



नेपाल कानून समाज
NEPAL LAW SOCIETY

Executive Committee



Ms. Pushpa Bhusal
Vice Chairperson



Mr. Tirtha Man Shakya
Chairperson



Mr. Sajan Ram Bhandary
General Secretary



Ms. Usha Malla Pathak
Joint Secretary



Ms. Suneeta Regmi Pokhrel
Treasurer



Mr. Udaya Nepali Shrestha
Member



Mr. Sudheer Shrestha
Member



Mr. Tulasi Bhatta
Member



Mr. Madhab Poudel
Member



Mr. Khim Lal Devkota
Member



Mr. Surendra Kumar Mahato
Member

1.

How it all began?

In the year 1982 when Nepal was enveloped in suffocating Panchayati rule, a few legal luminaries of the time viz senior advocates Mr. Shambhu Prasad Gyawali, Mr. Kusum Shrestha, Mr. Krishna Prasad Bhandari, gathered at the residence of stalwart of law and freedom Mr. Ganesh Raj Sharma.

They were all concerned about the increasing atrocities of the then Zonal Commissioners – who were the primary rule enforcers of Panchayat. Even the judiciary was under the grip of the party-less system and the government treated judges like bureaucrats.

It was in this environment that a handful of eminent jurists with democratic bent of mind came together to discuss how they can support the process of democratization and opening up through the promotion of independent judiciary.

They all agreed that Nepal needed an organization of professionals including lawyers, judges, professors, jurists, academics and opinion-leaders that can provide independent intellectual thoughts for discourse.

The long-term vision of the new organization, they decided, should be to promote the principles of constitutionalism, rule of law and independent judiciary – all the hallmarks of democracy.

Thus was born Nepal Law Society. Its first chairperson was Mr. Shambhu Prasad Gyawali, Mr. Kusum Shrestha was its first vice chairperson and the first secretary was Mr. Kamal Narayan Das, and Mr. Prakash Wosti its first treasurer. The first executive committee members included Mr. Laxman Prasad Aryal, Mr. Ganesh Raj Sharma, Mr. Daman Nath Dhungana, Mr. Krishna Kumar Burma and Mr. Bishwo Kanta Mainali.

In the past 40 years, the NLS has been graced by many such tall leadership. Senior Advocates Mr. Shambhu Prasad Gyawali, Mr. Kusum Shrestha, Mr. Chudamani Raj Singh Malla, Mr. Anup Raj Sharma, and Mr. Komal Prakash Ghimire have led the NLS as chairperson. The current chairperson is Mr. Tirtha Man Shakya.



2.

What does NLS do?

They have all added bricks to the building of independent judiciary in Nepal.

In the last 40 years of its operation, the NLS programs and activities can be broadly divided into three phases – pre-democracy, post-1990 and the constitution-making phases.

In the pre-democracy phase between 1982 and 1990, the NLS focused on intellectual advocacy. In a closed system without democratic rights, it was felt that there was a need for a professional organization to study and take the country's judicial as well as legal sector on a path towards modernization. Its short-term objective, then, was how to make the judiciary sector people-friendly at a time when the country did not enjoy political freedom. Though the judiciary would not enjoy as much independence, it needed to function as an independent institution, as it was the only institution available to defend the rule of law and people's freedom. It needed to maximize the benefits for the people that they could enjoy through the strong defense of the rule of law and freedom. Its major objectives were to help consolidate the rule of law even as it studied the global scenario and worked towards updating the country's constitution as well as human rights laws.

In the post 1990 phase between 1990 and 2006, the NLS focused on promotion of democracy, human rights, and rule of law. During that period, the NLS worked as a key think-tank of the country on constitutional, legal and judicial issues providing major inputs in the drafting of not only various laws and rules but also the Constitution of 1990. The NLS hosted several programs outside the constitution drafting commission that helped create an environment conducive for the formulation of democratic constitution. During this period, it also carried out a number of projects to support the lawmakers. It also sponsored a private member bill – the first of its kind in Nepal – in the form of National Human Rights Commission Bill, which was later enacted.

In the constitution-making phase, the NLS activities could be further divided into supporting the constitution-making and supporting the constitution-implementation phases.



In the constitution-making phase between 2006 and 2015, the NLS was extensively involved in supporting the constitution process, citizen awareness, public opinion building and collection and formulation of model constitution. It also operated Constitution Information Centers (CIC) to act as bridge between the constitution drafters and the general public.

In the constitution-implementation phase, which started after 2015, the NLS has been at the forefront to support the federal, provincial and local level government in their law making and capacity building endeavors. After the promulgation of the constitution, the NLS has converted the centers into Civic Initiative Centers (CIC) to work at province levels in all seven provinces to provide capacity building and skills on law making process. In addition, programs have been organized to assist the local level government in terms of the discharge of judicial responsibilities.

3. Major Milestones

3.1. Development of Constitutionalism

- Constitutions of 1990

After the restoration of democracy in 1990, the NLS seized the opportunity to help the then government to develop a democratic constitution. It undertook activities to support the Constitution Recommendation Commission headed by the then Justice Mr. Bishwo Nath Upadhyaya. The NLS helped in collecting suggestions under different headings. The NLS mobilized its network to collect public opinion in 63 districts out of 75. The NLS also held a series of discussions between experts and stakeholders. The NLS also started publishing Essays on Constitutional Laws – in which views from intellectuals were included on different issues of constitution. It also organized a national convention and conducted a series



of public dialogue on constitution. The NLS also supported the mobilization of professors from Germany and Denmark who worked with the commission for six months. All these activities were supportive of the historic achievements made by the commission. Once the constitution was promulgated, the NLS continued to advocate the proper implementation of the new constitution through education and public dialogue campaigns in 65 districts. The publication of Essays on Constitutional Law was given continuity. The NLS had also set up research center to conduct studies on constitutional issues.

- Interim Constitution 2007

In the year 2006-08, the NLS worked to support the promulgation and implementation of Interim Constitution. After the second People's Movement of 2006/07, there was a broad political agreement to write a new constitution through the elected constituent assembly. However, since that process would take a few years, the political actors decided that they needed an interim constitution to govern the transitional period. This period was marked with a lot of political churning – the removal of monarchy, continued struggle in Terai demanding for federalism and inclusion. In order to support the political process and peaceful resolution, the NLS started collecting public opinion as well as intellectual inputs for the interim constitution. The NLS mobilized its district-networks to collect public opinion from the grassroots. It also organized public interaction programs for the purpose. It supported the works of the Constitution Drafting Commission headed by the then Justice Mr. Laxman Prasad Aryal that was formed to write the draft of the constitution. The constitution was accepted by the political parties and subsequently adopted by legislative political power. It also underwent a number of amendments to address demands related to republic, federalism and inclusion. The NLS continued to organize advocacy programs to educate the general public about the interim constitution.

- Constitution through Constituent Assembly: 2008

As per the broad political consensus, the country held elections for the Constituent Assembly (CA) in 2008. Due to political reasons, the first CA was unable to produce constitution. The second CA was elected in 2013, which produced the new constitution for Nepal in 2015. The NLS worked with both CA I and II.



CA I: The NLS worked with the CA members who also acted as members of Legislative Parliament. During the period between 2008 and 2012, the NLS worked with over 400 CA members and 11 thematic committees. The NLS formed a steering committee led by general secretary of the CA secretariat, and representatives from 6 major national parties, donor partners and NLS. The committee designed programs, monitored the progress and ensured effective outcome through constant review. In this period, the NLS provided technical experts to all 11 CA committees; held nationwide public opinion collection campaign in collaboration with CA Public Opinion Committee – such campaign included education of public on the CA activities, their expectations and expert inputs; formed Constitution Information Centers (CICs) in all 14 zones to facilitate public opinion collection and dialogue; provided reports of public suggestion to respective committees of CA; held regular radio/TV programs for mass dissemination; and mobilized experts to draft expert model constitution and handed it over to CA chairperson and all political party leaders. The NLS programs had reached 1 million citizens directly and indirectly during this period. The NLS also mobilized experts and stakeholders to produce constitutions from the perspective of Dalit, Madhesi, Tharu, Muslim and women. They were also handed over to CA for their reference.

CA II: During the period of 2013 and 2015, the NLS worked with over 300 CA II members and its 5 thematic committees. The CA II decided to endorse and own up the decisions made by the previous CA as well as high level political committees. The NLS mobilized its experts to support the 5 CA committees by providing them with summaries of past understandings. Again, the NLS activated public opinion collection and public dialogue programs in 75 districts through CICs by inviting CA members, experts and stakeholders. The CA II released a draft constitution in gazette. Subsequently, the NLS took that draft for public consultations in 75 districts along with supporting/facilitating the CA II members who had also been dispatched to all 240 electoral constituencies to collect public opinion. Specialties of draft constitution were discussed through radio/TV programs. The NLS programs had reached 500,000 citizens directly and indirectly during this period.



Post Constitution Support: After the promulgation of the new constitution in 2015, the NLS converted its Constitution Information Centers into Civic Initiative Centers and established them in seven places – headquarters of seven province governments. First of all, the NLS compiled the special features of the new constitution and was one of the first civil society organizations of Nepal to conduct public dialogue on them in Terai districts. The NLS mobilized local leaders and independent experts to hold public dialogue amid unrest in Terai. Simultaneously, the NLS also supported dialogue program to help the amendment process to address the national situation. The first amendment was subsequently passed by then parliament. Likewise, the NLS continued to hold regular public dialogue programs in all 7 provinces through its CICs in all 77 districts. The NLS also held thematic dialogues on the specialties related to federalism, inclusive democracy and good governance.

3.2. Law making support

The NLS started to support the law making process since 1990. After the promulgation of 1990 constitution, the NLS was requested by the government and the parliament to help in the technicalities of drafting, amendments and legislative processes. The NLS adopted three strategies to provide this support. One, helping the government in drafting where requested; two, supporting the parliament through expert inputs to enrich a bill; and three, holding dialogue/interaction/Town Hall Meetings to conduct public consultations on a bill in collaboration with stakeholders.

Drafting Support: The NLS supported the drafting of over 50 laws related to child rights, human rights commission, local self-governance, contract, company, Local Government Operation, inter-province coordination, Dalit rights, gender minorities, conflict victims, natural resource and fiscal commission, among others. Likewise, after the promulgation of new federal constitution of 2015, the NLS also supported the drafting of over 100 provincial laws including those related to gender and domestic violence, electricity, forest, Guthi, province-level media, social security, province university, chief attorney, children, cooperative, province police, company registration, land management, among others. Similarly, the NLS has also supported the drafting of over 50 local level laws including those related to local forest, local level



education, public health, community development, among others. The NLS mobilized its experts to draft these laws in cooperation with the federal/province/local level government.

Technical Support: The NLS also mobilized domestic and foreign experts to conduct review and provide inputs to the government drafts of bills upon request by the parliament committees. More than 150 laws were similarly supported at federal, province and local level including the Anti-Corruption Bill, interprovincial coordination, Human Rights, Education, Electricity, election laws, Media Council Bill, Public Health and Lockdown Management, Bill on Management of Construction Materials etc.

Stakeholder Consultation: The NLS has organized scores of stakeholder and public consultations on bills/policies under discussion. Upon request from the parliamentary committees, the NLS has conducted over 1000 public dialogues such as interaction, workshop, training, Town Hall Meetings at central, district, province and local level. Over 100,000 stakeholders have been directly involved in such exercises. The exercise involved holding a public debate on the features of bills under discussion in which the MPs and public/stakeholders are also present. Such interaction helps the lawmakers understand the public necessity and demands including those from the marginalized communities and women. It helps them to formulate inclusive and participatory bills that are more likely to be widely accepted and implemented as laws. Such interactions have helped enrich laws relating to health, education, economy, pandemic management, fundamental rights, inclusion etc.

3.3. Promotion of Human Rights

During the period after 1990, the NLS started conducting programs related to public education and law awareness on human rights issues. The NLS organized citizen campaigns, training for law enforcement agencies on human rights issues, and provided inputs to policy makers. It worked with the parliament on law making and policy making; with the government to train officials of Nepal Police, Home Ministry and Attorney General's Office; and with the civil society/local communities on civic campaigns. One of the key achievements of this support was the formulation of National Human Rights Commission Act. The NLS formulated a private member bill on NHRC – the first of its kind – in cooperation with the Home



Ministry. The bill was subsequently enacted. After the formation of NHRC, the NLS worked with the new commission to conduct literacy campaign in all 75 districts. The NLS also conducted long-running programs to support the quasi-judicial bodies such as police, land management office, customs, district administration and tax offices on effective service delivery from the perspective of human rights.

Along with these initiatives, the NLS was also deeply involved in raising the issues of human rights as fundamental rights in the constitutions of 1990, interim constitution as well as the constitution of 2015. In 2015, the NLS also produced expert constitution as well as model provisions of constitution from the perspective of dalit, women, Madhesi, Muslim and Tharu communities highlighting the human rights aspects.

3.4. Governance Support

The support to governance has been one of the major objectives of NLS. Since 1990, the NLS has worked with the concerned government stakeholders such as Prime Minister's Office, Ministry of Law and Justice, Ministry of Local Development, Ministry of Home, as well as provincial and local level governments to support the improvement of their governance through two-pronged approach. First, it supported the drafting and implementation of laws upon request from concerned government agencies such as Local Self Government Act in 1997; devolution laws and rules; Local Government Operation Act in 2017; Inter Province Coordination and so on. Second, it also organized scores of capacity development programs to support the implementation of governance related laws. It organized training for federal, provincial and local level officials in the implementation of specific laws as per their request. In 1990s, a huge initiative was also launched to help set up an association of the Village Development Committees.



3.5. Support to Judiciary

The NLS has been active in supporting the judiciary since its inception in 1982 itself. During the phase of Panchayat regime between 1982 and 1990, the NLS was involved in organizing intellectual debates as well as releasing law bulletins to advocate the importance of independent judiciary and rule of law. Talk programs were held by inviting legal scholars from foreign countries as well.

After 1990, the NLS started three kinds of programs – policy support, capacity building and awareness-raising. Under the policy support, the NLS worked with the Supreme Court and Ministry of Law and Justice to provide technical assistance in formulating new laws as per their request and need. For example, the NLS supported the formulation of Case Management Guideline for the Supreme Court, code of conduct for judges, decision review of Constitutional Bench and so on. Under the capacity building, on-demand trainings and orientation were provided to judges, court officials, government and private attorneys. Under the awareness-raising, the NLS organized various interactions on access to justice, legal aid and fundamental rights. In 1997, Law Asia Conference was organized to discuss about the independence of judiciary in which participants from 40 countries had been invited. In 2000, a conference was organized together with the International Bar Association in which participants from 48 countries were invited. In the year 2000, the NLS also conducted a nationwide opinion poll survey on judiciary from the perspective of service delivery.

As per the new constitution of 2015, some judicial rights have been provided to the local level judicial committees. The NLS has worked with them on capacity building through the preparation of standard training manual and holding training in around 30 local levels. At the federal level, the NLS has worked with the Supreme Court to strengthen the constitutional bench – which is envisaged by the constitution as a mechanism to resolve disputes that may arise among the federal, province and local level. The NLS mobilized senior jurists to conduct peer-review of the decisions of the bench and publish two volumes of the review report. Likewise, it also carried out study on the access to justice from gender perspective. In all these activities, the NLS has been involved in providing technical support on demand from the judicial stakeholders.



3.6. Support to Election

The NLS has been working since 1990 to provide support to the holding of democratic and fair elections at every level through support to observation, law making, and civic education.

Election Observation: Ever since 1990, the NLS has been involved in the observation of each and every elections including five parliamentary elections, four local elections, two CA elections and two province elections. The observations were held by mobilizing long term and short term observers who were trained for the purpose. Altogether, the NLS has mobilized over 100,000 observers in these elections. After each election, the NLS also compiled a report including recommendations to reform the election mechanism and laws. Those reports have been submitted to the election commission, government and parliament.

Support to law making: Based on reports prepared after the observation, the NLS has been lobbying with the concerned agencies for constant review of the election laws. Before every election, the NLS has conducted a brief review and provided suggestions to the election commissions such as on the matters of code of conduct enforcement, election financing, overseas voting rights, voters' education and so on. After the last elections of 2017, the NLS is currently working with the Election Commission to draft an integrated election laws. In order to streamline the myriad of election laws, the stakeholders have been feeling the need for an integrated election code that is clear and effectively enforceable. The first draft of the integrated law has already been submitted to the election commission and government has also provided approval, in principle, to proceed with its formulation and enactment.

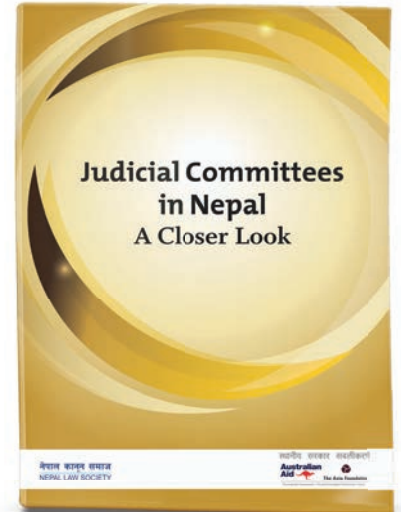
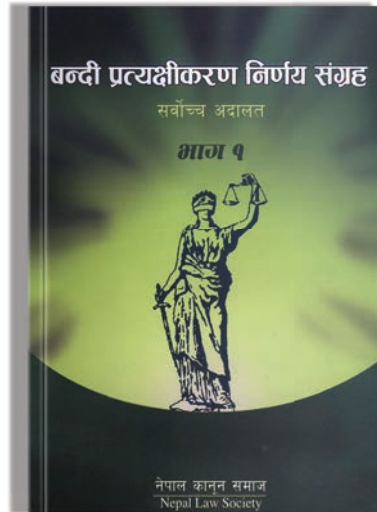
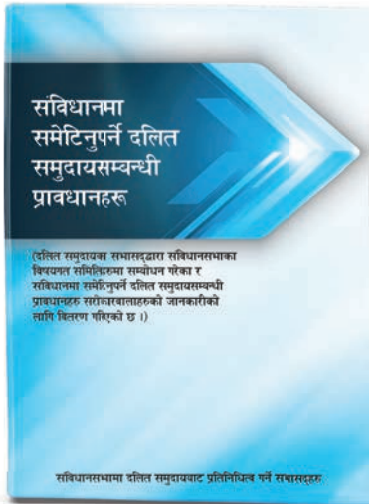
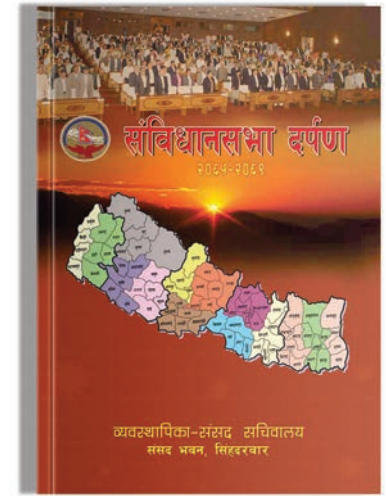
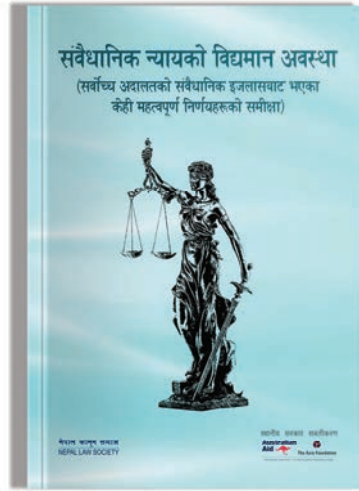
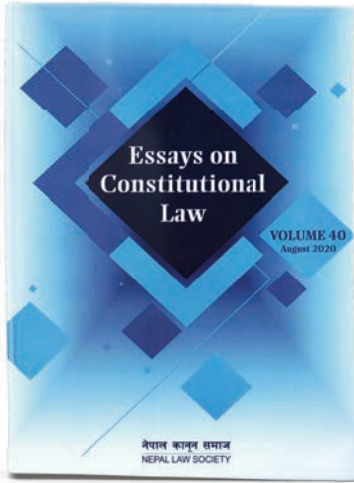
Support to civic education: There is high level of invalid votes during elections in Nepal. There are also significant number of people who are not interested to exercise their right to vote. That is due to lack of awareness on the importance of choosing political representative in a democracy. To strengthen democracy, the NLS has been working with the stakeholders to organize civic campaigns. On the other hand, the NLS has also been providing training and orientation to election officials once the election date is announced covering areas such election management, election governance and voters' education.



3.7. Social Inclusion

The issue of inclusion has become one of the important areas of intervention by NLS after 1990. In all the phases of constitutional development including in 1990, interim constitution and 2015 constitution, the NLS has continuously advocated for according priority to ensuring inclusion. During the CA process, the NLS worked to build women, Tharu, Janajati, Madhesi, Muslim caucuses. They included MPs from that community. The NLS worked with them for 3 years and facilitated their dialogue with the key leaders involved in constitution writing. Likewise, the NLS also facilitated them to produce constitution from their particular perspective. Hence, the support to inclusion involved empowerment, facilitation of dialogue and then the production of model constitutions from inclusion perspective. These interventions supported the promulgation of inclusive constitution in 2015.

Likewise, after 2015 the NLS continued to lobby for the implementation of inclusion rights through studies and interactions. It continued to press for the formation of 7 constitutional commissions that are responsible for Madhesi, Muslim, Dalit, women matters.



4.

NLS Publications

The NLS has published hundreds of documents on subjects mentioned above. These include more than 200 study reports, research reports, booklets, and bulletins. Some of the key publications are as follows:

- Bulletins: Nepal Law Society has published a series of regular bulletins including- Law Bulletin (Vol. 1-30), Local Body Bulletin (Vol. 1- 22), Essays on Constitution (Vol. 1-40),
- Research reports: Nepal Law Society has conducted more than 50 research and has published research reports on constitutional issues, fundamental rights, child rights, labor, governance, judiciary, elections, inclusion,
- Publication of Compilation of Supreme Court Decisions: on Habeas corpus, election, human rights, tax, revenue as well as the decisions made by the Constitutional Bench
- Model constitution,
- Books: Nepal Law Society has published number of books related to company law, contract law, laborlaw, judicial committees, human rights, social justice, and industrial law,
- Two volumes of peer-reviewed decisions of the constitutional bench of the Supreme Court



5.

Partners and Network

The NLS always works with concerned stakeholders as well as donor partners in each of its projects and programs. The NLS has extensive network in all 7 provinces where it operates the Civic Initiative Centers (CICs).

There are three kinds of partners of NLS - Government, civil society and donor partners.

The Government partners include Government of Nepal, Federal Parliament Secretariat, Supreme Court, House committees, Provincial Government, Provincial Assembly, Local government and so on. In general, these partners are associated with the NLS in view of their specific needs/requests on law making or capacity development.

Civil society – The NLS also works with civil society organizations in implementation, awareness raising and capacity development initiatives. For example, it has extensively worked with General Election Observation Committee (GEOC), Nepal Election Observation Committee (NEOC), Sankalpa, Constitution Watch Group (CWG), Rural Development Foundation (RDF) and so on.

Donors – The NLS generally designs a program based on the need of stakeholders and then explores for suitable donor partner. It has worked with over 100 donor partners in last 40 years. In constitutional development and support to law making, it has worked with USAID (NDI/IFES/OTI) - The Asia Foundation, International IDEA, Embassy of Switzerland in Nepal, and Embassy of Germany in Nepal.

Model of working with donors and stakeholders: The NLS first identifies an issue for support or is requested for such support. Then it approaches a suitable donor partner. Subsequently, it forms an Advisory Committee/Steering Committee comprising of representatives from concerned government stakeholders, NLS and the concerned donor. It develops the program, guides the project implementation, provides constant feedback and ensures ownership.



Network and Alliance: The NLS is also a member of various regional and international networks such as International Bar Association (IBA), International Commission of Jurists (ICJ), Asian Network for Free Elections (ANFREL).

The NLS also works in alliance with like-minded organizations on specific areas. NLS established a network to support political parties in 2004-2007 in the name of Civil Society Alliance for Political Reforms (CiSAPAR) in cooperation with the NDI and five different civil society organizations. CiSAPAR conducted a series of interaction/ training/ workshop for political parties on different issues. In election observation it has close alliance with the GEOC. The GEOC itself is an alliance of 11 organizations which is led by Mr. Himalaya Shamsher Rana. The GEOC has been involved in observation of elections since 1990. Likewise, the NLS also had alliance with Women Caucus since 2008 which is led by Ms. Dama Sharma. It works with the caucus to promote issues related to inclusion, women's rights and empowerment through advocacy, lobbying and public dialogue. The caucus has representation of members from over 10 political parties. Similarly, the NLS also has alliance with the Constitution Watch Group (CWG) which is led by former Chief Justice Mr. Kalyan Shrestha. The CWG has seven different organizations in its network. The NLS-CWG alliance is focused on raising the issues of constitution implementation, rule of law, democracy, fundamental rights and independence of judiciary through public dialogue and interactions.



6.

Ongoing Programs

- **Support to Federal/Province/Local Level Law Making**

In collaboration with the Office of the Prime Minister (PMO), Ministry of Law and Justice, Supreme Court, Ministry of Federal Affairs and General Administration (MOFAGA), and with the support from The Asia Foundation, the NLS is providing technical support on policy/law making processes related to Federal, Province and Local Level. It involves working with the executive on bill drafting; with the legislative on bill enrichment; and with the judiciary on issues of constitution/law implementation. Presently, the NLS has been working with MOFAGA to formulate two important bills: Bill related to the Management of Construction Materials (under the consideration of the cabinet) and Bill related to the Management of Solid Waste (under the consideration of the Ministry). The NLS has also carried out a study to assess the status of implementation of Coordination Act as well as the status of the implementation of Local Government Operation Act in partnership with PMO and MOFAGA, respectively. The study report is set to be disseminated with stakeholders from all seven provinces.

- **Support to Formulation of Election Law**

In collaboration with Election Commission of Nepal and Federal Parliament, and with the support from IFES/USAID, the NLS is supporting the drafting of integrated Election Law. The draft is currently under the consideration of Home Ministry. Meanwhile, the NLS and GEOC had recently submitted the report of the observation of general elections held in November, 2022.

- **Support to Public Consultation in Law Making**

In collaboration with Federal Parliament Secretariat and Provincial Assemblies, and with the support from NDI/USAID, the NLS is organizing public consultations to engage citizen through Town Hall Meetings on formulation of policy/Acts and bills. This also involves capacity building of parliamentarians. Presently, the NLS is conducting parliamentary monitoring of the federal parliament by assessing its performance in the last 5 years.



- **Support to Provincial Governance**

In collaboration with the Provincial Government, Provincial Assembly and High Court, and with the support from the Swiss Embassy in Nepal, the NLS has carried out programs in Madhesh Province on the capacity building of Provincial Government officials for better service delivery and good governance; capacity building of Provincial Assembly members for formulation of democratic and inclusive law making; and exposure of judges to the social context of the Madhesh Pradesh from the perspective of improving Judicial service delivery and exploring possibilities for better inter-relation with province and local level government. Likewise, the NLS has worked with all 7 provinces to help draft bills on education, health, forest, and resource management. Based on the support, provinces have formulated over 100 bills. One of the highlights of the support has been the Bill related to coordination between local and province level. The Sudur Paschim and Gandaki provinces have already passed the coordination bill. Others are in various stages of the passage of the bill.

- **Support to Local Level Governance**

In collaboration with local governments, and with the support from The Asia Foundation and GIZ, the NLS is carrying out programs on capacity building of local government officials of seven Provinces on Legislative drafting for making laws that are democratic, inclusive and compatible with the constitution; and on capacity building of Judicial committee officials on justice delivery, due process and accessibility. Based on the support, the local levels have formulated over 50 laws on forest, education, health, budget & planning, communication etc.

- **Support to Constitution Implementation**

In collaboration with seven different members of the Constitution Watch Group, and with the support from The Asia Foundation, the NLS is carrying out dialogue on Constitutional and Policy issues; fundamental rights, independent judiciary and democracy with Federal level stakeholders for effective implementation of the constitution. It involves inviting internal experts and diplomats for talk programs on key constitutional concerns.



7.

What lays ahead?

In the immediate future, the NLS will be focusing on the following sectors given its experience and expertise:

- **Support on law making process** – In view of huge demand and necessity, the NLS will work with the Federal, Province and Local Level to support them on legislative drafting, stakeholder consultations and passage of laws. The new constitution demands formulation of hundreds of laws at federal, province and local level, which have not been completed yet. This will complement the works by government stakeholders in areas wherethey face resource-constraints and lack of technical capacities.
- **Collaboration on supporting the capacity building programs** for the parliamentarians, government officials, judicial officials, local level judiciary committee officials, civil society leaders on the implementation of laws through training, interactions and orientations based on the need and request.
- **Coordination of programs that may strengthen the status of constitutional justice** and help strengthen the Constitutional Bench; as well as facilitation of programs to improve effective service delivery mechanism for local government focusing on judicial service and community development,
- **Conduct research, studies, policy dialogues and surveys** to promote legal awareness on fundamental rights, federalism, civil and criminal code, inclusion and GEDSI issues for common citizen.



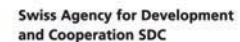
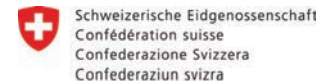
8.

Major donor partners (past & present)

Embassy



Donor and Development Partners



Government/INGOS

ARD/ USAID



THE OSLO CENTER
Peace • Democracy • Human Rights



Redd Barna



The Asia Foundation



WESTMINSTER
FOUNDATION FOR
DEMOCRACY



FRIEDRICH NAUMANN
FOUNDATION For Freedom.

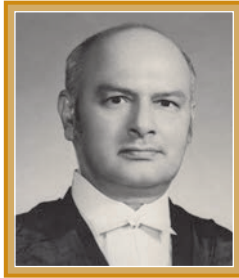


Advokatforeningen

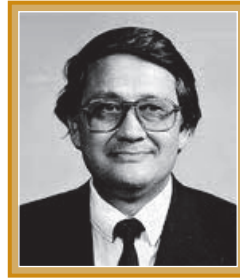
9.

Team of Nepal Law Society

9.1. Former Chairperson



Mr. Shambhu Prasad Gaywali
Former Chairperson



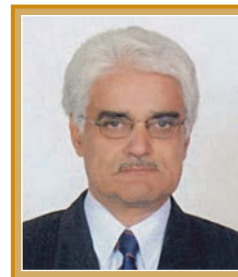
Mr. Kusum Shrestha
Former Chairperson



Mr. Chudamani Raj Shing Malla
Former Chairperson



Mr. Anup Raj Sharma
Former Chairperson



Mr. Komal Prakash Ghimire
Former Chairperson

9.2. Working Team



Mr. Krishna Man Pradhan
Executive Director



Mr. Ganesh Man Pradhan
Senior Admin and Program Officer



Ms. Rejina Bhattarai
Program Officer



Ms. Alize Shrestha
Program & Finance Officer



Mr. Naiel Shrestha
Admin and Finance Officer



Mr. Bhawani Kayastha
IT Officer



Mr. Kamal Bahadur Shrestha
Office Assistant




Ms. Sanita Tamang
Support Staff

Nepal Law Society Civic Initiative Centre (CIC)



- Sudurpaschim: **Dhangadi**
- Karnali : **Surkhet**
- Lumbini : **Butwal**
- Gandaki : **Pokhara**
- Bagmati : **Hetauda**
- Madesh : **Janakpur**
- Province 1 : **Biratnagar**

 CIC Office

9.3. CIC Team

Province 1



Mr. Madhusudan Chaudhari
CIC Chief



Ms. Manisha Upadhyaya
Admin and Program Officer



Mr. Rabindra Yadav
Office Assistant

Madhesh Province



Ms. Rekha Kumari Jha
CIC Chief



Ms. Kusum Shah
Admin and Program Officer



Mr. Kabita Kumari Shah
Office Assistant

Bagmati Province



Mr. Raghu Nath Kharal
CIC Chief



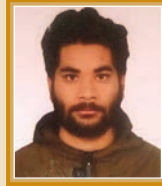
Ms. Smriti Karmacharya
Admin and Program Officer



Ms. Anita Pokharel
Office Assistant



Mr. Juna Kumari Gurung
CIC Chief



Mr. Amin Pariyar
Admin and Program Officer



Ms. Madhu Shrestha
Office Assistant

Gandaki
Province



Ms. Hema Neupane Nepal
CIC Chief



Ms. Khoma Neupane
Admin and Program Officer



Ms. Salina Bhattarai
Office Assistant

Lumbini
Province



Mr. Matrika Khanal
CIC Chief



Ms. Kriti Subedi
Admin and Program Officer



Mr. Suresh Sunuwar
Office Assistant

Karnali
Province



Mr. Narendra Bahadur Shah
CIC Chief



Ms. Renu Pradhan
Admin and Program Officer



Mr. Kanhaiya Rana
Office Assistant

Sudurpaschhim
Province

नेपाल कानून समाज

NEPAL LAW SOCIETY

Babarmahal, Kathmandu, Nepal
Phone : 00977-01-4102196, 4102381, 4102382
G.P.O. Box No. 13211
Email : nepallawsociety@gmail.com
Website : www.nepallawsociety.org

