



Dignity, Equality and Justice for All

Annual Report

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Foreword

In accordance with Article 14 of Human Rights Commission Act, 2053, the Commission should prepare its annual report each year and submit it to His Majesty the King of Nepal. In compliance with this article, the Commission has prepared this annual report of the fiscal year of 2058/059 incorporating in it the details of its activities on human rights and submitted it to His Majesty.

This is the second report presented by this Commission on the third year of its office tenure. This year proved to be a very crucial year for Nepal in the field of human rights as, a severe conflict arose between the government and the Maoists which resulted into emergency declaration and army mobilization throughout the country for the first time after the re-establishment of democracy. The emergency declaration and army mobilization were done in accordance with the provision of the Constitution of Nepal, 1990. It was because of such a trend, a very critical situation arose before the Commission in shouldering its responsibility towards the protection and promotion of human rights as stipulated by the Act.

During the period of emergency, the Commission endeavoured to draw the serious attention of both governmental and non-governmental forces towards guaranteeing minimum human rights of the people. The Commission succeeded in winning the confidence of national and international spheres along with the Nepalese people and the civil society by monitoring human rights situation in the violence prevailing districts even during the emergency period.

It is really a matter of great satisfaction that during the short period of its establishment, the Commission has succeeded to build an identity as a free and autonomous body dedicated towards protecting and promoting human rights. Despite such successes, the Commission was compelled to bear different problems resulting from different internal and external factors because of the constraints in the social and political situations and the limitations in the resources and means.

The publication of the report was delayed because of various factors like unexpected work-loads created by the critical situation following emergency declaration, insufficiency of budget, physical resources and means allocated by His Majesty's Government, and difficulties in the sphere of economic and internal management. In spite of such constraints, the Commission is effortful to make a solid contribution within its capacity, towards effective implementation, protection and promotion of human rights and transformation process of conflict.

Even at such a critical period from the viewpoint of human rights, the Commission proved itself successful in marching ahead by undertaking diverse activities like carrying out investigation and action on the complaints, research and study works on human rights problems, torture and disabled resulted out by the conflict, and rehabilitation of human rights even during the time of emergency.

We express heartfelt gratitude to His Majesty's Government, House of Representatives, External Affairs and Human Rights Committees, Political Parties, Media Persons, Non-governmental Organisations, Scholars, Donor Agencies, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and all other international organisations and diplomatic communities for the cooperation extended to the Commission in developing it as a free and creditable body. and expect such co-operations also in the days to come.

Finally, we extend our cordial thanks to all our honourable members and employees for extending co-operation in the preparation of this report from their respective fields.

Nayan Bahadur Khatri
President

ABSTRACT

Background

The structure of National Human Rights Commission, formally constituted on 13th Jestha, 2053 under the Human Rights Commission Act, 2053, may be given as:

Mr. Nayan Bahadur Khatri	Chairperson
Dr. Gauri Shankar Lal Das	Member
Mr. Kapil Shrestha	Member
Mr. Sushil Pyakurel	Member
Ms. Indira Rana	Member

Organisation Chart

A new structure is being proposed to bring necessary changes in the organisation chart of the fiscal year July 16, 2001- July 15, 2001 so as to make the Commission more effective in shouldering its significant responsibility towards the protection and promotion of human rights guaranteed by Human Rights Commission Act.

Meetings of Commission

Besides undertaking the tradition of regular meetings on every Tuesday, the Commission had, through discussion, made various decisions on several agendas by holding 38 other casual meetings in this fiscal year as and when it deemed necessary.

Appointment of Permanent Employees

As the National Human Rights Commission deemed it necessary to appoint permanent employees in it so as to consolidate its position in tune with the changing atmosphere, the Commission has conducted open written examinations for appointing employees to various positions by publishing the advertisement. This was being done by pursuing the Rules and Regulations of National Human Rights Commission's Employees, 2000 regarding the service, tenure and facilities of employees.

Management of Complaints

During the period of this report, altogether 302 complaints were found registered in the Commission. Among them, decision has been made on 5 complaints while 270 complaints are on the process of investigation and 27 are on pending.

Formation of a Committee for Investigating the Missing Persons

In order to trace out the condition of persons abducted by the Maoists in the year April 13, 1995- April 1996, a committee comprising five members, selected on the consent of the offices of the Attorney General, Nepal Bar Association and Nepal Police, has been formed and investigations are being carried on upon the complaints received from different districts.

Monitoring Emergency Period

Immediately after the declaration of emergency by His Majesty's Government on May 14, 2001 in accordance with Article 127 of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Nepal, 1996, the Commission deemed necessary to activate itself in the matters of human rights violation and, hence, decided to monitor on human rights situations. The result was that the Commission undertook the monitoring task by visiting 35 different districts. A programme is still underway for publishing the report by analysing available conclusions.

Inquiries and Investigations

Article 1 (a) of Human Rights Commission Act has empowered the Commission to conduct inquiries and investigations upon the carelessness or negligence in the prevention of violations of human rights by any person, organization or authority. Despite such empowerment, the Commission has not been able to play a dynamic role as expected because of the constraints in resources and means although primary investigations have been carried out on certain complaints.

Inspection of Jails

In pursuance with the provision made By Article 9 e) of Human Rights Commission Act, 1996, that the Commission should visit, inspect and observe any authority, jail or any organization under His Majesty's Government and submit necessary recommendations to His Majesty's Government on the reforms to be made on the functions, procedures and physical facilities which may be necessary for such an organization for the protection of human rights, the Commission has been visiting various prisons at different times and submitting recommendations to His Majesty's Government on various reforms to be made by it. The Commission has received information that certain recommendations submitted by the Commission in the last fiscal year, have been endorsed from the secretary level on Aswin 16, 2056 as of immediately implementable and orders also sent to concerned authorities for implementing them, and the other recommendations are on the process of implementation.

Discussions/ Interactions/ Symposiums

So long as public awareness is not generated in a massive scale in the matters of human rights, the protection of human rights will remain as an arduous and challenging task. Taking these facts in view, the Commission has launched certain programmes like seminars, symposiums, interactions, etc. in order to bring awareness in the matters of human rights protection. Despite launching such programmes, the Commission is facing difficulty in carrying out these programmes to target groups owing to the shortage of resources and means.

Appointment of National Rapporteur

A process is underway for appointing the national rapporteur as per consensus developed between National Human Rights Commission and Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare of His Majesty's Government for appointing a national rapporteur within the framework of National Human Rights Commission in order to work in the sphere of trafficking of women and children.

Asia Pacific Forum of Human Rights Institutions

The Commission has been participating continuously in the conferences and activities undertaken by Asia Pacific Forum of Human Rights Institutions. In the sixth annual meeting held in Sri Lanka, Prof. Kapil Shrestha and Jogendra Keshari Ghimire, member and secretary of the Commission respectively, had participated on behalf of the Commission.

Joint Action with International Agencies

The National Human Rights Commission is undertaking joint action with different international agencies which include United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Office of United Nations Commissariat for Human Rights too. The Commission is receiving significant cooperation, sincere advice and constructive suggestions from these international agencies.

Relationship with His Majesty's Government and Other Agencies

Despite the increment of interaction and discussion between the Commission and His Majesty's Government in comparison to that of the previous year, the Commission has not succeeded to achieve expected cooperation from His Majesty's Government. The Commission is effortful in developing an understandable relationship with the National Security Council, Police and Army.

Challenges and Difficulties

The Commission is made to face a severe challenge in the protection and promotion of human rights owing to the chaotic situation in the sphere of human rights resulted out from the growing number of assassination, violence, abduction, destruction of physical structures, etc. which were perpetrated in the name of internal conflict. The Commission has not been able to provide effective remedies to the complaints which were registered in the Commission as the last hope as and when all the doors of constitutional remedies had already been shut. It is really a very difficult task for the Commission to protect human rights of the people involved between the conflict of governmental as well as non-governmental forces. In spite of facing such difficulties, the Commission is fully determined to shoulder its responsibility because of the energy extended by the love of the Nepalese people and the cooperation and best wishes extended by international agencies respectively. The Commission is seriously considering to disseminate its access even among the people of remote areas outside the capital who are surviving under severe constraints.

Institutional Development of the Commission

Institutional development is indispensable if the Commission were to give concrete shape to independence, autonomy, defined jurisdiction, adequate power, accessibility, cooperation, operational efficiency and accountability as the Paris principle had expounded in connection with national organisations organised for safeguarding human rights. The cooperation and coordination extended by His Majesty's Government is also being taken as an equally important factor for the institutional development of National Human Rights Commission. The programmes launched recently by the United Nations Development Programme under the Commission's Capacity Development Project is expected to help much in the institutional development of the Commission.

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Chapter I

Introduction

1.1 Human Rights Situation in Nepal in Today's Context

The concept of human rights seems to develop together with the development of human civilization. Human rights are related closely to human civilization, equality and common co-existence too. The significant parts of human rights are concerned with equal behaviour between man and man, equal opportunity for individual development, and equal rights over the gifts of nature. Likewise, the right to human freedom, which is associated to the development of personality, itself is very significant too.

The development of human rights connotes to that kind of human rights which are inter-related with human development. And this is the identity and norm of human rights. The protection of rights of all human beings in the world has been a subject-matter of international concern and, that is why international communities like the United Nations Organisation (UNO) and regional organisations have contributed much to identify the values of human rights all over the world.

The prominent responsibility of a state is to create an environment where all its people may be able to enjoy human rights in a real sense at par with the norms and values prevalent all over the world. As a member of international community, the prominent obligation which a state has had to shoulder in this context is that it should, through its own machinery, regulate, promote, and protect the worldwide norms concerned with human rights. It is with a view to fulfil this obligation of the state, the National Human Rights Commission was being constituted. The Commission is entrusted with the rights to adopt measures for the protection and promotion of human rights and also for recommending necessary measures to the government in the context of amending the laws which are not in consonance with the worldwide norms of human rights. The Commission has had to recommend such measures after thoroughly perusing the existing laws.

The violent atmosphere prevailing in the country for the past 7 years has led the country to face a grave challenge in the protection of human rights. It had left a very powerful impact upon the economically and socially downtrodden communities, the communities cheated by geographical factors as well. These communities, on the one hand, have not been able to enjoy even the minimum facilities provided by the state. On the other hand, the people of these areas, the children and old people specifically, have been affected much by this atmosphere because the government has not been able to make its presence at certain parts of the country.

This year proved very disappointing in the protection of human rights. (The rights of the people, who are entitled to participate in the governance of the state, are taken as the significant political rights. The people enjoy their political rights by participating in the election process as the candidates or by casting votes to the candidates of their own selection.) The basic norms of democracy demand that the country be administered by the representatives elected by them. More than 4 thousand local bodies at the city and district level are lacking people's representatives. Similarly, the central machinery of the state also lack representatives of the people's because of the dissolution of the parliament, the supreme body representing the people, and because of the obstruction in the election process as well. The basic norms of democracy being affected in this

way, the people have not been able to enjoy their significant political rights. The Commission has taken this atmosphere very seriously.

Similarly, the violence prevailing in the country has affected the people very much even in the enjoyment of other basic rights. The freedom to visit to any part of the country, freedom to engage in service and profession and other social and economic rights have also been affected in a massive scale.

Fulfilling and protecting the basic rights of the people are the main concern of the government, there is nothing to remain dubious about it. If to think from this view-point, the prominent duty of a government is to create a machinery for punishing the defaulters (violators) of human rights properly and for disbursing compensation. It also denotes that the state itself also should not violate human rights. That is why, it behoves that the state should initiate stern action against the defaulters of human rights, whether it be a citizen or a state machinery and, thereby, provide relief to the victims. If the behaviour of a citizen against another one is proved very offensive (serious), the state should take it as a crime and proper punishment should be meted out in this regard. Thus, the duty of a state is that it should control obstructions that tries to hinder the citizens in the enjoyment of their rights. The other thing to be considered here is that if an officer of the state machinery, while carrying out his duty, tries to transgress the limitation of law, the state should at that time ask the officer not to go beyond limitation. The state, in this way, should shoulder the responsibility of protecting the basic rights.

The state machinery should always remain sensitive so that the machinery itself may not violate human rights while initiating actions at the violent situation. It should remain more cautious at the time of emergency in the country than in other times. The Maoist war reaching to its extremity and the declaration of emergency in this year hindered the innocent people much in the exercise of their rights. In the meantime, the human rights or the people arrested under the charge of Maoists also seemed to be massively violated. The officers of the state machinery began to violate human rights by distancing themselves from the task of protecting human rights and by perpetrating illegal detention, concealment of the arrested rebels, random search-outs, ruthless arresting, torture at custody, rape and assassination at certain times.

While looking from total perspective, it must be said that the Maoists cast a great obstruction in the free exercise of basic rights while the state machinery neither could control the obstruction by bringing the culprits within the framework of law nor by controlling oneself from violating the human rights.

At such a grave crisis, the Commission, established for pushing the state towards the protection of human rights, was made to face innumerable challenges. The Commission could not entertain the grievances of the people living at remote areas of the country. The Commission, having its confinement at the Central Office as its sole office, was hindered to mobilize its employees massively owing to the shortage of budget too. Despite its weakness to acquire information from the state machinery on the matters of human rights' violation, despite not being credited its recommendations so much, despite so much obstructions in its monitoring (follow up) actions, the Commission, through its activities, has played an important role in the protection and promotion of human rights.

1.2 Peaceful Conversion of Present Confrontation

The various incidents of assassinations, violence and loss of physical property as a result the present conflict has dragged the position of human rights to a very terrifying stage. It is an obligation of all agencies (areas) of the country that they should, from their own areas, contribute to guarantee the civil and political rights as well as economic, social and cultural rights of the people by solving the conflict prevailing in the country in a peaceful manner. The National Human Rights Commission, established under the Human Rights Act, 1996, is an independent and autonomous body entrusted with the responsibility of protecting and promoting human rights. While looking from this angle, the National Human Rights Commission has had to play the foremost role in the protection and promotion of people's human rights by solving the present confrontation.

The prominent obligation of a country is to create or help other victims to create social harmony, to guarantee the security of general citizens, to re-establish (re-habilitate) the of conflict, and to protect human rights by establishing permanent peace in the country. In order to achieve this end, the National Human Rights Commission can play a dynamic role. It can take the initiative to enforce the law of war which the governmental and non-governmental agencies have had to follow at the war times as endorsed by the Geneva Convention.

With a view to protect and promote human rights, it can also submit necessary opinions and recommendations for amending the existing laws by reviewing them thoroughly so that the laws could be reformed in consonance with international documents.

Chapter II

COMMISSION

The Commission was constituted on May 26, 2000 by the press communique of the Royal Palace in accordance with the Human Rights Commission Act, 1996. The Chairperson of the Commission took oath of office on May 30, 2000. Similarly, the members of the Commission were administered oath of office on June 5 2000.

The composition of the National Human Rights Commission may be given as:

Mr. Nayan Bahadur Khatri	Chairperson
Dr. Gauri Shankar Lal Dass	Member
Mr. Kapil Shrestha	Member
Mr. Sushil Pyakurel	Member
Ms. Indira Rana	Member

2.1 Structure of the Commission

2.1.1 Important [Departments and Job Distribution]

In the process of shouldering responsibility for the protection and promotion of human rights as stipulated by the Human Rights Commission Act, 1996, the National Human Rights Commission has re-structured its important sections in tune with the changing atmosphere and the jobs have also been distributed to the officers accordingly. Presently, the Commission has organised five prominent sections--Administration, Planning, Monitoring and Appraisal, Legal, Promotion and Protection-- and the responsibility of the officers have been fixed accordingly.

The jurisdiction fixed for the officers in the new structure are given as:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| a. Administration | - Hon'ble President Nayan Vahadur Khatri |
| b. Planning and Evaluation | - Dr. Gauri Shankar Lal Dass |
| c. Promotion | - Prof. Kapil Shrestha |
| d. Protection | - Mr. Sushil Raj Pyakurel |
| e. Law and Reformation of Prisons | - Ms. Indira Rana |

2.2 Appointment and Resignation

2.2.1 Appointment of Secretary

In accordance with the Human Rights Commission Act, 2053, His Majesty the King, on the recommendation of the Commission, had appointed Dr. Shankar Kumar Shrestha to this post of Secretary on 18th Mangsir, 2058.

2.2.2 Acceptance of Secretary's Resignation

His Majesty the King had accepted the resignation of Mr. Jogendra Keshari Ghimire, Secretary of National Human Rights Commission, which he had tendered on personal grounds on 22nd Ashoj, 2058 through the Commission.

2.3 Meeting of the Commission

The Commission called on 38 meetings in this fiscal year and diverse decisions were undertaken at the meetings on different agendas. The meetings included regular meetings of every Tuesday and other extra-ordinary meetings too.

2.4 Important Administrative Decisions Undertaken by the Commission

The meetings of the Commission which were called on, after the expiry of first report period to before the ending of this report period, made diverse decisions on the matters of protecting and promoting human rights and on different kinds of programmes accomplished by it too. The important decisions made by the Commission may be given as:

June 4, 2002

Decision made on the complaints of Pratap Man Shrestha and Supari Mijar.

June 18, 2002

On Ashar 28, 2059, the Maoists abducted 71 police personnels from the Holeri Police Station of Rolpa. Taking this event into consideration, the Commission decided to ask the Secretaries of His Majesty's Government, Home and Defence Ministries for furnishing informations of this event. It also decided to contact the Ministers in this context.

June 18, 2002

Expressed concern (anxiety) on Asha Khanal's case for detaining her in Bhadragol Jail forcibly and decided to write letter to Home Ministry and also to disseminate its information to public media.

June 20, 2002

Decided to draw the attention of His Majesty's Government for shouldering the international responsibility on human rights as prescribed by Article 4 of the United Nations' Agreement on the civil and political rights.

June 21, 2002

- a. Decided to fix Commission's Secretary as spokesperson of the Commission and to circulate this news in public.
- b. Decided that Hon'ble Member Ms. Indira Rana be fixed for studying on Public Security Act, 2058 and for submitting to the Commission her opinion on the Act.

June 23, 2002

Decided to welcome the public statement released by Prime Minister Sher Bahadur Deuba and the Communist Party of Nepal (Maoists) and also to publicize the Commission' opinion which expressed that the problems resulted out from the armed activities should be settled as prescribed by the accepted principles of human rights.

July 1, 2002

Attention of the Commission was drawn towards the public notice issued by His Majesty's Government on 10th Baishakh, 2059.

July 12, 2002

Decided to draw the attention of His Majesty's Government on the incident that occurred in the prison of Nepalganj and also to instruct it for not creating such an incident furthermore because, according to the decision of the Commission, the fine imposed on the officers on such case will have to be borne by the government itself.

July 14, 2002

Decided to publish advertisement for appointing the permanent employees of the Commission on the basis of open competition.

2.5 Establishment of National Rapporteur's Office on Trafficking of Women and Children

The creation of a separate powerful machinery is of utmost necessity if to submit recommendations to His Majesty's Government on the growing trend of women trafficking in Nepal by undertaking monitoring and inspection works. Taking this matter into consideration, a consensus was developed between His Majesty's Government, Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare and National Human Rights Commission for appointing a National Rapporteur who would work under the framework of both these organs.

The National Human Rights Commission has fixed the responsibility of the National Rapporteur by assuring him/her to provide all the rights for carrying on the tasks (functions) as stipulated by Human Rights Commission Act, 1996.

- a. The National Human Rights Commission will afford the rights as prescribed by the agreement.
- b. The National Rapporteur will be given right to inquiry, and access to documented materials, and to all governmental and private areas.
- c. The National Rapporteur will investigate on the matters of human rights abetment while looking into the cases of trafficking of women and children.

- d. The chief responsibility entrusted to the office of National Rapporteur is to undertake its functions in coordination with the Commission in the fields of rights violation and human security resulted out specifically from gender (inequality), trafficking (of women) and exploitation.

Please refer to Article 4. 6 of Chapter IV for detailed job responsibility.

Chapter III

ACTIVITIES & PROGRESS

3.1 Administrative Functions

Under the leadership of Chairperson of National Human Rights Commission. The administrative functions of the Commission are being carried on. The functions of financial administration are run under the supervision of Administrative Section. The activities undertaken by the Commission in the name of administrative functions during the period of this report may be given as:

3.1.1 On Financial Administration

The administrative function (of an organisation) can become effective only when it is backed by effective financial administration. In order to carry out its daily as well as other functions, the Commission is endeavouring to manage an effective financial administration. The financial regulation drafted in this context and sent to His Majesty's Government for consultations have not been endorsed yet. This has made the Commission to face difficulties in the matters of financial administration. Besides this, the Commission has had to face uncertainty and lethargy in the regulation of its projects. The reason behind it is that it had to pursue the financial regulation of the governmental agencies even in regard to the donations received from donor agencies. The other reason behind it is that in accordance with the Article 15.5 of Human Rights Commission Act, 1996, it had to submit its account to the Office of Auditor General for auditing. Keeping all these problems in view, the Commission is preparing a regulation on Integrated Financial Administration which would be applied on the projects launched under the co-operation of UNDP.

The Financial Administration Section is undertaking the charge of account maintenance. In this context, two separate bank-accounts have been maintained by the Financial Section so that the donations and aids provided to the Commission respectively by His Majesty's Government and the foreign donor agencies might be distinguished from one another. The bank account is made to be run under the joint signature of the Commission's Secretary and Head Accountant. The account of the Commission has regularly been audited by the Office of Auditor General in the closing period of fiscal year. (NB. The table of Economic Administration has been incorporated in Appendix 4)

3.1.2 Audit Report

In accordance with article 15. 5 of the Human Rights Commission Act, 1996, the account of the Commission is to be audited by the Office of Auditor General. The Office of the Auditor General has completed the auditing of fiscal year July 16, 2001 to July 16, 2002 on both general sphere (donation of His Majesty's Government) and foreign aid sphere but the preliminary report has yet to be received by the Commission. Hence, nothing could be mentioned here in regard to account maintenance.

3.1.3 Physical Structures

The Commission found the physical structure of its office at the Harihar Bhawan in Lalitpur Sub-Metropolis insufficient while comparing it with the growing work load of the Commission. Hence, the Commission has, despite the acquisition of low budget from His Majesty's Government,

changed the physical structure by repairing and colouring the old rooms, creating a new reception room as well as a toilet in the office room of the Secretary. Similarly, the Commission has contributed necessary cooperation to the Capacity Development Project running under it by undertaking the task of laying out, finishing and painting some of its rooms and by furnishing certain accessories and furniture. In this context, the Danish Centre for Human Rights cooperated the Commission's Documentation Centre in the purchasing of computer, furniture, books and reading materials. And it is expected that this cooperation would significantly help the Commission in shouldering the responsibility of development by providing facilities to other persons in carrying out the research works on human rights.

3.1.4 Advertisement for Appointing Permanent Employees

The National Human Rights Commission felt the necessity of certain employees and, hence, has undertaken the task of appointment by advertising the different vacant posts. (And the vacant posts advertised for appointment may be given as:)

1. First Class Officer (of Joint Secretary status)	-	1
2. Second Class Officer (of Deputy Secretary status	-	1
3. Third Class Officer (of Section Officer status)	-	8
a. Administration	-	5
b. Law	-	2
c. Account	-	1
4. First Class Assistant (of Naib Subba status)	-	3
5. Computer Operator (of Naib Subba status)	-	2
6. Peon or position of the same status	-	7

3.2 Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Activities

3.2.1. Project for Strengthening the Commission

With a view to make the National Human Rights Commission capable and effective in shouldering its responsibility on the protection and promotion of human rights as stipulated by the Act, the Commission is running a (separate) project in cooperation with United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The project has prepared a comprehensive calendar of operation and the calendar of operation has been incorporated in Clause 4.1 of Chapter IV.

3.2.2 Strategic Plan

In order to accomplish its responsibility, the Commission has launched a plan by preparing strategic objective and programmes. The Commission has prepared its concept paper on human rights and presented it to the National Planning Commission for incorporating its objective, policy and strategy in the tenth plan. The National Human Rights Commission, established as an independent and autonomous commission by the Human Rights Commission Act, 1996, had presented its concept paper in this way with a view to make the Commission capable and strong in tune with the changing time. The National Human Rights Commission had, after making consultation with the National Planning Commission, presented its concept paper for incorporating it in the tenth plan as its base paper. The programmes mentioned in the base paper are enlisted in the following table.

Policy Level Table

Objectives	Strategies	Policy, Programmes and Calendar of Operation	Indicators of the Targets	a. Responsible Agencies, and b. Time Table	Dangers and Obstructions
1.Protecting Human Rights	1.Opening five regional sections of the Commission at regional level	1.Within the plan period	1.Central and regional offices of the Commission	1.a.National Human Rights Commission b.Time: Throughout the plan period	1.Probability of financial problem for the establishment of regional offices and shortage of capable man power
2.Promoting Human Rights	2.Creating human rights culture on the basis of human rights enforcement and human rights education	2.Launching programmes on human rights education and human rights awareness programme from the first year of the plan	2.Monitoring and appraisal of human rights culture	2.a. Education Ministry and National Human Rights Commission b.Creation and Refinement of Calendar of Operation in the first year of the plan	3.Obstructions to be faced for mobilizing private and non-governmental organizations because of the problems of geographical remoteness and maintenance of law and order
3.Making National Human Rights Commission capable and strong in tune with time	3.Making the Commission strong and capable by accumulating physical and human resources as well as other cooperations	3.Launching programmes for public awareness and accumulating resources and means throughout the plan period.	3.Disseminating education on human rights	3.a.National Human Rights Commission, His Majesty's Government and various donor agencies	3.No specific problems
			Undertaking and helping to undertake research on human rights		
			Elevating the		

Objectives	Strategies	Policy, Programmes and Calendar of Operation	Indicators of the Targets	a. Responsible Agencies, and b. Time Table	Dangers and Obstructions
			status of Commission on investigation, inquiry, and accomplishment of tasks		

3.2.3 Study and Investigation

One of the responsibilities entrusted to the Commission by the Human Rights Act, 1996 has been to carry on Study and Investigation works. The Commission has not been able to undertake this responsibility effectively due to the shortage of resources and means. As per the decision, the research works on 'the situation of human rights in Nepal', being carried out with the cooperation of Asia Foundation, is proceeding forward.

3.3. Legislation and Reformation of Prisons

3.3.1 Activities on Law and Legislation in accordance with Human Rights Commission Act, 2053

The Commission has conducted diverse programmes on legislation and reformation of prisons. They may be summed up as following:

a. Review of Regulations

The acts and regulations which contradict and contravene the spirit of human rights in accordance with Article 9 (2) e, f, h, m and (3) are being reviewed continuously.

As the Commission has been authorised, in order to protect human rights, to submit recommendations to His Majesty's Government on improving the provisions of law by studying the Constitution as well as existing laws and regulations, it has undertaken plans for reviewing diverse laws and regulations very exhaustively.

b. Opinions on Treaties

In accordance with the Human Rights Commission Act, 1996, the Commission has had to submit opinion (advice) to His Majesty's Government on the report which the government was obliged to furnish to the Treaty Bodies in the matter of treaties on which Nepal is a state party. In this connection, the Commission has submitted opinion to a report on (the treaty of) children.

3.3.2 Study Tour

The study tour undertaken by the Commission for improving law and legislation and for framing laws guaranteeing human rights has contributed much in the task of comparative analysis. If the constructive conclusions hammered out by it under the programmes of international conferences, human rights protection and reformation of prison were studied and analysed properly, it will significantly help the Commission in shouldering its responsibility in regard to the review of laws and regulations. In this context, the participation which the members of the Commission would make in the international conferences organised at various countries on human rights and, similarly, the experiences acquired by undertaking such study tours to the human right organisations would really contribute much in the improvement of law and legislation.

3.3.3 Prison Inspections

As per the provision laid down in Article 9.(2.e) of the Human Rights Act, 1996 for undertaking study tour and observation at various agencies, prisons or institutions underlying His Majesty's Government and for tendering suggestions to His Majesty's Government in connection with the improvement of institution's action and physical facilities, the Commission has continued to inspect different prisons time and again. In order to identify diverse problems faced by the prisons, the Commission had inspected the following prisons:

1. Central Prison (Sadar Khor) and Women's Jail, Dillibazar, Kathmandu.
2. Civil Prison (Bhadrabandi) and Women's Jail, Jagannath Temple.
3. Nakkhu Jail, Nakkhu, Kathmandu.
4. Dhulikhel Jail, Dhulikhel.
5. Parsa Jail, Parsa.

The Commission's meeting held on August 7, 2001 decided to submit recommendations, as prescribed by the report, to His Majesty's Government for proper implementation. As per the decision, the Commission wrote a letter to the Cabinet Secretariat on August 24, 2001 asking its help to solve the problems prescribed by it during the study visit.

The Home Ministry of His Majesty's Government, October 10, 2001, informed that the recommendations submitted by the Commission on the security, cleanliness and physical structure of the prisons and on the facilities of health check up and legal remedies of the prisoners and on the dependant children have been endorsed by His Majesty's Government (at the secretary status) on October 2, 2001.

3.4 Activities on Human Rights Consolidation

3.4.1 Publication

With a view to achieve the greater objective of creating a favourable environment for the propagation of human right education and creation of human right culture as provided by the Human Rights Commission Act, 1996, the National Human Rights Commission has, under the activities of human rights promotion, published booklets on 'Human Rights Bulletin', 'Human Rights Commission Act, 1996' and other informations on the Commission both in Nepali and English languages and distributed them to different people.

3.4.2 Establishment Documentation Centre

A Documentation Centre also has been established on the cooperation of Danish Centre for Human Rights. The Documentation Centre, which had been established by collecting books, newspapers, news magazines, research works, is on the preliminary stage. If this Human Rights Record Centre succeeds to achieve necessary cooperation from His Majesty's Government for running it smoothly, the establishment of the centre would help cooperate in the achievement of its mission.

3.4.3 Discussion Programme

The main discussion and inter-action programmes launched by the National Human Rights Commission during the report period may be given as:

1. August 8, 2001
Inter-action programmes on 'Civil Code (Muluki Ain), 2020 (11th Amendment Ordinance), 2056 and Women's Right in Hindu Philosophy'.
2. December 28, 2001
Interaction on 'Civil Code (Muluki Ain) Ordinance (11th Amendment), 2056'
3. February 25, 2002
Discussion on 'Constitutional Rights'
4. February 25, 2002
'Protection and Promotion of Human Rights'
5. March 25, 2002
Interaction on 'Emergency and Human Rights Situation'
6. April 4, 2002
Discussion with the authorities of National Security Council and National Human Rights Commission
7. April 11, 2002
Discussion programme launched for exchanging informations on the reduction of the human rights violation and protection of human rights.
8. June 14, 2002
Seminar on 'Problems of the Old'
9. June 26, 2002
Inter-action Programme on 'Crime against Women'

The discussion programmes are being enlisted below with extra informations:

S.N.	Date	Name of the Programme	Participation	Description and Conclusion
1.	August 8, 2001	-Inter-action on Civil Code (Muluki Ain)- 2020 Amendment Ordinance, 2056 and Women's Right in Hindu Philosophy	-President of Legal Help and Consultation Centre, Deputy Registrar of Supreme Court, President of World Hindu Federation, and Representatives of National Human Rights Commission	<p>-Equal paternal property right should be given to both son and daughter and the attitude of the people should be changed for this purpose.</p> <p>-Women's rights should be properly utilised without countering the religious tradition, and commandments and spirit of religion.</p> <p>-Emphasis was given on guaranteeing equal rights to both son and daughter.</p>
2.	December 28, 2001	-Inter-action Programme on Civil Code (Muluki Ain) (Eleventh Amendment)	-Commission and Civil Society	<p>-Emphasis given on the necessity of launching strategies for the acquisition of equal rights.</p> <p>-Felicited for the contributions made by the eleventh amendment of Civil Code (Muluki Ain).</p> <p>-Expressed opinion towards launching a powerful strategy for the acquisition of extra rights.</p>
3.	February 25, 2002	-Discussion on Constitutional Rights	-Secretaries of Home, and Law and Justice Ministries, Deputy Attorney General, President of Nepal	-Expressed opinion that the persons taken into custody by the security persons, with the exception of civil police, should be

S.N.	Date	Name of the Programme	Participation	Description and Conclusion
			Bar Association and Representatives of National Human Rights Commission	guaranteed of their rights by presenting them immediately before the legal authority in accordance with Article 14 of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Nepal, 2047.
4.	February 27, 2001	-Protection and Promotion of Human Rights	-Commission and Foreign and Human Right Committees	<p>-Expressed consent on the important role to be played by parliament towards protection and promotion of human rights.</p> <p>-The foreign and human rights committee expressed its commitment to cooperate with the Commission in the task of protecting human rights.</p> <p>-The Commission furnished informations on its activities.</p>
5.	March 25, 2002	-Interaction on Emergency and Situation of Human Rights	-Representatives of Different Associations affiliated to Diverse Human Rights Organisations and National Human Rights Commission	-Expressed opinion that, taking into consideration the massive violation of human rights during the time of emergency, the Commission should play an effective role towards the protection of human rights.

S.N.	Date	Name of the Programme	Participation	Description and Conclusion
				<p>-The Commission was requested to record the events of severe injustices perpetrated against the general populace (citizens) and to initiate actions towards helping to enforce the human law although to a least extent and towards holding peace talks</p>
6.	April 4, 2002	-On Activities Undertaken by Armed Forces after the Imposition of Emergency	-Authorities of National Security Council and National Human Rights Commission	<p>-Furnishing information to the Commission immediately on its (Commission's) request on the persons taken into custody.</p> <p>-Commitment made by the authority of Security Council to cooperate the Commission in the protection of human rights.</p>
7.	April 11, 2002	-Discussion Programme undertaken in Connection with the Exchange of Informations for the Reduction of Human Rights Violation and Protection of Human Rights	-Chairman of Foreign and Human Rights Committee, Representative of Attorney General's Office, Defence Secretary, Home Secretary, Non-governmental Federation and Authorities of the Commission	<p>-Action process to be determined for the protection and monitoring of human rights.</p> <p>-The commission furnished informations on the complaints registered for human rights protection.</p> <p>-The participants expressed opinion that the concerned agencies should be sensitive on</p>

S.N.	Date	Name of the Programme	Participation	Description and Conclusion
				<p>the protection of human rights and constitutional systems.</p> <p>-In order to protect human rights at emergency time, a decision was undertaken for preparing a criteria or standard on what should be done and what should not be done by the concerned agencies (at such a time).</p>
8.	June 14, 2002	-Seminar on the Problems of the Old	-United Groups of the Old on the Representation of National Human Rights Commission	-The Commission was requested to take initiative for the rights of the old people so that they may not be affected gravely by the growing state of conflict.
9.	June 26, 2002	-Inter-action Programme on Crimes Against Women	-President of ABC Nepal, Authority of National Human Right Commission, Representative of Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare, Representative of Nepal Police, Associations and Organisations Concerned with Women's Rights and Human Rights, and Legal Practitioners	<p>-The Commission should be powerful for controlling the violence resulted out from conflict and the growing trend of sexual violence.</p> <p>-A separate law should be enacted for controlling the violence against women.</p> <p>-Equal access should be provided to both women and men in the sphere of justice.</p>

3.4.4 Ceremonies/Functions

The National Human Rights Commission, as the stepping measures towards promoting human rights, has been organising various programmes in order to mark the ceremonies connected with human rights. Besides undertaking these activities, the Commission has been sending representatives to different programmes organised by diverse national and international organisations connected with human rights. In order to achieve the massive objective laid down by it for creating a human rights culture, the message to be given by the observation of the functions and ceremonies connected with human rights would be very significant for the creation of a favourable environment.

During the report period, the Commission had observed International Human Rights Day and Women's Day on December 10 and March 8 respectively by organising diverse programmes.

a) 53rd Human Rights Day

In order to mark the 53rd Human Rights Day, the National Human Rights Commission organised, on December 10, 2001, a discussion programme on "Human Rights and Peace in the Development of Democracy" at the meeting hall of the Commission.

Hon'ble Chairperson of the Commission Nayan Bahadur Khatri, presiding over the programme, expressed how the National Human Rights Commission is committed towards the protecting and promoting people's human rights. In the mean time, he also hoped that peace, stability and social justice would be established in the country by the elimination of existing assassination, violence and terrorism at the earliest. Welcoming the speakers and participants of the programme, Hon'ble Member Kapil Shrestha expressed how the human right situation (in Nepal) is in grave crisis. As a speaker, Hon'ble Parliament Member Ram Chandra Paudel told that the subdued state of humanity indicates that the human rights (in the country) are in a terrific state. He also expressed that human rights can foster only within the framework of democracy. Hon'ble Parliament Member Khadga Prasad Oli expressed that freedom from exploitation and domination should be taken as the acquisition of democracy. Similarly, Professor Dr. Lok Raj Baral told that the position of human rights would be promoted only when there will be a peaceful transformation in the economic and social spheres in totality. Dr. Krishna Bahadur Bhattachan laid emphasis on the equal protection of rights and welfare of the people representing diverse (entire) language, religion and community. Dr. Shanta Thapelia stressed on the protection of women's rights and welfare. The human right activist Krishna Pahadi also laid stress on the maintenance of peace expressing words like: "Peace does not have any alternative, violence does not have any future, violence brings erosion while peace brings victory." The participants included the Commission members Hon'ble Dr. Gaurishankarlal Das, Hon'ble Sushil Pyakurel, Hon'ble Indira Rana and other employees of the Commission.

b) United Nations Organisation Day against Torture

In order to observe the day against torture, a discussion programme was organised on June 26, 2002 under the joint auspices of National Human Rights Commission and Centre Concerned with Torture (Yatna Sarokar Kendra). On that occasion, the representative of security agency, non-governmental organisations affiliated to human rights, civil society and many other learned people were present. The programme expressed solidarity on the fact that Nepal being a state party to sign on the treaty against torture, the activities like the perpetration of violence, cruelty and torture should be immediately shunned by any of the parties.

3.4.5 Trainings/ Seminars

The trainings and seminars, to be launched in connection with human rights education, can play an important role in the development of public awareness in a society. The Human Rights Commission Act, 1996 has empowered the National Human Rights Commission with the responsibility of organising different programmes like trainings, seminars, conferences, etc. for the promotion of human rights. The budget received from the government was very low and, hence, insufficient even for fulfilling the daily administrative functions. The budget allocated this time was also at par with the budget of last year and, hence, the Commission could not launch trainings/seminars in the year of report period too as had been expected. It is expected that certain trainings and seminars could be organised at the Commission under Capacity Development Project.

Traning Conducted by the Commission's Employees to the Students of Saint Xavier College on Human Rights

An informal class was conducted in the meeting hall of the Commission at Harihar Bhawan, Pulchowk, on the month of April/May, to 24 students studying bachelor degree in the Saint Xavier College on human rights and the activities of the National Human Rights Commission. Welcoming the students on that occasion, Shankar Kumar Shrestha, Secetary of the Commission, expressed his belief that this study tour will help them achieve extra knowledge on human rights. Pradip Shankar Bagle, Surya Bahadur Deuja and Abha Shrestha, the officers of the Commission, while furnishing informations on the role of the Commission in the protection and promotion of human rights, threw light on the activities of the prominent sections. The students made diverse queries on human rights and on (the activities of) the Commission.

3.4.6 Radio Programme

Radio programme is one of the diverse programmes which the National Human Rights Commission had, in cooperation with the United Nations High Commissariat, launched for the protection and promotion of human rights of the dalits (depressed people). In this connection, an eight-week long radio programme was conducted on the joint participation of Committee for the Upliftment of Neglected, Tortured and Depressed People (Upekshit, Utpidit Ra Dalit Utthan Vikas Samiti), Dalit (Depressed People) Service Association (Dalit Sewa Sangha), Federation of the Non-governmental Organisations of the Depressed People (Dalit Gaira Sarakari Mahasangha) and INSEC was completed on July 9,2001.

3.4.7 E-Bulletin

As per the Commission's decision of December 11, 2001 to publish a E-Bulletin concerned with the situation of human rights, the Commission is bringing out the publication of E-Bulletin on every fortnight. The national and international agencies have appreciated much on the regular publication of E-Bulletin by the Commission.

3.5 Activities on Human Rights Protection

3.5.1 Provision for Complaints and Actions

Management of Complaints: The Commission is facing a great difficulty in the initiation of action because the Human Rights Commission Act, 1996 and Human Rights Complaints, Action and

Compensation Regulation Rule (manab adhikar ujuri, karabahi and kshepurti nirdharan nimayavali), 2000 have not prescribed any provision for recommending His Majesty's Government to enforce its decisions although there have been provisions for collecting the facts on the complaints, calling explanations to the complainants, initiating actions on the complaints, sending complaints to the Commission for decision making, and making decisions on the complaints. Beside it, there had been a tradition that His Majesty's Government does not respond to the Commission on its inability to implement the recommendations while they do not try to implement them, and this has created a great challenge in the implementation of the Commission's decision.

The following processes has been adopted by the commission for initiating actions on the complaints:

Reception Room/ Registration (In-coming and Out-going) --

Prominent Administration Section -- Prominent Protection Section -- Commission -- Decision, Dissolution or Pending

- * Decision: Decisions undertaken and sent by the Commission to concerned agencies for implementation.
- * Dismissal: Dismissal of complaints because it does not fall within the Commission's jurisdiction
- * Pending: Suspension of decision for the time being on the Commission's resolution.

3.5.2 Important Decisions Undertaken by the Commission for the Protection of Human Rights

a) On the Incident of Firing at the Netachowk of Saptari

On August 7, 2001, the Commission undertook decision on the event which occurred at the Netachowk of Rajbiraj, Saptari on Paukha 16, 2057.

b) For Rearresting Khadak Bahadur Devakotta against the Court's Decision

On August 11, 2001, the Commission undertook decision on the event of arresting Khadak Bahadur Devakotta by the police at the jail section of Jagannath temple on Chaita April 4, 2001.

c) On the Firing Case at Harikirtan Chowk

The meeting of August 78, 2001 has decided how there had been the violation of human rights on the firing of December 9, 2001 at Harikirtan Chowk in Chitwan district.

d) ON Supari Mijar's Habitation

On June 4, 2002, the Commission undertook decision on the case of Supari Mijar who was removed forcibly from the residence of Ward No. 14 of the Lalitpur Sub-metropolis where he had been residing since 20 years back and the result was that Supari Mijar could not arrange an alternate residence and the education right of his daughter was found encroached because of the lacking of residence.

e).On Pratap Man's Salary and Pension

On June 4, 2002, the Commission took decision on the case of Pratap Man Shrestha who, although had been reinstalled to his retired post by the Supreme Court's decision of Chaitra 16, 2048, was deprived of salary and pension.

The decisions made by the Commission on the above complaints may be given in the following table:

Event No.	Date of Decision	Name	Details of Events	Decisions made by the Commission
1.	August 7, 2001	Case of Firing at the Netachowk of Saptari (civil and political right)	-A petition was registered in the Commission on the death of Khushilal Yadav and injuries of other persons on December 31, 2000 by the police firing at the public meeting organised at the Rajbiraj of Saptari district. The public meeting was organised there in order to counter the event of communal beating, humiliation and misbehaviour perpetrated at Kathmandu on January 1, 2001 in the context of Indian cine-artiste Hrithik Roshan's case.	-Firing found to be undertaken without completing necessary processes as prescribed by Article 6 of the Local Administration Act, 1971. -No situation seemed to exist for undertaking firing on the spot. No order was found to be given by concerned authority (authorised officer) in this connection. -Police administration seemed to fire indiscriminately and negligently without using discrimination or without being sensitive and cautious towards a person's right to life. -Event not confirmed blank fire as had been intimated. -Letter to be sent to concerned agency asking it (the agency) to give warning to Chief District Officer Balkrishna Prasai

Event No.	Date of Decision	Name	Details of Events	Decisions made by the Commission
				<p>and Deputy Superintendent of Police Bharat Bahadur GC for not honestly shouldering responsibility in the event. Letter to be sent to Home Ministry asking it to disburse compensations of Rs. 120000, Rs. 7000, Rs. 5000, Rs. 5000 and Rs. 3000 respectively to His Majesty's Government on behalf of dead Khusilal, to injured Mahendra Chaudhari, injured Diwas Khatiwada, injured Umesh Kumar Shah and injured Balram Yadav.</p>
2.	August 7, 2001	Mr. Khadga Bahadur Devakotta (civil and political right)	<p>-A petition was received in the Commission requesting it to make investigation on the probability of re-arresting Khadak Bahadur Devakotta, permanent inhabitant of Sindhuli district, by the police. Devakotta had been released from the jail after he had completed the period of imprisonment fixed by judicial and semi-judicial agencies.</p>	<p>-Report given by the Commission's employees on the matter of arrest.</p> <p>-Information furnished by Police Head Quarter intimating that no arrest has been made to him proved false on the basis of the complaint, study of evidences and the information of his release on Chaitra 10, 2057 as per the decision made by the Supreme Court on the writ of habeas corpus.</p> <p>-Letter to be sent for initiating action against the then head (in-charge) of Information and Co-ordination Section of Home Ministry, the then head of Working Department of Police Head Quarter as stipulated by Article 11.2 of Human Rights Commission Act, 1996</p>

Event No.	Date of Decision	Name	Details of Events	Decisions made by the Commission
				for not cooperating the Commission on the sensitive issue of human rights by submitting relevant response.
3.	August 7,2001	Case of Firing at Harikirtana Chowk (civil right)	-The Commission began to investigate on its own as and when it got the information from communication media as well as associations and organisations affiliated to human rights that human rights have been violated in an encounter between the police and the students of All Nepal Women's Organisation (revolutionary). In the encounter, that took place in the Ward No. 6 of Bharatpur Municipality, Chitwan district, one student had died and four injured at the police firing.	-Warning to be given to Chief District Officer Tikaram Aryal and Deputy Superintendent of Police Ramesh Chand as prescribed by the law for not shouldering their responsibility dutifully and for not becoming sensitive to human values. -Recommending to initiate departmental action against two Police Inspectors Jasdhwaj Gurung and Dilip Basnet as prescribed by prevalent law concerned with service for ordering to fire without becoming sensitive to human rights and human values while they were deployed for the command. -Compensation of Rs. 1,00,000 to be disbursed to the heir apparent of dead Gauri Sapkota as prescribed by Article 13.2 of Human Rights Commission Act, 2053 and Article 13.4 of Human Rights Commission Complaint, Action and Compensation Fixing Regulation (Manav Adhikar Ayog Ujuri, Karvahi Tatha Khsatepurti Nirdharan Niyamavali, 2000).

Event No.	Date of Decision	Name	Details of Events	Decisions made by the Commission
				Likewise, compensations of Rs. 10,000 to be disbursed on the part of Saraswati Pyakurel, Rs. 25000 to injured Rama Ghimire, Rs. 25000 to injured Gyanendra Kharel, Rs. 40000 to injured Sangita in accordance with Article 17 of Human Rights Commission Act, 1996 and Article 22.1 of Human Rights Complaint, Action and Compensation Fixing Regulation (...)
4.	June 4, 2002	Mr. Supari Mijar (right to settlement)	-A complaint was registered in the Commission by Supari Mijar, a resident of Ward No.14 of Lalitpur Sub-metropolis, Lalitpur district, requesting it to protect the human right of her daughter on the acquisition of education. In the complaint, she (Mrs. Mijar) had informed that the sub-metropolis and the police had forcibly removed the cottage which she had made, and settled too, in the public land and the result was that she could not make an alternate arrangement of the settlement and her daughter was	-Nepal has been a state party to the International Convention on economic, social and cultural rights, and as a party of this convention, it has to enforce right to habitation by enacting legal, judicial and administrative standards. In this connection, the Article Nos. 93 and 96 of Local Self Government Act, 2055 has stipulated the metropolis to conduct programmes keeping in view the welfare of poor and feeble community. Taking note of it, the Commission made a decision to write a letter to Lalitpur Sub-metropolis asking it to arrange a suitable habitation as provided by Article 93 and 96 of Local Self Government Act, 2055 for helping Supari Mijar assured of a respectable life keeping

Event No.	Date of Decision	Name	Details of Events	Decisions made by the Commission
			obstructed from acquiring education.	in view the responsibility entrusted to it by the above mentioned (Articles of Local Self Government Act, 2055) Act.
5.	June 4, 2002	Mr. Pratap Man Shrestha (right to equality)	-A petition was filed in the Commission by Pratap Man Shrestha requesting it to provide justifiable right at par with other colleagues. In the petition, he (Shrestha) had intimated how he was deprived of the salary and pension of the retired period without giving equal facilities at par with his colleagues.	-Decision made for sending a letter to His Majesty's Government, Cabinet Secretariat asking it to provide salary and pension to the petitioner at par with other persons by counting the period also of retirement to reinstatement. It is to be noted here that the decision undertaken in this case seemed, by establishing two different measures on Article 1 of the then Civil Service Regulation, to discriminate the petitioner by violating the human rights on equality. The petitioner had attended the office as per the writ of mandamus issued by the Supreme Court on Chaitra 16, 2048 and it was sufficient for counting the service period of his (previous) retirement.

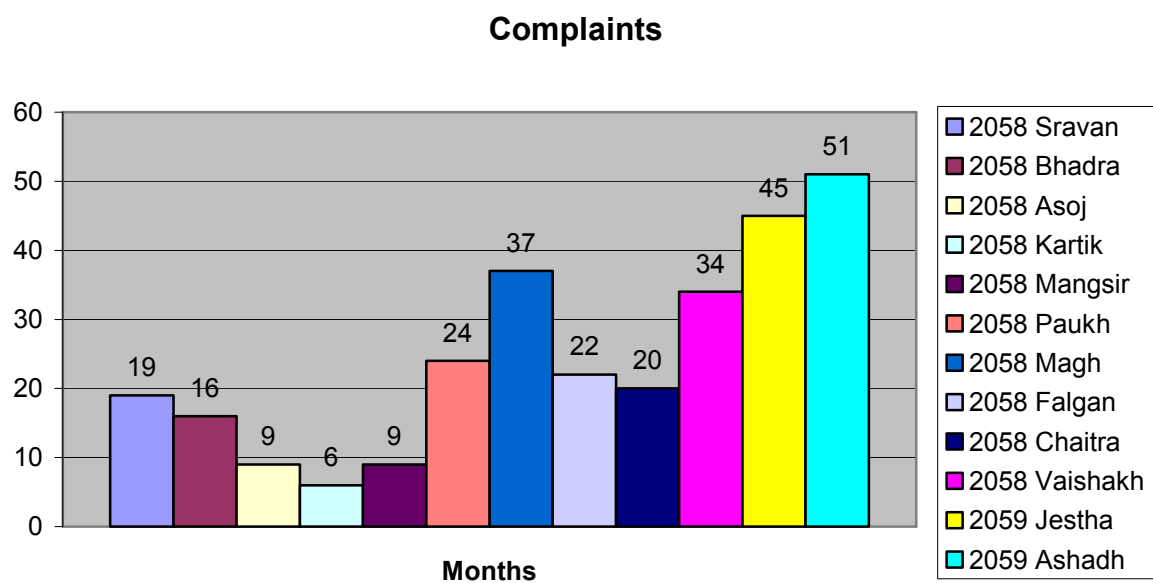
In regard to the letters sent by the Commission to His Majesty's Government for implementing above mentioned decisions, the response received from His Majesty's Government was that compensation has been disbursed to the sufferers of firing event occurred at the Neta Chowk of Saptari and departmental action are being taken to the culprits of firing at Harikirtan Chowk. The response to other decisions are yet to be received.

3.5.3 Complaints filed at Commission

The complaints filed in the Commission during the report period are given as following:

Year	Month	No.
2058	Sravan	19
2058	Bhadra	16
2058	Asoj	9
2058	Kartik	6
2058	Mangsir	9
2058	Poush	24
2058	Magh	37
2058	Falgan	22
2058	Chaitra	20
2058	Vaishakh	34
2059	Jestha	45
2059	Ashadh	51
	Total	292

Figure 1

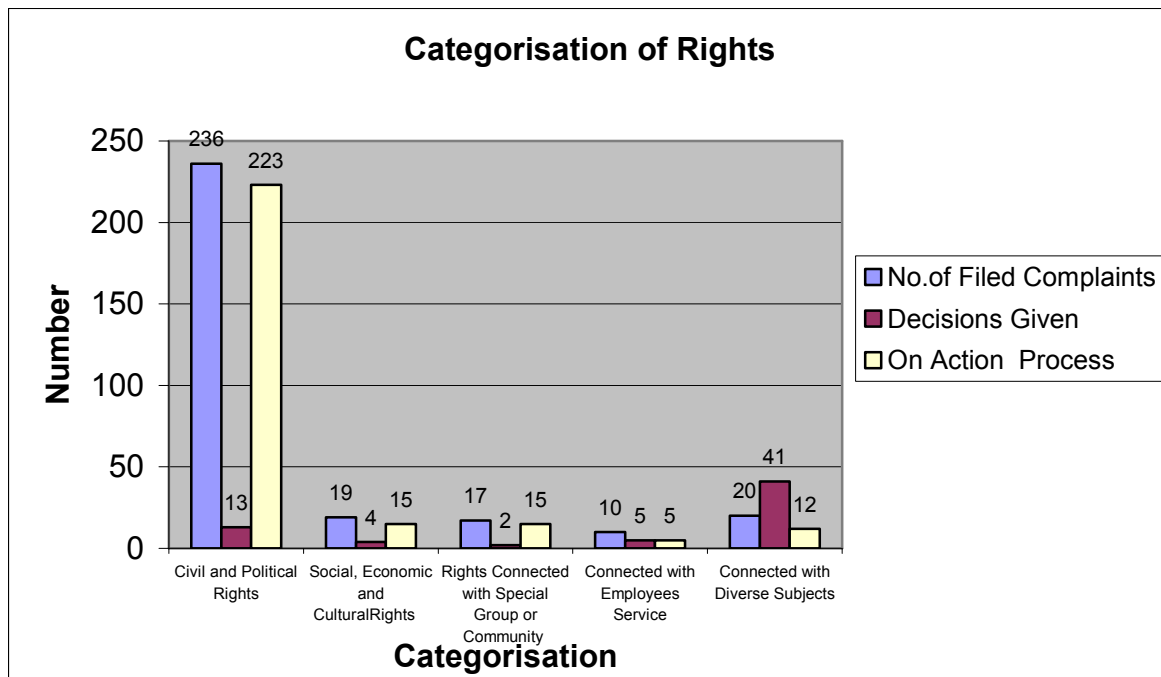


a) Number of Complaints Filed within the Report Period: Categorisation, Decision and Initiation of Action on the Complaints

Categorisation	No.of Filed Complaints	Decisions Given	On Action Process
Civil and Political Rights	236	13	223
Social, Economic and Cultural Rights	19	4	15
Rights Connected with Special Group or Community	17	2	15
Connected with Employees Service	10	5	5
Connected with Diverse Subjects	20	41*(8)	12
Total	302	65	270

Note: * Although decisions are seen to be made on 41 complaints connected with diverse subjects, only 8 complaints are of the report period. The other complaints connected with diverse subjects were of the last report period. On the decisions undertaken on the complaints of other varieties too, the petitions (complaints) of the last report period have been incorporated.

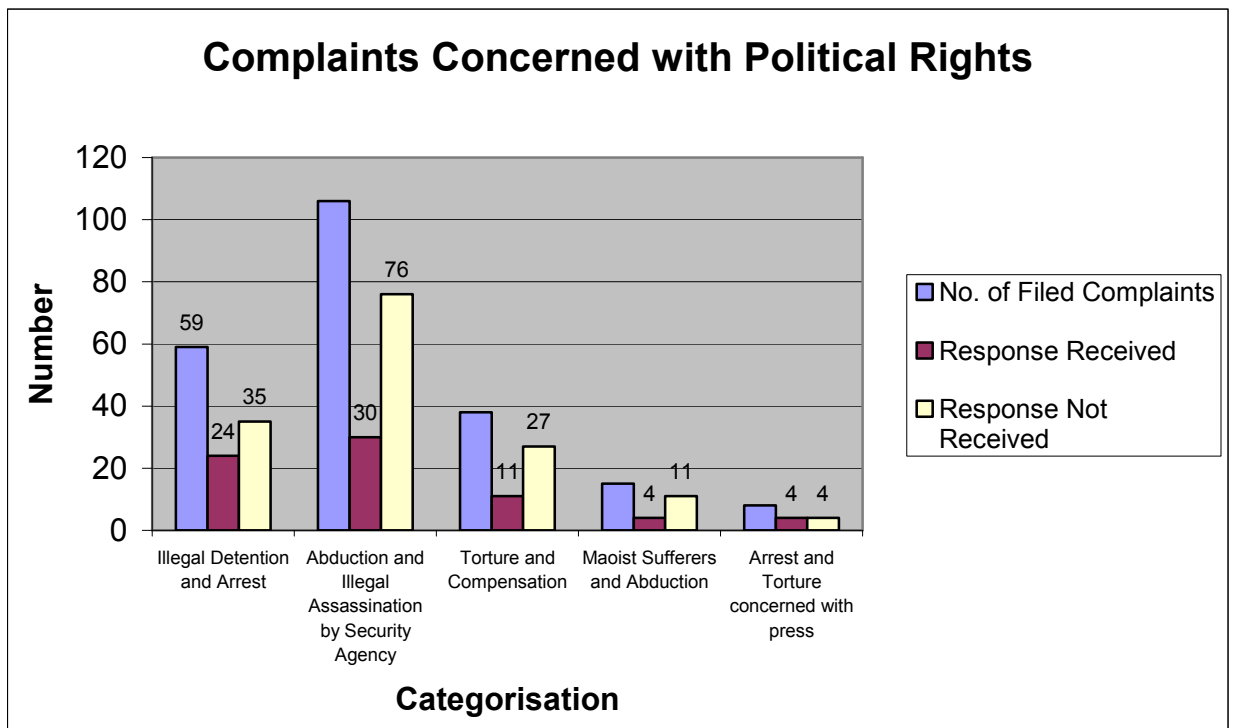
Figure 2



b) Complaints Concerned with Civic and Political Rights

Categorization	No. of Filed Complaints	Response Received	Response Not Received
Illegal Detention and Arrest	59	24	35
Abduction and Illegal Assassination by Security Agency	106	30	76
Torture and Compensation	38	11	27
Maoist Sufferers and Abduction	15	4	11
Arrest and Torture concerned with press	8	4	4
Total	236	73	153

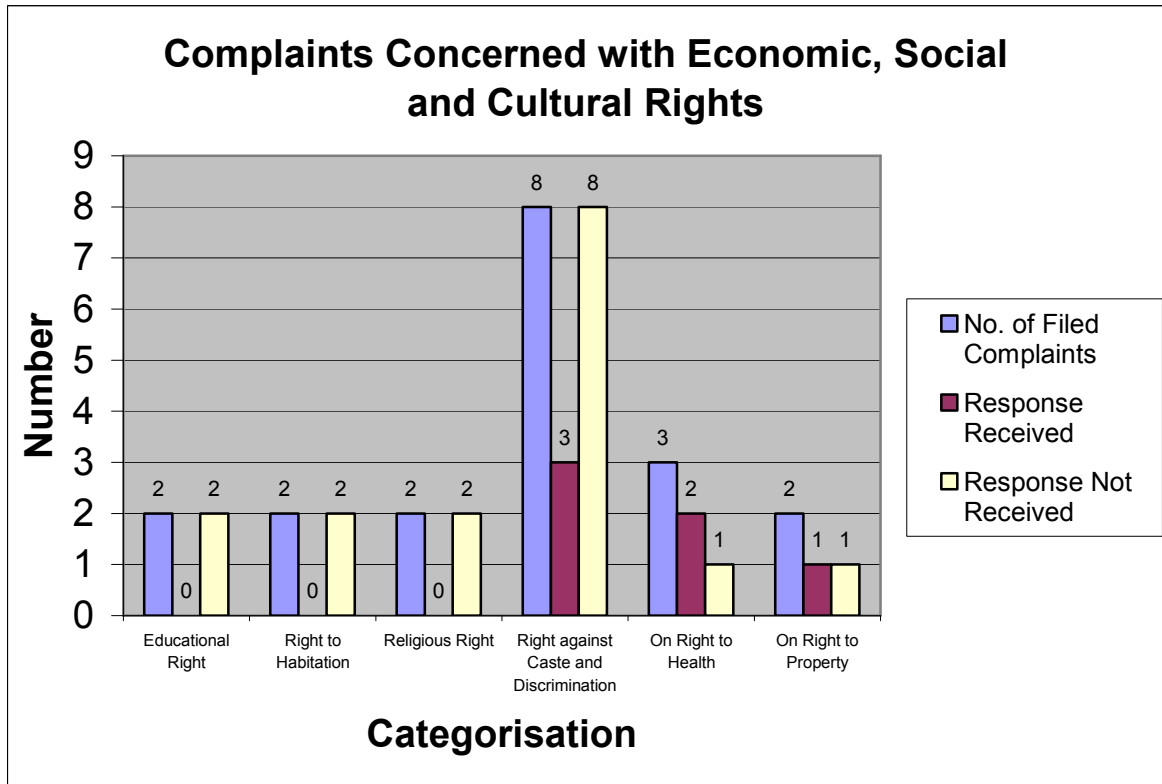
Figure 3



c) Complaints concerned with Economic, Social and Cultural Rights:

Categorization	No. of Filed Complaints	Response Received	Response Not Received
Educational Right	2	-	2
Right to Habitation	2	-	2
Religious Right	2	-	2
Right against Caste and Discrimination	8	3	8
On Right to Health	3	2	1
On Right to Property	2	1	1
Total	19	6	13

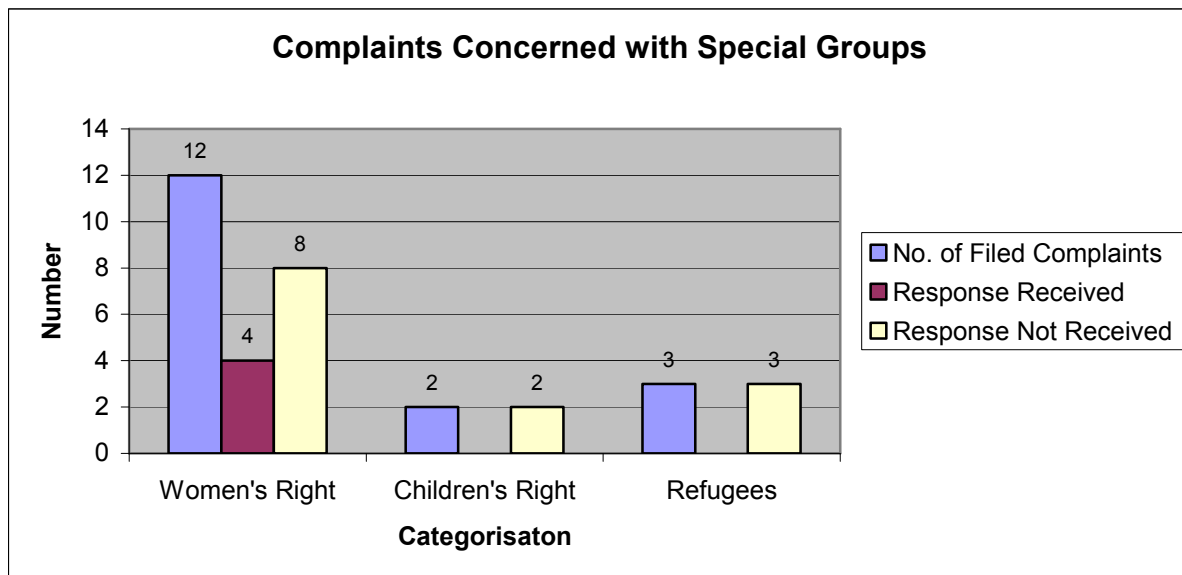
Figure 4



d) Complaints concerned with Special Groups:

Categorization	No. of Filed Complaints	Response Received	Response Not Received
Women's Right	12	4	8
Children's Right	2	-	2
Refugees	3	-	3
Total	17	4	13

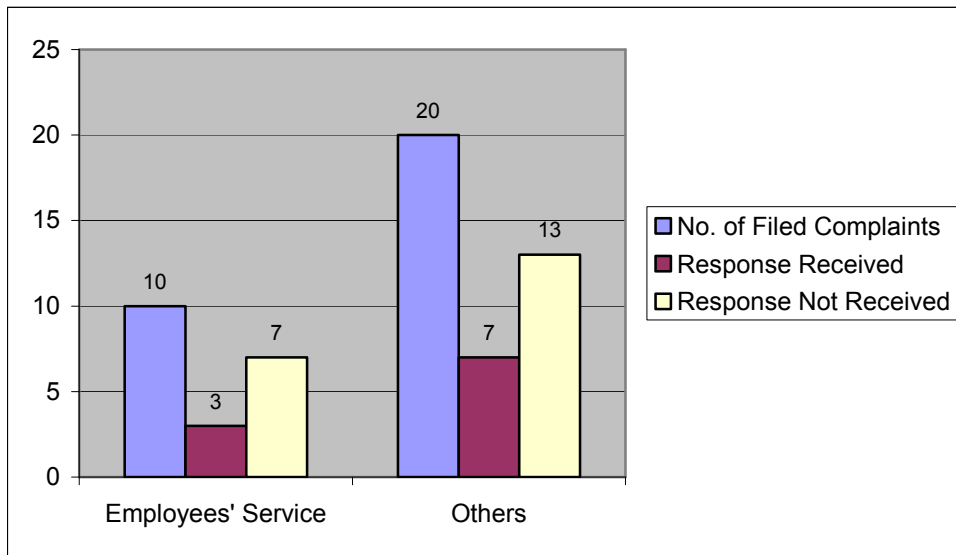
Figure 5



e) Complaints concerned with Employees/ Service and Other Subjects

Categorization	No. of Filed Complaints	Response Received	Response Not Received
Employees' Service	10	3	7
Others	20	7	13
Total	30	10	20

Figure 6



The decisions undertaken during the period of this report may be summed up as: (a) 13 among 236 complaints concerned with civil and political rights, (b) 4 among 19 complaints concerned with social, economic and cultural rights, (c) 5 among 10 complaints concerned with special group or community, and (d) 41 among the 20 complaints concerned with diverse subjects. Despite such decisions, it should be noted that decision was given to the 8 complaints of this year. The others were the decisions made on the complaints (remainders) of the last year. While considering from this viewpoint, it should be noted that the Commission will become a creditable institution from the legal aspect only when it will be able to make quick decisions on the complaints registered in the Commission by undertaking study and investigation through a quick and sound process. If the Commission could not provide appropriate solution to the grievances registered here as the last resort, say, registered here only when the people fails to get justice from different agencies of the state, it will help to arouse negative questions on the values and norms of human rights itself. Taking this reality in view, the Commission is vigilant of its duties.

3.5.4 Important Press Communiques/Notices issued by the Commission towards Protection of Human Rights

Within the period of this report, the Commission has drawn the attention of concerned agencies by publishing press communiques at different times. The important press communiques/notices issued by the Commission may be given as:

- a. On November 28, 2001: drawing attention of the government and the Maoists,:
- b. On April 23, 2002 drawing the attention on the abuse of human values,
- c. On April 30, 2002: Informing of the Commission's attention on the public notice issued by the government, and
- d. On May 10, 2002: drawing attention upon the habitation rights of the old people of Pashupati area.

Serial No.	Date	Subject of Press Communique	Context	Description
1.	November 28, 2001	Asking to remain sensitive on human rights	Towards the violence and destructive activities increasing in the country	<p>-Gave warning to His Majesty's Government to remain sensitive on human rights for ever (at any time).</p> <p>-Asked the Nepal Communist Party (Maoist) to stop destructive activities immediately.</p> <p>-Called on to His Majesty's Government and the Maoists to protect human rights of the people at any condition, reminding the government of its responsibility to guarantee life, property and security.</p>
2.	April 23, 2002	On the abuse of human values	-On cruel terrorist attitude displayed the Maoist groups by capturing ambulance near the Mugling road of Prithvi Highway	-Asked the concerned party to stop immediately the inhuman barbarous activities which violates people's right

			of Prithvi Highway	to medical treatment.
3.	April 30, 2002	Towards the public notice of the government	On Vaishaka 10, His Majesty's Government declared to give award to the persons who would handover the persons of the terrorist group to the government	-Attention of the Commission drawn seriously. -It was not in consonance with the spirit of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Nepal, 1990 as well as the norms accepted by the international community. -Expressed that it contradicted Article 4 of the International Convention, 1966 on Civil and Political Rights.
4.	May 3, 2002	Habitation rights of the Olds	Attention drawn towards the news published in the Himalayan Times on the proposed plan of construction museum at pancha Deval and adjoining areas of Pashupati areas	-Emphasised that the habitation rights of the old people should not be encroached from anywhere. -Asked to furnish necessary informations on it.

The complete information of the press communique are being included in Appendix I

3.5.5 On-the-Spot Monitoring of Human Rights Situation

Owing to the (grave) crisis that appeared in the national politics as a result of struggle between the state force and non-state force in connection with the armed conflict since a few years back, His Majesty the King, in accordance with Article 115 of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Nepal, 2047, had declared emergency in the country on the recommendation of the then government. The declaration of emergency was done on the base of the provisions prescribed by the Constitution of the Kingdom of Nepal, 2047. In order to monitor the human rights situation at diverse parts of the country, the National Human Rights Commission had undertaken the following activities:

- a. Interaction with legal experts and matured groups on the preparation of a monitoring directive.
- b. Interaction with the representatives of political parties who were engaged on monitoring the emergency period.

Date	Name of Programme	Participating Parties	Conclusion
July 3, 2002	Consultation with political parties on the monitoring of human rights	Nepal communist Party-UML, Nepali Congress, Rashtriya Jana Morcha, Nepal Majdur Kishan Party, and Nepal Sadbhavana Party	-At the time of pervading events like assassination, violence, torture, the political parties should cooperate with the National Human Rights Commission in the monitoring of human rights. -The Commission should monitor on human rights violation being perpetrated by state and non-state forces. The conflict be solved politically.
July 12, 2002	Consultation with non-governmental organisations	Different non-governmental organisations, INSEC, Human Organisation.	-The Commission should afford access of complaint to the people more by opening sections at the regional level. -Unrestricted rights and human laws (law of war) should be made the parameter while monitoring human rights.

On the basis of the conclusion thrashed out on the basis of above discussions and interactions, the Commission had decided to monitor on the total situation of human rights at different districts. The districts where the Commission had monitored human rights during the period of emergency may be given as: (1) Jhapa, (2) Ilam, (3) Morang, (4) Tehrathum, (5) Samkhuwasabha, (6) Dhankuta, (7) Rameshnap, (8) Dolakha, (9) Sindhuli, (10) Kabhre, (11) Kaski, (12) Myagdi, (13) Parvat, (14) Baglung, (15) Syangja, (16) Dang, (17) Rolpa, (18) Surkhet, (19) Dailekh, (20) Kalikot, (21) Jumla, (22) Banke, (23) Bardia, (24) Kailali Kanchanpur, (25) Siraha, (26) Saptari, (27) Udayapur, (28) Arghakhanchi, (29) Parvat (repeated), and (30) Sunsari.

3.5.6 On the Spot Study Visit at Satvariya, Dang

On April 17,18,2002 a team consisting Chairperson Nayan Bahadur Khatri, Member Dr. Gaurishankar Lal Das and Member Sushil Pyakurel, Deputy Secretary Amrit Bahadur Basnet, and Officer Shankarnath Sharma of the Commission, paid an on-the-spot visit to Satavariya, Lamahui and Ghorahi of Dang. The situation here was that, after the imposition of emergency, the ordinary people and the innocent persons were found suffering from arrest, torture and assassination. The persons whom the security persons had taken into custody should have been treated in accordance

with the law or be provided right to constitutional remedies at the earliest. But nothing was found to be done in this context. It is the responsibility of the government that it should identify the persons killed during security actions or encounters by providing information to the relatives of the dead persons. Similarly, it should consign the unclaimed corpses of the dead persons to fire but the governmental agencies were found negligent in the management of corpses although they were found to be thrown in the sands of river since a week back. During the visit, it was found that the Maoist group had massively used the ordinary people in the process of launching encounters and made peoples' life very critical by destroying their most necessary physical structures too. Likewise both the security agencies and the Maoists were found not to follow the human behaviour and law of war as stipulated by the international law.

3.5.7 On-the-Spot Study on the Matters of So-called Witchery

With a view to make a on-the-spot study on the cases of witchery, the National Human Rights Commission paid a visit to Simrahi of Mahotari and to different places of Dhanusa. At this time, they studied the events that took place on August 15, 2002. The team which paid on-the-spot visit met the representatives of local administration, police administration, local agencies and different associations and organisations along with the torturers and the tortured and discussed with (on the problems of witchery).

3.5.8 On-the-Spot Study Tour to Nepalganj

In order to study the condition of the wounded, arrested and surrendering persons during the time of emergency or to make a study on whether the rights guaranteed by the international conventions were being encroached or not, the National Human Rights Commission sent a team comprised of two Commission members Sushil Pyakurel and Kapil Shrestha, and Secretary Shankar Kumar Shrestha to Nepaljung for an on-the-spot visit. In order to understand the situation of the district, the team met the heads of local administration, police and royal Nepal army and then arranged interaction and meetings with the representatives of civil society and the tortured (people). The team visited the jails and hospitals and collected informations on the true facts. The facts collected during the study tours may be given as:

During the time of visit, two police wounded in the encounter were found to be admitted in the hospital. The number of casualties on the part of the Maoists had reached 50 people. The 16/17 wounded people admitted in Bheri Zonal Hospital were not found affiliated to the Maoists. Meanwhile, 102 Maoists seemed to surrender before the local administration.

In the one-day interaction programme organised, in connection with this visit, by Human Rights and Social Justice Forum, Nepal, the members of the study team, representatives of civil society and different parties, along with Chief District Officer Balkrishna Prasai, and Deputy Superintendent of Police Arjun Mainali, were present. The two members of the Commission, Sushil Pyakurel and Professor Kapil Shrestha, had participated it as the guest spokespersons.

3.5.9 On-the-Spot Study Tour to Samkhuwasabha

From January 20 to 28, 2002 a team, consisting three members Sushil Pyakurel, Shankar Kumar Shrestha and Ananda Chand, Member, Secretary and Officer of the National Human Rights Commission respectively, undertook a two-day tour to Samkhuwasabha for studying the condition of the arrested, wounded and surrendering persons during the time of emergency. During the study

tour, the team had met the security agencies, administration, police, army, investigation departments, people's representatives of the locality, local representatives of diverse parties, teachers, local inhabitants, representatives of various organisations and district hospital, persons detained in district prison section, people arrested by the administration and so called torture sufferers. During the time of meeting, the team came to know how the people had been cruelly tortured on the charge of being the Maoists. Generally, the team came to know that these people had been tortured, by wrapping unto their eyes with the black strips and clothes, by striking them with pipes and arms as well as legs and by outpouring water. But the police and army had denied that the administration had beaten the arrested persons or beaten severely from the places of their arrest. In the process of investigation, it was known that 304 persons had surrendered during the study tour. Among them, 12 persons were found to be detained 'on the charge of helping the Maoists' while 24 were released asking them to appear on the fixed date. Similarly, 2 persons were found to be taken into custody.

3.5.10 Study Tour to Nepaljung of Banke, Khara of Rukum and Musikot

From 12th to 14th June, 2002, the Commission undertook a study tour at the Nepaljung area of Banke district, Khara area of Rukum district and head quarter of Musikot area in order to acquire information on the human rights situation in totality.

On the study tour, Nayan Bahadur Khatri, Dr. Gauri Shankar Lal Das, Prof. Kapil Shrestha and Sushil Pyakurel, and Pradip Shankar Bagle, Chairperson, Members, and Officer of the Commission respectively had participated.

During the study tour, the team took information on the human rights situation of the area in totality along with other informations on the cross fire (encounter) between the Maoists and the army at Khara and its impact on human rights as well as the life of the people.

In connection with this tour, the Commission found 4 dead corpses lying at the bank or under the bridge of Duduwa stream, in the border of Ward Nos. 4 and 7 of Phamdi village committee about 7 kilometer north-east of Nepaljung municipality in Banke district. The Commission took this matter as negligence on the part of security persons in shouldering their responsibility, and, hence, drew the attention of His Majesty's Government for initiating action (on this matter) by making an enquiry.

3.5.11 Visit to Prominent Hospitals of the Valley for Inquiring the Situation of Casualties

On December 9, 2002, a team of this Commission visited the two prominent hospitals of the Valley, Tribhuvan University's Teaching Hospital and Birendra Police Hospital at Maharajganj, with a view to collect informations on the treatment of people wounded during the encounter between insurgents and security forces which occurred after the declaration of emergency all over Nepal, and on the existing financial and physical problems. During its visit to Tribhuvan University's Teaching Hospital at Maharajganj, Dr. Mahendra Nepal, Director General of the Hospital, furnished information on the people's condition wounded on the Maoists' attack. Till that time, 16 wounded people were seen to be treated in that hospital and most of them were found suffering from orthopedic problem. The hospital had informed about various management problems which it was facing. The main problem of the hospital, as informed by it, were the smallness of the Emergency Ward, insufficiency of hospital beds, and insufficiency of budget which the Tribhuvan University provides to it at par with other campuses underlying it.

Likewise, Medical Director and Deputy Inspector General of Police Dr. Kashiram Kunwar, Birendra Police Hospital, informed that 14 police, wounded at the cross fire with the Maoists at different places, had been admitted in the hospital. While furnishing information on the different problems, he also intimated that necessary steps should be initiated by His Majesty's Government for solving the existing problems of growing number of police at the emergency time.

During that occasion, the Commission members Dr. Gauri Shankarlal Das, Prof. Kapil Shrestha and the officers Vimal Prasad Baral and Abha Shrestha were present.

3.5.12 Formation of Committee for the Studying of Missing Persons

In accordance with Article 11 (6) of the Human Rights Commission Act, 1996, a Committee was formed in order to make a study on the missing (abducted) persons. This Committee was being formed in order to trace out the situation of the missing persons abducted by the Government and the Maoists after the starting of Maoist people's war in 1995. The Committee is composed of five members namely: Sushil Pyakurel, member of the Commission; Tika Bahadur Hamal, Joint Attorney General of Office of the Attorney general; Yadu Nath Khanal, member of Nepal Bar Association; Chuda Bahadur Hamal, Senior Police Officer of Nepal Police; and a member jointly recommended by Deputy Coordinator. The Committee has received petitions from 16 districts on the missing and abducted persons and the prominent 16 districts are: (1) Bajhang, (2) Dadhendhura, (3) Tehrathum, (4) Nawalparasi, (5) Ilam, (6) Parbat, (7) Morang, (8) Rolpa, (9) Taplejung, (10) Kathmandu, (11) Accham, (12) Syanja, (13) Dhankutta, (14) Palpa, (15) Dhading, and (16) Rupendehi.

The Committee, formed under Human Rights Commission Act, had, by publishing notice on national daily Gorkhapatra, requested the ordinary people and concerned agencies to furnish information on the missing persons within 30th Chaitra along with following descriptions:

Descriptions to be Furnished:

- a. Name, Caste, Address, Age and Gender of Abducted Person
- b. Photo (Identity) of the Abducted Person (if possible)
- c. Photocopy of Citizenship-Certificate or any other material relating to the Abducted Person (which helps to identify the person)
- d. Another informations or (physical) features
- e. Abducted Place
- f. Institution or Persons responsible for abductiong. Time of Abduction
- h. Details of Complaint if such Complaint had been filed in any Agency on behalf of the Abducted Person
- i. Other Informations Connected with it.

Chapter IV

PROJECTS RUN BY COMMISSION

As a result of goodwill and cooperation extended by the Nepalese people towards the Commission, the credibility and goodwill of the Commission is increasing (day by day) even within the short span of its establishment. Despite its low budget, the Commission has been successful to run diverse projects because of the cooperation extended to it by United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Office of the United Nations High Commissariat at Geneva, other prominent agencies of friendly countries and the embassies and donor agencies of the friendly countries so as to make the Commission effective in the improvement of human rights in Nepal.

The following are the projects accomplished as well as run by the Commission during the period of this report:

1. Capacity Development Project of National Human Rights Commission.
2. Project for Studying the Situation of Crippled and Wounded (People) at Maoist Affected Areas.
3. Projects for Awakening the Dalits (Depressed People) on Human Rights.
4. Human Rights Situation Documentation Project.
5. Emergency Monitoring Project.
6. Project for the Establishment of National Rapporteur on Trafficking in Women and Children.

4.1 National Human Rights Commission's Capacity Development Project

The Commission has been running a Capacity Development Project on the co-ordination of United Nations Development Programme by utilising help and cooperation extended to it by diverse donor agencies. The strategies of Capacity Development Project may be given as:

1. Promoting human rights by launching programmes on education, training and access.
2. Protecting human rights by creating a Mechanism on Complaints and Investigation.
3. Extending co-operation to the government in the formulation and effective enforcement of human rights by conducting monitoring and consultative activities.

During the period of this report, the Commission has started the following activities step by step:

- * Actions have been taken for colouring, maintenance and repairs of the Commission's rooms.
- * The Commission is receiving service from International Advisors.
- * The Commission's capacity is increasing in financial and administrative areas too.
- * Similarly, temporary advisors have been appointed for preparing regulations on financial management and temporary financial management.

Thus, the Commission is receiving co-operation for the maintenance, repairs and management of physical accessories, for the publication of promotive materials, for advisory services and for launching different other programmes under capacity development project. The low budget provided to the Commission by His Majesty's Government and the shortage of manpower have created impediments in the acquisition of greater objectives set by this project, and it is a matter to be taken into consideration.

4.2 Project for Studying Torture and Disabled in Maoist Affected Areas

A project was run (by the Commission) for studying the cases of torture and disabled at the Maoist affected areas under the donation of 200 million rupees (25 Thousand U.S. Dollars) approximately received from our friendly country United Kingdom and the report of this project is in the process of publication. In the process of running the project in collaboration with Centre concerned with the Sufferers of the Torture (Yatna Sambandhi Pidit Sarokat Kendra), the ordinary medical facilities were provided for the torture sufferers. The conclusion received by the Commission in this context is being inserted in Appendix 2 of this report.

4.3 Project for Awakening the Dalits on Human Rights

As per the donation of Rs. 200 million (25 Thousand U.S. Dollars) approximately, which was received from the Office of United Nations High Commissariat for Human Rights in connection with the International Conference Against Racial Discrimination to be held at Durban, South Africa, the Commission conducted regional workshops at the districts of Baglung, Siraha, Saptari for awakening the dalits (depressed people) on human rights. The central workshop of the project, which was inaugurated by Hon'ble Prime Minister Sher Bahadur Deuwa at Kathmandu, had launched other programmes like radio programmes, publications of official materials etc. The project is on the last phase of completion.

The United High Commissariat for Human Rights had donated 25000 dollars to the Commission for organising promotive programmes so that awakening may be developed against the discrimination made on the ground of apartheid, caste and race. The donation had been provided in order to make preparation for the third world conference on "World Conference Against Racial Discrimination, Intolerance, Xenophobia and Related Causes" which was going to be organised at Durban, South Africa from 31st October to 7 September, 2001 (?) at the call of the United Nations. The conference (held at Durban) had chanted slogans "Fight for Self-Respect, Equality and Justice".

Under the Integration of Dalits Rights Promotion Program, the Commission has planned to launch programmes-- like seminar on the rights of the depressed people, radio programme, joint feasting, street dramas and cultural programmes, publication of posters and pamphlets, wall painting, exhibition of handicrafts, arts and architects of depressed people, entry at the temples--at different districts and a seminar at the central office of Kathmandu.

Objectives:

1. To promote awareness on the eradication of negative attitude towards racial discrimination among the politicians, planners, officers of His Majesty's Government at central and district levels, and among the ordinary people.

2. Offering platform to governmental and non-governmental organisations as well as supporters of dalits' (depressed people's) movement for undertaking discussions and recommendations on the real problems of the the dalits (depressed people), on the human rights situation and on the arrangements to be made as the state had committed in the international areas.
3. Launching activities of the Commission for the protection and promotion of human rights by maintaining support and solidarity at national level.

The programmes conducted under this project are being given in the following table:

S.N.	Name of the Programme	Objective	Activities Undertaken	Achievements
1.	Radio programme	Promoting awareness on the rights of the dalits (depressed people)	Attention drawn on the burning problems /questions of the dalits (depressed people). Inquiry made on the condition of the dalits (depressed people). Information collected on diverse activities undertaken in regard to dalit (depressed people)'s right.	Spread all over the nation the message of the programmes launched by the Commission in favour of the dalit (depressed people)'s rights.
2.	Joint feasting	Circulating message of brotherhood and unity among each and every caste of the society by bringing awareness against the untouchability prevalent in society	Arrangement of joint feasting prepared by the volunteers of dalits (depressed people). Participation of Senior Police Officer, Departmental Heads of District Offices, Journalists, Organisations concerned with Human Rights, Representatives of District Bar Association, Representatives of Political Parties, Civil Society, Pandits (Brahmins), and Priests, which includes Members and Employees of the National Human Rights Commission too. Maintenance of brotherhood through mutual inter-action.	Promoted social awareness against the traditionally prevalent untouchability.
3.	Street drama and cultural programme	Circulating message against racial discrimination in the society by launching cultural programmes	Arrangement of street dramas on the cooperation of artistes not associated with any association. Arrangement of awareness generating cultural programmes. Dissemination of message on social awareness through the programmes of dramas, songs and traditional music.	Spread message against racial discrimination (to a large extent). Helped to generate (prashputan) talent among the depressed community.
4.	Publication of posters and pamphlets	Publishing informations against caste discrimination and distributing them at national and international forums	Publication of posters portraying racial discrimination and necessity of its eradication. Materials which would generate awareness against racial discrimination.	Increased public awareness to a large extent by the distribution of the Commission's publication against racial discrimination.

5.	Wall painting	Publicising slogans on discrimination made on the ground of untouchability and race through wall painting	Creation of hoarding boards for tagging in appropriate public place. Arrangement of Wall Painting.	Publicized slogans against racial discrimination through wall paintings.
6.	Exhibition of handicrafts, arts and archifacts of dalits (depressed people)	Creating self-confidence by exhibiting and the publicizing handicrafts, arts and archifacts prepared by the dalits (depressed people)	Display of slippers, handkerchiefs, rings, music, and other materials by arranging exhibitions on the cooperation of local non governmental organisations of the dalits (depressed people).	Helped to increase self-confidence among the depressed people by eliminating their inferiority complex.

National Programmes on Dalits (Depressed People)

Lying as the blemish on the part of human rights in Nepal, the racial discrimination, oppression, untouchability, etc. have helped to violate human rights to a large extent. Taking this fact into consideration, the National Human Rights Commission, in order to protect and promote the human rights of dalits (depressed people), had organised awareness-oriented programmes at the five development regions of the kingdom by launching different programmes like seminar on "Situation of Dalits (Depressed People) in the Context of Human Rights: Challenges and Solutions" (manab adhikarko sandarvama dalitharuko sthiti, chunauti and samadhanka upayaharu), joint feasting, exhibition of tribal arts/handicrafts of the dalits (depressed people), street drama, banners or hoarding boards and wall slogans. In this connection, the programmes organised at the Doti of far western development region, Surkhet of western development region, Baglung of mid-western development region, Lahan of eastern development region were completed successfully from the viewpoints of participation and objective orientation. Likewise, the programme organised at Kathmandu was inaugurated by Hon'ble Prime Minister Sher Bahadur Deuba by enkindling light in a chandelier as the chief guest. In the programme presided over by the Commission's Chairperson Hon'ble Nayan Bahadur Khatri, Hon'ble member Kapil Shrestha expressed welcome opinion and highlighted on the objectives of the programmes. On that occasion he expressed how the programmes launched at Doti, Surkhet, Baglung and Lahan, in the process of organising programmes at the five development regions, have proved successful on the ground of participation and objective orientation. In the programme, Vishendra Pashwan, Durga Sov, Nababhadur V.K., Visul Viswakarma, Somprasad Pandey, Sudip Pathak, Subodhraj Pyakurel and Speaker Taranath Ranabhat had expressed their opinions. On that occasion, Prime Minister Sher Bahadur Deuba, as the chief guest, gave words for extending help to implement the outcomes of the seminar.

On that occasion, the National Human Rights Commission's Chairperson Nayan Bahadur Khatri expressed that the problems would decrease (automatically) if the implementation aspect is made strong by changing the mentality. He also emphasised on the role to be played in the sphere of education and development of capacity.

The National Human Rights Commission organised a two-day national workshop seminar on 28th and 29th January, 2002 on "Situation of Dalits (Depressed People) in the Context of Human Rights:

Challenges and Solutions" by incorporating the declarations of seminars organised at different places on regional level and hammered out "Kathmandu Declaration, 2058" consisting 17 points. The 17 points incorporated in the declaration run as:

1. Arrangement should be made for reserving not least than 25 percent seats (for the dalits) at all state agencies by amending the Constitution of the Kingdom of Nepal, 2047, specially on the representation of dalits.
2. Proportional representation of the dalits (depressed people) should be ensured at constitutional bodies and political appointments.
3. Dalit (Depressed People) Bill, Authorised (adhikar sampanna) Dalit (Depressed People) Commission, National Dalit Commission should be formed in the 21st session of the Parliament.
4. Proportional representation of the depressed community should be made inevitable in every political party from unit to centre on the basis of population.
5. Dalit (Depressed) community should inevitably be represented on the National Planning Commission, Women's Commission and Human Rights Commission.
6. The government should establish Dalit Ministry (Ministry of Depressed People) all at once.
7. Policy on 'one depressed family and one inevitable job' should be executed.
8. The government should arrange integrated financial programme by modernising the profession of dalit (depressed) community.
9. The government should inevitably provide land by recognising the landless depressed squatters.
10. Arrangement should be made for the representation of depressed (dalit) teacher and for scholarship in order to promote access to primary education to higher education.
11. Dalit (Depressed) woman should inevitably be represented at every agency (office).
12. Nepal should be declared a secular state.
13. Depressed community should inevitably be represented at every mechanism of communication.
14. The profession, culture and archifacts of the dalits (depressed people) should be conserved and made respectable.
15. Education should be made inspiring and job oriented by amending derogative words from the text books.
16. All the international commitments endorsed by Nepal, International Convention for the Eradication of Racial Discrimination, 1965 and Declaration passed by Durban World Conference should be effectively implemented.
17. Untouchability and racial discrimination should be designated as criminal case or as state offence and the oppressed ones should be properly compensated.

The Commission plans to extend these programmes launched in favour of the right and welfare of the dalit (depressed) community even in the days to come

4.4 Documentation Project on Human Rights Situation (white paper)

The Constitution of the Kingdom of Nepal, 1990, framed after the re-establishment of democracy as the fruit of historical movement launched by the people in 1990, proved to be a milestone in the sphere of human rights. Besides guaranteeing the political and civil rights of the people, the Constitution, in its preamble and directive principles, has furnished a clearcut guideline on the steps to be undertaken by the government towards ensuring economic, social and cultural rights. Taking these facts in consideration, the state activities should properly have addressed its activities towards fulfilling the rising hopes and expectations of the people but they were found to be neglected in the democratic exercise of twelve long years. In spite of the positive steps undertaken in the sphere of human rights by constituting the National Human Rights Commission, Dalit Commission (Commission of the Depressed People), Women's Commission etc., the situation of human rights seems to be pitiable because the state has not been able to undertake positive steps for terminating impunity and for providing a peaceful solution to the violence, destruction and unrest resulting out from the internal clashes.

Considering upon all the above mentioned situations, the Commission has launched a research work under the name Documentation Project of Human Rights Situation (White Paper) in order to thrash out solid and objective-oriented response on the questions like 'how the laws of human rights, enacted in Nepal at par with national and international status, are being implemented?', 'what have been the provisions made by the present constitution and existing laws for protecting and promoting human rights and fundamental rights?', 'What are the conditions and experiences of civil and political rights along with economic, social and cultural rights conditioned and experienced at the basic level?', 'how the queries on human rights are understood and experimented?' etc. This project run under the cooperation of Asia Foundation is running on the last phase.

The document which would be published by this research project on human rights situation is expected to become useful for the governmental bodies, civil society and international community in undertaking measures for the protection and promotion of human rights in Nepal.

4.5 Emergency Monitoring Project

Taking note of the emergency situation, the National Human Rights Commission has launched a project on the name of 'Responding to the Crisis' with the cooperation British, Danish and Norwegian Embassies so that proper address could be made towards the emergency. This programme, launched with a view to study the enforcement of human rights and international human laws by the security persons and the warring forces at the emergency period and to monitor and investigate the impact left by emergency situation on the ordinary citizens, women and children, is expected to furnish a detailed account on the violation of human rights at different districts of the country.

4.6. Project on the Establishment of National Rapporteur on Trafficking in Women and Children

A decision has been made for running project on National Rapporteur on Trafficking in Women and Children by developing an understanding between His Majesty's Government and Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare.

This project which is being run with the prime objective of submitting appropriate advice to His Majesty's Government through the Commission, is expected to achieve significant progress in the sphere of women's rights and children's rights by monitoring the growing trend of trafficking in women and children.

Duties of National Rapporteur

1. Expanding the activities and expertises of the Commission in the matters of human trafficking and human rights by undertaking works of research and public information.
2. Legal help and adoption of complaints by developing Sumoto (self-creativity) procedure which includes appointment in vacant posts, deliverance, rehabilitation and re-assimilation of trafficked women and children too.
3. Reviewing on the relationship between H.I.V. AIDS and Trafficking, and pleading in favour of the rights of H.I.V. infected trafficked people.
4. Reviewing on the relationship of trafficking and illegal immigration, and pleading in favour of the rights of women and children trafficked in the form of illegal immigrants.
5. Expanding the relation of National Human Rights Commission with cooperative countries, specially with South Asia and Indian Human Rights Commission, for initiating effective action oriented relation so that strength may be developed for implementing the programmes of cross-border trafficking and SAARC agreement.
6. Publicizing documents of regional and international standard on human rights of women and children in the regional and international spheres, and on their traffic too.
7. Monitoring Nepal's international responsibility by undertaking joint venture with JIT, which includes government and civil society too, for launching monitoring works in the sphere of human rights of women and children. While doing so the Commission will confine itself within the ambit of existing laws.
8. Implementing a plan for eradicating infirmity and weakness by strengthening the legal and action oriented devices.
9. Offering advice and cooperation to concerned governmental agency, non-governmental organisations and civil society by maintaining contact on this question, and recommending for the development of mechanism, execution and enforcement (on this aspect).
10. Making the state shoulder the responsibility on the stoppage, deliverance and rehabilitation of the trafficked persons by strongly pleading on the status of their human rights.

11. Initiating action for efficiency and transparency by expanding international scrutiny keeping oneself in close contact with the associations like United Nations Organisation's special rapporteur engaged against the violence of women, Committee engaged for the eradication of discrimination against women, United Nations Committee for Children's Rights, etc.
12. Monitoring the initiatives undertaken by governmental and non-governmental organisations on the inter-border trafficking.

After the termination of the project, the Commission, inspired by the broader objectives of "dignity, equality and justice for all", will be able to shoulder its responsibility in a consolidated manner. It is being expected that the Commission will be able to create and publish documents and informations on human rights policy by making the education and information teams effective and to provide advice to the government on the creation of higher level of human rights policy. Similarly, the project is expected to extend cooperation for the preparation of report underlying international convention, too.

The project is expected to become capable in rendering effective service by acquiring expertise on complaint process, on research capacity and on other spheres. Likewise, the Commission has set up its objective as institutional development by cooperating with the civil community and bureaucracy. Besides that, such activities can help the government to create an administrative mechanism towards ensuring economic, social and cultural rights of the people.

Chapter V

NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

5.1 National Relation

The national relation plays equally an important role in the activities undertaken for the protection and promotion of human rights. Taking this fact into consideration, the Commission is maintaining its relation with His Majesty's Government, line agencies, security agencies, civil society and the matured people of the society by organising different programmes like discussion, interaction and joint venture. The suggestions, advice and

Cooperation received from these groups concerned with diverse national interests can help the Commission much towards playing a decisive role in shouldering its duties as the Act had directed to it. That is why, the Commission is endeavouring to maintain a balanced relationship with diverse agencies, organisations, and matured persons of the state. The Commission has been maintaining good relation with the following agencies at different levels:

- a. Relationship between the Commission and His Majesty's Government,
- b. Relation of the Commission with security agencies,
- c. Relation of the Commission with Parliament (Foreign and Human Rights Committee)

5.1.1 Relationship between Commission and His Majesty's Government

Since its establishment, the Commission has been maintaining its relationship and coordination with His Majesty's Government. Although His Majesty's Government had committed to provide necessary cooperation to the Commission, the financial and administrative cooperation provided by it for uplifting the Commission's capacity within the report period proved disappointing. His Majesty's Government seemed to delay even in providing the basic necessities as the Paris Principle had explicitly stipulated.

5.1.2 Relation of Commission with Security Agencies

After the declaration of emergency on 11th Jyestha, 2058 in accordance with Article 115 of the Constitution, the security agencies were mobilised massively in order to maintain the law and order. The Royal Nepal Army, previously engaged on the maintenance of law and order, on relief activities and on national construction of the country, was deployed for war. As and when His Majesty's Government found difficulty in the maintenance of law and order at the time of internal armed revolt only with the help of civil police, the government established an Armed Police Force and mobilised it at different places. The attack launched by the Maoists at different parts of the country led to occur manifold incidents like the killing of hundreds of security persons, explosion of army barracks and police posts, abduction of security persons, etc. etc. Similarly, the counter attack led by the security agencies is said to have killed innumerable innocent people, and the human rights activists have expressed a grave concern over it. In this context, the National Human Rights Commission drew the attention of security agencies in the direction of protecting human rights by undertaking activities like discussion, interaction, official meetings etc. Many complaints were received in the Commission on the matters of illegal detention, abduction, beatings and torturing

unto disabled state, rape, threatful replacement of habitation, etc. While calling explanation on such complaints, the security agencies responded the queries by denying, by insufficient reply or by irresponsible reply which impeded the Commission much in undertaking the activities of inquiry and investigation. Despite such adverse condition, the Commission had gone to different districts so as to make a study on the violation of human rights. Although the security agencies of the upper level had made commitments on human rights, the ordinary soldiers and commanders did not seem to play an expected role because of various causes like lack of awareness on human rights, non-availability of clear cut directives, etc.

5.1.3 Relation of Commission with Parliament

During this report period too, the Commission tried to maintain cordial relationship with the parliament by organising mutual discussion and interaction as in the past. On behalf of the Commission, recommendations were submitted from the viewpoints of human rights on the bills presented at the parliament in regard to eradication of bonded labourers (kamaiyas) and Civil Code (Muluki Ain) 11th Amendment. Besides these, the Commission had organised massive interactions with Foreign and Human Rights Committee of the House of Representatives requesting it to arrange discussion at the parliamentary session on the report presented by it and furnished informations to the committee about the problems faced by it. While taking keen interest on the proposal presented by the Commission for the protection, promotion and mobilization of human rights, the parliamentarians of the House of Representatives and National Assembly expressed their commitment towards making the Commission very capable. The Commission wishes to maintain strong relationship with the parliament in future too and expects constructive cooperation from it.

5.2 International Relation

Since the time of its establishment, the Commission has been maintaining cordial relationship with diverse international agencies connected with human rights directly or indirectly like the embassies and Office of the United Nations High Commissariat for Human Rights and other international organisations which were actively engaged in the protection and promotion of human rights. In this context, the Commission is receiving significant suggestions, advice and cooperation from United Nations Development Programme, Office of the United Nations High Commissariat for Human Rights and different embassies of the friendly countries. The Commission needs to maintain a very cordial international relation so that the plans launched by it could be properly implemented.

The Commission has undertaken diverse steps towards expanding its international relation during the report period. Significant cooperations has been received by the Commission from different friendly countries and donor agencies like Norway, Denmark and England for the project 'Responding to Crisis' for monitoring the emergency period.

5.2.1 Relationship between Commission and United nations Developmet Programme (UNDP)

Since the formation of the Commission, the UNDP has been continuously providing significant cooperation to the Commission for preparing the structure of capacity development project and for running it up till now. After being endorsed, the capacity development project of the National Human Rights Commission is on the way to execution. The resident representative of United Nations Development Programme has played a very important role in the protection and promotion of human rights by visiting the Commission time and again and by exchanging cooperation with the

Commission. The cooperation extended from different donor agencies for the programmes on capacity development is being coordinated by the United Nations Development Programme itself.

5.2.2 Relationship between Commission and Asia Pacific Forum of National Human Rights Institutions

The National Human Rights Commission has been participating regularly on the annual meeting of Asia Pacific Forum of National Human Rights Institutions as the eighth member of the forum. Mr. Kapil Shrestha and Mr. Jogendra Keshari Ghimire, member and secretary of the Commission respectively, had participated on the sixth meeting held at Sri Lanka. On behalf of the Commission, legal expert Daman Nath Dhungana is being nominated to Asia Pacific Judicial Experts' Committee.

Chapter VI

TRAINING AND STUDY TOUR

6.1 Tour and Participation of Commission's Authorities

During the period of this report, the training and study tour undertaken by the members of this Commission may be given as:

Serial No.	Name of the Participant Member	Country of Participation	Description of the Tour
1.	Dr Gaurishankar Lal Das	Australia	6th International Congress on Aids in Asia and the Pacific (ICAAP) programme (2nd-7th October, 2001)
		Spain	UN Second World Assembly on Ageing (2nd-14 th April, 2002)
2.	Hon'ble Sushil Pyakurel	South Africa	Seminar on the Right to Food (23rd-25 th January, 2003)
		Beirut	10th Workshop on Regional Cooperation for the Promotion, Protection of Human Rights in the Asia and Pacific Region (2002)
		America	Peace Making with Justice Policy for the 21 st Century (5th-7th December, 2002)
3.	Hon'ble Indira Rana	Australia	Workshop Human Rights Education the Media and Racism (15th and 16th July, 2002)
		Japan	Seminar on Vocational Exploitation of Children (17th December, 2002)

		Copenhagan Lund	6 th International Conference of National Human Rights Institutions (10th-13th April, 2002)
4.	Prof. Kapil Shrestha	Sri Lanka	6th Meeting of Asia Pacific Forum (24 th -27th September, 2001)
		Japan	Information furnished on diverse aspects of human rights and discussion held with Japanese parliamentarians and legal professionals (21st-27th March, 2002)

6.2 Tour and Participation of Commission's Employees

Training plays an important role in the growth of skill, knowledge and expertise which are necessary for the protection and promotion of human rights. Similarly, the tour to be undertaken to different international organisations engaged on human rights will also play a major role in the sphere of exchanging experiences. Owing to the insufficiency of resources and means, the Commission has not been able to conduct the training programme of its own. Accepting the invitations for training from various agencies, the Commission has been sending its employees of officer level to participate on these training programmes.

The training and study tour participated by the Commission's employees during the period of this report may be given as:

Serial No.	Name of the Participant Member	Country of No. Participation	Description of the Tour
1.	Mr. Jogendra Keshari Ghimire	Srilanka	6th Annual Meeting of Asia Pacific Forum of National Human Rights Institutions (24th-27th September, 2001)
2.	Mr. Shankar Nath Adhukari	Aslo	Seminar on Right to Adequate Food (10th and 11th April, 2002)
3.	Mr. Anand Bahadur Chand	India	Third South Asian Training Semmon (Seminar) on International Humanitarian Law and Refugee Law 15th-28th May, 2002)

4.	Mr. Man Bahadur Karki	Sweden	Advanced International Training Program on 'Human Rights' (18th February -22nd March, 2002)
5.	Mr. Pradip Shankar Wagle	Denmark	Seminar on Human Rights (7th -22nd March, 2002)
6.	Ms. Abha Shrestha	Denmark	On Human Rights Documentation

Chapter VII

APPRAISAL AND CHALLENGES

7.1 Appraisal of Last Year

The National Human Rights Commission -- which was established as the manifestation of fervour and sentiment expressed (by the Nepalese people) towards ensuring human rights as guaranteed by the Constitution of the Kingdom of Nepal, 2047, as of higher aspirations expressed by the Nepalese people towards ensuring democracy and human rights, and as of participation made by human rights organisations, political parties, and civil society -- has remained as a milestone in the creation of human rights culture. The Commission has become successful in making a separate identity of its own in the national and international spheres by undertaking different activities towards shouldering its responsibilities in the sphere of protecting and promoting human rights by countering confusions, doubts and obstructions faced by it in the early phase of its establishment.

The declaration of emergency on 11th Mangsir, 2058 in accordance with Article 115 of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Nepal, 2047 at the extreme culmination of internal war, which started since a few years back, suspended the important provisions of constitution and brought a dramatic growth in the massive violation of human rights. As a consequence, the National Human Rights Commission too, like the country, was made to stand before the test of time in the sphere of human rights protection. At this time when the basic human rights were suspended and when the government mobilised the army for maintaining law and order, the human rights organisations, depressed forces, civil society and international spheres made queries on the active role of National Human Rights Commission. And these queries pressurised the Commission to undertake much more works despite a lot of limitations in its resources and means. At this critical juncture too, the Commission remained successful in giving continuity to its functions because of the confidence extended by the Nepalese people, the cooperation and enthusiasm received from the national and international spheres, and the cooperation and insights displayed by the authorities and employees of the Commission. The Commission requested to His Majesty's Government to allocate necessary budget by pointing out bitter truth on the difficulty of accomplishing even its basic administrative functions but the Finance Ministry allocated the budget of 5.5 million rupees merely in this year too. This has made the Commission to shrink in its limited role as a silent spectator without being able to undertake inquiry and investigation on the matters of massive human rights violation. It has had to face a great difficulty in shouldering the increasing burden in the changing situation with limited employees and insufficient budget. The result was that this year too, the Commission was hindered in the accomplishment of its functions on study, research, protection and promotion of human rights as stipulated by the Human Rights Commission Act, 2053.

The Capacity Development Project of the Commission too could not take an expected speed because of the non-availability of most necessary cooperation from the government as had been expounded by the Paris Declaration.

In the process of shouldering its responsibility by undertaking investigation and research works in the matters of human rights violation on the basis of the complaints received in the Commission on

human rights violation and on abetment for perpetrating such violation, the His Majesty's Government, specially the Defence Ministry and the agencies underlying it, responded the Commission very negatively by not providing informations, by not providing correct informations or by delaying in constructive cooperation. And these facts have created a great difficulty to the Commission in shouldering its responsibility.

The shortage of physical structure, man power, and resources and means in the Commission have made the Commission difficult for undertaking diverse activities on human rights education, study, research and training in regard to the protection and promotion of the human rights.

As the Commission did not have an information technology of its own, the Commission is planning to create an integrated, reliable and qualitative information technology. The study report of the advisors has clearly traced that the quality and capacity of the Commission's function will grow naturally if the Commission could arrange a computer net-working by opening a separate computer section.

In the midst of such shortage and difficulties, the Commission has become successful in the acquisition of certain other achievements. As a member of Asia Pacific Forum, the Commission has succeeded to strengthen its role in the international forum. Likewise, the cooperation and enthusiasm extended to the Commission by the foreign diplomats and donor agencies of our friendly nations have helped the Commission to attain greater self-confidence.

The Commission has received informations from His Majesty's Government that certain decisions undertaken by it towards the protection of human rights have been implemented properly.

After the enactment of the Terrorism and Disruptive Act following emergency, the responsible authorities of the Commission have surveyed the incidents occurred at different places of the country by paying visits and had also drawn the attention of state and non-state forces in this connection. And this has helped to increase the credibility of the Commission (to a large extent). Besides this, the Commission is receiving significant guidelines from the government, human rights organisations, parliamentary committees and international agencies in order to proceed further (towards its goal).

Even after its formation, the Commission is in the first stage of infrastructure development. It has to involve itself with weaknesses and infirmities from within. It is trying to march ahead towards building a dynamic and active structure. These negative factors have made the Commission unable to march ahead as per its expectations. Despite the presence of all these negative factors, the Commission has found itself successful in addressing the queries of human rights in totality by presenting itself as the common platform for discussing problems on the protection and promotion of human rights, and is expected to proceed further in an integrated manner in the days to come.

7.2 Challenges

Since the time of its establishment, the Commission was made to face hosts of challenges. The prominent challenges, which the Commission was made to face in the sphere of shouldering responsibility as stipulated by the Act, may be given as:

- a. Lack of Necessary Budget: Since the time of its establishment, the Commission was made to face difficulty in the execution of its functions owing to the allocation of insufficient budget and the least number of employees. Besides that, the Commission could provide its employees merely the salary of the governmental scale devoid of providing any other facilities, too, affected their moral strength much more. Likewise, the money allocated to the Commission was insufficient for launching the programmes of the Commission. This has led the Commission to depend upon the donors even for launching the most necessary programmes.
- b. Shortage of expected cooperation on the part of the government, not responding to the letters sent by the Commission, delaying to provide informations and not providing factual information are some of the causes that made the Commission to face difficulty in the matters of inquiry and investigation on the complaints received by it.
- c. The diverse other factors like lack of awareness towards human rights, bad social traditions, violence against women, social discrimination, etc. also have resulted difficulty in the protection and consolidation of human rights.
- d. There has been a massive growth in the violation of human rights. The monitoring works of the Commission also revealed that the human rights have been violated from both the state and non-state forces.
- e. Although the Human Rights Commission Act, 2053 has authorised the National Human Rights Commission to inquire and investigate on the matters of human rights violation and on the abetment for perpetrating such violation, the Commission found itself delayed in the matter of investigation owing to diverse factors. The factors which made delay in the completion of investigation work should be taken as insufficient information, insufficient and undeveloped communication method, delay in bureaucracy, tradition of sending irrelevant reply, necessity of a new pattern of form for providing detailed information, absence of enthusiasm among the complainants, sentiment of fear for complaining against the state and state agencies. And these factors have led the Commission to face a severe difficulty.

Chapter VIII

SUGGESTIONS

In order to attain the greater objective of creating a human rights culture, every area, community and group of the society should be made conscious towards protecting the human rights, and it is a very significant responsibility to be borne by the government. In order to shoulder the responsibility entrusted to it by the Act towards the protection and promotion of human rights, the Commission needs the cooperation of government, no-governmental organisations, civil society, national and international agencies and the matured people. The following are presented here as the suggestions for the protection of human rights:

1. In order to draw the attention of His Majesty's Government towards the protection of human rights, the Commission has time and again drawn the attention of House of Representatives, its Foreign and Human Rights Committee and State Management Committee specially, along with other representatives of the people by asking to arrange an exhaustive discussion on its first annual report presented at the parliament.
2. The National Human Rights Commission has time and again requested His Majesty's Government for effectively implementing the decisions undertaken by it.
3. The Commission presents the following suggestions on gender discrimination:
 - a). Priority should be given for providing compulsory education to all the children taking it as their basic rights.
 - b). Civil society should be made powerful and effective furthermore.
 - c). Programmes should be launched on gender sensitivity in the areas of health workers, teachers, industrial corporations etc.
 - d). The government should enact effective acts and laws and implement them for stopping exploitation against women in the name of traditional customs like jhuma, deuki, chhaupudi etc.
 - e). The prominent authorities of the government, the members of judiciary, and the departmental heads including that of police and army should be given training on gender sensitivity.
 - f). The Commission recommends the massive participation of women representatives in the parliament at political level and in other bodies at local level.
 - g). Effective measures should be adopted for stopping inter-border and cross-border trafficking in women year by year.
4. Strict laws should be framed for eradicating racial discrimination and untouchability, and awareness should be disseminated for it in a massive scale.

5. The security agencies should pursue human rights and human laws while adopting safety measures.
6. The Commission recommends that post mortem operation be made compulsory on the persons dead at judicial custody, police custody or in the encounter with security agencies.
7. The Commission requests the judicial areas to become sensitive while giving judicial decision to the afflicted party on the cases involved with human rights.
8. The Commission recommends for transforming the prison houses into reformatory houses. The Commission also draws the serious attention on the issues that certain prisoners were made to stay at prison houses even after the termination of punishment inflicted by the court.
9. The criminal code of conduct should necessarily be improved from the viewpoint of human rights.
10. The laboratory of legislation science should be made capable and modern.
11. A national calendar of operation be prepared on human rights and also be effectively implemented accordingly.
12. Human rights education should be implemented from primary level. The basic norms of human rights and human laws should be made compulsory in the training to be given after giving appointment in police, army and administrative agencies by incorporating them in the curriculum.
13. Financial, administrative and other necessary cooperations should be extended to the National Human Rights Commission for providing access of complaint even to the people of obscure and remote areas.
14. In order to terminate the impunity, the violators of human rights should be given proper punishment and, then, be publicized on it by preparing a record of such persons.

Appexdex 1

PRESS COMMUNIQUES

1.a

National Human Rights Commission

Estd. under Human Rights Commission Act, 2053Date: December 21, 2001

Press Communique

The attention of His Majesty's Government was drawn for shouldering its international responsibility as prescribed by Article 4 of "United Nations Covenant on Civic and Political Rights" passed by the General Assembly of United Nations Organisation on 16th December, 1966 which Nepal had ratified on 14th May, 1991.

The prescription made by Sub-article (3) of the very Article may be given as:

"Any State Party to the present Covenant availing itself of the right to derogation shall immediately inform the other State Parties to the present Covenant, through the intermediary of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, of the provisions from which it has derogated and of the reasons by which it was actuated. A further communication shall be made, through the same intermediary, on the date on which it terminates such derogation."

sd.

Surya Bahadur Deuja.

Officer Third Class

National Human Rights Commission

Estd. under Human Rights Commission Act, 2053 Date: March 26, 2002

Press Communique

The attention of the Commission was seriously drawn on the 5 Day Nepal Strike programme which the Nepal Communist Party (Maoist) had called from 20th to 24th Chatra. It should be taken as an extremely irresponsible matter that a strike like this is being launched by the Nepal Communist Party (Maoists) at the time of S.L.C. examination which is concerned directly with the future of more than hundred thousands students. To play against the dream of hundred thousands of guardians who are anxiously waiting to see the bright future of their descendants culminated at the renunciation and study of more than years should be taken as a matter concerned not merely with the violation of Education Right but equally the meanest attempt while looking from the humanitarian point of view. Hence, the Commission requests to withdraw the call of Nepal Strike programme and asks to solve any of the problems on the basis of talk only.

sd.

Nayan Bahadur Khatri

President

National Human Rights Commission

Estd. under Human Rights Commission Act, 2053

Press Communique

On Thursday, 11th April, 2002 today, a discussion programme was organised at the meeting hall of the National Human Rights Commission on "Reducing incidents of human rights violation and exchanging informations for the protection of human rights". At the discussion programme, Hon'ble President of the Commission emphasised on the need of determining the action procedures to be undertaken for the protection and monitoring of human rights. While informing about the complaints received in the Commission, Hon'ble Sushil Pyakurel, the Commission member, expressed that the concerned agencies should be cautious for reducing violation of human rights at the time of emergency and for protecting the constitutional rights.

At the discussion programme, a decision was taken for preparing a standard on what the concerned agencies should do and what they should not do at the time of emergency.

At the discussion programme, Hon'ble Shom Prasad Pandey, Chairman of Foreign and Human Rights Committee, Mr. Narendra Kumar Shrestha, Deputy Attorney General of the Office of the Attorney General, Mr. Padam Kumar Acharya, Secretary of Defence Ministry, Mr. Bijaya Raj Sharma, Acting Secretary of Home Ministry, and Mr. Gauri Pradhan, President of Federation of Non Governmental Organisation, were present. The Commission's Secretary Dr. Shankar Kumar Shrestha was also present on the programme.

sd.

Dr. Shankar Kumar Shrestha

Secretary

National Human Rights Commission
Estd. under Human Rights Commission Act, 2053

Date: Vaishakh 17, 2059

Press Communiqué

The attention of the Commission was drawn towards the public notice published by His Majesty's Government on 10th Vaishakh declaring rewards for submitting (to the persons who would submit) to the government certain persons affiliated to terrorist activities in alive or dead state. Taking note of the endorsement made by Nepal on the basic values and norms, agreed upon to follow by the international community, on human rights as guaranteed by the democratic constitution framed after 2047 and of the non-availability of legal provision for inflicting capital punishment, the Commission expresses serious concern on the notice for it will leave the following adverse impacts in the sphere of human rights in Nepal:

1. It may encroach upon a person's right to living.
2. It will negatively affect on the principle of rule of law.
3. It will discourage the nationally and internationally agreed values, norms and exercises of human rights in Nepal.
4. It may abrogate the rights which could never be abrogated as stipulated by Article 4 of the International Convention on Civil and Political Rights, 1966 of which Nepal also is a party.
5. It may encourage assassination and violence.

sd.

Dr. Shankar Kumar Sharma
Secretary

1.e

National Human Rights Commission

Estd. under Human Rights Commission Act, 1996

Press Communique

The National Human Rights Commission was grieved to learn of the death of hundreds of security persons, Maoists and ordinary people in the cross-fire that occurred between security agencies and the Nepal Communist Party (Maoist) a few days back.

The present problem can never be solved only on the basis of violence, terror and destruction. The activities of past 6 years have confirmed how violence breeds counter violence. The Commission feels that the solution to Maoist problem arising out as a result of economic and social problems should be sought in a peaceful manner.

The increasing violence will help to increase bloodshed in the country and cannot provide a solution to the problem and, hence, the solution must be sought in a peaceful atmosphere. The solution cannot be thrashed out by dipping into the pond of blood. It is a matter of tragedy that violence and counter violence are spreading in the country of Gautam Buddha, the innovator of peace and non-violence. Hence, the National Human Rights Commission makes a hearty call to His Majesty's Government and the Nepal Communist Party (Maoist) to start, taking into consideration the people's want for peace and justice, political process for tracing out a solution by declaring ceasefire all at once.

Likewise, the Commission informs that a team of National Human Rights Commission will go to Lise of Rolpa, Gam and different other places in order to undertake on-the-spot study on the massive killing of human beings.

The Commission calls to all for undertaking initiatives from respective spheres towards protecting the people's right to living by helping to enforce ceasefire.

sd.

Dr. Shankar Kumar Shrestha

Secretary

Appendex 2

Table on Project concerned with Tortures and Crippings

Table No. 1- Kinds of Charges

Kinds of Charges	No.	Percentage
Political	12	23.53
Maoist	24	47.06
Opposition against Maoism	7	13.73
Criminal Offences	3	5.58
Public Offence	5	9.8
Total	51	100.00

Table No. 2 Kinds of Human Rights Violaters

Torturer	No.	Percentage
Police	399	67.53
Maoists	176	29.63
Police and Maoists	14	2.36
Forest Officials	3	0.51
Royal Nepal Army	1	0.17
Police and Army	1	0.17
Total	594	100.00

NB. Certain persons (sufferer) were found to be tortured time and again.

Table No. 3 Date of Torture

Date of Torture	No.	Percentage
Before 2052 Vikram Era	125	21.04
2053 Vikram Era	52	8.75
2054 Vikram Era	91	15.32
2055 Vikram Era	131	22.05
2056 Vikram Era	148	24.92
2057 Vikram Era	103	17.34
2058 Vikeam Era	42	7.07
Total	594	?

The detailed statement of it has been given in the Commission's report on Torture.

Appendex 3

(Connected with Point No. 1.1.1)

International Conventions and Agreements on Human Rights **on which Nepal is a State Party**

S.No.	Name of Convention/Treaty	Date of Passing	Date when Nepal Endorsed/Assimilated it
1.	Slavery Convention	September 25, 1926	January 7, 1963 (Ass)
2.	Protocal amending the Slavery Convention signed on 25th September 1926	September 23, 1953	January 7, 1963 (Ass)
3.	Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery	September 7, 1956	January 7, 1963 (Ass)
4.	Convention on the Political Rights of Women	December 20, 1952	April 20, 1966 (Ass)
5.	Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide	December 8, 1965	January 17, 1969 (Ass)
6.	International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination	December 21, 1965	January 30, 1971 (Ass)
7.	International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid	November 30, 1973	July 12, 1977 (Ass)
8.	International Convention against Apartheid in Sports	December 10, 1985	March 1, 1989 (End)
9.	Convention on the Right of the Child	November 20,	September 14, 1990 (End)
10.	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women	December 18, 1979	April 22, 1991 (End)
11.	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights-	December 16, 1966	May 14, 1991 (Ass)
12.	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights-	December 16, 1966	May 14, 1991 (Ass)

S.No.	Name of Convention/Treaty	Date of Passing	Date when Nepal Endorsed/Assimilated it
	Political Rights		
13.	Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights	December 10, 1984	May 14, 1991 (Ass)
14.	Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment of Punishment	December 2, 1949	May 14, 1991 (Ass)
15.	Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others	December 15, 1989	December 27, 1996 (Ass)
16.	Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the Abolition of the Death Penalty	...	June 4, 1998 (Ass)

Appendex 4

Tables on Financial Administration

M.L.P. Farm No. 17

National Human Rights Commission

Annual Financial Statement of Fiscal Year July /August 2001-June/July 2002

National Human Rights Commission

Address: Harihar Bhawan, Pulchowk, Lalitpur

Budget Sub-subject: 30.1.140

Budget Amount No.	Budget Amount	Budget Accept	Total Budget in Cash	Budget Allocation	Expenditure	Budget Balance
1.01	Pay	3111000.00	3111000.00	2803558.70	2803558.70	307441.30
1.02	Allowance	10000.00	10000.00	9500.00	9500.00	500.00
1.03	Daily Travel Allowance	50000.00	50000.00	8224.00	8224.00	41776.00
2.01	Water and Electricity	180000.00	180000.00	156555.83	156555.83	23444.17
2.02	Telephone Trunk	165000.00	165000.00	162803.19	162803.19	21196.00
2.03	Service (Other)	100000.00	100000.00	66339.82	66339.82	33661.18
2.04	Fare	216000.00	216000.00	214595.00	214595.00	1405.00
2.05	Maintenance & Repair	200000.00	200000.00	163084.50	163084.50	38915.50
2.06	Office Materials	105000.00	105000.00	103486.50	103486.50	1513.50
2.07	Other Materials	50000.00	50000.00	34497.50	34497.50	15502.50
2.08	Printing	50000.00	50000.00	49710.00	49710.00	290.00
2.09	Newspaper and Books	60000.00	60000.00	55509.70	55509.70	4490.30
2.10	Fuel (Transport)	500000.00	500000.00	482428.00	482428.00	17502.00
2.11	Fuel (other)	6000.00	6000.00	5525.00	5525.00	475.00
2.12	Miscellaneous	80000.00	80000.00	71491.22	71491.22	8508.78

Budget Amount No.	Budget Amount	Budget Accept	Total Budget in Cash	Budget Allocation	Expenditure	Budget Balance
6.01	Furniture	50000.00	50000.00	48272.60	48272.60	1727.40
6.02	Conveyance	60000.00	60000.00	59899.50	59899.50	100.50
6.03	Machinery Equipments	7000.00	7000.00	4100.00	4100.00	2900.00
	Total	5000000.00	5000000.00	4499641.06	4499641.06	500358.94
Finance Budget						
1.	Clothing Allowance	29409.00	29409.00	29409.00	29409.00	
	Total of Finance Budget	29409.00	29409.00	24909.00	29409.00	
	Grand Total	5029409.00	5029409.00	4529050.00	452050.06	4529050.06

Balance Amount

No.	
1.	Nepal Bank Ltd., Lalitpur
2.	Bank Acc.No.: S.K.243 Kha 1
3.	Bank Balance according to the Bank
4.	Advance Outstanding a. Up to Past Fiscal Year Rs. b. Up to this Fiscal Year Rs.
5.	Cash Balance
6.	Amount to be paid by Cheque:20435.00

Signature of Accountant:

Position:

Date: July 23,2002

Total:

Signatur Ratifier:

Position:

Date: July 23,2002

National Human Rights Commission

Estd. under Human Rights Commission Act, 2053

Donation received under United Nations Development Programme Statement on Expenditure of Foreign Donation in Fiscal Year July/August 2001-June/July 2002 Statement on Expenditure from July 16, 2001-July 16, 2002

S No.	Statement of Income	Amount Rs.Pice	Statement of Expenditure	Amount Rs. Pice
	National Human Rights Capacity Development Project	1860000.00		
			Allowance	
			Daily Travelling Allowance	103790.50
			Torture Sufferer	
			Exam Conducted	
			Services (Other)	27955.00
			Fare	63950.00
			Maintenance and Repair	
			Office Materials	27671.00
			Other Materials	150.00
			Printing	43000.00
			Newspapers and Books	
			Fuel (Transport)	1580.00
			Fuel (Other)	
			Miscellaneous	6538.00
			Seminar	717810.00
			Radio program	160000.00
			Furniture	

S No.	Statement of Income	Amount Rs.Pice	Statement of Expenditure	Amount Rs. Pice
			Computer	
			Diskette	
			Mobile Phone	
			Video Camera	
			Computer Network Card	
			Internet Card	
	Total Expenditure			1152444.94
			Bank Balance	707555.06
	Total 1860000.00			1860000.00

Prepared by: _____

Endorsed by: _____

National Human Rights Commission

Estd. under Human Rights Commission Act, 1996

Foreign Cooperation in Fiscal Year July/August 2001-June/July 2002

Statement on Expenditure from July 16, 2001-July 16, 2002

S No.	Statement of Income	Amount Rs.Pice	Statement of Expenditure	Amount Rs.Pice
	British Grant Assistance	1319833.33	Pay	887653.43
	Danish Grant Assistance	1319833.00	Allowance	32085.00
	Norwegian Grant Assistance	146569.14	Daily Tra. Allow.	486640.15
	American Cooperation	56000.00	Torture Sufferer	440000.00
	United N. D. Programme	1860000.00	Exam Conducted	187335.00
	Royal Norwegian Embassy	250000.00	Service (other)	42557.00
	Norwegian Grant Assistance	250000.00	Fare	195037.00
	Income from Exam Conducted	246640.00	Maintenance & Repair	51920.00
	British Grant Assistance (Torture Suffer)	1015044.00	Office Machinery	52304.90
	The Asia Foundation	2000000.00	Machinery (Other)	28650.49
			Printing	43000.00
			Newspapers and Books	73278.40
			Fuel (Transport)	1580.00
			Fuel (Other)	850.00
			Miscellaneous	27822.19
			Seminar	779655.35
			Radio Programme	160000.00

S No.	Statement of Income	Amount Rs.Pice	Statement of Expenditure	Amount Rs.Pice
			Furniture	31450.00
			Computer	472950.00
			Diskette	310.00
			Mobile Phone	30000.00
			Video Camera	86020.00
			Computer Network Card	2000.00
			Internet Card	11000.00
	Total Expenditure			4124109.11
			Bank Balance	5601442.36
	Total	9725551.47		9725551.47

Prepared by: _____

Endorsed by: _____

National Human Rights Commission

Estd. under Human Rights Commission Act, 1996

Human Rights Situation and Letter Project

Statement on Expenditure of Foreign Donation in Fiscal Year July/August 2001-June/July 2002

Statement on Expenditure from July 16, 2002-July 16,2002

S No.	Statement of Income	Amount Rs.Pice	Statement of Expenditure	Amount Rs.Pice
	Grant Assistance donated by Asia Foundation	2000000.0	Pay	543834.31
			Allowance	
			Daily Travelling Allowance	
			Torture Sufferer	
			Exam Conducted	
			Services (Other)	1237.00
			Fare	750.00
			Maintenance and Repair	
			Office Materials	8090.00
			Other Materials	23920.00
			Printing	
			Newspapers and Books	3863.00
			Fuel (Transport)	
			Fuel (Other)	850.00
			Miscellaneous	2716.00
			Seminar Radio Program	

S No.	Statement of Income	Amount Rs.Pice	Statement of Expenditure	Amount Rs.Pice
			Furniture	28100. 00
			Computer	
			Diskette	
			Mobile Phone	
			Video Camera	
			Computer Network Card	
			Internet Card	
	Total Expenditure			613360.31
			Bank Balance	1386639.69
	Total 2000000.00			2000000.00

Prepared by: _____

Endorsed by: _____

National Human Rights Commission
Estd. under Human Rights Commission Act, 1996

Statement of Expenditure for Conducting the Commission's Examination
Statement on Expenditure from July 16,2001-July 16, 2002

S No.	Statement of Income	Amount Rs.Pice	Statement of Expenditure	Amount Rs.Pice
	Examination Fee	246640.00	Pay	
			Allowance	
			Daily Travelling Allowance	
			Torture Sufferer	
			Expenditure for Conducting Examination	187335.30
			Services (Other)	
			Fare	
			Maintenance and Repair	
			Office Materials	
			Other Materials	
			Printing	
			Newspapers and Books	
			Fuel (Transport)	
			Fuel (Other)	
			Miscellaneous	
			Seminar	
			Radio Program	
			Furniture	

S No.	Statement of Income	Amount Rs.Pice	Statement of Expenditure	Amount Rs.Pice
			Computer	
			Diskette	
			Mobile Phone	
			Video Camera	
			Computer Network Card	
			Internet Card	
	Total Expenditure			187335.30
			Bank Balance	58304.70
	Total 246640.			246640.00

Prepared by: _____

Endorsed by: _____

National Human Rights Commission

Estd. under Human Rights Commission Act, 1996

American Grant Assistance

Statement on the Expenditure of Foreign Donation in Fiscal Year July/August 2001-June/July 2002

Statement of Expenditure from July 16, 2001-July 16, 2002

S No.	Statement of Income	Amount Rs.Pice	Statement of Expenditure	Amount Rs.Pice
	Cooperation for Library	56000.00	Pay	
			Allowance	
			Daily Travelling Allowance	
			Torture Sufferer	
			Exam Conducted	
			Services (Other)	
			Fare	
			Maintenance and Repair	
			Office Materials	
			Other Materials	
			Printing	
			Newspapers and Books	56000.00
			Fuel (Transport)	
			Fuel (Other)	
			Miscellaneous	
			Seminar	
			Radio Program	
			Furniture	

S No.	Statement of Income	Amount Rs.Pice	Statement of Expenditure	Amount Rs.Pice
			Computer	
			Diskette	
			Mobile Phone	
			Video Camera	
			Computer Network Card	
			Internet Card	
	Total Expenditure			56000.00
			Bank Balance	-
	Total 56000.00			56000.00

Prepared by: _____

Endorsed by: _____

National Human Rights Commission
Estd. under Human Rights Commission Act, 1996

Norwegian Grant Assistance

Statement of Foreign Donation in Fiscal Year July/August 2001- June/July 2002

Statement of Expenditure from July 16,2001-July 16,2002

S No.	Statement of Income	Amount Rs. Pice	Statement of Expenditure	Amount Rs. Pice
	Donation received for the Study Project on Torture and Crippling at Maoist Affected Areas	250000.00	Pay	
			Allowance	
			Daily Travelling Allowance	84030.65
			Torture Sufferer	
			Exam Conducted	
			Services (Other)	13365.00
			Fare	119340.00
			Maintenance and Repair	
			Office Materials	
			Other Materials	
			Printing	
			Newspapers and Books	
			Fuel (Transport)	
			Fuel (Other)	
			Miscellaneous	
			Seminar	

S No.	Statement of Income	Amount Rs. Pice	Statement of Expenditure	Amount Rs. Pice
			Radio Program	
			Furniture	
			Computer	
			Diskette	
			Mobile Phone	
			Video Camera	
			Computer Network Card	
			Internet Card	
	Total Expenditure			216735.65
			Bank Balance	33264.00
	Total 250000.			250000.00

Prepared by: _____

Endorsed by: _____

National Human Rights Commission

Estd. under Human Rights Commission Act, 1996

Cooperation from the Asian Foundation

Statement on the Expenditure of Foreign Donation in Fiscal Year July/August 2001- June/July 2002

Statement of Expenditure from July 16, 2001-July 16,2002

S No.	Statement of Income	Amount Rs.Pice	Statement of Expenditure	Amount Rs.Pice
	Donation received under Project on Human Rights Situation and Letter	2000000.00	Pay	543834.31
			Allowance	
			Daily Travelling Allowance	
			Torture Sufferer	
			Exam Conducted	
			Services (Other)	1237.00
			Fare	750.00
			Maintenance and Repair	
			Office Materials	8090.00
			Other Materials	23920.00
			Printing	
			Newspapers and Books	3863.00
			Fuel (Transport)	
			Fuel (Other)	850.00
			Miscellaneous	2716.00
			Seminar	
			Radio Program	

S No.	Statement of Income	Amount Rs.Pice	Statement of Expenditure	Amount Rs.Pice
			Furniture	
			Computer	
			Diskette	
			Mobile Phone	
			Video Camera	
			Computer Network Card	
			Internet Card	
	Total Expenditure			813360.31
			Bank Balance	1386639.69
	Total 2000000.00			2000000.00

Prepared by: _____

Endorsed by: _____

National Human Rights Commission

Estd. under Human Rights Commission Act, 1996

Emergency Monitoring Project Statement on the Expenditure of Foreign Donation in Fiscal Year July/August 2001- June/July 2002

Statement of Expenditure from July 16,2001- July 16, 2002

S No.	Statement of Income	Amount Rs.Pice	Statement of Expenditure	Amount Rs.Pice
	British Grant Assistance for Project on Monitoring Emergency	1319833.33	Pay	68000.00
	Danish Grant Assistance for Project on Monitoring Emergency	1319833.00	Allowance	32085.00
	Norwegian Grant Assistance for Project on Monitoring Emergency	1469569.14	Daily Travelling Allowance	71549.00
			Torture Sufferer	
			Exam Conducted	
			Services (Other)	
			Fare	9550.00
			Maintenance and Repair	51920.00
			Office Materials	16543.90
			Other Materials	4580.49
			Printing	
			Newspapers and Books	13415.40
			Fuel (Transport)	
			Fuel (Other)	
			Miscellaneous	7948.00

S No.	Statement of Income	Amount Rs.Pice	Statement of Expenditure	Amount Rs.Pice
			Seminar	61855.00
			Radio Program	
			Furniture	3350.00
			Computer	432950.00
			Diskette	310.00
			Mobile Phone	30000.00
			Video Camera	86020.00
			Computer Network Card	2000.00
			Internet Card	11000.00
	Total Expenditure			943076.79
			Bank Balance	3166158.68
	Total 4109235.00			4109235.00

Prepared by: _____

Endorsed by: _____

National Human Rights Commission

Estd. under Human Rights Commission Act, 1996

Study Project on Torture

Statement on the Expenditure of Foreign Donation in Fiscal Year July/August 2001- June/July 2002

Statement of Expenditure from July 16,2001- July 16, 2002

S No.	Statement of Income	Amount Rs.Pice	Statement of Expenditure	Amount Rs.Pice
	British Donation for Study Project on Torture Sufferer	1015044.00	Pay	275819.12
			Allowance	
			Daily Travelling Allowance	41409.00
			Torture Sufferer	
			Exam Conducted	
			Services (Other)	1237.00
			Fare	750.00
			Maintenance and Repair	
			Office Materials	8090.00
			Other Materials	23920.00
			Printing	
			Newspapers and Books	3863.00
			Fuel (Transport)	
			Fuel (Other)	850.00
			Miscellaneous	2716.00
			Seminar	
			Radio Program	

S No.	Statement of Income	Amount Rs.Pice	Statement of Expenditure	Amount Rs.Pice
			Furniture	
			Computer	
			Diskette	
			Mobile Phone	
			Video Camera	
			Computer Network Card	
			Internet Card	
	Total Expenditure			813360.31
			Bank Balance	1386639.69
	Total 2000000.00			2000000.00

Prepared by: _____

Endorsed by: _____

National Human Rights Commission, Nepal

Organisational Chart

*Attempt are being made towards framing a new structure as per the Commission's objective.

Photo No. 1

Girija Prasad Koirala and Keshar Jang Rayamajhi, the then Prime Minister and the then Chairman of Standing Committee of Council of State respectively, with the Commission's Chairperson at a Meeting programme organised by the Commission in order to mark the Completion of 100th day of the Commission's Establishment

Photo No. 2

Discussion Programme organised on the Occasion of 53rd Human Rights Day

Photo No. 3

Public Awareness Programme organised at Gaidabhelpur, Mahotari against the torture perpetrated in the name of so-called witchery

Photo No. 4

Joint Feasting Programme with Depressed People organised at the auspices of National Human Rights Commission

Photo No. 5

Interaction Programme with Diverse Associations and Organisations on Civil Code (Muluki Ain), 2020 (11th Amendment Ordinance, 2056)

Photo No. 6

A Glimpse of Discussion Programme on "Women's Right in Hindu Philosophy"

Photo No. 7

A Glimpse of Interaction Programme organised between National Human Rights Commission and Diverse Agencies

Photo No. 8

The Commission's Authorities welcoming the British Princess Anne

Photo No. 9

The Commission's Authorities and Employees welcoming the Guests at a Ceremony organised to mark the Completion of 100th Day of the Commission's Establishment