



ANNUAL REPORT

FY 2078/79(2021/22)



TIP-MGDRC

TARAI INDIGENOUS
PEOPLES &
MARGINALIZED GROUPS
DEVELOPMENT AND
RESEARCH COUNCIL

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Aginsair Krishnasawaran RM-6, Saptari, Madhesh Province, Nepal

Message from the Chairperson

It gives me immense pleasure to announce that Tarai Indigenous Marginalized Groups Development and Research Council (TIP-MGDRC) has successfully been working for almost one year in its service for children women and youth from indigenous and marginalized communities in a variety of ways from sanitation, skill development, creating awareness about healthy living and empowering them by helping them switch towards fully organic.

It is important to remind us all that we work on a diverse set of issues to empower our indigenous and marginalized communities, Tarai Indigenous Marginalized Groups Development and Research Council (TIP-MGDRC) uses multi-faceted and innovative approaches to achieve our goals. This is a complex task but our team members have been sensitive to many problems that the indigenous and marginalized groups face while helping them transform.

We have accomplished some of the highly successful and innovative programs this year: Empower local indigenous farmers for social entrepreneurship development by helping them shift towards sustainable farming during the COVID-19 Pandemic, Empowering Indigenous Young Farmers in Nepal, Awareness training program on Menstruation and Hygiene Management, Incense stick making training under Dalit Targeted Program.

This report celebrates some of TIP-MGDRC's success stories. Furthermore, we hope this report will convey the colour and vibrancy of the communities we serve as the people of Madhesh Province.

I would like to thank our team members for their hard work and achievements and encourage them to keep up their good work and continue to build on it. I would also like to thank our stakeholders and partners for believing in TIP-MGDRC, its vision, and its mission. Our work would not be possible without your incredible support.

Thank you.



Ranjana Kumari Chaudhary

Chairperson
TIP-MGDRC

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Acronyms

| | |
|-----------|---|
| AGM | Annual General Meeting |
| AIPP | Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact |
| AIYP | Asia Indigenous Youth Platform |
| COVID | Coronavirus Disease |
| DAO | District Administration Office |
| 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 |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Programme |
| UNESCO | United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization |

TIP-MGDRC in Brief

About us

Since its establishment in 2020, TIP-MGDRC led and managed by social activists has been developing and implementing programs to protect, promote and fulfil the rights of children, youths and women in Nepal. As a growing and leading Madhesh Province-based Non-Governmental Organization (NGO), we have been able to make strong foundations at the local level with indigenous and marginalized people and their institutions.

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, Goal and Objectives (VMGO) 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.



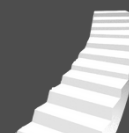
Mission

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



Goal

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



Objective

TIP-MGDRC's objective is to create for now and for the next generation people that are autonomous, supportive, responsible and committed to striving for a better society.

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

Principles:

- TIP-MGDRC has a “zero tolerance” policy towards fraud, bribery and corrupt practices.
- TIP-MGDRC does not allow any partner, donor, or individual engaged by TIP-MGDRC to engage in human trafficking or modern slavery.

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.

Code of conduct

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.

Environmental standards we prefer

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
-

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.
-

Qualification of the statement

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

F/Y 2021 July to 2022 June 2022

An Incredible Year in Review

During the journey which has spanned over 2 years, TIP-MGDRC strategically engaged towards strengthening people and community and facilitated to increase of voices and choices of right holders (mainly women, girls, youths and disadvantaged people and communities). However, TIP-MGDRC contributed in those sectors by implementing its four different projects in different districts of the Madhesh Province of Nepal.

The details of the project implemented by TIP-MGDRC from July 2021 to June 2022 are presented below:

| SN | Name of the Project | Funding Partner | Beneficiaries | Areas of Interventions | Duration | SDG |
|----|---|---|---|--|--|--------------|
| 1 | Empower Local Indigenous Farmers for Social Entrepreneurship Development by helping them shift towards Sustainable Farming during COVID-19 Pandemic | Asia Indigenous People's Pact (AIPP) and UNDP in Asia and the Pacific | Local Indigenous and Marginalized Farmers, Local communities | Saptari district | September 5, 2021 to October 31, 2021. | 1, 2, 12, 13 |
| 2 | Empowering Indigenous Young Farmers in Nepal | Asia Indigenous People's Pact (AIPP) and UNESCO Bangkok | Local Young Farmers from Indigenous and Marginalized Communities also the Local Communities | Saptari district | October 1, 2021 to December 31, 2021. | 1, 2, 12, 13 |
| 3 | Awareness Training Program on Menstruation and Hygiene Management | Khadak Municipality, Saptari | Adolescent girls | Khadak Municipality (Saptari district) | June 27, 2022 and June 28, 2022. | 5, 8, 10 |
| 4 | Incense Stick making Training under Dalit Targeted Program | Nabarajpur RM, Siraha | Local community people | Nabarajpur RM, Siraha district) | June 25, 2022 to June 28, 2022. | 5, 8, 10 |

In this way the above projects contributed to mainly 7 goals of SDG (Sustainable Development Goal) i.e. 1, 2, 5, 8, 10, 12 & 13.

Details of the projects we implemented

Project 1:

Empower Local Indigenous Farmers for Social Entrepreneurship Development by helping them shift towards Sustainable Farming during the COVID-19 Pandemic.

For four decades, farmers in Nepal are doing chemical farming. During the COVID-19 pandemic, the Government of Nepal could not bring harmful chemical fertilizers from India and other nations. Chemical farming is not the permanent solution to agriculture. Hence, local farmers need to switch towards sustainable farming i.e. organic farming as soon as possible.



What have we done in this project?

01

Selected 30 highly motivated farmers of indigenous and marginalized communities.

02

Provided physical training about Biodynamic Organic and Indigenous Farming

03

Provided necessary toolkits to our participant farmers on the last day of the training

04

Visited the farms of our participant farmers to provide them with the necessary suggestions and help while they were switching to fully organic.

05

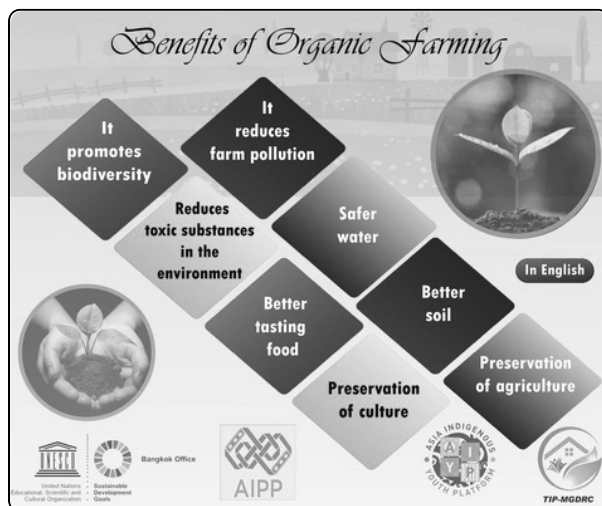
Organized virtual program i.e. webinar on the topic entitled “Tharu Indigenous Food Systems and Role of Youths”

06

Organized a webinar on the topic entitled “Agriculture in COVID-19 Pandemic: what could we do, what can we do?”

07

Created social media content to aware social media users about the benefits of organic farming and organic food consumption.



Organic Foods are healthier because

In English

- Higher in nutrients
- Free of neurotoxins
- Brain and body growth booster
- No chemical fertilizers
- Reduces your cancer risks
- Lessens your exposure to antibiotics
- No artificial colors

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TIP-MGDRC

अर्गानिक खाद्य सामग्री स्वास्थ्यका लागि फाइदाजनक हुन्छन् किनकी

In Nepali

- पोषक तत्वहरूमा उच्च
- न्यूरोटोक्सिन मुक्त
- मस्तिष्क र शरीर वृद्धि बूस्टर
- रसायनिक मल मुक्त
- क्यान्सरको जोखिम कम गर्दछ
- एन्टिबायोटिक्सको जोखिम कम गर्दछ
- कुनै कृत्रिम रंगको प्रयोग गरिएको हुँदैन

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Farmer's Experience

In English

"I am an Engineering student and I love farming. For me, farming is a profession of hope. Therefore I participated in the training and learned about sustainable farming practices."

: Sujit Chaudhary

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Did you know?

ONCE UPON A TIME...

... All food was

ORGANIC

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Eating ORGANIC is not a trend

Did you know?

Eat organic

It's a return to tradition

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Did you know?

Yes, Organic food is expensive

But last we have heard so is cancer

100% ORGANIC

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Did you know?

100% ORGANIC **FRESH LOCAL PRODUCE**

The food you eat can either be the safest and the most powerful form of the medicine or the slowest form of the poison

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A farmer does not grow crops

A farmer creates an environment where crops can grow

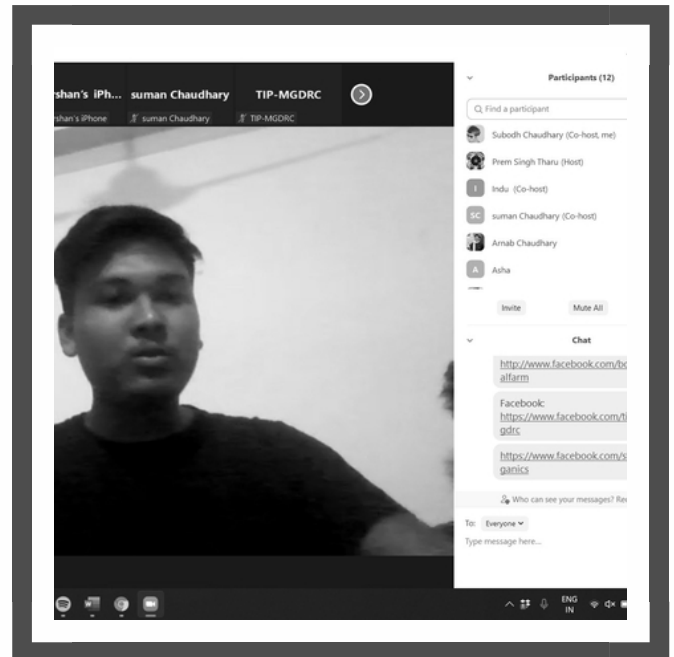


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Project 2:

Empowering Young Indigenous Farmers in Nepal

We are what we eat. Almost everyone here in the Saptari district does chemical farming. The government of Nepal also promotes chemical farming, giving a 50 per cent subsidy for chemical fertilizers. Farmers here do not know about the benefits of organic farming. Consumers buy those foods that are available in the market and inorganic, unhealthy foods are available in the market. It is necessary to promote sustainable agricultural practices and we have youths learn new things very well and implement them quickly. Therefore, it is necessary to help our youths be aware to see a drastic change towards sustainable agricultural practices.



What have we done in this project?

01

Organized a one-day physical program on the topic entitled “Involvement of Indigenous Youths in the promotion of sustainable farming”

02

Organized a webinar on the topic entitled “Involvement of indigenous youth in Sustainable Agricultural Practices now for better tomorrow: what could we do and what can we do?”

03

Created social media content to aware social media users about the benefits of organic farming and organic food consumption.

नेपाल मे रहल आदिवासी किसान सब के लेल सशक्तिकरण परियोजना

अन्तर्गत

बेहतर काइल के लेल

दिगो खेती पद्धति मे आदिवासी युवा सब के भुमिका:

कि कैर सकै छेलियै, कि कैर सकै छियै ?

वक्तासब

मध्यस्कर्ता

 **इन्दु थारु**

 **कार्तिक लाल चौधरी**

 **सुदर्शन चौधरी**

 **सुमन चौधरी**

२० अगहन २०७८, सोमदिन सांझ ७:०० बजे से

सहयोग

आयोजक

  Bangkok Office

 **/tipmgdrc**

 **Zoom ID: 839 7309 1226**
Pascode: 883228



In the project entitled "EMPOWERING INDIGENOUS FARMERS IN NEPAL"

Webinar on

Involvement of indigenous youth in Sustainable Agricultural Practices now for better tomorrow: what could we do and what can we do?

Our Panelists

Moderated By

 **INDU THARU**

 **KARTIK LAL CHAUDHARY**

 **SUDARSHAN CHAUDHARY**



 **SUMAN CHAUDHARY**

 **Zoom ID: 839 7309 1226**
Pascode: 883228

 **/tipmgdrc**

In Tharu Indigenous Language

Supported by

Organized by

  Bangkok Office

December 6, 2021, Monday
7:00 PM (GMT+5:45)





Project 3:

Awareness Training Program on Menstruation and Hygiene Management



According to statistics and reports, most of the female students in Tarai have dropped out and, the main reason for this is menstruation. Most of the girls here are studying in public schools where there is neither a separate toilet for women nor the availability of soap to wash their hands. Even though restrooms are available in some schools, it is found that only the employees of the schools are using those restrooms or if the students can use them, their condition is not very good because there is no water system in those restrooms and, they are not suitable for using the restrooms. Due to this, female students cannot change pads easily in this situation and this is the main reason why female students do not continue their education. And the same situation was observed in Khadak municipality too.



What have we done in this project?

01

Education was provided to the students of public schools regarding menstrual hygiene.

02

Sanitary Pad making skills were taught.

03

Proper knowledge was given regarding the use of sanitary pads.

04

They were taught how to make sanitary pads from cloth available locally or at home.

05

Hand washing technique or style was taught.

Project 4:

Incense Stick making Training under Dalit Targeted Program

The Dalits in the hills and Tarai region still face discrimination from the so-called upper caste people, especially at the cultural and religious level. Discrimination against the Dalits in rural areas is overtly visible while it is subtle in the urban centres. Refusing to rent a room or apartment to Dalits, even for Dalit lawmakers, under one or the other pretext, is commonplace in the Kathmandu Valley while the so-called upper caste people in the Tarai region still do not let the Dalits fill their water vessels from public taps or enter temples, a cultural discrimination that sometimes leads to social tension. The ostracization of a couple from society for getting married between a Dalit and non-Dalit and allegations of practising witchcraft are the most common evils seen despite the fact that the law has outlawed them. Such kinds of discrimination against the Dalits are still widespread in Madhesh. Discrimination in our society is because of poverty and everyone respects those who are financially strong in Nepal. In order to empower the Dalits of Madhesh Province, we need to make them financially strong. For this, they need to be trained about different earning skills.



What have we done in this project?

01

Informed participants about the necessity of empowerment for Dalit females.

02

The incense Stick making process was taught to the participants.

03

Provided Incense Stick making materials to our participants and we helped them to make Incense sticks.

Our Partner Organizations



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization



Sustainable
Development
Goals

Bangkok Office