

Extension Proposal for RDIF Funding

Project Title: Empowering Dalits for Rights & Inclusion Project (EDRIP)

Duration: From 1 January to 31 December, 2012

Submitted by:

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Acronyms

CBO	Community Based Organization
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DDC	District Development Committee
DNF	Dalit NGO Federation
EDRIP	Empowering Dalits for Rights & Inclusion Project
ESP	Enabling State Program
GO	Government
HR	Human Rights
IEC	Information Education and Communication
INGO	International non-government organization
LWF	Lutheran World Federation
MoV	Means of Verification
M& E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NGOs	Non Government organization
NNDSWO	Nepal National Dalit Social Welfare Organization
RBA	Right Based Approach
RDIF	Rights Democracy Inclusion Fund
RDN Nepal	Rastiya Dalit Network, Nepal
UCWC	Untouchability Crime Watch Centre
VDC	Village Development Committee

Extension Summary

Project Title	Empowering Dalits for Rights & Inclusion Project (EDRIP)
Implementing Organization	Rastriya Dalit Network (RDN) Nepal
Project Impact	To contribute in reducing discriminative practices and cultures and to improve political status of Haliya/khaliya through social empowerment.
Project Outcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To strength the voice of Haliyas and Kahaliyas for ensuring their rights at local and national level state mechanisms.
Project Output(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inter Party networks and people's organizations of Haliyas and Khaliyas are mobilized against discriminative and exploitative systems, practices and cultures. ▪ Access to and control over of Dalit communities especially Haliyas and Khaliyas increased in the political and public sphere as well as in the common property resources. ▪ Significant pressure on state mechanism to address the practical and strategic issues of Dalit communities especially Haliyas/Khaliyas created
Key Activities	<p>Output 1- Mobilization : Training, Training, meeting/interaction, conference, experience sharing,</p> <p>Output 2 - Increased Access to and control over : Workshop, caravan, public hearing, interaction</p> <p>Output 3 - Pressurizing state mechanism : Media partnership, Dalit council, Dalit Parliament, Publication, Rehabilitation package development,</p>
Implementation Strategies/Approach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lobbying and partnership with political parties and their sister organizations for wider constituency building. • Coordination and collaboration with issues based likeminded organizations e.g. DNF, NNDSWO, NNSWA, COLARP, CARE, ACTION AID, LWF, National Haliya Mukti Samaj Maha Sangh etc. • Regular coordination and cooperation with the organization to avoid duplication and generate synergetic impacts. • Critical engagement with VDC bodies and local level government service centers. • Form/develop and/or strengthen people's organizations by creating alternative platforms through formation of untouchability crime watch centre (UCWC) and other alternative bodies like: VDC, municipality council, DDC and parliaments to pressurize CA to address Dalit issues. • Micro-macro level linkages of issues for policy influence. • Critical engagement and partnership with local, national and international media • Regular consultation with women haliya groups, land owners, local intellectuals and other non-dalit people. • Recruitment of project staffs (VDC and district level activists) from target beneficiaries for the effective implementation of the project activities and achieve the result oriented outputs.
Target Groups/Beneficiaries	Primary target group Dalit communities basically Haliya and Khaliya and secondary target groups are different government/non government agencies and political parties.
Project Coverage	27 VDCs of 9 districts in far western region.
Project Period	1 year (1 January to 31 December,2012)

Total Expected Funds NRs. 6,150,816.00 (See 'Annex A ' for Details	Breakdown of Budget (Expected Funding)			
	Program Costs		Overhead Costs	
	NRs	%	NRs	%
	5695200	92%	455616	8%
Organizational Profile	Strengths		Area of improvement	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RDN is the Dalit's organization having wider membership of both Dalit and non-Dalit organizations and professionals. • Long experience working in the field Dalit rights, land rights and human rights. • It has strong commitment and common understanding to work in the field of Haliyas and Khaliyas issues. It has both technical expertise and strong leadership to influence the local level issues. • Has strong networking and alliance with national level civil society organizations. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen its network in the district level nationwide • Regionalize and internationalize the identity of the organization 	

I. Introduction

A) Brief Introduction of the Organization

RDN Nepal is a network of Dalit NGOs working with Dalit wings of political parties, Dalit NGOs and pro-Dalit activists through rights based approach to development in Nepal. It was formed as 'Regional Dalit Network' in 2001 to address different issues like discriminative social dogmas, untouchability, social injustice, and social exclusions. Initially, this network functioned as a mass-based organization. After all, it was registered as a non-governmental organization in district administration office, Kailali and subsequently affiliated in social welfare council.

RDN Nepal is a campaign and advocacy based organization and it creates pressure to governmental and other sectoral organization so as to address the issues related to Dalit rights. Dalit's parliament is one of the forums to provide pressure to policy makers through submitting the alternative concepts and policies for the issues like reservation. It has gained success to publicize the issue of *Haliyas* both at national and international level. Considering its working approach, its involvement with different types of national level of organizations, individuals and professionals as well as its involvement in different influencing movements such as: 'Jana Andolan II (people's movement episode – II), *Haliya* movement etc, it was renamed as "Rastriya Dalit Network (RDN) Nepal" in 2006 though it was initiated as Regional Dalit Network.

RDN Nepal has 20 district chapters (nine in far west region and 11 in mid west region) and 5 regional chapters. *Haliya* Rights Forum, Dalit Student Network and Dalit Women Council are its sister organizations.

RDN has both, organizational and personal membership system. Currently, it has above 600 members including 100 organizational and 500 personal.

B) Core problem and context of the project

Government data shows that there are 13% Dalit population in Nepal. But different Dalit organizations and activists claimed the population of Dalit being 20% of total population of this country. Dalits of Nepal are known as 'most deprived, excluded, exploited marginalized and vulnerable community' (Bhattachan & Sunar, 2005). Major discriminatory practices over the Dalit communities are untouchability, unequal resource allocation and distribution, scarcity of social and cultural identity and so on. Though Dalits are residing all over the country, majority of them live in mid and far western region of Nepal and it is frequently reported that discriminatory practices are severely deep rooted in this region.

Despite the significant contribution of Dalits in socio-economic development of Nepal, the opportunities so far provided by the government and other stakeholders in the name of Dalit empowerment are still insufficient. Opportunities sharing even among the Dalits are not equitable. Urban Dalits are gaining more benefits but Dalits from mid and far western regions are in shadow of almost state's services and facilities. The initiatives made so far to address the issues of Dalits is insufficient. Whole mid-west and far Western regions have been excluded from national scenario of politics and development. Dalits of those regions are more vulnerable. Rather Haliyas (about 98% of them are Dalits) of far western are facing complicated life-style since the history long.

After rigorous advocacy campaigns, lobbying and movements, government of Nepal has emancipated Haliyas through historic declaration in September 2008. RDN Nepal has led the whole advocacy and negotiation process of Haliya emancipation movement. Despite of government declaration, there are several Haliyas who are still unaware about this declaration and living as the bonded laborers. Still, there are about 1,800 Haliya families to be emancipated in Bajura district (Nepal, national weekly magazine – 15 Nov 2009). This figure is rather higher in the far western region of Nepal. Considering this core problem, RDN Nepal has been implementing "Empowering Dalits for Rights and Inclusion Project (EDRIP)" focusing on the issues of Haliyas and the people's affected by Khali system in the districts of far-western region of Nepal. Despite of noteworthy achievement of the project in raising awareness and organizing Haliyas and the people affected by the Khali system; there is still need to nationalize the Haliya's movement, build wider constituency on their issues as well as to further strengthen the capacity of Haliyas. Therefore, this is the high time to conduct campaign at national level and contribute to incorporate issues of Haliyas either tangibly or intangibly in the forthcoming new constitution of Nepal.

C) Achievements & Outcomes of EDRIP project

RDN Nepal felt that following achievements and/or outcomes of the EDRIP project would be noteworthy to mention.

- Empowering Dalits for Rights & Inclusion Project has been implemented by RDN Nepal to contribute in promoting social and political status of Dalit community through structural transformation nation.
- RDN Nepal has conducted a situational analysis study on the freed Haliyas and the report is in place. A total of 37,954 families of Haliyas as well as 52,844 families of Dalit communities affected from Khali system were identified by the study.
- Total 18540 Haliya families have been emancipated during the project period.
- 27 people organizations at community level and 9 Haliya rights forums in district level (one each in the districts of far-western region) have been formed.
- Formation and operationalization of interparty networks in 27 working VDCs of 9 districts
- About 10 Lakh Nepalese rupees of local resources has been mobilized and utilized to address the practical needs of Dalit communities.

- Haliya rehabilitation and monitoring committees (i.e. one at central level and one each in all districts of far-western region) were formed by Government of Nepal as a result of the policy influence made so far by the project as well as RDN Nepal.
- During this project period 252 Dalits in 27 working VDCs of 9 districts have been elected as different position of local level organizations like: community forestry users groups, school management committee, and health management committee and 204 persons from Dalit community have been participated in local mechanism of different political parties.
- A sum of four hundred thousand rupees has been allocated by DDC, Kanchanpur for the scholarship to Dalit students with lobbying and initiation of project and RDN Nepal.
- Dalit communities especially Haliya and Khaliya in Dhangadhi municipality, Chaumala and Masuraiy VDC of Kailali, Jhalari and Krishnapur VDC of Kanchanpur and Kalena VDC of Doti district are worshipping in temples without any hesitations, obstacles and hindrance.
- Daily wages of Haliya and Khaliya has been increase with NRs 97 in average with campaigning, lobbying and advocacy on rights issues.

D) Current Status

RDN Nepal has completed 16 months out of one and half year of project period. The current status of the project can be summarized as follows:

- About 99% of the planned activities have been completed so far; and the desired outputs are also about to achieved.
- Different policies and procedures have been developed and revised to strengthen the institutional development.
- RDN Nepal has further expanded its network with different likeminded organizations and professionals.
- Certain whim for addressing the issues of Haliyas and Khaliyas has been created by the project in the far-western region of Nepal.
- This whim needs further support to bring those issues of Haliyas and Khaliyas in the logical ends by addressing them at both practical and strategic level.

E) Lesson learned

- Mobilization of district chapters of RDN has become more effective for the implementation of project activities and bringing solidarity of likeminded organizations as well as professionals.
- Selection of field level staffs from Dalit communities (right holders/project beneficiaries) has further generated the effectiveness and ownership on the project activities.
- Effective and participatory planning process has further fostered the effectiveness while implementation the project level activities
- Mobilization of the people's organization has resulted on timely and efficiently implementation of planned activities.
- Leadership and critical engagement of the rights holders have led towards ensuring the sustainability of the project.

F) Challenges and opportunities

Challenges

- High expectation of Dalits, Haliya and Khaliya communities after their emancipation.
- High poverty rate in Dalits community (Haliya/Khali)
- Difficult to integrate the institutions and donors working in the field of Haliya rights.
- Lack of government's initiatives to make the proper rehabilitation of freed Haliya.
- Conducting a comprehensive study to obtain actual scenario of Haliyas was a lengthy process.

- Lack of strong political commitments and initiation in the Haliya rehabilitation.

Opportunities

- Haliyas have their own organization and it has extended its solidarity hands with land right movement and Dalit right movement.
- Government of Nepal (GON) has formed Haliya rehabilitation and monitoring committees (i.e. one at central level and one each in all districts of far-western region) to issue the identity card for ex-Haliyas.
- GON has agreed to develop an integrated package for addressing the practical and strategic issues and needs of Haliyas.
- Drafting process of “Bill for prohibiting the Haliya system” is under process and discussion.
- Other donors like: ILO have shown their interest to work on the issues of Haliyas.
- Major political parties have made recent concurrence to accelerate the constitution crafting and peace process.

II Rationale of project Extension

Government has declared the emancipation of Haliyas on September 2008. A baseline study conducted by RDN Nepal (2010) identified that 96 percent Dalit community lack sufficient land as means of production to solve their problem of two-square-meal. The study shows that literacy status of Dalit communities in far-western region is very low. The level of caste based discrimination in this region was found as very high. The baseline study showed that Dalits are facing different forms of discriminations in different places. Almost Dalits in mid and far western regions have been surviving through the occupational based economy due to lack of sufficient land. They do not have access on government services, industries and business and very few of them represent in different political parties.

Statistics on Haliya, Khaliya varies from organizations to organizations. Based on sample studies by RDN Nepal in Bajhang, Baitadi, Darchula, and Darchula, it was estimated about 60,000 Haliya in Far Western Region of Nepal. The study undertaken by NNDWSWO and LWF (2004) projected about 5% of Dalit population (equal to 15000) in Far Western Region of Nepal. Latest government statistics based on study undertaken by Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction reported about 19205 in 11 districts of Far Western Region (9) and Mid Western Region (2) of Nepal. But, the study made by RDN Nepal in 2010 estimated that there were 9.6 % (37,954) Haliya, and 13.4 % (52844) Khaliya of total Dalit population in Far Western Region. Similar to Khaliya Pratha, 0.9 % (3,549) Pulo Pratha was also found in this region and it was concentrated only in Bajhang (5.4%). Among Haliya, 36.7 %, 17.0% and 45.5 % are due to loan, land and tradition (cultures and norms) respectively. Furthermore, about one-fifth (19.0%) households have built their houses in other's land i.e master's land. In other way, they were homeless. This percentage is highest (53.1 %) in Dadeldhura, followed by Darchula (38.8 %), and Kanchanpur (37.8 %).

The per capita income of Dalit communities of far-western region especially Haliyas and Khaliyas is found very low; and they do not have access on common property resources. Very low representation in political parties and other social organizations is the major factor to raise their issues with the state. But the data extracted from the study shows that only 3 percent Dalit are represented in district level and 13 percent in local level decision making level of different political parties. This status urges that Dalit community needs to exercise, lobby and advocate further to be represented in the main stream of major political parties, civil society organizations and government mechanisms.

After the Haliya movement, the government was compelled to announce the emancipation of Haliya from respective landlords. This brought the wave in the traditional society and production relations over there. The project has initiated to aware and organizes Haliyas and Khaliyas for their collective voices with the

motto that 'development can never be achieved with exploitation; discrimination and exclusion of certain group form the main stream of the society'.

In this connection, **Empowering Dalits for Rights and Inclusion Project** has created awareness that resulted in organizing Haliyas and Khaliyas to raise their voices in a collective manner since last one and half years. There is still need to nationalize the Haliya's movement, build wider constituency on their issues as well as to further strengthen the capacity of Haliyas and Khaliyas.

III Description of Project Extension

a) Impact:

To contribute in reducing discriminative practices and cultures and to improve political status of Haliya /khaliya through social empowerment

b) Outcome:

To strengthen the voice of Haliyas and Kahaliyas for ensuring their rights at local and national level state mechanisms.

c) Project Outputs:

- Inter Party networks and people's organizations of Haliyas and Khaliyas are mobilized against discriminative and exploitative systems, practices and cultures.
- Access to and control over of Dalit communities especially Haliyas and Khaliyas increased in the political and public sphere as well as in the common property resources.
- Significant pressure on state mechanism to address the practical and strategic issues of Dalit communities especially Haliyas/Khaliyas created

d) Activities

Output 1: Mobilized Inter party networks and people's organizations of Haliyas and Khaliyas

1.1 Orientation on RBA to Haliya and Khaliya groups:

The project intends to increase access of Haliya in local resources and land. For this purpose, Haliya groups have been already formed in those project VDCs of project districts. To accelerate the right claiming process in organized way, project will conduct one-day refresher training on Rights Based Approach (RBA) in each VDC (total 27 events) for the inter-party networks and Haliyas group at the local level. The training aims to enrich the knowledge of Haliyas/Khaliyas and interparty networks in advocacy and campaign process and strategy. While selecting the training participants from Haliya and Khaliya groups, there will be the due consideration for maintaining the gender equality. Besides, non-dalit participants (non-dalit political leaders and land owner) will be selected from the intra party networks.

1.2 Regular meeting with political parties and government sectoral agencies

One of the objectives of this project is to increase participation of Haliyas in political parties and other local level decision making level. For this, project will conduct regular meeting with locally available political parties and other governmental and non-governmental sectoral agencies in quarterly basis (a total of 4 meetings in each VDC). The meeting will aim to figure out the possible strategies to increase participation of Haliyas in the different wings or sister organizations of political parties. Besides, the meeting will provide

pressure to make the existing government mechanisms for further inclusive. They will advocate with the political parties to include dalits especially dalit women, haliyas in their different wings and sister organizations. More than 3500 people (including from all activities of proposed project) from both stakeholders and rights holders will be mobilized for this process.

1.3 National level conference of Haliyas rights forum

Project will conduct an event of conference of freed Haliyas at Dhangadi. Political party leaders, government authorities and representative of other stakeholders will be invited in the conference. There will be comprehensive deliberation on the issues of Haliyas and Khaliyas; and the conference will also contribute on the draft rehabilitation package and also will recommend to the government. An expert will present a paper including over all scenarios of Haliyas and Khaliya system of far western region. Before conducting this initiative, district and VDC level Haliya rights forums will be reformed and strengthened through regular meetings. It will equally ensure the equal participation of men and women within Haliyas/Khaliyas. Total 150 people including representatives from likeminded organizations will be mobilized in this event.

1.4 Experience sharing workshop

An event of experience sharing meeting will be organized among Haliyas/Khaliyas of far-western region, Hali of hilly area of eastern part and Haruwa/charuwa of Tarai region. The meeting aims to share their experience and their suffering in these respective systems. In total, 10 Haliya/Khaliya, 10 Hali and 10 Haruwa/charuwa will be participated and they will discuss/share their experiences. This event aims to seek the spillover effects/impacts of EDRIP in other similar issues that have been prevailing in different parts of the country.

1.5 Governance Training for Haliya groups & Intraparty network

Project will organize each event of 3 Days training on good governance in nine project districts for the members of Haliya's/Khaliya's groups and interparty networks. The training will aim to enrich the level of knowledge of participants in the good governance issues focusing on the four process indicators of good governance i.e. participation, transparency, accountability and predictability so that, they will facilitate the local institutions to adopt good governance practices. Out of the total 30 participants, 50% will be women and among them there will be representatives of political parties' dalit sister organization.

Output 2: Increased Access to and control over in the political and public sphere.

2.1 Workshop with political Party's Dalit sister organizations, civil society, government representatives on the issues of Haliya and khaliyas

Project will organize an event of one-day workshop at central level with the political sister organizations, representatives of Dalit civil societies, representatives of journalist (who write in Dalit bits), government representatives and other support organization. The workshop will discuss and explore the further way forward on the issues of Haliyas and Khaliyas. This workshop mainly aims to bring the common understanding and solidarity among the different stakeholders on the issues of Haliyas and Khaliyas. The workshop will be the meeting of dalits (Haliya and Khaliya), political parties leaders (dalits and non-dalits), civil society activists especially women and government representatives from DDC, DADO, Women Development office and DAO.

2.2 Organize Haliyas and Khaliya's Caravan

Project will organize Haliya's and Khaliya's caravan in far-western region with the involvement of Haliya/Khaliya leaders and their organizations of 27 VDCs and 9 districts. The freed Haliyas, Khaliyas, Dalit rights activists and other civil society organizations' representatives will participate in the caravan. The aim of this activity is to create wider awareness on Haliya and Khaliya's issues. To make the campaign more

effective different civil society organization (CSOs), Human rights organization, journalists, social activists will be coordinated for their active participation.

2.3 Interaction with political parties at district level

Political parties are the key stakeholders for formulating the policies. Until and unless political parties realize the necessity to draft the policies in any issues, it would be difficult for drafting any policies. Therefore, Project will conduct an interaction meeting on quarterly basis in 9 project districts with the locally available political parties (a total of 36 meetings). The interaction meeting will discuss on the issues of minimum wages of Haliya's/Khaliya's daily labor, possible way out for making the political parties more inclusive and abolishing existing discriminatory practices in the society.

2.4 Public Hearing

To sensitize on the major issues of Haliyas and Khaliyas, one event of public hearing will be conducted in each district of project area. More than 100 participants from both stakeholders and rights holders are estimated to participate in the activity. This event will be lively broadcasted by local FM radios. Project aims to fetch the written commitment of stakeholders for addressing the issues of Haliyas and Khaliyas.

Output 3: Pressurized state mechanisms

3.1 Media partnership program

Project will provide an internship package to nine journalists/reporters working in the national media from nine project districts. They will explore grass-root realities on the issues of Haliyas and Khaliyas and make them publicized. In addition, national level media will sensitize on the issues to draw the attention of policy makers. While selecting the journalist, the strategies of GESI will be adopted giving the priority to the journalists from dalit women, women, differently able journalists and journalist from haliya and Khaliya if available.

3.2 Haliya Leadership Development training

After the declaration of Haliya emancipation by the government of Nepal, RDN Nepal conducted series of campaigns for its rehabilitation for freed haliya. In the project locality RDN Nepal has formed the haliya groups and from these groups Haliya leaders have been produced at local level. Realizing that unless and until, the haliya leaders are empowered and their capacity is built, haliya emancipation movement will not be succeed. Therefore, RDN Nepal will conduct the Haliya leadership development training for the haliya leaders of local level. The training aims to enhance the leadership quality of haliya to strengthen the haliya movement further. The participants of the training will be VDC level haliya leaders, district activists and leaders of haliya women groups. The due consideration will be paid for maintaining the gender equality while selecting the participants of the training. The training will be conducted in Dhangadi for 7 days and total 30 participants will take part in the training. The training will focus to deliver the ideas of resource mapping at local level, coordination and linkage skills, organization development skills to the Haliya leaders.

3.3 One day district level “Haliya solidarity and commitment program” for proper rehabilitation of Haliya

Rastriya Dalit Network (RDN) Nepal will organize one day district level Haliya solidarity and commitment program in 9 districts of project locality. The main objective of the program will be to sensitize the stakeholders on Haliya rehabilitation process and support to provide the ownership to feed Haliya. Basically RDN Nepal will create common platform forum to discuss on current emerging issue of Haliya/khaliyas through the workshop. RDN Nepal will communicate and coordinate with district level Haliya Rehabilitation and Monitoring Committee for the joint conduction of the program which will assist to make this workshop more

effective and successful. The attempt will be done to make participation of central level leaders of the political parties and district based leaders, NGO/INGO representatives, representatives from the government eg CDO, LDO and DADO will be other participants in the program. Total 60 participants from both stakeholders and rights holders will be participated in the program and as in the previous activities, women's participation will be ensured and their will be due consideration to make participation of oppressed people within dalit communities such as Badi, Gandharba. The current government policies and programs on Haliya rehabilitation will be updated and shared among the participants. As a result, common action plan will be developed to get the solidarity and commitment from each stakeholder will be collected to address this issue in the policy level. The program will produce the commitment paper for the equal rights and political parties leaders will sign over this commitment paper and it will be stitched on the political parties' office.

3.4 Dalit Parliament

Dalit parliament has been one of the advocacy forums for influencing on Dalit issues in the government's policies. The pertinent issues of Dalits e.g. reservation, inclusive participation and space of Dalit in new federalism as non-territorial federal unit will be discussed in the parliament. It will pass the different policies ensuring the space of Dalit in new constitution. The representatives of model VDC council and Dalit district council will participate in the parliament. Around 200 Dalit activists will participate throughout the country. In the parliament, the participation of oppressed dalits eg. Haliyas, Badi, Tarai dalits and dalit women will be ensured and their issues will be discussed. This parliament will pass the mock bill for the empowerment of Haliyas and Khaliyas and submit to the government of Nepal with communiqué.

3.5 Publication

To create the mass awareness on Haliyas and Khaliyas issues as well as to disseminate the project achievements, IEC materials will be published and disseminated. Quarterly basis bulletin will be published and disseminated during the project period (a total of 4 issues). Similarly, 2500 posters incorporating the message against Haliya and Khaliya system will be printed and disseminated. In addition, project will publish and widely disseminate 500 copies of the Haliya and Khaliya situational analysis study report.

3.6 Development of Haliyas rehabilitation package

Project will design the rehabilitation package for the freed Haliyas and Khaliyas through an interaction workshop which will be facilitated by an expert. The expert will also share the draft package in different forums like: Dalit parliament, Haliya conference etc for additional inputs and feedbacks. The package will be handed over to the government as a reference for their process of developing the integrated package for freed Haliyas.

4. Cross cutting activities

Following are the some cross cutting activities proposed for the extension period:

4.1 Planning workshop

At the beginning of the project implementation, two-day planning workshop will be organized to plan the overall activities of extension period. All district and VDC level activists, project staffs and EC members will participate in this two-day's workshop.

4.2 Review and reflection meeting

Project will organize periodic review and reflection meeting among staffs and key beneficiaries i.e. representatives from Haliya and Khaliya groups to review the progress on quarterly basis (3 events in total). This meeting will be beneficial to improve the effectiveness of the project activities.

e) Target groups/Audiences

Primary : Dalit communities (Haliyas and Khaliyas)

Secondary: Political parties (both at district and national level), Government bodies (VDC, DDC and other service providing offices) and I/NGOs, Different local level management committees like: school management, health service management and CBOs, Dalit activists, and other stakeholders working in this issue.

f) Future potential for involvement

- RDN Nepal has envisioned ensuring Dalit's, social and political rights.
- Lobbying and advocacy for ensuring Haliyas access and control in land and other natural resources
- Increase Dalit access in policy formulation level.
- RDN will develop project proposal on Climate Change and adaptation focusing on Haliyas and Khaliyas communities.
- RDN Nepal will further search for additional support to implement this type of project for the emancipation of Haruwa and Charuwa.

g) Implementation strategies and approaches

For smooth and effective implementation of project activities as well as for better impacts of project, RDN Nepal will adopt following strategies:

- Lobbying and partnership with political parties and their sister organizations for wider constituency building.
- Coordination and collaboration with issues based likeminded organizations e.g. DNF, NNDSWO, NNSWA, COLARP, CARE, ACTION AID, LWF, National Haliya Mukti Samaj Maha Sangh etc.
- Regular coordination and cooperation with the organization to avoid duplication and generate synergetic impacts.
- Critical engagement with VDC and local level government service centers.
- Form/develop and/or strengthen people's organizations by creating alternative platforms through formation of untouchability crime watch centre (UCWC) and other alternative bodies like: VDC, municipality council, DDC and parliaments to pressurize CA to address Dalit issues.
- Micro-macro level linkages of issues for policy influence.
- Critical engagement and partnership with local, national and international media
- Regular consultation with women haliya groups, land owners, local intellectuals and other non-dalit people.
- Recruitment of project staffs (VDC and district level activists) from target beneficiaries for the effective implementation of the project activities and achieve the result oriented outputs.

h) Outcomes and changes

Following outcomes or changes are expected after implementation of Empowering Dalits for Rights and Inclusion Program. Those expected outcomes/ changes are given below.

- At least 5000 Dalit activists especially Haliyas and Khaliyas will be mobilized for claiming their rights through advocacy initiatives and campaigns.
- At least 37 people's organizations (Haliya Rights Forums) of Haliyas and Khaliyas strengthened and mobilized.
- Inter-party Dalit network in 27 VDCs and 9 districts will be strengthened and mobilized.
- Minimum wage rate as per the provision of government rules and regulation will be established and practiced through boycotting Khaliya system.

- Representation of Dalit communities in decision making level of different CBOs and other local level management committees including common property resource management will be increased by 10%.
- Dalit community's participation in participatory planning, monitoring and benefit sharing process will significantly increased by 15% at local level.
- Representation of Dalit communities in decision making processes of political parties and their sister organizations will be increased.
- State mechanism will be pressurized through different advocacy initiatives like: lobbying, campaign etc.
- At least 10000 people from different walks of life will mobilize in Haliya caravan and it will create favorable environment to get the compensation and justice to the rights holders.
- At least 2700 people will benefit from the public hearing program on the issues of Haliya and Khaliya; the local level law enforcing officials will response positively and it will contribute to Haliyas Rehabilitation Committee to work in favor of rights holders.
- Political parties' leaders will commit for Haliya rights movement and they will provide solidarity on the issues of Haliyas.

i) Monitoring & Evaluation

Regular monitoring and supervision is essential and equally important for the effectiveness as well as efficiency of the interventions. RDN Nepal wants to make the program more result oriented to achieve the overall goal in line with the indicators as well as measurable means of verification (MOV). As aforesaid, RDN Nepal will be responsible for accomplishing all the activities proposed in the proposal in the 9 districts of far western region. It will prepare and submit the baseline information and their measurable indicators along with separate monitoring & evaluation (M&E) plan within one month from the agreement signing date. The overall monitoring will be as per the monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) plan to RDIF regional office Dhangadhi.

Project Team Leader will be responsible for quality control, deployment of human resources, monitoring and reporting the overall process and its outputs. RDN Nepal will develop separate monitoring format and orient the project staffs as well as change agents to make them familiar on the formats on the other hand quarterly review and reflection meeting will be conducted with the involvement of executive committee members also. Field level staffs (activists) will be mobilized to monitor and track the field level activities. In addition, RDN Nepal will facilitate to develop the indicator tracking sheet to track the achievements of the project in line with the set indicators.

Rastriya Dalit Network (RDN) Nepal will further form the project monitoring committee ensuring the representation of executive committee members, project staffs, civil society, Dalit women campaigner, women representatives of Haliya rights forum, journalists. The committee will comprise 7 members. This committee will be responsible to monitor the implementation of the project activities and report to the chairperson of the RDN Nepal and PMT (Project Management Team) to take the immediate action to mitigate the faced challenges. This committee will also be responsible for tracking the project activities smoothly, effectively and economically. The monitoring committee will suggest the project implementing team to avoid the duplication in the project activities also.

j) Risks and Assumptions

RDN Nepal has assumed some of the risks during the project implementation time which could disturb and create hurdles for implementing program interventions and activities. Those assumed risks are as follows:

- Strike and blockade by different agitating groups
- Delay in constitution drafting process
- Non-cooperation from non-Dalit communities
- Natural calamities, famine and epidemic would disturb the normal life of communities.

In case of such risks and hurdles, RDN Nepal will timely inform to RDIF/ESP program unit and will take immediate steps in the mutual consensus. More ever, the following actions will be taken so as to mitigate the risks and assumptions.

- Regular follow up with local level political parties and Dalit sister organizations
- Coordination with non-Dalit communities and personalities
- "Do No Harm" concept will be applied.
- The project will continue its practices of establishing relationships and ensuring dialogue with marginalized groups, demonstrating commitment to equality and participation.

k) Sustainability and Impact

RDN Nepal is a Dalit activist based organization. It has been working with staffs both at paid (while there is/was project) and non-paid volunteer basis with dedication and commitment. On the other hand, RDN has district chapters in all districts proposed for this project, which would be more crucial to continue advocacy initiatives and movements on the issues identified and prioritized during and/or after the project period. Similarly, different wings or departments within RDN will also play vital role for continuing advocacy on those issues until and unless it will be addressed.

As this project aims to address the issues of Dalit communities especially Haliyas and Khaliyas, and seek way forwards for their dignified life; RDN will definitely provide its maximum attention and efforts for the very success of this project not only during project period but beyond also.

It is experienced that advocacy initiatives and breakthrough activities may create short term confrontation between Dalit communities and the so called elites in the communities. Similarly, counseling and critical engagement with local administration, political parties and key social elite actors could play crucial role to create win-win environment in the conflict situation. As RDN Nepal has tremendous experiences of transforming such short term confrontation into win-win situation, it will provide additional efforts for maintaining harmonious relationship among both Dalit and non-Dalit communities. Besides this, RDN Nepal has already facilitated to prepare the group sustainability plan of VDC level Haliya rights forums (people organizations) in 27 working VDCs of 9 districts throughout making the inter linkage with likeminded institutions in the local level. Furthermore, RDN Nepal will support to review and follow up on that sustainability plan for effectiveness of the project intervention.

IV. Capacity Assessment

The following are the strength/capacity of RDN Nepal to carry out this project:

Program level

- RDN is the Dalit's organization having wider membership of both Dalit and non-Dalit organizations and professionals.
- Experienced in working for ensuring political, economical and social/cultural rights of Dalit communities.
- Long experience working in the field Dalit rights, land rights and human rights.
- It has strong commitment and common understanding to work in the field of Haliyas and Khaliyas issues. It has both technical expertise and strong leadership to influence the local level issues.
- RDN Nepal has taken the strategy to produce one VDC and one Dalit activist who will be crucial and agent for changes for information sharing and raising the campaigning from the local level.

Management level

- RDN Nepal has one well equipped central office in Dhangadhi.

- It has 9 district offices to facilitate project level activities and monitoring.
- RDN Nepal has strong networking and alliance with national level civil society organizations. It has also committed and dedicated human resources who are from different sectors and areas.
- RDN Nepal has different policies (Administrative and finance policy, HR policy, gender and social inclusion policy and institutional good governance policy) which strengthen the institutional development. Recently, RDN has revised some of its existing policies and made pro-Dalit pro-poor and pro-women. RDN Nepal has already submitted those revised and newly developed policies to the RDIF.

V. Management and Communication

For the overall management of “Empowering Dalits for Rights and Inclusion Program (EDRIP)”, RDN will form a management and/or advisory committee to review and guide project team members. Besides, it will have a team of professionals for overall implementation of the project comprising of Team Leader, Monitoring and documentation officer, accountant and office helper. The Project team leader will be primarily responsible for overall management of program activities and personnel management. On the other hand, RDN will strengthen and mobilize some of its EC members as well as district and VDC level activists to facilitate the planned activities of EDRIP extension on the basis of their expertise for short term work. In total 25% time will be paid by RDN chairperson to coordinate with donors and other stakeholders including district level activists and VDC level change agents. Similarly, they will be fully responsible to coordinate with different stakeholders both at national and district levels for the betterment and effectiveness of program and its activities.

As RDN has district chapters in all districts proposed for this project, communication and coordination from community to district to center and vice versa will be more smooth and effective for implementation of the project. In addition, there are interparty networks and Haliyas/Khaliyas groups in all 27 VDCs of nine working districts; from which it would be very easier to implement activities of this extension period.

VI. Coordination and Linkages

RDN believes that coordination with likeminded organizations and programs is most crucial for the effectiveness and better result of any program. On the other hand, it is obvious that there are other projects, political parties, CSOs GOs and I/NGOs working tangibly and intangibly for the betterment of Dalit communities. RDN will coordinate with all of them to bring their support and solidarity in overall program activities of Empowering Dalits for Rights and Inclusion Program. More specifically, RDN will join its hands for solidarity with district forest office, district education office, district public health office and the district administration for ensuring the rights and inclusion of Dalit communities in decision making level of different VDC and cluster level institutions as well as CBOs. Similarly, RDN will critically engage with political parties and its sister organizations both at district and national level for greater representation of Dalit cadre members on their decision making level as well as for their dignified and prosperous life. For the overall coordination and linkage RDN Nepal's chairperson will pay the 25% time for the project.

VII. Budget and Justification

Overall budget of Empowering Dalits for Rights and Inclusion Program (EDRIP) will be of NRs. 63,80,856.00 of which RDN will contribute NRs. 2,30,040.00. And seeks rest amount 61,50,816.00 **from RDIF**. Detail of line item wise budget is attached herewith-

Total Expected Funds					
Programme Costs	NRs.	%	Overhead Costs	NRs.	%

Output 1	2463000		Overhead	455616	8
Output 2	494000				
Output 3	987700				
Cross-cutting Costs	254000				
Project Monitoring	-				
Project Staff	1254500				
Advisory Services	242000				
Equipment					
Other Cross-cutting Costs					
Total	5695200		Total	455616	
% of Total Programme Costs			% of Total Overhead Costs		

Logical Framework template

PROJECT TITLE							
Empowering Dalits for Rights and Inclusion Project							
Impact	Impact Indicator 1	Baseline + year	Milestone 1	Milestone 2	Target + year		
	Contribution in reducing discriminative practices and cultures and improvement in political status of Haliya through social empowerment	Reduction in Caste discrimination by 20% in the community level.	96% in 2010	10%	10%		76% will remain by the end of 2012
		Source A Baseline of ex-Haliya and Dalit communities in far western region 2011 conducted by RDN, Human Rights Year Book 2010 by INSEC and Dalit Rights Year Book 2010 published by RDN Nepal, Field monitoring report, Risk Situation Report, Case studies, Dalit inclusion Audit etc.					
	Impact Indicator 2	Baseline + year	Milestone 1	Milestone 2	Target + year		
	Decisions made by local bodies of political parties and their sister organizations in for of Dalits will be increased by 7%	8% in 2010	2%-	5%	15% at the end of 2012		
		Source A Baseline of ex-Haliya and Dalit communities in far western region 2011 conducted by RDN, Human Rights Year Book 2010 by INSEC and Dalit Rights Year Book 2010 published by RDN Nepal, Field monitoring report, Risk Situation Report, Case studies, Dalit inclusion Audit etc.					

Outcome	Outcome Indicator 1	Baseline + year	Milestone 1	Milestone 2	Target + year	Assumptions
To strength the voice of Haliyas and Kahaliyas for ensuring their rights at local and national level state mechanisms.	Families of Freed Haliya holding their own land will be increased by 10%	4% in 2010	4%	6%	14% by 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long term strike and blockade by different agitating parties. • Delay in constitution drafting process • Natural calamities, famine and epidemic would disturb the normal life of communities.
		Source A Baseline of ex-Haliya and Dalit communities in far western region 2011 conducted by RDN Nepal and COLARP supporting with ESP/RDIF, Field monitoring report, Risk Situation Report, Case studies, Dalit inclusion Audit etc				
	Outcome Indicator 2	Baseline + year	Milestone 1	Milestone 2	Target + year	
	Representation of Dalits in committees of political parties and their sister organization will be increased by 7%	8% in 2010	3%	4%	15% at the end	
Source A Baseline of ex-Haliya and Dalit communities in far western region 2011 conducted by RDN Nepal and COLARP supporting with ESP/RDIF, Field monitoring report, Risk Situation Report, Case studies, Dalit inclusion Audit etc.						
INPUTS (NRs)	RDIF (NRs)	Govt. (NRs)	RDN(NRs)	Total (NRs)	RDIF SHARE (%)	
	61,50,816	-	230040	6280856	96%	

INPUTS (Human Resources - HR)	RDIF (Full time - FT; Part time - PT)	FT – 5 persons Part time - 40
	1254500	

OUTPUT 1	Output Indicator	Baseline + year	Milestone 1	Milestone 2	Target + year	Assumptions	
Interparty networks and people's organization of Haliyas and Khaliyas are mobilized against discriminative and exploitative system, practices and cultures.	Output Indicator 1.1 VDC Budget allocation for Dalits especially Haliyas and Khaliyas will be increased by 10%	TBD	-	10%	20% remains till 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long term strike and blockade by different agitating parties. • Delay in constitution drafting process • Natural calamities, famine and epidemic would disturb the normal life of communities 	
	Source						
	Baseline value will be established within one month of project agreement.						
	Output Indicator 1.2 Wage rate of Haliyas and Khaliyas will be increased by 37%	Male: 177 and Female: 115 in 2010	17%	20%	Rs. 200 for both male and female will be in 2012		
A Baseline of ex-Haliya and Dalit communities in far western region 2011 conducted by RDN Nepal and COLARP supporting with ESP/RDIF, Field monitoring report, Risk Situation Report, Case studies, Dalit inclusion Audit etc.							
INPUTS (NRs)	RDIF (NRs)	Govt. (NRs)	RDN (NRs)	Total (NRs)	RDIF SHARE (%)		
	2463000	-	83000	2546000	97%		
INPUTS (HR)	RDIF (FT/PT)						

OUTPUT 2	Output Indicator	Baseline + year	Milestone 1	Milestone 2	Target + year	Assumptions	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Access to and control over of Dalit communities especially Haliyas and Khaliyas increased in the political and public sphere as well as in the 	Representation of Dalits especially Haliya and khaliya in local CBOs and management committees will be increased by 10%.	18% in 2010	4%	6%	28% in the end of 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long term strike and blockade by different agitating parties. • Delay in constitution drafting process Natural calamities, famine and epidemic would disturb the 	
	Source						
	A Baseline of ex-Haliya and Dalit communities in far western region 2011 conducted by RDN Nepal and COLARP supporting with ESP/RDIF, Field monitoring report, Risk Situation Report, Case studies, Dalit inclusion Audit etc.						

common property resources	Output Indicator 2.2	12% in 2010	3%	7%	20% will be till 2012	normal life of communities
	Representation of Dalits in committees of political parties and their sister organization will be increased by 7%	8% in 2010	3%	4%	15% at the end	
		Source				
		A Baseline of ex-Haliya and Dalit communities in far western region 2011 conducted by RDN Nepal and COLARP supporting with ESP/RDIF, Field monitoring report, Risk Situation Report, Case studies, Dalit inclusion Audit etc.				
INPUTS (NRs)	RDIF (NRs)	Govt. (NRs)	RDN (NRs)	Total (NRs)	RDIF SHARE (%)	
	494000	-	42000	536000	92%	

OUTPUT 3	Output Indicator 3.1	Baseline + year	Milestone 1	Milestone 2	Target + year	Assumptions	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant pressure on state mechanism to address the practical and strategic issues of Dalit communities especially Haliya/Khaliyas created. 	Mock bill for the empowerment of Haliyas and Khaliyas will be developed; and submit to the government of Nepal with communiqué	NA	-	1		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Long term strike and blockade by different agitating parties. Delay in constitution drafting process Natural calamities, famine and epidemic would disturb the normal life of communities 	
	Source		Report, attention paper and memorandum.				
	Output Indicator 3.2	Baseline + year	Milestone 1	Milestone 2	Target + year		
	Integrated rehabilitation package will be handed over to the government as a reference for their process of developing the integrated package for freed Haliyas	NA	-	1			
Source		Report, Media coverage					
INPUTS (NRs)	RDIF (NRs)	Govt. (NRs)	RDN (NRs)	Total (NRs)	RDIF SHARE (%)		
	987700	-	62000	1049700	94%		
INPUTS (HR)	RDIF (FT/PT)						

NA = Not applicable
TBD = To Be Decided later

Activities Matrix

Output	Activities	Unit cost	Milestone 1	Milestone 2	Total Target Quantity (Amount)
Outputs 1: Sensitized Dalit communities towards the Dalit rights issues and reduced discriminatory practices in the society.					
1.1	Orientation on RBA to Haliya and Khaliya group	5000	135000	-	27 (135000)
1.2	Regular meeting with political parties and government sectoral agencies	2000	108000	108000	108 (216000)
1.3	National level conference of Haliyas rights forum	133000	0	133000	1 (133000)
1.4	Experience sharing meeting	100000	100000	0	1 (100000)
1.5	Governance Training to Haliya group & Intraparty network	50000	200000	250000	9 (450000)
1.6	Mobilization of District level activist	72000	432000	432000	12 (864000)
1.7	Mobilization of VDC level activist (part time i.e. 50%)	54000	324000	324000	12 (648000)
Output 2: Increased access to and control over in the political and public sphere					
2.1	Workshop with political party's Dalit sister organizations, civil societies, govt representatives on the issues of Haliya and Khaliya	80000	0	80000	1 (80000)
2.2	Organize Haliya and Khaliyas Caravan	150000	150000	0	1 (150000)
2.3	Interaction with political parties at district level	6000	120000	96000	36 (216000)
2.4	public hearing	10000	50000	40000	9 (90000)
Outputs 3: pressurized state mechanism					
3.1	Media Partnership Program	5000	25000	0	5 (25000)
3.2	Haliya Leadership Development Training	164700	164700	0	1 (164700)
3.3	One day district level orientation workshop on Haliya solidarity and commitment for proper rehabilitation	35000	175000	140000	9 (315000)
3.4	Dalit Parliament	205000	0	205000	1 (205000)
3.5	Publications	80000	160000	80000	3 (240000)
3.6	Development of Haliyas rehabilitation	100000	100000	-	1 (100000)
6	Cross-cutting Costs				
4.1	Planning workshop	60000	60000	0	1 (60000)
4.2	Quarterly Review & Reflection meeting	100000	50000	50000	2(100000)
4.3	EC/PMT field monitoring	10000	60000	60000	12 (120000)