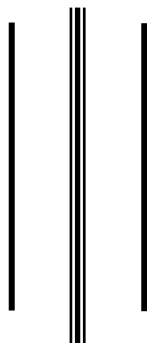
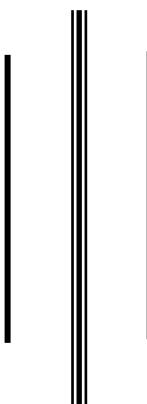


Global Greengrants Fund
2018



Submitted to



Submitted by

Indigenous Nationalities Women Youth Network (INWYN)

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Global Greengrants Fund Reporting Guidelines

This form must be completed within one year of the date of the Award Letter. Please send reports to your recommending advisor and grantreports@greengrants.org. The questions below are intended to help us understand how you used the funds and what kinds of change or outcomes you have seen so far. Please feel free to include any additional information.

Organization Name: Indigenous Nationalities Women Youth Network (INWYN)

Advisor Name: Ivan Facsoy Torafing (Mr.) Date of Report: March 2018

Grant Number: _____ Grant Amount:

1. Please describe how you used the support from Global Greengrants Fund, providing examples whenever possible (2 pages maximum).

- Indigenous Nationalities Women Youth Network (INWYN) is federation network. It has district and community level branch and network. The INWYN coordinated with the community level network to manage program. There are committees in the community level. They managed the program. The INWYN network was managed resource person from the national level on related subjects. Firstly, INWYN was conducted sharing meeting with community level representatives with program activities orientation in the national level. After the orientation program, it was conducted three community level training workshops. The first program was conducted in the Sankhuwasabha district community level at 29May 2017. The participants were 27 and resource person was managed from the Government of Nepal Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation, District Coordination Committee Sankhuwasabha Khandabari District Forest Officer Devichandra Pokhrel and Lakpad Kulung Renger of the Makalu Barun National Park. they presented paper on the government activities, planning and related working program related with natural resources management and climate change adaptation. The participants were raised issues in the floor, on the rights of the indigenous peoples on policies. Second community level program was conducted at Makawanpur district. It was conducted at 02 June 2017. The resource person was managed from the NGO-Federation of Nepalese Indigenous Nationalities (NGO-FONIN) project Coordinator Ms. Shakuntala Chamling. She was presented about the rights of women, indigenous peoples and climate change and Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC). And Mr. Kamal Sampang was presented about the ILO 169, United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP), Convention on Biological Diversity. There were 29 participants from the

different communities. Similarly, third community level program was conducted at 8 august 2017 at Rupandehi. It was 29 participants from different communities of the indigenous peoples. Mr. Rom Raj Lamichhane was resource person for the Government of Nepal, Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation. He was presented about climate change policies, climate change actions of the government and Climate Change adaptation program. And Mr. Kamal Kumar Rai was another resource person; he was presented paper on Natural Resource Management through indigenous peoples traditional knowledge.

After the completed community level training, it was conducted national level training workshop. The participants were from the three-community level. Then again second time community level sharing/research/discussion/ documentation program was conducted in same three community level. The community gave feedback, they need informative documents leaflet on Convention Biological Diversity and Free Prior Informed and Consent. So that INWYN published Biological Diversity Evaluation and Social Resource Mapping booklet and distributed to the communities. INWYN was collaborated with local media in the program time such as Local F.M., local online new media was covered news on related program with indigenous issues. It was coordinated with government local agencies representatives in every program. Government representative has committed to ensure program/plan with IPs rights. It was managed projector paper presentation by the resource persons. After the presentation session, questions/suggestions/feedback was collected from the participants. It was replied as per targeted question by resource person, program organizer host.

NGO-Federation of Nepalese Indigenous Nationalities (NGO-FONIN) is the one of the Indigenous NGOs federation, leading by indigenous peoples. This federation is also launching program in the Makawanpur district. So INWYN and NGO-FONIN was collaborated to implement this project in the community level. While the implementation program in the Makawanpur, the community not aware on the rights of indigenous peoples and about Free Prior Informed Consent (FPIC). NGO-FONIN and INWYN conducted about the FPIC orientation program then the people aware their rights. There is a small village Churiyamai, nearby the headquarters of Makawanpur district having 59 households with 354 indigenous peoples from Tamang community. A cement industry called Riddisiddi Cement Industry (RCI) was under construction in the area without consulting to them. The community members were aware about their rights of Free Prior Informed and Consent (FPIC). After conducting this training on FPIC by INWYN and NGO-Federation of Indigenous Nationalities (NGO-FONIN) on support of GGF, they negotiated with the Riddisiddi Cement Industry to comply with the rights of local and indigenous peoples and entered into an agreement between the Stakeholders Committee and the Industry.

After the FPIC training program community knew their rights how to claim right in the local industries. So Tamang community and villagers have formed one struggle community, the name of the committee is Stakeholder Committee (SC). The Stakeholder Committee organized a meeting and prepared demands to negotiate with the Cement Industry. Finally, the committee demanded to the Industry and Riddisiddi Cement Industry agreed to fulfill the 16 points of demands after mutual negotiations. The following terms were agreed between the Stakeholder Committee and the Industry.

Term of the works.

1. The Riddisiddi Cement Industry has to provide necessary resources for all the social development work inclusive of the required education, health, drinking water, community building, waiting room, shrine and temples, Gumba, Church, Club and construction of road in Ward No.15, Hetauda after commencing the construction of the industry.
2. If the pollution spread surrounding the industry affected to the agricultural production has been proved, the industry has to compensate it properly upon an evaluation made by mutual consent of the land owner, farmer and Stakeholder Committee.
3. Company has to provide employment to the youth human resources based on their ability and experience for Ward No. 15 of Hetauda Municipality, the affected area of the industry upon a recommendation of the Stakeholder Committee during the period of under construction of company or after beginning of the production.
4. If local residents are affected, became ill and emergency incurred by the virtue of Cement Industry the industry has to bear all the expenditures of the treatment inclusive of required vehicle upon coordination with the Stakeholder Committee.

5. The industry has to provide required financial and physical support to the community, group, individual and family who are economically poor and residing in the affected area.
 6. Drinking water has to be provided for each and every household in the affected area under a big drinking water project.
 7. During the construction of the Company and after starting the production, the industry has to manage employment to the unemployed youth human resources based on their ability, capacity prioritizing the affected area, Ward No.15, Hetauda Sub-Metropolitan City. If skilled human resources are not found the Company itself has to provide employment in the field of production, technical, administration, management and market management to the interested 20 local unemployed and economically poor youth after providing vocational training.
 8. The operation of crusher industry has to be kept away from the community people for not being affected to their health. If there is a direct affect to the community people's life being raised dust, smoke and sound during the operation of the industry, the party of crusher industry is agreed to close it or to move another place.
 9. If concerned house owner living around the industry intends to leave the place due to the direct negative impact, they are to be transferred in a proper place upon mutual understanding between the Stakeholder Committee, concerned land/house owner and representative of the industry or compensation to be made by conducting a proper evaluation consisting of the concerned house owner, Stakeholder Committee and party of the industry.
 10. The industry has to provide cement at 25% low rate to the local people living in Ward No.15 for constructing their house.
 11. The company is fully responsible to control all the dust to be raised within the demarcation of the industry during the construction of the industry and after starting its production. The industry itself has to be responsible for the disruption made by the local people against any uncontrolled dust. And, dust must be controlled for long-term on the surrounding villages and roads they're of where the industry's vehicles operate regularly.
 12. The concurrent issues not mentioned in this agreement should be addressed upon mutual understanding of Stakeholder Committee and the Party of Industry.
 13. The industry itself has to be responsible for any incident of violence, criminal case, misbehaviors and alike social crime occurs against women, children of the Ward No. 15 of Hetauda Sub-Metropolitan City by the personnel of the industry.
 14. All the decision of the works of the Riddisiddi Cement Industry has to be done upon coordinating with the Stakeholder Committee. Particularly to the issues related with the community no sole decision can be exchanged.
 15. Local transport entrepreneurs are to be prioritized for using means of transportation while importing raw materials and exporting the produced goods.
 16. All the above-mentioned terms are to be implemented by both the parties on time and its effectiveness will begin right after signing the agreement.
2. Who benefitted from these activities and how? Please be specific if beneficiaries include women, men, youth, indigenous peoples, etc. (1 page maximum):

- The program was mainly target women and youth. Most of the participants were women. The program was focus on the government policies, planning and awareness empowerment to the women. The most of the program was implemented with representing of the government representatives. The program was directly involvement of the participants. Participants had given feedback, suggestion to the government representatives and resource person. Participants got change to discussion with government representatives. Participant has got chance to aware on National policies and International treaties (ILO 169, UNDRIP, CBD, FPIC). Normally they have aware on the natural resource management and climate change adaptation. The community women and network has been developed coordination relating build up with government agencies. Before this program the community was less aware on their rights, indigenous peoples right and local community rights. Now they can understand particularly indigenous peoples rights women rights and constitution rights of women. They have started to preserve their traditional knowledge, culture and dresses. The community participants Oriented to preserve to traditional knowledge and skill. Oriented on Climate change, Climate change adaptation, which is they are facing in the community level.

INWYN was coordinated with the Government of Nepal, Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation in the national level program. The Under-Secretary Sagar Kumar Rimal was presented papers as resource person about the climate change adaptation and mitigation program and policies. They have shared plan and activities of the government about the climate change and mitigation and they have provided related IEC material to distribute to the communities. Similarly, Government of Nepal, Ministry of Population and Environment policy maker personal delivered lectures as resource person about the plan and activities of the Nepal government, and Local Adaptation Plan of Action (LAPA) and National Adaptation Plan of Action (NAPA). And in the district level Planning Officer Raju shrestha was presented overall district development committee planning, environment program including climate change adaption activities of the makawanpur district. So, they have committed to coordinate for the further activities in the related communities.

The INWYN and community have built up coordination forum; alliance at community, district, national and regional levels with stakeholders/rights holders. So that Mainly INWYN organization self has benefited from this project. Secondly, the targeted communities Kulung, Tamang, Boate, Magar male, female and youth are benefited from this project. Similarly, communities have increased willingness of the target groups to work in the project ease in reaching consensus for collective work. It should share and motive on the experiences of the natural resource management. There were total 212 participants in the all the programs. Among them female were youth were 117 and male were 95, among them all participants the youth were 187. According the Nepal government definition of youth age bar is 16 to 40 years. So, the youth data has been made it.

3. Changes or outcomes based on your work (2 pages maximum):

a. What was the most significant change you saw as a result of this funding?

- Coordination with government agencies, political parties, CSOs has grown.
- Regional and International relation has been developed.
- Documentation system has been developed.
- IEC Materials has been developed.
- Communication, Sharing has been developed within organization, member organizations and district chapters.
- Participants aware on National policies and International treaties (ILO 169, UNDRIP, CBD).
- Normally they have aware on the risk mitigation.
- Participants normally aware on climate change, climate change adaption.
- Coordination has been developed with government agencies.
- Oriented to preserve to traditional knowledge and skill.
- Oriented on Climate change, Disaster Risk Management, Climate change adaptation, which is they are facing in the community level.
- Coordination has been developed among the IPs organizations.

b. Did the funding help improve environmental conditions? If yes, please provide any examples and evidence of this change.

- Before this project, the communities were unknown about the climate change, its impact to the community. Even though, they were facing every moment in their life. When the government resource person and other resource person presented about the causes of the climate change, negative impact to the overall environment, then now the community understand about impact of the climate change and its causes. The communities have got information about the climate change policy, natural resource management and climate change adaptation system. It helps to manage environment conditions. Similarly, the community aware to use of the plastics bag, now they do not fire plastics destroyed things.

c. Did the funding help strengthen your organization? If yes, please provide any examples and evidence of this change.

- INWYN has empowered to coordinate with government agencies, political parties, CSOs has grown

- Organization has developed relation with Regional and International relation such as Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact, Asia Youth Indigenous Peoples Network, Indigenous Peoples Major Groups (IMPG), United Nations Permanent Forum Indigenous Issues,
- Organization Documentation system (Narration report, financial report) has been developed
- Closely relation has been developed with the communities
- Organizations policies has been developed particularly good governance and Gender and Social inclusion policies
- IEC Materials has been developed.
- Staff capacity has been developed.
- Communication, Sharing has been developed within organization, member organizations and district chapters.

d. Did the funding help increase community involvement or awareness? If yes, please provide any examples and evidence of this change.

- Yes, the communities' involvements have been developed with related stakeholders and government agencies. The communities are coordinating with government community level government agencies for funding support and to make plan, activities of the government. Such as Hetauda Sub-Metropolitan is the one of the government unit of the District level. The project conducted community in ward number 17. There is elected body of the government. Now the community participates in the meeting of the council, planning. Similarly, the one struggle community has formed to ensure right in the Cement factory. They have done MOU among the cement factory and committee for the compensation and for job to the cement factory community. Like this way community is going delegation, lobby with government bodies to ensure rights in local level government bodies.

e. Did the funding help increase the involvement of women or increased the number of women in leadership roles? If yes, please provide any examples and evidence of this change.

- The project was mainly focused on women participants. There are most of the women participants in the all program. Ms. Nirmala Ghalan is local community. She has built up capacity as leadership. She can share women issues and she can lead women voices in the community level. Now she is chair person of the Indigenous Women Network of the Makawanpur district. Similarly, Kala Kulung and Bimala Kulung are the Sankhuwasabha community women. They can share their issues in the community level and they can cooperate with government agencies in the community and district level. Kala Kulung is the Secretary of the Himalayan Allo Society, and Bimala Kulung is holding post Vice Chairperson of the Kulun Women Society. Similarly, this organization vice chairperson Man devi shrestha has also empowered on the rights of the women. She has developing proposal and she is coordinating for funding with government units, municipalities. She is also getting fund from the government of Nepal ministry of home to aware drugs to youth.

f. Did the funding help your organization impact policy? If yes, please provide any examples and evidence of this change.

- Before this project organization has only Human Resources Management and financial Policy. But after this program, organization has developed Good Governance policy and Gender and Social Inclusion policy.

- g. Did the funding help your organization influence the media? If yes, please provide any examples and evidence of this change.

- INWYN was coordinate with local media in the community level. Palung FM is the one of the local FM of the Makawanpur district. And Laligurans is another FM of the Sankhuwasabha district. INWYN network was coordinated with them. The FM was broadcasted news about the local program. Similarly, this organization was coordinated with online media for publishing coverage news. The names of the online media are <http://mundhumstar.com> and <http://unonewsgroup.com>.

- h. Please tell us of any additional evidence of change that you see as a result of this funding.

- Coordination has built up with related stakeholders with also non indigenous peoples, it is necessary to collaborate with also non indigenous peoples and organizations
- Relation has built up with media,
- Kulung and Tamang community have started to get resources from the government line agencies for the training skill development support, weaving, knitting allo nettle etc,
- Governmental line agencies in the project sites has been realized to address, recognize and respect the rights of indigenous peoples,
- The communities have analysis the values to work closely with governmental line agencies and their sub ordinate mechanism to address, recognize and respect indigenous rights, participation on decision making in ground level,
- The communities aware and become able to prepare annual work-plan, program activities and lobby on the process of participation in planning of the local bodies such as Village Development, District Development Committee, Municipality and different governmental line agencies,
- The community representatives aware on issues of Forest, Conservation, National Parks, wildlife and related with other Natural Resources and its importance and they have started to raise their voice in the community level with national park and conservation site to access in the resources and compensation,
- The participants underlined the relationship between bio-diversity and indigenous peoples and their identity with their traditional knowledge, skills and practices and they are to be protected,

4. Did Global Green Grants Fund's support help your organization gain access to spaces for advocacy or decision-making (i.e. meetings, conferences, forums, networks, hearings)? If so, please note if this specifically increased access for women, indigenous peoples, or youth. (1 page maximum)

- INWYN has got many opportunities in this project period. National Planning Commission (NPC) is the focal point of the SDG of Nepal. NPC was coordinated with civil society organizations, indigenous people's organization to prepare National Review of Sustainable Development Goals (SDG Status and Road Map 2016 to 2030. INWYN chairperson Reesha Shrestha and staff were participated in this meeting. SDG Forum Nepal is the one of the civil society forums for SDG. We from INWYN also participated in various meeting of SDG forum. National Voters Rights Forum is the one of the forums. INWYN is also participating in this workshop program. Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationalities (NEFIN) is only one federation of Indigenous Peoples organization of Nepal. NEFIN is working on indigenous issues to heat in the constitution level. So INWYN is collaborating in the program management. NGO-Federation of Nepalese Indigenous Nationalities (NGO-FONIN) is another federation of NGOs lead by IPs. This organization is working jointly in the community level and national level program. There is Indigenous peoples SDG network in Nepal. This network is particularly of the Indigenous Peoples Organization related with SDG 2030. This network is the one of member of the forum. So, this network also coordinating in the reporting, paper presentation in the international participants. Youth Federation of Indigenous Nationalities (YFIN) is the Youth federation of Nepal, leading by IPs youth. This organization is working jointly in the youth

issues. There is National Indigenous Women Federation (NIWF) is the one of the indigenous nationalities' women federation. This organization is leading by indigenous women. And National Indigenous Women Forum (NIWF) is another forum; this organization is NGOs leading by indigenous women. So, this INWYN is collaborating with these organizations on the issues of the women.

Nepal government is drafting policy of the ABS bill. So, this organization was organized program on discussion/interaction to give feedback to the government of Nepal ministry of forest soil conservation. INWYN chair person is getting chance to participate in the meeting/workshop program on National Youth Council (NYC), Ministry of Youth and sport. Lalitpur District Coordination committee (DCC) is inviting in the meeting and program planning of the DCC. This is government body under the Government of Nepal, Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development. National Foundation for Development of Indigenous nationalities (NFDIN) is the one of the wings of the Government of Nepal. This is only one agency of the government unit for the Indigenous peoples. National Human Rights Commission is the one of the Human Rights agencies for Nepal. This organization also inviting of the program and INWYN is participating in the event program. INWYN is getting chance to participate and raise issues of the women in this meeting.

All the youth female is the member of this organization. So, the youth female is getting many opportunities from this organization. And the INWYN organizations aim is to promote to indigenous women issues with enhancing capacities of the women. So, the indigenous women are enhancing in leadership through organization, committee group etc. INWYN has formed 3 indigenous women group for the coordination, collaboration, conduct training program like skill development training, empowerment training with getting funding from the district coordination committee, Parliament fund, National Youth council etc.

5. Has Global Greengrants Fund's support helped you gain access to any additional funding or support?

- INWYN has got chance also funding support. Because every donor agencies and government unit need previous work experiences to get funding support. If the organization is working any international funding agencies then it is easy to get fund from the government agencies and other regional and international funding partners.

Now INWYN has got many funding supports after the support of the GGF. Mainly from the international support, organization has got from the **INTERNATIONAL INDIGENOUS WOMEN'S FORUM-IIWF/FIMI THROUGH THROUG ITS STRATEGIC PROGRAM, THE INDIGENOUS WOMEN'S FUND-AYNI**. Similarly, INWYN is working with funding support of the Ministry of Youth and Sport though National Youth Council, Lalitpur District Coordination Committee, and National Foundation for Development Indigenous Nationalities, Parliament of Fund, Lalitpur Metropolitan, and Ministry Environment.

6. Were there any external changes in the political, social or environmental context that made your work easier or harder? (1 page maximum)

- This is transitional phase of the Nepal. Nepal government is going to federalism system. Nepal government has completed election of the Nepal. The federal structures are Central, State and Local level. The organization was focus to representative in the election. This organization was conducted awareness raising campaign to the women in the community level. The constitution of Nepal is flexible for the women representative. According to new constitution, there are must be at least 33 percent representatives in the overall whole agencies of the country. Similarly, there is specific quota system in the most of the high level political elected body. President System is there in Nepal. If the male elected in

the President then must be Female in Vice President, but if the Female elected in the President then also can elect vice President female. Like this way if the male elected in the Mayor of the Metropolitan, Sub-Metropolitan, Municipality and Rural Municipality then must be Vice Mayor female. So INWYN organization General Secretary has politically elected in the vice mayor of the Baglung Municipality. Similarly, while the organizing program by INWYN was invited the Member of the Constituent Assembly and they participated in the many programs.

The INWYN has formed many indigenous women groups in the community level. They manage interaction program with coordinating government agencies representatives. They are conducting different kinds of skill development training, mother tongue training, leadership building training, speech program, and rights of the indigenous peoples, orientation program on government policies. Similarly, this organization was conducted climate change policy orientation program in the community level. Now Nepal government ministry of environment is on the process of the National Action Plan of Adaptation (NAPA) and Local Action Plan of Adaptation (LAPA). So, this organization was conducted orientation program on NAPA and LAPA with coordinating ministry of environment. Nepal government is practicing to eliminate plastic bags. So, this organization was conducted cloth bag training. This plastic bag directly can be pollution. So, this organization is promoting cloth and cotton bag.

7. What were the most important lessons you learned from this grant? Did these lessons change any of your organization's strategies? Please provide examples. (1 page maximum)
 - After the funding of the GGF, INWYN network coordinate with other international organizations. And learn many things from those international organizations. So that main learning is the Information sharing is good learning from the international organizations such Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP). AIPP is always sharing different kinds of information such as publications, program events, trainings etc. in the regional and international level,
 - AIPP are raising all kinds of indigenous issues in the regional level, country level and international UN level. This is the good learning. Similarly, as per situation AIPP is supporting to the victims for joint appeal, support victims, develop position papers,
 - Communities become more willingness,
 - They become more open than before and have started to communicate, coordinate with other line agencies,
 - Governmental line agencies have been realized the values and contribution of indigenous peoples, indigenous women on natural resources, knowledge and skills for sustainable management and conservation.
 - Coordination is necessary among government line agencies, IPs and ILC,
 - If the government do not recognize to IPs issues then it will be difficult to protect and alive traditional knowledge and skills,
 - Indigenous communities are not properly aware on IPs issues and government resources,
 - Government must have clear and along term vision and come in action plan and promote and protect traditional knowledge-based occupations of indigenous women and ensure livelihood,
 - Accessible, coordination, networking and communication are most important thing among the community and government,
 - How traditional knowledge of IPs women co-relates with natural resources for sustaining livelihood was learned,
 - A gap on the knowledge of government policies in Ps and IPs Women was observed,
 - A rights-based approach to uplift IPs and IPs women utilizing natural resources is found essential,
 - It is clearly observed the gap in between young and old generation. Older communities are more likely information and practical skills on traditional knowledge but young don't go through. They prefer to obtain new technologies. It seems gapes and conflicts in between two generation means traditional knowledge system must initiate to transfer to young in some way, If, the trends will go continue, it will be difficult to protect and alive traditional knowledge and skills.
 - According to field study, traditional knowledge-based occupation such as weaving of stringing nettle thread in Kulung communities in Sankhuwasava seems difficult to fulfill communities need for livelihood. The way of processing is time consuming; need post-harvest care and risk for marketing of the products. Since historical era the communities are carry over the occupation but till today, communities are not economically viable to uplift socio-economic, Therefore, Government must have clear long-term provisions to facilitate and promote and protect traditional knowledge and skills-based occupations of indigenous peoples and ensure their livelihood,
 - Also, accessible, coordination, networking and communication are most important thing among the community and government,

- It is also important to establish micro-enterprises governing by the proper indigenous communities, minimize the trading system in between producers and traders in business schemes,
- Sustainable harvesting and conservation of species that use for thread preparation need to initiate,
- Rights cannot be enjoyed unless indigenous women self-come forward to use and implement and raise voice it,
- Indigenous women need to be united to advocate for collective rights,

Now INWYN is continuing collaborating with the related agencies to achieve its vision.

8. Please provide Global Greengrants Fund with copies of any print, digital, written, or visual media that were funded by this grant. We also appreciate any other forms of media, including but not limited to videos, press articles, publications, and photographs that document your work. Global Greengrants Fund assumes permission to share any of this media with our community. Please indicate if you prefer, we not share this information or if you would like the media to be credited in a specific way.

The digital documents can share, which is attached:

- a. Biological Diversity Evaluation Manual in Nepali version
- b. Natural Resource Mapping Manual in Nepali version

Correspondingly the online media was published news of the launching program of the community level sankhuwasabha district and Makawanpur district.

- a. <http://mundhumstar.com>
- b. <http://unonewsgroup.com>.

9. Please provide a brief financial summary of how the grant funds were used. A simple statement by budget line item is all we request. Actual copies of receipts are not required.

The Financial expenditure details are attached here:

- a. Details budget Expenditure in excel sheet one
- b. General Voucher sheet one.