

# Formalization of Land Rights of Landless and Informal Settlers in Nepal: A Journey towards establishing Social Justice

Dharm Raj Joshi International Land Coalition (ILC) Asia

Tripti Mahaseth Habitat for Humanity International – Asia Pacific Office







### **The Context**

Paradigm-shift in Legal and Governance System

New wave of challenges

Land and housing policies approved

next problem to tackle is to implement them – much more complicated.

Land and housing for poorest of the poor and the homeless

Providing secure land is difficult – only around 4500 land titles by NLC

1.35 million people don't have secure land tenure and are residing with landlessness and informal status on their own land

Various other tenure systems exist

Tenancy, Guthi, Birta, Mate, Sharecropping, Haliya, Haruwa etc.)–

Inadequacy of existing legal frameworks

Land is a matter of Contentious

**Definition** 

Use

Ownership

Multiple considerations

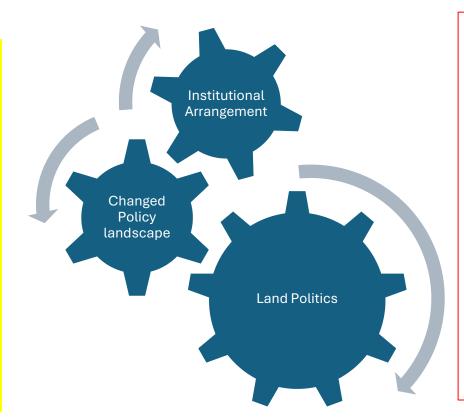
Diverse Use

**Unequal Rights** 

cking inter-play

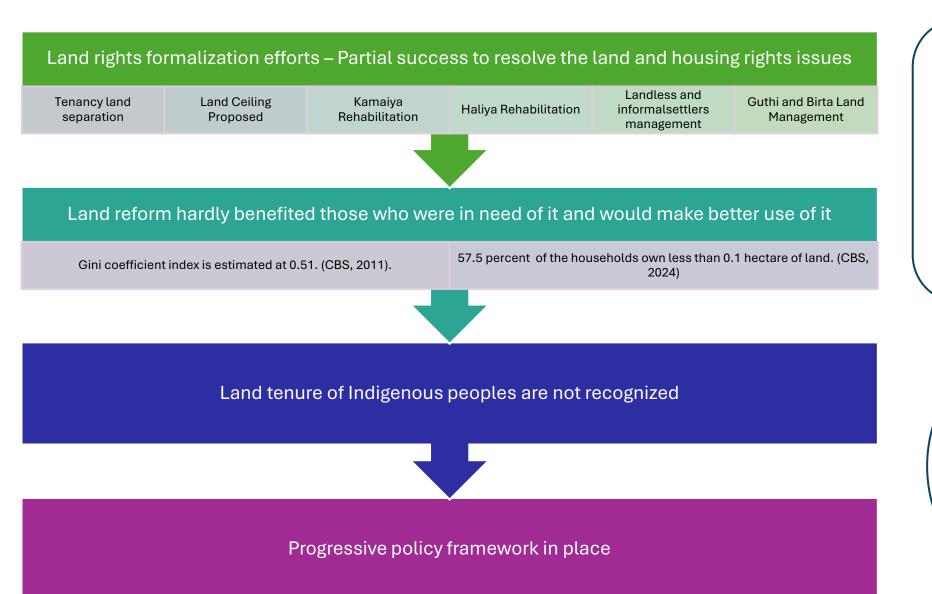
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- Weak Institutions.
   Lacking the devolution
   of power (Capacity)
- Conflicting\inadequate policies slowing down the pace of implementation (Awareness)
- Afraid to loose the control over land.
- Reluctant to shift the power to the weaker section (Unwillingness)

## Land Right Formalization and social justice

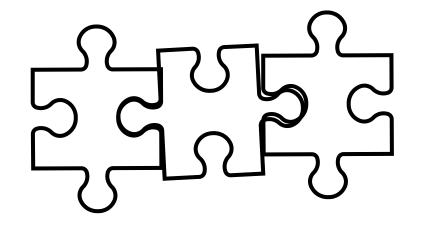


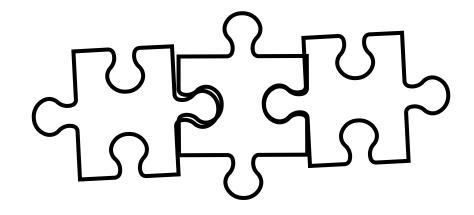
3 High-level Land
Reform
Commissions:
Recommendation
never implemented.
[total 23 commissions]

in last 75 Years]

Landless/inform al settlers: 1.35 M (NLC, 2024) Tenant: Approx. 300,000

# Despite positive intent, there is a gap in implementation

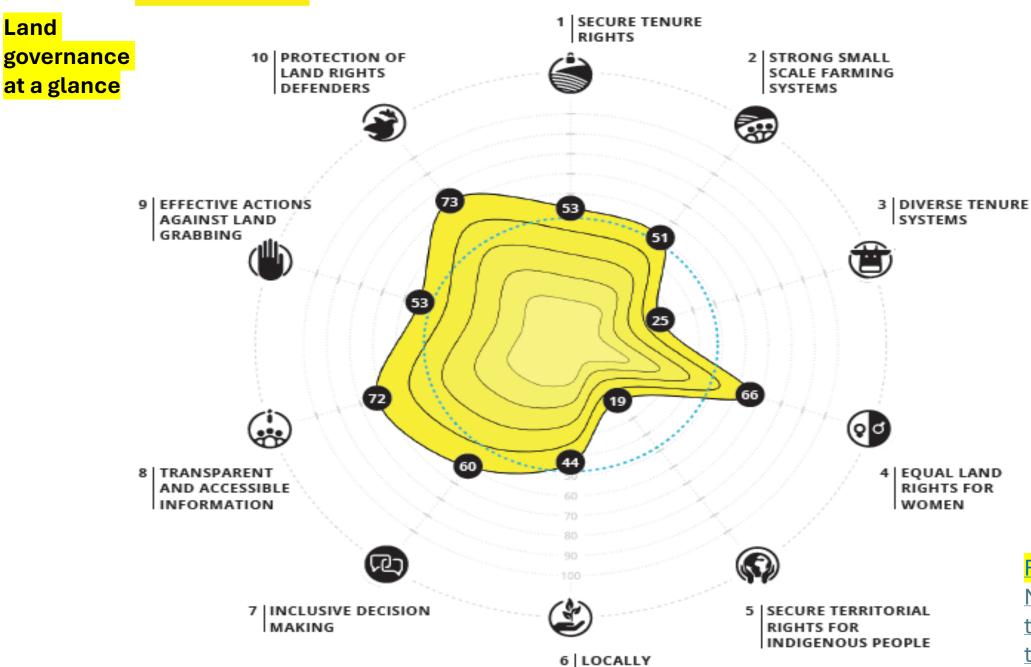




Only 23% percent women in Nepal own land and/or housing

National Land
Commission is created to solve landlessness, with a priority for Dalits. Yet only few JLOs

Ex-bonded labour program for land, housing has been created by MoLMCPA, however limited funding and implementation has taken place.



MANAGED

ECOSYSTEMS

For more information:
Nepal's progress
towards land rights in
the SDGs - ILC
Learning Hub

# Land engagement

Description	Period			
	1995/96	2003/04	2010/11	2022/23
Agricultural households with land (%)	83.1	77.5	73.9	60.3
Number of Agricultural Parcels	3.8	3.1	2.9	2.8
Percentage of irrigated land area	39.6	54.3	54.4	49.4
Average land size (in Hectares)	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.4
Holding operating less than 0.5 hectares (%	40.1	44.8	52.7	88.5
of total holding)				
Percent of holding operating renting-in-land	4.8	7.3	5.4	18.4
only				

## Land tenure reform

Form of Tenure	Area in Hectare	% of total
		land
Raikar	963,500	50
Birta	700,080	36.3
Guthi	40,000	2
Kipat	77,090	4
Rajya, Jagir,	146,330	7.7
Rakam etc.		
Total	1,927,000	100



Land distribution under different tenure before 1950

Source: Zaman (1973), Bhattarai (2003)

# Opportunity and challenges for land rights formalization and Social Justice

Know and use laws/policies to shift power and Solve problems

Prioritize
learning &
leadership
development
from grassroots

Ensure
adequacy of
laws/policies
and bring them
to life

Innovation and creativity in crafting laws for **Systemic Change** 

Lack of Ownership of Land reform agenda

Uniformity of tenure system: erasing the customary and indigenous practices

Is the government formalizing the rights as they exist in the ground?

#### **Solutions**



Harmonize policies
E.g. Forest Act vs. Land Act



NDRRMA developed a guideline for **reconstruction including funding support for relocation** if families live in risk prone areas / lost land.



Capacity building events led by Provincial level, training and frequent field mentoring support provided by national level. LMTC provides technical training.



Scale up of Land service support centres – to assist DLC.



A land literacy program aimed at community awareness.



Assessment of settlements to determine resettlement or relocation



Thank you very much!