

# Half Yearly Progress Report

January to June 2022



**Support to Land Reform Initiatives in Nepal**

**UN HABITAT**  
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

 **GLTN**  
GLOBAL LAND TOOL NETWORK

## **Background**

UN-Habitat initiated its engagement in Nepal since late September 2016 to support land reform initiatives in Nepal. With co-financing from the National Land Commission, Ministry of Land Management Cooperatives and Poverty Alleviation (MoLMCPA), the partner municipalities and the ILC/ NES together with IP (CSRC) the programme is implemented at different phases. As a result, laudable results with limited funding have been achieved. The legislative and institutional framework are in place and more technical support in the implementation were felt necessary. Therefore, the support has been continued to upscale the Fit For Purpose (FFP) approach for Identification, Verification and Recordation (IVR) of informal tenure to solve the issues of informal land tenure and landlessness which shows the commitment and urgency of the Government.

To continue support and facilitate implementation in selected Provinces and municipalities in Nepal, Community Self Reliance Centre (CSRC) was selected as an Implementing Partner (IP).

This report provides Half Yearly progress January to June 2022.

## **Objectives**

The objective of the interventions is to support towards upscaling of the implementation of the Fit-For-Purpose Land Administration Country Strategy, policy support, and capacity development.

The support has been provided to the local governments for the identification, validation, and recording of land related issues, especially for landless and informal settlers. And also provide knowledge support to the local governments for the formulation process of land use plan in their local contexts. In this process coordination with the land rights forums in their capacity building and strengthening for land rights advocacy.

The activities and progress carried out during the reporting period is as following;

## **Inception Report**

An inception report outlining detailed plan for implementation of the program was prepared.

## Working Area Details

The planned working area for support were proposed to be continued in the following 14 urban and rural municipalities:

Province	Local Government and Districts
Province 1	1 Kankai Municipality, Jhapa 2 Belaka Municipality, Udaypur
Madhesh Province	3 Dhangadhimai Municipality, Siraha 4 Bardibas Municipality, Mahottari
Bagmati	5 Panchpokhari Thangpal Rural Municipality, Sindhupalchok 6 Kalikasthan Rural Municipality, Rasuwa
Gandaki	7 Madhyabindu Municipality, Nawalpur
Lumbini	8 Dangishran Rural Municipality, Dang 9 Babai Rural Municipality, Dang 10 Gadhawa Rural Municipality, Dang
Karnali	11 Gurwakot Municipality, Surkhet 12 Chaukune Rural Municipality, Surkhet
Sudurpaschim	13 Bedkot Municipality, Kanchanpur 14 Gauriganga Municipality, Kailali

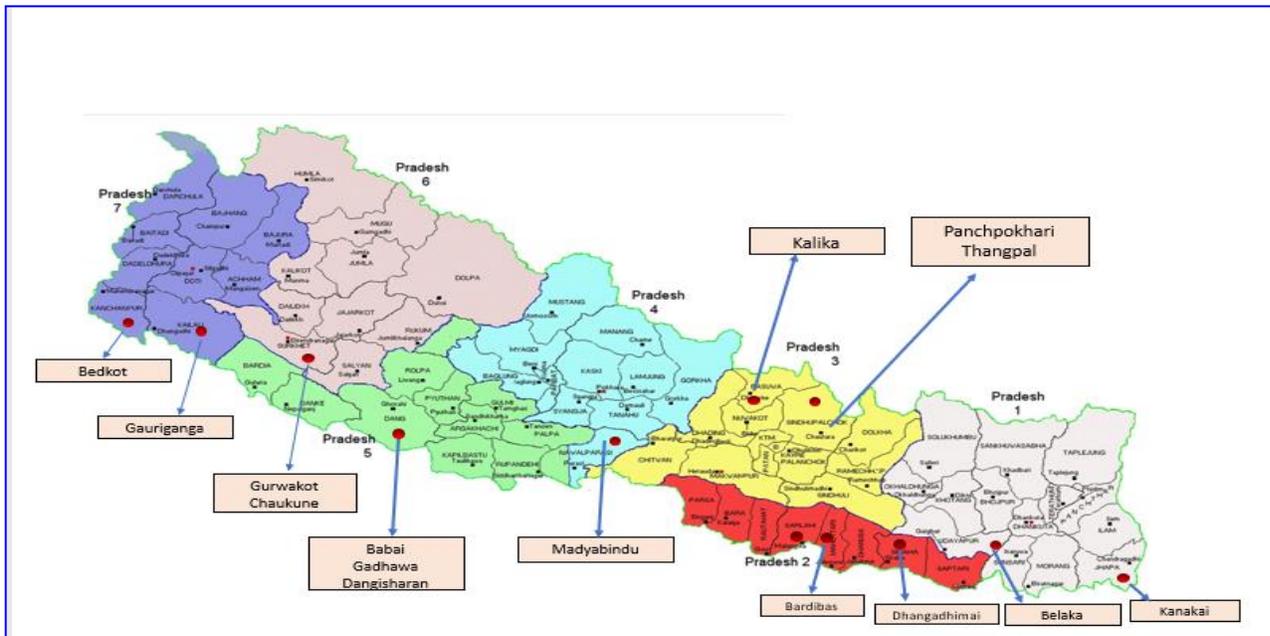


FIGURE 1: WORKING AREAS

## Main Activities and Output

Support has been continued to the local governments for upscaling the application of participatory mapping and STDM tools for implementation of land-related policy and legislation, support local governments in the development of land information systems, and to identify, validate and record land-related data. The detailed plan of each targeted local government was prepared and project implementation was conducted through mobilization of local facilitator in close guidance and support of the program officer. Regular review and reflections physically and using online platform were conducted to review the progress and smooth operation of planned activities.

### **Output 1: Study and publish a report on tenancy rights and unregistered tenancy, land governance, and climate change issues in the country context**

#### **(i) Study on land and climate change nexus on land tenure, tenancy, land use, and impacts to the landless, and squatters**

Finalized the terms of reference (TOR) for study on land and climate change nexus on land tenure, tenancy, land use, and impacts on the landless, squatters, and informal tenure holders. Research team has been formed and the preliminary plan on draft report is prepared. Extensive study and preparation of Final report is under progress.

#### **(ii) Publication on Tenancy Rights and Status of Unregistered Tenants, the landless and marginal landholders**

The study report in the Nepali language on unregistered tenancy was published. The choice of language was decided to outreach the land tenure advocates and the local government authorities. This report is published in 500 copies. Some study on this topic was conducted last year about tenancy rights and unregistered tenancy in the context of Nepal. Before publication of this report, this year it was thoroughly reviewed and added some information in the context present time. The study report was finalized based on the data collected from Baijanath Rural Municipality at Banke, Rapti Rural Municipality at Dang, Inaruwa Municipality at Sunasari, and Sundar Haraincha Municipality at Morang as case study basis. Also collected some case story from different areas. This report recommends to the Federal, Provincial and the Local Government as well as stakeholders to take necessary action to solve the problem of the unregistered tenancy system. The publication report is planned for wider dissemination with the concerned stakeholders.

The Table of Content (TOC) of the report covers the following items:

#### Chapter 1

##### 1.1 Background

##### 1.2 Study Objectives

- 1.3 Study Methodology
- 1.4 Limitations of Study
- Chapter 2
- 2.1 History of tenancy rights
- 2.2 Unregistered tenants
- 2.3 Reasons behind tenancy non-registration
- 2.4 Status of tenants
- 2.5 Few typical case stories
- Chapter 3
- 3.1 Legal provisions
- 3.2 Issues of unregistered tenants
- 3.3 Recommendations
- List of References



FIGURE 2: COVER OF TENANCY RIGHTS AND STATUS OF UNREGISTERED TENANCY

**(iii) Publication on localization of land governance.**

The study report on localization of land governance in Nepal was also published in Nepali language for similar reasons. This book was published in 1000 copies. The text was prepared by known land experts Mr. Janak Raj Joshi and Mr. Ganesh Prasad Bhatta. The text was thoroughly reviewed by Mr. Jagat Deuja, Dr. Suresh Dhakal, and Mr. Raja Ram Chhatkuli to finalize the text of the booklet. Local government operation Act, 2074 has guaranteed the rights of the local governments providing rights for the measurement and mapping of local lands, demarcation of individual plots, regular updating, registration, transfer of land/housing ownership, and distribution of

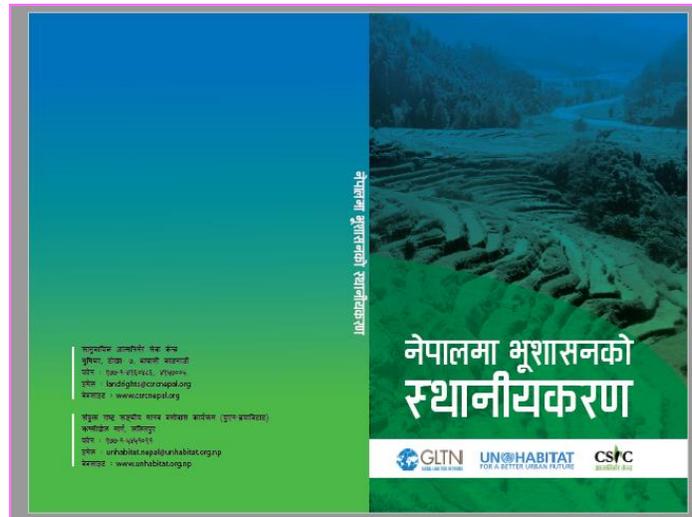


FIGURE 3: COVER OF LOCALIZATION OF LAND GOVERNANCE PUBLICATION

land ownership certificate and record management and several others. Similarly, the Land Use Act, 2076 has mentioned that related local land use councils shall categorize land within their jurisdiction as per the fixed basis and standards as well as following the procedure provided by the ministry. Despite the above legal provisions, localization of land governance is yet to be practiced at the local level and it was realized that there is need for a framework for the localization of land governance from the federal to local level. Considering the limitation of the

availability of human resources and institutional setup at local level a resource book has been published on the localization of land governance.

The Table of Content (TOC) of the booklet is detailed into more than 65 Sections and distributed into 7 chapters as following:

Chapter 1: Land Governance and Localization

1.1 Introduction

1.2 International Norms regarding Land Governance

1.3 Land Governance in Nepal

1.4 Localization of Land Governance

Chapter 2: Current Status regarding Localization of Land Governance

2.1 Localization of Land Governance in Nepal

2.2 Localization of Land Governance in International Literature and Documents

2.3 Status of Implementation

2.4 Policy and Implementation Gap

Chapter 3: Land Governance Local Practices and Experiences

Chapter 4: Opportunities and Challenges with respect to Localization of Land Governance

Chapter 5: Key Areas of Localization of Land Governance and Management

Chapter 6: Methods and Processes of Local Land Governance

Chapter 7: Conclusion/ Epilogue

List of References

## **Output 2. Support to scale-up of FFPLA tools implementation and Land Information System**

Continuation of strategic engagement with the Local Governments in the currently ongoing 13 municipalities through support to the local facilitation committee for participatory enumeration, data entry, data analysis, and data verification and approval process. Technical support in the application of FFPLA tools in the land mapping process is extended to the Municipalities. Continuous coordination with the National Land Commission (NLC) for the implementation of the policies and programs in local levels for support to provide land to the landless and formalization of informal settlers.

Two Local Coordinator one each in the west and east of the country, one in Dangisharan Rural Municipality of Dang and another at Belaka Municipality of Udaypur were commissioned through the IP. The Land Unit Coordinator will be responsible for the rest of the local governments in the vicinities, and the programme manager at the Centre works in close coordination with them for regular updates and work of IVR process.

### (i) Land Certificate distribution

Participatory mapping, data entry and data analysis of IVR process for providing land to the landless and regularization of informal tenure in the 14 municipalities are at different stages. In Gurbhakot Municipality of Surkhet district however stage for distribution of land certificates for the landless household was reached for some Households. The land certificate to 32 Households was distributed by the Municipality together with National Land Commission



FIGURE 4: LAND CERTIFICATE DISTRIBUTION AT GURBAKOT MUNICIPALITY

(NLC) on 8<sup>th</sup> April 2022. The landless families submitted their application files to the Municipality with request for land registration of land they were operating for generations. The 32 landless households received 53 plots of land with totaling 10.96 Hectares of Land.

### (ii) Identification, Verification, and Recording (IVR)

Continuous coordination with the Land Commission and the local Governments for data collection, validation, data entry, data management and land mapping of landless and informal settler.

During this reporting period, a Total Number of 91,699 households (landless and informal settlers) submitted application files to the land commission through the local government for land registration process. 32 landless families already received land ownership certificates after land registered into their own name as explained in the last Section. Total data entry of 62,530 Households in the system of NLC has been completed. During the period a total temporary card (*Nissa*) has been distributed to 45,206 families. This is one of the proof documents for registered application in the Municipality. The land mapping and survey work is going on in the field for this process. NLC appointed the technical person and placed to the local government, a total number of 21,267 parcels are mapped by the team.



FIGURE 2: LANDLESS WOMEN STANDING WITH RECENTLY RECEIVED TEMPORARY CARD IN DANGISHARAN RURAL MUNICIPALITY-4

Details	Up to Dec- 2021	Progress Jan-June 2022	Total
Application collection of Landless and Informal Settlers	89875	1824	91699
Data entry in the system	27886	34644	62530
Land Mapping in Percial	6297	14970	21267
Land Mapping in ha	1910	3126.82	5036.82
Nissa distribution	25496	19710	45206
Certified (Verification)	0	6169	6169
Land certificate distribution	0	32	32

Table 1: IVR progress table

### Output 3. Engaged Dialogue on Land issues especially on Policy, Acts and FFPLA

Continuous support and advocacy with the local government, NLC as well as MoLMCPA for implementing the existing policies, Acts, and Laws effectively through regular coordination meetings and engaged dialogue.

Promotion of tenure responsive and risk-sensitive land use planning tools and the process, also engaging with the local government for land use plan formulating process. During this period following activities and progress were accomplished through this FFPLA initiatives.

**(i) High-Level Policy Dialogue on Role of Local Governments Towards Land Governance**

High-level land policy dialogue on “Role of local governments towards land governance and policy-making process” was jointly organized together with the Ministry of Land Management, Cooperatives and Poverty Alleviation (MoLMCPA) of the Nepal Government, Ministry of Land Management, Agriculture and Cooperatives (MoLMAC) of Sudurpaschim Province, Community Self-reliance Centre (CSRC), Land Governance Working Group (LGWG) and International Land Coalition (ILC) Asia on 23<sup>rd</sup> February 2022 in Dhangadhi, the Headquarter of Sudurpaschim Province.

A total of 122 (90 Male & 33 Female) attendees participated in the program, which included Mayor & Deputy Mayor; Chairperson & Vice Chairperson; Honorable Minister of MoLMCPA, Honorable Minister of MoLMAC; Honorable State Minister of MoLAC; Secretary of MoLMAC; Joint-Secretary of MoLMCPA; Coordinator & members of the Situation of Haliya, Kamaiya, Kamlari and Harawa-charawa study working committee of MoLMCPA, Honorable member of Constitution Assembly, Former Vice-chairperson of Policy and Planning Commission of Bagmati Province; Former-Expert Member of Land Issues Resolving Commission; Chairperson of Freed Haliya Federation; Dalit activists; land activists; and landless communities.

This ‘Land policy dialogue’ is designed to bring land community together to discuss the land related policy, laws, programs or any other issue that has policy implications through the lens of the ‘Role of local governments towards land governance and the policy making process’. In doing so, it serves as a multi-stakeholder platform that brings relevant stakeholders together for in depth policy discussions that inform all stakeholders about progressive provisions, policy environment, and possible joint actions highlighting the existing policy gap in the area.

**(ii) Land Use Plan at Belaka, Kanakai and Dangisharan**

The IP (CSRC) has facilitated for the formulation of land use plan at 6 Local Governments. During this reporting period Dhanisharan and Babai Rural Municipality at Dang,



FIGURE 6: LAND USE PLAN HANDING OVER TO THE BELAKA MUNICIPALITY

Gurbhakot Municipality and Chaukune Rural Municipality at Surkhet, Kalika Rural Municipality at Rasuwa, and Bardibas Municipality at Mahottari, the land use plans were drafted.

The Federal government is encouraging the local government to formulate the land use plan in their context soon possible. In this context, local governments do not have expert human resources to develop land use plans and as such this kind of technical work was provided and coordinating with the local government to develop the land use planning process. The above-mentioned local governments were provided with orientation about the land use planning process as per the newly enacted Land Use Act.

During the land use planning process series of discussions were conducted with local governments and the communities.

In the land use plan, there were included the baseline context of the local area, existing data information, and further plan regarding land governance, land administration, land reform and resurvey work through the local government.

### **(iii) Land Rights Forum Strengthening/Sangathan Yatra**

A team of CSRC and National Land Rights Forum (NLRF) visited various communities during the campaign of traveling (Sangathan Yatra) for support of capacity building and strengthening of members of the land rights forum. During



FIGURE 7: SANGATHAN YATRA AT KANCHANPUR

this reporting period, two rounds of traveling campaigns were conducted. In the first round visited Baitadi, Dadeldhura, Kanchanpur and Kailali districts from 24 Feb to 1 March 2022. And in the second round visited at Surkhet, Banke, Bardiya, Dang, Kapilbasti, Rupandehi, Nawalparasi, and Nawalpur districts from 26 March to 2 April 2022. During this Sangathan Yatra, various meetings were conducted in individual and groups with the members of Village Land Rights Forums (VLRFs), frontline leaders and discussed/ reviewed status of the land rights campaign, Village Land Rights Forum (VLRF) and, the status of submitted application files to the NLC through local government from landless and informal settlers.

The visit reenergized the members of VLRFs for strengthening of people's organizations for land and agrarian campaign.

#### **(iv) Discussion on Guthi Bill**

Facilitated to take some Guthi settlers and also members of VLRFs in Kathmandu to consult the Guthi Bill on 20 March 2022. The MoLMCPA had organized a consultation meeting with Guthi settlers to make recommendations to incorporate into Guthi bill. The members of VLRFs who were living in different Guthis of Dhading, Dailekh, Dang, Sindhupalchok and Rasuwa districts shared their experiences during the consultation meeting. They requested to the minister of MoLMCPA to ensure some progressive provisions to address the issues of Guthi settlers and tenants. The minister of MoLMCPA Shashi Shrestha committed not to repeat the same mistake which was done by the then minister.

#### **(v) Commitment collection from the leader**

Conducted a commitment campaign to have strong commitments from candidates for local elections and signed them up in the commitment paper promising to address pertinent issues of land and agriculture after they get elected. In this campaign, support has been provided to District and Village Land Rights Forums (VLRFs) to prepare the commitment paper. Members of VLRFs from Kailali, Nawalparasi, Bank, Dang, Surkhet, Nuwakot, Rasuwa, and Sindhupalchowk, Mahottari, Sarlahi, Sunasari and, Udayapur districts were massively involved for the commitment collection campaign before the local election in April. Major commitments signed by the candidates of the local election have been given as below in points:



FIGURE 8: COLLECTED SIGNATURE DURING THE LOCAL ELECTION CAMPAIGN IN NAWALPUR. PHOTO BY DLRN NAWALPUR

1. Prioritize to work for ensuring the land rights of landless Dalits, landless squatters, and informal settlers in accordance with the land act, rules, and procedures. In this regard, past good initiatives will be continued at the local level.
2. Formulate the facilitation committee at the local level (including ward office) and ensure at least one representative in the committee will be from the recommendation provided by the Land Rights Forum.
3. In accordance with the Land Use Act, a local land use council will be formed and a land-use plan will be formulated and implemented as soon as possible

4. Citizens residing at this local level will not be resettled or displaced. If there are any families living in a vulnerable area, road border area, or protected area, they will be transferred to a safe area with possible alternatives.
5. Implement housing and livelihood programs for the destitute, single, and marginalized landless families. And while conducting every development program, it will be formulated in such a way that it reaches to the marginalized landless community. Necessary arrangements will be made to provide rations on the basis of a destitute household identity card.
6. In order to increase the ownership of women farmers in the land, priority will be given to the families who have women ownership (single or joint) in the land to become an entrepreneur. In addition, incentive programs will be implemented to promote joint land ownership.
7. Formulate and implement necessary local laws related to land and agriculture according to the situation at the local level.
8. Support the Land Rights Forum by registering it at the local level with financial resources.

#### **(vi) Meeting with Cooperatives**

Conducted meeting with Manjari Women Farmers' Cooperative of Gadhwara Rural Municipality at Dang, Land and Women Rights Agricultural Cooperatives Ltd. Of Kalika Rural Municipality at Rasuwa. Reviewed the ongoing work and status of both cooperatives and discuss with the members about their further plan. FFPLA initiatives have plan to promote, and strengthening local cooperatives for access and empowerment of economics. The meeting was held on 22<sup>nd</sup> March 2022 at Gadawa and 8<sup>th</sup> June 2022 at Kalika Rural Municipality.

#### **(vii) VLRG Strengthening**

Conducted a meeting with 11 Village Land Rights Forum (VLRG) at Dang, Surkhet, Mahottari, Udayapur and Siraha of working area's Municipalities. FFPLA initiatives have a plan to support strengthen and capacity development of VLRG in local level. To raising awareness, and accompanying the land rights movement in the local level, there need to be strong network of VLRG. During this reporting period, reached out to the 11 VLRG through the meeting and orientation about the ongoing process of IVR of landless and informal settlers at the local level.



FIGURE 9: VLRG MEETING AT DANGISHARN RURAL MUNICIPALITY OF DANG

**(viii) Webinar on Women's access to land climate-responsive land use**

To mark the International Women's Day, organized a webinar on Women's access to land and climate-responsive land use. This webinar was able to raise issues of grassroots women's land access, rights, and the effect of climate change on agriculture. There were 60 participants from different sectors. The webinar was organized on 10<sup>th</sup> March 2022. The program was organized together with UN-Habitat, MoLMCPA and CSRC. In the program, participants were federal government representative, local government representatives and other stakeholders. And discussed mainly about the Women's access in land and property rights in context of Nepal. During the webinar, local context and issues of women presence in land and property rights were shared and was participated by 60 peoples. Joint Secretaries of four important ministries, MoLMCPA, Ministry of Forest and Environment (MOFE), Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development (MOALD) and Ministry of Women, Children and Senior Citizens did participate and provided their views.

**(ix) Review meeting**

IP provides monthly reports and conducted periodic review. A mid-term review meeting was conducted at UN-Habitat Office on 6<sup>th</sup> June 2022 in the presence of Habitat Programme Manager, Admin/ Finance and technical team. In the meeting the ongoing work and progress of FFPLA Initiatives were reviewed and also shared the planning for coming days. The meeting was attended by 9 persons from CSRC and UN-Habitat team.

**(x) Resource Materials for Local Representatives**

Distributed resource materials to the newly elected representatives of Local Government in Kathmandu on 17<sup>th</sup> June 2022, such as land related laws and policies, guideline of land use plan, land rights bulletin, value chain report and others publication. There were 300 newly elected representatives such as Mayor, Deputy Mayor, Chair Persons and Vice-Chairperson of Local Municipalities.



**FIGURE 10: LAND RIGHTS RELATED RESOURCE MATERIALS DISTRIBUTION TO THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT TO LOCAL GOVERNMENT**

### **(xi) Coordination Meeting with Local Government**

During this reporting period conducted formal and informal coordination meeting with the various local governments of working areas. The meeting was for review and collect the information of IVR progress and process, to share the knowledge about the IVR and land use plan formulation process at local level. Conducted the meeting with Bedkot



FIGURE 11: COORDINATION MEETING AT KALIKA RURAL MUNICIPALITY OF RASUWA

Municipality at Kanchanpur, Chaukune Rural Municipality and Gurbhakot Municipality at Surkhet, Babai, Dhangisharan and Gadhwara Rural Municipality at Dang, Kalika Rural Municipality at Rauswa, Pachpokhari Thangpal Rural Municipality at Sindhupalchowk, Bardibas Municipality at Mahottari, Dhagadhimai Municipality at Siraha, Belaka Rural Municipality at Udayapur and Kankai Municipality at Jhapa.

As the project is working closely with the Local Governments of 14 to support and collaboration for IVR process of landless and informal settlers and orientation and formulate the land use plan, the consultation with the Local Governments, they are provided suggestion papers about policies and program of land and agrarian issues during the planning process. Recently all the local governments have formulated the new program and policies for the next fiscal year.

### **(xii) Suggestion for manifesto campaign**

IP (CSRC) provided suggestion paper to all the political parties of Nepal during the manifesto formulation process of local level election. The local election was held on 13<sup>th</sup> May 2022 in Nepal. Local election is held every 5 years in Nepal. During the local elections, the concerns was about the issues of land tenure and land reform in the local context, for this suggestion paper regarding land and agrarian issues was prepared and submitted to the respective political parties who participated in the 2022 elections.

### **(xiii) Orientation to the Local Government**

Orientation program to newly elected local government representative of Panchpokhari Thangpal Rural Municipality at Sindhupalchowk was organized on 29<sup>th</sup> June 2022. IP CSRC has made risk sensitive land use plan initiative in local areas. Thus, support was provided to the local government for formulating process of land use plan. In the Panchpokhari Thangpal Rural Municipality there were recently elected Municipality body a few weeks ago by the election. So the orientation program was organized for the newly elected representatives, providing orientation about the policies and program on land tenure and land use planning formulated by

the Federal Government. In the orientation program there were 62 participants including 19 females.

#### (xiv) Participants Details

The following tables shows the presents of participation details of FFPLA related initiatives during the reporting period.

<b>Total Activities</b>	<b>21</b>
Total Participants	463
Female Participants	239 (51.62%)
Male Participants	224 (48.38%)
Dalit Participants	121 (26.31%)
Janajati Participants	162 (34.99%)
Bramhin/Chhetri Participants	180 (38.87%)

*Table 2: Program coverage, participants details*

### A. Learning, Reflection

This FFPLA initiatives has taught some important lessons during the course of project implementation. Some major learnings have been mentioned as following;

- Local governments do not have enough capacity to manage land administration from their office, so they are still depending on the Federal government for land administration activities. They need to start the work related to land government from their office, and for this, support has to be provided to the local government in capacity building as well as sensitization. The published booklet of Localizations of Land Administration will be important guidelines.
- While formulating a land-use plan with the local government, it is important to provide detailed orientation to the executive members on the importance of the plan. Regular meetings and close coordination with the executive team, regular administrative coordination with the Chief Administrative Officer, and Information Officer, assistance, and activism in the reduction process.

- The land use plan is most needed for policies and program for local government in the changing context. They are developing their municipalities for exercising federalism, now the development is done haphazardly. The land use plan of local government will be the guidelines.
- Some of the local government showing the interest for the IVR process have already completed this process while many with less interests are still lagging far behind. The interest of the leader of local government is most important things. E.g. Gurbhakot Municipality has already started distributing the land certificate, Kankai Municipality finished their IVR process and Land mapping work. As such facilitation and sensitization of local municipalities and community leaders need to be continued.

## **B. Challenges**

- To manage the land for landless and informal settlers some of the local government representatives are not showing full willingness.
- NLC is not supporting to some of the local governments for land management to landless and informal settlers, where the local representatives come from different political parties.
- To implement the land use plan in the local level, the local government has no skill and trained human resources.
- Lack of resources for the collaboration with local government and DLRFs to support more IVR processes and campaign-related work.

## **C. Conclusion**

The FFPLA is an initiative to support the local governments for the IVR process for landless and informal settlers. Published unregistered tenancy and localization of land governance booklet will be used as good advocacy material in movement for security of tenure for all and judicious land governance/ land management.

So far, facilitated the formulation of land use plans at 6 Local Governments. 32 landless families received land ownership certificates after land registered in their own name. During this period 91,699 households (landless and informal settlers) submitted applications, 62,530 data entry in the system, 45,206 families already received a temporary card (*Nissa*), and 21,267 parcels are mapped at the local level.

Various engaged dialogue, meetings, and orientations were done with concerned entities. This will be very helpful for further pathways.

Under the AOC with UN-Habitat, CSRC is continuously coordinating with all stakeholders; ministries, NLC and local governments, to accomplish tenure security of marginalized and vulnerable communities in Nepal. This has facilitated the process in Nepal.

## D. Work plan July to December 2022

S.N.	Activity	Target	Jul 22	Aug 22	Sep 22	Oct 22	Nov 22	Dec 22	Re.
<b>Output 1: Study and publish a report on tenancy rights and unregistered tenancy, land governance, and climate change issues in the country context</b>									
A.1	Desk review for study on climate change and land use	Regular	*	*	*				
A.2	FGD and case collection	4	*	*	*				
A.3	Validation workshop	1 event		*	*				
A.4	Final Report Submission	1 time			*				
A.5	Report publication and dissemination of land and climate change study	1 time, 500 copies			*				
<b>Output 2. Support to scale up of FFPLA tools implementation and Land Information System</b>									
B.1	Orientation about policy and tools to Local Government (LG)	13 LG	*	*	*	*	*		
B.2	Support to local government for IVR Process	13 LG	*	*	*	*	*	*	
B.3	Meeting with NLA/Ministry/NARMIN and MuAN	4 times	*			*		*	
<b>Output 3. Engaged Dialogue on Land issues especially on Policy, Acts and FFPLA</b>									
C.1	Support to local government for tenure responsive risk-sensitive land use planning	2 LG	*	*	*				
C.2	Learning Workshop among local governments	1 time		*					
C.3	Engagement/ Strengthening VLRFs and Cooperatives	14 VLRFs and 2 Cop.	*	*	*	*	*	*	
C.4	Campaign for tenancy rights claiming and access to land resources	4 LG	*	*	*	*	*	*	