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ANNUAL REPORT

From July 2022 to June 2023



TIP-MGDRC

**TARAI INDIGENOUS PEOPLES
& MARGINALIZED GROUPS
DEVELOPMENT AND
RESEARCH COUNCIL
(TIP-MGDRC)**

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Message from the Chairperson

Tarai Indigenous Marginalized Groups Development and Research Council (TIP-MGDRC) has remained dedicated to helping indigenous, marginalized and socially excluded groups through training. This year, we have worked on skill development and raising awareness through training programs. We have also done two different researches to know about the ground reality of the situation of indigenous and marginalized peoples. And, this year too we continued to work extensively at the local level in our focused area i.e. different parts of the Saptari district. However, we have always been concerned to stand on quality rather than expanding the geographical coverage.

We also want to inform you that we are working on a diverse set of issues which indigenous and marginalized women and youths face. This is an obviously complex task and our team members and staffs are sensitive to many problems which indigenous and marginalized youths and women face during their transformation. I thank our team members and our staffs for their untiring efforts and would like to express that we are delighted to be leading such an incredible team.

Thanks to our team members and staffs for their efforts. I would also like to thank our stakeholders and partners for believing in TIP-MGDRC and joining hands with us to empower indigenous and marginalized communities. I would encourage our team members and staffs to remain committed, keep up with their hard work and continue to build on it.

This Annual Report embraces and provides glimpses of activities that we accomplished from July 2022 to June 2023.

We as an organization are hopeful and determined to keep serving the community in the years to come with further zeal and enthusiasm.

Thank you.



Ranjana Kumari Chaudhary
Chairperson
TIP-MGDRC

List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

AGM	Annual General Meeting
AIPP	Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact
DAO	District Administration Office
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
HH	Household
LG	Local Government
MPI	Multidimensional Poverty Index
NGO	Non-Government Organization
RM	Rural Municipality
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SWC	Social Welfare Council
TIP-MGDRC	Tarai Indigenous Peoples & Marginalized Groups Development and Research Council
USD	United States Dollar

Contents

Message from the Chairperson	1
Acronyms	2
TIP-MGDRC in Brief	4
TIP-MGDRC's Engagement From 2022 July to 2023 June	9
Our Partner Organizations	24

TIP-MGDRC in Brief

About us

Tarai Indigenous Peoples & Marginalized Groups Development and Research Council (TIP-MGDRC) is one of the leading NGOs of Madhesh Province in Nepal, led and managed by social activists since its establishment in 2020. TIP-MGDRC has a strong foundation at the local level with the indigenous and marginalised peoples and their institutions. TIP-MGDRC capitalizes the indigenous knowledge, local structures and mechanisms for better results. TIP-MGDRC advocates and drives for good governance to facilitate empowered (informed) citizens as well as accountable and responsive towards local government on developing human capital and at the local level for economic growth of the people who are left out, left for and left behind.

TIP-MGDRC adopts a participatory approach in its working and management modality with transparency and inclusiveness. It has a strong and inclusive team of dedicated professionals specializing in social mobilization and community development works.

Legal Status, Registration and Affiliation

The organization is registered with the District Administration Office (DAO) - R. No.: 1727/077/078, affiliated with the Social Welfare Council (SWC) - Affiliation No.: 51886, Tax Payer Service Office, Rajbiraj - PAN No. 614543935.

Vision, Mission, Goals and Objectives of TIP-MGDRC

Vision

TIP-MGDRC's vision is to enable local communities to believe in their own abilities to bring about change to live in dignity by fulfilling their rights and striving for a better society.



Mission



TIP-MGDRC facilitates the process of creating and enabling a Society that respects, protects, promotes and fulfils the rights of indigenous and marginalized communities.



Goals



TIP-MGDRC empowers Indigenous and marginalized communities and key stakeholders towards creating inclusive responsible and accountable governance mechanisms to ensure the rights of all the children, youth and women as enshrined in the legal and policy frameworks are respected, protected, promoted and fulfilled.



Objectives



TIP-MGDRC's objective is to create for now and for the next generation of people who are autonomous, supportive, responsible and committed to striving for a better society. For this we are working on the following sub-objectives too:

- To uplift the economic status of community people, especially women, children of indigenous marginalized and disadvantaged people and the people living in difficult circumstances.
- Facilitate poor indigenous and marginalized people for their economic, educational and social development.
- Enhance community people for drinking water, sanitation and income generation activities.
- Support community women and children by providing various types of vocational, formal and non-formal education, child rights education and skill development training.
- Facilitate village farmers to uplift their economic status by conducting sustainable agricultural programs.
- Conduct advocacy campaigns for human rights, child rights and women's rights protection.
- Mobilize local resources for community development and encourage community people for innovative activities.
- To increase the relation with national and international organizations and conduct the different programmes accordingly.

Our Role as an Organization



Facilitator/Mobiliser



TIP-MGDRC does not create structures parallel to existing government structures. The organization works as a facilitator and organizer. It works closely with the local communities.



Capacity Builder



TIP-MGDRC it's the capacity of the communities and service providers particularly wards in understanding various issues concerning sanitation, health, social entrepreneurship and employment for all. The stakeholders are thoroughly oriented on the issues relating to striving for a better society.



Advocator



TIP-MGDRC has been and will continue to be a strong advocate for the protection and fulfilment of the rights of indigenous and marginalized communities. Based on its grassroots experience, it advocates the issues not only at the community levels but also at the district level.



Promotor



TIP-MGDRC works as a promoter of good practices, wherever they may happen. It shares and promotes the activities, strategies, processes or events that it believes should be replicated in other places. It also learns from the experience of other institutions and adopts them in its context.

Principles, Core Values and Code of Conduct

Basic Operating Principles

- We do not discriminate based on caste, class, creed, colour, religion, sex and region.
- We do not perform/entertain any activity that either favours or adversely affects particular religious political and socio-cultural sects.
- We do follow the "DO NOT HARM" principle.
- We adhere to the humanitarian principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality and independence.
- We do not provide donations or contributions to political parties or political institutions.
- We do not engage in profit-making activities.
- We strongly believe in honesty, sincerity, competence and professionalism.
- We respect universally accepted principles of human rights, social justice and equity.
- We are committed to the promotion, protection and empowerment of the people.
- We do not allow resources to be used merely for political, bureaucratic, religious or cultural organizations' benefit.
- We work in partnership, coordination and collaboration with people and other relevant stakeholders.
- We accept constructive feedback and criticism.

Core Values

- TIP-MGDRC believes that better, informed, organized and empowered rights holders make government and local institutions accountable and responsive towards the fulfilment of their development needs and human rights.
- Trust in people's power and participatory approach.
- Respect for local culture and communities.
- No to all forms of discrimination and every human rights violation incident is reported.
- Human rights approach to development.

For our Team Members and Staff

- Employment is freely chosen.
- The rights of staff to freedom of association and collective bargaining are respected.
- Living wages are paid.
- There is no exploitation of children.
- Working conditions are safe and hygienic.
- Working hours are not excessive.
- No discrimination is practised.
- No harsh or inhuman treatment of staff and team members is allowed.

Before we buy from any suppliers - suppliers should as a minimum comply with all and other legal requirements relating to the environmental impacts of their business.

Areas we consider are:

- Waste Management
- Packaging and Paper
- Conservation
- Energy Use
- Sustainability

Environmental Standards we prefer

Business Behavior We Prefer

- Our members will seek alternative sources where the conduct of the suppliers demonstrably violates anyone's basic human rights, and there is no willingness to address the situation within a reasonable timeframe.
- TIP-MGDRC members will seek alternative sources where companies in the supply chain are involved in the manufacture of arms or the sale of arms to governments which systematically violate the human rights of their citizens.

Where speed of deployment is essential in saving lives, TIP-MGDRC members will purchase necessary goods and services from the most appropriate available source.

Qualification of the Statement

TIP-MGDRC's Engagement

From 2022 July to 2023 June

To contribute to its strategic objectives and outcomes, TIP-MGDRC remains active through its projects and programs from July 2022 to June 2023 in Madhesh Province of Nepal. TIP-MGDRC is diversifying its projects from Disaster Risk Reduction, Researches about Indigenous Peoples, and Women and Youth Empowerment.

The details of the project implemented by TIP-MGDRC from July 2022 to June 2023 are presented below:

SN	Name of the Project	Funding Partner	Beneficiaries	Areas of Interventions	Duration	SDG
1	Status of Indigenous Peoples and Marginalized Groups in Saptari District and way ahead	Self	Local Indigenous and Marginalized communities	Saptari district	August 9, 2022.	10, 16
2	Engaging Youth for Social Cohesion In South Asia	Self	Youths from the Local Communities	Saptari district	October 15, 2022 to October 16, 2022.	10, 16
3	Research on The situation of Indigenous Farmers in Tarai Nepal on Practicing Chemical Farming	AIPP	Indigenous Farmers	Saptari district	August 1, 2022 and August 16, 2022.	1, 2, 13, 15
4	Research on Conflict between Indigenous Tharu Peoples and the Koshi WildLife Reserve area	AIPP	Local indigenous community people and stakeholders	Saptari district	September 1, 2022 to September 16, 2022.	1, 10, 15
5	Training Programme on Disaster Management Fund Management and Support	Kanchanrup Municipality Ward Number 3 Office	Local community people and Stakeholders	Kanchanrup Municipality Ward Number 3	May 20, 2023 to May 21, 2023.	11
6	Tailoring Training Program under Tarai Madhesh Prosperous (Samridhi) Project	Rajbiraj Municipality Office and Madhesh Province Government	Marginalized Women	Rajbiraj Municipality Ward Number 7	April 25, 2023 to May 26, 2023.	1, 5, 8

In this way, the above projects contributed to mainly 10 goals of SDG (Sustainable Development Goal) i.e. 1, 2, 5, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15 & 16.

Details of the projects we implemented

Project 1

Status of Indigenous Peoples and Marginalized Groups in Saptari District and way ahead

Saptari district is a part of Madhesh province and is one of the seventy-seven districts of Nepal. The district, with Rajbiraj as its district headquarters, covers an area of 1,363 square kilometres and had a population of 706,255 in 2021. There are 22 castes (Tharu, Dhanuk, Magar, Newar, Rai, Danuwar, Tamang, Gharti/Bujel, Majhi, Kumal, Rajbanshi, Gurung, Sunuwar, Santhal, Yakthung/Limbu, Rana Tharu, Aath Pahariya, Sherapa, Yakkha, Chamling, Kawas and Pahari) of Indigenous Peoples and Marginalized Groups in the Saptari district and it's 20.1 per cent (142,026) of the total population of the Saptari district.

Indigenous Peoples and Marginalized Groups have been discriminated against, marginalised, excluded, subjugated, dominated and exploited in terms of land, territories, resources, language, culture, laws customary and political and economic opportunities. Therefore it is very important to empower the indigenous and the marginalized communities here.

This project was organized in the office of the National Federation of Indigenous Nationalities, district committee Saptari.



What have we done in this project?



Shared about the educational, occupational, economic and social status of Indigenous Peoples and Marginalized Groups of the Saptari district.



Discussed the process of incorporating the programs regarding the educational, occupational, economic and social status of Indigenous Peoples and Marginalized Groups of the Saptari district.



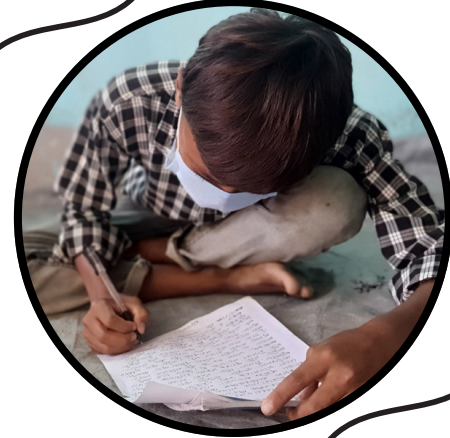
Shared about the educational, occupational, economic and social status of Indigenous Peoples and Marginalized Groups of the Saptari district.

Project 2

Engaging Youth for Social Cohesion In South Asia

1.2 Billion Youths represent 1/3 of the world population. As rights-holders and key societal actors, youth deserve recognition and inclusion. The COVID-19 Pandemic has been exacerbating the challenges youths face, including their perspectives on life, education and school-to-work pathway. However, the crisis also reveals a window of opportunity due to the overwhelming positive (re)action of youth in this situation. Young people embody hope for better, innovative and more effective solutions.

In recent years, one of the challenges, among a plethora of others, the world has been facing is the rise of intolerance, hate and extremism (especially violent extremism). There have been near about 50,000 attacks around the world till today. These attacks cut across religions, race, politics and other social or economic demographics. Young people have been and continue to be both the perpetrators and the victims of violent extremism. To minimize the rise of intolerance, hate and extremism (especially violent extremism), Youths must be engaged for social cohesion.



What have we done in this project?

This project was done in two public schools of Aginsair Krishnasawaran Rural Municipality of Saptari district.

- Shree Rastriya Secondary School, Ratwala
- Shree Jana Chetana Secondary School, Ghongidaha, Bhawanipur

70 youths participated in this project.

Story Circles: Story Circles presents a key methodology that can be used to develop intercultural competencies.

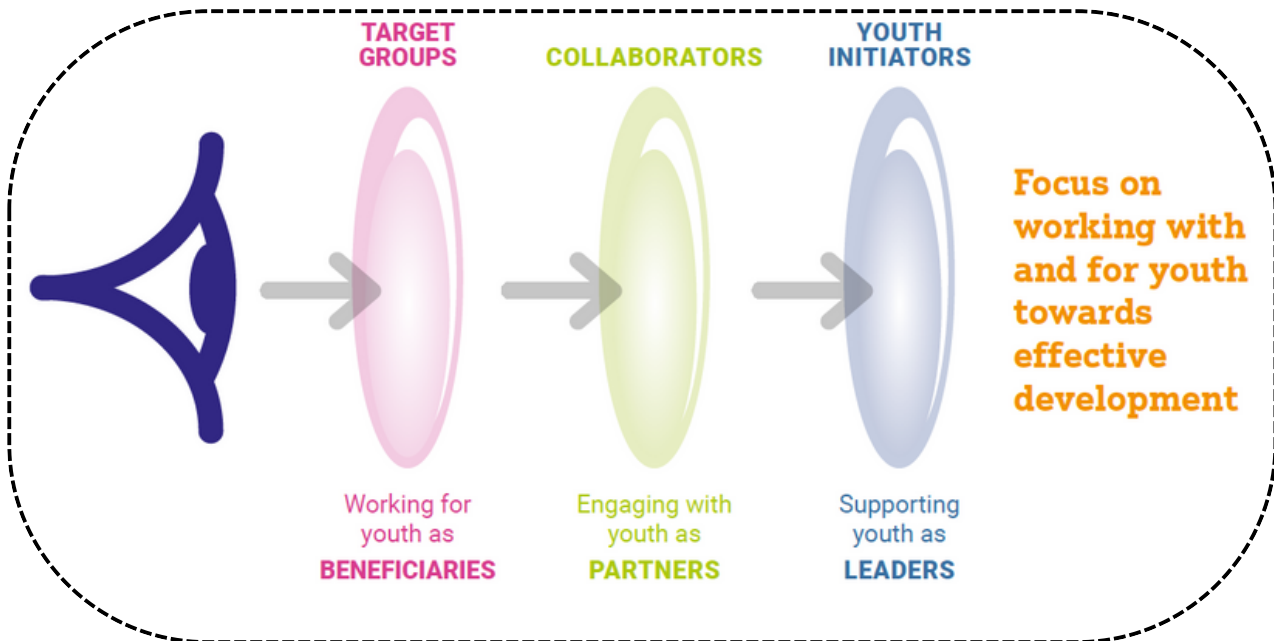
Discussed Conflict, Social Cohesion, and Challenges to Social Cohesion.

Simulation Activity: Simulation Activity was done to practice the skills of negotiation and solving conflicts non-violently.

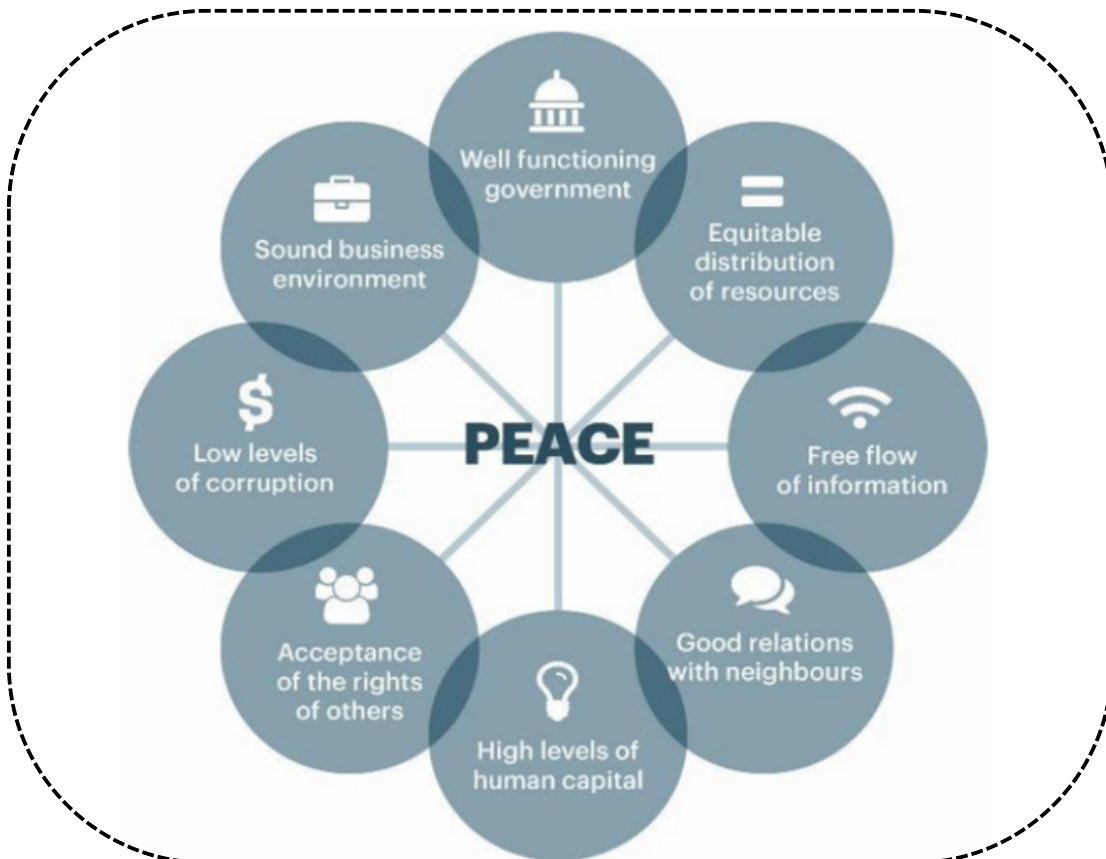
Discussed about Pillars of Peace and the role of youths.

Dreaming Activity: Made participants imagine what a society built on pillars of peace and tolerance would look like.

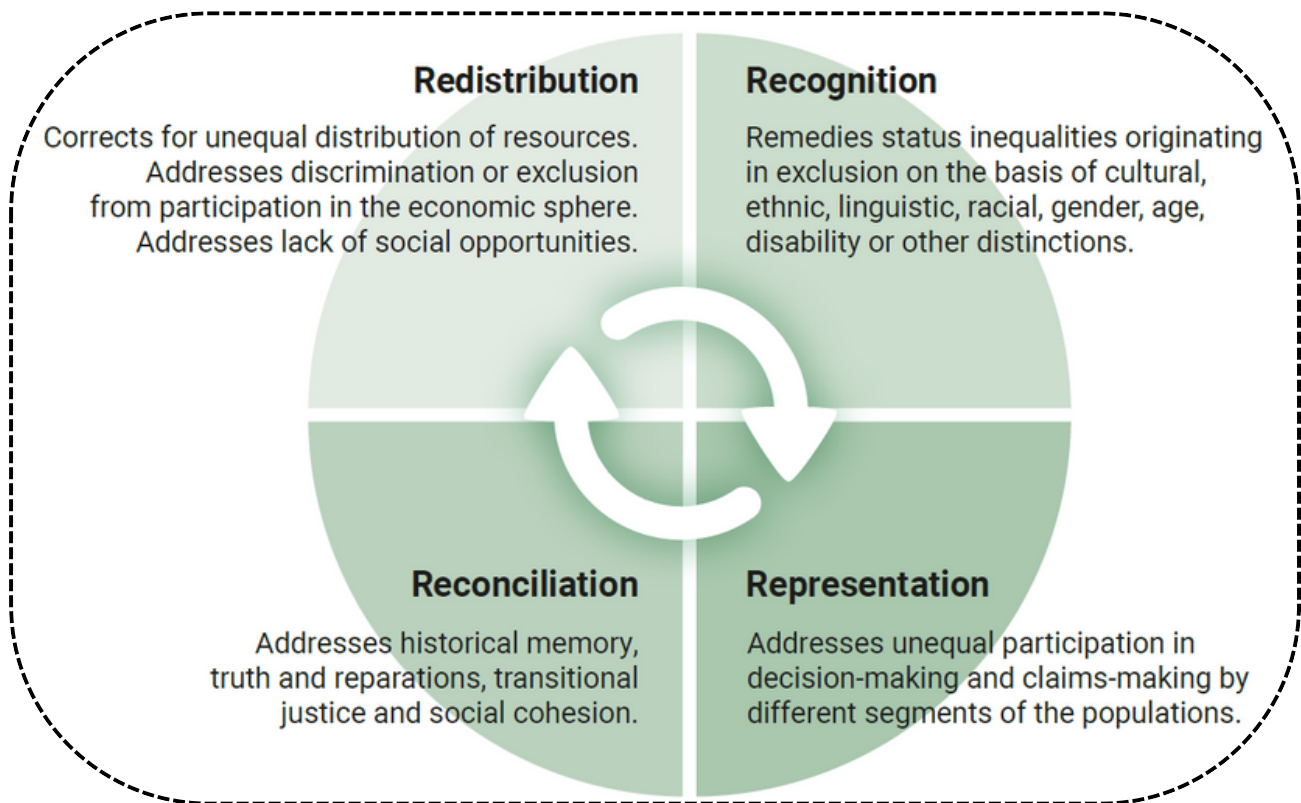
The three-lens approach to youth participation



The Institute for Economic and Peace's Eight Pillars of Positive Peace



The four Rs



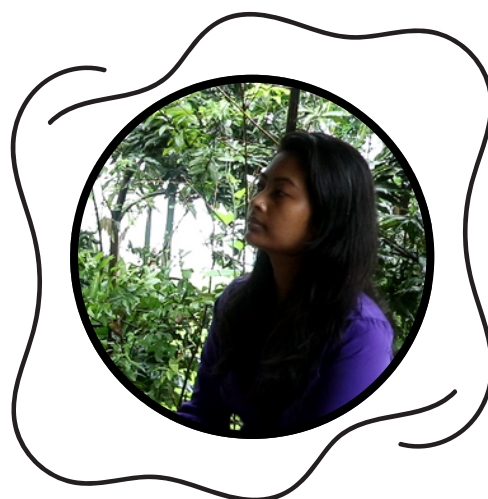
Project 3

Research on The situation of Tharu Indigenous Farmers in Tarai Nepal on Practicing Chemical Farming

About 60.4 per cent of the total population of Nepal is engaged in agriculture. Tarai lies in the south part of Nepal including 17 per cent of plain land. Tarai was a food factory in Nepal in the past because of its fertile soil and availability of rivers for irrigation purposes.

Tharu Indigenous live in Tarai Nepal. The major occupation of Tharu Indigenous is agriculture. For three to four decades, they have been doing chemical farming. Even the government of Nepal is promoting chemical farming and is importing a huge amount of harmful chemical fertilizers every year. The agricultural lands here have lost their fertility and every year the price of chemical fertilizers is increasing and the production is decreasing which is affecting the livelihood and health of farmers, polluting the environment.

Everybody knows that we are what we eat. To know what challenges, problems, and difficulties the indigenous farmers are facing here because of chemical farming, we did this research.



What have we done in this project?



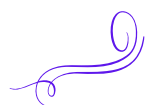
We interviewed 5 farmers of the Saptari district.



We studied the situation (health, economic, social) of Indigenous Tharu Farmers in Tarai Nepal.



We studied the chemical expenses done by the Tharu Indigenous farmers.



We studied the medical concerns and ecological concerns of the indigenous farmers practicing chemical farming.

Project 4

Research on The conflict between Indigenous Tharu Peoples and the Koshi WildLife Reserve area

Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve Area lies in three different districts of Nepal i.e. Saptari, Sunsari and Udayapur. Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve was established in 1976 to conserve the last remaining population of wild water buffalo, locally known as Arna. Around 84,423 people live in the buffer zone area. Among the major castes living around the area are the Tharu indigenous and their economic activities are agriculture, animal husbandry, and fishery.

Tharu indigenous here used to search for different food and also the broom for selling purposes which helped them in their livelihood. Also, they used to graze their animals in this area. Now they are not allowed to graze their cattle in this area and Tharu farmers find it really difficult to find food for their cattle. Tharu indigenous used to collect the firewood of dried timbers from the forests in this area. As the government of Nepal started conserving this area, no one is allowed to enter this area without taking the authority. The life of Tharu indigenous peoples here is completely changed because they used to live their lives in the indigenous ways.

It was very important to know about the situation of the Tharu Indigenous peoples living near the Koshi Wildlife Reserve area and hence this research was done.



What have we done in this project?



We interviewed 6 respondents i.e. 4 indigenous peoples who were facing different challenges because of the Koshi Wildlife Reserve Area, 1 stakeholder and 1 activist who is against the Koshi Wildlife Reserve Area.



We studied the economic, occupational, health and social status of the Tharu indigenous peoples living near the Koshi Wildlife Reserve Area.

Project 5

Training Programme on Disaster Management Fund Management and Support

Although Nepal is an agricultural country, it is one of the countries rich in water resources. There are about 6000 rivers here. Due to the destruction of forests and the lack of protection and development of the Chure area in Nepal, the water level of the river is getting higher due to soil and soil erosion brought by the water of the rivers flowing from the Himalayas and the Chure area every year. Nepal ranks 30th in the world in terms of floods, 11th in terms of earthquakes and 6th in terms of climate change. Around 350 people die here every year due to floods.

Saptari district is one of the flood-prone districts of Nepal and because of this, people are being affected by diseases such as water-borne diseases and death due to problems such as health promotion and loss of wealth. Therefore, there is a need for open cooperation, cooperation and coordination to manage the different disasters in the Saptari district. As a result, correct information related to disaster management fund management and support for DRR can come in front of the general public.



What have we done in this project?



Informed the local community people about disaster risk reduction.



Informed the community about the necessary actions and activities to be done before and after the disaster.



Informed the community people about the Disaster Management Fund.

के तपाईंलाई थाहा छ

विपद् व्यवस्थापन कोषमा जम्मा भएको रकम तथा सामग्री देहाय बमोजिमको कार्यमा खर्च गर्न सकिन्छ निः

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ट	खोज, उद्धार र राहतको लागि तत्काल सञ्चार तथा यातायात सञ्चार गर्न	ठ
	स्थानीय स्तरमा रहेका विपद् व्यवस्थापन स्वयम् सेवकहरूको क्षमता विकास तथा परिचालन सम्बन्धी कार्य गर्न	
ड	जोखिमयुक्त स्थानको पहिचान तथा उक्त स्थानको धन जनको स्थानान्तरण गर्न,	ड
	विपद् पश्चात विपद्बाट भएको क्षतिको लेखाजोखा र विपद् पश्चातको आवश्यकताको पहिचान गर्न	
ण	विपद् पछिको पुनःनिर्माण गर्न	त
	विपद् पुर्वतयारी, विपद् प्रतिकार्य, विपद् र विपद् पछिको पुनर्लाभ, विपद् जोखिम न्यूनिकरण जस्ता विपद् व्यवस्थापनका कार्य गर्न,	
थ	समितिले तोके बमोजिमको विपद् व्यवस्थापन सम्वन्धि अन्य काम गर्न, गराउन ।	

◆ **नोटः**

- माथि जुनसुकै कुरा लेखिएको भए तापनि नियमितरूपमा गरिने विकास निर्माण सम्बन्धी कार्यलाई विपद् व्यवस्थापनसँग आवद्ध गराएर कोषबाट कुनै पनि किसिमको खर्च गरिनु हुदैन नि,
- कोषमा मौज्जात रकम पाँच लाख रूपैया भन्दा घटि भएको अवस्थामा आपतकालिन कार्यबाहेक अन्य प्रयोजनका लागि कोषको रकम प्रयोग गरिनु हुदैन नि ।

कञ्चनरूप नगरपालिका
वडा नं. ३ को कार्यालय
बरमझिया, सप्तरी, मधेश प्रदेश, नेपाल

तराई आदिवासी तथा सीमान्तकृत समुदाय विकास र अनुसंधान परिषद्
अग्नीसाईर कृष्णासवरन गा.पा. वडा नं. ६, सप्तरी
मधेश प्रदेश, नेपाल

Project 6

Tailoring Training Program under Tarai Madhesh Prosperous (Samridhi) Project

According to the Economic Survey 2022/23, 15.1% of Nepal's population is under the poverty line, which means these populations live below \$1.90 purchasing power parity/day. When we take multidimensionality into account, measured by the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI), 17.4% of Nepalis are multidimensionally poor - under five million persons, says the National Planning Commission 2021 report.

Realizing the country's unemployment problem and solving the country's unemployment problem by producing skilled manpower, replacing foreign workers and making a solid contribution to reducing poverty, producing skilled manpower and solving the country's unemployment problem, and helping to reduce poverty, with the aim of making every local community self-reliant, skill-based training in every field Conducting is the need at present.

According to the data of the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) of Saptari is 0.437 which needs to be improved as soon as possible. Therefore we empowered 30 females through the Tailoring Training Program under the Tarai Madhesh Prosperous (Samridhi) Project.



What have we done in this project?



Trained 30 females of Rajbiraj Municipality ward number 7 about tailoring for 30 days.



They have learned to sew female and male uniforms.

Our Partner Organizations

