STORIES OF CHANGE

परिवर्तनका कथाहरु

CIVIL SOCIETY SUPPORT PROJECT ON RIGHT TO FOOD

खाद्य अधिकारका लागि नागरिक सहायता परियोजना
MESSAGE

CARE Nepal has been implementing a Civil Society Support Project on Right to Food (in short; RtF Project) since 1st July 2013 with the financial support from DANIDA through CARE Denmark. The project has a national coverage but has extensively been working in Siraha, Udayapur and Okhaldhunga districts. The strategic partners of the project are National Farmer Groups Federation (NFGF), Community Self Reliance Center (CSRC), National Land Rights Forum (NLRF) and Right to Food Network (RtFN) (RtFN was a strategic partner in first phase). A consortium of LIBIRD has been working with the project as knowledge partner on climate change adaptation. The impact groups for the project are small holder and landless farmers with a focus on women and other marginalized groups.

The issue of food security is not only the question of availability of food, but it is also related to entitlement of food and land. Discriminatory social practices leading to exclusion and non-participation is an underlying cause of food insecurity because it prevents, especially women from marginalized backgrounds, to access and own productive resources such. Thus, RtF Project aims to support civil society organisation (CSOS) to become more representative, inclusive, legitimate, accountable and effective in order to demonstrate new ways of addressing food insecurity and required policy responses through engagement with the government which will contribute to the realization of the Right to Food.

We are very pleased to share you a Change Stories, which reflects the voices from the field and local communities with whom we are working. This collection of change story is the reflection of CARE and its partners’ work in the communities highlighting how marginalized women, landless farmers and smallholder are being able to change their lives. The book showcases some of the successes that the project achieved in the life of the project.

We would like to express our thankfulness to the contributors of this book, especially the marginalized women and smallholder farmers who shared their stories of change and provided their consent to publish their photographs and stories. We are equally thankful to the partners, government officials, VDC secretaries, agriculture technicians and local resource persons for their contribution. Thanks also goes to CARE Denmark, and entire Right to Food Project team for your inspiration and continuous efforts to bring the voices of the impact group.

We hope you will enjoy reading the stories of change how the marginalized has struggled to bring change in their life and others.

SUSTAIN Program Team
CARE Nepal
“No wages any more, we work hard to earn cash” – this has, by now, been a slogan of Dalit Women Farmers Group. Once members of the group started selling vegetables and getting money in cash, this Musahar settlement with 40 households seems to have all the vigour and enthusiasm for farming.

The members of the group had, all along, been working on daily wages in the fields owned by other people. However, they have presently started taking on lease the plots of land for growing vegetables, working day and night and contributing towards making the contract farming a reality. They are predominantly engaged in agricultural work but all of them are landless people. Contract farming was started in April, 2015 with support from Right to Food Project, CARE Nepal being implemented by the National Farmers Group Federation (NFGF) in 6 and 7 ward of Bhagawanpur VDC in Siraha. Contract farming is being carried out through Dalit Women Farmers Group for upliftment of Musahar community in coordination with District Development Committee (DDC), District Agriculture Development Office (DADO), District Livestock Services Office (DLSO), Bhagawanpur VDC, NFGF and Local Initiatives for Biodiversity, Research and Development (LI-BIRD).

The 40 members of group have taken 2.6 hectare of land on lease for a period of ten years on the condition that the rent will be Rs. 2,200 per 0.03 hectare per annum. For each household 0.06 hectare of land has been allocated. Similarly, two motor pumps with its accessories and five sprayers were made available to the group by the NFGF and Bhagawanpur VDC. The group has bought a mini tractor with grant assistance received from DADO. DDC of Siraha has contributed towards construction of a collection center. The group has been growing vegetables such as cauliflower, brinjal, onion, potato, garlic, cucumber, green peas, cabbages etc. and are selling in a local market. It is reported that the households engaged in vegetable farming have succeeded in earning Rs. 5,000.- at minimum and Rs. 60,000.- at maximum.

This contract farming has set an example of how farming can be developed into a primary occupation through provisions of irriga-
tion, technical know-how, quality seeds, fertilizers etc. and turn it into a commercial farming. Moreover, it is very much encouraging for all who have been involved in this project to learn that farmers in Bhadaiya and Ganeshpur VDC have replicated it in their group. The Government of Nepal has recently addressed the issue of contract farming in its policy. However, there is a need for making it more systematic and productive. It calls for support from all stakeholders from their respective fields.

समूहलाई उपलब्ध गराइएको छ। त्यसै गरी ग.वि.स. भगवानपुरका तर्फबाट ५ घाँत खेतबाट उपलब्ध गराइएको छ। जसगामा जि.कृ.वि.का.को प्राथमिकता सहयोगमा तर्फबाट खेतीमा लगाइएको छ। जि.कृ.वि.का.को अनुदानमा समूहले १२ अश्रुशल्किको मिनि पावर ट्रायक्टर खरिद गरेको छ। वर्षमा ३ वाकी खेती लगाइ विशेष गरी तर्फबाट जसले: काउली, भन्टा, प्याज, आलु, लसुन, काँका, हैरायो, बन्द्रा, आदि सफाइत हालसम्म प्रतिपत्त्य नूनतम ५ हजार देखि अधिकतम ६० हजारसम्म आम्रानी गर्न सफल भएका छन्। जि.वि.स. कार्यालय सिरहाको सहयोगमा सहलाई संकलन केन्द्र बनेको छ। निजी को स्थानीय हाट-बजारमा उनिरहुँले आफ्ना उत्पादन बिक्री गर्दै आएका छ।

सिचाई, प्रविधिक, प्रविधिक जन, गणस्तरका बीड, मल आदिको समुचित व्यवस्था गरी कृषि कर्मनालाई सुगम पेशाको रुपमा स्थापित गर्दै कृषिलाई व्यवसायतफ उम्मूख गराउन सकिउन भने उदागरण भनेको छ भगवानपुरको कार्य पैठु। भद्रा र गणेशपुर ग.वि.स. का कृषि समूहले यस सिकाइलाई आफ्नो समूहमा लागू गरेका छ। हाल नेपाल सरकारले नीतिगत रुपमा समेत सम्बोधन गरिसिएको यस कार्य खेतीलाई अभियन्त र उत्पादनमुख बनाउनु जसली देखि। यसका तागि सवे सरकारबालाहरूले आ-आफ्ना क्षेत्रबाट यथोचित योगदान पुन्नाउनु आवश्यक छ।
Tetri Devi Ram is a 46-year old woman from Dhangadhi Municipality- 11 of Nainpur, VDC Siraha. She has a family of twelve members. Her husband works as a laborer in a local brick factory and she too works as an agricultural laborer. She is the vice-chairperson of Dina Bhadri Village Land Rights Forum (VLRF) which has been organising and mobilizing landless people for the last ten years.

During this period, she took part in a number of rallies that were taken out throughout the country. These rallies were organized with the objective of exerting pressure on the government to address the issues of landless people. With the help of the project, Tetri Devi Ram was provided with the opportunity of taking part in a training course on advocacy. Since then, she has developed confidence in public speaking. This has resulted in her now also being a member of the local village committee. She is called upon frequently to address the local issues.

Through the group’s advocacy, the rate of daily wages has increased from Rs 150.- to Rs 500.- She also shares how the group is fighting to overcome the atrocities of landlords through advocacy. According to her the most significant change for her after joining the group is that they are, by now free, from bonded labour i.e. Haruwa Charuwa as it is locally known.

In spite of all these advocacy efforts, Tetri Devi is not satisfied with the role of political parties because they are not supporting the cause of landless people. Apart from it, she sometimes feels that she is disadvantaged for being a woman and the one who comes from the Dalit community as well.
Despite of all this, Tetri Devi manages to keep her spirit high: “The project has made me enthusiastic and given me hopes for the future. Before implementation of the project I was a bit pessimistic about my life”. Now, she has been encouraged to make herself involved in social activities and has managed to make herself a respectable person in the village. Apart from it, she can now feed her family twice a day without much difficulty.

आशाको किरण - तेत्रीदेवी रामको कथा

तेत्रीदेवी राम अहिले ४५ वर्षको भइन्। उनी प्रकाशी नगरपालिका १९, नैपुर किराओ बासिन्दा हुन्। उनको परिवारमा १२ जना सदस्य छन्। उनको श्रीमान् स्थानीय इंटर कार्यालयमा मजदूरी गर्न्छ। उनी आफै पनि कृषि मजदूरको रूपमा काम गर्नुहुन्छ। उनी दिनापकरी भूमियो अधिकार मजदूरी उपाध्यक्ष पनि हुनु र उनी विगत १० वर्षाँमा भूमिहरू किसानलाई सहायता पाउने एवं परिवारलाई गर्ने कार्यमा तत्काल छिन्।

वितका १० वर्षमा भूमिहरूको सबैलहरूको सम्बन्धमा काम गर्ने देशका विभिन्न भागमा नजालित दाबावमुलक अभियानहरूमा तेत्रीदेवी सक्रिय रूपमा सहभागी भएको छिन्। परियोजनाको सहयोगमा सहायक जन बकालत पालिमले उनमा समूहका अगाडि उभिएर आफ्ना भनाइहरू राख्ने क्षमताको विकास भएको छ। परियोजनामा देखि उनी अहिले पनि स्थानीय समितिमा सदस्य छिन्नौ र स्थानीय स्वाभाविक सम्बन्ध गर्नका निमित्त गरिने छूल्लो उनलाई आमन्त्रण गरिन्छ।

समूहले गरेको ज्याला वृद्ध अभियान (पौरी) का कारण दैनिक ज्याताले रु. ५००- बढेर र. ५००- पुगेको छ। पौरीमा माध्यममा कसरी साइको अत्याचार बाट मुक्त हुन सकियो भने अनुभव देखाउने उनी भनिन्छौ, “मेरा लागि समूहमा आबद्ध भएको महत्वपूर्ण परिवर्तन भनेको हस्ता-चर्चाबाट मुक्त हुने हो।”

पौरी गर्दा राम पनि राजनीतिक दलहरू भूमिस्वरूपी सबालहरूमा सकारात्मक छिन्नौ। दैनिक, भनि महिला भएको कारणले पनि आफ्ना आवाज सुगाउन विभिन्न कटिनाइको सामान गर्नु पर्दछ। यस्तो अवस्थामा पनि उनले आफ्नो मनोबल मुख राख्दै छिन्नौ।

“परियोजनाका युग हुनुभन्दा पहिले ममा जीवनप्रति निस्का थियो। परियोजनाले ममा जीवनप्रति आशा जगाएको छ,” उनी भनिन्छौ। परियोजनाले उनलाई सामाजिक किरायाकलापमा सरिका भएर सम्बन्धित जीवन विताउन प्रोत्साहन गरिनेको छ। अब उनी धैर्य कटिनाइको स्वरुप परिवारका लागि दुई छाकको जोखो गर्न सक्छिन्नौ।
Manju Dhamala is a 36-year old woman from Katari Municipality-6 in Udayapur district. The primary source of livelihood for her family is wage labor. Her husband works as a wage laborer at Surat in India. In addition, she has some livestock, another source of living for her family. Her family owns 0.53 hectare of land, out of which 0.13 hectare is inherited.

Manju is a member of Suryamukhi Village Land Rights Forum (VRF) established in 2003. She has been associated with it for the last two years. Since her association with it, she got the opportunity to participate in a number of training courses on agriculture, advocacy and empowerment. She was trained on maize and mushroom farming, usage of pesticides like Malathion. She also took part in a study tour to Gaighat to be familiar with irrigation system and received seeds of cereals at a subsidized price and vegetables free of charge from the District Service Centre. This tour was organized by National Farmers Group Federation (NFGF). "Once I was associated with the Farmers Group, I came to know about the role of Agriculture Service Center along with the facilities it provides".

Now, after the intervention of NFGF and its program, she says, "I have no hesitation to speak what I have in my mind". She often visits Agriculture Service Center and gets information about its upcoming services. With the seeds made available by the Service Center, she doesn’t have to buy any vegetables. She grows herself in her commercial vegetable farming. Once she, along with other members of the group, was provided with an opportunity to participate in a training course on mushroom farming. Upon completion of the training, they have initiated collective mushroom cultivation. The group has also collective saving fund with monthly contribution of Rs. 100 from each and every member of the group. In case any member of the group is in need of money, he/she can take a loan from it. Manju has taken loans from the fund for investment on agricultural inputs as well as on education of her children.

"Now, I am not shy to ask for what I am entitled and can discuss with government officials frankly," Manju remarked happily. "I have some saving which I may spend on education of my children. I am exposed a bit to outside world. That is why I am not scared to interact with people even they may not be known to me."
CIVIL SOCIETY SUPPORT PROJECT ON RIGHT TO FOOD


Majjhu dharmala soormukhi krus samuhakok sadasya paani hino. Yo samuhakok swapna san 2003 ma bhakoko ho r unii yo samuhma vigat 2 varshskri sakhya rupoma avadh pintun. Yo krus samuhma abad bharparchakt unale kripi, saraktikaran, paaryee acid bishyama talism graal garin. Unale kripi bishyama makne the graal bheeti, vishayadhubiko union pruyog acid bishyama prabharik talismahru din, jijnaka sadarpukmar gaardev ghar sanchaaka laapin sahryog maa garin, r mahasabhyogko sarjikeren smee kendraavat bhigavumahru prapt garin. Unale kee biiu 50 pratiyog unadalanma r anun terkarirok biiu smee kendraavat pasha nitirenkan paanu. Unii bhinchun, “krus samuhma abad bharparchakt maat maei kripi smee kendraavat ganee karm r dinun sambako barama shaaha paai.”

“Rashtri krus samuh mahasabhyogke sanchalan gareko karyakaramah sahправita jnanaaparchak maat maeei, laaj namanikan bole theekke hii,” Majjhu dharmala bhinchun. Aajbheen unii nirantar kripi smee kendra jannichun r upalpadh smee the sushika barama janaa sambhe keeinka. Smee kendraavat prapt gareko biiu ko karyakaro garo av unale kruun paani biiu kinnipraeelikinbhune unale karyapadit aafkii biiu utpraad ganee bhalin r vaaksyaik rupoma terkari keeti gane bhalin.”
Successful initiation of Dalit Musahar community in Vegetable Farming

People from Musahar community all along had been working on daily wages in the fields owned by other people. A few households had nominal land but they did not bother about growing some crops in it. Then, the concept of introducing vegetable farming to the Musahar community was raised and discussed. After rigorous discussion, Musahars from Musaharnia, Bhangbari and Nipane located in Golbazaar-3 of Siraha district showed their interest in farming. At present, Musahars from 63 households have been engaged in commercial farming. Growing vegetables has not only helped to enhance their livelihood but also brought about changes in the way of their life and culture.

The commercial vegetable farming in the Musahar community was started in January 2017 with support from Right to Food Project, CARE Nepal being implemented by Community Self Reliance Centre (CSRC) and Forum of Justice and Equality Campaign (FOJEC) in district level with the objective of raising social status of Musahars and empowering them. The Musahar household (beneficiaries) have been selected from four settlements. Accordingly priority was given to the interested households with single woman, poor, unemployed and those marginalized people willing to contribute their labour.

Once 63 households were ready to grow vegetables in 4.1 hectare of land was arranged for it and each household was given 0.06 hectare of land for farming. The land was taken on lease and its rent ranged from Rs. 1,750.- to 3,000.- 0.03 hectare per annum. Five families who had their own land were provided with assistance other than the land. Through the hard work of Musahar households, seeds of brinjal and chillies were sown by April 30, 2017. The households engaged in vegetable farming had earned the amount that ranged from Rs. 1,500.- to Rs. 3,220 by selling chillies and brinjals till July 12, 2017. After noting the progress of Musahar community in vegetable farming, the government representatives has appreciated it as an exemplary work. Further the Local Development Officer (LDO) also stressed that governmental agencies had to come forward to change the status of Musahars with wider dissemination. There is a possibility of enlisting support for this project at the local and district levels. If we can move ahead with definite plan, then LDO along with local agencies are also committed to provide support.
व्यावसायिक तरकारी खेतीमा दलित मुसहर समुदायको सफल प्रयास

अरूको खेतमा ज्यादा मजबूत गर्दै आएका मुसहर समुदायले आफ्नो मिहिने तर परिषद र विद्युत तरकारी खेतीमा व्यवसायिक रूप दिन चाहिएको छ। सिरहाको गोलबारा नगरपालिका ९ मुसहर भाड्नारी र धौलालोको ६३ मुसहरहरू व्यवसायिक तरकारी खेतीमा लागेका छन्। जिनलाई तरकारी सम्भव र संस्कार समेत परिवर्तन प्रभाव गराएको महसुस गरिदै उनीहुँदै ।

२०७३ साल पीणमा सामुदायिक आत्मनिर्भर संभा केन्द्रद्वारा सञ्चालित खाद्य अधिकार परियोजना, केजर नेपालको सहयोगमा न्याय र समानता अभियान मध्यमाफङ्ग मुसहर समुदायमा तरकारी खेती सुरुवात गरिएको हो । ६० परिवारलाई लक्षित गरेको, एउटै वस्त्रमा सम्भव नमएढाइ ४ बटा वस्त्रिबाट प्रभाव समूह समेत छनिनी गरियो। यस अन्तर्गत रोजगारीका विकल्प नमएका, श्रम लगानी गर्न सको, विपन्न, एकल महिला र इल्युक परिवारलाई प्राथमिकतमा राखियो। तरकारी खेतीमा गर्न ६३ परिवार तयार भएढाइ प्रतिपरिवार २ कहइ दर्ले ६ विचा ३ कह जगाको प्रत्येक गरियो। यसमध्ये ५ परिवारहरूलाई आफ्नै जगामा भएको उनीहुँदै जगाको क्षत्रहरूको अरू सहयोग उपलब्ध गराइहुन। बार्षिक भाडा प्रतिवर्ष १,५५,०००- देखि ३,०००- सम्म तिन्को गरी जगाको व्यवस्था गरिएको छ। (सयकारी कर र दस्तुरसमेत गरी)।। वैशाख ९३ गते योजनामुन्नार मन्त्री र बुर्सामी रोपियो।

उद्य तरकारी खेतीबाट आयाद २८ सममा प्रतिपरिवार कम्तीमा १,५००- देखि ३,२२०- सम्म आमालो विवरकेको छ। मुसहर समुदायबाट गरिएको यो अनकरणीय कामको अवसरको पश्चात व्यवस्था अधिकारीले यस्ता उद्ययुक्तीय कामको जानकारी तरकारी निर्देशन नपुगेरा भन्दै मुसहरहरूको अवस्था फेर्न सयकारी निर्देशन पनि सहयोग गर्नुपैन कुरामा जोड दिए। सहयोग गरिएको सहयोगालाई निर्देशन दिनुपैन र योजना तयार पारिए।
Indra Kumari Pakhrin, aged 50, is a member of Jhirhari Farmers Group of Siraha. In the village where she lives, the climate is very dry and the villagers have to live without electricity. Under such circumstances, it is challenging to cultivate the land and also to get even motivated for it. However, thanks to the support provided by the National Farmers Group Federation (NFGF). Indra Kumari Pakhrin has achieved good results from her fields and has regained her motivation.

Before she became a member of the farmers group, she did not have much to do. However, she has been weeding out her garden and participating in meetings for the last two years these days. In the past, she could feed her children with their own harvest for six months annually. Now the harvest lasts the whole year. The remarkable improvements brought about are due to the knowledge she got about new and improved seeds. She has also learnt a lot about her rights. One of the achievements for her from the knowledge she had acquired has been that she is getting mushroom seeds from the District Agriculture Development Office (DADO). She has gained all this important knowledge by being a member of her local farmers group which is supported by the NFGF.

Being a member of the local farmers group, Indra Kumari Pakhrin has developed a new outlook towards herself and other women as well. “No woman should confine herself to household chores only. They have to look around and realise that there is nothing that a woman cannot handle,” she says confidently. Now, she does not have to buy food. The money thus saved goes to the family saving and is used for the treatment of family members or for payment of expenses for education. Now, she is assured that she does not have to go to local money lenders and pay the exorbitantly high rates of interest. She now knows that she can take good care of her family and she thinks of her bright future.

“The training courses that I had the opportunity to attend have motivated me. Now I know that I have the capacity to improve my own life”.
“महिलाले गर्न सस्ताने कुनै काम छैन”

५° वर्षको इन्द्रकुमारी पाबिन भिङरी कृषक समूह सिराहाको सदस्य छिन्। उनी बर्मने गाउँको मौसम सुस्था छ र व्यस्न गाउँमा बिजुताको सेवा पान दिनेको छ। सुस्था हुनु र विश्वसनीय पान नहाले गाउँमा जया सिचाइ गन्न र खेतीपाटी गन्न धुप समस्या भएको छ। कृषक समूह महासिद्धार्थ हजनाबाटब, जसको कारणै गर्दछ इन्द्रकुमारीमा खेतीपाटी गन्न धुप उर्जा मिलिएको छ।

यस कृषक समूहको सदस्य हुनुभन्दा अगाडि दिनौंसै केही काम हुडैन नियो तर गत दुई वर्षमा उनी आफनौं कर्मचारीमा काम गर्न र समूहका बैठकहरूमा सहभागी हुने गर्नेछ। विकास इन्द्रकुमारीको आफनौं खेतीवाट भएको उन्नतीमा आफनौं परिवारका लागि ६ महिना मात्र खान पुग्ने गर्दछौ। तर आजमोल उन्हीं आफनौं खेतीको उन्नतीको वर्ष निन खान पुग्न। यो सबै उपलब्धि उनले नयाँ तथा उन्नत जातका वी-आफनौंको प्रयोगका वारेमा प्राप्त गर्दछ जानकारी र सो जानकारी उपयोग गर्दछ जनामा कारण सम्बन्ध भएको हो। उनले कृषकको हक-अधिकृतका वारेमा पान समूहमा आबद्ध भाषासारिक जान र सीप हार्मोन गर्दछ छौ। जसको कारणै गर्दछ जिल्ला कृषि विकास कार्यालयबाट च्याउको मीठ पान सहयोगप्रवृत्त उनले प्राप्त गर्दछ छ। “यो सबै कुरा कृषक समूहको सदस्य भएको कारण विवर भएको हो,” उनको ध्यान छ।

स्थानीय स्तरमा कृषक समूहको सदस्य भए इन्द्रकुमारी आफैका लागि तथा अर्ध्यान्यान्याहरूको कृषि महिला बनेको छिन्। यति छोटो समयमा उनले गर्दछ भएको प्रगति देख्नुहोस् महिलाले गन्न नसक्नै कुनै पान कम नहुने रहेछ। भनेर गाउँमा राय व्यक्त गर्वछन्। पहिले खाने ठुलो ठुलो किन्नरा हरू खेतिकरीको पैसा उनले आजमोल बचत गन्न गर्दछ। यस बचतलाई उनले आफनौं वेलामा अस्ताल जान र भेटाकर्ता हरूको शिक्षकाका लागि चाहिएको बेला खेती गन्न योजना बनाएको छिन्। अव उनले स्थानीय साहू-महासिद्धार्थ उच्च व्याज दरमा पैसा रचन निन पान छोटे की छिनर र निर्मित रूपमा गन्न गरेको बचतले भविष्यमा पान सहहोने पुनि आछ। उन्ही अव आफनौं परिवारको राजिय स्थान-सुसार गन्न सबै कुरामा बुढ़क देखिन्नै।

“कृषि समूह महासिद्धार्थ प्राप्त गरेको कारण तानाइ तथा कार्यकर्म व्यवस्थापन सीप विकास तत्त्वम। जानकारी जानकारी जिल्लाको लागि जनवर्काल तथा कार्यकर्म व्यवस्थापन सीप विकास तत्त्वम।”

“स्थानीयता की साजी, समूह गहरालेश”

गाउँ / वटा महासिद्धार्थ पदार्थकारीहरूको लागि जनवर्काल तथा कार्यकर्म व्यवस्थापन सीप विकास तत्त्वम।
Thirty-five member families of Durga Village Land Rights Forum (VLRF) from Piprapradha VDC in Siraha started collective vegetable farming for livelihood in April 2016. They have collectively leased a total area of 0.5 hectare of land. The District Land Rights Forum (DLRF), Siraha made cash contribution of Rs. 30,000 to the VLRF as an encouragement. This money was used to leasehold the land and buy vegetable seeds adding farmers’ own investments.

Farmers who are involved in this collective farming are landless people who were previously working as agriculture labor. This practice made them united to have a similar vision towards economic progress and better future.

In the last one year, farmers have produced vegetables like bitter-guard, pumpkin, guard, lettuce and okra. According to Mr. Gauri Shankar Das, the president of Durga VLRF, the farmers have collectively earned Rs. 75,000.- in the last three months.

“We are determined to convert the uncultivated fallow land into green fields with our hard work”, Mr.Gauri Das said with full confidence.

“जीविकोपार्जनका लागि सामूहिक खेती”

दुर्गा गाउँका भूमि अधिकार मञ्चका ३५ परिवारको सिरहा जिल्ला, पिपरप्राद गाउँ विकास समितिको सामूहिक तर्कात्मक खेती शुरू गरेका छौं। उनीहरूलाई सामूहिक रूपमा ०.५ हेक्टर जमीन भाडामा लिएर खेती शुरू गरेका हुन्। यस कार्यका लागि जिल्ला भूमि अधिकार मञ्च सिरहाले उत्प्रेरणास्वरुप र. ३०,०००- प्रदान गरेको थियो। उक्त रकम जमिनालाई भाडा र तर्कात्मक बीच खेतीद गर्न सहयोगी होस् भने हेतुले प्रदान गरिएको हो।

सामूहिक खेतीमा आवाद भएको कृषिक्षेत्र भूमि हुनुहरू र यसमा आवाद हुनुमान अघाडी सबै जनावै कृषि अभियनको रूपमा कायम गरदै। सामूहिक खेतीमा उनीहरूलाई सामाजिक रूपमा एकतावाद हुन र आर्थिक प्रगतिका उद्देश्य उन्मुख हुन भने महत्त्व पुर्यायाएको छ।

गत वर्ष उनीहरूले तीते करेका, फस्सी, लौका, साग र रामलोहरी उन्मुख गरेको थियो। दुर्गा गाउँका भूमि अधिकार मञ्चका अध्यक्ष गौरीशंकर गाउँका अनुसार कृषिक्षेत्रलाई गएको ३ महिनामा सामूहिक खेतीबाट ७५,००० आम्नोटै गरेका छत।

गौरीशंकर गाउँका आत्मविश्वासका भनेको, “हामी दिशोज्याताका साथ बैठेको जमीनलाई उन्मुख्य उत्पादनले हरायो बनाउन प्रतिवेद छौँ।”
Elderly couple makes Joint Land Ownership Certificate

Tulasi Chaudhari, 88 and his wife Ishworawati Chaudhary, 77 from Triyuga, Deuri obtained Joint Land Ownership Certificate (JLO) on January 13, 2016 with support from the District Land Rights Forum (DLRF) Udaypur. The DLRF mobilized community leaders by launching a campaign going from door to door in order to raise awareness about the importance of Joint Land Ownership Certificate.

It was during the campaign that Tulasi Chaudhary came to know about the importance of land ownership certificate. He immediately went to the Udaypur District Land Revenue Office and requested the officials to help him in obtaining Joint land entitlement. He was discouraged by the officials over there saying that the elderly couple would not be able to wait in a long queue and complete all the procedures required for it. But Tulasi was determined and visited the office next day for it. Finally, Tulasi was able to obtain the certificate with the support of DLRF Udaypur.

"Even if I die, my wife will have some form of security because of land ownership certificate and rest of the family members will not be able to look down on her because she has something with her," Tulasi explains the reason for why he was so keen in getting the certificate. "I am very happy. I had never expected that I would get the land ownership one day despite I have been working in the land all throughout my life."

"यदि म मरें भाने पाना यसचाले भभे श्रीमतीको केही हदसमको सुरुमा हुन्छ किनमा अनौसंग सम्पत्तिको अधिकार हुन्छ। अको महत्त्वपूर्ण कूरा, यदि वुढळकालमा केही पानी छैन भाने परिवारका अन्य सदस्यले पानि बास्ता नापुर सक्दिन्। यसकारण पानि म संयुक्त जमागाधारी लालपुर्जा बनाउन चाहिए, “यसको महत्त्वका वारोमा वर फ्राक्स पार्दै उनलाई भाने। “आज म मर्याद छ। मैलेमे मेरेपैरे जनपदी भूमिमै विताएत तर पानि मसंग जमागाधारी लालपुर्जा होला मनाए मैलेमे सोचेको पान थिइन्।"
Punya Mata Dhamala, a smallholder farmer of Katunje-07, Okhaldhunga has been a member and treasurer of Sunaulo Village Land Rights Forum (VLRF) since 2011. She is recognized for maintaining transparency and accurate record keeping in the VLRF. She is an active member in the VLRF. She attends meetings regularly and shares her learning from different training courses she received from District Land Rights Forum (DLRF), Okhaldhunga.

According to Punya Mata, the training she received on vegetable farming in 2012 was very important for her. She started commercial tomato farming in March, 2012 in the ancestral land of her husband. The production was good and so was the profit. She is now hoping to expand vegetable cultivation. She also proposed to cultivate round chillies (akbare khursani) at a meeting in the VLRF. This idea was accepted and approved soon. The DLRF Okhaldhunga, which has been closely watching her success, provided some pepper seeds and drums and she planted 150 pepper plants in her field. She has been earning Rs. 48,000 every year from pepper farming. Punya Mata has been supporting her family through commercial vegetable farming for the last four years now. She feels that her involvement in the VLRF has enabled her in public speaking and developed leadership skills as well.

“Through the VLRF, I realised that I could be an entrepreneur with the skills I already had. I needed motivation and capacity building training, which I received appropriately from the DLRF” said Punya Mata. She recalls the difficulties she had faced as a labor earning wages daily before she started vegetable farming. “But now things have changed for me. I am independent and can educate my children on my own,” she added.
CIVIL SOCIETY SUPPORT PROJECT ON RIGHT TO FOOD

प्रगतिशील उद्योगको कथा

अब्बलुह्झा कट्टने-७ वस्त्र पुराणात्मक धर्मला साना किसान उद्योग हुन्। उनी सुनौलो गाउँ भूमि अधिकार मन्त्री सदस्य र कोषाध्यक्ष पदमा सन् २०११ देखि छिन्। उनले गाउँ भूमि अधिकार मन्त्री हिसाब-किताबको आम्लेख पारदर्शी, व्यवस्थित र सही प्रचलित प्रणालीअनुसार राख्ने आएकी छिन्। उनी निर्यात रूपमा बैठकमा सहभागी हुन्छन् र सिल्ला भूमि अधिकार मन्त्रालय प्राप्त विविधता तालिमहरूको सालसलिए गरिएका सिकाइहरूका वारेमा मन्त्री सदस्यहरूको शीच्या विचारहरूले आदान-प्रदान पनि गर्दैछन्।

पुराणात्मका अनुसार सन् २०१२ मा तरकारी खेतीसम्बन्धी प्राप्त गरेको तालिम उनका लागि बहत्तै महत्त्वपूर्ण प्रियो। उनले सन् २०१३ को मार्च महिनादेखि श्रीमानके पुख्याती झग्घामा व्यवसायक गोलमेंडा खेतीको शुरुवात गरको बिन्दु। त्यसको उत्पादन राम्रो भएको थियो र आदानी पार्श्व पाइल।

उनी आहिले तरकारी खेती बढाउनेवारेमा आशावादी छिन्। उनले गाउँ भूमि अधिकार मन्त्री अर्कारे खुराकी खेतीका लागि प्रस्ताव गरिन्। उनको प्रस्ताब तुरलाम व्यक्ति पनि भयो। जिल्ला भूमि अधिकार मन्त्री, ओखलुह्झा उनको सफलतालाई एकत्र नजिकक्ता अनुगमन गरिएको थियो। अर्कारे खुराकीले वीए र तुम्हारू पनि यसले उनलाई उपलब्ध गरायो। उनले यस खुराकीले १५० वटा विविध आ-आफ्नो खेतीमा लगाइन्। उनले यस खेतीमा प्रत्ययं स. ४६ हजार आम्दानी गरिएको छिन्। उनले अफ्नो व्यवसायक तरकारी खेतीको माध्यमबाट विगत ४ वर्षदेखि परिवर्तनलाई सहयोग पुनियाउदै आएकी पनि छिन्।

उनले गाउँ भूमि अधिकार मन्त्री संचालन वि सार्वजनिक ठूलोमा बोले र नेतृत्व गर्ने सीपमा ख्मता अभिवृद्ध भएको महसुस गरेकी छिन्। उनलाई गाउँ भूमि अधिकार मन्त्री माध्यमबाट उद्योगील सीप पनि आफ्नो प्रयास गरेको अनुभव उनले गरेकी छिन्।

“उद्देश्यका तथा ख्मता अभिवृद्धिसम्बन्धी तालिमको आवश्यकताको महसुस मैले गरेकी थिए। त्यो अवसर जिल्ला भूमि अधिकार मन्त्रालय गलाई प्राप्त भयो,” पुराणात्मका बताइन्। “तरकारी खेती शुरू गरुन्नेमा पहिले ज्यालादारी मजदूर का रूपमा आफूले भौगोलिक दुबक सम्बन्धी। तर अहिले आएर संघे कुरा मेगा लागि विविधता बढाउने क्षेत्र छिन्। म स्वतन्त्र घु र आफ्ना वाल-वालिकाहरूलाई शिक्षा-स्नेह दिलाउन सक्छू।”
“I am now a recognised and respected person in my community”

During the last few years, Galo Devi Chaudhary has become a known personality in her community. It is not only the neighbours who are interested in positive changes she has brought about in her life but also the local radio stations which are keen in broadcasting the story of her success.

Galo Devi Chaudhary is 35. She is a member of Jana Kalyan Farmers Group of Siraha. When somebody makes significant progress, it rarely goes unnoticed. However, she does not mind the attention she is getting from the people in her community. She is happy to inspire other women to become independent of their husbands in the manner she has achieved. “In the past I always had to ask my husband for money, but now I earn myself and also decide myself how I want to spend it”.

Galo Devi Chaudhary in the past used to perform household chores and spend her time. She now utilizes her time in the day doing work in the field. In the field, she weeds and looks after growing vegetables in her own small farm. She sells the greater portion of the vegetables and makes money out of it. She has used the money thus earned in buying additional land, build her house and pay for the tuition fee of her children. None of this would have been possible if she had not participated in a training course in vegetable farming. She had got this opportunity as she happened to be a member of the local farmers group. She would not have been the happy person as she is today without the support from the National Farmers Group Federation (NFGF). “I make myself money now. My needs are fulfilled and that makes me happy.”

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