



International Dalit Solidarity Network

WORKING GLOBALLY AGAINST DISCRIMINATION BASED ON WORK AND DESCENT



A DALIT MAN RETURNING HOME AFTER A DAY'S WORK ON ROAD CONSTRUCTION IN A FOOD-FOR-WORK PROGRAMME IN ORISSA, INDIA.

PHOTO | ARCHIVE



A DALIT GIRL WORKS WITH HER MOTHER IN A STONE QUARRY IN BIHAR, INDIA. DALIT WOMEN OFTEN CARRY THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE FAMILY'S SURVIVAL; YET THEY ARE CONSIDERED AMONG THE LOWEST RANKING OF THE DALITS.

PHOTO | JENS PEDERSEN



A DALIT BOY FROM ORISSA. HE CAN EXPECT FIVE YEARS OF SCHOOLING UNLESS HIS FAMILY MIGRATES TO FIND WORK, IN WHICH CASE IT WILL BE DIFFICULT FOR HIM TO CONTINUE HIS EDUCATION.

PHOTO | JENS SALOMON

2005 annual report

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1. Executive Summary

Untouchability and other forms of caste-based discrimination fundamentally challenge the most basic principle of human rights—that all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. Despite voluminous documentation of this insidious form of discrimination, and a general recognition of caste-based discrimination as a major human rights problem of our time, the governments of caste-affected countries have yet to meaningfully fulfill their human rights obligations to ensure equal treatment and equal protection for all. Discrimination against Dalit (or so-called untouchable) communities in post-tsunami relief efforts is yet another reminder of this failure. In 2005, IDSN reinforced its call that special efforts must be made by governments, the U.N., the private sector, international financial institutions, development agencies, and key donor countries (including the U.S. and E.U. countries) to address this form of discrimination and exclusion.

At its 61st session in April 2005, the U.N. Commission on Human Rights took a major step toward enlisting the international community's support for this weighty effort. The Commission affirmed the decision of the Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights to appoint two Special Rapporteurs on discrimination based on work and descent, Profs. Y. Yokota and C. Chung.¹ The rapporteurs' mandate includes conducting a study on the extent of caste-based discrimination and preparing draft principles and guidelines for the elimination of caste-based discrimination worldwide. Successful advocacy by IDSN and other alliance partners ensured this benchmark decision. IDSN has given its full support to the study process and continues to work closely with the rapporteurs and the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights in the implementation of this mandate. In early 2006, for example, Prof. Chin-Sung Chung visited Pakistan and India at the invitation of IDSN and India's National Campaign on Dalit Human Rights (NCDHR).

IDSN also paid increasing attention to the connection between poverty and caste discrimination. IDSN members argued, for example, that the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) will simply not be achieved if caste-affected communities are not included in MDG-related programs and policies in relevant countries. Social and economic indicators across South Asia confirm that Dalits and other marginalized groups lack access to education, income, employment, health care, and land. A majority of Dalits live in extreme poverty and many are victims of forced or bonded labour.

¹ Discrimination based on "work and descent" is the terminology used by the Sub-Commission to mean caste-based discrimination. The term "work and descent" is a recognition that caste discrimination is a form of descent-based discrimination wherein the occupation of individuals affected is pre-determined by their caste status.

The role of caste discrimination in the conflict in Nepal was also examined in a new report released by NYU School of Law's Center for Human Rights and Global Justice (an IDSN associate) in Geneva in August 2005.² The report reveals that caste discrimination is both a root cause and insidious consequence of the conflict in Nepal. Dalits have been victimized by both sides of the conflict—state security forces and Maoist insurgents. Since the report's release, it has been used by a variety of international actors (including the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights in Nepal, E.U. parliamentarians, World Bank officials, and others) to help shape and inform their strategic interventions in the conflict in Nepal.

The National Campaign on Dalit Human Rights – India enhanced its documentation and reporting of Dalit human rights violations. As a result, and in cooperation with IDSN, several cases of atrocities against Dalit community members were submitted to various U.N. special rapporteurs and mechanisms.

This report also includes information on caste-based discrimination against Dalits in Pakistan, the Al Akhdam in Yemen and Somali communities in Ethiopia. Their situation is little known outside these countries and has not been addressed in previous IDSN reports. IDSN and the Indian Institute for Dalit Studies, New Delhi, also made significant efforts to enhance research on caste-based discrimination in Pakistan, Nepal, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka, which include securing funding for a two-year regional research project.

In October 2005, the potential role of the foreign investors in alleviating caste discrimination in the labor market was at the centre of discussions at a European level meeting of IDSN members in The Hague. The Ambedkar Principles—addressed to private companies investing in caste-affected communities—were finalized in 2005 (annex 2) laying the foundation for the development of practical guidelines for multinational corporations to effectively address caste-based discrimination. A National Summit on Reservations in the Private Sector, organized by NCDHR in New Delhi in August 2006 similarly resulted in a series of recommendations and the opportunity for further dialogue between the Indian government, the private sector and civil society on the need for employment quotas for Dalits in the private sector.

Substantial debates on caste-based discrimination took place in both the U.S. Congress and the U.K. Parliament. The U.S. congressional hearing was supported by IDSN associates while the U.K. parliamentary debate was the direct result of efforts by the Dalit Solidarity Network – U.K. Also in 2005, plans for a future European Parliamentary hearing on the subject began to solidify.

IDSN expresses its sincere gratitude to donors and others who have contributed to and otherwise supported IDSN's work in 2005. The substantial contributions made by IDSN members and associates to each of the major initiatives described in this report testify to the collaborative spirit and determination of the IDSN network to achieve lasting solutions to the problem of caste-based discrimination worldwide.

² *The Missing Piece of the Puzzle: Caste Discrimination and the Conflict in Nepal*, Center for Human Rights and Global Justice (2005).

2. IDSN background

IDSN was founded in March 2000 to raise consciousness of Dalit issues nationally and internationally and to advocate for Dalit human rights. IDSN is a network of international human rights groups, development agencies, national Dalit solidarity networks (from Europe and the United States), and national platforms in caste-affected countries. Since its founding, the network has had a significant impact on the work of the U.N. and the E.U. to recognize the unacceptability of untouchability and other human rights abuses against Dalits and other communities discriminated against on the basis of work and descent.

IDSN main objectives include:

- advocating for Dalit rights by influencing the policies and practices of governments and international bodies and institutions;
- monitoring the enforcement and implementation of anti-caste discrimination measures
- working toward global recognition of Dalit Human Rights and contributing to the fight against caste discrimination globally by raising awareness and building solidarity;
- facilitating Dalit rights interventions internationally, including before the E.U. Commission and Parliament, U.N. human rights mechanisms, the International Labour Organisation (ILO), and other forums;
- creating and maintaining a resource base that facilitates and strengthens solidarity and representative functions especially at the U.N., ILO and other related multilateral bodies, and international financial institutions (such as the World Bank, and Asian Development Bank)

IDSN members and associates	
<p>The National Campaign on Dalit Human Rights – India</p> <p>The Dalit NGO Federation – Nepal</p> <p>The Human Development Organisation – Sri Lanka</p>	<p>Human Rights Watch</p> <p>The Lutheran World Federation</p> <p>The Movement Against all Forms of Discrimination and Racism</p> <p>Anti-Slavery International</p>
<p>The Dalit Solidarity Network – UK</p> <p>The Dalit Solidarity Platform – Germany</p> <p>The Dalit Network – Netherlands</p> <p>The Dalit Solidarity Network – Denmark</p> <p>The Dalit Solidarity Network – Sweden</p> <p>The French Dalit Collectif – France</p> <p>The Dalit Solidarity Forum - USA</p>	<p>The Minority Rights Group International</p> <p>The Asian Human Rights Commission</p> <p>The Robert F. Kennedy Foundation</p> <p>ICMICA/Pax Romoana</p> <p>FORUM-ASIA</p> <p>The World Council of Churches</p> <p>The Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative</p> <p>Franciscans International³</p>

IDSN formally registered as an organization in October 2003. Its Secretariat, which coordinates the activities of the network, is located in Copenhagen.⁴ The Secretariat is staffed by two full time staff members, Coordinator Rikke Nöhrind and Programme Officer Maia Ingvardson. The contribution of IDSN members and associates is a fundamental part of the IDSN network.

3. PROGRAMMES AND ACTIVITIES

IDSN's advocacy efforts by and large target four key actors or audience

- The United Nations and other multilateral bodies;
- The European Union;
- Transnational corporations (the private sector); and
- The general public (through public awareness activities and campaigning).

The highlights of IDSN's 2005 interventions with the actors outlined above are provided below.

³ IDSN also works in association with a number of other international human rights and development organisations.

⁴ IDSN is not a funding body and is therefore not involved in direct aid or program support.

3.1. The United Nations and other multilateral bodies

The U.N. Commission on Human Rights, 61st Session

On April 19, 2005 the U.N. Commission on Human Rights (UNCHR) unanimously adopted a decision to appoint two Special Rapporteurs on discrimination based on work and descent (Prof. Yozo Yokota and Prof. Chin-Sung Chung). The Commission was endorsing an earlier resolution taken by the Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights to conduct a comprehensive analysis of the problem of caste discrimination and find solutions for its eradication. During the first part of 2005 IDSN focused its efforts ensuring that the Sub-Commission resolution was passed by the Commission. This landmark decision is a crucial step in the campaign for justice for South Asia's Dalits and other communities suffering from similar forms of discrimination around the world.

The appointment of the Sub-Commission Special Rapporteurs was the culmination of four years of IDSN efforts with the Sub-Commission to ensure that caste discrimination is given due attention by the U.N. human rights system. (IDSN efforts during these years also resulted in other landmark resolutions that mandated the preparation of three working papers on issues related to caste-based discrimination).

In order to secure support for the adoption of the resolution at the Commission on Human Rights IDSN lobbied the Ministries of Foreign Affairs in key European capitals and UNCHR member state missions in Geneva. The Lutheran World Federation (LWF), for example, submitted on behalf of IDSN a written petition to most member states while IDSN members met with Geneva-based missions in January and February 2005. Appeals were also made by IDSN to E.U. Commissioners, Commission Officials, the Coordination Committee on Human Rights (COHOM); the E.U. presidency and members of the European Parliament to get a clear E.U. position in support of the proposed UNCHR resolution. Dalit Solidarity Networks similarly intensified appeals to their governments for support of the resolution.

IDSN also prepared for interventions and affected community participation during the 61st session of UNCHR. Two lobbying teams were organised with participants from Dalit Advocacy Platforms, Dalit Solidarity Networks and IDSN's International Associates. One team was present during the first week of the UNCHR (14-22 March), and a second team was in Geneva at the time of voting on the resolution (17-21 April). IDSN also organised a parallel event with a panel of U.N. experts, including Doudou Diène, U.N. Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, Sub-Commission Special Rapporteurs Yokota and Chung, expert members of the Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights. Affected community members from India, Nepal, Africa and Japan were also represented. In conjunction with the International Federation for Human Rights and Franciscans International, a joint oral statement was delivered by Anti-Slavery International, Asian Legal Resource Centre, FORUM-ASIA, Habitat International Coalition, Human Rights Watch, International Movement against All Forms of Discrimination (IMADR) and Racism, Lutheran World

Federation, Minority Rights Group International, Pax Romana, RADDHO, and the Robert F. Kennedy Memorial Center for Human Rights (all NGOs with ECOSOC consultative status).

The Government of Nepal presented a statement focusing mainly on caste-based discrimination and the government's commitment to set in place measures for its elimination. (Such a statement, which would otherwise have been welcomed, was severely undermined by the illegitimacy of the current regime in Nepal, the suspension of the country's Constitution, and the prevalence of grave human rights abuses since the royal coup of February 2005).

The Indian Government did not make any public statement against the resolution (contrary to past practices as World Conference against Racism in 2001, where attempts to include references to caste discrimination were vehemently opposed).

2005/109. Discrimination based on work and descent

The Commission on Human Rights, taking note of resolution 2004/17 of 12 August 2004 of the Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, decided, without a vote, to approve the decision of the Sub-Commission to appoint Mr. Yozo Yokota and Ms. Chin-Sung Chung as Special Rapporteurs with the task of preparing a comprehensive study on discrimination based on work and descent, on the basis of the three working papers submitted to the Sub-Commission on this topic (E/CN.4/Sub.2/2001/16, E/CN.4/Sub.2/2003/24 and E/CN.4/Sub.2/2004/31), the comments made during the sessions of the Sub-Commission at which those working papers were submitted and the provisions of the above-mentioned resolution, and of responses from Governments, national human rights institutions, relevant organs and agencies of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations to a questionnaire to be elaborated and circulated by the Special Rapporteurs. The Commission also approved the request to the Special Rapporteur to submit a preliminary report to the Sub-Commission at its fifty-seventh session, a progress report at its fifty-eighth session and a final report at its fifty-ninth session, and the request to the Secretary-General and the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to provide the Special Rapporteurs with all the assistance necessary to enable them to accomplish this task.

In his speech to the Commission, the U.N. Special Rapporteur on the Right to Education, Vernor Villalobos Munoz, made reference to the problem of caste-based discrimination while various NGOs delivered oral statements on the same topic. In the course of the UNCHR, IDSN also held a series of meetings with delegates of Commission member states, with representatives of Governments, and with U.N. agencies. Once the outcome of the voting was known, IDSN sent a press release to international media and held a well-attended press meeting. The press response in India and other countries was impressive and a direct result of national level media work and press releases sent by the National Campaign on Dalit Human Rights, and various Dalit Solidarity Networks and international associates of IDSN. Throughout the 61st

session of the UNCHR, the National Campaign on Dalit Human Rights (NCDHR) played a special role in highlighting Dalit human rights in all relevant parallel meetings.

The study now being undertaken by the newly-appointed Special Rapporteurs will involve consultation with government U.N. bodies and agencies, national human rights institutions, and civil society organizations and will culminate in a draft set of comprehensive principles and guidelines for the elimination of discrimination based on work and descent. The principles and guidelines represent the greatest effort by the U.N., to date, to systematically address the plight of an estimated 250-300 million people worldwide.

The U.N. Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights

IDSN maintained close contact with Special Rapporteurs. Profs. Chung and Yokota throughout the year. IDSN members also provided input in advance of the draft report submitted by the rapporteurs in May 2005. LWF, IMADR and other IDSN members additionally advised on the development of questionnaires to be sent out as part of the study on discrimination based on work and descent.

Follow up with officials of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) on the Sub-Commission continued throughout the year. IDSN facilitated information-sharing through its extended network about the study process and took responsibility for submission of responses to the questionnaires from NGOs without ECOSOC status to the OHCHR. The secretariat collated and provided background information on various themes to the experts, Prof Chung and Yokota, and several meetings were held with the experts during the year mainly on collaboration with civil society during the special rapporteur study process and the prospective of organising informal or formal consultations.

Contrary to expectations by some, the U.N. human rights system was not able to provide support to proposed consultations and other events in support of the study process due to the lack of a mandate with financial implications. In spite of a three-year mandate for two special rapporteurs for a comprehensive study on caste discrimination and gross human rights violations against an estimated 300 million people, including the development of principles and guidelines for its elimination, the U.N. has not been able to identify any mechanism to ensure financial support for the study (including, for example, funding for travel by the rapporteurs to affected countries, for research support, or for consultations).

Report Launch: “The Missing Piece of the Puzzle: Caste Discrimination and the Conflict in Nepal”

On August 11, 2005 the Center for Human Rights and Global Justice (CHRGJ), in co-operation with the International Dalit Solidarity Network (IDSN) and Anti-Slavery International, hosted the launch of the

CHRGJ's 65-page report, entitled *The Missing Piece of the Puzzle: Caste Discrimination and the Conflict in Nepal*. Rikke Nohrlind, IDSN Coordinator, chaired the event.

The report, which was co-authored by Smita Narula, Rajeev Goyal, and Puja Dhawan, charges that caste discrimination is both a root cause and insidious consequence of the conflict in Nepal. The report finds that Dalits are caught in the middle of the conflict; the State targets Dalits as Maoist sympathizers while Maoists use coercive tactics to win Dalit support for their insurgency. The report adds that militarization of the conflict has further exacerbated caste dynamics in Nepal. An overwhelming majority of senior officers in the Royal Nepalese Army are from "upper-caste" communities and routinely profile and target Dalits because of their "low-caste" status. Instead of ending caste-based discrimination, the Nepalese government has branded Dalits and the poor as "terrorists" and has used instruments such as the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities Ordinance and the Public Security Act to carry out its campaign of torture, extrajudicial executions, and "disappearances."

The report was launched with the assistance of U.N. Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD) Member, Morten Kjaerum; U.N. Sub-Commission for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights (Sub-Commission) Special Rapporteurs on Work and Descent Based Discrimination, Chin Sung Chung and Yozo Yokota; and a Dalit human rights defender.

Through IDSN's network, the report has been circulated to E.U. officials, relevant U.N. mechanisms and agencies, and international financial institutions and development agencies with programs and projects in Nepal. It is increasingly being referenced in the devising of appropriate policy responses that take into account caste discrimination as a root cause of the conflict. The report is available at: www.nyuhr.org/nepalreport.htm.

Nepal before the U.N. Committee Against Torture

In November 2005 the U.N. Committee against Torture (CAT) reviewed Nepal's periodic report under the U.N. Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. On November 8, NYU's Center for Human Rights and Global Justice (CHRGJ), in conjunction with the Lutheran World Federation, delivered a statement to the Committee urging Committee members to investigate the extent of torture against Dalits. The statement drew attention to the heightened vulnerability of Dalits in the current political climate in Nepal. It further identified the absence of reference to caste in Nepal's report to the Committee. The statement also identified a series of questions that the Committee could put to the Nepalese delegation. These questions included a request for data disaggregated by caste and for further information on steps taken by Nepal to ensure accountability for torture, including through more diverse caste and ethnic representation in Nepalese police and army structures.

A number of these concerns were taken up directly by the Committee Against Torture both in questions put to Nepal and in its Conclusions and Recommendations issued on 22 November, 2005. One member

noted that the Committee was “presented with significant information on caste-issues on the base of various kinds of allegations of abuses and ill-treatment.” Another committee member pointed to the extensive phenomenon of caste-based discrimination and asked what the Government was doing to prevent such abuses. In response, government representatives elaborated on the government’s efforts to address the problem of caste discrimination and underlined that caste discrimination is a criminal offence. The government claimed that substantial progress had been made, including setting up Dalit committees and certain policies to address caste discrimination. A committee member specifically requested the provision of statistical data disaggregated by caste particularly on the number of detainees and prisoners, and on gender-based violence.

In its Conclusions and Recommendations the Committee:

- Expressed concern “that the long standing pattern of caste discrimination is being further heightened by the current conflict in the country” (para. 27);
- Stated that Nepal “should undertake specific steps to... ensure that accountability mechanisms are in place guaranteeing that caste is not used as a basis for abuses, unlawful detention and torture and take steps to ensure more diverse caste and ethnic representation in its police and security forces” (para. 27);
- Emphasised that Nepal “should include information on caste discrimination in its next periodic report” (para. 27), including through data disaggregated by caste (para. 37).

U.N. Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination – Review of Report from Nigeria

At the 67th session of the U.N. Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD) in August 2005, IDSN, in cooperation with the African Assembly for Human Rights (RADDHO), ensured that attention was paid to discrimination based on work and descent during CERD’s review of the periodic report, submitted by the Government of Nigeria. RADDHO produced an alternative report on discrimination on the basis of work and descent against certain population groups in Nigeria, namely the Osu. Various population groups in Nigeria, including the Osu, Oru, Adu-Ebo, Oruma, Ume, Ohu and Omoni, are subject to this form of discrimination that affects between two to four million people in the country. The author of the alternative report, Abdoul Kamara, was invited to Geneva by IDSN. At a joint NGO briefing for experts and in individual meetings, Kamara shared his insights along with representatives of other contributing organizations, such as the Civil Liberties Organisation. IMADR and IDSN helped organize the briefing and other related events.

The Government of Nigeria did not address the problems of the Osu or other caste-affected groups in its periodic report; during the exchange of views government representatives claimed that such practices no longer existed. In its concluding observations the Committee urged the Nigerian government to involve itself

in the abolition of caste-based discrimination and to take concerted measures to protect victimized communities. CERD asked the government to include a detailed response on this issue in its next report.

U.N. Special Procedures

Over the course of the year, the secretariat alerted the network about U.N. developments and reporting opportunities to U.N. Special Procedures. IDSN maintained contact with various U.N. Special Rapporteurs, including Doudou Diène, the U.N. Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, who reaffirmed that caste-based discrimination is a central focus of his mandate. Diène had written to Japan, India, Nepal and Pakistan requesting an official invitation to visit to these countries. Following a positive response from the Japanese government, Diène visited Japan in June 2005. Among other human rights issues, he paid considerable attention to discrimination against Buraku people (see section 4).

IDSN provided input to the Special Rapporteur on the Right to Housing, Miloon Kothari, and in cooperation with NCDHR and the Dalit NGO Federation, Nepal, prepared specific and comprehensive input for a Report on Girls and Education by the Special Rapporteur on the Right to Education, Vernor Villalobos Munoz. In cooperation with the National Campaign on Dalit Human Rights, IDSN submitted information on serious cases of human rights violation against Dalits to various Special Rapporteurs and Representatives based on NCDHR's fact finding missions. This included reporting on the August 31 2005 incident of caste violence in Haryana state in which close to 1500 Dalits were forced to leave their residential areas. Upper-caste community members destroyed Dalit property and burned down 60 Dalit homes. As is often the case with such incidents, the atrocities took place with the alleged support of the local police. Another case submitted by IDSN and NCDHR to UN Special Representative on Human Rights Defenders, Ms. Hina Jilani, involved the illegal arrest, detention and torture of a Dalit human Rights activist working with NCDHR.

Handbook

The project to develop a handbook on U.N. and other measures to counter caste-based discrimination, a joint project between IDSN and IMADR, was after some initial delay resumed by an IMADR senior researcher and a research assistant. Between March and December 2005, the research assistant worked on addressing the International Labour Organisation as well as those mechanisms that are supported by the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, namely, the treaty monitoring bodies, Special Rapporteurs, the Technical Cooperation Programme and the Indigenous Peoples and Minorities Unit. By the end of 2005, the research assistant had prepared a draft note on the OHCHR Technical Cooperation Programme and one on the Treaty Bodies.

The initial vision for the Handbook was that it would contain information and guidelines concerning international mechanisms in different categories: Human Rights mechanisms, Treaty Discrimination; Office of

the High Commissioner for Human Rights; International Labour Organisation; UNESCO and development institutions and national level mechanisms in selected caste-affected countries.

Ongoing U.N. reforms, in particular in the field of human rights, have had a significant impact on the Handbook project and have frustrated its work plan. In 2006, the Commission on Human Rights is due to be replaced by a Human Rights Council. It is not yet clear to what extent the mechanisms and mandates of the Commission, including those of the Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, will be assumed by the new Council. Late in the year, IDSN made known its concerns that the present Sub-Commission mandate on caste-based discrimination might be at risk alongside other important mandates. At the time of writing this no longer seems to be the case.

In terms of the Handbook project, any information regarding the mechanisms and mandates initially considered may or may not be valid in the future. In addition, for a guide on any new mechanism to be practical and useful, that mechanism must have been in existence for a certain period of time. As a result the project is now focused on producing during the course of 2006 a series of leaflets and/or on-line information on those mechanisms and agencies that are not affected by the current U.N. reform process. Country profiles will also be included. The sections on the mechanisms and mandates of the HR Council will be deferred till 2007 or later. Ultimately, the information gathered and disseminated will be important tools for addressing caste-based discrimination through the U.N. human rights system.

UNESCO

U.N. agency reports evinced recognition of the impact of caste discrimination on inequality and access to resources. A UNESCO-commissioned report on Education for All (Global Monitoring Report 2006), for example, makes some reference to caste discrimination in India, Nepal, and Japan. The relative inattention given to India in the report, however, is a matter of concern given the enormity of the problem in that country. Also, no attempt is made to provide a comprehensive analysis of the implications for Dalits of the pervasive practice of caste discrimination in education.

The World Bank

IDSN successfully initiated dialogue with the World Bank (both through its South Asia department in Washington, D.C., and its office in New Delhi). IDSN called on the World Bank to address the specific needs of Dalits in its strategies, programmes, and projects in the South Asia region, and to take appropriate and focused action to alleviate caste-based discrimination. Veena Siddharth, the Advocacy Director for the Asia Division of Human Rights Watch (who is based in Washington) met with World Bank officials on several occasions to discuss a more proactive role for the World Bank in dealing with this issue. In October, Mr. Praful Patel, Vice President South Asia confirmed in a letter to IDSN the World Bank's commitment to eradicating this form of discrimination and to coordinating closely with organisations such as IDSN.

The acknowledgement of caste discrimination in the World Bank's World Development Report 2006: "Equity and Development Report 2006" as a key contributing factor to inequality and poverty is a welcome development. At meetings with World Bank representatives in Copenhagen and New Delhi IDSN members raised the exclusion and social marginalisation of Dalits, including in the relief and rehabilitation operation following the tsunami, and proposed specific measures for the World Bank to consider.

The joint World Bank, E.U. and Department for International Development (DFiD) educational project in India, supported through the National Program for Universal Elementary Education, was raised as an example of a project wherein analyses based on disaggregated data, special measures for targeted inclusion of Dalits, and impact assessments with the involvement of Dalit resource persons and organisations, such as the National Campaign on Dalit Human Rights, could be considered. The World Bank has yet to systematically address social exclusion, including caste discrimination, in all programs and projects by making it part of the Social Development Strategy for the region. IDSN has made this call to the Bank's Board of Directors and will continue to do so.

ILO

The 2005 Report of the ILO: A Global Alliance against Forced Labour⁵ makes clear that vast majority of victims of forced/bonded labour in India are from the "scheduled castes and scheduled tribes". The report states that "the persistence of forced labour today can be the result of very longstanding patterns of discrimination against certain ethnic and caste minorities. In Asia, the incidence of bonded labour has been and remains particularly severe among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in India; among indigenous minorities in western Nepal; and among non-Muslims in Pakistan. In India, there are indications from several states that the overwhelming majority of bonded labour victims in agriculture, brick making, mining and other sectors are from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In Nepal, victims of the *kamaiya* system of bonded labour in western parts of the country have been mainly from among the Tharu indigenous people. In Pakistan, a recent survey of freed bonded labourers found that the majority of those who experienced the most extreme conditions of exploitation were either from lower castes or from a religious minority".

IDSN maintains at various levels of the network contact with ILO offices; national Dalit platforms or associated institutes in affected countries have contributed to recent or ongoing studies of Dalits and discrimination, including practises of forced and bonded labour; and IDSN continues to encourage ILO to contribute to its elimination.

⁵ Global Report under the Follow-up to the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work 2005

Follow up to the International Consultation on Caste-Based Discrimination

At the beginning of the year Tim Gill (Asia Human Rights Commission/IDSN-Brussels) prepared a comprehensive report on the International Consultation on Caste-Based Discrimination (ICCBD) held in Kathmandu in November-December 2004. Two versions of the report were produced; a full report and a summary, both accompanied by the Kathmandu Dalit Declaration (KDD). The report and the Kathmandu Dalit Declaration are available on the IDSN website (www.idsn.org) and were distributed to all consultation participants, IDSN members and associates; U.N. agencies and U.N. country offices in caste-affected countries; relevant U.N. experts and U.N. committees; European Commissioners and European Commission officials in caste-affected countries; members of the European Parliament; World Bank staff and directors; ILO offices; and relevant government officials. About 200 letters were sent out, addressed personally to officials of the above mentioned institutions, and including an appeal to commit to the recommendations contained in the Kathmandu Dalit Declaration. Responses received from key actors were encouraging.

3.2. The European Union

In response to the Kathmandu Dalit Declaration, E.U. offices in some of the caste-affected countries and Commissioner Ferrero-Waldner reiterated the Commission's commitment to contribute to the elimination of caste-based discrimination.

For the first few months of the year IDSN's interactions with the Commission, the Council, member states and Members of European Parliament (MEPs) focused on garnering support for the adoption of the Sub-Commission draft resolution on 'discrimination based on work and descent.' In February 2005, the European Parliament (EP) included a strongly worded paragraph in support of the Sub-Commission resolution within their general resolution for the Commission on Human Rights. The matter was raised several times in the E.U. Coordinating Committee on Human Rights (COHOM), and finally led to a joint commitment by the E.U. to support the draft resolution by the Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights at the 61st session of the Commission on Human Rights. This decision was greatly facilitated by IDSN's lobbying work with non-E.U. members of the Commission on Human Rights for their understanding and support of the resolution. The decision was highlighted by Commissioner Ferrero-Waldner, in her response to questions raised in the European Parliament, as a very important step. The Commissioner added that the Commission would continue to give due attention to the recommendations of the Kathmandu Dalit Declaration in the design, monitoring, and evaluation of relevant projects and programmes. She confirmed that through EC monitoring and evaluation mechanisms, particular attention will be given "to assessing whether the target beneficiaries (which generally consist of the poorest and most disenfranchised communities such as Dalits and tribals) have been reached"; and added that "the issue of caste

discrimination (.....) [will be] addressed within the framework of regular E.U.-India consultations on human rights.”⁶

According to the Commissioner, the E.U. consistently appealed to the Nepalese government to urgently address the deteriorating human rights situation in the country and repeatedly reminded the government that the purpose of E.U. development projects was to assist regionally, socially and economically disadvantaged groups in an effort to address the root causes of the conflict in Nepal today.

IDSN and MEPs noted the verbal commitments, but in view of the lack of concrete initiatives kept challenging the Commission. In October 2005 an IDSN team had useful discussions with MEPs, Commission officials and Michael Mattiessen, High Representative for Human Rights of the Council and Senior Advisor to Dr. Solana, Secretary General of the Council. In the Council's COASIE meeting on 16 November member state representatives raised the issue of caste discrimination and Dalits as a regional human rights issue that transcends individual countries, and Mr. Mattiessen agreed.

Vincent Manoharan, General Secretary of India's National Campaign on Dalit Human Rights, illustrated the inaction and unwillingness of government officials in India to take up violations against Dalits and its failure to prevent discrimination against Dalits in the relief and rehabilitation efforts following the tsunami (see also section 4.4). The Commission has received ample documentation from IDSN on the tsunami situation, on other atrocities against Dalits, patterns of impunity, and the lack of convictions against perpetrators of caste discrimination and violence. IDSN also raised India's delays in submitting periodic reports to U.N. treaty bodies, such as the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (a report to the committee has been overdue since 1996).

IDSN and NCDHR called on the European Commission to consult with Dalit organisations on issues related to development programming. These interventions resulted in several meetings late in the year between Dalit representatives and the Commission in Delhi – a welcome development. It is hoped that this initial dialogue highlighting the need to assess the impact of EC development assistance on Dalit communities will lead to corporation in monitoring and assessing, for example, the National Program for Universal Elementary Education co-sponsored by the World Bank and DFiD.

IDSN continued to call for a Dalit focus in E.U. country strategy and programming processes and remains deeply concerned that serious and systematic efforts to address this enormous human rights and poverty problem are still not being made.

⁶ The questions and answers can be found at: <http://www.indianet.nl/a051108e.html>

IDSN as a collective, and the AHRC/IDSN representative in Brussels, have long lobbied for a Parliamentary Committee hearing on caste discrimination and an exhibition on caste-based discrimination in Parliament. A decision on a hearing is still pending in spite of much support by what appears to be a majority of Committee members. The delay may be attributed to the opposition by a few influential individuals seemingly with close relationships to the Indian lobby. Our efforts did result in the inclusion of caste discrimination on the list of topics on which to hold an exchange of views in the European Parliament's Sub-Committee on Human Rights (DROI) in 2006.

IDSN lobbied for references and specific recommendations on caste discrimination for the European Parliament's Annual Human Rights Report which will be finalized in 2006. David Haslam, Co-Convenor of the IDSN, attended a meeting in January (2006) to which NGOs were invited by the Rapporteur, Richard Howitt.

The formation of a Brussels-based NGO coalition (HRW, Plan, AHRC/IDSN and Peace Brigades International) to lobby for a stronger E.U. stance on Nepal, has also helped create a new space to bring up caste discrimination. It is clear that the Dalit movement in Nepal feels a resolution of the conflict and the political crisis precipitated by the King's takeover is a prerequisite to achieving Dalit rights in Nepal.

A prominent member of the Indian governmental Planning Commission, Dr. Mungekar, a Dalit himself, visited Brussels in November on the initiative of the German Dalit Solidarity Platform. A special session of the Parliamentary SAARC Delegation was held; this was an important occasion for an official from India to speak directly to concerned MEPs about caste discrimination and how significant a problem it is for the development and human rights situation in India.

Status of EU action
to address caste-based discrimination set against EU Policies and its Human Rights Instruments
According to the European Commission's Communication on <i>the European Union's Role in Promoting Human Rights and Democratisation in Third Countries</i> (May 2001), the EU shall ensure consistency, coherence and transparency in all areas and effective use of its human rights instruments. However, when assessing the effectiveness of EU policies and instruments in addressing the enormous human rights problem of caste-based discrimination – affecting 260 million people worldwide – it has become evident that EU action and the coherent application of measures lag behind both policy intention and availability of appropriate instruments.
In spite of repeated recognition by EU Commissioners and officials of caste-based discrimination as a very serious human rights violation and an expressed commitment to address the issue, as well as numerous calls for action by the European Parliament, the status quo is as follows:

Policy Dialogue
The EU has not addressed caste-based discrimination in the political dialogue with third party governments and no measures have been proposed in any fields of cooperation; including development, trade and economics. Where summit meetings between EU and a third party governments are a regular feature, caste-based discrimination has not found a place on the agenda ⁷ .
Strategic Partnership
Strategic partnership agreements and action plans established with caste-affected countries barely if at all recognise the existence of caste-based discrimination. There are no disaggregated data, analyses nor strategies to address caste discrimination included in these essential documents serving as a foundation for cooperation between the EU and caste affected countries; the country strategy programmes, regional strategy programmes and indicative programmes are no exceptions.
Human Rights Assessments
Human rights assessments have not been initiated in any systematic manner in any of the caste-affected countries. Such assessments could reveal to the EU the scale of the problem and its implications in terms of human rights violations. To date no assessment has been made of the nature of caste discrimination and its implications on development cooperation with caste-affected countries; subsequently no indicators; bench marks or time-bound goals have been established to guide cooperation agreements, joint action plans, and country strategy papers and the possible use of the human rights clauses in cooperation agreements in the event that progress does not match critical benchmarks and targets have not been applied.
Development programming
The EU's development programming with caste affected countries has not been based on any analyses of caste discrimination and its implications such as patterns of exclusion of Dalits, nor has it entailed any impact assessment. No available country strategy paper takes caste discrimination into consideration and existing development aid programmes have never been evaluated in the light of their effects on Dalit communities and the eradication of caste-based discrimination. The likelihood of caste-affected countries to meet the Millennium Development Goals for their Dalit populations has never been analysed. Dialogue with concerned civil society groups and Dalit leaders in caste-affected countries supported by the EU has been limited and only established recently at the country level ⁸ . Financial support (albeit limited) to civil society actions to counter caste-based discrimination has been made available in 2004 through the EIDHR.
The EU has not yet scrutinized its employment practices in delegation offices and programmes to ensure proportionate and non-discriminatory recruitment of Dalits and other marginalised groups.
Trade relations
The EU has not assessed the impact of trade and investment relations and other co-operation programs on those suffering caste-based discrimination. Efforts are yet to be made to promote affirmative action with regard to the

⁷ The notable exception being the E.U.-India Summit held in 2002; where the issue was raised by the Presidency

⁸ The first such meeting took place in India in November 2005

employment policy of all multinational companies having EU origin with operations in caste-affected countries; and no measures against caste discrimination have been planned in the context of the present and future activities of the EU with regard to corporate social responsibility.
EU actions in international forums
In 2005, the EU supported unanimously a Commission on Human Rights' resolution endorsing an earlier Sub-Commission resolution to conduct a UN study on discrimination based on work and descent. ⁹
This is so far the only specific action taken by the EU in the international forums in support of initiatives to eliminate caste-based discrimination.
EU institutions and UN special Procedures
The EU institutions have not yet established cooperation with UN Special Procedures with relevant mandates for human rights violations pertaining to caste-based discrimination, which could potentially be very fruitful.
The Council
The Council, including its human rights Coordinating Committee (COHOM) and relevant regional working groups are yet to address in a systematic and comprehensive manner the human rights violations pertaining to caste-based discrimination and to consider in a forward-looking and constructive manner how the EU can contribute to its elimination.

3.3. Transnational Corporations and the Private Sector

Dalits are excluded, marginalised, and exploited in the labour market. They have a low (formal) employment record in proportion to their share of the total population, both in rural areas and in urban-based middle class occupations. The perception that Dalits should be restricted to their traditional low status occupations is so widespread that even those with the necessary educational qualifications find it difficult to get work. Those employed are often relegated to low-level positions. Open and hidden forms of caste discrimination are commonplace and practised by both employers and co-workers. Discrimination also results in lower wages for Dalits.

The Danish Institute for Human Rights' Country Risk Assessment for companies investing in India¹⁰ identifies caste discrimination as a critical human rights issue that constitutes a high risk factor for companies investing in the country. While companies claim that they have a general non-discrimination policy, in a country where caste discrimination is so systematic and ingrained, affirmative measures are needed to

⁹ 2005/109. Discrimination based on work and descent – resolution adopted on 19 April 2005

¹⁰ "India Country Risk Assessment", Human Rights and Business project, Danish Institute for Human Rights 2005

ensure that discrimination is not taking place. Some surveys have shown that few any international companies in India employ Dalits, even though they constitute between 18-20% of the population. Dalits are however often employed as low cost labour in the supply chain. For many outsiders, caste discrimination is difficult to identify due to a general lack of knowledge of how one's caste determines one's status in Indian society. In countries with a poor human rights record or ineffective protection of the poor and discriminated groups, international companies and investors have a particular responsibility to avoid violation of human rights and labour conventions and to contribute with affirmative action. IDSN is working to encourage companies to take special measures in this regard.

Beginning in 2004, and led by the Dalit Solidarity Network-UK, IDSN developed a draft set of Employment principles, called the Ambedkar Principles (annex II), which call on foreign investors in South Asia to eliminate caste discrimination in the labour market. In the course of 2005 further consultations and revision of the draft took place. The Ambedkar Principles (attached as annex II) were finalised by the end of the year with an additional set of supplementary principles to address socio-economic deficiencies. The Ambedkar Principles essentially call on the corporate sector to be responsible and accountable for its societal impact, including on it employs or whose employment it influences through the sub-contracting chain. The Ambedkar Principles are in line with international human rights standards, ILO conventions, and code of conducts such as the U.N. Global Compact (Principle 6 of the Global Compact, for example, calls on companies to seek "the elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation.")

In Germany and the Netherlands, initial steps were taken in 2005 to engage with companies investing in India about their role in addressing caste discrimination. The Dalit Solidarity Network-UK enhanced its dialogue with private companies, in particular with the banking sector, on the use of the Ambedkar Principles. Relevant ministries in the United Kingdom also responded positively to the Ambedkar Principles. In the Netherlands, the Ministry of Economic Affairs produced a booklet on India recommending the use of the Ambedkar Principles; and in Denmark a dialogue was initiated between the Dalit Solidarity Network-DK and the Danish Investment Fund (IFU). In January 2006, IFU urged all Danish companies working with IFU in India to pay attention to caste discrimination in their daily operations.

To supplement the Ambedkar Principles, IDSN decided to develop a practical tool for companies with operations in caste-affected countries - a specialised caste discrimination check accompanied by training packages. A project proposal was developed with the Human Rights and Business Project (HR&B) with the support of the Danish Development Assistance Agency, Danida, in December 2005. The tool will be developed on the basis of the Human Rights Compliance Assessment framework already developed by the HR&B and in corporation with DSNs in the Netherlands, UK, Germany and Denmark. The development of the tool will include a consultation process with companies from the above mentioned countries investing in India, as well as a workshop in India.

4. Networking, coordination and campaigning

4. 1. Highlights from Members in affected countries

India

NCDHR's Monitoring of Atrocities Programme was strengthened at both the national and state level, and further expanded through the establishment of Legal Aid centres in four Northern states and training programs for advocates in six states. These interventions were supplemented with lobbying and advocacy with parliamentarians, ministers, and political parties on stronger state interventions on caste atrocities. A Public Interest Litigation case was also filed on the government's inability to protect Dalits against human rights violations.

Caste discrimination in post-tsunami relief and rehabilitation operations was a major effort of NCDHR in 2005, and was crucial in bringing the issue to the attention of the national and international media. NCDHR organised a public hearing and presented its documentation showing that Dalits suffered discriminated by both government and private actors (see section 4.4).

NCDHR's involvement in IDSN interventions internationally included meetings with officials of the E.U. Commission, Council and E.U. Parliamentarians, and participation in lobbying interventions in connection with the adoption of the resolution on work and descent based discrimination at the Commission on Human Rights. In preparation for the U.N. intervention, NCDHR also extensively lobbied the Indian government to ensure a positive Indian approach to the resolution.

NCDHR initiated a national platform for Reservation in the Private Sector which will work for the introduction of reservations for Dalits in private sector employment.

In addition, NCDHR participated in international civil society networking and events, through organising events on caste discrimination at the World Social Forum in Porto Allegro and The Global Consultation on the Millennium Development Goals in Johannesburg by Global Call to Action Against Poverty.

Nepal

The work of the Dalit NGO Federation in Nepal (DNF) took place in the context of an escalating conflict, a royal coup, and a clamp down on NGO, media and political activities by the King. Despite the deteriorating human rights situation in the country, DNF continued to lobby for the inclusion of Dalits in various organisational forums, where till now there has been little or no Dalit representation. Their efforts prompted

two major political parties to elect a Dalit representative to their Central Committees, and sparked further initiatives and policies for Dalit inclusion. The Nepal Federation of Journalists (NEFEJ) nominated a Dalit journalist to its Central Committee and committed to follow this up at the local level.

DNF filed five Public Interest Litigation (PIL) cases with the Supreme Court on different forms of discrimination experienced by Dalits. Two of these were decided in favour of the claim made by DNF. In one case, the Supreme Court ordered a special provision for the upliftment of the Badi community (a community whose women and girls are forced into prostitution because of their low-caste status) and issued a landmark decision allowing the children of women from the Badi community to secure citizenship status through their mother (prior to the decision, citizenship was conferred through the father whose identity is often unknown in the case of Badi community children). A PIL filed by DNF in 2004 on Discrimination in Sanskrit higher education “Bidhyapith” and hostels. Sanskrit university bylaws prohibited Dalit students from entering the Sanskrit hostel. The Supreme Court ordered that the discriminatory clause be removed from the bylaw. In addition, more than 100 caste-based atrocity cases have been taken to the Court through the interventions of DNF.

DNF grew by an additional 50 member organisations in 2005. DNF has been working with other national platforms in the movement for democracy and has been part of Nepal forum for the Global Call to Act against Poverty (GCAP). Likewise, at the initiative of DNF an alliance of four national civil society platforms was established to work together on a campaign for reservation policies for marginalised groups in Nepal.

DNF participated in interventions at the United Nations, including in connection with the adoption of the resolution on work and descent-based discrimination at the Commission on Human Rights, and the launch of the report, “The Missing Piece of the Puzzle: Caste Discrimination and the Conflict in Nepal” at the Sub-Commission in August 2005.

Japan

The Buraku Liberation and Human Rights Research Institute (BLHRI) launched a Discrimination based on Work and Descent Project with the aims of: a) supporting the study of the U.N. Sub-Commission on discrimination based on work and descent; b) identifying and studying the historic and contemporary treatment of communities affected by discrimination based on work and descent in various countries around the world; and c) identifying measures taken and efforts made (by central and local government in particular) to eliminate this type of discrimination. The project will also look at community-based movements and activities.

A symposium titled “Towards the Elimination of Discrimination Based on Work and Descent” was organized by the Osaka Liaison Conference for the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. A number of international

experts and representatives from other caste-affected communities attended the symposium. During their stay in Osaka, the international guests also visited Buraku communities in Osaka.

The U.N. Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance was on an official mission to Japan in 2005. In addition to meeting local and national government representatives, the Special Rapporteur, Doudou Diène, visited some Buraku communities and was briefed by representatives of the communities both about the historic and contemporary manifestations of Buraku discrimination. In his mission report submitted to the U.N. Commission on Human Rights, Diène made a number of recommendations to the Government of Japan on measures to be taken to overcome work and descent based discrimination.

Sri Lanka

Due to heavy involvement in the relief and rehabilitation work following the tsunami's devastating impact in Sri Lanka, this platform has not been actively involved in IDSN lobbying and advocacy interventions in 2005.

4.2. Dalit Solidarity Networks

In October 2005 all the European Dalit Solidarity Networks gathered together with NCDHR representatives for a meeting in The Hague with the aims of strategising for a common European campaign and exchanging experiences and ideas on awareness raising activities and political lobbying. Common goals and priorities were established, focusing on three main themes 1) Atrocities against Dalits, 2) MDGs and poverty, and 3) The Private Sector.

Representatives from the emerging Norwegian platform also participated in the meeting. The group in Norway is not yet organisationally strong enough to form as a network per se, but the participation of two representatives at the meeting proved highly valuable.

The following day a workshop was held with a focus on strategies for targeting the private sector with a view to the increasing investment and outsourcing from European companies to India, as well as other caste-affected countries. At this meeting an agreement was reached to engage in a joint project with the Business and Human Rights Project under the Danish Institute for Human Rights on the development and testing of a tool to address caste discrimination for business operators in India.

Generally, DSNs have helped ensure increased attention to Dalits and caste discrimination in their national media, including heightened attention to caste discrimination in the aftermath of the tsunami. However, the DSN meeting also identified the need for a more comprehensive media and campaign strategy to create

broader knowledge and awareness in the European public which in turn would generate greater pressure at the political level.

The United Kingdom

In 2005, DSN-UK engaged in dialogue with the UK Foreign Office on a number of occasions, at both the ministerial and official level. A constructive meeting was held with the minister for Asia who expressed a positive interest in promoting the issue in UK policies. Together with IDSN, a letter was written to the Minister of Foreign Affairs urging the British Government as E.U. chair to include caste discrimination in the agenda of the E.U.-India summit held in September 2006.

DFiD issued a document on social exclusion in which Dalits and caste discrimination is given special prominence. DSN-UK maintains good contacts with this department. A parliamentary debate on caste discrimination indicated significant political support on the part of the British Parliament to address caste discrimination in relevant policies.

DSN-UK continued to promote the Ambedkar Principles with major British companies with investments in India. Some companies have indicated their willingness to take up the matter with their Indian branches. An intern from NCDHR carried out research on caste discrimination in diaspora communities in the UK.

The Netherlands

Dalit Network Netherlands collected 5.000 signatures for a petition demanding that the Netherlands and the E.U.: 1) make caste discrimination a focal point in political, economic and development relations with caste-affected countries; 2) help strengthen U.N. policies on caste discrimination; and 3) ensure that European companies practice an active anti-discrimination policy in favor of Dalits.

The exhibition 'Stop Caste Discrimination – Caste out caste' was launched at the Institute of Social studies (ISS) and was attended by around 50 people. The exhibition was later shown to a wide audience at the Festival Mundial, and at locations such as churches and schools in several parts of the country.

On several occasions DNN contacted the Dutch government and Dutch politicians to solicit support for Dutch involvement in international fora, such as support for the resolution before the Commission on Human Rights. Through contacts with parliamentarians in the Dutch and the European parliaments a list of nine questions on caste discrimination was raised in both fora. The response from the E.U. Commission included the politically important statement that the issue of caste discrimination, as well as other human rights concerns, is addressed within the framework of regular E.U.-India consultations on human rights, in the next session taking place in December 2005 in New Delhi.

The response of the Dutch government included a promise to promote the Ambedkar Principles with companies investing in India and Nepal. In a new booklet of the Ministry of Economic Affairs on corporate responsibility in India four pages were devoted to caste discrimination and the Ambedkar Principles. At the request of the same Ministry DNN also briefed the Minister on caste discrimination in preparation for a trade mission to India.

Denmark

In preparation for the Commission on Human Rights, a broad-based group of Danish NGOs signed a call to make the resolution on the Sub-Commission study on work and descent-based discrimination a priority for the Danish Government. The Dalit Solidarity Network – DK (DSN-DK) met on a number of occasions with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which played an active role in supporting the resolution. DSN-DK also facilitated meetings between the Asia and Human Rights sections of the Ministry and the General Secretary of NCDHR. The meetings resulted in the Ministry's firm commitment to work toward the elimination of caste-based discrimination.

DSN-DK members provided information and contacts to the producers of a TV documentary series on caste discrimination which will air in Denmark in 2006 (and later in Sweden and Norway). The Dalit NGO Federation-Nepal and NCDHR facilitated contacts with communities and organisations.

DSN-DK established cooperation and developed a project proposal with the Danish Institute for Human Rights – Business and Human Rights Project on the development of operating guidelines for corporations working in caste-affected countries.

Germany

The German platform, DSID, focused its efforts on creating contacts with private companies operating in India. The platform sent out questionnaires to a group of German companies that have signed the U.N. Global Compact in order to establish grounds for cooperation on the inclusion of Dalits in employment. Following company responses, the possibility of further cooperation with 10-15 companies is now being explored.

In order to raise general public awareness, the platform also supported a countrywide exhibition of the works of a Dalit artist.

Sweden

The Swedish network participated in IDSN's efforts to influence the Human Rights Committee of the European Parliament to table a hearing on caste discrimination. The network's contacts with Swedish parliamentarians was critical to the overall intervention.

Swedish national television aired a documentary on the life of a Dalit, now living in Sweden. The film helped generate greater public awareness about the situation of Dalits and has sparked interest, especially for schools, in guest speakers to talk about Dalits and caste discrimination.

France

The French Dalit Collectif (FDC) organized three exhibitions on the impact of the tsunami on Dalits, which have been shown widely throughout the country. FDC also lobbied the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (its Asia Unit in particular) to take up the issue of caste discrimination, including in connection with the tsunami. Furthermore, FDC is exploring with universities the possibility of establishing courses on Ambedkar and on Dalits in relevant faculties.

The United States

Members of the Dalit Solidarity Forum – U.S. (Roja Singh and Smita Narula) attended a October 2005 hearing on caste discrimination in India before the U.S. congressional “Committee on International Relations: Subcommittee on Africa, Global Human Rights, and International Operations.” The hearing was the first of its kind in the United States. The presentations at the hearing were organized by the Dalit Freedom Network (DFN) – an organization with which DSF – U.S. has begun to establish close contacts. Members of DSF – US were consulted by the organizers on the substance of the presentations, the language of a possible congressional resolution on caste discrimination, and on suggestions for possible U.S. interventions on caste discrimination with the U.N. and with U.S. companies. DSF-U.S. members also established contact with staffers for Representative Chris Smith (Chairman of the Subcommittee on Africa, Global Human Rights, and International Operations) and passed on to them the report on caste discrimination and the conflict in Nepal and the Ambedkar Principles. Veena Siddharth (HRW) was also in attendance at the DFN conference that preceded the hearing. She has also met with representatives of DFN on several occasions. In 2006, DSF-US plans to work with Veena to engage the World Bank on caste discrimination issues in India and Nepal.

4. 3. International associates and new platforms

New members

IDSN welcomed Franciscans International as a new international associate in 2005. Additionally, active organisations and individuals in the emerging Norwegian network maintained contact with IDSN and continue to work to establish the organisational basis for a platform in Norway. The French Collectif, the German platform, and the Asian Human Rights Commission’s representative in Brussels have all been in

dialogue with organisations in Belgium to explore options for establishing a more formal network in the country.

New contacts in other caste-affected countries

Over the course of the year, IDSN established new contacts with researchers and developments practitioners in Yemen, Kenya, and Ethiopia.

In Yemen the Al-Akhdam, claimed by some to be descendants of former slaves from Ethiopia, live in precarious conditions and suffer from economic marginalization, social exclusion, and violence resulting from a long history of social prejudices. As with other caste-affected countries, discrimination in Yemen centers on the concept of pollution and incorporates untouchability practices. The communities are pejoratively referred to by the larger dominant society as “Al-Akhdam.” In Arabic, the term literally means “servants.” When used locally, however, the term connotes the “lowest” imaginable social identity for an accursed minority that is culturally condemned to the role of servitude. It is a condemnation that legitimizes practices of persecution and exclusion through a caste-like system. In that accursed status, Al-Akhdam must deferentially attend to the dominant society’s socio-economic needs, by performing undesirable tasks such as manually collecting and disposing of human waste. Economic opportunities outside this menial role are denied by the deeply ingrained practice of social exclusion and reinforced through punitive economic measures.

In rural highland Yemen, Al-Akhdam are forced to live in dwellings that cannot rise above one level and cannot make use of enclosures such as fences that would permit privacy, particularly for female members of the household. As a result, women cannot conform to the social codes of modesty and respect to which the larger society aspires.

A US-based NGO, Alternative World: Partnership for Equitable Development and Social Justice, has extensively researched the conditions of the Al Akhdam.¹¹ Its founder, Huda Seif, contributed knowledge based on her own research to the Sub-Commission study.

Research on caste or caste-like discrimination in other African countries also came to IDSN’s attention in 2005. In Kenya, a pastoral development and rights’ organisation, IMPACT, has long been concerned with the situation of ‘outcaste’ and marginalized communities, such as the Il Dorobo, Watta, and Il Konono.

The situation of certain groups in the Somali-region of Ethiopia has been researched by Mohammed Mealin Seid of the Pastoral Development & Relief Association, among others. In Somali society the out caste communities, the Midgo, Tumaal, Aado-qaate and Yibir Reer-baare, are considered inferior to others and subject to mockery, disdain, and general avoidance. They too are considered to be “unlucky” or polluting.

¹¹ Research paper available at <http://www.law.emory.edu/IHR/worddocs/huda2.doc>

Historically, they were considered the property of non-outcaste communities; their labour was exploited without any payment. Till today, they are prohibited from interacting with or marrying members of other communities. In the traditional justice system they are deprived of access to justice and are also marginalized by religious institutions, and lack equal opportunity in employment. In the non-traditional legal system there are no explicit rules singling out the outcaste groups, however, in the traditional system, which governs the Somali people more than the formal one, outcaste groups are unequivocally excluded. There are explicit traditional rules, for example, that ensure their segregation in all aspects of life.

Information on the above mentioned communities in Kenya and Ethiopia has also been provided for the Sub-Commission study.

Anti-Slavery International, an IDSN associate, initiated research titled "Forced Labour outcomes of work and descent based discrimination: exploratory study for East and Horn of Africa.". Furthermore, cooperation has been established with IMPACT - Kenya. Both organisations are headed by researchers with extensive knowledge of the situation.

IDSN's contact in Pakistan with the Scheduled Castes Federation was expanded to other groups in preparation for the January 2006 visit to Pakistan of the Sub-Commission expert Chin-sung Chung and the IDSN co-ordinator.

4.4. Other Developments

Discrimination of Dalits post Tsunami

The tsunami disaster and its implications for Dalits in affected areas took center stage in the IDSN agenda in 2005, most acutely at the beginning of the year. In post-tsunami relief and rehabilitation efforts, Dalits faced discrimination at the hands of fisher communities, government officials, and even some NGOs. They were, for example, prohibited from staying in general relief camps by members of the fisher community; those who tried to stay faced further abuse. Government and NGO staff members did not provide relief to Dalits on par with that provided to fishing communities, while broader rehabilitation efforts rarely considered the losses suffered by Dalit communities.

NCDHR's extensive documentation was distributed throughout the IDSN network and appeals were made to NGOs, government development agencies and multilateral organisations to consciously address these forms of discrimination. A joint IDSN and NCDHR press release was issued and IDSN informed relevant E.U. institutions about the situation.

In a May 2005 report titled “After the Deluge,” Human Rights Watch documented patterns of discrimination in the post-tsunami relief and rehabilitation efforts, including numerous instances in which higher-caste community members refused to share emergency relief supplies with Dalits. In a letter to U.N. Special Envoy on Tsunami Recovery, President Bill Clinton, Human Rights Watch noted discrimination against Dalits and members of tribal groups, as an area of key concern during the recovery and reconstruction phase in India.

Extract from a report by the National Campaign on Dalit Human Rights – January 2005
Discrimination by the Fisher community
As the fisher communities belong to a higher place in the caste hierarchy, the practice of untouchability between
Them and Dalits is not uncommon in daily life. The following forms of discrimination have been witnessed at the time of relief and rehabilitation work:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fisher People were reluctant to allow Dalits to stay in the general relief camps;
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fisher People did not allow Government staff/ NGOs/CSOs to provide relief materials to Dalits;
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Members of Fishermen community chased /abused the members of Dalit community when they managed to stay in the camps or when the Dalits demanded relief materials;
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Fisher People labeled Dalits as beggars /thieves etc;
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Fisher People cremated dead bodies of fishermen community inside the Dalit living area;
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Fisher People passed on rejected relief material to the Dalits;
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Fisher People gave food / material to the Dalits which was stored, or left over and spoiled; and
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Possible assault of young Dalit girls.
Discrimination / Negligence by the Government
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Did not care to provide proper and adequate access to camps;
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Did not give adequate concern to provide food or other relief materials on par with the Fisher People;
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Did not show interest to provide proper medical care;
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Did not visit the camps where Dalits gathered on their own;
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forced the Dalits to move from the place of their initial gathering to the official camps where the Dalits were apprehensive that Fisher people would physically prevent them from entering;
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apathy to register the deaths among Dalits;
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apathy in enumerating the conditions of Dalit victims;
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reluctant to register missing Dalit persons;
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reluctant to register the names of Dalit victims for relief or rehabilitation;
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Did not take appropriate action to distribute Ex-gratia payments to the Dalit victims;
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allowed the burial of non-Dalit dead bodies inside Dalit hamlets;
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abused or ignored Dalits when they demanded relief / rehabilitation works;
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forced Dalits to remove dead bodies / cattle;
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forced Dalits to clean the non-Dalit areas; and
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forced Dalits to do all filthy and undignified work.

Regional Research

Research on the situation of Dalits and caste discrimination has until now (with the exception of India) been limited or available only on an ad hoc basis. In countries such as Bangladesh and Pakistan comprehensive and systematic information is almost non-existent. Considering the need for research, the Indian Institute of Dalit Studies (IIDS) and the IDSN secretariat worked out a proposal for a regional information and research project to enhance research capacity on Dalit issues and caste-based discrimination in Nepal, Pakistan, Bangladesh, and Sri Lanka. The project proposal for the period 2006-2007 was approved for financing by the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs in December 2005.

The project will be housed within a support unit of IIDS, which will link up to researchers in the respective countries. The project will also facilitate contact between researchers from India, Nepal, Pakistan, Bangladesh, and Sri Lanka to support the sharing of experience and research methodologies and to enhance collaboration on efforts to combat caste discrimination. Information and research reports from this project will be distributed widely within IDSN and other networks, and results will be shared at both national and regional seminars.

Dialogue with Dalits/Scheduled Castes¹² in Pakistan

In the latter part of the year IDSN prepared for a January 2006 visit to Pakistan. IDSN had invited Special Rapporteur Prof. Chung to take part in a visit to Dalit communities in Sindh province and to participate in a workshop on caste-based discrimination in Karachi organised in corporation with Taardeep Rural Development Organisation (TRDP), a rural development organisation, and the Scheduled Caste Federation of Pakistan. The objectives of the workshop were to inform and involve Dalit communities and NGOs in the U.N. study on caste-based discrimination; to share information about the situation of Dalits in Pakistan; and to assess research needs related to the situation of scheduled castes/Dalits in Pakistan.

Workshop participants included representatives of the Scheduled Castes Federation of Pakistan, the Human Rights Commission of Pakistan, Pakistan Labour Research Institute, TRDP, NGOs working for the freeing of slaves/bonded labourers, parliamentarians, ex-members of parliament, journalists, and social activists with a scheduled caste background or an engagement in their cause. The two-day workshop provided a valuable, collective assessment of the situation of scheduled castes in Pakistan and laid the foundation for the formation of a platform for scheduled castes/Dalits in Pakistan.

It is estimated that the scheduled caste population of Pakistan is between 2 and 3 million; most endure extreme poverty, exploitation and discrimination at the hands of Muslims and upper-caste Hindus. The Hindu

¹² 'Dalit' is not a commonly used term in Pakistan

population and the majority of scheduled castes live in Pakistan's Sindh province though a sizeable number also live in the province of Punjab.

All the commonly known forms of caste-based discrimination found in India and Nepal also exist in Pakistan. These include untouchability, residential segregation, prohibitions on access to public places, prohibitions on intermarriage, a lack of land rights, lack of access to education, slavery/bonded labour, and extreme poverty.

Specific data on scheduled castes in Pakistan is extremely limited; to date no systematic research has been undertaken on the situation of scheduled castes and the extent and forms of caste-based discrimination in the country. The lack of basic data, documentation and research was expressed as a key concern in the workshop.

5. Organisation, Administration and Finances

5.1. Organisation

IDSN meetings

A Council meeting was held in December 2004. The 2005 Council meeting was postponed until March 2006 so that it would coincide with the Informal Consultation in connection with Sub-Commission study on work and descent-based discrimination in Geneva where a large group of network members will be present. Contact and decision-making in the interim has taken place through communication on the list serve. The Executive Group met in March and October 2005.

Secretariat

When the IDSN secretariat was established in 2003, an DanChurchAid graciously agreed to host IDSN for two years after which new offices were to be found. In September 2005, CARE Denmark (also a member of the Danish Solidarity Network) invited the Secretariat to occupy a new and larger space within CARE's office. A favourable rent agreement with CARE includes book keeping and other services, as well as office support (such as printing and information technology). In addition, a third work station has been established that will allow the Secretariat to host interns and short term staff or consultants. The shift to a new finance system was more cumbersome than expected but it is hoped that these problems will not spill over into 2006. IDSN has shifted to the business section of its bank, which has led to better service and a resolution of previous problems. As part of the agreement with CARE, management of our banking is now handled via an

electronic online business system. IDSN can continue to use some DanChurchAid services, such as printing and graphic design (which is not part of the agreement with CARE Denmark).

A reception held to mark the office move was attended by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and a broad range of civil society organisations from Denmark. NCDHR General Secretary Vincent Manoharan, and Tek Tamrakar from DNF Nepal were on hand to represent the international network at the reception.

An intern from Italy, Flavia Cangia, was with the Secretariat for a month towards the end of the year. Her main task was to assist with the production of country profiles for the IDSN website, based partly on the work of a previous intern. Cangia made an important contribution to the upgrading of the website, which was initiated in 2005 and will be finalised and implemented in 2006.

Recurrent tasks of the Secretariat included the preparation of budgets, financial reports, the annual report, annual financial statements, preparations for Executive Group and other IDSN meetings, and fundraising and contact with donors.

Website and IT

Services and stability improved when our webhost was bought by another hosting company (Namesco). Prior problems with e-mail stability ended after the transfer to a new system following the move to new office premises. The IDSN website is updated regularly with news from the press and important developments in caste-affected countries and various forums, such as the U.N., the E.U. and the World Bank. Important research reports from national and international institutions are also made available on the site. The IDSN website was visited 17,357 times in 2005. The site is often used to access U.N. reports and documents on caste; research reports are frequently downloaded from our site.

A planned upgrade and restructuring of the website was initiated in 2005 but will only be implemented in 2006. The list serves on Yahoo continue to be a key communication tool for IDSN. Maintenance of the lists takes place on a weekly basis.

5.2. Finances

The postponing of certain activities meant that the 2005 budget was not fully expended, resulting in a greater carryover of funds to 2006. Postponed activities include the Council meeting (to March 2006) and the planned visit to Pakistan in connection with the study on work and descent based discrimination (to January 2006). Likewise, the funds for website upgrading were not used in 2005. A Regional Consultation in support of the above-mentioned Sub-Commission process did not move forward for a variety of reasons, while the U.N. system reform process meant that the Handbook Project could not be finalized in 2005. The consultancy on a media strategy was also postponed and office assistance was not employed, as had been

originally planned. Some of the activities were postponed because full coverage of the 2005-2007 budget had not yet been confirmed (while others were postponed because of developments in the U.N. and the OHCHR). The annual financial report includes detailed notes explaining the reallocation of non-expended funds to other programme areas, and specifies amounts deferred to 2006.

Costs incurred in the preparation and printing of the Report on the International Consultation on Caste-Based Discrimination and the Kathmandu Dalit Declaration were incurred in 2005 and financed by IDSN's core budget. Separate audits and reports were prepared for the various donors that supported the Kathmandu Consultation.

5.3. Fundraising

IDSN's funding base is comprised of resources from a group of NGOs within the Network, namely Comité Catholique contre la Faim et Pour le Développement (CCFD), DanChurchAid, Cordaid, ICCO and Christian Aid (the most recent donor to come on board). IDSN is grateful for the financial contributions from these groups that make our work possible. The Secretariat and Executive Group have looked into the possibility of expanding IDSN's funding. Initial positive indications from some Germany-based organisations will be explored further, as will a pending application with the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, from whom it has not been possible to gain clarity due to uncertainty of the allocation of funds to the relevant budget lines. Applications have also been sent to a number of international trusts and government agencies, but so far none have been met with a positive response.

6. Perspectives for 2006-2007

In the medium term perspective support for the ongoing Sub-Commission study and for the development of principles and guidelines remain a priority for IDSN. Once the guidelines have been adopted, IDSN will push for their effective implementation in caste-affected countries and will aim to secure the necessary attention and action by relevant actors addressed by the guidelines. There is a marked need to generate further understanding and visibility of the way caste discrimination works, for the general public and decision makers, through evolving media strategies. Enhanced campaign activities may be necessary to generate support for calls to implement the guidelines.

IDSN will maintain its four core programmes, and depending on financing and staffing, may expand campaigning activities and networking in support of prioritised activities, such as the dissemination and implementation of the principles and guidelines. It is also envisaged that the IDSN network will continue to expand its membership and that new alliances will be built with organisations or emerging platforms in caste-affected countries.



International Dalit Solidarity Network

WORKING GLOBALLY AGAINST DISCRIMINATION BASED ON WORK AND DESCENT

International Dalit Solidarity Network

Annual Financial Statements

2005

The IDSN Co-ordinator and the Executive Committee have today presented the annual financial statement of IDSN for the financial year 2005.

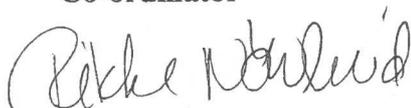
The presentation of the annual report is in accordance with the Danish Financial Statement Act. In our opinion the applied accounting policies are suitable for the annual report to give a true and fair view of the organisation's financial position and of the result of its operations and its cash flows.

The executive committee acknowledges the in kind member contributions to the work of IDSN in the form of support, staff time and sharing of other resources. Without these contributions the results achieved by IDSN would not have been possible.

The Co-ordinator and the Executive Committee recommend approval of the annual report.

27 April, 2005

Co-ordinator



Rikke Nöhrind

On behalf of the Executive Committee, David Haslam, Paul Divakar, Gerard Oonk, Peter Prove



27 April, 2005

David Haslam, Chairperson

AUDITORS' REPORT

To International Dalit Solidarity Network

We have audited the financial statement of International Dalit Solidarity Network for the financial year 2005, which are prepared in accordance with the organisational requirements .

The financial statement is the responsibility of the organisation's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion of the financial statement based on our audit.

Basis of Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Danish Auditing Standards. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance that the financial statement is free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining on a test basis, evident supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statement. An audit also includes assessing the accounting policies used and significant estimates made by the management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Our audit has not resulted in any qualification.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statement gives a true and fair view of the organisation's assets, liabilities and financial position at 31 December 2005 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 2005 in accordance with the organisational requirements.

Copenhagen, 27 April 2006

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Statsautoriseret revisionsaktieselskab



Knud Heinrichs
State Authorized Public Accountant

RSM plus Statsautoriseret revisionsaktieselskab

Kalvebod Brygge 45, 2, DK-1560 København V
Tlf.: (+45) 3338 9800, Fax: (+45) 3338 9801
e-mail: copenhagen@rsmplus.dk, www.rsmplus.dk
CVR-nr. 43622811 (Hjemsted: København)

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med kontorer i 80 lande

Organisational auditor's statement

Being appointed by the Executive Committee as the organisational auditor of IDSN, I have examined the annual financial statements of IDSN for the year 2005, in order to assess whether the IDSN Secretariat has been managed in accordance with IDSN statutes and Council decisions.

In my view, the IDSN Secretariat has been managed appropriately and my assessment has not given rise to any remarks.

Copenhagen 27 April 2006



Anders Borre Gadegaard

Financial statements 2005
International Dalit Solidarity Network

Profit and loss	2005 DKK	2005 EURO	2004 DKK
Opening balance	683.207,10	91.571,43	709.596,75
Income			
DanChurchAid	195.000,00	26.136,19	594.000,00
Ladenburg Foundation, transferred from DSN-UK	-	-	39.952,60
Ladenburg Foundation	-	-	387.604,31
CCFD (incl. 2006 contribution)	297.466,00	39.869,88	-
ICCO	371.840,00	49.838,36	-
Cordaid	371.740,00	49.824,95	-
Christian Aid	108.257,00	14.509,87	-
DfID UK	-	0,00	103.174,75
MS Denmark towards Kathmandu Consultation	20.000,00	2.680,63	-
Lutheran World Federation	-	0,00	14.693,98
Interest	10.346,02	1.386,69	4.575,50
Total	1.374.649,02	184.246,58	1.144.001,14
Expenditures	1.220.427,31	163.575,98	1.170.390,79
Balance 2005	837.428,81	112.242,03	683.207,10

Balance statement	2005 DKK	2005 EURO	2004 DKK
Assets			
Cash at bank at 31.12	939.804,59	125.963,63	929.611,71
Transfer to DCA 31.12.04 (delayed)	0,00	0,00	549.450,00
Master card deposit	30.246,90	4.054,04	30.095,80
Petty cash	2.773,27	371,71	223,36
Outstanding accounts	-	-	2.242,65
	972.824,76	130.389,38	1.511.623,52
Liabilities			
Balance Master Card account	-717,52	-96,17	-25.169,73
Compulsory holiday payment fund	-92.908,02	-12.452,62	-86.630,26
Outstanding accounts	-970,05	-130,02	-
Outstanding payment to DCA	-20.753,66	-2.781,65	-716.616,43
Outstanding payment to CARE	-20.046,70	-	0,00
	-135.395,95	-18.147,35	-828.416,42
Balance carried forward	837.428,81	112.242,03	683.207,10

The financial statements are presented in Danish kroner.

For reasons of comparison, amounts in Euro are also presented, using a fixed exchange rate as of 31-12-2005:

7,461

Hence, some discrepancies may appear compared to actual amounts received in Euro.

IDSN budget vs. Expenditure 2005

	Budget EURO	Budget DKK	Expenditure EURO	Expenditure DKK
Networking and co-ordination				
Office costs		0		
Office set-up (incl. Computers, furniture etc)	10.000	74.400	181	1.354
Rent	5.500	40.920	5.880	43.872
Office assistance	23.500	174.839	2.446	18.250
Telecommunication	5.300	39.432	12	87
Stationary	2.000	14.880	464	3.464
Equipment		0	2.355	17.572
Bank charges	150	1.116	369	2.754
Interest paid			121	901
Web site and IT	6.667	49.600	227	1.696
IT services	2.600	19.344	717	5.353
Other services	1.400	10.416	0	0
Insurance	1.000	7.440	413	3.079
Publicity and publications	4.000	29.760	2.430	18.128
Information and media consultancy	6.700	49.848	0	0
Hospitality	500	3.720	626	4.671
Travel	2.000	14.880	3.723	27.775
Memberships			200	1.494
Audit	700	5.208	0	0
Evaluation		0	0	0
Subtotal	72.017	535.802	20.165	150.448
Executive group meetings				
Travel	2.000	14.880	440	3.286
Venue/lodging	600	4.464	118	884
Council meetings		0	0	0
Travel	7.200	53.568	0	0
Venue/lodging	800	5.952	0	0
Subtotal	10.600	78.864	559	4.170
Management and administration		0		
Co-ordinator (25%)	16.908	125.796	16.696	124.569
Programme Officer (25%)	13.169	97.980	13.201	98.493
Holiday allowance	335	2.490	841	6.278
Staff training	5.000	37.200	645	4.813
Subtotal	35.412	263.465	31.384	234.152
Total Networking and Co-ordination	118.028	878.131	52.107	388.770

	Budget EURO	Budget DKK	Expenditure EURO	Expenditure DKK
UN programme				
Subcommission on Human Rights				
Informal Consultation II	3.000	22.320	0	0
Travel				
Lodging/venue/food	2.000	14.880	0	0
Informal Consultation III		0	0	0
Travel		0	0	0
Lodging etc		0	0	0
Subtotal	5.000	37.200	0	0
Interventions at SC sessions				
Travel	1.200	8.928	209	1.561
1 affected country rep				
Co-ordinator	400	2.976	515	3.845
Food	1.100	8.184	836	6.234
2 pers 10 days				
Accommodation	2.000	14.880	1.418	10.583
2 pers 10 days				
Subtotal	4.700	34.968	2.979	22.223
Subtotal Subcomm. on HR	9.700	72.168	2.979	22.223
Commission on Human Rights				
Travel	5.000	37.200	5.364	40.019
4 affected country reps				
Secretariat	400	2.976	1.205	8.993
Food	1.800	13.392	2.064	15.397
5 pers 10 days				
Accommodation	1.800	13.392	2.732	20.380
5 pers 10 days				
Subtotal	9.000	66.960	11.364	84.790
CERD				
Travel	2.000	14.880	2.047	15.269
2 affected country reps				
Co-ordinator	400	2.976	0	0
Food	450	3.348	281	2.100
3 pers 5 days				
Accommodation	450	3.348	0	0
3 pers 5 days				
Subtotal	3.300	24.552	2.328	17.369
Research for UN interventions	5.500	40.920	0	0
Management and administration				
Co-ordinator (30%)	20.290	150.955	20.035	149.482
Programme officer (25%)	13.169	97.980	13.201	98.493
Subtotal	33.459	248.934	33.236	247.976
Total UN Programme	60.959	453.534	49.907	372.357

	EURO	DKK	EURO	DKK
Projects under UN Programme				
Kathmandu Consultation	0	0	1.615	12.014
International or Regional Consultation				
Travel	0		0	0
6 intl. Experts				
Dalit activists			0	0
Resource persons			0	0
Local travel			0	0
Food accommodation			0	0
110 pers				
Reporting and Communication			0	0
Office costs			0	0
Staff			0	0
Subtotal	0	0	0	0
Handbook on UN tools for the elimination of caste-based discrimination	35.000	260.399	1.303	9.725
Total UN projects	35.000	260.399	2.914	21.739

	Budget EURO	Budget DKK	Expenditure EURO	Expenditure DKK
EU Programme				
Lobby interventions				
Travel to Brussels				
Nat. Advocacy platforms (2)	2.500	18.600	215	1.604
Secretariat	500	3.720	401	2.992
Food/accommodation				
Nat. Advocacy platforms (2)	500	3.720	174	1.300
Secretariat	250	1.860	288	2.152
Travel to Capitals				
Nat. Advocacy platforms (1)	1.200	8.928	0	0
Secretariat	1.500	11.160	0	0
Subtotal	6.450	47.988	1.079	8.048
Events and public awareness	3.000	22.320	0	0
Subtotal	3.000	22.320	0	0
Management and administration				
Co-ordinator (25%)	16.908	125.796	16.696	124.569
Programme officer (30%)	15.803	117.575	15.841	118.192
Subtotal	32.711	243.371	32.537	242.761
Total EU Programme	42.161	313.679	33.616	250.809

	Budget EURO	Budget DKK	Expenditure EURO	Expenditure DKK
Private sector programme				
Research	2.000	14.880	0	0
Seminars/training/publications travel	2.000	14.880	1.113	8.303
Publications	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	4.000	29.760	1.113	8.303
Management and administration				
Co-ordinator (5%)	3.382	25.159	3.339	24.914
Programme officer (5%)	2.634	19.596	2.640	19.699
Subtotal	6.015	44.755	5.979	44.612
Total Private Sector	10.015	74.515	7.092	52.915

	Budget EURO	Budget DKK	Expenditure EURO	Expenditure DKK
DSN - DK programme (funded by DCA)				
Publications	1.000	7.440	0	0
Office	150	1.116	0	0
Subtotal	1.150	8.556	0	0
Management and administration				
Co-ordinator (15%)	10.145	75.477	10.018	74.741
Programme Officer (15%)	7.902	58.788	7.921	59.096
Subtotal	18.046	134.265	17.938	133.837
Total DSN-DK programme	19.196	142.821	17.938	133.837

	Budget EURO	Budget DKK	Expenditure EURO	Expenditure DKK
Summary				
Networking and Coordination	118.028	878.131	52.107	388.770
UN Programme	60.959	453.534	49.907	372.357
Projects under UN Programme	35.000	260.399	2.914	21.739
EU programme	42.161	313.679	33.616	250.809
Private Sector programme	10.015	74.515	7.092	52.915
DSN-DK programme	19.196	142.821	17.938	133.837
Total	281.360	2.093.319	163.574	1.220.427