



HIGHLIGHTS OF THE MONTH

This month CSRC coordinated the flood response in Uttargaya, reaching 1,226 households (4,667 people) and providing support at the holding center. CSRC also established a field office in Kalikasthan to sustain response and recovery operations.

Livelihoods advanced as well, a 10 ton rustic potato storage now serves 40 households, 7.4 ha of grafted fruit trees were planted by 161 farmers, and farmers like Mingmar and Sonu are already turning new crops into steady income.

Field Observation and Verification

As part of the process of providing land ownership certificates to landless sukumbasi in the district, the Land Issues Resolution Committee conducted joint field monitoring, on-site verification, and authentication in three local levels of Deukhuri. The team included the Chairperson of the District Land Issues Resolution



Committee, the Chief District Officer, the Member Secretary, heads of the Survey and Forest Offices, chiefs of the Land Administration Offices (Dang and Lamahi), Chief of the Lamahi Survey Office, the chief of the Gadhawa Rural Municipality Land Section, representatives from the concerned Ward Committees and representatives from CSRC. Together, they carried out field observation.

In Gadhawa-3, Waghanath Tole, detailed information was collected from families who had submitted applications and their neighbors regarding whether they possessed land elsewhere. During this process, there was an in-depth discussion with the Ward Facilitation Committee about the authentication procedure. According to local residents and neighbors, the applicants have been residing in the same place for generations, and it was reported that they do not own land elsewhere.

Ward Chairperson Tulsiram Adhikari remarked: *“I also have a family. If tomorrow a non-landless person is certified as landless, I too fear facing legal consequences. That is why we have certified only genuine landless people. But how many times must we keep asking whether they are landless or not?”* He posed this question to the committee.

In Rapti Rural Municipality, ward no. 1 (Pakhapani), one landless sukumbasi family, and in ward no. 4 (Naya Gaun), three families were visited at their homes for field observation. The Ward Committee, the landless families, and their neighbors were consulted to gather facts about their property and living conditions. Vice-Chairperson of the Rural Municipality, Kamalapati Chaudhary, stated: *“No one willingly wants to carry the tag of sukumbasi just to get a land ownership certificate. Families who already have land can easily obtain certificates under the status of informal settlers.”*

Emergency Response in Rasuwa Following the Bhoté Koshi Flood

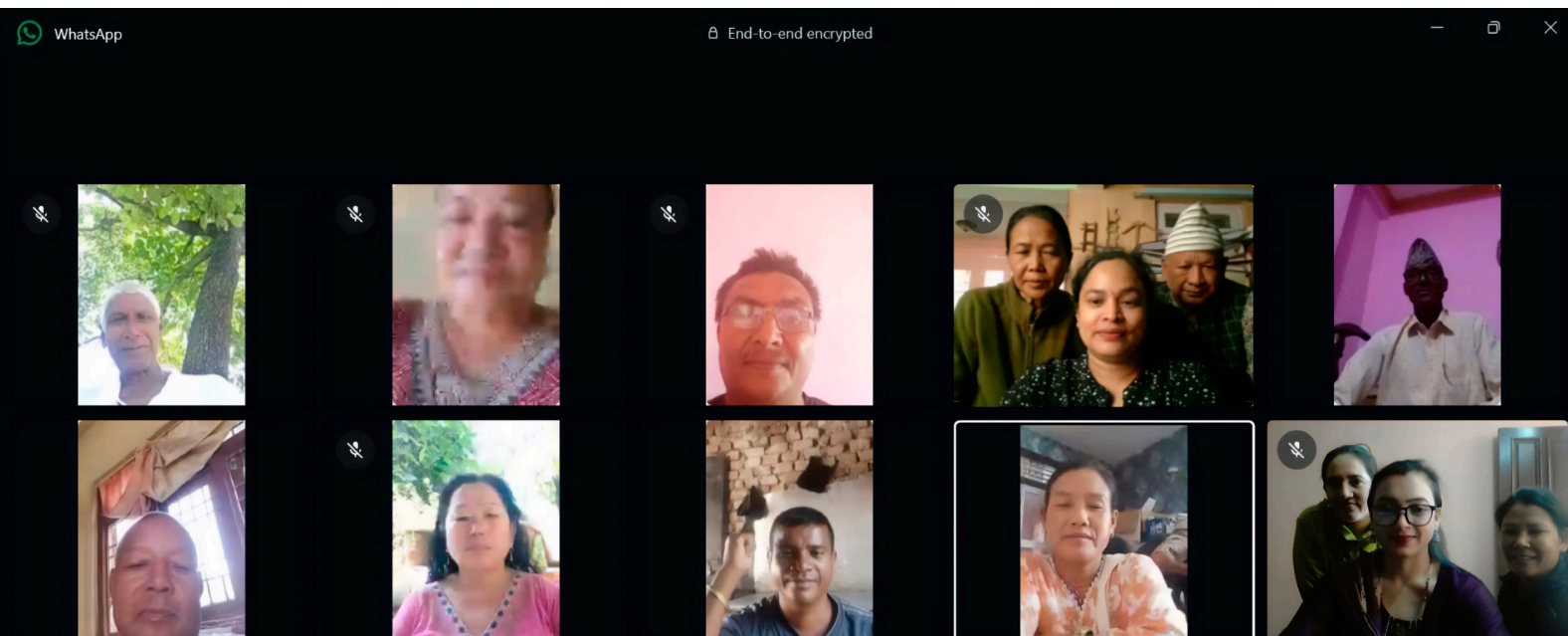
Following the flood in the Lenhekhola-Bhotekoshi-Trishuli River on August 26, emergency response support was facilitated for the affected communities in Rasuwa.

Working on the ground in the affected areas of Rasuwa, work together with Uttargaya Rural Municipality for relief packaging and distribution per the rural municipality's decision and assigned roles, and mobilization of volunteers. During this period, relief was distributed to 1,415 families in Uttargaya. Additionally, kitchen management support continued at the Bhimsensthan holding center located in Uttargaya-5.



Online Meetings with National, Provincial, and District Forums on Land Rights

The National Committee of the Land Rights Forum held online meetings with provincial forums across all seven provinces and district forums in Bara, Banke, and Morang to review organizational strengthening, land acquisition processes, and the land rights campaign. Forums reported varying stages of progress at municipal and ward levels but noted that settlements on negative/restricted lists cannot move forward without central policy changes. The group concluded that sustaining organizational structure, mobilizing local leaders, and expanding coordination with central authorities are essential to accelerate the land rights campaign. A total of 11 such meetings were held in which there were a total of 161 participants (men -63, women- 98).



Online meeting with the Provincial Forum, Morang

Rustic Storage is now operational in Sindhupalchowk

A 10-ton-capacity rustic potato storage facility, which was constructed in Bolgaun, Panchpokhari Thangpal Rural Municipality-02, where potato is one of the major crops, is now in fully operational. The facility was constructed by joint effort of CSRC and local community members including NPR 1,269,006 from CSRC and NPR 497,304 from the community, benefiting 40 households.

Following this season's harvest, community members have started using the rustic storage facility. So far, 4 participating households have already stored 600 kg of potatoes for use as seed in the coming season and other farmers are harvesting the potatoes. By providing a community-managed space for proper storage, the facility is expected to contribute to better-quality seed, improved productivity, and more sustainable potato farming in the years ahead.



Tarkai Tamang, 62 years farmers from Bolgaun storing potatoes in racks inside Rustic storage. He said, "I am being told that If I store potatoes here, they will not shrink as it used to happen previously when I store traditionally at home. I am excited"

Akabare: Mingmar's initiative towards commercial farming

“Previously, when we cultivated millet on this same land, we harvested about 1 muri, which was worth approximately NPR 3,000. Now, from the same plot, we have earned NPR 3,400 from the first harvest of Akbare chili. By now, I have harvested 115.795 kg of akbare and earned NPR 21,970 and my second plot is ready for the first harvest from where I am expecting the more than 100 kg of harvest. I am very happy about this. The income has also helped us manage our daily household expenses.”

Mingmar Tamang, Pujaritole



The family plans to expand Akabare chilli cultivation in the coming years. Encouraged by good production and market potential, Mingmar is planning to cultivate Akabare chilli in a larger area next year.

Farmer Spotlight: From Backyard Gardening to a Sustainable Livelihood

Sonu Chaudhary, a member of the Sayapatri Farmer Group in Gadhawa-7 under the CSA Program, has transformed his life from a struggling landless farmer to a successful vegetable producer. Before the program interventions, Sonu lived as an informal settler with no secure access to agricultural land. For more than 13 years, he depended on sharecropping arrangements, where crop production was shared equally between the landowner and the farmer.

Despite working hard, the production was often insufficient to meet his family's basic needs. To support his household, he relied on daily wage labor and occasionally worked as a rickshaw driver, but the income was irregular and inadequate, leaving the family in a vulnerable economic condition. Vegetable cultivation was limited to a small kitchen garden mainly for household consumption, with little or no income generated from farming.



Sonu Chaudhary harvesting Yard Long Bean from his vegetable field

Through the L4ACT Program, Sonu received agricultural inputs, climate resilience vegetable crops seeds, mulching plastic, tunnel house for the off-season vegetable production, insect traps for the management of the insect pest, climate friendly agriculture tools like garden rake and cono weeder, irrigation facilities, and technical training on improved vegetable crops production.

Encouraged by these opportunities, he expanded cultivation to approximately 0.271 ha of land, including 0.1693 ha of aailani land, 0.0339 ha of the backyard garden and additional 0.0677 ha land converted from traditional cereal cultivation to vegetable production. He began cultivating vegetables crops such as yard-long beans, cucumbers, tomato, french bean, bottle gourd, and chilly, applying improved farming practices including proper pruning and field sanitation.

Sonu estimates that he earns around NPR 35,000 per month during the peak production season and approximately NPR 15,000 per month during the rainy season as he cultivates paddy in the 5 katha of the public land, with an annual income of around NPR 300,000. With the additional income generated from farming, he was able to purchase an electric vehicle (EV) scooter, which he now uses to transport and deliver fresh vegetables directly to customers through door-to-door service and to the wholesalers. This has reduced transportation challenges, expanded customer base, and created additional income opportunities.

Promotion of agroforestry

Fruit saplings, including grafted mango, litchi, lime, pomegranate, amla, and pear, were planted on marginalized land in three communities: Persiya Land Right Farmer Group in Gadhwara-5, Jhyali Land Right Farmer Group in Rajpur-2, and Mukta Kamaiya Land Right Forum in Rapti-4. The plantation covered approximately 7.4 hectares and benefited 161 farmers. The intervention is expected to contribute to the conservation and productive utilization of marginalized land, while also supporting the livelihood improvement and nutritional security of near-landless farmers through diversified fruit production and potential future income generation.



Fruit saplings plantation at Rajpur-2, Chaffa

During the plantation program, the orientation on pit preparation, farmyard manure application, plantation techniques and after plantation care and management was provided to all the participating farmers of three Self Help Groups (SHGs). Lallu Chaudhary, Chairperson of Mukta Kamaiya Land Right Forum expressed *“Previously, we used to plant local varieties of fruit trees, but with the support of the program, we are now planting improved grafted varieties. We are hopeful that these trees will produce fruits earlier and provide us with additional income in the future. Since the local market is also close to our community, we will be able to sell the fruits easily and earn income from the marginalized land.”*



During the distribution program of fruit saplings at Gadhwara-5, Parsiya

Strengthening Community First-Response Capacity in Banke and Kapilvastu

First Aid and LSAR trainings in Banke and Kapilvastu equipped 54 CDMC members (31 men, 23 women) with hands on lifesaving skills such as CPR, bleeding and fracture care, casualty handling, rope and water rescue, fire extinguisher use, and basic risk assessment—building confidence to mobilize local equipment and coordinate with authorities while professional help is en route. Trained members immediately put learning into practice by disseminating DHM and Palika forecasts, issuing early warnings, and conducting targeted visits to vulnerable households during heavy rains, strengthening community–government coordination. As Ratnesh Maurya of Narainapur CDMC urged, “We would like to see this training expanded to include more women and youth groups,” and Sarita Bahun praised the approach: “The use of simple local language and culturally appropriate examples made the training easy to understand.” Together these actions are turning CDMCs into more informed, inclusive, and action oriented first responders when every minute matters.



Community Risk Map presentation during training

Similarly, seven Community-Based Organisations (CBOs) strengthened the capacity of Community Disaster Management Committees (CDMCs) across seven municipalities in Madhesh Province to improve preparedness for floods and other disasters. Following a three-day Training of Trainers (ToT) on Early Warning Systems (EWS) and Early Action (EA), 210 CDMC members (105 women and 105 men) received practical training on warning communication, dissemination mechanisms, and timely early actions.

Participants reported increased confidence in understanding flood risks and sharing warning messages within their communities. Reflecting on the learning, Nashrun Nesha from Kaudena Municipality shared, “*I did not know that rainfall in the upstream hills could increase flood risk in our community. Now I understand the importance of sharing early warnings and helping vulnerable people move to safe places.*” Similarly, Khusbu Patel noted, “*Now I understand how to receive and share warnings and what actions to take during disasters.*”