



मानव अधिकार मञ्च नेपाल, इलाम
Human Rights Forum Nepal, Ilam



5 Years Report 2005-2009



Together for Human Rights

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CMC Community Mediation Committee

CPS Civil Peace Service

CRAG Childrens Rights Awareness Group

CVICT Center for Victims of Torture

DED German Development Service

DFID Department for International Development

HURF Human Rights Forum, Nepal

HREG Human Rights Education Group

INSEC Informal Sector Service Center

VDC Village Development Committee

WRG Women Right Group

HURF's Activities at one glance



HURF Team



Mohan Singh Thebe

Lecturer for history at Campus Ilam.
Founder member and President.
Trainer and mediator.



Bir Bahadur Kadhka

Advocate. Founder member and vice-president Responsible for the Women's Rights Program. Legal counselor, mediator, trainer for Human Rights.



Devendra Bishwarkarma

Advocate. Founder member and secretary. Program director, mediator and trainer for Human Rights. Responsible for the Community Mediation Program.



Kopila Karki

Treasurer, mediator and trainer for Human Rights, women rights and domestic violence



Bhakta Thami

Founder member and member of the executive committee. Responsible for IT and office documentation



Shikhar Nath Sapkota

Member of the executive committee. Responsible for the Human Rights Education Program. Mediator, trainer



Dimala Rai

Advocate. Founder member member of the executive committee. Advocate Program monitoring and trainer



Ashok Bantawa

Member of the executive committee. Responsible for Human Rights Monitoring and Documentation



Gyanendra Lamgade

Member of the executive committee



Sharmila Rai

Women Rights Program, psycho-social counselor, trainer, mediator



D.N. Parajuli

Member of the advisory committee



Narayan Chandara

Member of the advisory committee



Khinu Langwa Limbu

Member of the advisory committee



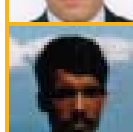
Dhan Bahadur Younghang

Active Member



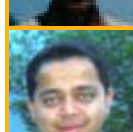
Ishwor Luitel

Active Member



Khadananda Rasaili

Active Member



Nawaraj Sankar

Active Member



Kuldeep Ghimire

Active Member



Chatra Baraili

Active Member



Binita Tamang

Office assistant

About HURF

Human Rights Forum Nepal, Ilam (HURF) is a non-governmental and non-profit Human Rights Organization which was established in 1998 as the first Human Rights Organization in Ilam District. It is one of the leading human rights organizations in the Eastern Region of Nepal. In 1998 HURF was registered at DAO in Ilam and in 2006 at the Social Welfare Council in Kathmandu.

The main objectives of HURF are the protection and promotion of Human Rights and the development of a non-violent and non-discriminating culture. Peace and non-violent conflict resolution, social inclusion, gender equity and the ending of all kind of discrimination are our main focus areas. To reach our objectives, we conduct awareness programs about Human Rights, child rights and women rights, enhance the capacity of human rights defenders who are working at grassroots level, support the peace building process through

among other things community mediation and we conduct trainings on the new constitution, democracy and federalism. Our target groups are mainly marginalized people like women, children, Dalit, indigenous groups and minorities.



HURF is working in different sectors :

1. Human Rights education, monitoring and documentation.
2. Peace building and conflict transformation
3. Gender equity, domestic violence and women's rights.
4. Children's Rights
5. Good Governance
6. Social inclusion and cast-based discrimination

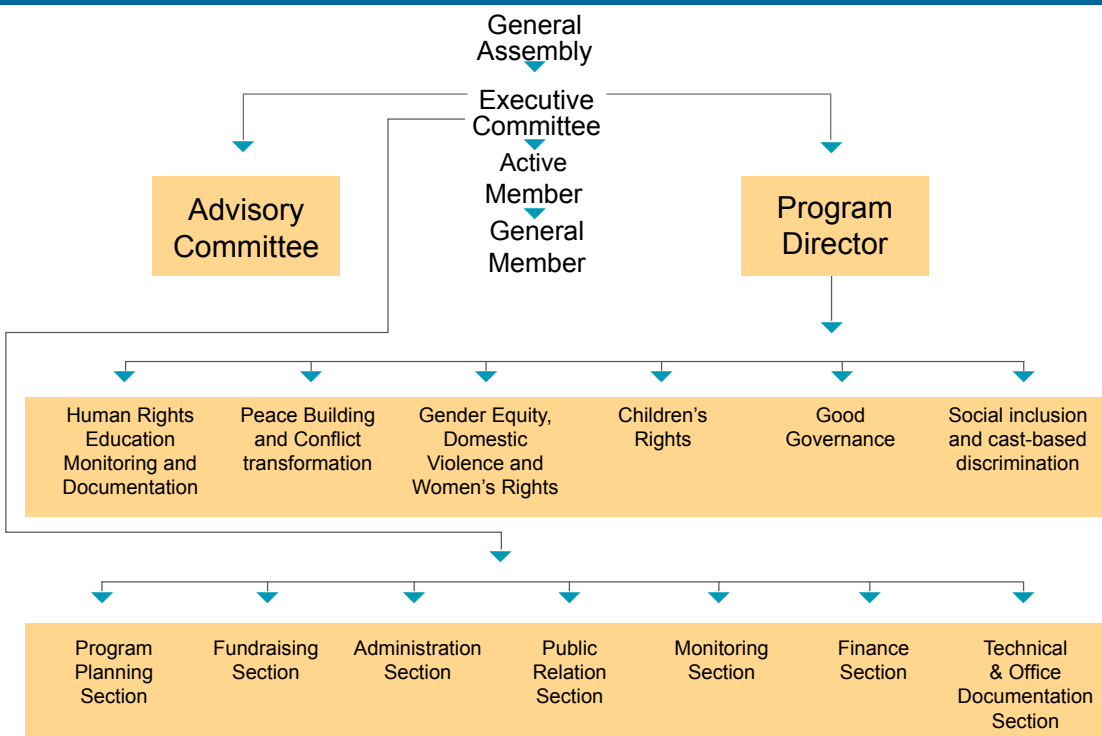
About HURF

In all these areas HURF provides trainings and awareness programs, gives legal support, offers mediation and advocacy. HURF is also member of several networks, like the Human Rights Alliance and the Network Against Domestic Violence.

HURF's organizational structure:

The highest body of HURF is the General Assembly which meets once a year and elects the Executive Committee every third year. The General Assembly is responsible for the policies and strategies of HURF. The Executive Committee has 9 members and is responsible for the general functions of HURF. Both committees are inclusive. Besides the General Assembly and the Executive Committee, the organization has a Program Director, the program coordinators, the managers of the administrative and financial sectors and several volunteers. The Program Director of HURF has the mandate to coordinate all the programs and activities of HURF. Each program coordinator is responsible for his/her program. The chair person of HURF mainly represents on behalf of HURF in the formal programs and agreements.

HURF's ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE AT ONE GLANCE



HURF's Philosophy

Vision:

HURF envisions a civilised and prosperous society.

Mission:

HURF works actively towards establishing sustainable peace and justice through protection and promotion of Human Rights

Goal:

An increasing number of people in Eastern Nepal live in a just, peaceful and Human Rights based society without any discrimination where marginalized and poor people exercise their rights and local bodies act in favour of all community members equally.

Objectives:

- An increasing number of people in eastern Nepal, especially marginalized groups, know about Human Rights and their right not to be discriminated
- An increasing number of people in eastern Nepal know about their civil, economic, environmental, and social rights, they have

equal access to justice and live in communities, where conflicts can be solved in a non-violent manner.

- An increasing number of women in eastern Nepal know about their rights, get assistance in cases of domestic violence and women rights violence and get involved in activities for claiming for their interests and rights
- Local bodies and civil society in eastern Nepal are better aware about the principles of good governance and the values and norms of democracy, rule of law and Human Rights.

Values:

- **Neutrality:** One of HURF's core values is neutrality. This is the first attribute of our professionalism.
- **Fairness:** Another core value of HURF is fairness. We always act and behave fairly and also promote this value.
- **Equality:** We are committed to apply the principle of equality. Our policies and activities are based on equality without any kind of discrimination.

HURF's Philosophy

- **Democracy:** We believe that Human Rights, justice and positive peace exist only in democracy. We follow democratic rules and promote democratic values and principles everywhere.
- **Inclusiveness:** In favor of positive action, HURF aims to be inclusive within the organization as well in our programs and activities. We work with special focus on the socially excluded
- **Gender Equity:** We always respect and promote gender equity within the organisation, the programs and in the community as a whole.
- **Accountability and Transparency:**
We believe that we should be accountable, responsive and transparent to those we serve and to those who support us.



and discriminated groups and communities such as the so-called Dalits, Adibasi/Janajatis, women, minorities, disabled, senior citizens, poor, and those who are living in vulnerable situations.

Our approaches:

- Rights-based approach
- Priority to community needs
- Local resource mobilisation
- Collaboration and partnership with community and stakeholders
- Gender sensitive and social inclusive

Promotion and Protection of Human Rights

Background:

Human Rights are fundamental, inseparable and universal. “All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights.” (Art.1 Universal Declaration of Human Rights). Despite this international commitment, we can still find numerous kinds of Human Rights violations in Nepal: Marginalized groups like women, Dalits, indigenous and poor people are still discriminated. Many stakeholders of governmental as well as and non-governmental agencies are often not clear about Human Rights. In the time of the Maoist insurgency there were a lot of Human Rights violation and these cases are unpunished until now. Also regarding to the discussion about different models of federalism Human Rights are constantly violated by different

political parties, agitating groups and the government.

Goal:

The communities and especially the marginalized groups of Ilam District are better aware of Human Rights, they get assistance in cases of Human Rights violations and cases of Human Rights violation are decreasing.

Target group and intermediaries:

Community, especially marginalized groups like women, Dalit, indigenous groups, children, leaders of political parties, government officials on district level, security personnel and victims of Human Rights Violation.

Activities:

Human Rights Education Program:

Since 2004 HURF has established Human Rights Committees in 8 VDCs with the support of the Informal Sector Service Centre (INSEC). In this programme local youth get regular trainings for example

CASE STUDY 1

Ram Bahadur Thapa was killed by Security Forces, while taking a bath at the bank of the Deumai River. He was wrongly accused to be a member of the Maoists. The Community Human Rights Committee was successful to investigate the case and to get compensation for the family of Ram Bahadur Thapa by creating pressure through HURF to the National Human Rights Commission and national and international human rights agencies in 2005.

Promotion and Protection of Human Rights



on fundamental Human Rights, women's rights, children's rights and rights against cast discrimination. There is also a training provided on conflict management, peace building and Human Rights violence documentation. It is the task of the Human Rights Committees to monitor, to document and to report Human Rights violations and give this information to HURF, which is providing this information to other organizations, to the media and other sectors.

- HURF provides trainings on Human Rights to the members of political parties and to government officials and security personal.

- HURF conducts special days celebrating e.g. World Human Rights Day, International Women's Day and Democracy Day.

Human Rights Violations, Monitoring and Documentation

- Since 2000 HURF has monitored the Human Rights situation in District Ilam with the support of INSEC. HURF documents the cases of Human Rights violation and publishes fact finding studies and discuss that with different stakeholders.
- Advocacy
- **Networking:**
HURF has the presidency of the Human Rights Alliance Network on District level which consists of 7 members of the districts of Ilam, Taplejung and Panchthar. HURF is also a member of the Central Committee of the Human Rights Alliance. The Alliance supports to raise voice in cases of human rights violations. The Alliance has led several campaigns to clear the highway which was blocked by the Maoist.

Main Results:

- Human Rights Committees have been established on local level which consist of 1440 local youth who are trained on Human Rights.
- Leaders of political parties and their youth groups, as well as security personnel are informed about Human Rights.
- Community people, local bodies and other organizations know HURF as an information center for community based Human Rights protection.
- Marginalized groups are better informed about Human Rights, they are able to raise their voice and they have with HURF a strong partner who supports them in cases of violations of Human Rights
- Marginalized groups get easier justice in cases of Human Rights violence.
- More members of political parties and police on local level are acting in accordance with Human

Rights standards.

- HURF is an important Human Rights Resource Centre in Ilam District.
- The fact-finding and the publication of cases of human rights violations help to reduce Human Rights violations in Ilam District.
- As a reputed and well-known Human Rights organization in Ilam HURF was selected as a member of the Local Peace Committee (LPC), Ilam.

Year	Incident Number
2005	107
2006	95
2007	33
2008	30
2009	51

Table 1: *Number of cases of violation of Human Rights in Ilam.*

As a result of the documentation of Human Rights violations, 13 people, who were kidnapped in armed conflict for more than 30 days could receive compensation from the government.

Peace Building and Conflict Transformation

Background:

Ilam and the Eastern Region of Nepal is a multi-cultural, multi-cast and multi-ethnic area. The majority of people in the Eastern Region of Nepal are living in rural areas where poverty, illiteracy, gender and caste based discrimination are common. Moreover, the tolerance and the understanding between the different casts and ethnic groups are very little. This situation leads to many conflicts between individuals, groups and communities. Another main problem in Eastern Nepal is the fact that a lot of people, especially the poor, women, Dalit and other marginalized groups are not aware about their rights. Many

Nepalese are unable to go to court to seek justice due to the location and formal, lengthy and expensive legal procedures. Unsolved conflicts are getting very often politicized and violent, because there is no effective conflict resolution mechanism at the local level.

Goal:

Poor and marginalized people have better access to justice and conflicts are solved in a non-violent way.

Target group and intermediaries:

General public, especially poor and marginalized people and conflict affected people. Political Parties and local bodies.

Interview with Anjuli Das, member of the CMC in the VDC of Chamaita and participant of the long-term mediation training

Q.: What was the biggest change in your community since the CMC was established?

The biggest change for me was as regards to domestic violence. Before the establishment of the CMC nobody took notice of cases of domestic violence. But after the establishment people were more aware of domestic violence and victims of domestic violence could get support from the CMC.

Q.: What kind of impact has the longterm training for you personally as a mediator?

I got a new understanding of mediation. Before we only took information from the victim and the oppressor and solved the problem for them. Now I know that my role as a mediator is to support the conflict parties to share their feelings and help them to find their own solution for the problem.

Activities:

Community Mediation Program:

From 2001 to 2007, with the support of DFID/ESP and CVICT, HURF established, Community Mediation Committees in 30 VDCs of Ilam District.

The members of these committees receive regular trainings on mediation, basic legal rights and human rights. They mediate local conflicts and conduct ward level awareness programs on women rights, cast-based discrimination, and child rights. They play an important role as a role model for inclusiveness.

Long-term mediation training

In 2009 a longterm mediation training for 19 experienced mediators of the Community Mediation Committees and members of HURF started. It is conducted by CPS/ded.



Legal support and advice:

HURF could support all community people and especially women, Dalit, poor people and other marginalized groups according to their needs with legal support.

Peace Worker Programme:

From 2005 to 2007, with the support of ded, HURF could assist the conflict affected communities with a so-called peace worker, who conducted trainings on conflict resolution at community level, who could prevent

Peace Building and Conflict Transformation

bigger clashes between army and Maoists by dialoging and who helped kidnapped or arrested people by supporting the dialogue between the army and Maoists.

- HURF as a mediation center provides mediation for conflict parties through ongoing assistance of the CMCs at the local level and provision of refreshment trainings for the members the CMCs.
- HURF collected data of conflict affected people in all 48 VDCs of District Ilam.
- During conflict times HURF were actively involved in negotiations with the conflict parties with the aim that abducted people were released.

Main results:

- More than 1000 cases could be solved by the Community Mediation Committees. Especially women and Dalits could gain a lot from the CMCs: Gender and caste-based discrimination decreased, since community people realized the negative attributes of gender

and caste based discrimination and reduced such practices in VDCs where the project is implemented.

- More community members are aware of Human Rights and mediation and got a basic knowledge of law, democracy and peace.
- Different ethnic groups and casts solve conflicts together in the CMCs
- Target groups are not forced to go to court to enforce their rights, they can easily obtain social justice.
- Target groups have with the CMCs a conflict resolution tool at hands which can help that small conflicts don't get politicized and violent.
- Marginalized people can stronger participate in the local level decision and development making process.
- Target groups started to register cases of women's rights violation, caste discrimination and children's rights violations.
- More than 200 abducted people including the District judge of Jhapa, one journalist, one political leader and local people were released.

Prevention of Violence against Women and Promotion of Gender Equity

Background:

According to the new Nepalese law men and women have equal rights. But there are still problems, especially in rural areas: Women very often are not able to enforce their rights in practice, because the laws are often not implemented and a lot of women are not aware of their rights. We can still find massive discrimination against women in the Nepalese society, among others due to the patriarchal system, religion, costume, and rituals. That is why women are still suffering from physical, mental, economic and sexual violence.

Goal:

Women in Ilam District are better assisted in cases of domestic violence and women's rights violations. They are empowered to confidently claim their rights and oppose domestic violence.

Target group and intermediaries:

Women of Ilam District, WRGs, local bodies

Activities:

• Women Rights Program:

Since 2008 HURF has established WRGs (Women Right Groups) with the support of ded (German Development Service). HURF provides for their members trainings on Women's Rights and domestic violence in the VDCs of Ilam District. The trained members of the women rights groups themselves conduct awareness programs, mediate cases and provide advice for victims on the local level.

Sabitra Shiwa from Pashupatinagar VDC about the Women's Rights Group

When we started our Women Rights Group a lot of people of the community told us: "We don't need you here, what do you want here?" But now we are accepted in the community, we did a lot of awareness programs for the local women on women's rights and domestic violence and many women requested support in cases of domestic violence. We also succeeded to receive a budget from the VDC to conduct programs at ward-level. And as members of the WRG we became more self-confident, we are able to speak in front of big groups and we learned to raise our voice for our interests."

Prevention of Violence against Women and Promotion of Gender Equity



agencies e.g. on the occasion of the International Women Rights Days on the issues of human and women's rights.

Main results:

- **Legal counseling:** HURF provides free legal counseling and legal aid for women who are suffering from domestic violence and women's rights violations.
- **Women Shelter:** HURF has established a women shelter for women who are suffering from domestic violence.
- **Networking:** HURF is a founding member of a Regional Network against Domestic Violence in the Eastern Region of Nepal, which is supported by ded, Nepal
- **Campaign:** HURF is campaigning together with other NGOs of Ilam District and with local government agencies e.g. on the occasion of the International Women Rights Days on the issues of human and women's rights.
- The members of Women Rights Groups know about their rights and know how to support others in cases of domestic violence and women rights violations.
- Women of local level of District Ilam are aware of their rights and know where they can get assistance in cases of domestic violence and women rights violations.
- The women of the VDCs in Ilam are more involved in activities for claiming their rights and interests.
- Women of District Ilam participate gradually more in the decision making and development process at the local level.
- A regional network system on women rights and domestic violence is working in the Eastern Region.

Protecting and Promoting the Rights of Children

Background:

The situation of children in Ilam and in the Eastern Region is difficult. Especially in rural areas, there is hardly any knowledge of children's rights among local people. Besides this, existing children's rights are not implemented at all. Very often children have to work to support their families instead of going to school. Schools are often affected by bandhas (strikes), so children are not able to attend school. Schools are mostly very poor equipped and there are often no possibilities for children to develop creativeness. There are no libraries, no games, no sport facilities. There is no perspective for young people in the rural areas and the danger is high that they get misused by political parties.

Goal:

Children and local community are aware of children's rights, the right to education is protected and the creative skills of the children are developed.

Target group and intermediaries:

Children, students, community and local bodies

Activities:

• Child Rights Program:

Since 1998 we are conducting the Child Rights Awareness Group Programme with the support of INSEC. Child Rights Groups were founded in secondary schools of several VDCs of Ilam District. Children and so-called protection teacher receive trainings on children's rights and they teach fellow students



Protecting and Promoting the Rights of Children

of their classes. They also do awareness programmes for the parents and conduct research in the community. Moreover, they organize different creative activities in schools like essay writing, cultural programs, and sports competitions.

- Advocacy and lobbying for children's rights
- Campaign: HURF is campaigning together with other NGOs of Ilam District and with local government agencies for example. on the occasion of child rights day
- HURF works actively in the District Children Welfare Committee
- HURF established a child care room.

Main Results:

- Children, teacher, school management committees and parents in Ilam District are more aware of children's rights.
- Children increase their knowledge of democratic norms and principles and inclusiveness

- Young people of remote areas get empowered: Former members of Child Rights Groups often become active in political or social activities, like taking leadership roles in ethnic or women movements, they became student leaders, they work with FM Radio or are engaged in other activities.

- Children of different ethnic groups work together on joint events and cultural programmes and therefore get to know each other better.

- District government supports the formation of child rights clubs in secondary schools according to the model of HURF's child rights clubs in Ilam District: "I have learned about the formation and implementation of child clubs and I was encouraged by HURF to launch such child clubs in this district", said the officer of District Children Welfare Committee, Ilam.

Supporting Good Governance



Background:

Nepal is on the way to a democratic federal state. But still, the constitution is not written, local bodies are not elected since years, the political parties are working mainly for their own interests and there is no knowledge about democratic principles, about the rule of law and about federalism, especially in the rural areas. In the eastern hilly region for example, many violent ethnic and regional parties have emerged and claim an own ethnic state and autonomy. Furthermore, each party has its own youth-group which often

acts violent and tries to enforce their special interests. There is very often no thought of public interest or of equal development of all sectors of society. Due to the special political culture in Nepal, there is no recognition and no tolerance of other parties and groups. Most of these parties are not aware, that democracy means to find compromises and a common basis. Moreover, they are well aware about their rights as political parties, but do not consider that these rights also come along with duties. As a result of these circumstances, people from rural areas can be very easily taken advantage of by any groups.

Goal:

Especially marginalized people are able to participate in political processes at local level. The communities, including political parties and local bodies, act in line with human rights, democratic rules and the rule of law. They are informed about the constitution and about the principles of federalism.

Supporting Good Governance

Target Group and intermediaries:

Marginalized people, political activists and local bodies.

Activities:

• **Constituent Assembly Awareness Program**

Since 2007 HURF conducted with the support of Stiftung Umverteilen (Germany) and ded several interaction programs and trainings on the election system for the constituent assembly, on the interim constitution and the peace agreement in 48 VDCs of Ilam District.

• **Agenda and Issue Collection for New Constitution**

2008, also with the support of Stiftung Umverteilen, HURF collected issues and agendas for the new constitution at grassroots level and organized interaction programmes at district level for discussion and analysis of these issues.

- In 2009, two round tables of 12 parties of the eastern region of Nepal were conducted in Dharan und Damak. In this forum, different parties, related with ethnic groups (Limbuwans, Khambuwan, Kirat worker party) had the opportunity to discuss about the modalities of the new federalist state.

Main results:

- 3000 people of Ilam District participated in programs on the constituent assembly election and the constitution making process.
- The collected agendas and issues of 600 people were handed over to the Members of the Constituent Assembly.
- Youth groups, local political parties and people from grassroots level got aware of the constitution and the peace agreement.
- Community people are more aware about federalism and democracy.
- Political parties could agree on some common issues regarding to federalism in Nepal

Social Inclusion and Cast-Based Discrimination

Background:

In the District of Ilam, especially in the rural and remote areas, a lot of people are still socially excluded. This is happening despite the explicit mentioning of social inclusion in the interim constitution of Nepal and even though cast-based discrimination has been forbidden for the last 50 years. Marginalized people like Dalits, women or minorities experience day by day systematic disadvantages on the basis of their caste, gender, ethnicity and religion. They still have difficulties in obtaining their rights, they participate much less in decision-making committees on local level and very often they are less educated than other people. The biggest problem of the Dalit community is still the untouchability, which is affecting all areas of daily life, like the access to temples, cultural events of the community, health services and communal water facilities. Dalit women face double discrimination because they are

victims of gender-based and cast-based discrimination. Minorities like Lepsa and Thami are suffering from low economic and social status and they are, like Dalits, hardly represented in the political sector of VDC and district level.



Goal:

Empowerment of marginalized people, elimination of discrimination on the basis of cast, gender, religion and/or ethnicity.

Target group and intermediaries:

Marginalized people like Dalit, women, minorities and ethnic and

Social Inclusion and Cast-Based Discrimination

indigenous people who are excluded by the state and discriminated by society, local bodies and political parties.

Activities:

- HURF is actively practicing inclusiveness - all programs of HURF, its committees and its policies are inclusive.
- HURF organized several awareness programs related to social inclusion and cast discrimination.
- HURF conducted leadership trainings to empower Dalit communities.
- HURF gives legal support in cases related to untouchability.
- HURF organized several interactive programs related to cast discrimination between Dalits and local communities.
- HURF founded several inclusive committees like the Human Rights Education Committee, the Community Mediation Committee, Women Rights Groups and Child Rights Awareness Groups, which serve as resources and supporting

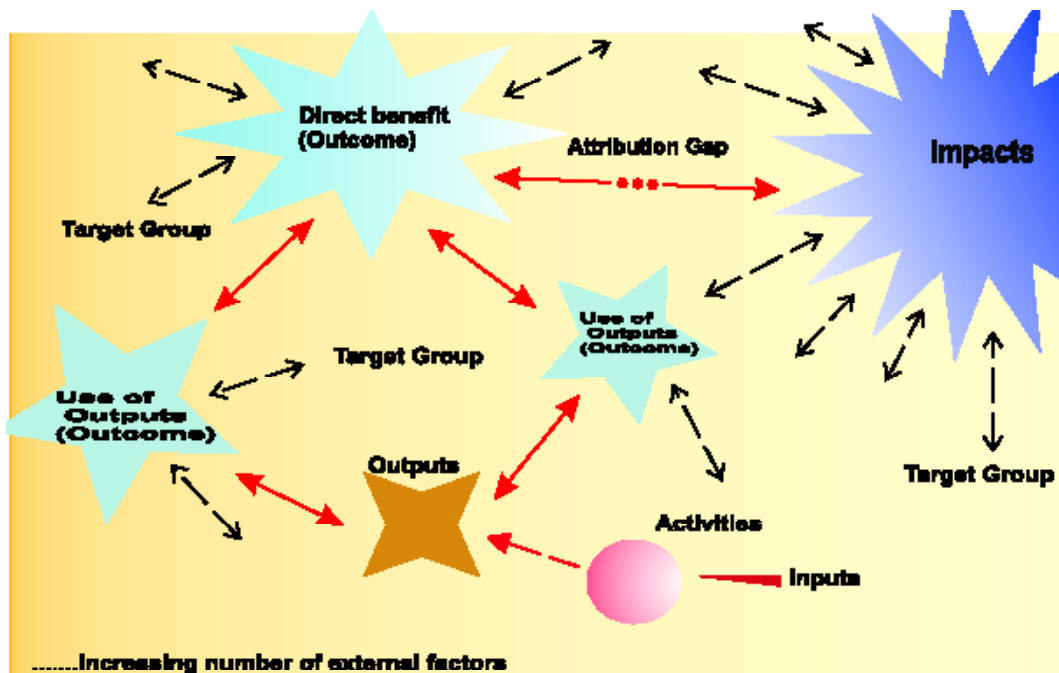
groups on the local level.

Main results:

- Dalit communities in the district of Ilam are more aware about their rights in general, specifically their right not to be discriminated.
- The Dalit community feels empowered to raise their voice against cases of discrimination and start to register cases related to cast-based discrimination.
- Dalit people feel empowered to join organizations and groups, which are Communities in the Ilam district start being more aware about social inclusion and the right of Dalits and other marginalized people.
- Discriminating behavior is slowly being reduced in the communities.
- The inclusive committees like Human Rights Education Committees, Community Mediation Committees, Women Rights Groups have started a discussion about inclusiveness in other parts of their communities.

Outcome-Oriented Programme Strategy 2010-2014

Model of Outcome-Oriented:



Impact :

Marginalized and poor people in Eastern Nepal live in a just, peaceful and human rights based society without discrimination, where they have better access to justice, exercise their rights and local bodies act in favour of all community members equally.

Direct benefits

- Human Rights in general and the rights of marginalized people in particular are better respected in the eastern region of Nepal, marginalized people request for assistance in cases of violations of their rights, Human Rights violations, gender-based violence, child rights violation, cast-based discrimination, and discrimination of minorities are decreasing, and conflicts are solved in a non-violent manner
- Local bodies and political parties on District and VDC-level in the eastern region of Nepal consider the interests, needs and rights of marginalized people in development activities and budget allocation in a effect full way, they act more inclusive, along with democratic principles on the basis of Human Rights and work together actively in favour of public welfare

Direct benefit 1:

Utilizations of Output	Contributing Outputs
Marginalized people and children get better assistance from resource groups (WRGs, CMCs, HRGs, CRAGs), or resource persons, local bodies, police and HURF in cases of women- and child rights violations, domestic violence and Human Rights violations and conflicts, which could be mediated	• Resource groups (for example WRGs, HREG, CMCs, CRAGs) and persons are selected and regularly trained on Human Rights, women rights, child rights, social inclusion, norms and values of democracy and mediation • Resource groups have better communication skills and knowledge about facilitation, presentation and proposal writing to be better able to advocate and stand for the rights of marginalized people and children • A system of assistance in cases related to domestic violence and women rights violence is implemented
Local bodies, political parties and other stakeholders feel enforced and encouraged to act against Human Rights Violation in an appropriate way.	• Fact-finding reports, documentations and a yearly report of cases of Human Rights violation are produced regularly and distributed to the public and regularly discussed with local bodies, political parties and stakeholders. • Human-Rights Alliance-Network is working actively in the field of monitoring of and campaigning against Human Rights Violation.

Outcome-Oriented Programme Strategy 2010-2014

Utilizations of Output	Contributing Outputs
Marginalized and community people profit from conflict management tools, which support dialogue and communication between different political parties, ethnic groups and conflict parties.	- Conflicts could be solved through mediation by community mediation committees - Dialogue-mechanisms between different ethnic groups, casts and political parties on local level are established to discuss common issues.
Marginalized groups profit from a change of attitude towards the rights of marginalized people in the eastern region of Nepal	- Community people, political parties and local bodies are aware about the rights and interests of marginalized people, about social inclusion and social justice and about their right, not to be discriminated - A network to lobby against domestic violence and women rights violation in the eastern region of Nepal is formed - Different ethnic groups and casts are working together in resource groups to assist marginalized people and act as a role model for tolerance and mutual understanding
Children in the Eastern region of Nepal are better protected from child rights violation and get better assistance in cases of child rights violations	Community people and especially parents are informed about child rights and about the right of the daughters not to be discriminated

Direct benefit 2

Utilizations of Output	Contributing Outputs
Marginalized people have better access to socio-economic services according to their needs	- Political parties and local bodies know better how to consider the needs of marginalized people in their decisions such as planning and spending of budgets - Marginalized people have better knowledge how to be better considered in the budget allocation decisions on local level. - Marginalized people participate more in political parties and decision making committees (consumer committees, user groups, budget allocation mechanism, school management committee, evaluation and monitoring committee, etc)
Political parties on local level behave more democratic, transparent and accountable	- Political parties are more aware about rule of law and about the impunity-issue - Political parties know about democratic norms and values and about intraparty democratic practices
Conflict-affected people are identified and get support from state	Conflict affected people are advocated by HURF and know how to get special support from the state

Utilizations of Output

Marginalized groups like Dalit, women, children and minorities in Eastern Nepal get more active for claiming their rights and interests

Contributing Outputs

- Marginalized people are aware about their rights (Human Rights, Women Rights), the norms of social inclusion and social justice and have the capacity to raise their voices to get their rights
- Marginalized people have better knowledge about the importance to participate more in different local committees and how to be better considered in the budget allocation decisions on local level.

Working areas and activities

6 key working areas

1. Human Rights education, monitoring and documentation
2. Peace building and conflict transformation
3. Gender equity, domestic violence and women rights
4. Child rights
5. Good governance (promotion on the basis of democratic approaches, including participation of target groups in local planning processes and controlling, building linkages between target groups and local governments to enable better access to services)
6. Social inclusion and cast- based discrimination

Awareness programs and trainings for marginalized groups, political parties and other community members, interaction programs for stakeholders, networking, advocacy and lobbying, legal counselling and psychosocial support, campaigning, mediation, promotion of gender budgeting, public audit, publishing, documentation and monitoring.

Target groups

Marginalized people (women, Dalit, minorities), children, conflict affected people and poor people

Intermediaries

Ressource groups (WRGS, CMCs, HREGs, CRAGS), local bodies, political parties, local population of all ethnic groups, casts & religions

Human Rights Forum Nepal, Ilam (HURF)

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