



Reflections 2011

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Acknowledgement

Community Self-Reliance Centre (CSRC) is, as its name denotes, committed to making land-poor people self-reliant by supporting their ongoing struggle to ensure their rights to land and agriculture. CSRC works closely with land-poor people and provides learning and capacity development support, resource mobilisation, research support and guidance on a wide range of advocacy processes. It takes a participatory approach to its work with land-poor people, involving them in all of its activities, including the identification of local issues, development of action plans and input into the national strategy. This approach has ensured that the contributions made by landless and tenanted farmers are both constructive and meaningful.

Firstly we would like to offer our deepest respect to Ms. Lal Maya Khamcha Magar and Janakumari Chaudhary who sacrificed their lives for the land rights movement when they tragically died in a road traffic accident whilst travelling for the national movement. We would also wish to offer our deepest respect to other members of the movement who were injured in the same accident whilst travelling from Bardiya. CSRC also wishes to express its thanks to all landless tillers, tenants, Haruwa/Charuwa, Haliya and ex-Kamaiya for their perseverance, passion and meaningful participation in the land and agricultural rights movement. The movement would not have gained momentum without their contribution.

The National Land Rights Forum (NLRFF) and all its district chapters, national collaborating NGO partners (CSDR, SWAN, JDS, Abhiyan Nepal, RDS and CDECF) and the members of the National Land Rights Concern Group (NLRCCG) deserve recognition for their contributions over the past year. Their unstinting efforts and unwavering commitment has driven the movement to new heights. Hundreds of land rights activists across the country are bound together by their continued struggle for securing land and agricultural rights at local and national level. We are deeply indebted to them.

The media, political parties and members of the Constituent Assembly (CA members), the Parliamentary Committee on Natural Resources and Means, Government agencies, particularly the Ministry of Land Reform and Management, Landless Problem Solving Commission and District Committees, District Land Reform Offices, Revenue Offices and Media not only provided support, but also gave impetus to the movement. CSRC greatly appreciates their meaningful contribution.

Supporting land-poor people to live a dignified life and safeguarding their rights lies at the heart of CSRC. None of this would have been possible without the strong moral, financial and technical support of ActionAid Nepal, Care Nepal, DanidaHUGOU, Oxfam GB, CCO/CIDA, Lutheran World Service, International Land Coalition (ILC) and Asian NGO Coalition for Agrarian Reform and Rural Development (ANGOC), the strategic partners of the National Alliance for Land and Agrarian Reform. Their commitment has strengthened the movement and brought positive changes to the lives of tenants and landless farmers. We extend a special thanks to them.

We would like to thank Mr. Jagat Deuja, Programme Manager for his tireless efforts for land rights movement. Ms. Jyoti Baidya, Monitoring and Documentation Officer for preparing this report and Mr. John Callaway from VSO for his input and editing. Without their efforts, this report would not have been possible. Our special thanks go to the Executive Committee, general members, staff, volunteers, and well wishers of CSRC for their passion, commitment and drive which has helped to propel the land and agricultural rights movement to where it is today. We hope that we can count on their continued support in the future.

Finally, we sincerely hope that readers of this report will feel able to offer constructive feedback, both about the content and the activities undertaken, so that we can continue to achieve our vision of improving the circumstances of those who are deprived of land rights.

Jagat Basnet
Executive Director
January 2012

Shasikala Dahal
Chairperson
January 2012

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Executive Summary

Reflections 2011 is the annual report of the Community Self-Reliance Centre (CSRC). It documents the achievements, challenges and changes made in the lives of land-poor people over the year as a result of the work of CSRC and its partners.

The land rights movement continues to make tangible differences to peoples lives through increasing their security of tenure. Data shows that during the course of the past year, 336 landless families received land certificates covering a total area of 87.69 hectares whilst a further 1941 families received 377.6 hectares of land from the Landless Commission. A total of 1332 households were protected from eviction. The movement continues to generate revenue from within, both to further the aims and objectives of the land rights movement and to support collective farming activities. 1128 primary groups have generated Rs 2,222,814 (US\$28,497.62) worth of movement funds. 815 primary groups have utilized Rs 20,96,224 (US\$26874.67) for these purposes, whilst 64 Village Land

Rights Forums (VLRFs) have utilized Rs 2,373,670 worth of local resources from Village Development Committees (VDC) and District Development Committees (DDC) for their livelihood and physical development in order to strengthen the land rights movement at community level.

The generation of local resources in order to support the movement is crucial given that CSRC is currently projecting a financial deficit. CSRC's total budget for 2011 is Rs 50,907,903. Total expenditure for the period was Rs 43,578,477. Programme costs accounted for 82% of expenditure, (Rs 35,090,100), whilst management costs were 18% (Rs 7,488,377).

The NLRF continues in its aim of strengthening its local organizations, with the 3rd National Council Meeting and Conference at Janakpur underpinning this aim. 174 VLRFs have now been formed within 50 districts of Nepal, with a total of 4832 members. The number of land rights groups has now reached 2098, with a total membership of 76,788, whilst a total of



3,426 community members are participants in one of the 137 land learning centres which operate within 17 districts at community level. A significant proportion of participants in all areas of activity are women, dalits or janajatis. A total of 2225 front line leaders and 145 activists, again with a significant proportion of women, dalits and janajatis, have been mobilized to facilitate the claiming of land rights by landless and tenant farmers. 34 DLRFs have developed their own annual action plan on the land rights movement.

Community led land reform practice has been undertaken in 5 VDCs, within 5 districts. Members have prepared their own community level land reform frameworks, which have paved the way for further communities to undertake this practice. 5,745 families have been directly involved in this program.

In order to promote greater sustainability of the land and agrarian rights campaign, CSRC has supported the NLRF in establishing a land resource centre at Thimora, Chitwan. The resource centre has developed a sustainable plan with cow husbandry and vegetable farming currently earning the centre between Rs 500 (US \$ 6.4) and Rs 700 (US \$ 9) each day.

Despite the Government announcing that it would publish the High Level Scientific Land Reform Commission (HLSLRC) report it has been delayed. CSRC and NLRF have been applying pressure for the report to be implemented as it prepares the ground for addressing the four major components of the land rights campaign:- (i).equitable access to land and social justice; (ii).agricultural input, production and development; (iii).conservation, development and land use planning and (iv)institutional capacity building in land and agricultural governance.

The Government of Nepal has directed the implementation of the joint ownership certificate of land which was announced in the budget speech of 2011/12. Each district has already developed a campaign plan in respect of joint ownership. The issue of joint ownership is also included in the ToR of

the Landless Problem Solving Commission.

The movement has faced a number of challenges over the past year. Continued failure to include the issue of land rights within the constitution writing process is hampering the process of bringing about land reform whilst continuing changes within the Government and of key Government officers at policy level has resulted in limited progress being made. Illegal eviction still remains a concern due in part to the lack of progress in policy formulation and implementation.

Whilst there has been no evidence so far of land grabbing in Nepal by multinational companies, as is the case in other countries in the region, the national elites and companies are already starting to acquire land for purposes other than agriculture. There is increasing incidence of agricultural land being converted to non-agricultural use. If left unchecked, land grabbing will lead to food insecurity in Nepal, considering how little of the land is productive and how much the people of Nepal depend on land for their livelihood and their survival.

The gains to date highlight the positive effects of collective action by those who are marginalised and affected by unequal access to land. The Government is beginning to recognize the importance of land reform, but it remains a complex issue and it is not possible to have a meaningful impact if only a few organizations are involved. The formation of a broad civil society alliance to work towards the common cause of land rights and agrarian reform is crucial to enhance the capacity of deprived tillers and landless farmers to articulate their concerns and become knowledgeable about their rights.

It is also essential for the momentum of the movement to continue dialogue and meaningful collaboration with the Government, particularly as the constitution is yet to be finalized. Continued documentation and dissemination of issues relating to land rights violations remain key to this process if similar progress is to be made over the coming year.

Introduction

1.1 PURPOSE AND PROCESS OF THE REPORT

“Reflections 2011” is a synopsis of achievements and lessons learned collectively by CSRC, its national collaborating partner organisations, and those who are landless, tenant farmers and agricultural labourers, covering the period January to December 2011. “Reflections” documents the progress and changes made in the lives of landless, tenant and agricultural labourers, the challenges that they have encountered, and the learning that they have gained during the past year. The main purpose of this report is to share these achievements with the general public, supporting organisations, and concerned stakeholders. The report consists of series of in-depth reflections and reviews carried out from community to national level throughout the course of the year. It is hoped that this document provides an authentic and accurate reflection of the quantitative and qualitative information gathered throughout the course of the year. This document also serves as a means of ensuring accountability, by sharing some of the changes and benefits

in poor peoples’ lives as a result of the initiatives undertaken. This report also has limitations. There have been many initiatives and reflections within each district and community, but in order to make the report more readable, only the major outcomes and achievements have been included.

1.2 ORGANISATION OF THE REPORT

“Reflections 2011” has been divided into seven sections including an introduction. The introduction describes the purpose of the report and process followed in its preparation. The second section examines the operation of context of Land Rights Movement in 2011 plus the socio-political situation of country. The third section sheds light on the ground reflection and record of action and result. The fourth section highlights the organization development of CSRC during 2011. The fifth section describes the learning gained and challenges faced over the year. While the sixth section gives the account of income and expenditure during the year. The final one projects the way forward.



◀ Women farmers demanding their Land Rights holding agricultural tools

Context Overview

2.1 POLITICAL CONTEXT AND POLICY CHANGE

Over the course of the past year the political situation in Nepal has remained fluid. This period has seen frequent changes within the Ministry of Land Reform and Management. Four new ministers and three new secretaries have come and gone, leading to significant amounts of time being spent on briefing them rather than implementation of the land reform programme.

The process of drafting the constitution has seen land reform being debated by the sub committee of conflict resolution. Three major issues have predominated:-

- (i) Revolutionary versus scientific land reform,
- (ii) Compensatory payments to landowners with land in excess of the proposed land ceiling and
- (iii) The issue of land reform is national government or state government.

Two key committees involved in the process, The Natural Resource, Economic Rights and Revenue Allocation Committee (NRERRC), and the Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles Committee (FRDPC) remain at loggerheads. NRERRC is pressing for revolutionary land reform, with no compensation, whilst FRDPC favours the payment of compensation on all land and scientific land reform. The sub committee of conflict resolution subsequently moved for no compensation to be paid for excess land. They also proposed that these matters should be resolved through land reform brought about by new legislation and that it was not a matter for the constitution. This suggests that political parties of whatever

persuasion have little interest in undertaking land reform. International experience shows that in countries where land reform has been included within the constitution, progress has been made on behalf of landless and tenant farmers. Conversely, in countries where the issue of land reform was not mentioned within the constitution, little if any progress has been made.

The term of the Constitution Assembly (CA) has been extended a further two times, for periods of three and six months. Although this is a positive step, the issue of land reform continues to be given a low priority both within the constitution writing process and by the Government. After considerable pressure from landless and tenant farmers, the Government of Nepal publicized two high level land reform commission reports and Prime Minister Dr. Baburam Bhattarai promised to implement the common points contained in them. Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) such as CSRC continued to apply pressure, leading to the formation of a cabinet committee to study both commission reports, chaired by the Land Reform Minister. Despite this, the cabinet has not resolved the matter so far.

At the beginning of 2011, the Landless Problem Solving Commission mainly distributed land certificates to those who were not genuinely landless and were members of the cadres of the various political parties. A large number of applications were submitted by real landless, but they were put in pending and not dealt with before the term of the commission ended. A new Government formed another landless problem solving commission for 25 districts but those appointed as commissioners were cadre members of the Minister's party.

As a result of pressure from rural women, the Government addressed the issue of ownership of land by both husband and wife and the procedure for making this happen. It has been agreed that both the husband and wife would have joint ownership of land provided by the state. A policy announcement has been made which makes it easier for women to be granted joint ownership of their husband's land. The cost to the wife of effecting this transfer of ownership is a tax of 100 NPR. In addition a 40% discount in the land registration fee will be granted to village women living in remote areas.

In response to demands made by the land rights movement, the Government has announced a new requirement, which mandates VDCs to set aside 15% of their budget for the purposes of addressing the issues of land and agrarian reform. The Government has also announced its intention to formulate a national land policy and implement a land use policy.

The issue of tenancy rights has been outstanding since 2007. The proposal to extend the period of tenancy rights has been on hold for the past two years. Evictions still continue, yet neither the political parties or the Government of Nepal appear willing to

take the issue seriously.

Agricultural land is increasingly being converted into non-agricultural use, with more land being left fallow. Industrialists in particular are investing in significant amounts of land, whilst land plotting is going on with middlemen taking the benefit. Consequently rural small holders and indigenous peoples are being left landless, often before they are made aware of what is happening. The net result is that certain districts within Nepal, particularly in the Terai, have become districts in food deficit, when once they were in surplus. If left unchecked, land grabbing will lead to increased food insecurity within Nepal, because of the extent to which the population depends upon land for their livelihood and their survival.

The migration of youth and population of productive age has made the villages empty which has a direct negative effect on agricultural production and food insecurity despite the fact that the country and family receive remittance in return. It has undermined local farming methods and eating habits. Community populations are increasingly dependant on imported food items which may be of lower quality and nutritional value due to the limited effectiveness of import mechanisms.

Consultation meeting with ministry on formulation of National Land Policy



Reflecting the Ground

3.1 MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS

3.1.1 Educating, Empowering, Mobilizing and Strengthening People's Organisations

VLRFs formed and mobilized

Throughout the course of the past year, Village Land Right Forums (VLRFs) have continued to be established at community level. 174 VLRFs have now been formed within 50 districts of Nepal, in which there are a total of 4832 members (2630 female, 2186 dalit, 1517 janjati). During the previous year, a total of 1924 VLRFs were formed. Currently the total number of VLRF has reached 2098, with a total membership of 76,788 (33,729 female, 33,115 Dalits). Primary Group members are thus actively

involved in identifying and articulating their issues and priorities, formulating action plans, carrying out collective action and communicating their issues. Numbers only tell part of the story however, what is evident from the establishment of these forums is that activism at the grassroots level is starting to reach a critical mass. The voices of the poor cannot be ignored when each village is coming together in order to make their concerns heard more clearly. Landlords are less inclined to act illegally against those who live on their land and there is evidence to suggest that the rate of evictions is falling.

*Monthly meeting
of Village Level
Land rights Forum
Mirgaulia,
Morang*





Strengthening of DLRF

34 DLRFs have developed their own annual action plan on the land rights movement and as a consequence have become much more independent and successful. The NLRF has been campaigning for a strengthening of the DLRF and has been supporting their action planning and district level activities. Consequently a contextual analysis is being carried out to identify the real landless people within the organization. A regular ongoing campaign is continuing to address land rights issues, campaign against the forceful eviction

of tillers and pressurize concerned stakeholders with their demands. DLRFs are now recognized as organisations of land poor people and are taking a leading role in claiming land rights for landless and tenant farmers. District land rights forums are collaborating with district level agencies and advocating the sharing of resources with land poor people. The DLRF continues to facilitate the capacity building of committee members and primary group members. It is also generating financial resources for the campaign.

▲
*Relley organised
by DLRF, Dang
in Ghorahi*

Progress of DLRF

| Particulars | No of districts | Progress | Remarks |
|--|---|-------------------------------|---|
| Movement fund collection and Utilization | 28 | NPR 1,477,009 (US\$ 18936) | - |
| District level dialogue | 29 | 120 times Total = 5607 | - |
| Campaign Organized | 34 | 50 events Total = 65,600 | Landlessness, Flood and Landslide Victims, Churia and land, ownership, Haruwa/Charuwa-Tenancy right, Guthi, Women ownership on land rights, Effectiveness of Landless Problem Solving Committee |
| Protect from Land Rights | 7 (Sapatri, Sarlahi, Banke, Bardiya, Dang, Sindhupalchowk) | 1332 households protected | - |

Women becoming self reliant through Land Rights Forum

In Mauraniya, Kailali District a total of 23 landless families live on an area of land totaling 1.06 hectares. This land is used for cattle herding by landlords, and as a graveyard. People from the community have repeatedly attempted to remove them from this place. Despite the landless commission conducting a survey here in 1999, no further steps have been taken with regard to ownership. Instead the landlords partitioned the land for themselves, without making the landless people aware. In 2007 NLRF discussed this issue

and established an organisation involving 23 women in the land rights movement.

Since 2008 collective farming activities have been carried out, whilst some of the women began to raise money for the movement fund. The organization started a vegetable farm with money being raised from selling corn, coriander and potatoes. Later on an agro based enterprise was developed supported with pump-priming monies.

A further 0.33 hectares of a local resident's land has been utilised to cultivate paddy.



The organization has also formed the Mauraniya Land Rights Women Cooperative which has a total of 30 members. The co-operative has to date collected a total of NPR 74,500 (US\$ 955.12) Each member contributes NPR1 (US\$ 0.01) on a daily basis or NPR 30 (US\$ 0.38) on a monthly basis. The organization has also established a meeting hall, where monthly meetings are carried out. The land learning center is open 3 times in a month.

NLRF

There are permanent committees of DLRF within 34 districts, whilst a further 8 have ad hoc committees and 8 have contact established. NLRF has been monitoring DLRFs, supporting campaigns, linking local campaigns to policy dialogue, leading the national campaign and pressurising and lobbying for policy change.

An initiative to educate and organize land-deprived people within 485 VDCs and 19 municipalities has commenced with total of 76788 households being reached. NLRF continues to advocate land rights issues with those involved in drafting the constitution. To this end NLRF has facilitated the national movement on timely constitution and land reform. NLRF also supports those who are evicted and continues to apply pressure to the Government and political parties to stop this practice.

Land Learning Centres

137 land learning centres are currently running at community level, in 17 districts, with the participation of 3426 community members, (2526 female, 1280 Dalit, 1321 Janjati). Participants are involved in regular discussions regarding specific local issues including local resource utilization, use of public land, acquisition of land certificates, movement funds and the forceful eviction of tillers. This is in turn leading to the development and implementation of local level plans.

Members have become involved in analysing their circumstances, and preparing their own action plans. They are now able to develop community level action plans, and have begun to organize themselves into agricultural cooperatives. Through the LLC issues has been raised and discussed within the forum in order to seek an effective solution. The use of Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) tools has enabled



Community people mapping their Land Rights situation in Land Learning Centre

community people to present their issues and problems in a diagrammatical and easy to understand form. The application of PRA tools is helping people to enhance their learning.

As they become more aware of their rights, individual rights holders have successfully organized mass movements and campaigns at district level and foiled attempts by landowners and forest authorities to forcibly evict land poor people.

Land encampment and training

77 land encampments have been held in 50 districts, leading to the education and

Surya Rai, member of Surya Tol Land Learning Center,

We became aware of the different issues related to land rights. LLC has given us stamina to continuously work to gain our rights. It has equipped us with knowledge, power and information. We have gained confidence that we can do something to make our situation better.

Dipa Rai, member of Surya Tol Land Learning Center,

LLC has given us a hand in our time of need. We were in a dilemma, but LLC has shown us a way forward.



VLRF members participating the Land Encampment in Kanchanpur

empowerment of 5389 landless and tenant farmers, including 2447 female, 2283 dalit and 1887 janajati. A range of training activities, encampments and gatherings of activists have been carried out.

Movement Fund

A total of 1128 primary groups have generated the sum of NPR 22,228,14 (US\$28,497.62) as movement funds in order to strengthen the land rights movement at community level. At community level 815 primary groups utilized NPR 20,96,224 (US\$26874.67). These funds have been utilized for collective farming activities, in addition to supporting the land rights campaign by covering transportation, foods and stationery costs.

Land received and value

Under the Tenancy Rights, Birta, Village Block a total of 336 landless families have received land certificates covering a total area of 87.69 hectares worth a total value of NPR 108708845(US\$13,93,703).

A total of 1941 families received 377.6 hectares of land from the Landless

Commission with a total value of NPR 184850000 (US\$ 23,69,871).

The obtaining of land certificates not only enhances security of tenure, but also enables and encourages more productive land use, as farmers seek ways, both individually and collectively to develop innovative and sustainable farming practices.

Access and utilization of public land

A total of 776 households have succeeded in obtaining 38.63 hectares of public land worth a total value of NPR 31,081,500 (US\$39,852.56) They have been utilizing the land for long term use in order to produce vegetables, and cereal crops to improve their livelihoods.



Landless farmers utilizing the public land for vegetable production

Shreekot moving for change

In 2010 the Baitadi land rights forum started a campaign to secure the rights of 41 households in Shreekot VDC. On 23rd November, 2011, 35 households were granted land certificates with each household receiving 0.10 hectares of land.

Following the issuing of certificates, the decision was taken locally to turn the area into a model



agricultural project. The Chief District Officer announced the implementation of a water management scheme, and the conducting of skills training. In addition the local development officer made a commitment to support in the locality management whilst the Chief of the Agriculture Office has made available to the district forum two bee-hives and plants of orange, walnut and soap nut (Rittha) to the value of NPR 28,400 (US\$ 364.10). On 28th November, 2011 a meeting at Shreekot VDC elected to utilise the budget of the district development committee through the land rights forum for the management of the Thamachadiya locality. On 29th November 2011, a team was commissioned to seek out the water line and install pipes provided by the VDC. Additionally the District Manager of the Poverty Alleviation Fund made a request for skills training and support for 28 haliya households, in order to help them pursue self employment.



Mobilization of front line leaders and activists

A total of 2225 front line leaders (1243 female, 640 dalit, 858 janjati) and 145 activists (72 female, 50 dalit, 59 janjati) have been mobilized in order to facilitate the claiming of land right by landless and tenant farmers. They are also facilitating the strengthening of the land rights movement at local level and ensuring that appropriate links are being established at district and national level. Land Right Activists facilitate the strengthening of Village Land Rights Forum through a range of participatory methods, linking education with cycles of collective action and reflection.

Establishment of agricultural cooperatives

1946 women have been organized into 18 agricultural co-operatives. By mobilizing the money saved they have generated NPR 9,53,110 (US\$12,219.36). They have also initiated agro-based entrepreneurship, including vegetable farming, horticulture, and fish farming from which further income has been generated. Efforts to sustain the land rights movement by supporting the livelihood needs of rights holders through the setting up of cooperatives have become key to mobilizing women and generating funds.

Maize farming by landless people

In Mahottari, Laxminiya Sada ward no. 1, 24 landless people have carried out maize farming on land on the bank of the Madaha river. Each member shares 0.13 hectare of land on which they are doing farming. In June 2010, at Bikash Land learning center, sada warda resource diagram using the PRA tool was developed, after which a discussion was held about fallow land.

It wasn't until 2011 that the community began to take interest in the river bank land. During the first week of Baisakh, Kopila LRF of Thapa ward and Bikash LRF of Sada ward had a joint meeting. Those who came began to survey the river bank, divide it into private and public land, and begin to till the land.

During the 3rd week of Baisakh, another meeting was held at which it was decided to distribute the river bank land equally amongst the 24 households of the two wards. 24 households are now carrying out maize farming. Currently discussions are going on to build up the river bank. With the approval of the VDC a request for wire netting and plants was filed at the Land Conservation Office by activists Rajendra Mahato, Madan Kumar Chhanga, district chair Fauda Singh Syangwa and secretary Rajkumar Basnet.



The changes brought in the life of Ganabahadur

Ganabahadur Kyapchhaki is 56 yrs old, born in the Udayapur district, Rasuwa. He comes from a poor economic background and as a result did not receive an education. His father and mother died whilst Ganabahadur was a child. Consequently Ganabahadur and his younger brother moved in 1971 A.D to Mahottari District, Kisannagar VDC ward no. 9 banda to live with their mother's sister. From the age of 11, Ganabahadur began to work as a haruwa for his uncle. He worked long hours in order to earn an income, and because he was hard working his uncle provided him with 8 dhur of village block land to settle on.

After marrying in 1981 A.D he decided to stop working as a Haruwa and started to work in the homes of others. He received 5 rupees (US\$ 0.07) per day for

working, and in addition, when crops were harvested, a further 1 ½ kilos of produce. Having stopped working as a haruwa, he was evicted from the 0.17 hectare of land that he used to till. He subsequently joined the land rights forum, who took up the issue of acquiring land rights on behalf of local residents. Since 2008 Ganabahadur has been involved in the running of the Charghare Land Rights Forum, Kisannagar -9. He says "After becoming part of the forum, I work to strengthen the position of those who are victims of injustice. Now those who are oppressed can speak up for their rights. As a result of the work of the organization a written statement of entitlement to 8 dhur of Village Block land has been received, preventing people from being evicted. This has enabled me to live with dignity and respect."

*Land Rights
Activist and front
line leaders
discussing about
the campaign
progress in Banke*



NLRF 3rd National Conference

NLRF's Third National Council Meeting and Conference was held at Janakpur in September 2011. The National Conference provided a forum for discussion of the future movement agenda. During the conference 21 members were elected to the central committee for the coming three years. Those elected included 9 women, 9 Dalits and 8 Janajati. During the opening session, around 15,000 landless and tenant farmers attended a rally in the Janakpur municipality.

The conference provided a broader understanding of land reform, the social movement and the people's organisation and gave considerable encouragement to all participants to continue to work towards strengthening the land rights movement.

The NLRF continues in its aim of strengthening its local organizations. It has focused on districts where there is currently no significant movement activity. A team comprising of 9 members will be working in 12 inactive districts on a campaign designed to raise the profile of the NLRF and raise awareness of the plight of landless and tenanted farmers.



Hon'ble Vice Chair of National Planning Commission addressing the Third National Council Meeting of NLRF at Janakpur

The struggle of Putali Tamang to acquire land -A story

In February 2008 Putali Tamang participated in a land rights training programme organised by Rasuwa District Land Rights Forum (DLRF). In 2010 she and other villagers, many of whom live on Birta land, formed the Utpanneshwor Land Rights Forum. Putali is currently the vice-chairperson of this forum which comprises 23 members. As she became more involved in the movement, CSRC and NLRF gave Putali the opportunity to take a lead role in both the national review and the national movement. She organized meetings of the Village Land Rights Forum, and this has in turn led to the creation of a network of other villages. Putali is a member of the district land rights forum. She is now well established as a leader of the village and is able to represent the villager's views to others within the community.

A land survey was first undertaken 31 years ago, and today, after a long struggle, Putali Tamang's family is one of 149 farmers to receive a land certificate. She says of this "This happiness is the result of continuous struggle. The remaining Birta owners prepared land certificates which were illegal; from now on farmers must plan for another struggle to address this and move things forward. If we can work together, then success is definitely possible".





production. In the Haruwa/Charuwa Policy and Program of the 2011/12 Budget Speech, the Government has introduced a policy of preparing data on Haruwa/Charuwa, the provision of identity cards and plans for their rehabilitation

What issues have the Haruwa/Charuwa forum been addressing ?

The forum has done a lots of work in Saptari. We conducted sit-ins at the Revenue office and the land reform office. We met with the prime minister and made him aware of the problems. We also met with the land reform ministry. For a total of 14 days we stayed at the open theatre and had a hunger strike. Assurances were given to meet our demands, but to date they have not been fulfilled.

What were your demands?

The loan of landless, squatters and Haruwa/charuwa must be deducted. The rights to food, shelter, education and health must be guaranteed. In addition we demanded the distribution of identity cards for Haruwa/Charuwa and the making available of employment opportunities.

Change led through Campaigns

Haruwa Charuwa Campaign

In Siraha and Saptari, Haruwa/Charuwa organized a village level rally. They conducted a sit-in program in front of the CDO office in Saptari. After meeting the finance minister, prime minister, peace minister and land minister they demanded to be provided with housing and land for



Sit in organised by Haruwa/Charuwa at Saptari in front of CDO Office

Campaign against the malpractice within landless problem solving commission

During the previous year the Government established a landless commission in 25 districts. The commission found that some of the district committees had committed financial irregularities when they distributed land certificates amongst the landless people of Banke, Nawalparasi. The people protested against this and registered their concerns by holding an assembly in front of the CDO. This resulted in the wrongdoings ceasing within the districts in question.

Pressure campaign to publish the HLRSC Report

Despite the government announcing that it would publish the HLRSC report after the national movement of Chaitra, it has been

delayed. The HLRSC report was only published after continuous pressure and discussions held at district, regional and national level. Following a rapid interaction, finally made public. In the meantime an action plan has been prepared for the implementation of report.

Campaign against forceful eviction of tenants

The act of evicting tilling tenant's, both registered and unregistered, has not stopped. In particular, in Bardiya, Banke, Dang, Sindhupalchowk, Saptari and Sunsari, village gatherings, opposition rallies, and assemblies were organized complaining about the eviction of tenants. Consequently those tenants who had been evicted from tilling land received cash and compensation as well as being protected from eviction.

3.1.2 Clarifying Land Reform, Policy Change and Implementation

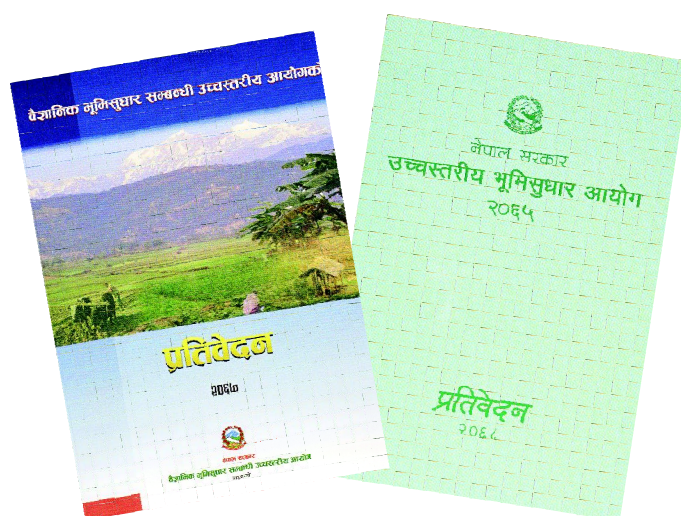
Haruwa/Charuwa Policy and Program announced in Budget Speech 2011/12:

The Haruwa/Charuwa Rights Forum has been carrying out a campaign since 2008. For the last 4 years, they have been organising 'sit ins' at the District Administration Office (DAO), press meetings at the respective districts, rallies and demonstrations at VDCs Offices, dialogue with political leaders and memorandum submissions to the Finance Minister, the Prime Minister, the Peace Minister and the Land Reform Minister and the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC). After a long struggle by Haruwa and Charuwa, the Government of Nepal announced in the budget speech its intention to identify the Haruwa Charuwa and to rehabilitate them.

Within the category of Social Justice and Inclusion Development, special programs have been planned for the provision of employment, education & shelter which targets landless people, Kamaiya, Haliya, Haruwa/Charuwa, Kamlari, Badi, Gandharva respectively.

HLRSC Report published

The Government of Nepal has published the HLRSC report. CSRC and NLRP have been applying pressure for the implementation of the High Level Land Commission report as it lays down the groundwork to address four major components of the land rights campaign; (i). Equitable access to land and social justice; (ii) Agricultural input, production and development; (iii) Conservation, development and land use planning; and (iv)



Institutional capacity building in land and agricultural governance.

A commitment was made by the Prime Minister, Dr. Baburam Bhattarai to implement the common points of the two High Level Commission Reports during his tenure. As part of this commitment, a working committee was formed under the chairmanship of the Land Reform and Management Ministry, which also included representation from the Departments of Law and Justice, Forest and Soil Conservation and Physical and Planning Minister. This committee is working with the report to produce a workable action and implementation plan.

Community led Land Reform practice

Community- led land reform practice has been undertaken in Gangaparaspur (Dang), Laxminiya (Mahottari), Hardiya (Saptari), Hansposha (Sunsari) and Ramche (Sindhupalchowk). The major outcomes of the community-led land reform are as follows;

- Mapping VDC level land use and planning for best utilization

- Identification of landless and tenant farmers households by VDCs with the participation of various stakeholders including the land rights activists.

- Utilised fallow land to provide genuine landless farmers with land for individual and collective farming.

- Organised regular meetings and dialogue about land reform at community and VDC level with farmers and politicians.

- Developed frontline leaders to enhance knowledge about sustainable agriculture.

- Integrated the land reform and agrarian reform process together in order to develop the model from below.

- Developed VDC level land and agrarian reform plan and implemented with the consensus of all parties.

Community led Land Reform practice in 5 VDCs, within 5 districts has seen good outcomes and profits being achieved. In fallow land situated at the edge of a river, the group members of Takiyapur have been able to grow 10 quintal of maize. In Laxminiya VDC, Mahottari the landless Musahar family have made use of waste land

VLRF members doing collective farming at Banki, Gangapraspur, Dang



near the edge of a river to produce 97 quintal of maize. Collectively small farmers have used 0.13 hectares of land and have successfully earned Rs. 1, 50,000 (US\$1923) over the past 8 months. In Hardiya VDC, Sapatari district, 3 groups have utilized barren land on a river bank. They have successfully converted it into horticultural land and have produced cash crops. In Saptari an agreement has been struck with community forestry to undertake farming on waste land for the purposes of income generation. In Dang the VDC has approved a budget of NRS 30,000 (US\$384.6) for the purposes of irrigation on the river bank.

Community led Land Reform practice within these areas has been an example to others, showing how the linking of agriculture and forestry systems with Community led Land Reform practice, can enhance development of the agricultural sector.

Campaign for the acquisition of tilling and dwelling rights certificates

Since 2009 a total of 8,000 applications have been filed, claiming for the acquisition of tilling and dwelling rights certificates in Ghorahi and Tulsipur municipalities, along with 14 VDCs (Lalamatiya, Sisahaniya, Sonpur, Chaulaahi, Gobardiha, Gangapraspur, Bels, Satabariya, Rampur, Laxmipur, Narayanpur, Dhikpur, Bijauri, and Hekuli) in Dang district. As a result, a total of 534 individuals have received tilling certificates. As there was good co-ordination between district agencies and political parties, the overall investigation on the acquisition process was greatly simplified.

Initially all landless people, squatters, & Mukta Kamaiyaa living on public land were asked to submit an application. A committee comprising the VDC Secretary, political party members, applicants and activists was then formed to undertake further investigation in respect of the filed cases. Household Survey forms were then filled out, after which it

Collective Farming led to Successful Farming

Since 2007 the Bhagwanpur Land Rights Forum in Dang has, with the support of CSRC and SWAN, been utilising river sand bank land to grow a range of crops and paddy. The revenue generated from these activities, combined with training given to forum members, has led to increased motivation, activity and productivity by those involved, as they begin to see the benefits of collective farming.

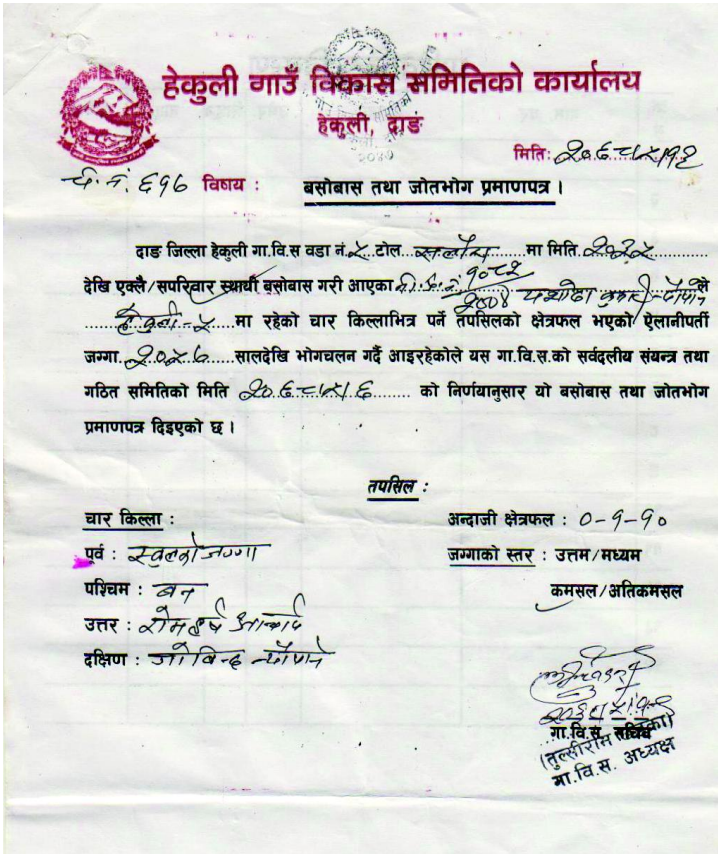
These activities have led to both the organization and the village becoming well known, with the vegetable farm being a popular destination for a visit. Following the success of these activities, the

Community Forestry Users Coordination Committee and an NGO called Taal also agreed to provide support.

In January 2011, a new land learning center opened. Attendance at regular monthly meetings by members, many of whom are Kamalari and Kamaiya, has seen them becoming more aware of their rights, and much more skilled and confident in claiming those rights. NPR 50 per month is now being collected from each member for the movement fund. To date the total fund generated is NPR 97,000 (US\$ 1357).

Profit received from collective farming

| S.No | Items | Profit (NPR) | Value in Dollar (US\$) |
|------|-----------------|--------------|------------------------|
| 1 | Sweet Gourd | 50,250 | 644.23 |
| 2 | Paddy | 22,500 | 288.46 |
| 3 | Vegetables | 5000 | 64.102 |
| 4 | Lentils(Masuro) | 2,814 | 36.07 |
| 5 | Lentils(Arsi) | 945 | 12.11 |
| 6 | Lentils(Arahar) | 600 | 8 |
| | Total | NPR 82109 | US\$1053 |



▲
Certificate of Land tilling and residing distribution by Hekuli VDC, Dang

became possible to separate out those on private, and those on public land. Priority for providing tilling certificates was given firstly to those who didn't own private land, secondly to those having less land and thirdly those who as well as having private land, lived on and tilled public land.

Opening Session - Asia Land Forum

Formulation of a 'National Land Policy'

The Ministry of Land Reform and

Management formed a steering committee (SC) and a working committee (WC) to formulate a 'national land policy' in accordance with the concept proposal developed by a task force. The committees include representatives from NLRP, CSRC and other supporting organizations. A MoU has been signed by the Government of Nepal, CSRC and other supporting partners in order to take this work forward. As detailed within the MoU, CSRC is undertaking the role of Secretariat to facilitate this process.

Asia Land Conference, 2011

The Asia Land Forum, 2011 took place from 20-21 October 2011 in Kathmandu, Nepal. The theme was entitled, 'Preserving our Gains in the Struggle for Land: Building Bridges in Addressing Commercialization, Climate Change, and Food Security'. 43 International Land Coalition (ILC) member organizations from throughout Asia, along with a number of other academics and government officials from the Philippines, Pakistan and Vietnam attended and discussed a range of issues concerning land rights, climate change, food security, and gender rights. The Conference, which was jointly hosted by the Government of Nepal, ILC and ANGOC provided a platform for closer collaborative working between CSRC & the Government, and provided a catalyst for taking the land reform movement forward. The conference contributed to increasing knowledge and improving relationships between government officials, academia and CSOs.



3.1.3 Generating Learning and Sharing Knowledge

Establishment of Resource Centre

In order to promote greater sustainability of the land and agrarian rights campaign, CSRC supported the NLRF in establishing a land resource centre at Thimoora, Chitwan. NLRF's central office has now moved from Kathmandu and offers training and meeting facilities for NLRF and CSRC. The resource centre has also developed a sustainable plan with cow husbandry and vegetable farming which earns around NPR 500 (US\$ 6.41) to NPR 700 (US\$ 8.97) each day for the centre.

Land grabbing and food insecurity in Nepal

There is an urgent need for deeper discussions on land grabbing and food insecurity within Nepal. While there has been no evidence so far of land grabbing in Nepal by multinational companies, as is the case in other countries in the region, national elites and companies are already starting to acquire land for purposes other than agriculture. There is an increasing incidence of agricultural land being converted to non-

agricultural use such as for residential and industrial development.

CSRC and the NGO Federation have produced two reports, a case study and policy analysis on 'Land grabbing and food insecurity in Nepal'. The study team visited five districts of Nepal; Morang and Sunsari in the eastern region, Makwanpur and Chitwan in the central region and Nawalparasi in the western region. Intensive discussion and review meetings with various stakeholders including government officials were carried out in order to help finalise the report. CSRC and NGO Federation Nepal jointly conducted a Round Table Discussion program on "Land grabbing and food insecurity in Nepal". The program saw the participation of a range of key stakeholders including the Chair of the Parliamentary Committee of Natural Resource, constitution assembly members, representatives of CSOs and representative from media. CSRC, with the support of the ILC, ANGOC and under the Land Watch Asia campaign, was able to conduct a study on land grabbing and possible food insecurity in Nepal that has formed the basis for the next stage of the multi-faceted land rights campaign in the country.

DLRF constructe own office (Bhumi Ghar)

A community building has been established in Sunsari by the NLRF, located on 15 Dhur of public land at Itahari, municipality ward no.7. The building has been established by the local community, with the help of Rural Reconstruction Nepal (RRN), CSRC and Abhiyaan Nepal. The land learning center has been open each Friday for 2 hours.

In order to establish the building, a range of committees were formed at the local level:- a monitoring committee, a consumers committee, a people's mobilization committee, a social auditing committee and a commodity/goods committee. During the process of establishing the community building the police regularly obstructed the process whilst a local landowner sought an injunction to stop the work. However, after discussions with the local political parties, consent was given. The chair of the DLRF, Manoj Chaudhari said that the idea of establishing a community building had been held for a long time, although it was delayed

by the lack of availability of land. During the 3rd district inaugural session all those involved called for the foundation stone to be laid. The total cost for the building work was Nrs 5, 90, 786 (US\$ 7574) Because the villagers couldn't collect sufficient funds, a request was made to Abhiyaan Nepal and RRN. CSRC provided Nrs 1, 50,000 (US\$ 1923), RRN a further Nrs 2, 50,000 (US\$3205) with the remaining Nrs 1, 67,000 (US\$ 2141) being provided by the community.

Similarly, DLRF Kailali and Dang have constructed their own building.



Bhumi Ghar constructed by DLRF, Kailali at Masuriya

Monitoring Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in Nepal

Under the facilitation of OHCHR a number of working groups including the NHRC, the National Women Commission (NWC), the Health Ministry, the National Dalit Commission (NDC) and CSRC jointly developed a range of indicators with regard to food, health, housing, education and work which can be used to determine the extent to which citizens in Nepal possess a number of fundamental rights. CSRC took the lead in finalizing the indicators for monitoring the right to adequate housing/shelter in Nepal.

Media Advocacy

Good networking and linkages have been made with the media with regard to the different campaigns and movements being organized from community to national level. There is an increasing willingness for press to visit the villages to discuss some of the key issues. Published materials are highlighted by local activists and used for discussion amongst community people, much to their delight.

In Rupandehi Satkula, Kebalpur Village forum, Pakluwaha village forum and Dulang Village land rights forum of Parbat, discussions were held between the press and land rights deprived people leading to the issues of Guthi, Landless people, Ukhada

and Haruwa & Charuwa being published in a national and local newspapers.

Nepal FM 91.8 (Kathmandu), Sungava FM 107 (Mahottari), Shuklaphata FM 99.4, Krishnasar FM 94 (Kanchanpur) have been broadcasting land rights programs from their respective stations. These programs have contributed to bringing land issues into discussion and have helped to link policy discussions at the VDC and DDC level. Additionally the broadcasts have encouraged and strengthened popular organizations at the community level to advocate for land issues. With these broadcasts, poor people have found a place outside of their families to speak about their grievances. Finally the radio programs have helped prepare land rights activists by including them in the radio broadcasts.

Publication and Dissemination of Advocacy Materials

There is regular documentation and publication of different events programs and workshops. CSRC has produced a number of publications such as the Quarterly Land Rights Bulletin and Social Audit reports, Third NLRFC Conference Report which have been distributed to a range of stakeholders. CSRC has published 7 different posters to be used as discussion materials within Land Learning Centres and VLRF. The main purpose is to provide a visual aid to discuss and enhance understanding about the

*Intracation
between
farmers and
media people at
Palpa*



importance of peoples' organisations and land rights issues.

Every Friday, CSRC circulates a written update to all interested parties and stakeholders detailing key activities which have taken place during the past week. Regular published materials such as the quarterly land rights bulletin have made it easier for the wider community to understand the issues of land rights. These published materials have been a good source of information in advocating for land rights issues in various forums, Land Learning Centres and the wider community. In addition a handbook and leaflets have been published and distributed amongst community members and leaders in order to increase their awareness of land issues. The net result has seen an increase in the level of participation by community people.



3.1.4 Ensuring Women's Rights to Land

National Movement

More than 1,000 women front line leaders and 100 male farmers from 50 districts encompassing all development and ecological regions took part in the campaign. This historic event saw working women raising their concerns directly with members of the various political parties. As a result of an agreement made after this action, ministries of council have elected to publicize the report of High Level Scientific Land Reform Commission (HLSLRC). This

has increased the pressure to address the issue of land rights within the new constitution.

Demands were made to recognize the importance of access to means of production within the constitution. Campaigns to highlight the importance of equal access to water, forest and land, and the securing of rights of use, the guarantee of secure housing and a minimum 15% investment in the agriculture sector were

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*Report launch of
'Land is Life,
Land is Power:
Landlessness,
Exclusion and
Deprivation in
Nepal'*

*NLRF's Third
General Council
Meeting at
Janakpur*
▼





Sit in at the office of UCPN (Maoist) office, Kathmandu

included.

Giving in to pressure from NLRF, civil society and other stakeholders of the land and agrarian reform campaign, the Government has formed a seven-member task force where there is equal participation from NLRF and the Government of Nepal. This has been also endorsed by the cabinet meeting, and the move is considered a significant achievement of the National Land Rights Movement. The task force is now working with the findings of the two commission reports to ensure that they are effectively implemented.

Policy announcement on women access to land

Over time a number of women led land rights campaigns have brought about important changes at national policy level. In a patriarchal country like Nepal, access to land is fundamental to women's empowerment. Land rights bring about security, independence and confidence, which together enable women to become active in all social and political arenas. The National Movement for Timely Constitution Writing and Land Reform saw of more than 1,000 poor women (and more than 100 men) from 50 districts descending upon Kathmandu. This historic event saw working women raising their concerns directly with members of the various political parties. The major outcomes of the national mobilization were as follows;

- | It has been agreed that both the husband and wife would have joint ownership of land provided by the state and a policy announcement has been made which makes it easier for women to be granted joint ownership of their husband's land.
- | The Government of Nepal directed the implementation of the joint ownership certificate of land which was announced in the budget speech of 2011/12. Each district has already developed a campaign plan in respect of joint ownership. The issue of joint ownership is also included in the ToR of the Landless Problem Solving Commission.
- | The cost to the wife of effecting this transfer of ownership is a tax of 100 NPR. In addition a 40% discount in the land registration fee will be granted to village women living in remote areas.
- | There is a general agreement, from government level downwards, that work will continue to be undertaken over the coming years which will address the issues of women's land rights.

As a result of the government announcement twenty-two families from Sindhupalchowk have already obtained joint land certificates. This is a new initiative which will lead to greater women's economic empowerment and livelihood security. Each district has already developed a campaign plan in respect of joint ownership. The issue of joint ownership is also included in the ToR of the Landless Problem Solving Commission.

4

Organisational Development

4.1 HUMAN RESOURCE AND KNOWLEDGE BUILDING

4.1.1. Team Building Workshop

A 2 day team building workshop was held involving all Board and staff members of CSRC. The workshop was followed by a presentation on the history of the organization, a review of the land rights movement and details of CSRCs achievements to date. An entertainment programme, which included team building activities, worked well in bringing board and staff members closer together.

The outcome of the workshop enabled the group recognise rights issues, and discuss strategies for addressing them appropriately. The different stages involved in team building activities were as follows:- clarifying the team goals; identifying those issues which inhibit the team from reaching their goals; addressing those issues; and seeking solutions which enabled goals. The main objective of these activities was to improve overall team performance.

Learning and sharing knowledge



4.1.2. Learning and Monitoring Visit

CSRC carried out a number of learning and monitoring visits within the current areas of operation in order to review Resource Centres (RC), Resource Organisations (RO), DLRF & primary groups. The visit was carried out with the participation of Board members, CSRC staff and RO members. During the visit the major strengths and weaknesses of RC/ROs were discussed and areas for improvement were also identified. The visit proved to be a good opportunity to exchange different ideas, meet new people and receive feedback from diverse organisations & individuals. The team observed and analyzed the activities of the Land Rights Movement, delivered feedback and produced a final report of the visit which was subsequently shared at the annual review and reflection workshop. The visit was well received by all field members.



4.2. PROGRAM MONITORING AND EVALUATION (PME)

4.2.1. Joint Annual Reviews of CSRC

As part of the MoU signed by the strategic partnership between Danida Human Rights and Good Governance Advisory Unit (DanidaHUGOU), ActionAid Nepal (AAN), Canadian Cooperation Office, Care Nepal, MS Nepal and Oxfam GB, CSRC facilitates a Joint Annual Review (JAR).

1. This Joint Annual Review primarily focused on the performance of CSRC within 2011. The review has assessed and/or analyzed: i) the results achieved by CSRC in light of Annual Work Plan and Budget targets - in terms of cost-effectiveness, and from the perspective of gender and social inclusion; ii) the strengths, weaknesses and challenges in the implementation of the activities; iii) the priorities and activities of CSRC in light of the changing context in Nepal; iv) the progress of CSRC in terms of development of its constituency, strengthening its internal accountability mechanisms, and addressing institutional capacity building needs; and v) the strengths and weaknesses/gaps, if any, in the functioning of strategic partners.
2. The review draws information from document study and field visits. The field visits included interviews at the central level along with interviews and focus group discussions (FGD) at the local level. Six districts (Baitadi, Dadeldhura, Kailali, Bardiya, Dang and Nawalparasi) representing a variety of land rights issues, conditions and situations in Nepal were visited for observation of activities and conditions, and to obtain first-hand accounts from the rights holders and key informants.
3. The review team found the following strength and weaknesses of CSRC and land and agrarian rights movement.

Strengths

1. Promotion and building rights holders' ownership of the land rights movement by providing support to the NLRG to strengthen and expand the formation of land-poor people's organizations at the grassroots level and enabling them to plan, organize and implement land rights movements from

the local to the national level

1. Developing the capacity of community based organizations of rights holders to engage with key stakeholders in dialogues, debates and building multi-stakeholders' support for land rights movements.
1. Strengthening local capacities (capacity development of land rights activists and institutional support to rights holders' organization) to produce tangible results such as: registration of land in the names of landless tenants, improvement in land productivity, and formation of poor farmers' cooperatives.
1. Adoption of a balanced approach of movement and advocacy has been successful in generating tangible benefits for rights holders (birtha land tenants, some village block farmers and some landless squatters).
1. Land rights issues are extensively discussed and brought to the attention of key stakeholders and in particular with political parties at the local to national levels. As a consequence, all key stakeholders acknowledge that land reform is a critical issue that needs to be addressed without delay. During the JRT's field visit in Kailali, Baitadi, Dang and Bardia districts, stakeholders (representatives of civil society organizations, political parties, ex members of the LPSC and officials of line agencies) clearly indicated that land-poor tenants and landless squatters have not only made their voices heard but also made it mandatory for local authorities and politicians to commit their support and show solidarity with the land rights movement.
1. High level of commitment of land rights activists: Despite low levels of pay, activists have been constantly engaged in facilitating and leading land rights movements and campaigns from local to national level. Retention of activists has been high with only a few having left during the current fiscal year.

Weaknesses

1. Lack of coordination between partner NGOs of the SPs, CSRC's partner NGOs/resource centers and district/VDC chapters of NLRG was

cited by all concerned as a critical area that needs to be looked into. Coordination, which is primarily event based, lacks a clear cut strategic direction. District based partner NGOs of strategic partners do not appear to be included in the strategic loop.

- | Lack of adequate focus on specific district issues that can be bring tangible benefits. The NLRF and the CSRC have not been able to provide a concerted effort and resources to specific district issues such as village block land, guthi tenants and the reopening of tenancy rights claims. These issues have a high probability of being solved and can demonstrate the achievement of tangible benefits through advocacy, working together with Government agencies, and provision of some additional resources.
- | Though some commendable efforts have been made in terms of improving the economic rights of the rights holders, this is inadequate despite the huge demand emanating from the grassroots level. The linkage of the rights holders to other donor supported programs on economic rights and agrarian reforms has not been done effectively.

i. Good Practices

Good Practices:

- | Focus on capacity development of

activists (land poor or land landless tillers) has laid a strong foundation for social movements to claim land rights. Activists have been the primary change agents and drivers of mass sensitization and the land rights movement.

- | Establishment of Land Rights Movement Fund (cash and kind) through contribution from rights holders and the local community: The rights holders and the local communities have made significant contributions for conducting local and national level movements and campaigns, which, according to CSRC officials, had higher monetary value than the contribution made by the CSRC. This has ensured a high level of commitment to and ownership of the movement by rights holders. A format to capture district-wise the monetary value of local contributions has been distributed and this data is expected to be presented in the annual report for the current fiscal year.
- | Documentation of movement and trainings/workshops: To enhance institutional memory, learning of the land rights movement and training/workshops were documented and widely disseminated to rights holders' organizations and to relevant development agencies.
- | Linkage to agriculture offices and local bodies: In many places rights holders' groups have been able to

CSRC's Annual Social Audit, 2011



Lalmani Joshi, (Secretary of Land Reform and Management Ministry)

"The annual Social Audit of CSRC is a positive example not just to NGOs but for those in the government sector as well. CSRC and friends of the forum have raised issues with the government from time to time. I have seen this as constructive support".

Hon'ble Brinda Pandey, (Chair of the Committee of Fundamental Right and Directive Principles)

"People have said that our work in securing land rights only covers half of the sky. We are now working towards covering the whole sky. Up until now we have not addressed the land rights issues of women. We are now doing so".



engage in dialogue with local bodies and convince them to approve the use of barren land for collective farming. Local agriculture offices have also provided improved seeds and training to rights holders which has helped them to increase productivity.

1. Inculcation of participatory planning and review at all levels: CSRC and its collaborating partners (NGOs, various structures of NLRF and community groups) have institutionalized the participatory and review processes that provide space to all participants to express their views.

4.2.2. Social Audit

With an objective of rendering its plan, budget and program transparent and holding itself accountable to the rights holders, donors, partner organisations, government agencies, and civil society, CSRC organised its annual social audit on 9th September, 2011. The Social Audit seeks to evaluate the effectiveness of CSRCs work in a manner which ensures transparency & accountability to all partner organizations, rights holders/beneficiaries and stakeholders. Public scrutiny and feedback allows CSRC to be responsive to input from all of its stakeholders. Chief guest and key note speaker was Ms. Purna Kumari Subedi (Vice-Speaker, CA). Also in attendance were representatives from NGO/INGO, political parties, various stakeholders, civil society bodies, government officials, social activists, academicians and international diplomats. The major feedback from the attended participants at the social audit

Brinda Tamata, Front line leader, Kailali

"NLRF has equipped us with knowledge, wisdom and rights. We have been organized into groups since 2010. At the beginning there were just 25 people but now there are more than 100. By cultivating potato, carrot, and other crops we have collected a total of NPR 20,171(US\$258.60). We have also done a paddy plantation on barren land covering an area of 0.16 hectares".

Sataini Devi Sada, Saptari

"I am chairperson of Devi Deurali Land rights Forum. The land near to the forest covering area of 3.33 hectares has been utilized by 14 dalit households. There we have planted paddy, corn and vegetables. Before, it was a cattle herding place used by rich people".

Ratnadevi Chaudhari, Sunsari

"From our group 6 people have received tenancy rights. As well as land rights, we also talk about women's rights. We have also formed co-operatives of 200 sisters.



- | The accounting system at central level is good but still needs to be improved at local level.
- | The movement has extended into 50 districts but there is still insufficient support for institutional development.
- | This process provides a good example of transparency and accountability from which other organisations can learn.
- | CSRC should focus on impact rather than output and outcome.
- | CSRC should be strengthened through more partnerships in other sectors.

4.2.3. Review and Reflection Process

The review and reflection process is the main pillar of the land and agrarian rights movement. It involves land rights activists, leaders, coordinators, community members, and representatives of supporting organizations. Regular PRRPs have built upon the reflections of changes made at each level and help to facilitate capacity building within the land and agrarian rights movement and provide direction to its programs and policies for the future. A thematic presentation by each resource organization and resource center, followed by opinion building sessions proves to be very fruitful. Based upon the workshops and discussions, a movement plan is accordingly developed. With the participatory planning and review at all levels: CSRC and its collaborating partners (NGOs, various structures of NLRG and community groups) have institutionalized the participatory and review processes that provide space to all participants to express their views.

The major outcomes of the review and reflections are as follows:

- | It has highlighted the strengths and weaknesses of implemented initiatives at all levels, and has enabled staff to reflect upon their own work and capacity;
- | It has helped to develop the knowledge and capacity of land rights team;
- | The PRRP has been institutionalized as a regular learning process and participatory planning process.

▲
National Level
Participatory
Review and
Reflection
Process (PRRP)

Why Review?

To see the impact:

- | When we review our work, we are looking to see what the impact is on our rights holders, individuals, families, and the community. To ensure accountability and increase transparency:
- | Poor community people have a right to criticize and question the impact of CSRCs work in respect of poverty alleviation and social justice. If the agreed work is not undertaken, then right holders will be directly affected and the community may feel cheated. Because of this we should always be accountable to communities. The review process ought to increase transparency, learning and dialogue.

5

Learnings and Challenges

5.1 LEARNINGS

Strength through shared experience:

Shared experiences and unity of purpose have been cornerstones of the success of the movement. Discussion and preparation at village and district level has encouraged land poor people to commit their own resources to further the success of the movement. Locally planned strategies and demands, which have a direct impact upon the lives of the target group, have served to enhance the capacity of frontline leaders.

Visible changes:

At community level, such as greater security of tenure, increased productivity and revenue generated from community farming activities have led to increased participation by members. This in turn has resulted in greater levels of co-operation and understanding by political parties, policy makers and Government officers.

Appropriate Strategies:

Activities such as rallies, demonstrations and assemblies are important for mobilising people. However these activities need to be accompanied by knowledge building and information gathering if specific outcomes are to be achieved. Understanding the situation on the ground, accurate case documentation, networking and knowing the right people to lobby are of equal importance if the movement is going to succeed in influencing policy makers.

The importance of issue based planning:

Instead of just focussing on broad-based nationwide campaigns, there is a need to look at particular issues at regional and district level. Specific campaigns to address the Haruwa/Charuwa issue in Siraha Sapatari and UKhada in Rupandehi, Baitadi and Dadeldhura are examples of successful actions at the local level.





Demanding women access to land during the National Movement 2011

Support enhanced through transparency:

Support is much more likely to be forthcoming from stakeholders if they believe that the movement is open and accountable in its financial affairs. Making budgets and plans available to district level officials has been crucial in removing any misconceptions about how money is being spent.

5.2. CHALLENGES

- The continued failure to include the issue of land rights within the constitution writing process is hampering the process of bringing about land reform.
- Continuing changes within the Government and of key Government officers at policy level has resulted in limited progress being made.
- Continued growth and capacity building within the movement has seen tensions emerge. As the movement has increased in size conflicts of interest have arisen as its role has slowly begun to change, leading to greater levels of uncertainty. The establishment of a landless commission by the Government to address issues of land distribution has not been without its difficulties. There have been many instances where individuals who are not landless have received land, which has

led to some people within the movement losing confidence in the distribution process and questioning its fairness. This is particularly the case where money raised through the movement has found its way to people who are not landless.

"Ensuring the change":

Change cannot happen without an analysis of context. To this end a campaign entitled "Ensuring the change" is being developed. This will take the form of thematic, issue based study, which will lead to advocacy materials being prepared, which in turn will underpin future planned activity.

Institutionalization of the organization:

Land reform is not possible without a strong organization. NLRF needs to underpin its organisational structure with the continuous generation of new ideas and materials. This includes the development of a framework for the establishment of the DLRF as an independent organisation which can work in partnership with the NLRF.

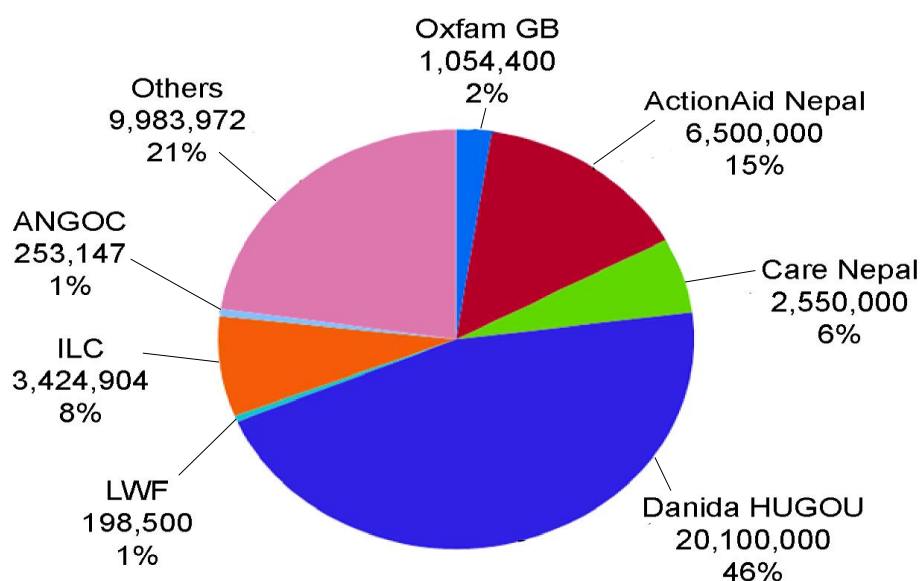
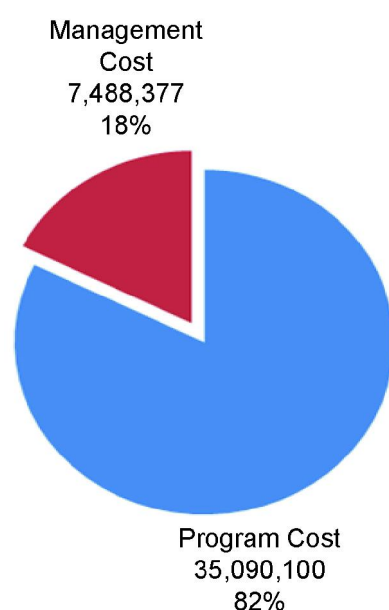
Format of land and agricultural reform:

The issue of land reform needs to be given a broader perspective by engaging with the local community. The development of community based land reform practice as a model of good practice will be made a topic of discussion at policy level.

Income and Expenditure

6.1 FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

CSRC's total budget for the year 2011 was NPR 50,907,903. The total expenditure during the period remained at 43,578,477, which is 84% of the total approved budget for the same period. Of the total expenditure, programme costs accounted for NPR 35,090,100 (82%), management costs were NPR 7,488,377 (18%). Additionally, the movement mobilized the equivalent of NPR 4,409,698 worth of local contribution including cash and kind (grain, vegetable, labour cost etc), which was contributed by the tenants and landless farmers themselves. The movement emphasized the need to generate and mobilize local resources to support the movement with the view of its long term sustainability and to provide a greater sense of ownership amongst tenants and landless farmers. During 2011 seven major international development partners supported the land and agrarian reform movement in accordance with CSRC's five year StOP. The Lutheran World Federation (LWF) became a new strategic partner of CSRC from this year.



Land Reform within the Constitution

Progress with the new constitution has not happened as expected. Within the conflict solving sub-committee of the constituent assembly, the fact that the issue of land reform is not being included within the process of constitution writing has led to vigorous debate. Proper management of the land reform process, addressing the issues surrounding compensation payments to those who hold land above the agreed ceiling and providing land for those who work on the land, are matters that the movement must continue to demand if a just and equitable society is to be attained. Ongoing dialogue with members of the CA and political party leaders is key in ensuring that the voices of those in favour of land reform are heard.

Pressure to implement the HLRSC Report

As a result of the efforts of the NLRF, an action plan is being prepared based upon the HLRSC report published by the Government in September, 2011. The report recommends that discussions are held from village to national level. The land rights movement is seen to be part of the process. In order to ensure that the recommendations become reality, good co-operative relationships need to be built.

Joint Ownership of land

The Government of Nepal has made a policy announcement which makes it easier for

women to be granted joint ownership of their husband's land. The cost to the wife of affecting this transfer of ownership is a tax of 100 NPR (US\$1.28). The actions of 1000 women, under the leadership of the NLRF, arriving at Kathmandu and conducting a demonstration and sit-in at the offices of political parties was instrumental in this announcement being made. To move forward with this, right holders within the movement need to engage supporters and families from outside to take part in the campaign. In order to create the right environment for this to happen, it is necessary to prepare advocacy materials and engage with the media.

Popular education within the land movement

Once land reform has been carried out it is important to engage in dialogue and debate with the wider community to ensure that they are made aware of the positive changes that have been made. Those who are directly involved in the process, (land deprived people and officers) must have regular involvement in this awareness programme. Popular education programmes which provide an overall picture of the land and agricultural rights movement and of the people's organization are essential. A programme of in-depth study and knowledge building will therefore be implemented. Sustainable change is possible only with the strengthening of each member of the movement. This requires knowledge building to be included at each stage of the movement's activities.

Financial performance from 1 January to 31 December 2011

| A | Source of Fund | Commitment | Disbursement |
|----------|---|------------|--------------|
| 1 | Oxfam GB | 1,054,400 | 1,054,400 |
| 2 | Actionaid Nepal | 6,500,000 | 6,500,000 |
| 3 | Care Nepal | 2,550,000 | 2,550,000 |
| 4 | DanidaHUGOU | 20,100,000 | 20,100,000 |
| 5 | Lutheran World Federation (LWF) | 413,500 | 198,500 |
| 6 | International Land Coalition (ILC) | 3,778,990 | 3,424,904 |
| 7 | Asian NGO Coaliton (ANGOC) | 253,147 | 253,147 |
| 8 | Income from office mataterials Auction | | 8,700 |
| 9 | Income from Bank Interest | | 168,457 |
| 10 | Income from Completed Projects | | 918,002 |
| 11 | Income from Overhead of Project | | 328,824 |
| 12 | Income from Personal Support | | 220,600 |
| 13 | Income from Resource Center | | 591,221 |
| 14 | Income Membership Fees | | 7,650 |
| 15 | Miscalleoues Income | | 130,013 |
| 16 | Opening balance of fund (2010) | | 7,610,505 |
| | Total, Sources of Fund (A) | 34,650,037 | 44,064,923 |
| B | Application of Fund | Budget | Expenditure |
| A | Programme Cost | | |
| Output 1 | Organizing, strengthening and mobilizing right holders | 17,372,320 | 15,002,772 |
| 1.1 | Building, strengthening and expanding National and District Land Rights Forums as people's organizations | 2,244,880 | 1,674,589 |
| 1.2 | Forming and strengthening District Land Rights Forums (25 districts) | 6,732,440 | 6,072,858 |
| 1.3 | Capacity building of NLRF and DLRF staff and activists in the areas of advocacy, paralegal skills, and networking and alliance building | 299,000 | 1,356,390 |
| 1.4 | Mainstreaming the action-reflection-action model of popular education in land rights movement | 6,946,000 | 5,772,892 |
| 1.5 | Context mapping | 150,000 | 126,043 |
| Output 2 | Clarifying land reform, policy change and implementation | 8,212,900 | 4,723,121 |
| 2.1 | Critical engagement with high level land commission | 500,000 | 300 |
| 2.2 | Development of viable alternative land reform and management models through action research | 1,737,500 | 1,330,233 |
| 2.3 | Policy dialogue with political party leaders, government officials, CA members, civil society leaders and experts | 200,000 | 131,872 |
| 2.4 | Media mobilisation (radio programme and others) | 650,000 | 525,673 |
| 2.5 | Support to global land assembly | 1,000,000 | 10,154 |
| 2.6 | Independent Campaign Mobilisers (to prepare grounds in new districts) | 590,400 | 235,470 |
| 2.7 | Policy dialogue at District and Regional level | 510,000 | 234,129 |
| 2.8 | Public campaigns, demonstrations, rallies and submission of memoranda | 875,000 | 588,955 |
| 2.9 | Support to the process of claiming land rights | 350,000 | 300,445 |
| 2.10 | Support to process of claiming economic activities | 1,800,000 | 1,365,890 |
| Output 3 | Critically engaging with non-state stakeholders | 325,000 | 150,245 |
| 3.1 | Study on land policy of non-state actors (WB, ADB, WTO) | 150,000 | 20,000 |
| 3.2 | Training workshops and sharing sessions (to share the findings) at various levels | 175,000 | 130,245 |
| Output 4 | Generating learning and sharing knowledge | 10,421,140 | 9,733,150 |
| 4.1 | Establishment of resource centres both at national and sub-national levels | 1,430,000 | 1,365,312 |
| 4.2 | Mobilisation of alliances (Resource Organisations) engaged in land rights movement | 5,476,140 | 5,282,131 |
| 4.3 | Study & finding sharing | 200,000 | 163,452 |
| 4.4 | Publications and dissemination of advocacy materials, periodic reports, journals and bulletins | 1,330,000 | 1,346,475 |
| 4.5 | CSRC institutional strengthening including strengthening of financial tools and systems/EC Meeting | 280,000 | 232,481 |
| 4.6 | Capacity building of CSRC board, staff and Resource Organisations | 150,000 | 7,291 |

| | | | |
|----------|---|------------|------------|
| 4.7 | Network / Alliance building & Program review meeting | 190,000 | 92,340 |
| 4.8 | Capacity Building of RC/ROs Staff (Finance Training & Others) | 100,000 | 81,906 |
| 4.9 | Social audit National Level | 200,000 | 213,594 |
| 4.10 | Social audit Disrict level | 175,000 | 81,084 |
| 4.11 | Half Yearly Review & Reflection | 300,000 | 299,192 |
| 4.12 | Quarterly Review & Reflection | 340,000 | 298,968 |
| 4.13 | External Evaluation (Yearly) Joint Annual Review | 250,000 | 268,924 |
| Output 5 | Ensuring women's rights to land. | 996,000 | 926,111 |
| 5.1 | Interaction and lobbying with CA members, Policy makers, Political parties,activist & community people on women | 271,000 | 248,528 |
| 5.2 | Gender sensitization workshops, trainigs and interactions at community level | 100,000 | 73,501 |
| 5.3 | Case study,documentation and publication | 200,000 | 202,380 |
| 5.4 | Joint ownership campaign | 425,000 | 401,702 |
| 6 | ILC/ANGOC & OTHERS | 5,056,064 | 4,554,701 |
| 6.1 | Engaging the process of constitution and land law | 250,000 | 246,714 |
| 6.2 | Informal Meeting & lobbying | 50,000 | 13,780 |
| 6.3 | Preparatory Meeting | 200,000 | 200,016 |
| 6.4 | Reporting, Coordination and Evaluation | 175,000 | 149,976 |
| 6.5 | Roundtable on land grabbing | 150,000 | 109,523 |
| 6.6 | Roundtable on land rights and food security | 300,000 | 239,218 |
| 6.7 | ASIA LAND FORUM 2011 | 3,133,064 | 2,998,474 |
| 6.8 | Country Dialogue | 100,000 | 99,000 |
| 6.9 | Community Building Construction Support | 600,000 | 400,000 |
| 6.10 | Asian CSO Land Monitoring Report (ANGOC) | 98,000 | 98,000 |
| | Total, Program Cost (a) | 42,383,424 | 35,090,100 |
| B | Management cost | | |
| b.1 | Staff Costs | 5,939,379 | 5,379,076 |
| 1 | Staff Benefits | 992,979 | 896,604 |
| 2 | Staff Salary | 4,256,400 | 3,890,952 |
| 3 | Travel Cost | 690,000 | 591,520 |
| b.2 | Monitoring, evaluation and audit | 315,000 | 290,000 |
| 1 | External audit (annual) | 75,000 | 75,000 |
| 2 | Internal audit (periodic) | 140,000 | 140,000 |
| 3 | Periodic monitoring visits (including visits by executive members) | 100,000 | 75,000 |
| b.3 | Office running cost | 2,200,100 | 1,751,138 |
| 1 | Annual Tax (Building & Vehicle) | 91,500 | 79,040 |
| 2 | Insurance | 65,000 | 79,845 |
| 3 | Office Building/Space related Costs | 600,000 | 600,000 |
| 4 | Other office expenses | 161,500 | 88,764 |
| 5 | Repair and maintenance | 155,000 | 140,048 |
| 6 | Utilities and communication | 286,600 | 179,176 |
| 7 | Coordination & Overhead Cost | 400,000 | 270,887 |
| 8 | Depreciation Charges | 300,000 | 233,073 |
| 9 | Oraganization Renewal Expenses | 3,500 | 2,900 |
| 10 | Security Fee (Residential Area) | 12,000 | 9,200 |
| 11 | Write-Off | 100,000 | 47,305 |
| 12 | Miscalleounes Expenses | 5,000 | 900 |
| 13 | Staff Support Expenses | 20,000 | 20,000 |
| B | Management cost (b.1+b.2+b.3) | 8,454,479 | 7,420,214 |
| C | Capital cost (including equipment and furniture) | 70,000 | 68,163 |
| 1 | Furniture and furnishing | 50,000 | 54,024 |
| 2 | Vehicle (Equipment) | 20,000 | 14,139 |
| | Total, application of funds (a+b+c) = B | 50,907,903 | 42,578,477 |
| | Fund balance (A-B)=C | 1,486,446 | |

Cumulative Performance of Land Rights Movement from 2008-2011

| Particulars | Unit | Till 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | Total |
|--|---------------------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|
| People's organization | | | | | | |
| People's organization at community level | Organization | 1328 | 325 | 271 | 174 | 2,098 |
| People's Organization at district level | Organization | 34 | 5 | 4 | 7 | 50 |
| People organized into people's organizations | People/Hhs | 51035 | 6,594 | 14,327 | 4832 | 76,788 |
| | Women | 2032 | 3,562 | 6,905 | 2630 | 33,729 |
| | Dalits | 24873 | 1,723 | 4,333 | 2186 | 33,115 |
| People's participation in land rights discourse | Hhs | 228372 | 64,948 | 109,642 | 80,214 | 483,176 |
| Tenants and landless farmers made aware/sensitized | People | 1975534 | 168,582 | 209,403 | 145,814 | 2,499,333 |
| Leadership | | 0 | | | | 0 |
| Activists trained and mobilized | People | 1088 | 153 | 164 | 145 | 1,550 |
| | Women | 420 | 78 | 74 | 72 | 644 |
| | Dalits | 423 | 71 | 54 | 50 | 598 |
| Community leaders trained and mobilised | People | 2103 | 1,183 | 1,303 | 2225 | 6,814 |
| | Women | 862 | 468 | 1,088 | 1243 | 3,661 |
| | Dalits | 844 | 479 | 159 | 640 | 2,122 |
| | Janjati | | | | 858 | |
| Civil society alliance | | 0 | | | | 0 |
| Total districts covered | Districts | 42 | 47 | 50 | 50 | 0 |
| Total VDCs covered | VDCs | 257 | 315 | 504 | 504 | 0 |
| Achievements | | 0 | | | | 0 |
| Petitions filed by the tenants | Petitions | 28489 | 3,216 | 22 | 0 | 31,727 |
| Petitions settlement | Petitions | 14423 | 440 | 0 | 336 | 15,199 |
| | Women | 1032 | 88 | 0 | 0 | 1,120 |
| | Dalits | 3514 | 59 | 0 | 0 | 3,573 |
| Areas of land transferred to the tenants | Hectares | 3303 | 305 | 24.07 | 87.69 | 3,720 |
| | Women | 234 | 61 | 0 | 0 | 295 |
| | Dalits | 831 | 40 | 0 | 0 | 871 |
| | Market price Rs (m) | 954 | 73 | 0 | 108 | 1,135 |
| Retention of public land | Hectare | 345 | 0 | 140.35 | 38.63 | 524 |
| | Market price Rs (m) | 99 | 0 | 42 | 31 | 172 |
| | Families benefitted | 402 | 0 | 188 | 776 | 1,366 |
| Petitions filed by landless people | Petitions | 53096 | 7,356 | 20,768 | 0 | 81,220 |
| Total petitions settled | Petitions | 66 | 0 | 5,818 | 1941 | 7,825 |
| Areas of land distributed to the landless | Hectare | 0 | | 765 | 377 | 1,142 |

Key events from 1 January to 31 December 2011

| Month | Key Events |
|-----------|---|
| January | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Held half Yearly Review and Reflection Process in Butwal. NLRF organized an interaction program on the work progress of Landless Problem Solving Commission Research report on "Land Tenure and Agrarian reform in Nepal" published. |
| February | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3 days Training on Globalization and Land Rights Massive orientation and preparation for National Land rights movement. Alerting Landless Problem solving commission to work on behalf of landless people. Partnership meeting with peoples organizations and resource organizations. |
| March | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 101st International Women's Day celebrated in 40 districts. Held National Land Rights Movement demanding timely constitution and land reform with participation of 1000 women frontline leaders of 50 districts. 10 days training on community led land reform practice amongst activist and frontline leaders at Chitwan. |
| April | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Held 5 days Popular Education Training. Organized a series of Regional level Popular Education training events. National consultation and press meeting at Reporters club of Kathmandu on Ukhada Problem. Joint annual review of Land rights movement. |
| May | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organised rally by Haruwa/Charuwa rights forums of Siraha and Saptari for their rehabilitation process and submitted the demand letter Paddy seeds sowed on the road by Landless People of Sunasari with the support of NLRF and Abhiyaan Nepal. Fact finding study of eviction case of Badgama, Saptari. |
| June | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Learning and monitoring visit by EC members, CSRC staff and NLRF members The 2nd National Council of the NLRF held CSRC's Team Building Workshop held Training sessions on land rights facilitated for LWF partners in Jhapa and Morang. CSRC and NGO Federation Nepal jointly conducted a Round Table Discussion program on "Land grabbing and food insecurity in Nepal". |
| July | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Held national review of land rights movement. Documentary entitled "Jaya Bhumi, Jameen Ko Jalan" and A book entitled "Struggle for Land" has been published. A study on Land grabbing and food insecurity, policy analysis of food security and land watch Asia campaign report finalized. Steering and working committee were formed to formulate the national land policy. |
| August | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interaction programme organised by CSDR in Nepalganj about tenant issues and role of stakeholders. Participated in Freed Haliya day celebration programme and two days workshop on Haliya Rehabilitation modalities and action plan formulation organised by Nepal government, Haliya Rehabilitation Committee |
| September | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A three day 3rd National Conference of the NLRF held in Janakpur Held National Social Audit of CSRC. OHCHR and NHRC published a booklet of ESC Rights monitoring indicators. Publication of 7 different posters to be used as discussion materials within Land Learning Centres and the VLRf |
| October | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Met with the personal secretary of the Prime Minister and filed an application for financial relief for the families of Janak Kumari and Lalmaya, who were killed in an accident on the way to Kathmandu. Training session jointly organised by CSRC and ICDO in Lele, Lalitpur on land rights. The Asia Land Forum, 2011 took place in Kathmandu, Nepal under the theme entitled, 'Preserving our Gains in the Struggle for Land: Building Bridges in Addressing Commercialization, Climate Change, and Food Security'. Two day orientation programme organized for newly elected national committees of the NLRF at Thimoor Chitwan. |
| November | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participated in Asian Farmers' Association meeting in Siem Reap, Camodia and introduced the NLRF in their forum. The complaint letter was filed about the case of Birt's in Rasuwa in Akhtiyar Anusandhan aayog. NLRF organized an orientation programme for the coordinator of the Pos strengthening campaign at Thimoor |
| December | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The launch of a new report entitled "Land is Life, Land is Power: Landlessness, Exclusion, and Deprivation in Nepal" by Honorable Gauri Pradhan Held 16th General Assembly of CSRC. |

Media Coverage and Publications

CSRC in the print media

सरकारी जग्गाको जथाभावी भोगाधिकार दिन रोक्

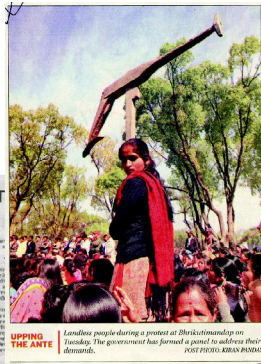
संघीय सरकारले जग्गाको जथाभावी भोगाधिकार दिन रोक्न निर्देश दिएको छ।

भूमिसुधार आयोगको प्रतिवेदन सार्वजनिक

भूमिसुधार आयोगको प्रतिवेदन सार्वजनिक गरिएको छ।

Land rights stir called off
Kathmandu, March 22

More than 1,000 women from 50 districts today called off their protest for land rights in the capital city after the government assured them to address their issues.



‘भूमिमा महिलाको पहुँच बढाउनुपर्छ’

काठमाडौं, २२ मार्च (राष्ट्रिय)- अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय भूमि सन्धार, एशिया भूमि फोरम अन्तर्गत भूमि सन्धार आयोगको प्रतिवेदन सार्वजनिक गरिएको छ।

भूमि सन्धार आयोगको प्रतिवेदन सार्वजनिक गरिएको छ।

भूमि सन्धार आयोगको प्रतिवेदन सार्वजनिक गरिएको छ।

हलो उचालेर भूमि आन्दोलन सुरु

जग्गाको जथाभावी भोगाधिकार दिन रोक्न निर्देश दिएको छ।

भूमिमा महिलाको पहुँच बढाउनुपर्छ

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भूमिमा महिलाको पहुँच बढाउनुपर्छ।

Publications

भूमिअधिकार

सामाजिक लेखाजोखा

जसको जी

भूमिअधिकार

सामाजिक लेखाजोखा

भूमिअधिकार

सामाजिक लेखाजोखा

भूमिअधिकार

सामाजिक लेखाजोखा



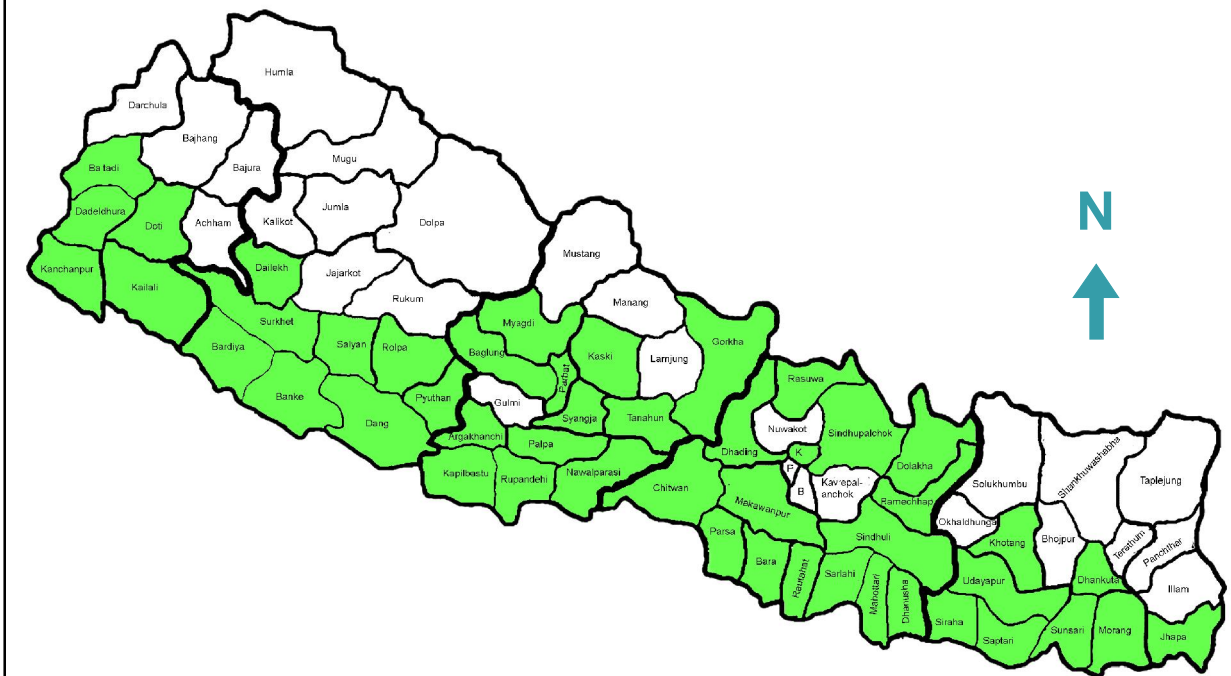
Abbreviation

| | |
|---------|---|
| CSO | Civil Society Organization |
| CSRC | Community Self-reliance Centre |
| DAO | District Administration Office |
| DDC | District Development Committee |
| DLRF | District Land Rights Forum |
| EC | European Commission |
| ESCR | Economic, Social and Cultural Rights |
| FECOFUN | Federation of Community Forest Users in Nepal |
| FRDPC | Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles Committee |
| FY | Fiscal Year |
| HH | Household |
| HLSLRC | High Level Scientific Land Reform Commission |
| HUGOU | Human Rights and Good Governance Advisory Unit (Danida) |
| IFAD | International Fund for Agriculture Development |
| ILC | International Land Coalition |
| ILO | International Labour Organisation |
| INGO | International Non-governmental Organisation |
| JDS | Janachetana Dalit Sangam |
| LPSC | Landless Problem Solving Commission |
| NC | Nepali Congress |
| NHRC | National Human Rights Commission |
| NLRF | National Land Rights Forum |
| NRERRAC | Natural Resources, Economic Rights and Revenue Allocation Committee |
| OHCHR | Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights |
| PRA | Participatory Rural Appraisal |
| PRRP | Participatory Review and Reflection Process |
| Rs | Rupees |
| SAARC | South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation |
| SIDA | Swiss International Development Assistance |
| StOP | Strategic and Operational Plan |
| SWAN | Society Welfare Action Nepal |
| ToR | Terms of Reference |
| UCPN(M) | Unified Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist) |
| UN | United Nations |
| VDC | Village Development Committee |
| VLRF | Village Land Rights Forum |

Glossary

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| <i>Ailani</i> | Unregistered land/public land. |
| <i>Banda</i> | General strike or shutdown. |
| <i>Bigha</i> | Unit of measurement of land in the Terai. One bigha is equal to 0.6 ha or 1.6 acres. |
| DDC | A committee of members elected to serve (in accordance with the District Development Committee Act, 1992) as the executive body of authority in each of the 75 districts of Nepal. Candidates for election to a DDC represent the Village Development Committees (VDCs) within that district. |
| <i>Haruwa/Charuwa</i> | A kind of bonded labour system where poor and landless people are forced to graze the cattle by landlord or plough the landlord's land in extremely low wages paid in grains on yearly basis as a repayment of the loans taken by their parents. This system is found mostly in central Terai region of Nepal. |
| <i>Haliya</i> | System of hiring people for ploughing landlord's land with nominal wages. |
| <i>Koot</i> | Fixed amount of major grain payable to the landlord by the tenants/tillers as a rental. |
| <i>Ukhada</i> | A form of Jimidari land ownership in only three districts in Tarai: Rupandehi, Kapilvastu and Nawalparasi; abolished in 1964. |
| <i>Kattha</i> | Unit of measurement of land in Terai. One kattha is equal to 3,625 square feet. |
| <i>Ex-Kamaiya</i> | Agricultural bonded labourer, particularly those that existed in western part of Nepal. |
| <i>Kamlari</i> | Female Kamaiya (mostly unmarried adolescent and youth), often daughters of ex-Kamaiya - mostly the Tharus-who used to work for landlords. Though it is abolished after the promulgation of Kamaiya Labour (Prohibition) Act, 2002, it is still in practice in different forms of domestic workers and seasonal agricultural labourers particularly in the districts of Mid- and Far Western Development Regions of Nepal. |
| VDC | A committee of members elected to govern a village development area (in accordance with the VDC Act, 1992). Candidates for election to a VDC represent the wards into which village development committee area is divided. |

Districts Covered



Collaborating Partners

- | Abhiyan Nepal, Sunsari
- | Centre for Society Development and Research (CSDR), Banke
- | Community Development and Environment Conservation Forum (CDECF), Sindhupalchok
- | Janachetana Dalit Sangam (JDS), Saptari
- | National Land Rights Forum (NLR), including District Chapters
- | Rural Development Society (RDS), Sindhupalchok
- | Society Welfare Action Nepal (SWAN), Dang

International Partner Organisations

- | ActionAid Nepal
- | Care Nepal
- | CCO/CIDA
- | DanidaHUGOU
- | International Land Coalition (ILC)
- | Oxfam GB Nepal
- | ANGOC
- | Lutheran World Federation (LWF) Nepal

Community Self-reliance Centre

Vision

A Nepali society where everyone enjoys a secure, free and dignified life

Mission

CSRC's mission is to empower land-poor women and men to enable them to claim and exercise their basic rights, including their right to land resources

Core Values

- | Promotion and Protection of All Rights for All
- | Respect for Plurality and Diversity
- | Social Inclusion
- | Promotion of Non-violence
- | Institutional Good Governance
- | Democratic Decision Making and Implementation
- | Equality between Women and Men

Goal

To secure equitable access to land for poor women and men for ensuring their freedom and right to a dignified life



STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

Promise 1

Rights holders (land-poor women and men) organized, strengthened and mobilized to claim and exercise their rights

Promise 2

Clarity and consensus about land reform established, and land reform policy and frameworks suitable to the needs and realities of Nepal developed and implemented

Promise 3

Learning generated from ground level actions and practices, and disseminated the knowledge at all levels

Promise 4

New land policies introduced guaranteeing women and men equal rights to own land