

# 2010

## Draft Report of National Land Policy Consultation Workshop



**Food and Agriculture Organization  
of The United Nations**

**Ministry**

**Draft Report of**

**National Land Policy**  
**Consultation Workshop**

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**Kathmandu, Nepal**

## Preamble

Fundamental entity where the existence resides is Land. Obviously being the basis of life and then source of wealth and power, land has been observed as a focal entity of social conflict and disorder. The 12-year long conflict in Nepal made impact on every sphere of life in Nepal. The highest hit and mostly disturbing phenomenon when conflicts arose was to the rural life where support for agriculture development seemed to be neglected, thus making agriculture producers and rural populations frustrated and see no other options for improving their livelihoods. The economy of Nepal is by and large based on land and agriculture. The government willing to pay attention for good governance must give its eyes on the issues of land, otherwise, any effort made in the name of development will be like pouring water on sand. Being encapsulated by the strong but better political will for doing something to raise the people up from their plight and blight of abject poverty, it is urgently needed to formulate land policy whereby all policy implementation instruments such as Land tenure security, land use planning, land reform etc can be systematically arranged within the skeleton of land policy framework. Realizing the necessity of land policy, Government of Nepal has embarked into initialization of the land policy formulation process, the Ministry of Land Reform and Management (MOLRM) approached to Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) of the United Nations for support on organizing a consultation workshop. As a result, a workshop was held in February 23-25, 2010 in Kathmandu with financial and technical support of the FAO. The organizational plan and implementation was carried out by Ministry of Land Reform and Management (MOLRM).

The Workshop organizer received help also from many individuals and institutions. The various participants from different institutions and independent experts provided valuable information on the objective, existing policies and the basic issues facing the sub-sector and the areas of their respective mandates. Particularly, the participants provided grievance concern on the land right issues and haphazard the land use situation. The interactions enriched the understanding of the real land issues and challenges that the country is facing for an effective agrarian reform and rural development.

The approach followed in the workshop was basically participatory and finally was successful to identify minimum common issues among the discussion groups and also recommended some spatial location for piloting the land policy formulation process. The workshop also highlighted the fact that land policy issues are highly complex having interrelation among many sectoral issues. Institutional responsibilities regarding land is not bound to only one sector but it comprises many of them such as environment, urban planning, agriculture, land reform etc, which necessitates to be threaded by broader policy framework and needs support and cooperation among all concerned line agencies.

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# **Draft Report of**

## **National Land Policy Consultation Workshop**

### **Executive Summary**

Protection of property rights is one of the fundamental rights provisioned by the Interim Constitution of Nepal, 2063. The constitution has provisioned that the government shall take the policy of adopting abolition of feudal ownership and implementing Scientific Land Reform Program and providing access to land to landless, Mukta Kamaiya, Haliya, Haruwa, Charuwa and other deprived people. Various efforts have been done in order to provide access to land to the landless, poor and deprived people. However, there are many economic, social and political issues related with land which need to be resolved by formulating a proper land policy.

This Consultation Workshop has been organized by Ministry of Land Reform and Management (MOLRM) and technical support of the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) of the United Nations in order to acquire input from a wide range of stakeholders including international experts. A large number of experts participated and expressed their views in this workshop. This included land professionals, professionals of related fields such as agriculture, housing and urban development, forestry, geology, and academicians on these fields.

Main objective of this workshop was to establish a foundation for formulating National Land Policy. The specific objectives were:

1. To share national and international experiences on how to deal with land and Natural Resources in post conflict situation.
2. To explore wide range of land issues.
3. To prepare infrastructural base to formulate National Land Policy.
4. To bring together wide range of key stakeholder to discuss on the land issues and receive inputs for National Land Policy.
5. To establish a basis to open for the external technical and financial assistance for further work on National Land Policy formulation.

Some papers addressing land related issues were presented in the workshop followed by discussion. The participants of the second day were divided into three groups. As one of the objectives of the workshop was to explore wide range of land issues, one of the questions was related to the identification of issues themselves. Four set of questions were provided to the participants in order to identify the issues and challenges, stakeholders, major constraints and pilot sites. The summary of the group reports was presented and discussed among the participants of the third day. The issues identified from the presentations and discussions are grouped into four blocks as land reform, land use/management, land administration and legal aspects. The issues in the land reform block are illegal land use, scattered settlements,

fragmentation, rehabilitation of freed bonded labor, decision about sharing land, and unregistered tenant land; in the land use/management block are how to move into participatory local plans that are implemented, rationale use of Public/State/Trust land, decentralization of land management systems, human resource development, encroachment in fragile ecosystems, consolidation of settlements; that in the land administration block are decentralization of land administration systems, providing certificates to tenants and “owners” with no title, human resource development; and in the legal block are contradicting laws, lack of integrated land policy for providing certificates to tenants and owners with no title, and the security of land rights of the vulnerable population. The above issues are related with agriculture sector and then issues outside the agriculture sector were employment generation and migration. These issues can be resolved in the short, medium and long term.

The process of formulating National Land Policy is a nationally driven process which may require some external supports (technical & financial). The initiatives should be jointly implemented at national and local levels. The core tasks at the national level are to provide comparative analysis and to help/facilitate the technical, legal debate through the established mechanism. Similarly, the core tasks at the local level focus on LM/LA cluster in order to reach concrete results to feed national mechanism thus contributing to reestablishment of a minimum sense of confidence (trust building) between concerned stakeholders. A combined effort of the Government of Nepal, Non-government organizations working in this sector, stakeholders and the technical as well as financial support from the donor agencies is essential and crucial in this process.

## 1. Background

Nepal is in the stage of promulgating a new constitution and establishing peace by resolving a decade long conflict. The Interim Constitution of Nepal, 2063 has considered protection of property rights as one of the fundamental rights. It has provisioned that the government shall take the policy of adopting abolition of feudal ownership and implementing Scientific Land Reform Program and providing access to land to landless, Mukta Kamaiya, Haliya, Haruwa, Charuwa and other deprived people.

The Government is in the process to adopt Scientific Land Reform Program in order to increase agricultural productivity, provide food security, enhance economic growth and provide access to land to all citizens. A High Level Land Reform Commission has been constituted in 2009 which is working to prepare its report focusing on the following issues:

- Maximizing utilization and protection of land
- Abolishing the feudal landlordism and ensure the rights of the tiller
- Looking into problems of squatters, landless peasants
- Improvement of productivity of land
- Improvement of employment opportunities through agriculture productivity
- Looking into the problems of land fragmentation and encourage land consolidation
- Scientific land ceiling and restructuring of land tenureship
- Transformation from subsistence farming to cooperative and commercial farming.

There are many issues related with land which directly or indirectly affect the social and economic development of the country. Access to land to landless, land tenant and deprived people, security of land tenure, increasing agricultural productivity, land reform, regulating land use and development, enhancing land market, resolving land disputes are some of the burning issues related with land. A National Land Policy is required in order to address these issues which are not formulated yet. Subsequently, based on the National Land Policy, sectoral policy on agriculture, forestry, land use, land administration, urban development should also be formulated. Prior to starting formulating land policy including other sectoral policies, it is realized that input from wide range of stakeholders including international experts is required so that needs and aspirations of Nepalese people are incorporated in the Policy. In this context, the MOLRM approached to Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) of the United Nations for support on organizing a consultation workshop. The workshop was held in February 23 to 25 in Kathmandu with financial and technical support of the FAO. The organizational plan and implementation was carried out by Ministry of Land Reform and Management (MOLRM).

This report highlights the objectives, proceedings and outcomes of the Consultation Workshop. The objectives of the Workshop are presented in Section 2 and the list of participants is depicted in Section 3. In Section 4, detail program and activities of the Workshop including the inauguration, presentation and discussion and closing are discussed. The outcomes and recommendations of the Workshop are discussed in Section 5 and 6 respectively. The conclusion of the report is presented in Section 7. The details of the papers presented are given at the Annex 3.

## **2. Objectives & Expected Outputs**

This workshop was organized in order to attain the following objectives and outcomes.

### **2.1 Objectives**

Main objective of this Consultation Workshop was to establish a foundation for formulating National Land Policy. The specific objectives were:

- To share national and international experiences on how to deal with land and Natural Resources in post conflict situation.
- To explore wide range of land issues.
- To prepare infrastructural base to formulate National Land Policy.
- To bring together wide range of key stakeholder to discuss on the land issues and receive inputs for National Land policy.
- To establish a basis to open for the external technical and financial assistance for further work on National Land Policy formulation and implementation.

### **2.2 Expected Outcomes**

The workshop was intended to produce the following concrete outputs:

- Core issues of Scientific Land Reform in Nepal identified
- Opportunities and challenges to address land issues in Nepal identified.
- Way forward to deal with land issues suggested
- A basis to prepare a project proposal that leads to receive external support for the national process to formulate National Land policy.

## **3. Participation**

Representatives from various sectors were invited in the workshop in order to accumulate the knowledge from different sectors. Political and Bureaucratic leader like Minister of Land Reform & Management Hon. Dambar Shrestha, State-Minister Hon. Man Bahadur Shahi Member of National Planning Commission Hon. Subodh Naayan Jha Secretary of Land Reform & Management Mr. Chhabi Raj Pant, Coordinator of Coordination Committee for Rehabilitation Program or ex-Kamaiyas Mr. Shree Ram Pant, Chairman and Members of High Level Land Reform Committee (HLLRC) and Squatter Settlement Committee (SSC), Members of the Legislative Parliament were participated in the workshop. High level land professionals working in the MOLRM, Department of Land Reform & Management, Department of Survey, Department of Land Information & Archive, Land Management Training Centre, Trust Corporation, HLLRC and SSC were actively participated during the workshop. Similarly, representatives from Office of the Prime Minister and Councils of Ministers, Ministry of Agriculture & Cooperatives, Ministry of Forest & Land Conservation, Ministry of Law & Justice, and Ministry of Housing & Physical Construction also participated and contributed in the workshop.

List of the participants is given in Annex 2.

## **4. Detail Program**

The detail program of the consultation workshop program is highlighted here under. The Schedule of the program is given in Annex 1.



## **4.1 Inauguration Ceremony**

The inauguration ceremony of the consultation workshop was chaired by Mr. Chhabi Raj Pant and inaugurated by Hon. Minister of Land Reform & Management Dambar Shrestha lighting the Panas. At the starting of the program, Ms. Bui Thi Lan, Country Representative of FAO welcomed all of the participants. In her welcome remarks, she argued that FAO is working to tackle various land related issues in Nepal such as, maximizing the utilization of land, particularly agricultural land, enhancing employment opportunity, food security and commercialization of agriculture. She wished for success of the workshop. Mr. Raja Ram Chhatkuli, Director General of the Department of Survey, highlighted the events of the workshop and described the objectives of the workshop. He also welcomed all of the participants of the workshop on behalf of the Ministry.

In his opening remarks, Dr. Paolo Groppo of FAO mentioned about the FAO's experiences regarding land related issues in the World and explained about the initiation of FAO in Nepal. He further mentioned that they do not bring the solutions. However, they are ready to share their experiences and provide technical support when asked. Likewise, Prof. Dr. Subodh Narayan Jha, Member of National Planning Commission, argued that the theme that has been selected is highly relevant because land is considered a free gift of nature but it has several dimensions. He further stated that the objective of the national land policy should be to meet the national food requirements, to meet requirements of growing industries, to reduce unemployment, to reduce poverty and inequality keeping in mind that the regional variations are prevailing in our country.

In his inaugural speech, Hon. Minister Dambar Shrestha thanked FAO for its support and initiation in formulating National Land Policy. He argued that the Interim Constitution of Nepal has provisioned to implement Scientific Land Reform Program and the government has constructed a High Level Commission on Scientific Land Reform in order to receive suggestion from different varieties of people. Formulation of National Land Policy is very essential in order to solve the problems of informal settlement, unplanned urbanization, encroachment of public land, to increase agricultural productivity and to protect rights on the tenure of land and the issues of landless people.

Likewise, Mr. Chhabi Raj Pant, in his inaugural speech, stressed that the land issues are related with different sectors such as forestry, agriculture, environment, food security, urbanization and industrialization and their relationship should be considered while formulating land policy. With this remarks, he closed the inauguration ceremony.

## **4.2 Presentation & Discussion**

Altogether 6 papers related to land issues were presented in the workshop. The papers are listed in Annex 3. Main issues raised in those papers are discussed below:

### **I. Rights to land, livelihood and Land use policy**

This paper was presented by Dr. Jagan Nath Adhikari in the Plenary 1, which was jointly chaired by Dr. Devendra Chapagain and Ms. Francesca Romano.

#### **Presentations:**

This paper discusses the issues of land rights, access to land, and importance of land rights for livelihood and land use system and policy. According to the author, major Issues linked with rural development, agriculture and food security are:

- Land use change is seen in the form of reduction of forest land due to growing encroachment on forest.

- There is no 'integrated land use planning' – inclusive of all natural resources.
- Decentralized system of 'integrated land use planning' is lacking:.

Other major issues are:

- Land reform has been a priority area of the government, but there is no consensus on its modality that suits Nepal and that leads to peaceful settlement of this issue.
- Increasing land productivity is an issue. As Nepal is becoming insecure in food, food production has become an important issue.
- Land Development (for farming) is lacking. Many potential areas which could be developed as good agricultural land are not developed. Examples could be degraded land, river beds and the like.
- Problem of illegal settlements is growing and reaching an extreme limit. There are about 1.5 million landless households, who demand access (ownership) to land.
- Land availability is declining (for example, 0.6 ha per household in 2008 as compared to 0.8 ha in 2001).
- Fragmentation of farm land is extremely high making it unviable to use modern equipment and inputs discouraging production. There is a tendency to use irrigation in large farm parcels.
- There is lack of human resource in land management.
- Land productivity and use intensity decline in both smaller holding as well as large holdings. Intensity of cropping is high among the 'middle farmers'. This has implications for land distribution policy; should also set the minimum ceiling.
- Tendency to leave the farm land fallow has increased especially in the hills and mountains.
- Defining fallow land is also difficult. There is a regulation that discourages the practice of keeping the land fallow. But this has not implemented at all.
- Scattered and fragmented settlements mean that delivery of services has been difficult. This is the situation mainly in the high mountain areas.
- Guthi land system needs serious review and ways to manage and conserve it.
- Degradation of farmland and erosion are the issues.
- River cutting of farmland is another problem, especially in mid hill.
- Flooding and deposition of debris are other problems in the Terai and there are wide river beds because of this.
- Increasing desertification of land

### **Discussion:**

Dr. Bishnu Raj Upreti, Dr. Sagar Raj Sharma, Ms. Kalpana Karki, Mr. Hem Lal Aryal, Mr. Nav Raj Khatriwada and other participants took part in the discussion. Main points raised were as follows:

Dr. Bishnu Raj Upreti (Conflict Analyst): The presentation is very comprehensive and nice. Mr. Adhikari has stated that National Land Use Map is prepared. My concern is what is the status of the land use map and what is included in this map. I would like to request the Hon. Minister and the Secretary to prepare a national land use database. It would help in resolving land conflict in the forthcoming year.

Dr. Sagar Raj Sharma (Kathmandu University): The presentation is very comprehensive and new data are presented. Any papers should be analysed in people's perspective & livelihood perspective. The data regarding landless are provided but not presented from the landowner's perspective. It would be better to include complete data.

Ms. Kalpana Karki: The mode of solving the problems of Kamaiya and Haruwa-Charuwa is lacking in this paper. In order to increase the land ownership of women, joint ownership should be provided which should be included in the paper.

Mr. Hem Lal Aryal (Forestry): Enchroachment in the forestry sector is increasing. Means to solve this problem should also be included.

Mr. Ramjee Neupane: Agricultural land is used for other purposes. It should be stopped. Land degradation is increased and the fertile soil is destroyed.

Mr. Nav Raj Khatiwada (Civil Engineer): Issues of brown sector are not highlighted. The urban population is increasing day by day. In next, 30 years time, the population of Nepal will be 60 millions and 2/3rd of them will be living in urban areas. So, policies regarding urban sector management, cooperative farming should also be adopted.

Dr. Hemnta Ojha (Forest Action, Nepal): What is the historical flow, what are the drivers what are the new actors of the land sector?

## **II. Land Administration and Management**

This paper has been jointly presented by Mr. Raja Ram Chhatkuli & Mr. Gandhi Prasad Subedi. It evaluates the land administration system of Nepal and discusses about the various issues of land policy in Nepal. According to this paper, land administration and management system of Nepal is suffering from the following problems:

- Lack of national land policy and land use policy
- No guarantee of registered deed
- Lack of fair compensation in case of expropriation
- Lack of clear government policy to regulate land market,
- Improper land valuation system,
- Traditional, complex and cumbersome procedure
- Lack of coordination between land administration organizations
- Poor management of land records
- Cumbersome manual recording system existing
- Lack of one stop service in land administration
- Difficult to retrieve land information
- Lack of skilled manpower
- Misuse of public land/ Lack of mechanism of security of public and government land
- Lack of national policy to provide land to the landless and poor people and the protection of rights of the indigenous people (including fishing right, hunting right)

The paper concludes that

- National Land Policy should be formulated in order to provide tenure security, facilitate land market, develop proper valuation system, provide land for landless and poor, protect rights of indigenous people & to manage public land; and
- Land administration services should be improved in order to operate land policy instruments properly

Discussion:

Mr. Krishna Raj B.C. (Member Secretary, High Level Commission on Scientific Land Reform): The components of Good Land Governance like effectiveness, efficiency, transparency, accountability need to be addressed in practice.

Mr. Prafulla Man Singh Shrestha (UN/HABITAT): Encouraging to hear about the principles of Good Land Governance in land administration in Nepal.

Ms. Kalpana Karki : The land administration organizations are collecting heavy revenue. However, their physical infrastructure is very poor.

Dr. Devendra Chapagain: The presentation seeks to justify the centralized land administration system. However, since we are going to the federal system, this matter needs to be considered.

Dr. Bishnu Raj Upreti: What is the definition of Land Management and Land Policy from the MOLRM perspective? There should be a critical analysis regarding the principles of good governance. It should also be focused on land issues after restructuring of the state.

### **III. Access and management of natural resources after violent conflicts**

The third paper was presented by Dr. Paolo Groppo. He explained about the experiences of FAO in the post-conflict scenario in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Mozambique-Angola and Sudan. Lessons learnt from those experiences are:

- Problems related to land after the conflicts are immense
- The development and implementation of policies to facilitate access to land and for its administration should be political, social, cultural and economic priority after post conflict setting.
- Complex and rapidly changing situation may require flexible and practical approach to the development of policies. May require adjustment during the formulation process
- Policies are not end in itself. It must be translated into law. Legal infrastructure is vital to for implementation of mandate given by the policies.
- Land for landless or those who cannot return home is unavoidable.
- Mechanism for the control of land for resettlement may have to be developed.
- Policies should not be toward the magnification of the existing problem.
- Consultation with stakeholders should begin as early as possible in the process in order to promote a national discussion on the provision of access to land

### **IV. Leasehold Forestry- Innovative Public Land management for Reducing Poverty**

In this paper, Mr. Govinda Kafle s presented a case study of leasehold forestry for innovative public land management for reducing poverty. He has done a SWOT analysis of the leasehold forestry project. The conclusions drawn by the paper are:

- The provision of secured access to degraded forest land, combined with training and input assistance, has increased the availability of animal feed and fuel wood.
- Allowed women to undertake more socially and economically productive activities, including learning and income generating activities.
- Increased fodder availability convert from free grazing to stall feeding reduce the pressure on the forest and vegetation, led to improved environmental conditions
- Enhanced soil fertility
- Access to credit (formal and informal) encouraged households to change the composition of their livestock from unproductive to productive ones.
- Overall household food security steadily increased

#### Discussion:

Mr. Nav Raj Subedi, Mr. Basant Nepal, Dr. Paolo Groppo, Mr. Punya Prasad Oli and Dr. Jagan Nath Adhikari had raised few questions in his presentation.

Mr. Basant Nepal: The policy & legal framework

Mr. Paolo Groppo: What do you recommend?

Mr. Punya Prasad Oli: Can't we link it to cadastral survey?

Dr. Jagan Nath Adhikari: Is not the achievement very slow?

## **V. Present Efforts, Achievements & Challenges of the Scientific Land Reform Commission**

Mr. Krishna Raj B. C. explained about the efforts, achievements and challenges of Scientific Land Reform Commission. According to him, the critical issues and challenges in the field of land reform are:

- Inequitable land distribution prevalent
- Absentee Landowners
- Fallow land
- Unregistered tenancy rights
- Guthi (Trust) land
- Semi-bonded labor systems (Kamaiya, Haliya, Haruwa/Charuwa)
- Fragmentation and subdivision of the land
- Declining productivity
- Differences in understanding about Land Reform
- Centralized land administration system

He has also posed the following questions for discussion:

1. In the event of 30% people landless in the country,
  - a. Where to get land and distribute to these people?
  - b. Will simply distributing the land solve all the problems of these people? If not, what measures should be taken?
  - c. Appropriate way to reduce the social conflicts?
2. What would be the appropriate way to solve the problem of absentee landlordism?
3. What would be the appropriate way to solve the problem of unregistered tenants?
4. What would be the appropriate way to ensure proper and full use of fallow land?
5. What would be the appropriate way to set new land ceilings? How to make it implementable?
6. What mechanism would be appropriate for land governance?
7. What measures should be taken to encourage investment on land and thereby increase agricultural productivity?

### **Discussion**

Mr. Hridaya Narayan Mishra (Land Use Project): Allocation of land only is not the solution in itself.

Mr. Purushottam Kafle: It is being very difficult for infrastructure development because of topography, so consolidation of settlements in the plain areas would be more advantageous.

Mr. Kala Nidhi Paudel (Law): There was a great discussion in the Natural Resource Committee of the Legislative Parliament whether to provide compensation of land beyond ceiling. The Land Reform Commission should have clear vision regarding this issue.

Ms. Kalpana Karki: The commission should not be regarded as a body to prepare report only. Emphasis should be given how to implement the recommendation of the report.

## **Working Groups: initial elements for a Land Policy Framework**

The participants were then invited to form some working groups in order to discuss a series of issues related to the design and contents of a Land Policy Framework as discussed below.

Knowledge on the core problems and issues of land in the given territory remains more in the local people rather than those who work at the national level. There can be different issues on the land that the forthcoming land policy must address for its successful implementation. People do not only have concern on the land values and product but they do have some sort of psychological attachment with the land they belong to. Envisaging a sustainable result in future, it was realized that issues for the land policy must be identified based on the knowledge of the local people. For this, at least in this first stage, of initialization, the discussion was based on the participation approach conducted among the participants of the workshop.

Participation in rural development is by no means a new concept. It was formulated in the mid-1970s among growing awareness that development efforts were having little impact on poverty. At the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development (WCARRD), held in Rome in 1979, the international community identified the reason for this failure- the lack of active participation of the stakeholders (especially poor) in programme designed supposedly to assist them. WCARRD also declared that the participation by rural people in the institutions that govern their lives is a basic human right. If rural development was to realize its potential, the disadvantaged rural people had to be organized and actively involved in designing policies and programmes and in controlling social and economic institutions.

In fact, the papers presented on the first two days already provided number of mixed issues. To be more clear on the issues raised and come up with more filtered output as well as to set them within the domain of mutually exclusive sets of land policy framework, further discussion was necessary.

Therefore, being in line with the fact that the participatory development lead to increased self-reliance among the poor and the establishment of network of self-sustaining organization especially rural, that would help to carry important benefits like greater efficiency of development services providing opportunities for the poor to contribute constructively to development, participatory group discussion among the attendants of the program was designed to come up with the issues related to land policy, identification of possible constraints, best practices observed by the participants in the community as well as selectable site (for piloting) to initialize the land policy formulation process.

### **Group formation**

Among the participants were experts from different government agencies, NGOs, academic institutions etc who had chosen their places in a random manner. There were few women participants in the workshop as well. For the possible solutions regarding the first question, three groups were formed making women participant inclusive. The participants were separated to make their number of representation more or less equal in each group.

### **Topics of discussion**

As one of the objectives of the workshop was to explore wide range of land issues, one of the questions was related to the identification of issues themselves. The following were the set of questions provided to the participants.

- a) What issues need to be addressed first in order to move ahead and the challenges you would like to respond to?

- b) Which are the different groups that need to be involved in a negotiation process on land policy formulation (local actors, public-private, institutions, groups and individuals)?
- c) What are the major constraints for establishing a dialogue? Are you aware of other experiences and best practices (e.g. from other sectors) applying the participatory approach and negotiation processes?
- d) Which are the pilot sites, and related characteristics (location, land use patterns, relevant local stakeholders), you would select to initiate a negotiation process with regard to land tenure issues, and Why?

### **Discussion:**

- a) **What issues need to be addressed first in order to move ahead and the challenges you would like to respond to?**

The group discussants were observed to have taken participation very actively and excitedly. Ultimately, the three groups came up with the various but overlapping issues.

**Table 1**  
**Issues need to be addressed**

<b>First Group</b>	<b>Second Group</b>	<b>Third Group</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Formulation of land policy</li> <li>• Land management- to increase productivity, generate employment, consolidate settlement and fragmented dwellers and to discourage land fragmentation</li> <li>• Improvement in access to land through land tenure system</li> <li>• Developing integrated land law, land institution and land information</li> <li>• Development of land administration service</li> <li>• Regulation of land market</li> <li>• Protection of public land and rationale use of state and trust land</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land ownership issues: State, Community, Individual, Institutional</li> <li>• Land use issues</li> <li>• Sectoral allocation</li> <li>• Forest, agriculture, residential, pasture, environmentally sensitive area</li> <li>• Land administration issues</li> <li>• Institutional strengthening</li> <li>• Bottom up planning (Participatory)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of integrate land use planning</li> <li>• Lack of land use planning base on land capability classification, land use zoning</li> <li>• No food security</li> <li>• Problem of providing land ownership certificate to land owners/ tenants</li> <li>• Unregistered tenants land</li> <li>• No access to land for women ( Lack of special provision for joint ownership of spouse)</li> </ul>

- b) Which are the different groups that need to be involved in a negotiation process on land policy formulation (local actors, public-private, institutions, groups and individuals)?**

On the second day, observing the number of the participants and compared sensitivity of the questions, only two groups were formed. It was also based on both the women and male participant inclusive. The following were the outcomes.

- Government/Non-Government/Community-based Organizations
- Experts
- Land Right Activists
- Representatives of Political Parties & their Peasant's Associations
- Local Bodies
- Representatives from Landless, Informal settlers, tenants, ex-bonded labor, Haliya, Badi, Indigenous & deprived people, woman etc.

- c) What are the major constraints for establishing a dialogue? Are you aware of other experiences and best practices (e.g. from other sectors) applying the participatory approach and negotiation processes?**

**Table 2**  
**Constraints & Best Practices identified by the first group**

C/BP	First group	Second group
Constr aints	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Many people can't express their ideas during discussion.</li> <li>• Political instability &amp; lack of trust among political parties</li> <li>• Transition period</li> <li>• Dominance of elite/upper class people on policy making</li> <li>• Financial/Geographical problems</li> <li>• Self-motivation &amp; access to information</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conflict of interests and confidence on building consensus</li> <li>• Place ( inaccessible to all)</li> <li>• Lack of trust ( Apathy)</li> <li>• Differences in level of perception</li> <li>• Communication barrier (Local Facilitator)</li> </ul>

**d) Which are the pilot sites, and related characteristics (location, land use patterns, relevant local stakeholders), you would select to initiate a negotiation process with regard to land tenure issues, and Why?**

**Table 3**  
**Pilot Site Identified by the Different Groups and Reasons for Selection**

Group 1	Group 2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Area: Ghorahi, Dang</li> <li>• Reasons: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Geographically around centre of the Country (West-East)</li> <li>– Covers different physiological zone (Terai, Chure &amp; Hill)</li> <li>– Highly affected during insurgency period</li> <li>– Easily accessible</li> <li>– Residing people from different communities (Tharu, Badi, Haliya, Kamaiya, etc.)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sindhupalchok: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Higher mountain, Experience with best practices (Origin of land Movement), Mixed ethnicity, culture and language,</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Achham: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Land records completely ruined due to conflict, Acute poverty and emigration for employment, Women least empowered</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Kailali: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Environmentally strategic location, Indigenous people and migrant community conflict.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Saptari: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Large land holders, Haruwa-charuwa problem, largely local community ( Unique madeshi district)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

### **Summary of group reports**

Land policy issues are highly complex having interrelation among them. It is related to an individual's subsistence to the whole society's welfare and only one sided orientation can not meet the multifaceted demands. Institutional responsibilities regarding land is not bound to only one sector but it comprises many of them such as environment, urban planning, agriculture, land reform etc, which necessitates to be threaded by broader policy framework and needs support and cooperation among all concerned line agencies. Land administration is not itself a goal but it is meant to serve the policy implementation instruments. The form of administration is dependent of what the land policy declares or expects. Guarantee of land tenure security, reduction of the transaction cost and environment for institutional enforcement for enjoy of accessed right are the preliminary issues the land policy should address to. Land policy issues are not unique and depend on the social, cultural and political and geographical setting of a particular country as well.

Observing the weight given by the discussants (based on repetition of terms and rhetoric level shown by the attendants in the discussion) different issues were regrouped. Further, these issues must find places in



the land policy framework established by the previous theory which assumes some of the vital components of the land policy. This not only help just to formulate the policy statements but helps to put them under the block of land policy implementation instruments systematically arranged within the skeleton of land policy framework. Land tenure security, land market, land valuation and taxation, land use planning and land reform are the main instruments have been identified as the main components of the land policy framework in the theoretical level in. The block composed by these implementation instruments should rest on the system of land administration, acting itself as a tool designed to be matched with the land policy. In our case, the following blocks with various issues were identified based on the issues listed by the different groups mentioned in the previous paragraph. These issues were also categorized based on terms (Short-medium-long) as well as sector (agriculture sector-non agriculture).

### **Sector based issues**

#### **A. Issues within the Agricultural sector**

Block	Issues
<b>0</b>	<b>Land Reform</b>
0.1.	illegal land use <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o absence of a “mature” land market</li> <li>o absentee owners (problem of productivity)</li> </ul>
0.2.	Consolidation of settlements (move to land management)
0.3.	Fragmentation
0.4	Rehabilitation program for freed bonded laborers
0.5	Decision about sharing of State/Community/Individual/Institutional lands
0.6	Unregistered tenant land
<b>1</b>	<b>Land Use &amp; Management</b>
1.1	How to move into participatory local plans that are implemented
1.2	Rationale use of Public/State/Trust land
1.3	Decentralization of land management systems
1.4	Human resource development
1.5	Encroachment in fragile ecosystems
1.6	Consolidation of settlements
<b>2</b>	<b>Land Administration</b>
2.1	Decentralization of land administration systems
2.2	Providing certificates to tenants and “owners” with no title
2.3	Human resource development
<b>3</b>	<b>Legal Aspects</b>
3.1	Contradicting land laws (assessment/first revision of existing legal framework to identify gaps, overlaps)
3.2	Lack of integrated land policy
3.3	Providing certificates (titles/deeds) to tenants and “owners” with no title

#### **B. Issues outside the Agricultural Sector**

Block	Issues
4.1	Employment generation
4.2	Migration: people do not have opportunities to stay where they live

### Term based issues

Short term	Medium term	Long Term
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Freed bonded labourers</li><li>▪ Local land use planning</li><li>▪ Human resources development</li><li>▪ Land degradation/productivity</li><li>▪ Human resources dev.t</li><li>▪ Basic data</li><li>▪ Use of new technologies</li><li>▪ Providing certificates (short or medium?)</li><li>▪ First revision of legislation</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Decision about the share of State.. Lands</li><li>▪ Consolidation of settlements(?)</li><li>▪ Rationale use of State/.. Trust land</li><li>▪ Special provision for women</li><li>▪ Encroachment in fragile ecosystems</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Improving access</li><li>▪ Conversion of land</li><li>▪ Decentralization (? Or Medium?)</li><li>▪ Decentralization</li></ul>

### **a. Resuming the Land Reform Process**

At the beginning of the third day session, Ms. Lidija Knuth had explained about the previous two day's outcomes and presented the agenda of the third day. There were two presentations by Dr. Paolo Groppo. The first one was entitled "FAO Land Policy Development (FAO-LPD) initiative". In this paper, Dr. Groppo has mentioned that the principles of FAO land policy development initiatives are dialogue, consensus and vision. It is a nationally driven process, with external support (technical & financial) upon demand. The initiatives should be undertake both at national and local levels. He has argued that promoting an open and bottom-up approach is fundamental: without a wide social agreement on the actions to be undertaken, no government will be able to start solving the problems. Also, Mr. Nab Raj Subedi had presented the summary of the program on behalf of the rapporteurs.

The participants were divided into two groups after the presentation and the outcomes of the second day were discussed.

### **The Way Forward**

In the afternoon session of the third day, Dr. Paolo Groppo presented the outcomes of the workshop and purposed the way forward. He had mentioned the development objectives should be to provide technical assistance in support of MLR&M and the HLLRC in order to enhance national land policy capacities as well as a mechanism for dialogue and negotiation to move ahead the agrarian question. The task of the formulating National Land Policy should be initiated from both the national as well as local level. The core tasks at the national level are:

- To provide comparative analysis (land reform, LM/LA and legal dimensions)
- To help/facilitate the technical, legal debate through the established mechanism (HLLRC Commission?)

Similarly, the core tasks at the local level are:

- Possible sites to be selected from those identified by the groups.
- Focus on LM/LA cluster in order to reach concrete results to feed national mechanism thus contributing to reestablishment of a minimum sense of confidence (trust building) between concerned stakeholders.

He proposed that there should be a link with other FAO efforts in Nepal. The proposed areas of interventions are classified into four blocks. They are:

Block	Aspects	Issues
0	<b>Land Reform</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Illegal land use <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- absence of a “mature” land market</li> <li>- absentee owners (problem of productivity)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Fragmentation</li> <li>• Rehabilitation program for freed bonded labourers</li> <li>• Decision about sharing of State/Community/Individual/Institutional lands</li> <li>• Security of land rights of the vulnerable population (woman, landless, indigenous, dalits)</li> </ul>
1	<b>Land Use &amp; Management</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use/Management of land:</li> <li>• How to move into participatory local plans that are implemented</li> <li>• Rationale use of Public/State/Trust land</li> <li>• Decentralization of land management systems</li> <li>• Human resource development</li> <li>• Encroachment in fragile ecosystems</li> <li>• Consolidation of settlements</li> </ul>
2	<b>Land Administration</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Decentralization of land administration systems</li> <li>• Providing certificates to tenants and “owners” with no title</li> <li>• Human resource development</li> </ul>
3	<b>Legal Aspects</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contradicting land laws (assessment/first revision of existing legal framework to identify gaps, overlaps)</li> <li>• Lack of integrated land policy</li> </ul>

### 4.3 Closing Ceremony

The closing ceremony was chaired by Hon. Minister of State Man Bahadur Shahi. In this ceremony, Mr. Raja Ram Chhatkuli highlighted the outcomes of the workshop, Dr. Paolo Groppo, Chairman of the High Level Commission on Scientific Land Reform Hon. Ghanendra Basnet and Hon. Minister of State presented their closing remarks. Finally, Secretary of the Ministry Mr. Chhabi Raj Pant gave his vote thanks.

Mr. Raja Ram Chhatkuli mentioned that the donors reluctant to support land issues are more political issues. Now, we are being able to find support (financial and technical) from the donors like FAO. This workshop is very successful because we have come out with very concrete suggestions. Dr. Paolo Groppo stated, “we have broken the ice, now it is time to start swimming”. Hon. Ghanendra Basnet said that this workshop is helpful in preparing report of the Commission. We are going to build a New Nepal, however, it would not be so unless we implement scientific land reform program. Those countries which implemented land reform program after the Second World War, became industrial countries. Land reform should address the problems of the landless, deprived and poor people. How to address the issues of land reform in the constitution should also be considered. In his closing remarks, Hon. Minister of State mentioned that the consultation workshop is very helpful in finding the way out in formulating National Land Policy. He thanked the FAO and other donor agencies for their support and cooperation.

Secretary Mr. Pant thanked all participants and donors for their support during this workshop in one or another way. He thanked the Minister, State Minister, Hon. Member of the Nepal Planning Commission, Hon. Chairman of the High Level Commission on Scientific Land Reform, FAO representative and FAO team Member Dr. Paolo Groppo, Ms. Lidija Knuth and Ms. Francesca Romano. He also thanked to all experts, resource persons, paper presenters, Members of the Legislative- Parliament, Land Reform Commission, and Squatter Settlement Commission, officials and representatives of all government and non-government organizations, academic institution, media workers, and everyday involved in the success of the workshop. He mentioned that the workshop is helpful not only for the ministry but also for the Land Reform Commission.

## **5. Conclusion**

The Consultation Workshop has provided a foundation for formulating National Land Policy in Nepal. A large number of experts participated and expressed their views in this workshop. They were the land professionals, professionals of related fields such as agriculture, housing and urban development, forestry, geology, and academicians on these fields. Their experiences and knowledge is really useful in identifying the issues to be addressed by the land policy. Likewise, the experiences of FAO in other countries, shared by the FAO representatives are very useful in shaping a framework for land policy formulation in Nepal.

The proposed areas of interventions are categorized under the land reform aspect, land use/management aspect, land administration aspect and legal aspect. Participatory approach should be adopted during formulation and implementation of National Land Policy. The task should be initiated from both the National as well as Local Level. Providing comparative analysis regarding the areas of interventions and facilitating the technical, legal debate through the established mechanism are the core tasks at the national level and the core tasks at the local level is to focus on LM/LA cluster in order to reach concrete results to feed national mechanism thus contributing to reestablishment of a minimum sense of confidence (trust building) between concerned stakeholders. A combined effort of the Government of Nepal, Non-government organizations working in this sector, stakeholders and the technical as well as financial support from the donor agencies is essential and crucial in this process.

## Annexes

### Annex 1: Schedule of Program

#### Day 1: Tuesday, 23 February

8:30-9:30 Registration / Breakfast

Master of Ceremony:  
Mr. Devendra Dhungana

#### **OPENING SESSION**

9:30-9:40 Welcome remarks

9:40-9:45 Inauguration of the programme by Hon. Minister of Land Reform and Management  
Mr. Dambar Shrestha

9:45-9:55 Highlights of the Workshop

9:55-10:00 Opening Remarks

10:00-10:05 Opening Remarks

10:05-10:20 Inaugural Speech

10:20-10:30 Closing remarks

10:30-10:45 Group Photo Session

10:45-11:00 Refreshments

Chair:  
Mr. Chhabi Raj Panta, Secretary  
Ministry of Land Reform and Management  
Ms. Bui Thi Lan, FAO Representative in Nepal  
Mr. Raja Ram Chhatkuli, Director General  
Department of Survey  
Mr. Paolo Groppo, Land and Water Division FAO  
Rome  
Hon. Subodh Narayan Jha, Member National  
Planning Commission  
Mr. Dambar Shrestha, Hon. Minister  
Ministry of Land Reform and Management  
Mr. Chhabi Raj Panta, Secretary  
Ministry of Land Reform and Management

#### **PLENARY 1**

11:00-11:45 **Presentation:** Rights to Land, Livelihood  
and Land Use Policy

11:45-12:45 Discussion on the Presentation

12:45-13:00 Wrap up of Plenary 1

13:00-14:00 Lunch

Facilitators:  
Dr. Devendra Chapagain, Ms. Francesca  
Romano  
Dr. Jagannath Adhikari

Dr. Devendra Chapagain

#### **PLENARY 2**

14:00-15:00 Presentation: Land Administration &  
Management system in Nepal

15:00-15:15 Refreshment

15:15-16:15 Presentation: Post conflict Land  
Intervention

16:15- 17:00 Case Studies: Leasehold Forestry Project

17:00-17:15 Wrap up of Plenary 2

Facilitators:  
Dr. Bishnu Raj Upreti, Ms. Francesca  
Romano  
Mr. Gandhi Prasad Subedi &  
Mr. Raja Ram Chhatkuli

Mr. Paolo Groppo

Mr. Govinda Kafley  
Dr. Bishnu Raj Upreti

## Day 2: Wednesday, 24 February

8:30-9:15	Registration / Breakfast	
9:15-9:30	Recap of first day's outcomes and presentation of day 2 agenda	Ms. Francesca Romano
	<u>PLENARY 3</u>	Facilitators: Dr. Shiva Sharma & Ms. Francesca Romano
9:30-10:30	Presentation: Efforts, achievements and challenges of HLLRC for Scientific Land Reform	Mr. Krishna Raj B.C.
10:30-11:00	Presentation: Proposed Land Policy Framework	Ms. Lidija Knuth
11:00-11:15	Refreshments	
11:15-13:00	Group Division & Discussion	
13:00-14:00	Lunch	
14:00-15:30	Group Discussion contd.	
15:30-15:45	Refreshments	
15:45-16:45	Group Discussion contd.	
16:45-17:15	Wrap up of Plenary 3	Dr Shiva Sharma

## Day 3: Thursday, 25 February

9:15-10:15	Registration / Breakfast	
10:15-10:30	Introduction to the Workshop, Recap of the previous two day's outcomes and presentation of day 3 agenda	Ms. Lidija Knuth
	<u>PLENARY 4</u>	Facilitators: Prof. Dr. Keshav Khadka, Dr. Sagar Sharma, Ms. Francesca Romano & Ms. Lidija Knuth
10:30-11:00	Presentation by FAO: Resuming the Land Reform Process	Mr. Paolo Groppo
11:00-12:00	Presentation by Issues	Group Rapporteurs' representations
	<u>PLENARY 5</u>	Moderators: Mr. Paolo Groppo & Mr. Raja Ram Chhatkuli
12:00-13:00	Discussions	Open
13:00-14:00	Lunch	
14:00-16:00	Discussion	Open
16:00-16:30	Presentation by FAO: The way forward	Mr. Paolo Groppo
16:30-17:00	Refreshment	

CLOSING SESSION		Master of Ceremony: Mr. Devendra Dhungana
		Chair: Hon. Minister of State Man Bahadur Shahi Ministry of Land Reform and Management
17:00-17:15	Presentation of the outcome of the Workshop	Mr. Raja Ram Chhatkuli
17:15-17:25	Closing Remarks	FAO Representative Mr. Paolo Groppo
17:25-17:35	Closing Remarks	Hon. Ghanendra Basnet, Chairman, High Level Scientific Land Reform Commission
17:35-17:45	Closing remarks	Hon. Minister of State, Man Bahadur Shahi, Ministry of Land Reform and Management
17:45-17:55	Vote of thanks	Mr. Chhabi Raj Panta, Secretary Ministry of Land Reform and Management
18:00-20:00	Closing Dinner	

## Annex 2: List of Participants

Date: 23<sup>rd</sup> and 24th Feb, 2010

S. No.	Name	Organization
1.	Bamdev 'Dip' Adhikari	Land Management Training centre
2.	Bhaba Krishna Bhattarai	National Planning Commission
3.	Bikash Lohani	RSS
4.	Bishwo P. Subedi	Ministry of Finance
5.	Desh Bhakta Mallik	Department of Soil Conservation & Watershed Management
6.	Devendra Dhungana	Independent interpreter
7.	Dr. Bishnu Raj Upreti	NCCR
8.	Dr. Devendra Chapagain	Independent Researcher
9.	Dr. Mahendra Subba	Department of Housing and Urban Development
10.	Dr. Nawa Raj Khatiwada	Nepal Development Research Institute
11.	Dr.Jagannath Adhikari	Independent Researcher/ Land Use Council
12.	Dr.Keshab Khadka	PMC
13.	Dr.Sagar Raj Sharma	Kathmandu University HNRSC
14.	Drona Pokhrel	Ministry of Land Reform & Management
15.	Durgendra Man Kayastha	Department of Survey
16.	Francesca Romano	FAO/UN
17.	Gandhi Prasad Subedi	Ministry of Land Reform & Management
18.	Ghanendra Basnet	Scientific Land Reform Commission
19.	Govinda P. Sapkota	Department of Land Reform & Mgmt
20.	Govinda Prasad Kafley	TA to Leasehold Forest
21.	Hem Lal Aryal	Department of Forest
22.	Dr.Hemant Ojha	Forest Action Nepal
23.	Hridaya Narayan Mishra	National Land Use Planning



24.	Hum Bahadur K.C.	Ministry of Law & Justice
25.	Hupendra Mani K.C.	Ministry of Land Reform & Management
26.	J P Adhikari	Office of PM and CM
27.	Jeet Bahadur Thapa	Department of Land Information & Archives
28.	K. P. Khanal	Nepal FM
29.	Kala Nidhi Paudel	Ministry of Land Reform & Management
30.	Kalpana Karki	Community Self Reliance Centre
31.	Keshab Ghimire	Commission for Landless Problem Solution
32.	Keshar Bahadur Bania	Department of Land Reform & Mgmt
33.	Krishna Raj B.C.	Scientific Land Reform Commission
34.	Laxman Kumar Hamal	Ministry of Land Reform & Management
35.	Laxmi Khanal	Image Channel
36.	Laxmi Prasad Prasai	Scientific Land Reform Commission
37.	Lidija Knuth	FAO/UN
38.	Lokendra Shahi	Ministry of Land Reform and Management
39.	Madhav Prasad Regmi	Ministry of Land Reform & Management
40.	Madhusudan Adhikari	Land Management Training Centre
41.	Mani Kumar Shrestha	Department of Livestock
42.	Nab Raj Subedi	Survey Department
43.	Paolo Groppo	FAO/UN
44.	Pashupati Nepal	Central Department of Geography Tribhuvan University
45.	Prafulla Pradhan	UN-HABITAT
46.	Punya Prasad Oli	Land Use Council
47.	Raja Ram Chhatkuli	Department of Survey
48.	Ram Chandra Aryal	Commission for Landless Problem Solution
49.	Ram Man	Image Channel
50.	Ramji Neupane	CIDA/CCO
51.	Reshma Shrestha	Kathmandu University
52.	Roshani Joshi	Lumanti Support for Shelter Group

53.	Shrawan Adhikari	FAO
54.	Shree KS Subedi	STV
55.	Shree Ram Pant	Freed Kamaiya Rehabilitation E.C.
56.	Sunil M. Lohani	Ministry of Agriculture & Cooperative
57.	Sushil N. Rajbhandari	Survey Department
58.	Y N Dahal	Ministry of Forest & Soil Conservation
59.	Taranidhi Bhattarai,	Coordinator, Nepal Development Research Council
60.	Dr. Shiva Sharma	Executive Director National Labor Academy Nepal (NLA-Nepal)
61.	Hari Prasad Dawadi	Under Secretary, Peace and Re-construction Ministry
62.	Hem Raj Subedi,	Joint Administrator, Guthi Sansthan (Trust Corporation)

### Additional Participants on 25<sup>th</sup> Feb, 2010

S.No.	Name	Organization
63.	Amritman Shrestha	Formar DG
64.	Balaram Pokharel	Secretary, Nepal Engineering Association
65.	Binod Chaudhary, Member	High Level Commission For Scientific Land Reform
66.	Birendra Thapalia	Administrator, Guthi Corporation ( Trust)
67.	Bishnu Giri	Section Officer, Secretariat Parliament
68.	Buddhi Narayan Shrestha	Independent Expert ( Ex. Director of survey Department)
69.	Chandra Dev Joshi	Nepal Com. party ( samukta)
70.	Dharma Prasad Gautam	Independent Expert
71.	Dr. Tara Nidhi Bhattarai	TU, Department of Geology
72.	Hon Hemraj Tator,	Member of Natural Resource Committee, Legislative Parliament
73.	Hon. Man Bahadur Shahi	State Minister, Ministry of Land Reform and Management
74.	Hon. Yasoda Adhikari	Member of Natural Resource Committee, Legislative Parliament
75.	Jay Prakash Mandal	Director, Land Information and Archives Dept

76.	Jiwan Kumar Niraula	Computer Operator, Secretariate Parliament
77.	Kapil Dev Shrestha	Director ( Computer) Land Reform & Management
78.	Kedar Nath Bajagai	Guthi Corporation
79.	Kesav Prasad Sharma	Consultant
80.	Madhab Prasad, Reporter	Samachar patra
81.	Mahi Narayan Chaudhary	Consultant, High Level Commisision for Land Reform
82.	Man Prasad Limbu	Member, Land Less Problem Resolution Comission
83.	Mr. Chhedil Lal Chaudhary	Member, High Level Comission For Scientific Land Reform
84.	N.P. Acharya	Chairman, Guthi Corporation
85.	Narayan Adhikari	Director, Department of Land Reform & Management
86.	Radha Bhattarai	Member, HLSLRC
87.	Ram mohan Risal	Guthi corporation
88.	Rohit Kumar Bhattarai	Under Secretary, Land Less Problem Resolution Comission
89.	Saroj Kumar Chalise	General Secretary, Nepal Surveyar Association
90.	Shambhu Prasad Pandey	Guthi Corporation
91.	Shib Raj Bhattra	Reporter underline
92.	Summa Bajhracharya	Lumanti Support Group for Shelter
93.	Suresh Man Shrestha	Project Manager, NGIIP, Survey Department
94.	Suresh Prasad Nepal	Under Secretary, MOLRM
95.	Tek Raj Bista	Under Secretary, MOLRM
96.	Thakur Singh	Land Reform Commission
97.	Tika Ram Ghimire	Under Secretary , MOLRM
98.	Tika Ram Nepal,	Surveyor, Survey Department

## Special Guests

1	Hon. Damber Shrestha	Minister, Ministry of land reform and management
2	Hon. Man Bahadur Shahi	State Minister, Ministry of Land Reform and Management
3	Hon. Subodh Narayan jha	Member, National Planning Commission
4	Mr. Ghanendra Basnet	Chairperson, Highlevel Commission for Scientific Land Reform
5	Chhabi Raj Panta,	Secretary, Ministry of Land Reform and Management
6	Shree Ram Panta	Coordinator, Freed Kamaiya Rehabilitation E.C
7	Ms.Bui Thi Lan	FAO, Nepal Representative

### **Annex 3: Presented Papers**