

NIWF'S JOURNEY IN THE LAST SIX YEARS (2016-2022)



National Indigenous Women's Federation (NIWF)
December 2022

National Indigenous Women's Federation (NIWF)

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National Indigenous Women Federation (NIWF)

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Brief History of the NIWF

The journey of the National Indigenous Women's Federation (NIWF) begins its first minute signed on 15 April 1998 by its founders Yasso Kanti Bhattachan (Gauchan), Stella Tamang Hema Pun, Meera Ghale, Gurung, and Chunda Bjracharya. They organized an interaction program in which Dr. Krishna Bhattachan presented a paper entitled "Should Indigenous Women get organized?". On 19 July 1998, they decided that Indigenous Women's organization would be independent and become a co-member of the then Nepal Janajati Mahasangh. They organized an interaction program on 6 June 1998 to claim space by Indigenous Women and Girls in both the "mainstream" women's movement and Indigenous Peoples' movement. Parshuram Tamang (the then General Secretary of Nepal Janjati Mahasang), Dr. Krishna Bhattachan (sociologist), Amrit Parsad Khan (NEFIN Secretary), and Pradeep Thapa Magar (NEFIN Secretary) extended their support to them. A federal council comprising 27 members representing women's organizations was formed on 24 July 1998.

A nine-member Executive Ad hoc Committee comprising four preparatory committee members Stella Tamang (Chair), Chunda Bajracharya (General Secretary), Yasso Kanti Bhattachan (Treasurer), and Meera Ghale Gurung (Member), and five representatives from Indigenous Women's organizations, namely Bam Kumari Budha Magar (Magar Sangh), Narayan Devi Malla (Nepal Bhasa Messa Khala), Kiran Thami (Niko Prgataisheel Thami) Bishnu Maya (Dura Samaj), and Soma Rai (Kirat Rai Yayokha). This committee drafted and finalized the NIWF statute and applied for registration with the government at the District Office Kathmandu and the application for registration was approved by the government on 9 June 2000 (Registration No. 960), with the Social Welfare Council (SWC) (Registration No.

15753), and also with the Internal Revenue (Tax) Office (Pan No. 301549958).

NIWF was led by Stella Tamang, Chunda Bjaracharya, Bam Kumari Budha Magar, Rampyrai Sunuwar, Soma Rai, Suni Lama, and Shanti Jirel and has been led by Chinimaya Majhi since 10 November 2016. The immediate past Executive Committee handover responsibility to the newly elected Executive Committee on 2 December 2022. The leadership should have changed in 2020 as the term of the elected executive committee is three years only but they had to continue another three years due to COVID-19 pandemic followed by frequent lockdowns by the government. NIWF's General Assembly (GA) scheduled on 14-15 December 2022 will elect the new executive committee.

1.2. NIWF in Brief

National Indigenous Women's Federation (NIWF) is a Kathmandu based umbrella organization of Adivasi Janajati (Indigenous Nationalities) specific women's organizations. The multiple roles that Nepalese Indigenous women play contribute to maintain preserve and promote the distinct identity of Indigenous peoples. Their language and cultural skills, traditional knowledge in management of community and resources are distinct. Importantly, they are the knowledge holder to nurture mother earth, environment and natural resources, and play a vital role in sustainable management of mother earth and environment, thus they also contribute to all human society nationally and globally. Traditionally and culturally indigenous women are decision makers in family and society and often play role for peace building and reconciliation. However, their roles and contribution are not recognized by the state. Laws, policies and practices highly marginalize, exclude, deprive, and discriminate indigenous women. Despite of this fact, indigenous women retain some or all knowledge, skill, culture, decision making role and

traditional institution as well. So women leaders from different indigenous organizations established NIWF as a federation in 1999 and registered NIWF in 2000 with the aim of ensuring right to participate in all state structures with their distinct identity. Currently, 48 Indigenous Women's Organizations, 61 District Coordination Council (DCC), 7 Province are affiliated under this umbrella organization.

In Nepal, Adivasi Janajati Women have bitter experiences of inherent structural patriarchy and dominated political systems. Social exclusion based on gender has for centuries been an important part of the Nepali milieu. Similarly, social exclusion based on ethnicity has been another reality in Nepal. Thus, Indigenous Nationalities Women face social exclusion not only because of them being women, but also because of their ethnicity. Women comprise 51.48 percent out of which 35.5 percent are Adivasi Janajati women. It is a fact that the state has not recognized the "identity" of Adivasi Janajati women, deprived them from policy making processes and has been including them under the general term "Nepali women" _ In addition, Adivasi Janajati Women are marginalized and excluded from the mainstream of national development - Adivasi Janajati Women suffer from triple forms of discrimination, First for being women, Secondly for being Adivasi Janajati and Thirdly for being Adivasi Janajati Women.

General Assembly (GA) is a sovereign body of NIWF, convened in every three years. There shall be one representative from each member organization in the GA. Federal Council (FC) comprises of representatives of member organizations and the secretariat. FC has mandates to formulate program, implementation and observation according to the resolution of General Assembly. It has further a mandate to carryout necessary work to achieve objectives of the NIWF complying its Constitution. The Secretariat comprises of eight members, out of them seven

members including the Secretary General are elected by GA except the Chairperson who serves according to the rotational turn of member organization. The mandate of secretariat is to implement the decision of Federal Council and day to day work of the NIWF. The secretariat has mandate of conducting various projects and programs to achieve the goal of NIWF. The projects and programs are managed by Executive Director. NIWF previously worked with DanidaHUGOU, UNDP, CECI, WAPDCA, Asia indigenous peoples pact (AIPP) Thailand, AED, National Foundation for Development of Indigenous Nationalities (NFDIN), Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationalities (NEFIN). and, it has currently been working in coordination with NGO-FONIN and ILO Nepal.

1.3. NIWF Vision, Mission, Goal and Objectives

1.3.1. Vision

Society based on equality and equity with identity established.

1.3.2. Mission

Make indigenous women visible enjoyment of inclusive democracy, human rights and social justice by indigenous women & men.

1.3.3. Goal

Guarantee of indigenous women's collective rights and gender equality in accordance with international laws and standards of human rights including UNDRIP & CEDAW.

1.3.4. Objectives

NIWF's objectives stated in its statute are as follows:

1. Give solid contribution and active cooperation for the country's development and nationalism through the enhancement

of mutual solidarity, goodwill and sisterhood among all Indigenous Women of Nepal,

2. Coordinate all Indigenous Women's organizations and give policy directives and leadership on common issues.
3. Develop language, literature, script, religion, culture, education, etc. of various Indigenous Peoples of Nepal and promote the rights of Indigenous Women.
4. Help the state to carry out special protection, development, and economic upliftment of Indigenous Women who are lagging behind politically, economically, socially, religiously, and legally.
5. Contribute to increasing national unity and ethnic goodwill by denouncing activities that instigate communal feelings from government and non-government sectors.
6. Denounce discrimination and exploitation based on caste, ethnicity, language, religion, gender, and race happening in a part of the world, and create public opinion in favor of equality, liberty, and motherhood.
7. Raise awareness among Indigenous Peoples and Indigenous Women about rights and obligations to enjoy all economic, social, cultural, civic, and political rights by all Indigenous Women and men enshrined in international treaties of human rights.
8. Implementation of CEDAW and adopt all measures required to eliminate discrimination against women and raise awareness of Indigenous Women about it.
9. Ensure legal protection measures for women's rights based on equality between men and women and ensure effective protection of efficient public institutions to prevent discriminatory action against Women.
10. Stop injustice, exploitation and oppression against Indigenous women.

11. Establish relations with likeminded national and international organizations.

NIWF's objectives posted in its home page in website are as follows:

1. To ensure the IP's rights in the constitution and laws those are enshrined political, socio-cultural, educational and customary rights of indigenous women.
2. To ensure the indigenous women's representation in each sector of the state based on their identity.
3. To increase economic, social, cultural, political and legal empowerment of indigenous women and gender sensitivity.
4. To enhance institutional development and capacity of indigenous women.
5. To intensify the advocacy work for collective rights of indigenous people and women's rights.

As stated in a NIWF publication on FAQ on Indigenous Women, the Executive Committee intends to revise NIWF objectives as follows:

1. Ensure direct representation of Indigenous Women at every level of the state through customary self-governing institutions or representative institutions through customary process and with distinct identity of Indigenous Women.
2. Enhance economic, social, cultural, political, legal and psychological empowerment of Indigenous Women with gender sensitivity in order to ensure fundamental freedom of Indigenous Women.
3. Work towards ownership, control, access to, use and management of lands, territories and resources by stopping encroachment in lands, territories and resources.
4. Reestablish and/or make it strong and active to all Indigenous

customary self-government systems, and institutional and capacity development of the representative institutions of Indigenous Women.

5. Intensify advocacy to reestablish Indigenous women's collective rights and Indigenous feminism.
6. Economic empowerment of Indigenous women through customary/traditional knowledge, skills, technology and practices.
7. Carry out research and publication relating to Indigenous Women, and Indigenous Women's human rights.

1.3.5. Approaches

NIWF's approaches are as follows:

1. Adopt decolonization and Indigenization
2. Put community at the center for policy changes with Indigenous Women's organizations as its base.
3. Collaboration with likeminded national and international organizations, networks, alliances and movements.
4. Work together with through contact, relation and support from national and international partners.
5. Work with sensitivity towards gender, sexuality, and disability.
6. Empower leadership by Indigenous Women and indigenous Women's organizations, and Indigenous Women of the communities.
7. Work towards caste and ethnic equality within gender, and gender equality within Indigenous Peoples.
8. Work for awareness of rights holders and influence duty bearers and stakeholders.
9. Resist development aggression and colonizing works.
10. Put self-determination, human rights and rights to ethnic autonomy at the center.

11. Work towards participatory, inclusive, proportional and representation by giving high priority to endangered, highly marginalized and marginalized Indigenous women living in mountain and remote areas.

1.3.6. NIWF Strategies

1. Multipronged approach
2. Indigenous Women centered
3. Look back, move forward
4. Advocacy, academic, and dialogue
5. Intersectionality
6. Resistance

1.3.7. NIWF's Values

1. The dignity of Indigenous women
2. Indigenism
3. Transparency
4. Accountability to Indigenous Women
5. Collective way of life
6. Intergenerational transfer of customary land, territories and resources.
7. Solidarity.

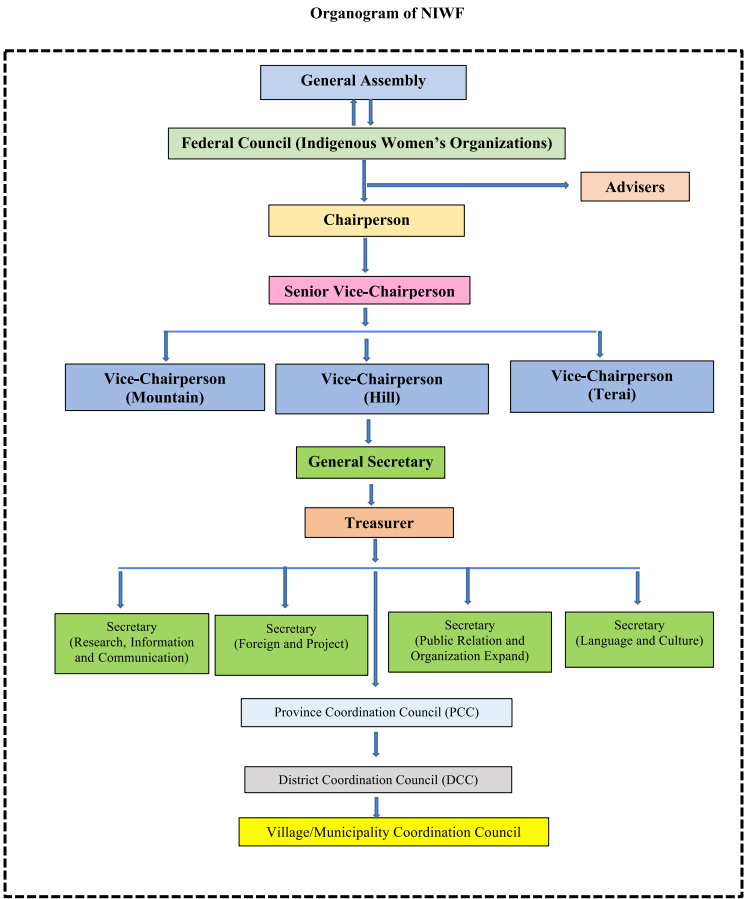
1.3.8. NIWF's Ground Values

1. Full respect to Mother Earth
2. Common wellbeing
3. Cosmovision
4. Interconnection and interdependence of both living and nonliving beings
5. Collective participation

- 6. Collective decision
- 7. Cooperation
- 8. Volunteerism
- 9. Solidarity

1.4. NIWF Organogram

NIW’s organogram is as follows:



Source: NIWF, 2022

1.5. Executive Committee (2017 to 2022)

NIWF Comprise of 11 elected executive committee members. NIWF's federal council organized its General Assembly (GA) and elected its seventh Executive Committee with Chinimaya Majhi as the Chairperson and Junita Rai (Shanti Dewan) as the General Secretary on 10 November 2016. The GA elected 11 Executive committee Members with designated position (Table 1). This executive committee could not hold GA in 2020 to elect its new Executive Committee due to unprecedented COVID19 pandemic and frequent lockdowns imposed by the government with restrictions in travel and assemble in groups. In spite of mandatory process to elect the new guards, this Executive Committee had no option other than to continue as suggested by the representatives of the member organizations. The GA on 14 December 2022 will be held in Kathmandu after several postponement of GA due to unavoidable circumstances.

Table 1. NIWF Executive Committee Members (2016-2022)

S.N.	Name	Nation	Designation	Remarks
1	Chini Maya Majhi	Majhi	Chairperson	
2	<i>Sashi Chemjong</i>	<i>Yakthung (Limbu)</i>	<i>Senior Vice Chairperson</i>	<i>Term expired; Term of senior Vice chairperson is one year and ceremonially represented based on the registration seriality of member organizations</i>
	<i>Sumi Bhutiya</i>	<i>Lhomi</i>	<i>Senior Vice Chairperson</i>	
	<i>Pasang Lhamu Ghale</i>	<i>Dolpo</i>	<i>Senior Vice Chairperson</i>	
	Pushpa Budhathoki	Rhong/ Byansi/ Sauka	Senior Vice Chairperson	

3	Shrejana Pradhan	Newar	Vice Chairperson (Hill)	
4	Ching Chippha Lhomi	Lhomi	Vice Chairperson (Mountain)	
5	Lakhi Ganesh	Gangai	Vice Chairperson (Terai)	
6	Junita Rai (Shanti Dewan)	Yakkha	General Secretary	
7	Sabitra Chepang	Chepang	Secretary (Research and Communication)	
8	Nirmala Bhujel	Bhujel	Treasurer	
9	Manju Dhimal	Dhimal	Secretary (Project International Affair)	
10	Nanu Thami	Thami	Secretary (Publication Relation & Organization Expansion)	
11	Lhatin Dolma Lama	Yolmo	Secretary (Language and Cultural)	

Source: NIWF, 2022

1.6. Advisors

Altogether five Indigenous Women leaders are NIWF advisors (Table 2). NIWF Executive Committee, staff, and member organizations often seek their advice for NIWF's plans, programs, strategies, and activities. As they have rich experience not only

in working and making contributions to NIWF but also in/ to mainstream women's movement, Indigenous Peoples' and Indigenous Women's movement at national and international levels, they have contributed significantly to making NIWF's achievement. NIWF advisor and one of the founding members Yasso Kanti Bhattachan has been with NIWF since its establishment in 1999. She led Nepal's Indigenous Women's delegation comprising four consortium members, namely the National Indigenous Women's Federation (NIWF), National Indigenous Women Forum (NIWF), Indigenous Women's Legal Awareness Group (INWOLAG), and National Indigenous Disabled Women Association-Nepal (NIDWAN), in a CEDAW session held in October 2018 in Geneva that reviewed the sixth periodic CEDAW report submitted by Nepal Government. CEDAW made 15 recommendations to Nepal including amendment of the constitution to explicitly recognize rights of self determination and all other rights of Indigenous Women and girls enshrined in the UNDRIP. NIWF are lucky to get advice from the advisors as and when needed.

Table 2. NIWF advisors

S.N.	Name	Nation	Affiliation
1	Yasso Kanti Bhattachan	TaMhang (Thakali)	Founding NIWF Member and Eminent Indigenous women's rights activists
2	Bam Kumari Budha Magar	Magar	General Secretary of the first elected NIWF Executive Committee
3	Suni Lama	Tamang	Former NIWF General Secretary and former AIPP Executive Committee Member

4	Shanti Kumari Rai	Rai	Chairperson of Lawyers' Association for Human Rights of Nepalese indigenous Peoples (LAHURNIP)
5	Shanti Jirel	Jirel	Immediate past NIWF Chairperson

Source: NIWF, 2022

1.7. NIWF Staff

NIWF has a limited staff to implement, report, and follow up NIWF's programs and activities. Currently there are five full time staffs at NIWF (Table 3). Limited financial resources are limitations to hire adequate number of staff to look after various thematic issues. NIWF staff have heavy load of works on and off office hours.

Table 3. NIWF staff

S.N.	Name	Nation	Designation	Tenure
1	Meena Kumari Lama	Tamang	Admin & Finance officer	Since 2015
2	Kamala Tamang	Tamang	Project Coordinator	2016-2018
3	Kamala Thapa Magar	Magar	National Coordinator	2017-2021
4	Maya Tamang	Tamang	Office Helper	2017
5	Nirmala Thapa	Magar	Office Helper	Since 2018
6	Richa Pradhan	Newar	Policy & Advocacy Officer	2019-2020
7	Hira Kumari Sinjali	Magar	Local Coordinator	Since 2019

8	Raj Kumar Bote	Bote	Project Coordinator	2019-2022
9	Laxmi Shova Shakya	Newar	National Coordinator	2021-2022
10	Pragyawati Rai	Rai	Policy & Advocacy Officer	2021
11	Kamala Gurung	Tamu (Gurung)	Policy & Advocacy Officer	Since 2021

Source: NIWF, 2022

1.8. Added member Organizations

When Executive Committee was elected in 2016, there were 43 member organizations. Although NIWF tried hard to reach out to remaining 16 Indigenous Peoples of the formally recognized 59 Indigenous Peoples, only five Indigenous Women's organizations have been added as new NIWF members. These are: (1) Raji, (2) Hayu, (3) Kisan, (4) Raute, and (5) Santhal. Membership of Tingaunle Thakali Women is in the process. By now 48 Indigenous Women's organizations are NIWF members. It is sad that even 23 years after the establishment of NIWF, 11 Indigenous Women's organizations have yet to get NIWF membership.

Ad hoc committees of Province Coordination Councils were established in 2018, and elected Province Coordination Councils were established in all seven provinces in 2022.

District Coordination Councils increased from 61 in 2016 to 66 in 2022. Remaining 11 District Coordination Councils are in the process of formation.

1.9. Indigenous Experts

In its resource pool, NIWF has Indigenous women and men as its resource persons. NIWF benefited from a non-Indigenous woman and a man as its resource person. NIWF's Board Members and staff get help from Indigenous experts and resource persons as

needed. NIWF rely on a few experts on the issues of Indigenous Women and Girls to identify priority issues for NIWF engagement, develop proposals, complete research projects, training programs, and awareness raising programs, advocacy, and legal training. NIWF has one Indigenous Women and three Indigenous men as experts on the issues of Indigenous women and Girls. They are Yasso Kanti Bhattachan (Indigenous Women activist & Expert, and Gender Expert), Dr. Krishna Bhattachan (Indigenous Peoples' activist and expert, Sociologist), Nanda Kandangwa (Indigenous Peoples activist and researcher), and Advocate Shankar Limbu (Indigenous legal expert).

1.10. Resource Persons

NIWF seek cooperation from many Indigenous and a few non-Indigenous resource persons. Names of 41 resource persons are listed in Annex Table 1. It, however, needs to be updated as it is not a complete list of resource persons used by NIWF.

1.11. NIWF Policies

NIWF now has four policies, namely financial, Procurement, Gender and Anti-corruption, and a NIWF strategy.

2. IMPLEMENTED PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES (2016-2022)

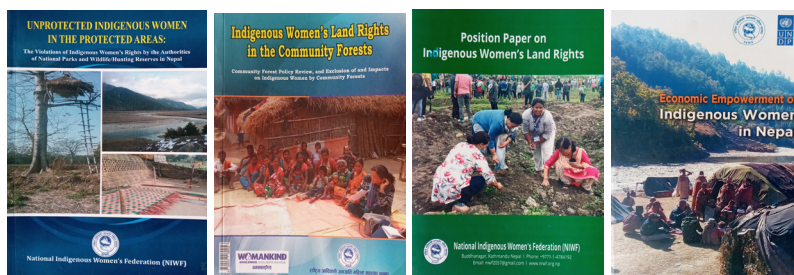
2.1. Advocacy

NIWF has been engaged significantly in both Informed Policy Advocacy (IPA) and other advocacy work.

2.1.1. Informed Policy Advocacy (IPA)

During the last five years, NIWF has made paradigm shift from

general advocacy to Informed Policy Advocacy (IPA). NIWF has done IPA in a meaningful way and these are evident by significant number of research based publications (Table 4). NIWF carries out field research, with support from national and international development partners, on issues identified and prioritized by NIWF to generate data and information from both primary and secondary sources as needed for IPA.



Compared to the IPA of NIWF before 2016 and also of other Indigenous Peoples' Organizations (IPOs) and academic and NGO organizations that work on Indigenous Women's issues NIWF's work is distinct and significant with immediate and far reaching effects and impacts. Unlike our NIWF's past efforts, priority has been given to carrying out serious professional research works from Indigenous Women's and Indigenous Peoples' perspectives not only for documentation and dissemination but mostly for IPA.

Most of the research and publications are a significant part of IPA as these are focused on violence against Indigenous Women and Girls, including Indigenous Women and girls with disability, violations of land rights, economic empowerment based on customary and traditional knowledge, skills, technology and practices.



Although, NIWF is now in a better position to do IPA, NIWF realizes that there is a huge gap in terms of making advocacy with factual figures, such as how many Indigenous Women and Girls experience violence every minute or hour or day? How many Indigenous Women and Girls are forcefully evicted from their ancestral lands every day or every week or every month or every year? How many Indigenous Women and Girls become victim of dams, hydropower project, electricity transmission lines, road expansion, national pride projects every day or month or year?

A short animated film on the land rights of Indigenous Women was produced in Khas Nepali language to make aware of Indigenous Women's land rights.



Animated film about Indigenous Women's Land Rights

NIWF Federation · 725 views · 1 year ago

Due to a lack of financial resources, NIWF has been unable to translate and publish these publications in various Indigenous languages.

Table 4. Research and publication as an important part of informed policy advocacy

S. N.	Activities/Events	Year of Pub.	Funding/ Supporting Orga.	Number of Copies
1	1. Five-day Training Manual development, translation and publication of supplementary materials on UNDRIP and WCIP outcome document	2015	TCF/AIPP	500 copies published on 2015 for first edition
2	2. Thami Orthography	2019	PAWANKA FUND	500 copies published and distributed in the communities and school libraries
3	3. Chepang Orthography	2019	PAWANKA FUND	500 copies published of first edition on 2019 AD (2076 BS) and distributed in the communities and school libraries

4	4. Pahari Orthography	2019	PAWANKA FUND	500 copies published and distributed in the communities and school libraries
5	5. Position Paper on Indigenous Women's Land Rights	Sep 2020	European Union (EU)	Published of first edition in English and Nepali script in 2020 AD (2077 BS).
6	Shadow Report and Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against women (CEDAW) Concluding Observation Sixth Periodic Report of Nepal	2019	FIMI	1000 copies published of first edition in Khas Nepali in 2019 AD (2075 BS). (Published by a consortium of NIWFederation, NIWForum, NIDWAN, and INWOLAG)
7	Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) Concluding Observation Sixth Periodic Report of Nepal		AIPP	1000 copies published (Published by: NIWFederation and NIWForum)

8	Economic Empowerment of Indigenous Women in Nepal	2020	UNDP	English and Khas Nepali editions; First print 1,000 and Second edition 500 copies each
9	Position paper on Indigenous Women's Land Rights	Sept. 2020	European Commission	
10	The Situation of Indigenous Women in Nepal (September 2015 to December 2019)	2020	FIMI	English and Khas Nepali Editions
11	UNPROTECTED INDIGENOUS WOMEN IN THE PROTECTED AREAS: The Violations of Indigenous Women's Rights by the Authorities of National Parks and Wildlife/Hunting Reserves in Nepal	2020	N-Peace Network-UNDP	1,000 copies published in English edition
12	Indigenous Women's Land Rights in the Community Forests Community Forest Policy Review, and Exclusion of and Impacts of Indigenous Women by Community Forests	March 2021	WOMNKIND	English and Khas Nepali Editions

13	Step-by-Step guidebook for effective engagement of Indigenous Women on CEDAW jointly with National Indigenous Women Forum (NIWF).	2022	IWGIA	Khas Nepali Edition
14	A Case Study of the Victims of the Chepang Incidents in Chitwan	2021	TEWA	Unpublished report

Source: NIWF, 2022

2.1.2. Advocacy

Advocacy is one of the biggest and an important component of NIWF. During the last six years, NIWF received support from international partners, namely, AIPP, European Union, Womankind Worldwide UK, IIFW/ FIMI, in implementing 30 advocacy works (Table 5). Altogether 960 participants were reached out through these advocacy works. These advocacy works had the following effects or impacts:

- Raised awareness of Indigenous on IP rights. i.e. “Protect our rights, our lands!”
- Raised awareness of Indigenous Women and Girls about importance and revitalization of customary self-governing institutions and customary laws
- Raised awareness of Indigenous Women and Girls about what constitutes violence against Indigenous women. It includes gender based violence, structural and cultural violence.
- Raised awareness of stakeholder to address the issues of Indigenous Women.

- Raised awareness of Indigenous Women and Girls to better prepare during natural disasters.
- Raised awareness of Indigenous Women and Girls about rights to natural resources.
- Raised awareness of Indigenous Women and Girls to develop leadership.
- Raised awareness of government officials to stop encroachment in Indigenous Peoples' sacred sites
- Helped to resist development aggression by hydropower projects.

Table 5. Advocacy works

<i>Activities/Events</i>	Month and Year Started	Funding/ Supporting Orga.	IPW's Covered	Number of participants/Beneficiaries				
				IPs Women and Girls	IP Men	Non-IPs Women	Non-IPs Men	Total
1. National level advocacy/ campaign rally	9 Aug 2016	AIPP						500 men and women
2. Aware on Indigenous women rights for Bote women and men	10 Aug 2019	Indigenous Navigator/ LAHURNIP	Bote	5	8			13
3. Solidarity program - Land grabbing by Terai Fast track project of Newar community in Khokana, Lalitpur	22 Sep 2020	European Union	Newar	7	-	-		7

4. Solidarity program - Land grabbing by road expansion project of Newar community in Balaju, Kathmandu	23 Sep 2020	European Union	Newar	10				10
5. Solidarity program –Statues of Buddha vandalize by road expansion project in Swayambu, Kathmandu	29 Nov 2020	European Union	Sherpa	3				3
6. Solidarity program - Land grabbing by road expansion project in Balaju, Kathmandu	5 Dec 2020	European Union	Newar	3				3
7. Dialogue with stakeholders on education, land, health, economic and social situation of Indigenous Bote	13 Mar 2020	Indigenous Navigator/ LAHURNIP	Bote	3	9			12
8. Dialogue with local government on access to facilities and development process	21 Feb 2021	Indigenous Navigator/ LAHURNIP						

9. Dialogue between newly elected government bodies and concerned agencies about Indigenous Women's land rights in Jhapa District.	2-3 Dec 2020	Womankind Worldwide UK	Tajpuriya, Meche, Uraun, Gangai, Rajbanshi, Dhimal	25	10	---	5	40
10. Dialogue between newly elected government bodies and concerned agencies about Indigenous Women's land rights in Morang District.	3-4 Dec 2020	Womankind Worldwide UK	Tajpuriya, Meche, Uraun, Gangai, Rajbanshi, Dhimal	31	12	--	1	44
11. Media Campaign (Dialogue program between Dhimal, Rajbansi, Mache, Uraun, Tajpuriya, Gangai and other indigenous community and government, Politician and concern agencies in Jhapa on Land right.	6 Oct 2020	Womankind Worldwide UK	Tajpuriya, Meche, Uraun, Gangai, Rajbanshi, Dhimal	16	9	--	7	32

12. Media Campaign (Dialogue program between Dhimal, Rajbansi, Mache, Uraun, Tajpuriya, Gangai and other indigenous community and government, Politician and concern agencies in Morang on Land right.	6 Oct 2020	Womankind Worldwide UK	Tajpuriya, Meche, Uraun, Gangai, Rajbanshi, Dhimal	23	5	--	6	34
13. Dialogue between Dura women and local government			Dura women					
14. Dialogue between Kusunda women and local government	3 Feb 2022/		Kusunda women					
15. Dialogue between Byasi/ Shaouka women and local government	26 Feb 2022/ 12 Mar 2022		Byasi/ Shaouka women					
16. Dialogue between Chhantyal women and local government			Chhantyal women					
17. Dialogue between Dhanuk women and local government			Dhanuk women					
18. Dialogue between Sunuwar women and local government			Sunuwar women					

19. Dialogue between Baram women and local government			Baram women					
20. One -day Policy dialogue	5 May 2021	IIWF/ FIMI	Barhagaule women	7	5			12
21. One -day Policy dialogue	13 July 2021	IIWF/ FIMI	Jirel women	4	9			13
22. One -day Policy dialogue	18 August 2021	IIWF/ FIMI	Limbu women	17	1			18
23. One -day Policy dialogue	30 April 2021	IIWF/ FIMI	Danuwar Women	14	2			16
24. One -day Policy dialogue	19 July 2021	IIWF/ FIMI	Sherpa Women	8	1			9
25. One -day Policy dialogue	12 August 2021	IIWF/ FIMI	Dolpo women	11	2			13
26. One -day Policy dialogue	4 July 2021	IIWF/ FIMI	Darai women	28	2			30
27. One -day Policy dialogue	28 April 2021	IIWF/ FIMI	Gurung women	30	-			30
28. One -day Policy dialogue	20 August 2021	IIWF/ FIMI	Newar women	12	-			12
29. One -day Policy dialogue	5 August 2021	IIWF/ FIMI	Kirat Rai women	26	4			30
30. Dialogue on Understanding the gap in related policies of Nepal to ensure rights over land and Natural Resources of Indigenous Community.	7 Aug 2019	European Union (EU)		46	17	1		64
All total								960

Source: NIWF, 2022

2.2. Training

Training has been the biggest component of NIWF and most of

the leaders of member organizations have received training on various issues of Indigenous Women and Girls. Altogether 70 training were provided (Table). All member organizations were covered by the training:

- 5-day Training of Trainers on UNDRIP, HR Advocacy and WCIP at the central level to 40 Indigenous leaders
- One- day community level training on UNDRIP, HR Advocacy, and WCIP outcome document
- One-day workshop/training on human rights and international instruments like CEDAW, ILO 169, and UNDRIP to build the capacity of indigenous youth women
- Majhi Conversation Training of Trainers
- Facilitator Capacity Development Training for Bote Women
- Training on the importance of customary laws and institutions
- Training on Land and Human Rights
- Training on Institutional Development to Bote women leaders
- Training on Institutional Development to Bote women leaders
- Advocacy and Lobby training for right over land and forest
- Training of Youth (35 Dhimal women and girls) on awareness, knowledge, and advocacy of traditional knowledge and skills and access to land/resources for economic empowerment
- Training for Indigenous women on institution organizing and capacity development, and land rights advocacy skills (including community awareness raising)
- Proposal Development training for Bankariya community
- Training on CEDAW, ILO C. No. 169, UNDRIP for Dura women
- Leadership Development training
- Training on National Level Policies, Laws, and Customary Laws Relevant to Indigenous Women

- Women on Regional and International Instruments, Process and Mechanisms
- Organizational Development Training for Indigenous Women Organization and Network
- Indigenous People Human Rights Defender (IPHRD) Training
- Orientation program on Land Rights to Indigenous women in Khokana, Lalitpur
- Project Management and Resource Mobilization Program
- Research orientation training for researchers on land rights

NIWF wished to provide refresher and advanced training but these were not possible due to a lack of funds in doing so.

2.3. Workshops/Interaction Programs

Another important component of NIWF's work is workshops and interaction programs. 26 such programs were implemented with support from international partners, namely, AIPP, PAWANKA FUND, WFA, International Indigenous Women's Forum (FIMI), Indigenous Navigator project, Womankind Worldwide UK, Comic Relief/IWGIA, IIWF/ FIMI, AIPP/ SIDA, and European Union (EU). Workshops and interaction programs were on the following themes (See Table # for details):

- indigenous women's emerging issues, existing provisions, and gaps in policies
- Orthography Development
- final amendment NIWF Constitution
- Province level consultation
- Meeting with Bote Umbrella Organization members and Bote district chapter members
- National-level policy review of land and forest policies to identify gaps and areas to improve the inclusion of Indigenous

Women and sharing the outcome of the review process to the government

- Disseminate research report documenting lessons for inclusive Community Forest management
- Land Rights and Advocacy workshop for Bankariya community
- Interaction learning session
- National Consultation Program on Indigenous Traditional Institutions and Customary Laws
- Interaction Program on Violence Against Indigenous Women on the occasion of 16 days VAW
- Orientation workshop on Baseline Survey
- Close Interaction Program on Fact-Finding Mission Report Violation of Indigenous People's Human Rights in Chitwan National Park of Nepal

Table 6. Workshops/Interactions programs

S. N.	Activities/Events	Month and Year Started	Month and Year Ended	Funding/ Supporting Orga.	Effects / Impacts
1	Workshop on indigenous women's emerging issues, existing provisions and gaps in policies			AIPP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Discussed on discrimination of against the indigenous women of Nepal - Disagreements among traditional political parties particularly on the rights to local autonomy and self-determination for indigenous groups in the new federal structure of Nepal's new constitution.

2	Thami Orthography Development Workshop	19 Apr 2018	21 Apr 2018	PAWANKA FUND	- Thami identified 5 vowels sound with 31 consonants. The spelling guide was developed where participants could write songs, poems, stories and riddles in the training.
3	Chepeng Orthography Development Workshop	25-27 May 2018	---	PAWANKA FUND	- Chepeng found 6 vowels sound and 34 consonant sounds and symbolized with Devanagari script.
4	Pahari Orthography Development Workshop	1-5 Jun 2018	---	PAWANKA FUND	- Pahari identified 5 vowels sound with 29 consonants.
5	The workshop with Federal Council members to final amendment NWIF Constitution	3 Feb 2019	----	WFA	The amendments points are: Establishment of PCC in 7 provinces: Add in chapter 4, point no 11. Ka. Federal working committee shall be constituted in a province with Provincial Coordination council Local coordination Council (Municipality, Village and ward) - Foreign Coordination Council
6	Province level consultation (Bardibas, Mahottari)	22 Sep 2019		International Indigenous Women's Forum (FIMI)	

7	Province level consultation (Bhairahawa, Rupendehi)	26 Sep 2019		International Indigenous Women's Forum (FIMI)	
8	Meeting with Bote Umbrella Organization member and Bote district chapter members	27 July 2019		Indigenous Navigator/ LAHURNIP	- After the meeting, the participants committed to claiming the budget allocated for women to the local government
9	National level policy review of land and forest policies to identify gaps and areas to improve inclusion of Indigenous Women and Sharing the outcome of the review process to government	22 Apr 2021		Womankind Worldwide UK	
10	Disseminate research report documenting lessons for inclusive Community Forest management in Jhapa	6 Dec 2020		Womankind Worldwide UK	
11	Disseminate research report documenting lessons for inclusive Community Forest management in Morang	4 Dec 2020		Womankind Worldwide UK	

12	Land Rights and Advocacy workshop for Bankariya community	7 Nov 2020		Comic Relief/ IWGIA	
13	Interaction learning session	10 April 2021		IWFF/ FIMI	
13	Interaction learning session	2 May 2021		IWFF/ FIMI	
14	Interaction learning session	24 April 2021		IWFF/ FIMI	
15	Interaction learning session	25 April 2021		IWFF/ FIMI	
16	Interaction learning session	8 July 2021		IWFF/ FIMI	
17	Interaction learning session	9 August 2021		IWFF/ FIMI	
18	Interaction learning session	19 April 2021		IWFF/ FIMI	
19	Interaction learning session	27 April 2021		IWFF/ FIMI	
20	Interaction learning session	19 August 2021		IWFF/ FIMI	
21	Interaction learning session	4 August 2021		IWFF/ FIMI	
22	National Consultation Program on Indigenous Traditional Institutions and Customary Laws	29 Oct 2021		AIPP/ SIDA	

23	Interaction Program on Violence Against Indigenous Women on the occasion of 16 days VAW	9 Dec 2021		AIPP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Participants realized the reality of the causes of violence and types of the violence. - Participants knew that women are suffering by different types of violence however IP women are suffering the most.
24	Orientation workshop on Baseline Survey	1 Aug 2019		European Union (EU)	
25	Close Interaction Program on Fact Finding Mission Report Violation of Indigenous People's Human Rights in Chitwan National Park of Nepal	19 Jan 2020		European Union (EU)	
26	South Asia Subregional workshop "Participation brepresentation of Indigenous Women in Various level of Decision Maknng"	26-28 July 2018		AIWN/FIMI	

Source: NIWF, 2022

2.4. *Community Seminar*

NIWF is increasingly giving priority to building Indigenous Peoples' rights-based movement at the community level for the realization of self-determination with autonomy and customary self-governing institutions, and collective ownership and control over lands, territories and resources, Altogether 16 community seminars were organized with support from the European Union (EU) (Table 7).

Table 7. Community Seminar

Activities/ Events	Month and Year Started	Month and Year Ended	Funding/ Supporting Orga.	IPW's Covered	Number of participants/ Beneficiaries	
					IPs Women and Girls	IP Men
1. Community Seminar (Shreepur)	16 Dec 2019		European Union (EU)	Magar, Danuwar, Rai	25	13
2. Community Seminar	18 Dec 2019		European Union (EU)	Rai	33	22
3. Community Seminar	20 Dec 2019		European Union (EU)	Rai, Limbu	42	18
4. Community Seminar	21 Dec 2019		European Union (EU)	Tharu, Bote, Kuamal	19	19
5. Community Seminar	4 Jan 2020		European Union (EU)	Tamang	24	12
6. Community Seminar	5 Jan 2020		European Union (EU)	Majhi, Yolmo	26	8
7. Community Seminar	5 Oct 2020		European Union (EU)	Rai, Gurung	25	10
8. Community Seminar	25 Feb 2022	26 Feb 2022	European Union (EU)	Bote	44	27
9. Community Seminar	25 Feb 2022	26 Feb 2022	European Union (EU)	Tharu, Magar, Bote	35	28
10. Community Seminar	11 Mar 2022	12 Mar 2022	European Union (EU)	Magar, Danuwar,	49	16
11. Community Seminar	11 Mar 2022	12 Mar 2022	European Union (EU)	Magar, Danuwar	37	16
12. Community Seminar	13 Mar 2022	14 Mar 2022	European Union (EU)	Rai, Limbu	47	1
13. Community Seminar	13 Mar 2022	14 Mar 2022	European Union (EU)	Rai	25	20
14. Community Seminar	10 Apr 2022	11 Apr 2022	European Union (EU)	Tamang	35	9
15. Community Seminar	12 Mar 2022	13 Mar 2022	European Union (EU)	Majhi	39	10

16. Community Seminar	12 Mar 2022	13 Mar 2022	European Union (EU)	Gurung, Rai	21	21
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Source: NIWF, 2022

2.5. Animation Video

NIWF produced an animation video on Indigenous women's land rights in 2021 in Khas Nepali language with support from FIMI. There is a demand for putting English sub-title to reach out to a large audience that may view and benefit from it.

2.6. Broadcasting during COVID-19 pandemic

Broad casting on precautions of Covid-19 in 43 Indigenous languages from many local FM Radio.

2.7. Group Formation and General Assembly of Selected Member Organizations

NIWF facilitated in forming Indigenous Women's Groups of 7 Indigenous Peoples and in organization of General Assembly (GA) of seven member organizations (Table 8).

Table 8. Group Formation and General Assembly of Selected Member Organizations

S.N.	Member Organization	Date	Supporting Partner
1	Women Group Formation		
1.1.	Dura Women Group Formation	5 August 2021	Comic Relief/IWGIA
1.2	Byasi Shauka Women Group Formation	31 August 2021	Comic Relief/IWGIA
1.3	Kusunda Women Group formation		Comic Relief/IWGIA
1.4	Dhanuk Women Group Formation	8 April 2022	Comic Relief/IWGIA
1.5	Sunuwar Women Group Formation	1 May 2022	Comic Relief/IWGIA

1.6	Chhantyal Women Group Formation		Comic Relief/IWGIA
1.7	Baram Women Group Formation		Comic Relief/IWGIA
2	General Assembly (GA)		
2.1	General Assembly organized of Province -1 Coordination Council (Porvince-1 Coordination Council)	19-20 March2022	Womankind Worldwide UK
2.2	General Assembly organized of Madhesh Province Coordination Council	8-9 April 2022	Womankind Worldwide UK
2.3	General Assembly organized of Bagmati Province Coordination Council	25-26 February 2022	Womankind Worldwide UK
2.4	General Assembly organized of Gandaki Province Coordination Council	16-17 April 2022	Womankind Worldwide UK
2.5	General Assembly organized of Lumbini Province Coordination Council	2-3 March 2022	Womankind Worldwide UK
2.6	General Assembly organized of Karnali Province Coordination Council	30 -31 December 2022	Womankind Worldwide UK
2.7	General Assembly organized of Sudurpaschim Province Coordination Council	3-4 January 2022	Womankind Worldwide UK

2.8. Participation in international events

NIWF Executive Commtee members, staff and some representatiuvesof member organizations have participated in various UN events, including CSW sessions, UNPFII sessions, session of the UN Expert Mechanism on Indigenous Peoples, Review session of UPR, sessions of CEDAW Committee to review periodic report submitted by Nepal government., and also in events organized by AIPP.

2.9. Hosting South Asia/Asia Regional Events

NIWF had successfully hosted the Asia Regional Meeting of AYNILFS Partners and Indigenous Women's Networks organized by the International Indigenous Women's Forum (FIMI) in Kathmandu from 3 to 6 October 2019 with participation of Indigenous women from Myanmar, Malaysia, Japan, Peru, India, Indonesia, Philippines, Bangladesh, Thailand, and the host country Nepal,

2.10. Emergency Relief (Earth quake, floods)

Nepal's geographical situation and monsoon rains bring natural disasters, such as earthquake, floods, landslides and COVID-19 pandemic. Indigenous Peoples become victims from such disasters. NIWF provided relief to some victim Indigenous families with generous financial support from international partners (Table 9). The victims of natural calamities much appreciated such generous humanitarian support.

Table 9. Emergency Relief (Earth quake, floods)

S. N.	Activities/Events	Month and Year Started	Month and Year Ended	Funding/ Supp. Orga.	IPW's Covered	Number of participants/ Beneficiaries			Remarks
						IPs Women and Girls	IP Men		
1	NRP 50,000 donate to flood victim (Indigenous Peoples)	19 Jun 2021		NIWF	Sindhupalchowk,				Distributionblanket, Cooking Gas
2	Relief material distributed to COVID affected vulnerable Indigenous women	11, 13, 15 Jul 2020		AIPP	Kathmandu, Lalitpur and Bhaktapur districts	140	--		Distributed Rice, bitten rice, pulses, cooking oil, salt and hand wash soap
3	Relief material distributed to COVID affected Indigenous peoples	Aug 2021	Sep 2021	National Indigenous Women's Federation UK	Kathmandu, Lalitpur and Bhaktapur districts	21	5		Distributed rice, pulses, beans, sugar, cooking oil, salt, soap (Poor IP- 6/ Sick people- 4/ COVID affected- 2/ New mothers- 3/ Kidney patients – 3/ single women-5/ Disable- 2/ senior citizen-1)

4	Relief material distributed to COVID affected Indigenous peoples	Jun 2021	Nov 2021	Womankind Worldwide UK	Kathmandu, Lalitpur, Bhaktapur and Jhapa districts	194	2	Distributed Rice, pulses, Dry beans, cooking oil, sugar, salt, soap to COVID affected Indigenous Peoples
5	Flood affected Indigenous women by Melamchi river			AIPP	Melamchi, Sindhupalchowk	150		Sanitary pad, underwear, bathing soap, washing soap, shawl to 150 Indigenous women and girls.
6	Relief material distribution to Tornado victims				Bara, Parsa districts			Blanket, utensils
7	NRP 100000 donate to flood victims through the Barahabise Municipality	Jul 16, 2020		NIWF	Jugal, Sindhupalchowk			

Source: NIWF, 2022

2.11. Intercommunity Exchange Visits

NIWF hosted and organized three inter-community Exchange visit in Shaktikhor in Chitwan on 10 Feb 2017, Hadikhola, Mushedhap in Makawanpur on 11 Feb ruary 2017, and Khairahani Municipality in Chitwan on 12 Feb ruary 2017. It was a great opportunity for both visitors and community members to share their experiences and learn from each other.

2.12. Amendment in the NIWF Constitution

To tune in with the restructuring of the state, NIWF amended its constitution, with support from WFA, to form Province coordination council in all 7 provinces. Accordingly, Ad hoc Province Coordination Councils were established in Province No. 1 on 14 Apr 2018, Province No. 2 Madhes Province on 9 May 2019, Province No. 3, i.e. Bagmati Province on 11 May 2019, Province No. 4, i.e. Gandaki Province on 13 May 2019, Province No.5, i.e. Lumbini Province on 11 Apr 2019, Province No. 6, i.e. Karnali Province on 8 Apr 2019, and Province No. 7, i.e. Sudur Paschhim Province on 6 Apr 2019.

2.13. Founding Memembr Orgaina of NIWA






Based on the 4th Regional Exchange Vedit held in Nepal about formation of a regional platform of Inidgenous Women and the Netwrok of Inidgenosu Women in Asia (NIWA) was established in 2019 envisaging, “Indigenous women are empowered, capable and self-reliant fully enjoying their rights fostering inclusive and sustainable development in Asia.” NIWF is one ofts founding members. NIWF is its South Asia Sub-Regional Memembr and also a member of nIWA Steering Committee. NIWF Chairperson Chinimaya Mjahi represents both.

2.14. The supporting organizations that supported the NIWF for projects

NIWF has built partnership with ten international and three national organizations (Table 8). Their financial and technical support have been curical in impelemnting various programs and activities that proect, promote, defend and enjoy both collective and indidual rights of Inidgenous Women and Girls in Nepal. Whatever NIWF has achieved form 2016 to 2002, and even before as well, would not have been possible without their generous support.

Table 8. The supporting organizations that supported the NIWF for projects

SN	Supporting Partner Organizations	Logo
1	International	
1.1	Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP)	
1.2	European Union (EU)	
1.3	International Work Group for Indigenous Affair (IWGIA)	
1.4	MADRE, America	
1.5	The Christian Fund (TCF)	
1.6	N-Peace UNDP- Thailand	
1.7	Women's Fund Asia (WFA)	
1.8	Womankind Worldwide UK	

1.9	International Indigenous Women Forum (FIMI)	
1.10	United Nation Development Program (UNDP)	
2	National	
2.1.	Tewa, Nepal	
2.2	Sankalpa Nepal	
2.3	Lawyers' Association for Human Rights of Nepalese Indigenous Peoples (LAHURNIP)	

Source: NIWF, 2022

2.15. The Organizations that the NIWF is affiliated with

NIWF is a *Member Organization* of the Asia Indigenous peoples Pact (AIPP), Asian Indigenous Women's Network (AIWN), founding member organization of the Network of Indigenous Women in Asia (NIWA), and the Sankalp Nepal.

3. WHAT WE HAVE ACHIEVED & WHAT WE HAVE YET TO ACHIEVE

NIWF's achievements in the last six years have been fundamental with multiplier effects in many ways. These achievements were possible because of NIWF's coordination with likeminded Indigenous Women's organizations and creative initiative with support from international development partners.

3.1. Recognition of the right to self-determination

Our, the NIWF's tireless work to make our government recognize and respect our right to self-determination has moved a step

further. We believe that NIWF's CEDAW shadow report of 2018 prepared by consortium led by NIWF with a strong leadership of our founding member and an advisor Yasso Kanti Bhattachan and with crucial support from MADRE, IWGIA, AIPP, FIMI and NIDA, resulted in CEDAW Committees concluding observation of 14 November 2018 to Nepal stating that there is no right to self-determination to Indigenous Peoples in Nepal and subsequent recommendation that Nepal amend its constitution to explicitly recognize the rights of self-determination of indigenous Women and Girls and also all the rights stated in the UNDRIP. As CEDAW is a binding international convention of the UN Treaty Body, Nepal cannot violate or ignore or abuse or bypass this fundamental recommendation. NIWF tried hard with its limited organizational strength, lack of human and financial resources, and adverse political situation with rise of fundamentalism, racism and male chauvinism or patriarchy, NIWF could not do much to see tangible results in terms of exerting adequate pressure to the government for its meaningful implementation. CEDAW had recommended Nepal to submit the next periodic report by November 2022 but the government has procrastinated like in the past by not submitting it in time.

Further, the 'mainstream' women's movement led by women belonging to the dominant caste and some colonized or Hinduized women of Indigenous origin always denied in the past intersectional issues including our collective rights as per the UNDRIP and ILO convention No. 169. They used to argue that we women are a homogenous community and division by caste, ethnicity, indigeneity, and region would keep diving women and derail from achieving gender equity and equality. In the past, while submitting CEDAW shadow report prepared jointly by NIWF and LAHURNIP with support from the Forest Peoples Program (FPP), the delegation of "mainstream" women's movement had lobbied hard to submit one shadow report and also include

under disadvantaged groups and minority while presenting a 3-minute statement during a CEDAW session on the periodic report submitted by Nepal in 2011. A consortium of more than 100 “mainstream” women’s organizations had prepared a shadow report in 2018 and they had strongly urged our consortium led by NIWF to submit one shadow report. Our consortium rejected the offer saying that they do not treat our issues as issues of women and do not address our problems, including self-determination, participation, representation and our collective rights. So, the consortium had replied them that we will submit our shadow report separately and read our statement in Geneva separately. Now, in the CEDAW Concluding observation and Recommendation of 2018 with direct mention of Indigenous Peoples, including Indigenous Women and girls’ right to self-determination and both collective and infidel rights as per 46 articles of the UNDRIP adopted by the UN General Assembly in 2007, ‘mainstream’ women’s movement had to accept and recognize it. In the past, they used to distort the meaning of right to self-determination of Indigenous women limiting to rights to one’s own body, not autonomy, customary self-government system, and free, prior and informed consent. Further, “mainstream” women’s movement leaders, political party leaders and government official, human rights defenders used to deny right to self-determination of Indigenous Women and Girls, in particular, and Indigenous Peoples, in general, as they false believe that it leads to secession and disintegration of Nepal.

We at NIWF and consortium members believe that CEDAW committee’s recommendation of 14 November 2018 to a state party Nepal, was an icebreaking work not only at state level, i.e. Nepal but beyond, i.e. at the international level that indeed contributed for a congenial environment to come up with the CEDAW General Recommendation No. 39 on the rights of indigenous women and girls that has been adopted by CEDAW

and made public on 31 October 2022 at the international level.

Concerning our wish or desire of, and struggle for self-determination, we have achieved what we wanted at the international level through CEDAW Concluding Observation and Recommendation to Nepal on 14 November 2018 first, followed by the CEDAW General Recommendation No. 39 on the rights of indigenous women and girls of 2022. We have not been able to do so far is giving enough pressure to our government for meaningful implementation of all 15 recommendations relating to Indigenous women and girls. Now, the CEDAW GR No. 39 contains most of the rights enshrined in the UNDRIP, it is going to be a herculean task for its meaningful implementation by Nepal government. As our tenure is ending and handing over the responsibilities to newly elected executive committee of NIWF, we all together will continue to work for its realization.

3.2. The Dreams of the Founders of the NIWF have come True

With the CEDAW recommendations of 2018 and GR No. 39 of 2022, we are proud to say that it took 19 to 23 years to realize the dreams of our five founders and supportive Indigenous men that we should get organized under NIWF as an umbrella organization to claim our space in both gender and Indigenous People's movements. Now, with both CEDAW Recommendation to Nepal of 2018 and CEDAW GR No. 39 of 2022, both CEDAW and UNDRIP, i.e. gender issues and Indigenous Women's issues have come together as women has to recognize Indigenous Women's space as distinct Indigenous Peoples and Indigenous Peoples, specially Indigenous men have to recognize and respect gender equity and equality. Now the challenge is realization and enjoyment of these rights at the community level.

3.3. Position on Lands Rights

Regaining collective ownership and control over ancestral

lands that have been by the state or government is fundamental as customary self-governing institutions, customary laws, Indigenous knowledge, skills, technology and practices, traditional livelihood, Indigenous languages, and biodiversity. Indigenous Peoples' movement in Nepal has not risen putting land rights at the center as some Indigenous leaders believe that there is no way to get back those lands. Sadly, Indigenous organizations and its leaders conspicuously lack position on land rights. It is needed because government, international bilateral and multilateral organizations and INGOs, and also private business companies are pursuing development aggression in the name of development. Hydropower projects, dams in rivers, high voltage electricity transmission lines, highways, road expansion, irrigation projects, protected areas including national parks, wildlife reserve, hunting reserve, conservatopn areas, buffer zones, community forests, smart city, army camps, and national pride projects are taking away Indigenous Peoples' lands and resources without obtaining free, prior and informed consent from Indigenous Peoples. Many Indigenous Peoples, mostly with high participation and leadership of Indigenous women, are fighting at the local level. For example, Majhi women and men are agitated against Marine Diversion Project implemented in Ramechhap district that is going to destroy Mjahi's ancestral lands, and their livelihood. Newar women and men of Khokana and Kathmandu city are agitated against the illegal road expansion project, fast track and smart city projects that are going to annihilate rich culture and collective way of life of Indigenous Newa.

As most of the leaders and supporters of those movements that are ongoing or emerging, and community members that are or will be negatively affected by such development aggression need clarity on land rights that are enshrined in international laws. With felt necessity of urgency of a position on land rights, NIWF prepared it in close consultation with NIWF members organizations and

Indigenous experts associated with NIWF. The efforts yielded a Position paper on land rights. It has 29 positions. The Position 1 states,

“Let no one violate, interfere, deny, abuse, non-comply or ignore we indigenous women’s collective human rights related to lands, territories and resources as these are our inalienable, indivisible, natural, inherent, universal and fundamental human rights and freedom.”

In a similar vein, Position 3 states,

“Let no one violate, interfere, deny, abuse, non-comply or ignore indigenous women’s existence, identity, peace and prosperity that are fully interdependent with our collective ownership and control over our lands, territories and resources.”

The Position Paper on Land Rights has been published in English and Khas Nepali in limited number of copies. Though there has been so much of demand from community members, Indigenous Peoples’ organizations, especially Indigenous Women’s Organizations, for enough copies to distributed to their community members and participants of various programs and events. But due to limited funds, it was not possible to publish in big numbers and also translate the whole Position Paper in various Indigenous Languages and disseminate.

What is good is that at least, we Indigenous Women's movement now have our position on our land rights. It helps to community members and Indigenous Women’s movement to understand our land rights in line with the UNDRIP and ILO convention No. 169, seriously and densely engage in advocacy for land rights, engage with the government from local, provincial to federal governments, civil society organizations, international inventors and development partners for building clarity about Indigenous women’s and Girls’ land rights.

3.4. Situation of Violation of the Rights of Indigenous Women and Girls

NIWF has a felt need of regular documentation of the situation of Indigenous Women and Girls in a systematic way so that the documented information and data could be used for informed policy advocacy from community to national and international levels, and also reflect on what has been achieved and what needs to be done. Also, that information could be used for preparing shadow reports of conventions of various UN Treaty Bodies, and also for better planning of NIWF and its member organizations. Following *The Indigenous World*, the annual publication of IWGIA covering situation of Indigenous Peoples in the world, NIWF made an attempt to do similar work in Nepal covering situation of Indigenous Women and Girls of all 59 Indigenous Peoples formally recognized by the government. Its documentation and publication every year would be great but lack of human, technical and financial resources make it a herculean task to make it a reality. While trying to adapt *The Indigenous World* in our own context, NIWF thought that it would be good to begin documentation from the year of promulgation of the Constitution of Nepal that has adopted federal democratic political system. So, NIWF asked all 43 member organizations to contribute article about their situation covering the period from September 2015 to December 2019. Questions were provided with priority areas, such as implementation status of CEDAW Committee's recommendations of 14 November 2018, CERD Committee's recommendation of 29 May 2018, and the recommendations made by the Committee on persons with disability. Further, situation relating to lands, territories and resources, incidences of violence against Indigenous Women and girls, Allegations, complaints and case filed in courts, District Administration Office, police, constitutional Bodies, including National Women Commission, and National Human Rights Commission, customary laws and institutions, FPIC,

participation and representation, economic empowerment of Indigenous Women, Indigenous languages, culture and cultural heritage, cross border relations, climate change, natural disaster, economic empowerment of Indigenous Women, women's movement and indigenous Women's movement. 31 member organizations submitted their article. Some took help of their men expert and some from other Indigenous community to prepare their articles. Almost all writers and organizations found it easy to report on some and difficult on others. Easy because none of the recommendation made by that UN Treaty Bodies, especially CEDAW, CERD and Committee on Persons with Disability were implemented from federal to provincial and local or community levels. Difficult because of lack of a mechanism and culture of collecting data and information by both central and local wing of the organization on various thematic issues, including lands, territories and resources, and climate change. Understandably, Indigenous Women and Girls' organizations felt difficulty in written documentation because of our tradition of oral tradition. Also, finding Indigenous term to refer to "Women" was also found quite challenging. The reports of 2020, 2021, 2022 could not prepared due to lack of fund to carry it out. Also, to do justice to reporting of events, incidents and situations, especially of Indigenous Women whose population size is big and are scattered in a large geographical area, and also to experts of some member organizations need orientation, training and support to document and write articles.

Annual publication would be great but NIWF could just initiate such an important work but could not continue it.

3.5. Field Investigation of Violations of Indigenous Peoples' rights

NIWF carried out a few field investigation of violations of Indigenous Peoples', especially Indigenous Women and Girls'

rights. These are as follows:

1) *Fact Finding Mission together with the LAHURNIP*

A Fact Finding Mission Report on Violation of Indigenous Peoples' Human Rights in Chitwan National Park of Nepal was submitted to the Independent panel of experts-WWF Independent review by Lawyers' Association for Human Rights of Nepalese IPs (LAHURNIP) and National Indigenous Women Federation (NIWF) on February 2020. The filed investigation team was led by Advocate Shankar Limbu, Yogeshwar Rai, Chinimaya Majhi, Advocate Dinesh Ghale, Advocate Amrita Thebe and Indigenous Film Expert Sanjog Lafa Magar. As stated in the report,

The subsections present details of the killings, mistreatment, arbitrary detention and sexual abuse, problems of statelessness and the violation of the right to citizenship, violation of land rights and displacement from PAs, loss of traditional livelihoods, violation of cultural rights, community empowerment and representation, conflicts and racism. The report goes on to discuss a range of IPs' human rights within the context and background of PAs, status of their implementation, and the implications for human rights of IPs and conservation issues when their rights are violated. One section critically analyses the implications of technical and financial support by conservation organization, like, WWF to the Government of Nepal (GoN) in particular. This section of the report draws out the struggles, sufferings and triggering incidents that occurred in Tharu, Bote, Majhi, Darai and Kumal IPs, who have been living in the adjacent areas of CNP from generation to generation. This is followed by a sub section, which examines the serious question of poaching cases in CNP.

The report explores the past and contemporary responses regarding the allegations of human rights violations and abuses by WWF. The analysis of this main section of the report has also helped to determine how WWF is directly addressing the implementation

of its own international commitments like their social policies in particular related to the policy of IPs. It demonstrates WWF's failure to implement the 'new conservation principles' and human rights based approach to conservation for working with IPs and it shows serious gaps and contradictions in the implementation of WWF policy. As far as we know, WWF are not directly involved in these human rights violations and abuses, while their level of collaboration and partnership with those who are, in particular government and local organizations, is significant. Moreover, WWF continued to support and promote the creation of conservation areas on IPs' lands without their genuine free, prior and informed consent (FPIC). This entails not only a denial of IPs ownership and control, but significant restrictions to access and use their traditional land and natural resources, forced relocation, impoverishment, cultural destruction and the undermining of traditional systems of natural resource management and livelihood practices. The report exposes that IPs who are from around the areas of CNP, report alleged beating, torture, water boarding, violence, sexual assaults, and murders at the hands of Nepalese soldiers and rangers at CNP, who receive technical assistance and funding from the WWF to protect the area's tiger, one-horned rhinoceroses and other endangered species. The WWF even gave the army battalion, who was alleged on human rights violations and abuses, an award for their efforts against poaching. In addition to this, Assistant Warden Kamal Jung Kunwar, representing the rangers from CNP, was awarded by WWF for "playing an instrumental role in achieving zero poaching for the second year in a row" while Kunwar was one of the perpetrators. WWF Nepal welcomed the government's decision to withdraw the case relating to Sikharam's killing in a glowing press March 2007, which mentioned that several conservation organizations had been upset about the charges for accusation to rangers. Then Prime Minister Girija Prasad Koirala's cabinet made decision to withdraw the case after nine months of Sikharam's death. It is

also further raises the serious question on issues of concerns of allegations of human rights violation and abuse of beating, water boarding, violence, tortures and killing of Sikharam Chaudhary. The press release did mention that Sikharam Chaudhary was involved in the poaching; in contrast, which is morally and detrimentally supported to criminal action committed by rangers. It is not limited to this only, as of the Kathmandu Post's report; multiple activists said WWF representatives had urged them to convince Shikharam's family to dropping the complaint, even promising donations to their programs if they agreed. These are the cases that have evidences that could argue how WWF is tied and connected to human rights violations and abuses to IPs in CNP and PAs of Nepal.

2) NIWF carried out a field research on the Situation of human rights of Indigenous Women in National Parks and Conservation Areas in Nepal with focus on three sample sites, namely, Barbradiya National Park, Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve and Dhorpatan Hunting Reserve. The NIWF research team was led by Dr. Krishna B. Bhattachan. NIWF reviewed bills and policies related to national parks and wildlife/hunting reserves and found that all of these are not in line with the UNDRIP, and ILO Convention no. 169. It has documented Plan of forced displacement in progress, *Denial of self-governance or self-government systems, customary laws, and institutions*, forced displacement, Government's failure in obtaining Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) from Indigenous Peoples, Criminalization of customary knowledge, skills, technology, and practices, Losses of culture and spiritual sites, livelihood, access to their territories and tenure rights

3) NIWF carried out a field research based study on the violations of Indigenous Women's rights by the authorities of National Park and Wildlife Reserves in Nepal. It was published in the form of a book as INDIGENOUS WOMEN UNPROTECTED IN THE PROTECTED AREAS. NIW chair and some Board members

and staff visited the field sites. In a community level consultation organized in Dhorpatan, Major of the Nepal Army camp at Dhorpatan also participated and spoke in the program. The report has documented the following types of violence's:

- No collective ownership and control over ancestral lands
- Limited access to and use of natural resources
- Plan of forced displacement in progress
- Denial of self-governance or self-government systems, customary laws, and institutions
- Government's failure in obtaining Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) from Indigenous Peoples
- Criminalization of customary knowledge, skills, technology, and practices
- Loss of culture and spiritual sites
- Loss of livelihood
- Lack of access to their territories and tenure rights
- Lack of meaningful access to justice and compensation
- No Participation in making decisions
- Racial discrimination
- Abuse, Harassment, and Mistreatment **such as** Alleged rape, torture/Inhuman treatment, forced entry or raid in the house,
- Confiscation of fishing net and hook, basket, ropes, Namlo ("carrying band"), sickle, etc
- Burning of confiscated fire woods
- Fines
- Lack of meaningful implementation of ILO C. No. 169 and the UNDRIP

NIWF has been giving top priority in such investigation but due to a lack of human, technical and financial resources, investigation on other issues were not possible.

3.6. Economic Empowerment of Indigenous Women

Yasso Kanti Bhattachan NIWF advisor and one of the founding

members of NIWF had made a presentation on economic empowerment of Indigenous Women in a side event during CSW 61 chaired by the CSW61. The UN Women gave a high priority to economic empowerment of indigenous women and Girls. Chairperson at the UN in New York NIWF submitted a proposal to the UNDP Nepal to provide much needed financial support to carry out a research on economic empowerment of Indigenous Women in Nepal. Its final report was submitted in 2018 and subsequently published in about English and Khas Nepali editions. During launching of the English edition of the book, the UN Resident Representative and Chief of the ILO Office in Nepal not only spoke during the event but participated from the very beginning to the end showing their strong commitments for the cause. Although, UNDP had suggested NIWF to develop and submit proposal to implement programs and activates but NIWF could not do such follow up works for various reasons, including a lack of human resource for the follow up. NIWF's this work is a ground breaking as it is a pioneer work on economic empowerment of indigenous Women through customary and traditional knowledge, skills, technology and practices.

3.7. Revival of Customary Self Government System (Majhesawa)

During several training sessions organized by NIWF on human rights with focus on collective rights, Majhi women and men were convinced and inspired to revive and revitalize their almost extinct customary self-government system known as Mjahasabha.

3.8. Step-by-Step guidebook for effective engagement of Indigenous Women on CEDAW

Two NIWF's with lead from the National Indigenous Women Forum (NIWF) together with National Indigenous Women's federation (NIWF) prepared in close collaboration with Dr. Krishna Bhattachan prepared and published the Step-by-Step

guidebook for effective engagement of Indigenous Women on CEDAW that provides basic information about understanding of CEDAW and its mechanism and processes for advocacy in easy and simple way targeting community members.

3.9. Representation of Indigenous Women from to federal levels

NIWF has been advocating for inclusion and representation of Indigenous Women from from local and provincial to federal levels. Political parties and the government have tried to address the demands of Indigenous Women's movement but they have misused it by nominating and electing Indigenous Women who are not committed to Indigenous Women's issues and cause. Also, the government has turned a deaf ear to formal recognition of Indigenous Peoples as minorities.

Climate change

NIWF has been planning to work on the issues of climate change. as many Inidgenous women are its worst victims. However, due to lack of resources, both human, technical and financial, no significant work was done.

4. WHAT NIWF SHOULD FOCUS ON FOR MEANINGFUL ENGAGEMENT FOR THE ENJOYMENT OF THE RIGHTS OF INIDGENOUS WOMEN AND GIRLS AND INTERSECTIONAL ISSUES INCLUDING INDIEGNOUSPERSONWITHDISABILITY

1. Design and implement Plans, Programs and Activities on CEDAW General recommendation No. 39 (2022) on the rights of Indigenous women and girls in partnership with international and national development partners that are

committed for securing the rights of Indigenous women and girls

1.1. Rights to land, territories and natural resources (CEDAW GR No. 30, Para 46)

- Recognize the rights of Indigenous Peoples and women to individual and collective ownership and control over lands encompassed by their customary land tenure systems, and develop policies and laws that adequately reflect this recognition in the local and national economies;
- Recognize legally the right to self-determination and the existence and rights of Indigenous Peoples to their lands, territories and natural resources in treaties, constitutions and laws at the national level;
- Require the free, prior and informed consent of Indigenous women and girls before authorizing economic, development, extractive and climate. land, territories and natural resources.

Right to effective participation in political and public life (CEDAW GR No. 30, Para 46)

- Promote the meaningful, real and informed participation of Indigenous women and girls in political and public life and at all levels,
- Establish accountability mechanisms to prevent political parties and trade unions from discriminating against Indigenous women and girls,
- Train public servants on the right of Indigenous women and girls to effectively participate in public life,
- Recognize and respect ancestral forms of organization and the election of representatives,
- Ensure that economic activities, including those related to logging, development, investment, tourism, extraction, mining, climate mitigation and adaptation programmes, and conservation projects are only implemented in Indigenous territories and protected areas with the effective participation of Indigenous women, including full respect for their right to free, prior and informed consent and the adequate consultation processes.

1.2. Right to culture (CEDAW GR No. 30, Para 55)

- Ensure the individual and collective rights of Indigenous women and girls,
- Respect, protect and expand the rights of Indigenous Peoples to land, territories, resources and a safe, clean, sustainable and healthy environment,
- Act with due diligence to prevent, investigate, punish transgressors and provide reparations to victims in cases of unauthorized use or appropriation of the cultural knowledge and heritage of Indigenous women and girls without their free, prior and informed consent and adequate benefit-sharing;
- Develop culturally appropriate education programmes and curricula;
- Recognize and protect Indigenous women's intellectual property; cultural heritage; scientific and medical knowledge; forms of literary, artistic, musical and dance expressions; and natural resources. In adopting measures,
- Act with due diligence to respect and protect the sacred places of Indigenous Peoples and their territories, and hold those who violate them accountable.
- Rights to food, water and seeds (CEDAW GR No. 30, Para 59)
- Ensure adequate access of Indigenous women and girls to sufficient food, water and seeds, and acknowledge their contribution to food production, sovereignty and sustainable development;
- Protect ancestral forms of farming and sources of livelihood for Indigenous women, and ensure the meaningful participation of Indigenous women and girls in the design, adoption and implementation of agrarian reform schemes and the management and control of natural resources;
- Exercise due diligence to prevent, investigate and punish gender-based violence committed against Indigenous women and girls when they are performing agricultural work, procuring food and fetching water for their families

and communities, and ensure that they have access to the benefits of scientific progress and technological innovation to be able to achieve food and water security and that they are compensated for their contributions and technical knowledge. Their scientific contributions should also be recognized by States parties.

1.3. Right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment (CEDAW GR No. 30, Para 61)

- Ensure that laws and policies related to the environment, climate change and disaster risk reduction reflect the specific impacts of climate change and other forms of environmental degradation and harm, including the triple planetary crisis;
 - Ensure that Indigenous women and girls have equal opportunities to meaningfully and effectively participate in decision-making related to the environment, disaster-risk reduction and climate change;
 - Ensure that effective remedies and accountability mechanisms are in place to hold those responsible for environmental harm accountable, and ensure access to justice for Indigenous women and girls in environmental matters;
 - Ensure the free, prior and informed consent of Indigenous women and girls in matters affecting their environment, lands, cultural heritage and natural resources, including any proposal to designate their lands as a protected area for conservation or climate change mitigation purposes or carbon sequestration and trading or to implement a green energy project on their lands, and any other matter having a significant impact on their human rights.
2. Establish Community Crime Watch Center at the Community Level to prevent, monitor and investigate crime against Indigenous Women and Girls, Indigenous Woman and girl with disability and Indigenous person with different sexual orientation.
3. For institutional growth reach out to remaining 11 Indigenous nations to form Indigenous Women's organizations and become NIWF member.

Annexes

Annex Table 1. List of NIWF Resource Persons

SN	Name	Involved Project Activity
1	Pratima Gurung (Disability Indigenous women activist)	MADRE Project- Consultation CEDAW-Morang Santhal community/Uraw (Sunsari)
2	Yam Kumari Khatiwada (Secretary- Ministry of Women, children and senior citizen)	Violence against Indigenous Women-Paper Presentation – Government
3	Chhiring Kippa Lama (DSP of Nepal Police)	Violence against Indigenous Women-Papper Presentation - Government
4	Dr.KirshnaBahadur Bhattachan (Indigenous Peoples activist and expert)	Research and publication
5	Advocate Amrita Thebe (Researcher)	
6	Advocate Bhim Rai (Indigenous Peoples activist)	EU Project-Community Seminar-Sindhupalchowk, Udayapur, Sunsari, Dhakuta,
7	Advocate Durga Mani Yamphu Rai (Indigenous Peoples activist)	UNDP Project-Land Rights Training
8	Advocate Dinesh Ghale (Indigenous Peoples activist)	EU Project-Community Seminar- Chitwan
9	Advocate Indira ShreeshMagar (Indigenous woman activist)	MADRE Project- Consultation CEDAW
10	Advocate Ritu Thapa Magar (Indigenous woman activist and researcher)	Research-EU Project-Udayapur

11	Advocate Laxmi Rai (Indigenous woman activist)	EU Project-Community Seminar-Sankhuwasabha
12	Kamala Thapa Magar (Indigenous woman activist and researcher)	EU project-IPHRD Training Sunsari and Bhaktapur
13	Sushila Kumari Thapa Magar ((Indigenous woman activist)	EU project-Paper presentation-Interaction Program on “The Role of Indigenous Women in the Preservation and Transmission of Traditional Knowledge”
14	Ram Tamang (Indigenous Peoples activist)	Bote project-Nawalpur
15	Narayan Sapkota	Bote Project-Nawalpur
16	Chanda Thapa Magar (Indigenous woman activist)	Paper Presentation
17	DamberLoharung (Indigenous Peoples activist)	Institutional Development
18	Gyan Tamang yonzon (Researcher)	EU-Project Researcher case study , Community Seminar (Chitwan, Udayapur, Dhankuta and Shankhuwasabha
19	Bidya Shrestha (Indigenous woman human rights defender)	Research Case Stuyd-EU project
20	Dr.Prabina Shrestha (Pediatrician)	LIPHA project-Public Health
21	Parbati Bista (Public Health Nurse Officer in Ministry of Social Development, Bagmati Province)	LIPHA Project-Public Health
22	Upendra Kumar Rai (Researcher)	Research-EU project

23	Sancha Maya Tamang (Researcher)	Research EU Project- Sindhupalchowk
24	Mahendra Dura (Indigenous Peoples activist and researcher)	Research EU project Chitwan &Nawalpur
25	Shobha Kumari Rana (Indigenous woman human rights defender and researcher)	Research EU Project-Udyapur
26	Bina Devi Tamang (Researcher)	Research EU project- SunsariandDhankuta
27	James Lhomi (Researcher)	Research EU Project- Sankhuwasabha
28	Mina Dhimai (Trainer)	WOMEN KIND-Dhimai Community
29	Aash Bahadur Gurung (Trainer)	CEDAW,ILO,UNDRIP-Comic Relief-Lamjung
30	Dev Raj Chaudhary (Trainer)	Womenkind Jhapa and Morang
31	GovindaChhantyal (Indigenous Peoples activist)	Comic Relief-Leadership training
32	Lok Maya Pun (Trainer)	CEDAW,ILO,UNDRIP- Comic Relief-Dang Kusunda communities
33	Dal Bahadur Gharti (Trainer)	CEDAW,ILO,UNDRIP-Comic Relief-Darchula-Byashishauka Community
34	Uttam Kumar Sunuwar (Indigenous Peoples activist and trainer)	CEDAW,ILO,UNDRIP-Comic Relief-Ramechhap-Sunuwar Community
35	Indira Shrestha (Trainer)	Comic Relief-Lamjung, Dura Community-Leadership Development Training

36	Biasam Sing Budathoki (Trainer)	Comic Relief-Darchula, Byashishauka Community- Leadership Development Training
37	Kamal Mandal (Trainer)	Comic Relief-Siraha, Dhanuk Community-Leadership Development Training
38	Advocate Uma Tamang (Indigenous woman activist)	MADRE Project- Consultation CEDAW-Jhapa -Kisan Community
39	Advocate Kaushila Rai (Indigenous woman activist)	MADRE Project- Consultation CEDAW-Jhapa-Kumal
40	Bina Rai (Researcher)	Research EU Project-case study
41	SarahSubba (Report writer)	Asia Regional Meeting of AYNI-LFS Partners and Indigenous Women's Networks

Source: NIWF, 2022

Annex Table 2. Details of Training

S. N.	Programs	Activities/Events	Month and Year Started	Month and Year Ended	Funding/ Supp. Orga.	IPW's Covered	Number of participants/ Beneficiaries				Effects / Impacts
							IPs Women and Girls	IP Men	Non-IPs Women	Non-IPs Men	
		1. 5-day Training of Trainers on UNDRIP, HR Advocacy and WCIP at Central level to 40 Indigenous leaders	1-5 Jan 2016	-----	Funded by The Christiansen Fund (TCF) through AIPP	Indigenous women	40	----	---	---	- Capacitated 40 representatives of Indigenous women's organizations on UNDRIP, HR Advocacy and WCIP - Using the training manual in various trainings

	One- day community level training on UNDRIP, HR Advocacy and WCIP outcome document	2. Dhimah Mahila Sangh	20 Jan 2016		AIPP	Dhimah	20					- Enhanced the awareness of indigenous women of the communities on the UNDRIP and built their capacities on lobby and advocacy, so that they are empowered to effectively assert their rights and advocate for the implementation of the UNDRIP
		3. Tapuriya Mahila Utthan	30 Jan 2016			Tapuriya	20					
		4. Nepal Thami Mahila Samaj	6 Feb 2016			Thami	20					
		5. Nepal Chepang Mahila Sangh	7 Feb 2016			Chepang	20					
		6. Dhanuk Mahila Samaj	9 Feb 2016			Dhanuk	20					

	7. Danuwar Mahila Samaj Sudhar Sangh	12 Feb 2016				Danuwar	20				
	8. Nepal Baram Mahila Sangh	13 Feb 2016				Baram	20				
	9. Yolmo women	14 Feb 2016				Yolmo	20				
	10. Barhagaun Chhimighyarcha Mahila Samaj Sangh	15 Feb 2016				Barhagaun	20				
	11. Nepal Majhi Mahila Sangh	19 Feb 2016				Majhi	20	2			
	12. Jirel Mahila Samaj Sewa	19 Feb 2016				Jirel	20				
	13. Tharu Mahila Jaagaran Kendra	19 Feb 2016				Tharu	20				
	14. Lhomi Mahila Kalyan Munch	19 Feb 2016				Lhomi	25				
	15. Sunuwar Mahila Samaj	20 Feb 2016				Sunuwar	20				
	16. Nepal Pahari Mahila Sangh	20 Feb 2016				Pahari	20				
	17. Nepal Bhasha Mishakhala	20 Feb 2016				Newar	20				

	18. Nepal Gurung (Tamu) Mahila Sangh	23 Feb 2016				Gurung	20				
	19. Mugal Adivasi Janajati Mahila Urthaan Sangh	23 Feb 2016				Mugal	20				
	20. Rajbanshi Mahila Sangh	24 Feb 2016				Rajbanshi	20				
	21. Thakali Mahila Sangh	25 Feb 2016				Thakali	20	3			
	22. Nepal Magar Mahila Sangh	25 Feb 2016				Magar	20				
	23. Nepal Gangai Mahila Parishad	25 Feb 2016				Gangai	20				
	24. Nepal Chhantyal Mahila Sangh	27 Feb 2016				Chhantyal	20				
	25. Bhujel Mahila Samaj	9 Mar 2016				Bhujel	20				

		26. Kirat Yakthung Maangena Chumlung	14 Mar 2016			Kirat	20					
		27. Nepal Sherpa Mahila Sangh	19 Mar 2016			Sherpa	20					
		28. Nepal Tamang Mahila Chedung	20 Mar 2016			Tamang	20					
		29. Palden Dolpo Mahila Sangh	27 Feb 2016			Dolpo	20					
		30. Nepal Kirat Rai Mahila Sangh	27 Feb 2016			Rai	20					
		31. Byasi Sauka Mahila Sangh	28 Feb 2016			Byasi Sauka	20					
		32. Dura Mahila Samaj	2 Mar 2016			Dura	20					
		33. Yakkha Mayapsen	4 Mar 2016			Yakkha	20					
						Sub-Total	280					

		37. Training on importance of customary laws and institutions	11 Mar 2020	12 Mar 2020	Indigenous Navigator/ LAHURNIP						- Participants received the knowledge on Indigenous customary laws and institutions, and ILO C. No. 169, UNDRIP, FPIC
		38. Training on Land and Human Rights	21 Dec 2019		Indigenous Navigator/ LAHURNIP	Bote community	20	13			- Participants received the knowledge about Land and Human Rights
		39. Training on Institutional Development to Bote women leaders	21-22 Jan 2021		Indigenous Navigator/ LAHURNIP	Bote community					
		40. Advocacy and Lobby training for right over land and forest in Morang district	2-3 Dec 2019		Womankind Worldwide UK	Dhimai, Rajbanshi, Uraun, Gangain, Tajpurriya, Meche	21	14			

		41. Advocacy and Lobby training for right over land and forest in Jhapa district	5-6 Dec 2019		Womankind Worldwide UK	Dhimal, Rajbanshi, Uraun, Gangain, Tajpuriya, Meche	22	12		
		42. Training of Youth (35 Dhimal women and girls) on awareness, knowledge and advocacy of traditional knowledge and skills and access to land / resources for economic empowerment.	3-5 Oct 2020		Womankind Worldwide UK	Dhimal	28	10		

		47. Training on CEDAW, ILO C. No. 169, UNDRIP for Kusunda women	28-29 Sep 2021		Comic Relief/ IW/GIA	Kusunda women	25	-	-	-	
		48. Training on CEDAW, ILO C. No. 169, UNDRIP for Byasi Shauka women	3-4 Jan 2022		Comic Relief/ IW/GIA	Byasi Shauka women	25	-	-	-	
		49. Training on CEDAW, ILO C. No. 169, UNDRIP for Sunuwar women	18-19 Jun 2022		Comic Relief/ IW/GIA	Sunuwar women	30	5	-	-	
		50. Training on CEDAW, ILO C. No. 169, UNDRIP for Chhantyal women			Comic Relief/ IW/GIA	Chhantyal women					

	65. Indigenous People Human Rights Defender (IPHRD) Training	3-5 Oct 2020		European Union (EU)	Rai, Gurung, Majhi, Danuwar, Magar, Tamang, Yolmo, Tharu, Bote	16	9		Enhanced the capacity of participants on human rights
	66. Indigenous People Human Rights Defender (IPHRD) Training	11-13 2020		European Union (EU)	Rai, Gurung, Majhi, Danuwar, Magar, Tamang, Yolmo, Tharu, Bote	18	11		- Enhanced the capacity of participants on human rights
	67. Indigenous People Human Rights Defender (IPHRD) Training	20-22 Dec 2020		European Union (EU)	Rai, Gurung, Majhi, Danuwar, Magar, Tamang, Yolmo, Tharu, Bote	24	17		- Enhanced the capacity of participants on human rights

		68. Orientation program on Land Rights to Indigenous women in Khokana, Lalitpur	8 Oct 2020		European Union (EU)	Newar Indigenous women	25	5				- Newar Indigenous women of Khokana received the knowledge on UNDRIP, FPIC
		69. Project Management and Resource Mobilization Program	23-24 Dec 2020		European Union (EU)	Rai, Gurung, Majhi, Danuwar, Magar, Tamang, Yolmo, Tharu, Bote	34	14				
		70. Research orientation training for researchers on land rights	1 Aug 2019		European Union (EU)		14	6				
		Source: NIWF, 2022										

