

ANNUAL REPORT
2005



**SOUTH ASIANS FOR
HUMAN RIGHTS (SAHR)**



Message from the Chair and Co-Chair of SAHR



South Asians for Human Rights (SAHR) is pleased to present its annual report of work carried out during 2005.

During the year, SAHR was involved in organising two fact-finding missions to Nepal focussed on the prevailing human rights situation. It also sent two missions to Bangladesh and to Nepal, to assess minority rights issues.

For the first time, SAHR also sent a fact-finding mission to the Maldives, to assess the human rights situation and the reform process underway in that country. We hope that this will be the beginning of a new chapter in SAHR, with more sustained work focusing on the Maldives.

The roundtable on human rights held in October brought together human rights activists as well as other actors interested in human rights issues. It served as a useful tool for SAHR members to draw up a plan of activities for the next three years, focussed on deepening democracy and strengthening human rights.

We commend the SAHR Secretariat for having worked diligently in supporting the national bureaux, and the latter in helping with SAHR activities, notably the organisation of fact-finding missions on human rights violations and in the area of minority rights.

SAHR is grateful to the donor agencies for its valuable funding assistance, which has facilitated our work immensely.

I.K. Gujral
Chair

Asma Jahangir
Co-Chair

INTRODUCTION

South Asians for Human Rights (SAHR) is a democratic regional network with a large membership base of individuals and organisations committed to the promotion and protection of human rights at both national and regional levels. Its objectives can be summarized as seeking to:

- foster the concept of multiple South Asian identities by enabling people to realise their ideals and aspirations for peace, democracy, secularism and human security, while promoting pluralism in approaches towards social, political, economic and cultural development of different communities, ethnic, linguistic, religious and other groups.
- contribute to the realisation of South Asian peoples' right to participatory democracy, good governance and justice by strengthening regional responses, including regional instruments, monitoring human rights violations, reviewing laws, policies and practices

that have an adverse impact on human rights; and conducting campaigns and programmes on issues of major concern in the region.

SAHR's basic policy is to identify the gaps in regional initiatives and to undertake activities so as not to duplicate the work carried out by other regional or national NGOs. Its strength and legitimacy comes from its democratic structure and broad-based membership of recognised human rights defenders in the region.

The general body of SAHR

The SAHR members – both institutional and individual – form the network's general body. There are at present over 525 members from amongst the seven South Asian countries.

An elected bureau (annex 1) works as the organisation's executive body and an elected membership committee oversees enrolment of members.

INSTITUTIONAL ACTIVITIES

1. Personnel

The SAHR Secretariat in Colombo, Sri Lanka provides overall support to the running of the organization with the following staff:

Mrs Shiranthi Jayatilaka
– Executive Director

Mrs Jacqueline Lyman
– Communications Coordinator

Mrs Tharangani Seneviratne
– Accountant

Mr Roshan Manjula
– Office assistant/clerk

Work in SAHR chapters (Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka) is carried out by

bureau members who work on a voluntary basis. Operational expenses to carry out activities are however provided.

2. SAHR Website

As part of its institution building activities, SAHR began to work on a website featuring its history and background, programme and project activities, publications, calendar of events taking place in the region, organizational structure (including board members and staff).

The website www.southasianrights.org was launched in March 2006.

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Under its "Regional Democratisation through Strengthening of Democracy" programme, SAHR has been involved in "Fact Finding and Advocacy" in two areas: (a) Serious violations of human rights (domestic); and (b) Protection of Religious Minorities.

In 2005, the following activities were carried out:

1. Serious violations of human rights (domestic)

The two fact-finding missions undertaken in 2005 were both to Nepal, in view of the prevailing situation in that country.

Fact-finding mission to Nepal, April 2005

SAHR constituted a four-member team to visit Nepal from 11-14 April, 2005, following the emergency imposed by Raja Gyanendra on February 1 that same year. The purpose of the mission was to assess the human rights situation in Nepal in the light of recent political developments and, in particular, their impact on the security in the lives of women, religious minorities and human rights defenders, and deprivation of citizens' basic freedoms; to recommend actions or

policies to the government of Nepal in order to protect the lives and rights of civilians; and, make recommendations on regional and international support so that the democratic rights of people restored.

The team consisted of Mr. I.A. Rehman (Director, Human Rights Commission of Pakistan), Justice J.S Verma (formerly the Chief Justice of India and Chairperson of the National Human Rights Commission of India), Justice Ranjith Dheerartne (Former Judge of the Supreme Court of Sri Lanka) and Mr. Mahfuz Anam (Editor and publisher of the Daily Star, an English daily in Bangladesh).

During its visit, the mission held discussions with the Chief Justice, the Home Minister and the Vice-Chairman of the Executive Council. Meetings were also held with the former Prime Minister and leader of the Nepali Congress Democratic Party, the Chairman of the National Democratic Party (ND), and the leadership of the Nepali Congress Party. The mission also had discussions with lawyers, journalists and human rights activists in Nepal. It also visited the National Human Rights Commission of Nepal (NHRC) and held meetings with the Chief of the army

staff and the Human Rights Cell of the Royal Nepalese Army.

A press conference was held in New Delhi to share the group's findings with the press.

The report prepared by the team was widely disseminated within the region. A follow-up visit was organized in December 2005.

Fact-finding mission to Nepal, December 2005

The mission was carried out by Ms Asma Jahangir, Co-Chair of SAHR. Ms. Jahangir had meetings with individuals and organizations with a view to assessing the 'call for democracy' which was underway in Nepal. Political parties, human rights defenders, the Bar Association of Nepal as well as several diplomats based in Kathmandu gave their views on the current political and human rights situation in the country.

2. Commission on the Protection of Religious Minorities

In order to address the complex issues related to minority rights, SAHR set up an independent commission called the South Asian People's Commission on Rights of

Minorities (SAPCROM) in New Delhi, India in November 2003. The commission comprises ten eminent persons from Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. It was decided that a SAPCROM team comprising one member from each country would visit each of the member countries. At the end of their visit, each team would prepare a draft report and make preliminary recommendations based on their findings and interactions. A final report drawing together the findings and recommendations in the draft reports would be published and disseminated to government, non-government, regional and international bodies.

In 2005, SAPCROM missions were undertaken to Bangladesh and Nepal.

Bangladesh SAPCROM visit - 23 - 29 July 2005

The SAPCROM team members included Dr. Darini Rajasingham (Anthropologist from Sri Lanka), Ms Chitrakleha Yadav (Deputy Speaker of Nepal), Prof Mehdi Hasan (journalist and human rights activist in Pakistan) and Ms Shiranthi Jayatilaka (Project Director SAHR).

The first visit was to the Chittagong Hill Tracts. The team met local NGO communities,

indigenous and Bengali civil society members in the Chittagong Hill Tracts and also the Headmen, Union Council and municipality chairmen.

The mission members met with leaders of indigenous communities, Ahmediya community representatives and also Biharis (stateless people).

At Jessore meetings were held with journalists, members of civil society and with political leaders representing different parties. There was also a visit to a village, where a Harijan community that rears pigs faces discrimination and deprivation.

Nepal SAPCROM visit – 3 - 8 December 2005

The mission members were Kamran Arif (lawyer from Pakistan), Subrata Chowdhury (human rights lawyer from Bangladesh), Dr. Darini Rajasingham (anthropologist from Sri Lanka) and Mr. S Balakrishnan (human rights defender from Sri Lanka). The mission members held meetings with the following individuals and groups:

National Federation of Dalits

Adibashi Janajati
Mahasangh (Minority
Commission)

Members of
the judiciary

Bar Association
of Nepal

Political party members

Nepal Human Rights
Commission

Journalists

Human Rights
organizations

Mr. Ian Martin,
OHCHR



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Fact-finding mission, Pakistan
(12 November 2005)

The Pakistan Chapter, as part of a peace mission, carried out a fact-finding on religious violence in November 2005 in the tehsil of Sangla Hill which is situated in the newly-created district of Nankana Sahib and lies 130 km from the capital of Lahore. The occasion was the burning of churches, houses

of priests and Christians, one convent and a high school by an angry Muslim mob of about 2,500 people over the alleged desecration of the Quran Mahal. The aim of the peace mission was also to pledge allegiance and show support to the Christian community and to reach a compromise to end the ongoing tension in the town of Sangla Hill.

PROJECT ACTIVITIES

1. Roundtable on Human Rights

SAHR convened a Roundtable on Human Rights on 15-16 October in New Delhi in order for its members to identify human rights issues of topical interest and address them within SAHR's own mandate and framework of responsibilities. Based on the country reports presented by the bureau members, a number of recommendations were made and a list of human rights issues were identified that will be addressed by SAHR over the next two years.

As an offshoot of this roundtable, an intervention was made by SAHR on occasion of the 13th Summit of Heads of State of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC). The intervention consisted of a statement (annex 2) issued by SAHR members during the summit which was held on 12-13 November this year in Dhaka, which received wide publicity in Bangladesh. The statement called upon the heads of governments to pay serious attention to the disturbing trends towards communalism, sectarianism and militarization in the region. The massive natural disasters which have devastated large populations and the allegation of unequal distribution of relief in certain instances were also mentioned in the statement. The statement regretted that

SAARC governments have become more oppressive leading to serious human rights violations in the region. Particular mention was made of the violations by the Royal Nepalese Army and the Maoists, causing extensive damage to human lives and property.



2. Strengthening the democratic process in the Maldives

In order to assess the prevailing human rights situation in the Maldives and the ongoing reform process, a fact-finding mission to the Maldives was organised during

26-29 December 2005. Team members comprised Mr J. C. Weliamuna (SAHR Board member, Director of Transparency International - Sri Lanka and leading human rights lawyer, Sri Lanka), Mr Shantha Jayawardena (human rights lawyer, Sri Lanka), Dr Kamal Hossain (Senior advocate, Supreme Court of Bangladesh, former Minister of Foreign Affairs and former Vice-Chairman, Transparency International), and Ms Zohra Yusuf (Pakistani journalist and Vice Chairperson - Sindh, Human Rights Commission of Pakistan).

The mission met with a wide spectrum of actors and institutions ranging from government officials, the Human Rights Commission of Maldives, journalists, detainees, and the general public.

The findings of the report were presented at a seminar in Colombo in March 2006. A comprehensive report – including the mission report, mission recommendations and recommendations of the seminar – has been published and distributed to a wide audience comprising NGOs, human rights institutions, academia, think-tanks, government and intergovernmental organisations.

Future activities in this area include a capacity-building workshop on human rights and democracy for the newly-formed political parties in the Maldives so that they can, from their very inception, incorporate the resolution of human rights concerns as part of their objectives and activities; and additional workshops and seminars for institutions and entities in the Maldives, on the issue of democracy and human rights.

FUNDING

The Ford Foundation (New Delhi office) provided three-year programme funding for the Fact-Finding and Advocacy component of SAHR's "Regional Democratisation through Strengthening of Democracy" programme.

The Roundtable on Human Rights project was also financed by the Ford Foundation with co-funding from the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), Sri Lanka office.

The project on the Maldives was made possible through funding from the Open Society Institute (USA).

Annex 1

LIST OF BUREAU MEMBERS

BANGLADESH

Dr. Hameeda Hossain

Leading women's rights activist and Founder member of Ain o Salish Kendra (ASK).

Mr. Mahfuz Anam

Editor, Daily Star – a leading English newspaper in Bangladesh.

Ms. Sigma Huda

President, Bangladesh Women Lawyers' Association and a human rights activist.

Ms. Sara Zaker

Leading theatre activist and founder member of the Liberation War Museum.

Mr. Subrata Chowdury

Advocate, Supreme Court of Bangladesh.

INDIA

Mr. I. K. Gujral (Chairperson, SAHR)

Former Prime Minister and Former Foreign Minister of India; human rights activist; presently Chancellor of the Maulana Azad National Urdu University, Hyderabad.

Mr. Kuldip Nayyar

Renowned journalist/columnist and human rights activist.

Ms. Nirmala Deshpande

Parliamentarian and Gandhian; she has been in the forefront of peace initiatives between India and Pakistan.

Ms. Kamla Bhasin

Women's rights activist, and member and supporter of many citizen's/people's initiatives striving for sustainable livelihoods, justice, gender equality and peace.

NEPAL

Dr. Devendra Raj Panday

Former Finance Secretary and former Finance Minister of Nepal; a well-known figure in Nepal's development and democratisation process; Chairperson of the Rural Self-Reliance Development Centre (RSDC).

Mr. Keshab Mathema

Human rights activist.

Ms. Mohammedi Siddiqui

Social and human rights activist; she has worked with women at the grassroots level and has made significant contribution in empowering women belonging to the minority groups, including the establishment of the Fatima Foundation – Nepal for Muslim women's empowerment.

PAKISTAN

Ms. Asma Jahangir

(Co-Chairperson, SAHR)

Advocate, Supreme Court of Pakistan; Advocate, High Court of Pakistan; United Nations Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Religion or Belief; Formerly United Nations Special Rapporteur on Extrajudicial, Summary or Arbitrary Executions.

Dr. I. A. Rehman

Director, Human Rights Commission of Pakistan and senior journalist.

Mr Fakhruddin G. Ebrahim

Retired Judge of the Supreme Court of Pakistan and former Law Minister and Governor of Sindh; was awarded the Hilal-e-Imtiaz for meritorious services for advancing the cause of human rights in Pakistan.

Ms. Sairah Irshad Khan

Sub-editor of Newslines, a monthly magazine which provides political analysis.

SRI LANKA

Ms. Damaris Wickremesekera

Executive Director of Law and Society Trust (LST) Colombo; has made significant contribution to the development of human rights norms.

Mr. J. C. Weliamuna

Advocate, Supreme Court of Sri Lanka and a leading human rights lawyer, Executive Director, Transparency International, Sri Lanka.

Mr. Sathivale Balakrishnan

Human rights activist who has done pioneering work in post-conflict situations.

Ms. Sithie Tiruchelvam

Human rights activist.

Annex 2

STATEMENT ISSUED BY MEMBERS OF SOUTH ASIAN FOR HUMAN RIGHTS ON THE OCCASION OF THE SUMMIT MEETING OF THE SAARC HEADS OF GOVERNMENT (DHAKA - BANGLADESH 12 & 13 NOVEMBER 2005)

On behalf of the members of the South Asians for Human Rights, a regional network of activists working for human rights at the regional and national level, we welcome the holding of the Summit of Heads of Government of SAARC countries in Dhaka on 12 and 13 November after two years. The governments of seven South Asian countries came together in 1985 to form SAARC, with a shared vision to end the vicious circle of poverty and to promote democracy as a basis for citizen-state relationship. Its common premise was a respect for human rights, human dignity and diversity. South Asians have a common history and have shared a culture of tolerance and pluralism. Our ideals have represented the principles of peace, democracy, secularism and human security as the basis of our diverse nationhoods.

The formation of SAARC had raised strong hopes amongst the people of the region that it would lead to greater unity of the people, a loosening of artificial boundaries and freedom of movement. Our struggle was for a just society in South Asia, which would uphold human rights, democratic values and equality.

But our region remains backward and one of the poorest because of our divisiveness and intolerance of differences. Communalism and sectarianism have divided neighbours; an unequal development has increased disparities; militarization has diverted scarce resources and heightened insecurities of citizens. More recently religious chauvinism and militancy threatens the very structure of our societies.

Today, the heads of governments of SAARC countries are meeting under the shadow of massive natural disasters which have devastated large populations. The enormity of the Tsunami in Sri Lanka and South India and the subsequent earthquake in Kashmir has shown the fragility of people's lives. In facing both disasters South Asians have shown a remarkable spirit of cooperation. Yet the conflicts between governments have prevented an effective assistance to the disaster victims. In Sri Lanka there were allegations of an unequal distribution of relief; in Kashmir it took 23 days to open a chink in the Line of Control, to enable help from one part of Kashmir to move to another.

Thousands in Kashmir face a bleak winter of starvation or death. Yet both governments of India and Pakistan have continued to negotiate for defense purchases. The link between military expenditure, social misery and economic deprivation is well known. Militarisation is an obstacle to democratic development and citizens' participation. It is not possible to build peace until we divert our wasteful expenditures to people's needs, until we adopt cooperative and collective strategies to create equal access to a just development.

On the eve of independence from colonial rule, South Asian leaders promised sovereignty of the people in a democratic framework. But as the political economy has promoted the interests of rich and powerful coteries, governments have become more oppressive and excluding. Nepal has been experiencing a great human rights violation, largely perpetrated by the Royal Nepalese Army and the Maoists, causing extensive damage to human lives and property. The State needs to move quickly to reinstate and protect civil and human rights by restoring representative government and democratic freedom.

In Pakistan, military domination has restricted citizens' participation and democratic development. It has created a space for fundamentalist creeds and militancy. In

Bangladesh, political conflicts continue to foster authoritarianism which is a threat to the parliamentary system of governance. In India elections have ensured a change of governments, but economic and social power rests with a small class of people, while pockets of poverty are excluded from the system of representation.

Our governments have shown a concern with growing political violence. As in the dominant countries of the west, they have resorted to legal terror to suppress such violence. New laws on terrorism, resort to extra judicial killings by all our governments against their citizens is not likely to bring peace. This can only be promoted through policies that promote citizens' participation, that provide access to opportunities and that uphold human rights.

South Asians share many social bonds of family, kinship, religion and geographical proximity. Yet it is the only region in the world where restrictions on our freedom of movement across borders separate us.

Women's rights to equality have been accepted by all SAARC states by ratifying CEDAW Convention. It is now the responsibility of governments to legislate for equal rights to eliminate gender discrimination, to work towards their social acceptance and to deter violence against women, including trafficking.

The vulnerability of poor children must be addressed by preventing their exploitation in hazardous labour and ensuring their right to nutrition, education and health.

We call upon the SAARC Heads of Government to move from rhetoric to reality. We call for measures to eliminate poverty and violence, and for accountable systems of governance which will promote democracy and human rights.

- Adopt the Citizens' Social Charter and implement these strategies collectively to promote equality and social justice.
- Ratify human rights conventions and endorse them into domestic legislation so as to ensure fundamental freedoms to life and liberty.
- Ratify SAARC's Convention to Combat Trafficking in Women and Children, and enter into multi-lateral and bilateral arrangements to deter trafficking.
- Take initiatives for economic cooperation for the benefit of all regions and all sections of society and prevent concentration of wealth in the hands of a few.
- Prevent the spread of communalism and sectarianism by introducing secular education, and promoting awareness of our diverse cultures through text books and media.

- Liberalize visa systems to ensure freedom of movement of populations across borders and introduce a system of seasonal work permits to meet the supply and demand for labour.
- Encourage cultural exchanges between different groups of citizens within South Asia.
- Take measures to release South Asian citizens who are in prisons in neighbouring countries without bureaucratic delays.

SAARC countries must emerge from the legacy of persistent poverty, deprivation, illiteracy. Gender, caste and social inequalities and discrimination, which have been further aggravated by authoritarian, militarist and sectarian tendencies must be addressed seriously.

In order to meet the goal of poverty alleviation, SAARC countries must stand by their international and constitutional commitments to human rights and democracy, and contribute to a culture of tolerance and respect for all citizens.

Signed by

I.K. Gujral, Chairperson and
Asma Jahangir, Co-Chairperson
On behalf of the members of
South Asians for Human Rights



Chartered Accountants
141/3, Vauxhall Street,
Colombo 2, Sri Lanka.

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REPORT OF THE AUDITORS
To the members of South Asians for Human Rights

1. We have audited the **Balance Sheet of South Asians for Human Rights as at 31st December, 2005** and the related statement of income and expenditure for the year then ended, together with the accounting policies and notes as set out on pages 4 to 5 of these financial statements.

2. Respective Responsibilities of Bureau Members & Auditors

South Asians for Human Rights is responsible for preparing and presenting these Financial Statements in accordance with the accounting policies laid down by the organization and generally accepted accounting principles. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these Financial Statements, based on our audit.

3. Basis of Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the terms of reference agreed upon and Sri Lanka Auditing Standards, which require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the said Financial Statements are free of material misstatements. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the said financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by the Bureau members, evaluating the overall presentation of the Financial Statements and determining whether the said Financial Statements are prepared and presented in accordance with the aforesaid accounting principles.

Partners. Sumith Ranwatta ACA, FMAAT, FSCMA., P. Wijayawardana ACA, HND.

We have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit. We therefore believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

4. Auditors Opinion

In our opinion, so far appears from our examination, the organization maintained proper books of account for the year ended 31st December 2005 and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the said Balance Sheet and related Statement of Income and Expenditure and the Accounting Policies and Notes thereto, which are in agreement with the said books and have been prepared and presented in accordance with the aforesaid Accounting

Principles and give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the organization as at 31st December 2005 & income & expenditure of the organization for the year then ended.

5. Bureau Members Interest in

Contracts with the Organization

According to the information made available to us, the Bureau Members of the organization were not directly or indirectly interested in contracts with the organization during the year ended 31st December, 2005.



Chartered Accountants

Date: 27th July 2006

Colombo 02.

Balance Sheet as at 31st December, 2005

	Notes	Actual Rs. Cts.	Actual US \$
Assets			
Non Current Assets			
Property, Plant & Equipment		411,827.57	3,889
Current Assets:			
Balance Receivable	1	463,188.44	4,590
Payment in Advance & Deposits	2	434,338.00	4,305
USS Call Deposit		7,615,115.72	75,472
Cash & Cash Equivalents	3	503,303.45	4,988
		<u>9,015,945.61</u>	<u>89,354</u>
Total Assets		<u>9,427,773.18</u>	<u>93,243</u>
Equity & Liabilities			
Equity			
Accumulated Fund			
Balance Brought Forward		8,408,715.33	80,105
Net Surplus for the Year		<u>514,416.43</u>	<u>8,137</u>
		8,923,131.76	88,242
Current Liability			
Accrued Expenses		504,641.42	5,001
Total Equity & Liabilities		<u>9,427,773.18</u>	<u>93,243</u>

We certify that the above Balance Sheet and the related Statement of Income and Expenditure to the best of our knowledge and belief contains true accounts of the Surplus and Cash & Cash Equivalent of the organization.

Approved and Signed for and on behalf of the organization.


Director


Director

Date : 27/07/2006
Colombo 08.

Income & Expenditure
for the year from 1st January 2005 to 31st December 2005

Description	Notes	Actual Rs. Cts.	Actual US \$
Income			
Grants	4	6,883,934.12	68,483
Bank Interest US\$		33,142.66	326
Gain / (Loss) on Exchange		<u>(281,676.61)</u>	<u>(30)</u>
Total Income		6,635,400.17	68,780
Expenses			
Program Costs		3,900,465.44	38,666
Staff Support		785,493.95	7,771
Publication Cost		267,028.76	2,656
Office Costs		<u>1,167,995.59</u>	<u>11,550</u>
Total Expenditure		<u>6,120,983.74</u>	<u>60,643</u>
Net Surplus for the Year		<u><u>514,416.43</u></u>	<u><u>8,137</u></u>

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 31st December, 2005

1. Principle Accounting Policies

1.1 Basis of Accounting

The financial statements have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles and accounting standards laid down by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka which have been applied consistently on a historical cost basis, with no adjustments being made for inflationary factors affecting the financial statements.

Previous year figures and phrases have been re-arranged wherever necessary to conform to the current presentation.

2. Assets & the Basis of their Valuation

2.1 Property, Plant & Equipment

The Property, Plant & Equipment are stated at cost of Acquisition / Transfers less depreciation. Assets received as donations during the year have been capitalized at cost that determined by the association and corresponding figures are shown in the fund account created for the purpose.

3. Income

Income on foreign funds are recognized on cash basis.

4. Expenditure

All Expenditure incurred during the year has been charged to statement of income & expenditure on accrual basis.

Notes to the financial statements
for the year ended 31st December, 2005

	31/12/05	31/12/05
	Rs. Cts.	US \$
Note : 01		
Balance Receivable		
Pakistan	411,545.44	4,078.00
India	36,223.00	359.00
CIDA (2nd Intl)	15,420.00	153.00
	<u>463,188.44</u>	<u>4,590.00</u>
Note : 02		
Payment in Advance & Deposits		
Rent	20,000.00	
Service Agreement - Photocopier	2,125.00	
Computer Rent & Deposit	46,000.00	
Key money - (Office Building)	120,000.00	
B'desh Fact Finding Advance	201,800.00	
Deferred Telephone Upgrading Charges	44,413.00	
	<u>434,338.00</u>	

Notes to the financial statements (Contd.,)
for the year ended 31st December, 2005

	31/12/05	31/12/05
	Rs. Cts.	US \$
Note : 03		
Cash & Cash Equivalents		
SLR Current Account	41,956.55	
Cash in Hand	444,212.25	
Petty Cash	17,134.65	
	<u>503,303.45</u>	
Note : 04		
Income on Grants		
Ford Foundation Grant	5,106,416.00	50,800.00
Amnesty Grant for Nepal Mission	699,016.08	6,954.00
Open Society Institute Grant (New York)	847,082.04	8,427.00
CIDA Grant	231,420.00	2,302.00
	<u>6,883,934.12</u>	<u>68,483.00</u>