement. These materials present CSRC's work, impact, and vision in formats suitable for engaging potential funding partners, government officials, and partner organizations.

Land Rights Bulletin published periodically throughout 2025 is our regular publication that provides updates on campaign progress, policy developments, success stories, and emerging challenges in the land rights sector.

'Britanta Birta' Story documents the century-old history of the Birta system in Rasuwa and Nuwakot districts. It combines historical research, legal analysis, and personal testimonies to make a compelling case for Birta abolition.

The book 'Budhabare Dekhi Chakupatsamma' (2nd Edition) archives Mohanman Sainju's personal journey and reflections on Nepal's land reform initiative. The title, literally meaning from Budhabare to Chakupot, traces the geographic and ideological journey of land reform in Nepal. This book critically examines how land reform was conceived in Nepal and how political parties have repeatedly promised land redistribution since the establishment of democracy, yet have failed to implement these commitments effectively in practice.'

## A study titled **Secure the Soil, Secure Lives:**

**A Call to Ensure Land Access and Ownership for Landless Dalit Communities in Nepal'** has been conducted. This study is a collaboration of Lutheran World Federation, Lutheran Community Welfare Society, Rastriya Mukta Haliya Samaj Federation and Community Self Reliance Centre.

It is a study report conducted across eight municipalities of Siraha and Dhanusha (Madhesh) and Doti and Kanchanpur (Far-West) districts.

This report emphasizes that for Dalits in Nepal, land is more than an economic asset; it is the foundation for dignity, social inclusion, and the realization of human rights. This report has made strategic recommendations, including legal and policy reforms, institutional and administrative measures, and socio-economic and gender focus.

Similarly, a Guthi study has been conducted which analyses the current scenario of Guthi in Nepal and the laws and policies along with the history of the Guthi system. This study features the struggles of Guthi farmers, the provision of the Guthi system in constitution and law.

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# REFLECTIONS FROM FUNDING AND SUPPORTING PARTNERS

*“CSRC has played multiple roles within the ILC network, for example, hosting the National Land Coalition since its inception over 10 years ago. In this capacity, CSRC has provided strategic leadership to advance agrarian reform throughout the country, with observable changes in both policy and practice. One of CSRC’s key strengths is its close partnership with government at federal and local levels, enabling it to influence government policy for agrarian reform. Similarly, CSRC also provides technical, administrative, and leadership support to other ILC members, particularly the NLRF as a people’s organization, and this has been quite significant in linking and coordinating the agrarian reform movement from the ground up to the federal level. ILC Asia hopes and expects that CSRC will not only continue to play this role but also broaden the application of agrarian reform, contributing to addressing global crises like climate change, unsustainable food systems, biodiversity decline, and the erosion of cultural and IPLCs’ ecological knowledge. We congratulate CSRC on this annual report and the achievements it has made amidst the challenging times at home and globally.”*

**- Anu Verma, Regional Coordinator and Harafik, Program Manager for ILC Asia**



*“Our journey with CSRC began in 2016, when PIN and CSRC started working as consortium partners with a shared vision to create durable solutions for communities displaced or at-risk from disasters, including landless households. Over the years, we had the privilege of working with CSRC, advocating across all three tiers of government to embed social inclusion into disaster risk management and governance practices. This partnership has been a profound learning experience, evolving as we moved from camp coordination and relocation to reconstruction, and further to enhancing access to early warning systems and early action for last-mile populations.*

*PIN values CSRC’s commitment and grassroots expertise in transforming lives of at-risk communities. As we reflect on this decade-long collaboration, we acknowledge that the impact achieved is the result of shared efforts, mutual trust, and the resilience of the communities themselves. We look forward to continuing this meaningful partnership and learning together in the years ahead”.*

**- Astha Pradhananga, Head of Programs, People in Need**



*CSRC stands out for its unwavering commitment to land rights and access to land. For marginalized rural communities, land tenure remains a critical barrier to equity – a reality faced by most of our partner organization working with marginalized communities on agroecology. We value CSRC not only as a competent partner for building capacity on access to land, but also as a strategic leader in advocacy. Locally, CSRC strengthens the voice and resilience of the marginalized. Nationally and internationally, CSRC amplifies this voice and advocates successfully to enhance the rights of the peasants. We are proud to support their work striving for a more inclusive and just Nepal.*

**- Katrin Rosenberg, Program Manager Nepal, Fastenaktion**



A woman in traditional Indian attire, including a green and yellow patterned shawl and a red sari, is speaking into a microphone. She is wearing a silver headpiece and large earrings. The background shows a public gathering with other people and a banner in Hindi.

# LOOKING FORWARD

The work documented in this report represents thousands of families moving from vulnerability to security, from survival to prosperity, and from dependence to self-reliance. Every land certificate represents a family that can finally plan for the future. Every cultivated fallow land and irrigated fields represent sufficient food and income. Every trained first responder represents a community capable of protecting itself.

The integration of land rights, sustainable agriculture, and disaster resilience demonstrates that transformation requires comprehensive approaches. Land rights mean little without productive capacity. Agricultural productivity is threatened without climate resilience. Disaster preparedness requires secure tenure for families to invest in protection.

As we move forward, the foundations built in 2025 will continue growing - carried by empowered communities who now possess the land entitlement, technical knowledge, and organizational capacity to shape their own futures. The campaign continues, sustained not by external schemes but by the communities themselves.

# BUDGET AND EXPENDITURE

Financial Status January to December 2025  
Community Self Reliance Centre

S.N.	Name of Program	Partner Organization	Budget	Utilisation
1	Support to CSRC strategy implementation focusing on land rights and land use	Foundation de france	43,06,211	48,66,270
2	Wholes of society approach for Increased Risk Ownership, Multi- Hazard Preparedness and Early Action In Hill areas of western Nepal (PRATIBADDHA III)	People in Need	7,25,40,481	6,50,20,785
3	RAIN- Community-Led Holistic Action for Transformative Impact in Resilience, Adaptation and Inclusion in Nepal	People in Need	5,52,89,308	4,52,20,290
4	Climate Resilience Initiative for landless and smallholder Communities (CRI)	World Jewish Relief	65,21,986	65,52,691
5	Sustainability Fund	World Jewish Relief	8,68,550	7,02,176
6	Support to landless Women Cooperative	Micro Credit to mothers	23,34,868	18,97,540
7	Support to Women Group	Association Mille Amis	15,40,800	11,34,280
8	Climate smart Agriculture (CSA)	Good Neighbors Internaional	1,58,91,703	1,48,40,322
9	L4ACT (Land Agri)	UN-HABITAT	1,49,66,268	1,12,55,426
10	FPIC Implementation in the Upper Trishuli Hydroelectric Project	OXFAM Novib	51,46,678	52,85,948
11	Partners' Investment Fund (PIF)	OXFAM Nepal	20,58,734	20,58,734
12	Land Allocation Initiative	Landsea	55,59,724	55,40,428
13	National Land Coalitions (NLC)	ILC	24,73,564.00	20,24,441.00
14	ILC Facility	ILC	7,18,500.00	7,18,513.00
15	Research Initiative ILC (Landexx SDG Shadow Report in Nepal) (Case study as part of the land and conflict )	ILC	15,59,414.00	7,29,061.00
16	Strengthening land governance through promotion of land tools and approaches	ANGOC	6,65,600.00	4,57,398.00
17	Enabling Community -Centred Inclusive Development and Environmental Rights in Asia	Forum Asia	29,35,688.00	10,93,427.00
18	Advocacy Capacity Building on land issues targeting most marginalised communities in Nepal	Fastenaktion	7,01,082.50	6,54,626.00
19	Strengthening Madhesh Governance Initiative	CARE Nepal	2,70,000.00	2,70,000.00
20	Enhancing Land Ownership and Access of Landless Dalits	LCWF	7,00,000.00	7,00,000.00
21	Land Context assesement in Dailekh and Kanchanpur	LI-BIRD	3,28,645.00	3,28,645.00
<b>Total</b>			<b>19,73,77,804</b>	<b>17,13,51,001</b>

# Land Reform For Equitable Prosperity

