Annual Report, 2016
1 Saun 2072-31 Asar 2073
(17 July 2015-15 July 2016)

Lawyers' Association for Human Rights of Nepalese Indigenous Peoples
(LAHURNIP)
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<tr>
<td>AD</td>
<td>Anno Domini</td>
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<tr>
<td>ADB</td>
<td>Asian Development Bank</td>
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<td>AGM</td>
<td>Annual General Meeting</td>
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<td>AIPP</td>
<td>Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact</td>
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<td>APF</td>
<td>Armed Police Force</td>
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<td>BS</td>
<td>Bikram Sambat</td>
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<tr>
<td>CA</td>
<td>Constituent Assembly</td>
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<td>CBD</td>
<td>Convention on Biological Diversity</td>
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<tr>
<td>CBS</td>
<td>Central Bureau of Statistics</td>
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<tr>
<td>CDO</td>
<td>Chief District Office/Officer</td>
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<tr>
<td>CERD</td>
<td>Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination</td>
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<td>CIAA</td>
<td>Commission on Investigation of Abuse of Authority</td>
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<td>CPA</td>
<td>Comprehensive Peace Agreement</td>
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<td>CPN</td>
<td>Communist Party of Nepal</td>
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<td>CSR</td>
<td>Corporate Social Responsibility</td>
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<tr>
<td>DCC</td>
<td>District Coordination Council</td>
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<td>DDC</td>
<td>District Development Committee</td>
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<tr>
<td>FAMS</td>
<td>Financial and Management Accounting System</td>
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<td>FoNIJ</td>
<td>Federation of Nepalese Indigenous Nationalities Journalists</td>
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<tr>
<td>FPIC</td>
<td>Free, Prior and Informed Consent</td>
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<td>FSF</td>
<td>Federal Socialist Forum</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY</td>
<td>Fiscal Year</td>
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<tr>
<td>GDP</td>
<td>Gross Domestic Product</td>
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<td>GESI</td>
<td>Gender and Social Inclusion</td>
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<td>GoN</td>
<td>Government of Nepal</td>
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<td>HR</td>
<td>Human Resource</td>
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<tr>
<td>ICCPR</td>
<td>International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights</td>
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<td>ICESCR</td>
<td>International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights</td>
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<td>IFA</td>
<td>Indigenous Film Archive</td>
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<td>ILO</td>
<td>International Labour Organisation</td>
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<td>IMF</td>
<td>Indigenous Media Foundation</td>
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<td>IPHRDs</td>
<td>Indigenous Peoples Human Rights Defenders</td>
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IPs Indigenous Peoples
IWGIA International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs
LAHURNIP Lawyers' Association for Human Rights of Nepalese Indigenous Peoples
MILA Madhesi and Indigenous Lawyers' Association
NC Nepali Congress
NEA Nepal Electricity Authority
NEFIN Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationalities
NFDIN National Foundation for Development of Indigenous Nationalities
NHRC National Human Rights Commission
NIDA Nepal Indigenous Disabled Association
NIWF National Indigenous Women's Federation
NNP Net National Product
NP Nepal Police
NPC National Planning Commission
NPR Nepali Rupees
NRA National Reconstruction Authority
OHCHR Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
PDNA Post Disaster Need Assessment
PIL Public Interest Litigation
SC Supreme Court
SWC Social Welfare Council
ToR Terms of Reference
TRC Truth and Reconciliation Commission
UML Unified Marxist Leninist
UN United Nations
UNDRIP United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
UNPFII United Nations Permanent Forum for Indigenous Issues
UPR Universal Periodic Review
UUSC Unitarian Universalist Service Committee
VCDP Vulnerable Community Development Program
VDC Village Development Committee
WB World Bank
YFIN Youth Federation of Indigenous Nationalities
Forewords

We are pleased to publish the annual report, 2016 to make public our achievements in the course of our engagement in promoting and protecting the rights of indigenous peoples in Nepal in the fiscal year 2015/16.

As earlier years this year also the political and economic situation of the country remained fluid and instable. Situation of human rights further deteriorated. Indigenous peoples and Madhesis come together for the collective efforts for advocating their rights. Which can be taken as positive change in this year for collective efforts to make the policy makers to address their rights.

Basically LAHURNIP as a human rights organisation engaged in the lobby advocacy and human rights monitoring activities in this year as well. LAHURNIP has monitored the situation of human rights in Tarai-Madhes, and hills as well. LAHURNIP monitored the situation of human rights during the Tarai-Madhes movement and aftermath of the Tikapur incident in Kailali district. Similarly, it has monitored the situation of human rights of police brutality in Sindhuli and discriminatory relief material distribution in the Earthquake affected areas.

LAHRUNIP has found from those field visits and monitoring that the state mechanism is getting more biased and prejudiced towards IPs rights. Even the political parties are not seem positive on the demands and concerns of IPs. Basically all those are because of their political and ideological backgrounds and orientations.

Excessive use of power have witnessed in the Tarai-Madhes protests. Because of the Tarai-Madhes movement the peoples of the country face hardship of fuel crisis and unavailability of the daily consumptions. But, state seemed mere spectator on such critical situation.
We hope the situation will be better in the coming fiscal year and the people of the country enjoy better human rights. Furthermore we also expect that the political stability and economic prosperity shall also establish in this fiscal year.

I would like extend gratitude to all those who have supported LAHURNIP for this venture directly and indirectly in promoting and protecting rights of IPs in Nepal.

Last but not least I would like thank all the board and secretariat members for their hard work for making the report publishable.

Shanti Kumari Rai
Chairperson
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BACKGROUND

This annual report is intended to present national socio-economic, political and human rights situation of Nepal pertaining and concerned to Indigenous Peoples (IPs) in the fiscal year 2072/73 BS (2015/16 AD). And the report also reflects the engagement of Lawyers' Association for Human of Nepalese Indigenous Peoples (LAHURNIP) to promote, protect and defend the human rights of IPs during the reporting period. For promotion, protection and defend human rights LAHURNIP has engaged in lobby and advocacy activities from local to international level. IPs collective right is not recognised as human rights at the national level. However, the state is party to International Labour Organisation (ILO) Convention No. 169 and United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) which are basically the human rights documents to deal with the collective rights of IPs. Basically LAHURNIP engaged in the policy advocacy and awareness raising activities in the reporting period. Apart from that LHURNIP has also engaged in pro-bono legal support and public interest litigations (PIL) for promotion and protection of human rights of IPs.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL SITUATION

In this year also Nepal experienced of political instability and factionalism. The major political parties tussled for power and party interest in this year as well rather than national interest and political and economic stability and prosperity. The Major political parties Nepali Congress (NC), Communist Party of Nepal (Unified Marxist Leninist) (CPN-UML) and CPN (Maoist) signed the 16 point agreement to ease the constitution making process in the name of "fast track" process. The agreement was challenged at the Supreme Court (SC). The SC issued verdict urging promulgation of the Constitution without names and demarcations of the provisions is against the Art.82 and Art.138 of the Interim Constitution of Nepal, 2007. After the verdict of SC the political parties compel to include six provinces in the
draft constitution. The fast-tracked constitution deepened ethnic, social and political fractures that were meant to be addressed by the 2006 CPA. Communities in Kailali and Surkhet protested against the six federal units and the political parties agreed to include the seventh provinces amending the first draft to address the issues of Pahadi communities but the voices of Tharu apparently discarded and undermined in the course adding the seventh federal unit too.

The CA issued the draft constitution for collection of peoples suggestion and comments in it but did not given sufficient time for that and the CA members and bureaucrats deployed for compilation of peoples opinions were limited to the district headquarters and among their respective political cadres and members. This incident also disappointed the historically marginalised communities.

Amidst of strong reservation and dissatisfaction of IPs and other marginalised communities the CA promulgated the Constitution of Nepal on 20 September 2015. Later the constitution of Nepal amended some article after the massive pressure and movements of the marginalised communities across the country. The Art. 42(1) amended emphasising proportional representation of marginalised communities including IPs. But it does not make any difference as it put various groups (about 17) in the same basket who are entitled to receive the reservation and quotas, including Bahun and Chhetris.

After the promulgation of the Constitution the anger of the Madhesis and Tharus took the street and lodged peaceful protests. The opinion and rhetoric of the ruling and opposition (who are in support of the constitution) further fueled the protest

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2 The 1st amendment renamed the "Constitution of Nepal" to "Constitution of Nepal, 2072"
3 1st amended of the Const e/14
to expand resulting death of more the 55 persons in the region. Coalition government was formed under the premiership of UML chair K.P. Oli after the promulgation of the Constitution of Nepal, 2015. The Oli Government been more verbal and did nothing positive for the political stability and address the issues and rights of the marginalised communities. Marginalised communities continuously staged protests, Sinha Durbar Gherao and sit-ins but there have not been any constructive and concrete initiatives to addressing their issues and concerns. At the meantime Government of Nepal has decided on 2072/12/1\textsuperscript{4} to form a commission for delineation of demarcations of Village councils, municipality councils, special and protected region and autonomy. But most of the IPs are not aware of this and are not providing any suggestion to the commission. The Terms of Reference (ToR) of the commission seems influenced by the political parties. The commission is also not inclusive. Majority of the commission members are from Bahun and Chhetri communities. The commission also formed technical team at the existing district levels. But process and criteria of delineation of the local units clearly undermines the aspirations of IPs and other marginalised communities.

On 12 July 2016 the largest ally of the KP Government Maoist-Centre left the Government.

**Economic situation**

Economic down turn of the country has been another serious issue in this fiscal year. Basic reason of down turn of the economic situation during the fiscal year is massive destruction of physical infrastructure and economic source by the devastating earthquake of 25 April 2015 and its consecutive aftershocks.

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\item \textsuperscript{4} http://www.llrc.gov.np/?q=node/14
\end{itemize}
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The Gross Domestic Production (GDP) in the fiscal year 2072/73 is 6.05 it was 7.94 in the fiscal year 2071/72. But the Net National Product (NNP) for the fiscal year was projected of 0.77% whereas last year's NNP was 2.32%. That means the country heavily depends upon the imports. In this fiscal year the export decreased by 24.9%. The inflation rate of Nepali currency reached to 10.2% whereas it was 7.0% in the earlier year.

The so called borer blockade by the Indian side during the protest of the Mashesi political parties hindered in the import of the fuel and other daily consumption goods from India hard hit the life of people nation-wide. The main reason behind shrink of the economic situation of the country is mainly the political instability and natural calamity in this year.

SITUATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

The situation of human rights further deteriorated in this year. State became more suppressive and oppressive towards IPs and other marginalised communities. It was prone to use suppressive and brutal measures to silence the voices of those groups using excessive forces. "The most significant rights problem includes the alleged use of excessive force by security personnel in controlling protests related to the finalisation of the new constitution, especially in the Terai region".

For instance, in the Tarai areas aftermath of the promulgation of the Constitution of Nepal, 2015 the security forces opened fire in the forehead, chest and other sensitive parts of the protesters and killed on the spot but the state has not been sincere and sensitive investigating such cases and bring them in the book.

5 Government of Nepal, Economic Survey 2072/73
6 ibid
7 ibid
8 ibid
Such incidents encourage the incidents of impunity in Nepal that ultimately against the rule of law and norm and values of international human rights instruments.

Adverse impacts to the rights of IPs by activities of business and corporate sectors have been rampant in this fiscal year. Basically, the activities of the hydro development, infrastructure development projects run in the land and territories of IPs have been heavily engaged in massive human rights violations. Such activities are displacing, torturing and violating right to information in the course planning and implementation of such projects. The human rights of IPs also violated during the constitution making process. Their participation in the constitution making process did not assured as they have demanded for. Their demands regarding the constitution making process were proportional representation in the CA on the basis of their population. The SC also issued verdict to ensure the participation of the manganisled communities in the constitution making process under the 26 seats allocated for nominations. The CERD Committee sent early warning letter\(^{10}\) to the Government of Nepal and its follow-up\(^{11}\) regarding the representation of IPs in the CA has been discarded by the state and political parties constantly. Similarly the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples Mr. James Anaya also recommended to the Government of Nepal for ensuring their justifiable participation in the constitution making process.\(^{12}\) On the same way the state and political parties also denied the agreements reached with the IPs struggle committees in different times.

On the other hand the provisions accommodated in the constitution are discriminatory towards IPs and other marginalised communities.

\(^{10}\) Letter sent to the GoN on 13 March 2009.
\(^{11}\) Letter sent of GoN on 28 September 2009.
\(^{12}\) Letter of Mr. Anaya to GoN on 15 October 2012.
Truth and Reconciliation Commission

The Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) is in place. It was established on 10 February 2015. Basically the TRC was formed for investigating on the human rights violation during the 10 years long internal armed conflict in Nepal\(^\text{13}\). The Commission has prepared its preliminary report and submitted to the Government of Nepal. The report suggested that there has been massive human rights violations and tortures both from the government and the rebellion groups.

But there has been slow pace of work of the commission because of the unwillingness of the political parties to redress human rights violations issues of the conflict eras. The complaint mechanisms are not much familiar and accessible to the IPs who were in majority in the killing and disappearance list.

National Reconstruction Authority

National Reconstruction Authority (NRA) was formed on 10 Poush 2072 B.S. aiming to support the devastating earthquake affected. It is acting very slow pace and the composition of the NRA is not inclusive as most of the affected are IPs.

The 7 members of executive committee have majority of Bahun and Chhetries\(^\text{14}\). only a IPs representatives but not really representing the affected communities. This affected in the planning process. This definitely affect in the reconstruction work of the reconstruction as the desing of houses are intended to assimilate the traditional practices/tradition of the IPs because the IPs have their own tradition and culture in house desing and planning. But the authority does not have such plan to promote and protect the historical and traditional architect and construction that link to the livelihood and culture of the IPs.

\(^{13}\) http://www.trc.gov.np  
\(^{14}\) http://nra.gov.np/staff
HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATION CASES

This section presents the representative incident that violates IPs human rights and activities of the corporate sectors which have adverse impact to indigenous and local communities. In the fiscal year it is found that most of the development projects implemented in the land and territories of IPs have violated IPs and impacted adversely to their housing, livelihood culture, tradition and life.

Khimti-Dhalkebar 220 KV Transmission Line

Khimti-Dhalkebar 220 KV electricity Transmission Line project is constantly questioned by the affected communities. It is found of the violation of right to information, Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) of the communities. For securing their rights the affected communities have been struggling for years. The project is funded by World Bank (WB) and Executed by Nepal Electricity Authority (NEA) since 2007.

The Project is a double circuit transmission line that runs from Khimti Power Station to Dhalkebar with 75 kilometres across five districts in central Nepal: Dolakha, Ramechhap, Sindhuli, Mahottari, and Dhanusha. sixty meter high towers have been constructed at intervals of 700 meters. Two hundred and eighteen towers have already been built, and twelve are remain in Sindhuli areas where affected communities have been struggling for appropriate remedies.

The project was initiated without information and consultation to the affected communities. The transmission line route goes through over school, homes, and historical and heritage sites. Considering the potential adverse impact by this project, the affected indigenous and local communities are constantly protesting the project activities by putting forth their demands. The project stopped its operation due to the protest of affected community for past 5 years. In November 2012, approximately
250 armed police forces entered in to the affected areas beating several protesters. In April 2013, police officers including project officers entered in to the disputed areas to resume the project activities, but they have not been able to resume the project activities due to the protest of the communities. On 10 July 2013, 103 indigenous and non-indigenous families in three villages of Sindhuli District lauded complaint to inspection panel of the World Bank (WB). Responding the complaint, the inspection panel studied the circumstances and found numbers of WB policies violation related to consultation and participation. The World Bank's Board of Executive Directors has discussed on the report of Inspection Panel in 13 July 2015 and committed to addressing the shortcomings indentified through the management action plan endorsed by their Board of Executive Directors.

The affected communities lodged complaint to the national human rights commission for monitoring the situation of violation of human rights. Surprisingly the NHRC come up with the "decision" recommending the Government to resume the work on 3 March 2016. On 10 April 2016 the affected community organised protests in one of the project site. To disburse the protesters the district administration deployed police resulting 9 injured and 6 were arrested. The injured did not receive any medical treatment and the arrested were released after 30 hours. The project works were resumed under the surveillance of Armed Police Force establishing temporary camp in the project site.

On 2 July 2016 the affected communities demonstrated peacefully in Bardeutar of Sindhuli. In that incident 14 were arrested (including three 15 year old child and a75 years of old women). The child and elderly women were released same and 10 were detained for 2 days. At the meantime, the chair and vice-chair of the struggle committee were charged of public offense case. Vice-chair was arrested on 8 July 2016 and released after 2 days.
Initially, the project was not in favour providing any compensation to the affected communities. But, due to the agitation of the affected communities the NEA agreed to provide compensation in the name of feeder road, not actually for the transmission line. In addition, Shindhuli district was declared as load shedding free district, Vulnerable Community Development Program (VCDP) was brought (but affected are not actually benefitting for the program) for the benefit of affected communities. These are some achievements of the community movement. However, the affected communities are continuing their protest demanding rerouting of the transmission line, justifiable compassion, measures of environment protection and benefit sharing.

**Dhorpatan Hunting Reserve**

Dhorpatan Hunting Reserve is the only hunting reserve in Nepal established in the lands territories of Magar indigenous community in 2039 B.S. The Government of Nepal occupied the area of 28 Village Development Committees (VDCs) of Rukum, Baglung and Myagdi for the purpose of establishment of the reserve. In addition, the government is in the process of extending the hunting reserve's buffer-zone areas that cover 16 VDCs of Rolpa and Pyuthan district.

Around 100,000 indigenous and local community members are directly affected by this reserve. Magar including other indigenous communities (Thakai, Gurung, Kumal etc.) who have spiritual and livelihood connection with their land territories are restricted entering the hunting reserve. Most of the people residing rural areas of these districts have natural resource based livelihoods. The reserve encroach their cultivable and pasture land and are being punished on the charges of consuming forest products and illegal poaching.

On 6 May 2016 the Government of Nepal has deployed army claiming of security of the hunting reserve. The decision of deployment of the army was solely made by the cabinet at centre without consultation with the affected indigenous and local
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<td>No. of VDCs</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Baglung</td>
<td>Nisi, Bobang, Adhikari Chaur, and Bongha Dovan</td>
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<td>Rukum</td>
<td>Ranma Maikot, Taksera, Hukum, Kakri, Jaang, Kol and Rangsi</td>
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<td>Myagdi</td>
<td>Mana, Lula and Gurja</td>
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<td>4.</td>
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<td>5</td>
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<td>Total</td>
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The ILO Convention No.169 guarantees indigenous peoples' rights over natural resources, and makes it mandatory for the state to consult them before implementing any project that could be detrimental to their livelihood, culture and existence. Similarly, the deployment of army is also the violation of Article 30 (1) and (2) of United Nations Declaration of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP).

The struggle committee formed by the affected communities is constantly voicing their demands since 2012. The primary demands of the affected communities are: i) repeal the decision of mobilising army in their lands territories b) ensure Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) and participation of the affected communities to conduct hunting reserve related activities c) handover the management of the Reserve to the communities (self-management), and d) make collected revenue transparent and mobilise for the welfare of communities by ensuring meaningful participation of the peoples concerned.

The struggle committee, with the facilitation of LAHURNIP, series of activities (interaction among political parties, affected communities and Government agencies) were held both at local and national level. A total of 16 memorandum letters were submitted to the concerned authorities, ministries and political parties to draw the attention of the Government, ministries and other concerned stakeholders. National Human Rights Commission was requested several times for protection of the rights of affected communities. As results, the local leaders of political parties are committed to taking initiatives to address

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15 Military activities shall not take place in the lands or territories of indigenous peoples, unless justified by a relevant public interest or otherwise freely agreed with or requested by the indigenous peoples concerned

16 States shall undertake effective consultations with the indigenous peoples concerned, through appropriate procedures and in particular through their representative institutions, prior to using their lands or territories for military activities

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the issues and NHRC monitored the situation of human rights violation and assured to taking needful action to resolve the issues.

**Hewan Hydro Power Plant, Pachthar**

A hydro power plant of 15 MW is being operated by Panchthar Hydro Power Company in Hewan River since 2009. The river borders Yangnam -1 and Varapa-4 VDCs of Pachthar district. The project has demolished the suspension bridge of Hewan River that connects these two VDCs while constructing the intake of the power plant. The company has constructed next bridge with low quality without consulting the affected indigenous and local communities. Now, either sides of the bridge are destroyed due to the landslide. The source of drinking water was also collapsed due to the project activities. In addition, the affected community members were not compensated. There is high risk of environmental damage.

The affected community members launched agitation against the project demanding effective implementation of United Nations Guiding Principles (UNGPs) on Business and Human Rights, ILO Convention No. 169 and UNDRIP. The primary demands are; a) construct the bridge with same quality as it was before b) provide justifiable compensation c) provide alternatives for drinking water supply d) reconstruct the damaged road caused by the project. The affected community members launched series of advocacy activities (peaceful demonstration, submission of memorandum letters to concerned stakeholders) in March 2016. But, district administration upon the request of company, deployed the security forces to suppress the voice of affected communities injuring dozens agitators.

Eventually, affected communities and company came up with the conclusion of addressing most of the demands. The company is agreed to reconstruct the suspension bridge with 30 years of guarantee, provide 2,000 meter of 25mm pipe for water supply to the community, provide support of NPR 50,000 for Kanchan
Janga Primary School, Yangnam-1, and provide support to repair the damaged road cased by the project.

Road Expansion in Kathmandu

The GoN is in the process of expansion of the breadth of roads in the capital city, Kathmandu. For the expansion of the roads the houses by the road side have demolished fully or partially that affected the lives of the resident of the areas, mostly indigenous Newar community. The activities of road expansion violate rights of FPIC, participation and consultation of those communities.

The project, Tripureswar to Nagdhunga, was started since January 2016 without due process of law that affected more than 10,000 households of Newar indigenous and non-indigenous communities. After the protest of the affect communities the GoN deployed around 500 armed police forces to carry out the project works. At that time several affected individuals injured and some were kept in the police custody.

The affected community members are constantly voicing their issues. The affected community members held series of advocacy activities (interactions with concerned stakeholders, peaceful demonstration against the government, memorandum letter submission to the concerned stakeholders, complaint to the NHRC to protect their rights etc.). In addition, 2 writs were also lodged in Supreme Court (SC) against the government move. In response to those writs, the SC issued stey order in order to hold the project activities for the time being on 8 and 26 April 2016 respectively.
KEY ACTIVITIES

To promote and protect the rights of indigenous communities, simultaneously of local communities, LAHURNIP has engaged in various activities in the fiscal years.

Following are some of the major activities that LAHURNIP carried out in the fiscal year for justice and human rights.

SUPPORT TO THE CONSTITUTION MAKING PROCESS

Technical support to CA members

The constitution making has been one of the contentious issues in this fiscal year. Political parties, civil societies, communities are deeply concerned over the issues of the constitution making process. Particularly, the marginalised communities, including IPs, have engaged in lobby and advocacy activities to accommodate their rights in the Constitution.

To support and facilitate accommodating IPs rights in the Constitution LAHURNIP formed an expert team and provided technical support to the CA members from the marginalised community background.

The team analysed almost all the reports of the thematic committees in the CA and provide suggestions and advises to the CA members. Apart from that the team also analysed the preliminary and final draft constitution and deliver support to the IPs CA members to raise IPs voices inside the CA. Unfortunately, the final document come regressive to the Interim Constitution of Nepal, 2007 limiting IPs rights as they have constantly demanded and expected.

The expert team members comprise the following members
1. Hon’ble R. K. Khambu
2. Dr. Chaitanya Subba
3. Dr. Krishna Bahadur Bhattachan
Interaction and Dialogue with CA Members on IPs Issues

Several formal and informal meeting and dialogues with the CA members regarding the rights of IPs have been carried out from national to local levels. Basically, those meeting and dialogues were intended to aware the CA members on the rights of IPs and encourage them in accommodating the rights of historically marginalised communities in the Constitution. Apart from that LAHURNIP also work closely with the IPOs and other IPs related organisations to pressurise the CA members in addressing the rights of IPs in the Constitution.

During the reporting period IPOs were mobilised to aware on the rights of IPs to the CA members from their respective community background. The interactions were held among CA members from Limbu, Magar, Newar, Rai, Tamang and Tharu communities. The CA members of the respective communities showed their commitments to raise IPs voices in the CA. After the series of meeting and consultation Tharu CA members formed a CA caucus accommodating the Tharu CA members and Tamang CA members and leaders extended Tamang national coalition for collective efforts.

Campaigns

The Constitution of Nepal promulgated undermining the rights of indigenous and other historically discriminated communities and groups. Right to self-determination, self-rule, autonomy and recognition of customary laws, proportional representation in all state mechanism, identity based federal units are some of the major demands of IPs which are not been addressed in the Constitution. The dissatisfaction on the Constitution manifested across the country resulting death of more than 55 individuals, but the issues of discriminated communities remain unresolved.
LAHURNIP initiated reviewing the indigenous movement of Nepal where numbers of indigenous activists, academicians, politicians took part. Basically the review found that there dissatisfactions to the leaders, movement are centralised to urban in Kathmandu, are some of the strong points that review come up with. The review concluded of launching indigenous rights campaign in different parts of the country to sensitise the government and political parties for constitutional reform.

As per the recommendation of the review, the first round of rights campaign organised in Kathmandu to mobilise the Newar community. Consecutive 2 months long protest and awareness raising activities were carried out in Kathmandu valley. The campaigning also extended to (Illam, Pachthar, Jhapa, Morang and Sunsari districts 3 months (Jan to March 2016). The campaigns involved series of orientations and interactions on strengths and weakness of the new constitution from the lens of historically discriminated communities. Furthermore, series of peaceful demonstrations, memorandum letter submission to different political parties, government, Human rights institution and UN agencies are some campaign activities held in the capital. The campaign was operated mobilising community leaders and likeminded organisations.

Mass Meeting

Two mass meetings were held in this fiscal year in Morang (28-29 February 2016) and Ilam district (23 April 2016) to consolidate the scattered movements of the historically discriminated communities (IPs, Dalits, Women, Muslim, Madhesis etc.) to generate greater synergy to influence the policy makers for Constitution reform.

The meeting were participated by community leaders, traditional leaders of IPs, representatives from different political parties, intellectuals from discriminated communities of 15 districts (Bardiya, Kailali, Dailekh, Kathmanud, Lalitpur, Sindhuli, Saptari, Siraha, Morang, Sunsasri, Dhankuta, Tehrathum, Illam, Jhapa and Taplejung) of Nepal.
In the meetings, issues of discriminated communities were intensively discussed and brought common understanding among the participants. The meetings were facilitated by the experts from different background (IPs, Madhesi, Dalits).

Those meeting come up with the common understanding among the historically marginalised communities to undertake joint initiatives for constitution reform with full respect of human rights. The declaration made in Morang read as follows:

On behalf of citizens and representatives of political parties, we have prepared an understanding of 3 point declaration to encapsulate the thoughts and views that emerged during the events.

We, the representatives belonging to historically marginalised groups – Adivasi Janjatis, Tharu, Madhesis, Dalit, Muslim, and women- who gathered in Biratnagar, Morang (in 28 and 29 Feb) during the mass meeting organised by LAHURNIP realise the importance of a united movement. Therefore we have agreed to carry out a joint movement for the following issues to ensure the rights of historically marginalised groups:

1. Support collaboration and coordination among historically marginalised groups - Adivasi janjatis, Tharu, Madhesis, Dalit, Muslim, and women- to achieve federalism based on historical identity, social justice, and equality through united struggle
2. Reject the constitution that is against the historically marginalised groups, and rectify the historical mistake made in the process of nation building by rewriting the constitution.
3. Give continuity to the common movement of historically marginalised group for equality, social justice, and rights

Similarly, those meeting formed guardian councils (one in each district) to facilitate the community rights movement at the local levels.
Analysis of the Constitution of Nepal

To support and facilitate in addressing the rights of IPs in the Constitution of Nepal LAHURNIP has provided possible all sorts of support and advise to the CA members and the IPs leaders and communities. LAHURNIP has provided analysis of the all drafts and final document of the Constitution.

It has analysed each and every article and provisions of the Constitution from the perspective of IPs that found 29 provisions are discriminatory, 49 exclusionary and 11 clauses are against IPs. The analysis was widely disseminated to the IPs leaders, policy makers and communities.

CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

Training on Drafting Litigation and Advocacy

Training on 'Drafting litigation and advocacy skill' was organised from 6-8 December 2015 in Kathmandu to enhance the capacity of IPs and Madhesi lawyers in drafting litigation and advocacy skills to promote the rights of discriminated communities. Major components of the training were drafting litigation skills, pleading techniques, gaps and lapses in new the Constitution, key provisions of International Labour Organisation (ILO) Convention No. 169, United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP), International Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD), Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and other international human rights instruments. There were 24 lawyers representing different IPs, Madhesi and Dalit organisations. Out of 24, 14 were women.

After the training a committee called 'Litigation Drafting Committee' was formed to engage the trainees in collective initiatives for public interest litigation (PIL) and advocacy activities to support the marginalised communities.
Training on Business and Human Rights for Journalists and Advocates

In collaboration with the International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs (IWGIA) and Danwatch LAHURNIP organised a 5-day long training for journalists and human right defenders to enhance their capacity on 'Business and Human Rights, Documentation and Investigative Journalism from 30 May-3 June 2016 in Kathmandu. DANWATCH, an independent media center in Denmark, provided training in investigative journalism and case documentations. Altogether 18 individuals attended the training which included LAHURNIP board, staff, Indigenous Peoples Human Rights Defenders (IPHRDs), Indigenous Media Foundation (IMF) and www.e-samata.com and others. Participants were from diverse professional background such as; lawyer, activist, human rights defender, journalist etc.

Training on Business and Human Rights

LAHURNIP board and staff members participate the training on business and human rights in Copenhagen, Denmark from 12 to 14 January 2016. Basically the training was to enhance the capacity of LAHURNIP regarding business and human rights.

Training on UNDRIP and IPs Rights

For the purpose of raising awareness and assess the situation of implementation of UNDRIP LAHURNIP has organised training in Mustang (11-13 October 2015) and Chitawan (18-20 November 2015) district. Basically those training were to empower the community leaders active in the district level and assess the statues of implementation of UNDRIP. The training was participated by the local leaders and representatives of the IPs traditional institution leaders such as Baahra Mukhiyas of Mustang.
LOBBY AND ADVOCACY

Community Seminars

During the reporting period 12 community seminars were conducted to aware and empower indigenous and local communities in various districts such as Ilam, Morang, Sunsari, Sindhuli, Pachthar, Jhapa. Basically those community seminars were intended to contribute to ensure IPs rights empowering them on their rights they faced at the local levels such as land and territories, natural resources.

There are disproportionate affects to the indigenous and local communities of the development projects such as hydro projects, road construction, transmission lines projects etc. Such development projects have been violating the human rights of indigenous peoples such as Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC), consultation and participation in all phases of project implementation.

The community seminar were organised to aware the peoples at the grassroots and empower them in advocating for their rights enshrined in ILO Convention No. 169 and UNDRIP. Apart from that the seminars were also intended to facilitate in the policy and decision making process at the local level to ensure rights and participation of IPs.

Community Mobilisation

Community mobilisations have been one of the key aspects of lobby and advocacy for ensuring the rights o IPs. Basically, LAHURNIP engaged in empowerment and organisation of the human right violated communities. LAHURNIP has provided technical and legal support to strengthen their capacity and mobilise them for their rights.
MEDAI ADVOCACY

Media Mission

To bring the situation of violation of human rights of IPs LAHRUNIP has closely worked with the media houses and personnel. For fact finding a media mission was sent to the Kailali and Bardiya after the Kailali incident, the clash between the security forces and Tharu protestors. The finding of the media mission was covered by the national level media, though it was not given high priority of oppression over the Tharu community.

Similarly a media mission was deployed to Sindhili from 12 to 13 April 2016 to carry out the field based reporting of the police atrocity over the Khimti-Dhalkebar 220 KV transmission Line affected communities, where the protesters were beaten and arrested by the police for alleged obstruction of project activities. The media mission involved the Television (TV) journalists of Sagarmta TV, ABC TV, Nepal Mandal TV and IPHRDs. The finding of this mission is widely disseminated through their TV channels.

Collaboration and Cooperation with the Medias

During the reporting period LAHURNIP has collaborated with the media houses to promote the issues and right of IPs. The Medias includes TV, print, online and others.

LEGAL SUPPORT

Public Interest Litigation

LAHURNIP filed 12 cases in the SC regarding violation of IPs rights. Out of them 4 are related to Khimti-Dhalkebar high tension transmission line. Of them two are related to land acquisition. Those cases are under consideration of the SC. out of 12 writs, 2 are related to road expansion, from Tripureswar to Nagdhung, Kathmandu. The SC issued interim order to hold the road construction for the time being.
Similarly two writs submitted to the SC for ensuring inclusive commissioner in the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC). The first writ submitted to the SC was related to the constitutional council’s non-inclusive recommendation of commissioners (four out of five are Bahuns) and second was for ensuring inclusive commissioners as the government has appointed commissioners recommended by the Constitutional Council. The SC has issued show cause decision for the former writ but there were no response from the side government but latter one is still in the SC. Other case filed in the SC deals with the displacement in Baraha chhetra of Sunsari district, amendment of CA policy and land acquisition in Thamel and Harisiddhi.

**Pro-bono Legal Service**

LAHURNIP has been providing pro-bono legal services to the affected communities of human rights violations national-wide. Basically LAHURNIP has been providing such support on collective human rights violations and those who are not able to pay fees for the legal remedies.

**Case Documentations**

As previous years LAHURNIP has intensively engaged in the documentation of the cases of human rights violation of IPs across the country to engage in evidence based lobby and advocacy. In this fiscal year, 15 cases of collective human rights violation were documented. The cases were published and disseminated to concerned stakeholders with aim of making them sensitive on the issues of collective human rights violations. Primarily, the cases have highlighted the violation of FPIC, participation and consultation of indigenous and local communities in the process of implementing development activities at the land territories of indigenous peoples.
## Table 2: Cased documented and published

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SN</th>
<th>Cases</th>
<th>Districts</th>
<th>Types of Human Rights violated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1. | Army in Dhorpatan: depriving indigenous peoples of rights to natural resources | Baglung, Rukum, Myagdi, Rolpa and Pyuthan | • Religious and Cultural Rights  
• Rights over land  
• Right to identity  
• Rights to Development and Participation  
• Rights to Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) |
• Rights over lands  
• Right to identity  
• Rights to Development and Participation  
• Rights to Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) |
| 3. | Encroachment of Dhimal's Sacred palace                               | Morang                        | • Religious and Cultural Rights  
• Rights over land  
• Right to identity  
• Rights to Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) |
| 4. | Attack on Santhal's culture and religion                            | Morang                        | • Religious Rights  
• Cultural Rights |

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<table>
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<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Rights</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 5 | Encroachment of Historical and sacred Kupa (Well) of Tharus                                     | Sunsari   | • Religious and Cultural Rights  
• Right to identity                                  |
| 6 | Extra-judicial killing of an indigenous youth                                                  | Taplejung | • Right to life  
• Religious and Cultural Rights                        |
| 7 | Extra Judicial Killing and deprive of rights over natural resources                            | Dolpa     | • Right to live with dignity  
• Encroachment over traditional land                    |
| 8 | Jabdi Animal skin processing plant                                                              | Bardiya   | • Social, Religious and Cultural Rights  
• Rights to Development and Participation  
• Right over land  
• Right to live in a clean environment                |
| 9 | Unconstitutional appointments at National Human Rights Council                                 | Nepal     | • Right to equality  
• Right to participation                                  |
| 10| Dharan-Chatara-Gaighat-Katari-Sindhuli-Hetauda Road construction project: Threat to displacement | Sindhuli  | • Economic, Social and Civil Rights                                                              |
| 11| Dangraha waste management area construction                                                     | Morang    | • Right to Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC)                                                  |
| 12. | Encroachment of cultural and archeological site | Kathmandu | - Social and Cultural Rights  
- Right over land |
| 13. | Encroachment of religious and cultural site of Tharu and Musahar | Sunsari | - Religious and Cultural Rights  
- Right to identity |
| 14. | Misuse of local development budget | Tehrathum | - Right to participation |
| 15. | Police atrocity over indigenous people | Panchtahar | - Right to live with dignity  
- Right to freedoms  
- Right to development and participation  
- Right to Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC)  
- Right to live peacefully |
SUPPORT TO EARTHQUAKE AFFECTED

Aftermath of the devastating earthquake of 25 April 2015 LAHURNIP has initiated for relief supports to the affected household of Rasuwa, Nuwakot, Sindhupalchok, Kavre, Dolakha, Dhading districts. LAHURNIP has provided, corrugated steel sheets, blankets, Tarpaulin, water supply pipe, rice, oil and other necessary materials in those districts.

HUMAN RIGHTS VIOATIONS MONITORINGS

To monitor the assess the situation human right violation LAHURNIP has deployed Human Rights Violation Monitoring Missions to Tarai and other areas where human rights violation occurred massively.

Mission Tarai-Madhesh

During the Tarai movement a monitoring team of LAHURNIP visited to Tarai to monitor the situation of human rights violations. The mission took place from 14 to 20 November 2015 in Morang, Saptari and Parsha district. Basically, the protest were lodged by the Madheis parties regarding their rights in the Constitution i.e. demarcation of the federal units, proportional representations and so on. The mission found that there occurred massive human rights violations and torture to the Madhesi communities alleged involvement in the protest. During the protests 56 persons were killed. Most of the killing occurred shot in chest and chests. This, apparently, prevail the excessive use of the power by the security forces.

Mission Kailali

A mission of LAHURNIP also carried out human right monitoring to Tikapur Kailai form 23-26 March 2016 in Tiakapur Kailali. Basically, the intention of the mission was to assess the situation of human rights aftermath of the Tikapur incident where 8 were killed in the clash between the protestors and security forces. The mission found that the Tharu indigenous community were
intimidated, tortured and arrested for alleged participation in the mass protest.

Mission Post-Earthquake

LAHURNIP mobilised its various missions to identify the situation of human rights after the massive earthquake of April 2015. Those monitoring found that there has been discriminatory action against IPs in the process of registration of the quake victims and distribution of relief materials. The missions were deployed to Rasuwa, Nuwakot, Sindhupalchok, Dolkha, Dhading, Sindhuli and Kavre district. Furthermore the missions also found that relief distributions were concentrated in the road access areas and in the pocket areas of the influential political leaders. Most of the indigenous and marginalised communities dwelling in the remote areas did not receive timely relief materials and encountered difficulties in registration process under the affected list.

RESEARCH, CASE DOCUMENTATIONS AND PUBLICATIONS

Publications

Publication has been one of the priority areas of LAHURNIP in this fiscal year. Basically research based publications have made in the year. The publications were widely disseminated to concerned stakeholders. Some of the publications are made public on website, www.lahurnip.org. The lists of publications made in this year as follows.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SN</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Language</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Analysis of the Constitution of Nepal from the perspective of Indigenous Peoples</td>
<td>Khas Nepali</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Annual Report, 2015</td>
<td>English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Appeal on Indigenous Peoples' Awareness Campaign in Newa Pradesh</td>
<td>Khas Nepali</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Appeal on Indigenous Peoples' Awareness Campaign in Newa Pradesh</td>
<td>Newari</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Brochure</td>
<td>Khas Nepali</td>
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<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Brochure</td>
<td>English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Calendar</td>
<td>Khas Nepali</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Fact Sheets compilation</td>
<td>Khas Nepali</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Leaflet on Fact and Illusion of New Constitution regarding IPs and Madhesi’s issues</td>
<td>Khas Nepali</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Leaflet on Fact and Illusion of New Constitution regarding IPs issues</td>
<td>Khas Nepali</td>
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<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Leaflet on Fact and Illusion of New Constitution regarding IPs issues</td>
<td>Newari</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Racial and Ethnic Discrimination in Nepal</td>
<td>Khas Nepali/English</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Data Collection on situation of implementation of UNDRIP

During the reporting period LAHURNIP has engaged in the collection of data on implementation of UNDRIP in three communities. Particularly, LAHURNIP has collated data focusing Tamang, Newar and Tharu community in Kathmandu, Kavre and Chitawan district. Similarly, LAHURNIP also collected data at the national level on the situation of implementation of the UNDRIP.

In the course of collection of data at national and community level LAHURNIP revealed that there is lack of disaggregated data of IPs both at national and local level.

Land Issues

In this fiscal year LAHURNIP has also initiated for a research on the situation of land rights of IPs in Nepal. Specifically, the study covers the situation of land rights of Santhal community in Jhapa district.

Transmission Line and ILO

A research on transmission line projects and situation of implementation of ILO Convention No. 169 is also initiated in this fiscal year.

Preparation of Training Manual

Preparation of training manual on business and human right is also initiated in this fiscal year targeting community leaders.

Analysis of the Constitution of Nepal

The Constitution of Nepal, 2015 was analysed from the perspective of IPs. The analyses found out the gaps and lapses in accommodating and addressing the rights of IPs.
COORDINATION AND COOPERATION

To expand its working areas and intensify its activities LAHURNIP has extended its cooperation and coordination with various national and international like minded and human rights organisations at local, national, regional and international levels.

Local and National level

During the reporting period LAHURNIP has closely worked with the local and national level IPs, Madhesis, Dalits and other human rights organisations. On 13 February 2016 has organised a national level interaction programme with IPs, Madhesis, Muslim, Dalits communities. Apart from that LAHURNIP has organised regional and district level programme also collaborating with IPs, Dalits, Muslim, Madhesis and other organizations working for social justice and human rights. Apart from that it has also closely coordinated with the Government line agencies such as relevant ministries, Social Welfare Council (SWC), DDCs, VDCs and others. LAHURNIP has established coordination and cooperation to the following organisations:

Local/National:
- Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationalities (NEFIN)
- National Indigenous Women’s Federation (NIWF)
- Federation of Nepalese Indigenous Nationalities Journalists (FONIJ)
- Youth Federation of Indigenous Nationalities (YFIN), Nepal
- National Indigenous Nationalists Students Federation (NINSF)
- Indigenous Media Foundation (IMF)
- Indigenous Film Archive (IFA)
- NGO-Federation of Nepalese Indigenous Nationalities (NGO-FONIN)
- Nepal Indigenous Disabled Association (NIDA)
- Indigenous Women Legal Awareness Group (INWOLAG)
- Madhesi and Indigenous Peoples Lawyers’ Association (MILA)
Terai Human Rights Defenders Alliance (THRD Alliance)
National Foundation for Development of Indigenous Nationalities (NFDIN)
National Human Rights Commission (NHRC)
NEFIN DCCs
NIWF DCCs
IPOs

Regional and international level

LAHURNIP also worked with regional and international organization to defend the rights of IPs and local communities.

Regional/International:
- International Labour Organization (ILO)
- Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)
- International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs (IWGIA), Denmark
- Forest Peoples Programme (FPP), UK
- Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP), Thailand
- International Alliance of Indigenous and Tribal Peoples of the Tropical Forest
- Unitarian Universalist Service Committee (UUSC)
- Accountability counsel

INTERNATIONAL LOBBY AND ADVOCACY

LAHURNIP has also engaged in the international lobby and advocacy activities for the right of IPs. During the peaceful protest of Tharu community in Kailali and Bardiya district the state used excessive power prior and after the promulgation of the constitution. Even the stat has imposed curfew in the area of Tharu. In this situation LAHURNIP has submitted memorandum to Special Rapportuer for safeguarding the rights of IPs.

United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

Representative of LAHRUNIP attended the fifteenth session (9-20 May 2016) of the United Nations Permanent Forum on
Indigenous Issues (UNPFII) to engage in the international lobby and advocacy on the rights of IPs of Nepal.

**Universal Periodic Review**

LAHURNIP has contributed to raise IPs voices in the 2nd Universal Periodic Review (UPR) held in Geneva. In earlier year LAHURNIP has prepared a joint alternative report on-behalf of a coalition of indigenous peoples’ organisations in Nepal and submitted in March of that year. The coalition was formed comprising 34 indigenous Peoples Organisations (IPOs) in Nepal. Four IP representatives (3 males and 1 females) participated the 23rd session of the UPR were oriented on UPR process and lobby skills to promote IPs rights in international arena by LAHURNIP.

**Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples**


**2016 Asia Regional Forum on Business and Human Rights**

The first UN Asia Regional Forum on Business and Human Rights held in Doha, Qatar from 19 to 20 April 2016 was also participated the Indigenous Peoples Human Rights Defender (IPHRD) affiliated to LAHURNIP. The Asia regional forum was convened by the UN Working Group on Business and Human Rights.

**Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples**

LAHURNIP has also sent communication to the Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples regarding the
human rights violations of IPs in Nepal. For instance, on the case of Tikapur incident and Sindhuli case.

INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Annual General Meeting

21st Annual General Meeting (AGM) of LAHURNIP was held in 29 March 2016. A total of 16 general members took part the assembly. Advocate Shankar Limbu, secretary of the organization, presented progress report of fiscal year, and endorsed by the assembly. Similarly, Bhaim Rai, treasurer, presented the financial progress report of this fiscal year and endorsed. The executive committee had recruited the auditor for financial audit was indorsed by the assembly. The assembly also held the election of executive board member for the next term (for 3 years) that unanimously elected executive board members who are listed as above.

Staff Hiring

In this fiscal year 3 more staff hired to support the daily secretarial works of the organisation. A Programme assistant and admin and finance assistant are the newly hired staff members. Similarly, an office helper also hired during the reporting period.

Staff Performance Appraisal Mechanism

To be more effective and professional organisation a staff performance appraisal system also established in this fiscal year. The annual appraisal is based on the 360 degree method.

Reformed website

To be more effective in media advocacy and dissemination of information LAHURNIP has reformed its website in this fiscal year. The dynamic and responsive appearance of the website is
expected to more effective and easy access to the viewers. Apart from that it is also expected of accessing the publications of LAHURNIP by the concerned rights and stakeholders.

**Sharing and Orientation on the policies**

LAHURNIP has engaged in the sharing and orientation with board, secretariat and expert to enhance the capacity of the board and secretariat in lobby advocacy and institutional management. A worship on policies internalization was also held in 25 June 2016 in which board and staff members were interacted on all institutional polices and effective way of implementation.

**Preparation and revision of policies**

To strengthen institutional capacity of LAHURNIP has prepared two (Good Governance and Gender and Social Inclusion) new policies and revised its existing ones.

**Good Governance Policy**

To institutionalise internal good governance LAHURNIP has prepared a good governance policy in this fiscal year. Basically, good governance policy is intended to support the internal management of the organisation.

**Gender and Social inclusion Policy**

Gender and Social inclusion Policy of LAHURNIP has been prepared during the reporting period. The intention of preparation of the policy is to enhance and systematise the situation of gender and social inclusion in the organisation.

**Admin and Finance Policy**

Existing Admin and Finance policy of LAHURNIP has been revised in this fiscal year.
Human Resource Policy

Existing Human Resource of LAHURNIP has been revised in this fiscal year.

Monitoring and Evaluation System

In order to ensure reflective implementation of its activities LAHURNIP has established a Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) System. Regular collection, analysis of data and use them for implementation of institutional management is fundamental. For that LAHURNIP has prepared a detailed M&E plans. The plan includes change indicators, data to be collected for specific indicators, sources of data, methods for data collection, frequency, and responsibility.

LAHURNIP has developed reporting formats, schedule and orient the concerned staff as well as maintained database for its activities. IPHRDs and staff members are responsible for ensuring timely and quality reporting from the field. Data is being collected on a monthly basis. Project progress reports are submitting as per the requirement of funding partners. Board and staff members are being involved in project monitoring activities. Financial audit is carried out based the understanding with funding partners and institutional audit is taking place at the end of the every fiscal year.

CONCLUSION

The political, socio-economic situation of Nepal further deteriorated in this fiscal year. The party politics became more fluid and instable that severely hindered in the economic and social development. The Gross Domestic Production (GDP) was decreased to 6.05% in this year where it was 7.94 in previous year. Because of this the country has to depend highly on imports. The export decreased by 24.9% in this year.
The Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) was formed in this year aiming to investigate on the human rights violation cases occurred during the 10 years long Maoist armed conflict. Similarly, the National Reconstruction Authority (NRA) was also formed in the reporting period to support the devastating earthquake affected. But activities of both institutions are slow and are not IPs friendly. Both institutions are highly concerned to the IPs as they are the most affected communities in the both incidents.

The situation of Human Rights also became frazile in this fiscal year. Particularly, the Situation of Human Rights gone through serious juncture. The oppression of security forces to the voices of IPs and local communities was rampant during the reporting period. Similarly, the activities of the development projects also prone to discard the rights of IPs and local communities in those projects sites.

The devastating earthquake affected households have not experienced any substantive changes in the livelihood and settlements in this period. The state's self-proclaimed supports are also yet to reach them.

LAHURNIP has constantly worked to promote human rights of IPs in this year too. For that it has worked closely from local to international level. Particularly, it has engaged in empowerment and advocacy at the local level on the rights of IPs. It has contribute at national and international level to lobby on the rights of IPs, particularly on policy reform and implementation of the international human rights instruments including ILO Convention No.169 and UNDRIP.
## Financial Statements

### Annual Report, 2016/2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Current Year (INR)</th>
<th>Previous Year (INR)</th>
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Annual Report, 2016/38
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**Significant Accounting Policies and Issues in Accounts**

Identify and explain order item as important part of As per our report of this data

Financial Statements

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Annual Report, 2016/ 39
Total income in the FY is NPR 26,489,729.52. Out of the total income NPR 16,192,370.31 expenditure has occurred in the FY. Bank balance during the reporting period is NPR 10,297,359.21 (sees chart 1&3). In the total expenditure occurred in the FY NPR 8,507,219.31 was in programme cost and NPR 7,685,151.00 in administrative cost (see chart 2).
ANNEXES

Annex1: Press releases
नेपालका आधिकारिको मान्यता अधिकारको सम्पर्की बिकल संस्थान (लाहुरी)

मिलित: २०७२ साल २०

प्रेस विस्तारी

सहभागी नाम

वा प्रस्ताव

सहकार्य, दक्षिण, निर्वाचन, तथा मान्यता प्राप्तीमा भाग लिनेको नेपाल चुनाव आयोगको प्रमुख के प्रकाश

अन्तर्दशिका भन्ने नेपाल चुनाव आयोगको प्रमुख के प्रकाश

लाहुरी
नेपालका आधिवृक्षलग्नको 
भावाधिकार सम्बन्धी 
बंकल समूह (लाहुरिङ्ग)

मिति : २०७२ पाद ३

प्रेस विभागी

आम्स नापिक आफै साम्प्रदायक बनाउने, गणतन्त्र, संभांत, स्वातन्त्र शासनको माध्यममा राजनीतिकी अगाधिकार पुनहरुका तथा साम्यता सम्बन्धमा सात्त्विक गर्ने जनातिको जनातिको र आदिवासीको स्वात्मित गर्ने कारण यसलाई जनातिको साम्यता सम्बन्धमा नै स्काम्यता घरे तथा त्यासम्म त्यसको दीर्घ र विशाल, पहिलो माध्यमको शब्दमा भएका आदिवासीको जनाति, मदेरी, दिलो, नसालका माध्यमको अधिकार नेपाल पञ्चायत रहेका अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय मानव अधिकार निपटने सिद्धांतमा न्याय अनुसार पर्दछ।

यही कसमा ज्ञापन जगत्र भयो राजको सचुक मन्देश सचय सम्मिलित शून्य गर्ने मन्देश आदिवासीको कसमा नन्दिको भावहरुका एक जनातिको ज्ञान जाने गरी भएको प्रतिष्ठानको नेपालका आदिवासीहरुको मानव अधिकार सम्बन्धको बंकल समूह (लाहुरिङ्ग) जगत्र भयो गर्दछ। सो प्रदर्शनमा पहिले माझी चलाउनी राजी राजसङ्ग नन्दि, तर यही अत्यन्तीतर मन्देश बाह्य बाहरहुने भएका साथी देखि देखि प्रदर्शनको प्रारंभ भएको धैर्य, देखि प्रदर्शनको उपर तक्षण खान्जने नै कर्माएरहरुको श्रीमान लाहुरिङ्गको सरकारिको भाषा गर्दछ। साथी धार्मिकहरुको स्वतन्त्र उपचार सम्पूर्णका समाधान सार्वजनिकमा धार्मिक धार्मिकहरुको स्वतन्त्र धार्मिक धार्मिकहरुको स्वतन्त्र स्वतन्त्र धार्मिक हुने ज्यानको साम्यमा जारी र भर्नुको स्वतन्त्र हुने। साथी शाहनुपुर आदिवासीहरुका भाषा स्वतन्त्र धार्मिक हुने ज्यानको साम्यमा जारी र भर्नुको स्वतन्त्र हुने। साथी शाहनुपुर आदिवासीहरुका भाषा स्वतन्त्र हुने ज्यानको साम्यमा जारी र भर्नुको स्वतन्त्र हुने।

शाक्ति, सन्तान र सन्तान
स्वरेखा
लाहुरिङ्ग

अध्यक्ष: काठमाडौं, नेपाल
टेलिफोन : ०१-६७४९९९
ईमेल : lahrump.repa@gmail.com
वेबसाइट : www.nepalbank.org

Annual Report, 2016/ 43
भिति २०७२ बाध ६

बागमतीकी ब्रह्म विविधता

मिति २०७२ बाध ६ गतो कैलासीको ठूलकापुर स्थानको बाहिर्पूर्ण अन्तरालको अन्तमा हुन गएको सर्वसाधारण र तथा सूचकात्मकहरूको हाताहत्त्विति नेपालका आधिकारिको मानव सङ्गठन बिट्स बाड़ (लाहुरिङ)को कार्यक्षेत्र धुम्भिया भएको छ। यस अवस्थामा सरकारले उन घटनाको स्वतन्त्र र निष्पादन छान्नीका साधन तथा सम्भावनाहरूको विमोचन छान्नीको साधन कार्यक्रम हुन र कार्यक्रमको तल के हो भने पल्टन तथा निर्धारण निर्धारण गरी विकास हुन। यस साथै हालका साधनहरू र समाजविकासको उन्नयन हुन मनाउँछ। ऐसहरूले साधनहरूको विद्यमान हालका साधनहरूले विकास हुन। साथै त्स समाजविकासको उन्नयन हुन सम्भव गरी र सम्भव निकायहरूले अलग गरी र सम्भव निकायहरूले अलग गरी। साथै त्स साधनहरूले साधनहरूले अलग गरी र साधनहरूले साधनहरूले अलग गरी।
लेखकलाई आधिकारिकीय घोषणा भएका छ जसलाई देखिएको छ भने नित्य आधिकारिक मान्यता दिइनु सकिएको छ।

लेखकलाई आधिकारिकीय घोषणा भएका छ जसलाई देखिएको छ भने नित्य आधिकारिक मान्यता दिइनु सकिएको छ।

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प्रेस निबन्धी

मिति २०७२ साल भाई १६ माघ २५ गते तेपाता आयोगको जनजातीय महासंघको पूर्वमहासचिव तथा आयोगको अधिकारकर्मी हो आड़ाकार्ली धेराराइहरू मानवविज्ञानकारी परम सिद्धान्त नोभिलको उपाध्यक्ष श्री महाराज सीताराम जनजातीय धेराराइहरूको सम्मति बैठकमा लागू गरिएको निर्मल गरिएको तेपाता आयोगको मानवविज्ञान अधिकारकर्मीको विभागीय संयुक्त भवनमा भएको छ।

राष्ट्रस्तित हस्ताक्षरहरू नेपालमा समन्वित आयोगका मुख्यमंत्री र नागरिकको आयोगका स्वतन्त्रतालाई कृपया चाहिए पर्ने तरह सबैको आयोगस्तर गराउने चाहिए।

आयोगको अधिकारकर्मी शेरबाडीको स्थानाधिकार रिहा गर्न संबिक्षित सरकारसो भए गर्दै।

शंकर निम्बु
सचिव

उन्नतत्त्व उपलाब्धिका, तेपाता
भवन नं. ०१-२७२००३१०
ई-मेल: shumilp.nepali@gmail.com
भवन: नं. ११६४ काटमाडौँ
प्रेस विज्ञप्ति

मिति: २०७२ चैत ३

पारिवार जिल्लाको साहित्य गारिबिय १ र भारतालाई गारिय २ जोद्दै हिन्दी जोगीमयी खेती परिवारहरूलाई स्वायत्तसंगठन गर्नुको सार्थक र समृद्ध स्वायत्तताबाट निर्वाचित कार्यक्रम गर्नु गरिँदै काम गर्ने कार्यक्रम गर्नु प्रयास गर्दै अन्तर्गत भएका छ। भएका गरिँदै काम गर्नुको सार्थक र समृद्ध स्वायत्तताबाट निर्वाचित कार्यक्रम गर्नु गरिँदै काम गर्नु प्रयास गर्दै अन्तर्गत भएका छ।

नेपालका जीवनमौलिक अधिकार अधिवेशन सम्पर्क गर्नुका लागि, साहित्य विद्यालयको सहयोगका भएको भएका छ।
राष्ट्रिय मानव अधिकार आयोगले दिनिन्तर २०७२/२ नै तथापि वरिष्ठ सचिवालयको नाममा तिर्थी-दिन्कर २२० कौनी प्रमुख लाई उनीहरुको काम निर्देशना दिने वरिष्ठ सचिवालयको निर्देशनामा नेपालका आविष्कार गृह समितिको बैठक समाप्त भए (लाखीनिर्देश)।

मानव अधिकार हलनको विषयमा लिए पीडितहरूले तालिका सम्पादित गरिएको छ भने हो सम्बन्धमा पीडित पक्षको तर्काकार मानव अधिकार आयोगमा ध्यान पठाएको घटना प्रकट गरेको छ। पीडितहरू तथा पीडितहरूले ध्यानबोट्न समाधानका नाममा निर्देशना वैज्ञानिक मागहर संरचना तिनिर्देश गर्न सामान्य संरचना दिन। बाराको लागि दैनिक चर्चाको प्रवास सम्झेका भएको र पक्षको वैकल्पिक ध्यानबोट्न समाधानको निर्देशना अवश्य भएको छ भने पीडितहरूले घटनाको तिनि संरचना दिनी बाराको लागि सामान्य संरचना तिनिर्देश गरेको छ।

परिवर्तन तथा पक्षात्मकता १९६६, अन्यथा सालका अन्तराष्ट्रिय मानव अधिकारका प्रामाण्यता हलन भएको अक्षम लाखीनिर्देश दिन पक्षको सम्बन्धित पक्षाघाटको ज्ञानभार मान्य भएको छ। तर, परिवर्तनका र सूचनामा गरिएको फूड पक्षको कार्यक्रमको तालिका तथा प्रकाशकहरूले विश्व भरमा जनता तलकारको तैराकी कार्यक्रमको विश्व भरमा जनता तलकारको तैराकी कार्यक्रमको प्रकाशित पक्षात्मक र सामान्य संरचना दिनी तिनिर्देश गरेका छ भने समान्य संरचना दिनी तिनिर्देश गरेका छ भने समान्य संरचना दिनी तिनिर्देश गरेका छ भने समान्य संरचना दिनी तिनिर्देश गरेका छ भने समान्य संरचना दिनी तिनिर्देश गरेका छ।

शाक्ति लाघु विज्ञापन

अन्तराष्ट्रिय मानव अधिकार आयोग

शाक्ति, काठमाडौं, तेल १५ नं. ७०६/४, ढाका ५०३०५।

केबिल तिनिर्देश : ०१-४७०२००५१०

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अनुसरण भएका वक्रात्मक

Annual Report, 2016/ 50
लेखलाई आठिवासीहरूको मानवधिकार सम्बन्धि विकलित सम्पूर्ण (लाहूरिपिङ)

सम्पूर्ण 2016 र वर्षको रेखक प्रभावलाई रोल घिर्दिएको सिद्धिको लागि उन्नत निःशिक्ति प्रयत्न गर्न सफलत हुनुहुन। तलकु जनवरी 2015 भएको साल २०७२ वर्षको मार्च २० गते भएको विशेष भविष्यको चुनौती परिस्थितिको बाल अधिकार निःशक्तिको सम्बन्धमा लाई राष्ट्रीय केन्द्रको महादेव सुरक्षितका माध्यममा प्रवाहित भएको छ। साथै समस्त समग्र समाजको सम्बन्धमा अधिकार र निःशिक्ति प्रयत्नहरूलाई निःशिक्तिको साधन र घटक प्रकाश गर्ने दिशाको आयोजना गरिएको छ।

स्वतन्त्रता सम्बन्धमा गरिएको स्वतन्त्रता सम्बन्धित समस्त भूमिका धारावाहिक विवरणहरू, अट्टहरू, थैकिजस् जस्तै र विवरणहरू, सूचना, विवरण, माध्यम, समय, स्थिति र तथ्यको सम्बन्धमा निःशिक्ति प्रयासको विशेष योजना र अभियानको विवरणहरू, समस्त सदस्यहरूको भागमा सम्बन्धित समस्त प्रमाण प्रदान गरिएको छ।

जनाली मानवाधिकार अनुकूलनको लागि, आफैलको निःशिक्ति समस्तविद्यालयको लागि अधिकार प्राप्त भएको र आफैलको निःशिक्ति समस्तविद्यालयको लागि अधिकार प्राप्त भएको निःशिक्तिको साधनहरूको विस्तारको प्रयास गरिएको छ।

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फेस निर्देश

मिति २०७२ जेठ २ गते

व्यवस्थापिका संस्थामा प्रतिनिधित्व गर्न र नपर्न गरी ३० गाँउवासीका बल आयुष्य संग्रहणका बारे २०७२ जेठ २ गते महादेवर संग्रह तथा फोरमको कार्यक्रम गर्नेछौं। समानुभावक प्रतिनिधित्व

लागायतमा मान राखी सहकारी सहयोगका बारे लागायतमा सहकारी सहयोगका कार्यक्रम गर्नेछौं। आन्दोलनका प्रेरणा र राष्ट्रतथा वातावरण निपटान तथा गाउँपाइङ्ग आन्दोलन गर्दै भएका जनाका सोलहाँकाल सामाजिक र मानवविकासको महत्त्वात्मक रहेको बारे खुली पुल प्रकारको बाट प्रयोग गर्न दूसरे प्रकार आयुष्य गर्नेछौं।

अधिकारी शालिल कुमारी राई

अनुच्छेद २/१५

अनजान, काठमाडौँ, म्याङ्घास

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tel. ७४४२/१५ काठमाडौँ
नेपालका आधिकारिको भाग्यविधिक साहित्यिक वकिल सहृद (लापूरिघ)
प्रेस विनायक

२०७२ जेएस २२ रोजा रङक दिन का संपर्क माध्यमके प्रभाव गरेको “राष्ट्रिय काठमाडौं सञ्चार विभाग चाली” विशेषता नेपालका विदेशी सन्नाटा आयोजनमा मानव अधिकार सम्बन्धी विकल्प समूह (लाहुरीमा)को आयोजनमा मार्गदर्शन गरेको छ। यसको समाचाररूपमा भौंडो जिल्लाको महादेवस्तान-२ बुनालाई चालने छेपाइकोलाई राखेको भए। लाहुरीमा इन्द्र अतिरिक्त नजरमा र बुनालाई चालनको अवसरमा शिक्षक देखि प्रशासनको श्रेणी धेरै समय अन्त्य गरेका छ। समग्रप्रचारको माध्यम खानी, राष्ट्रीय वाणिज्यको विभाग सार्थक गरेको छ। राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा विभाग खानी लाहुरीमा बर्चिकेर गरिएको कारण मेडिकलको अभ्यासकोष र स्वास्थ्य अभ्यासको छ।

लाहुरीको संचारको सन्नाटा २४ वर्ष गाडी र जानाको छ। जानाको संचारको सार्थक भूमिका बन्नेको र प्रकार गर्ने प्रयास गर्ने भएगो छ। लाहुरीको संचारकी २०६० मा नागरिक नेपालको छानौट २०६० मा मान्यता दिइएको छ। समाचारको सार्थक सम्मेलन गुरुदेव बन्ने उल्लेख गर्न सार्थक र छ। समाचारको सार्थक प्रतिभा-प्रकाशक र उन्नति का प्रदर्शन गरेको छ।

बस्ती राष्ट्रीयको बाँको स्थापना सार्थक तथा जगती गर्ने विभागको स्थापना प्रस्तावको उल्लेख गर्न छ। स्थानीय विभागको प्रमुखको सा.पू. (लाहुरीमा) पुरा भ्रमण गर्दै। स्थानीय जनसङ्ख्याको विनिर्माण समाचार स्पष्ट गर्ने तथा भाषाको सबैदेखि अवश्यक दिन हुन सम्पूर्ण प्रकाश जनरल लाहुरीमा आदर्श गर्दै।

समाचार प्रकाशनको भएको माध्यम छैन तथा छेपाइ समस्या सम्बन्धी निर्णयकार उपलब्धको सम्म लाहुरीमा अभियान गर्नेछ ।
.pres vijačaṭi

 yönet: 2063 वसर १८

सत्यावधि - इतिहासको विषय प्रमाणण वाइन परियोजनाको पहिलाई सरकारी परिषदेवर्जन विभाग मंडल राज्य गर्ने नेपाल सत्यावधि आत्मनिर्देशक सहर अर्यनाथ सिम निर्दिष्ट २०६३ वसर १८ दिन ३ स्त्राथो गर्नुका अघि, प्रभाव प्राप्त र ममता भूसाल १ जैण्ड वागिने (सन २०२३ वर्ष ७५ वर्ष) स्थापना १४ वर्ष स्थानीय नियुक्तक प्रकाश कार्यक्रम परिषद भवनमा जागरूकता आयोजित गरिएको छ।

लागू लागू पूर्वकालिको अभ्यास शुरुवात गर्दछ, नेपाल उद्योगको भुमि मुद्रा मागूर देने एवं व्यवसायक तथा ध्यान निर्धारण गर्ने प्रयास, मन्त्रालय अधिकार का विभागीय विभागकारको सहायता भनेको गर्नुहोस्। प्रकाश कार्यक्रममा पर्ने कार्यक्रमको मिलन उद्योगको निवेश र व्यापारी का वाणिज्यको समाजको समाजवादी वाणिज्यको बीच मध्यम नाल्लूप निर्धारित निकाल का त्रितीय भूमिका गर्दछ।

प्रकाश परिषद:

1. नागरिक विज्ञापन आयोग
2. राजीव वि.क.
3. नोहल वि.क.
4. चन्द्र वहादुर वि.क.
5. अमिताभ पापापा
6. रघुनाथ प्रामाण्य
7. सूचना संस्थान
8. मन्त्री मुम्बत्री प्रामाण्य
9. वेबिक प्रामाण्य
10. मनोज प्रामाण्य
11. प्रमेय प्रामाण्य
12. हेम शंकर वि.क.
13. द बुगा प्रामाण्य
14. मनोज प्रामाण्य

शंकर विश्वास
लाभकर्ता

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Annex 2: LAHURNIP in media
निपुङ्छन्ति कलीको सङ्केत विस्तार रोकन सर्वचको अन्तरिम आदेश

News Updated By- Anjali Rana | Posted From- Washington DC | May 24, 2016

निपुङ्छन्ति कलीको सङ्केत विस्तार आयोजनालाई आज सर्वचक अद्यावधिकार विपक्षीलाई झिकुनेछ र त्यस अवधीमा तत्काल केही नगर नगराउनको लागि अन्तरिम आदेश जारी भएको छ। राज शरण ड्रगोल समेतको उत्पर्ण मुद्दामा का. मु. प्रथान्याध्यापी शुभिता कार्यको एकल ईजालासले सो अन्तरिम आदेश जारी गरेर हो।
लेखकलका अधिवासीहरूको राजावादिकार समाप्ती बेलिमल समूह (लाहुलिङ)

प्रेस विषयक

मिति: २०७३ केत्र २ गते

अवस्थापनमा सहर्षा धनोबिज्ञालाई गर्ने र निर्माण गर्ने ३० गतेकाल वि.स. माघ महेस्वर माघमा जनै २०७३ केत्र २ महे सहर्षा धनोबिज्ञालाई समाप्तामा गरिएको छ। सामाजिक धनोबिज्ञालाई साहित्य गर्ने र निर्माण गर्ने गर्नेछ । सार्वजनिक तथा अमान्य व्यवस्था गर्ने जस्ता कार्यक्रम गर्ने तथा कृतिका प्रकाशनको का प्रयोग गर्ने सुचारू प्रवाह गर्नेछ।
ಎರಡು ಗುರುಗಳು ಯುದ್ಧ ಕಡೆಗೆ ಹೊರಡಿಸಿದರೆ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಗೊಂಡಿರುವಂತೆಯೇ ಮಹಿಳೆಗಳು, ಮೂಲದಿಯ ನೋಡಿ ಮೂರುತಿ ಪ್ರಯಾಣಿಕರನ್ನು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನದಲ್ಲಿ ತ್ವರಿಸಿದರು. ಅದು ಇಂತಹ ವಿತರಣೆಗಳು ಮನೆಯ ಗುಂಪಿಗೆ ಹೊರಡಿಸಿದರು. ಮಹಿಳೆಗಳು ಸಹಾಯಕರಾಗಿ ಮೂತ್ತಿನ ಪ್ರವಾಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಯಾಣಿಕರನ್ನು ಮೂಲದಿಯ ನೋಡಿ ಮೂರುತಿಯಿಂದ ದೂರಕೋಶದ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಕ್ಕೆ ಮೂಲದಿಯ ನೋಡಿ ಮೂರುತಿ ಮಾಜ್ಜೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇತರ ಹುಡುಗುವ ಪ್ರದರ್ಶನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಿದ್ದೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿದಾಗ ಮಹಿಳೆಗಳು ಸಹಾಯಕರಾಗಿ ಮೂತ್ತಿನ ಪ್ರವಾಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಯಾಣಿಕರನ್ನು ಮೂಲದಿಯ ನೋಡಿ ಮೂರುತಿಯಿಂದ ದೂರಕೋಶದ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಕ್ಕೆ ಮೂತ್ತಿನ ಪ್ರವಾಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಗೊಂಡಿದೆ.
आदिवासी जनजातिको सबैभन्दा लागि संबंधित यो तथ्यहरू र भनेको?

नेपालको सविधानसभामा साइकुट भनी सरकारहरू बटेकेको प्रश्नहरू परि प्रश्न गरिरहे जति आफ्नो सामाजिक र राष्ट्रिय संबंधमा हुने यस्तो धेरै प्रत्येक गरिएको हो ।

हो) आदिवासीहरूलाई अन्तर्जातिक सम्राट विदेशिदेशको सहयोग पछि जनजातिको अधिकारहरू र संस्कृति सम्बन्धमा मानिसको स्वतन्त्रता लागि प्रायोजन गरिएको छ। (पार्र 1, 31, 270, 189, 195) ।

कोहिम्लाइको संविधान सन् 1962 मा आदिवासी पुनर्जीवन सम्बन्धमा, सभाको र समाज प्रदेशको विवरणको निर्माण (Tax) सन 2007 मा अन्तर्द्वारा निर्माण गरिएको छ। (पार्र 280) ।

अन्य केहीलाई संविधान सन् 1962 मा आदिवासीभक्तिसङ्ग संस्कृति सम्बन्धमा उचाईमा अन्तर्द्वारा प्रवर्तन गरिएको छ। (Customary Institution) लाई राष्ट्रीय परिस्थितिमुग्ध संस्करणको निम्न राष्ट्रीय विदेशिदेशको छ । (पार्र 19) ।

आदिवासी संविधानको उद्देश्यसँग आदिवासी जनजातिको उन्मुक्ति र समाजसेवामा प्रवर्तन गरिएको छ। (पार्र 19) ।

राष्ट्र पुरस्कारहरूको विश्वसनीयता र उद्देश्यसँग अन्तर्द्वारा आदिवासीहरूलाई परिस्कर्ता, विशेष र संस्कृति क्षेत्रको विवरणको पहिच । आदिवासी संविधानमा प्रवर्तन गरिएको छ। (पार्र 19) ।
बिश्माको कहाँ सेनाको घेराबिन्द्र लोकतान्त्रिक संविधान जारी भएको छ? : सिम्बू

वार्षिक दस्तावेज, २०७१/७२

जस्तै गरिएको संविधान विक्रम संवत १९३० को सुलभता र अनुसार न्यायालय लगेल्याहरुको जनजातिहरूको कैहरी प्रामाण्य अधिकार र प्राइवेट संस्थाहरूको प्रशिक्षण अर्थव्यवस्था र विविध बाटौल्यो र तम्मल र अन्य सर्वसामाजिक सम्पर्कमा निर्भर गर्ने भएको छ भनेर नेपालको नयाँ संविधान जारी भएको छ।

तपाईंले नेपालको अनुसार गरिएको घेराबिन्द्र जोडाहरुको संबंधी बाटौल्यो जारी भएको छ।

संविधान सम्बन्धी जारी गर्ने दशक बिश्माको जनजातिहरूको जनजातिहरूको संस्थापन यस्ता जनजातिहरूको र संस्थापन यस्ता जनजातिहरूको नयाँ संविधान लाई भएको जनजातिहरूको जनजातिहरूको संविधान जारी भएको छ।

जस्तै गरिएको संविधान विक्रम संवत २०६० को सुलभता र अनुसार न्यायालय लगेल्याहरुको जनजातिहरूको कैहरी प्रामाण्य अधिकार र प्राइवेट संस्थाहरूको प्रशिक्षण अर्थव्यवस्था र विविध बाटौल्यो र तम्मल र अन्य सर्वसामाजिक सम्पर्कमा निर्भर गर्ने भएको छ भनेर नेपालको नयाँ संविधान जारी भएको छ।

यो संविधानको ११ वटा धारा प्राध्यात्मिक स्वभाव अन्तरिक्षीय जनजातिहरूको विरुद्ध, २९ वटा धाराको संबंध र विविध बाटौल्यो र तम्मल र अन्य सर्वसामाजिक सम्पर्कमा निर्भर गर्ने भएको जनजातिहरूको प्रशिक्षण र संस्थापन यस्ता जनजातिहरूको र संस्थापन यस्ता जनजातिहरूको नयाँ संविधान जारी भएको छ।
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SN</th>
<th>Name of Station &amp; Frequency</th>
<th>Location of Broadcast</th>
<th>Coverage Area</th>
<th>Time &amp; Length</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Radio Namobuddha, 106.7 MHz</td>
<td>Dhulikhel, Kavre</td>
<td>Kavre, Dolakha, Sindhupalchok, Sindhuli, Nuwakot, Makawanpur, Bara, Parsa, Rautahat, Kathmandu, Lalitpur and Bhaktapur</td>
<td>6:30-7:00PM, Friday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Radio Kairan, 96.4 MHz</td>
<td>Bamtibhandar, Ramechhap</td>
<td>Ramechhap, Dolakha, Okhaldhunga, Solukhumbu</td>
<td>6:30-7:00PM, Friday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Kalinchowk FM, 106.4 MHz</td>
<td>Charikot, Dolakha</td>
<td>Dolakha, Ramechhap, Sindhuli, Kavre, Sindhupalchok,</td>
<td>7:00-7:30PM, Friday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Radio Triyuga, 104 MHz</td>
<td>Gaighat, Udayapur</td>
<td>Siraha, Saptari, Khotang, Sindhuli, Dhankuta</td>
<td>8:15-8:45PM, Friday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Radio Menchhayam, 102.6 MHz</td>
<td>Myanglung, Tehrathum</td>
<td>Terathum, Dhankuta, Panchthar, Ilam,</td>
<td>8:00-8:30PM, Friday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Himchuli FM, 92.2 MHz</td>
<td>Simalchaur, Kaski</td>
<td>Kaski, Syangja, Lamjung, Tanahu, Parbat, Baglung, Nuwakot</td>
<td>6:30-7:00PM, Friday</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Radio Likhu, 91.3 MHz</td>
<td>Ramechhap</td>
<td>Ramechhap, Okhaldhunga</td>
<td>6:30-7:00PM, Friday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Afno FM, 104.8 MHz</td>
<td>Okhaldhunga</td>
<td>Okhaldhunga, Khotang, Udayapur, Ramechhap, Solukhumbu</td>
<td>6:30-7:00PM, Friday</td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Radio Jaljala, 96.4 MHz</td>
<td>Liwang, Rolpa</td>
<td>Rolpa, Rukum, Salyan, Dang, Jajarkot, Palpa, Dailekh, Aghakhachi, Gulmi, Kapiilbastu</td>
<td>6:30-7:00PM, Saturday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SN</td>
<td>Name of Station &amp; Frequency</td>
<td>Location of Broadcast</td>
<td>Coverage Area</td>
<td>Time &amp; Length</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>--------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Radio Sumhatlung, 104.2 MHz</td>
<td>Phidim, Panchthar</td>
<td>Panchthar, Taplejung, Terhathum, Dhankuta, Ilam, Sankhuwasava</td>
<td>6:00-6:30PM, Saturday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Radio Samadh, 102.6 MHz</td>
<td>Lahan, Siraha</td>
<td>Siraha</td>
<td>6:30-7:00PM, Saturday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Radip Solu, 102.2 MHz</td>
<td>Salleri, Solukhumbu</td>
<td>Solukhumbu, Ramechhap, Sankhuwasava, Khotang, Udayapur, Biratnagar, Sindhuli, Dolakha, Kavre, Dhankuta, Bhojpur</td>
<td>7:30-8:00PM, Sunday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Radio Chomolungma, 98.6 MHz</td>
<td>Bhojpur</td>
<td>Bhojpur, Sankhuwasava, Khotang</td>
<td>6:00-6:30PM, Saturday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Radio Marshyangdi, 95.0 MHz</td>
<td>Beshisahar, Lamjung</td>
<td>Kaski, Lamjung, Makawanpur, Syangja</td>
<td>6:00-6:30PM, Sunday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Radio Gurubaba, 106.4 MHz</td>
<td>Matipur, Bardiya</td>
<td>Bardiya, Kailali, Baitadi</td>
<td>6:20-6:50PM, Monday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Radio Khandbari, 105.8 MHz</td>
<td>Khandbari, Sankhuwasava</td>
<td>Sankhuwasava, Terhathum, Taplejung, Solukhumbu, Khotang, Dhankuta</td>
<td>8:00-8:30PM, Saturday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Radio Gorkha, 93.0 MHz</td>
<td>Kathmandu</td>
<td>Kathmandu, Lalitpur, Bhaktapur, Kavre, Nuwakot, Dhading</td>
<td>7:30-8:00PM, Saturday</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
### Annex3: Participation in national and international training/workshop

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SN</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Title of the programme</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Dr. Krishna Bhattachan</td>
<td>M</td>
<td></td>
<td>International Conference for Peoples' Rights</td>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>21-24 July 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Mr. Shankar Limbu</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Secretary</td>
<td>Asia-Pacific Regional Consultation on a binding treaty for business and human rights</td>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>1-3 May 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Mr. Kiran Sunuwar</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>IPHRD, Ilam</td>
<td>International festival for Peoples rights and struggles</td>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>17-Nov-15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Mr. Dinesh Ghale</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Vice-chairperson</td>
<td>Training on Civil Society engagement in promoting Corporate Social Responsibility</td>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>12-14 Jan 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Position</td>
<td>Training/Conference/Event Description</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
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<td>---------------------------</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Mr. Bhim Rai</td>
<td>Treasurer</td>
<td>Training on Civil Society Engagement in Promoting Corporate Social Responsibility 2016</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Mr. Tahal Thami</td>
<td>Director</td>
<td>Training on Civil Society Engagement in Promoting Corporate Social Responsibility 2016</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Ms. Amita Rai</td>
<td>Project Assistant</td>
<td>Training on Civil Society Engagement in Promoting Corporate Social Responsibility 2016</td>
<td></td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>Mr. Dil Bahadur Thebe</td>
<td>IPHRD Morang</td>
<td>2016 Asia Regional Forum on Business and Human Rights 2016</td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Mr. Shankar Limbu</td>
<td>Secretary</td>
<td>15th session of UNPFII</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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