



Community Self-Reliance Centre (CSRC)
Dhapasi, Kathmandu

Project Fact Sheet

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| Name of Project | Research on identifying Harawa-Charawa Community of Dhanusha district |
| Working Area | Dhanusha- Shahidnagar Municipality, Dhanauji Rural Municipality, and Ganeshman Charnath Municipality |
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| Project's Partner/s | The Freedom Fund |
| Project Summary | <p>Government of Nepal formally abolished Kamaiya Labour System on 17 July 2000 and has enacted the Kamaiya Labour (Prohibition) Act 2001 to prevent and rehabilitate bonded labourers under the Kamaiya system in agriculture. The Act also prohibited the other similar forms of 'bonded labour system' in agricultural sectors, including Haliya, Harawa and Charawa along with "Kamaiya."¹. However, studies (for example, CSRC: 2006, Dhakal, 2007, NNDSWO& LWF, ILO 2013) and our field experiences indicated that Harawa system is still prevalent in the mid-eastern Tarai of Nepal, now Province no.2.</p> <p>Even after the promulgation of the new constitution in 2015, and restructuring of the state, the system based on exploitation continued to exist. There have been several initiatives by the governmental and non-governmental fronts to end this system, but very few achievements were reported till date.</p> <p>Now the local governments are in place and they have constitutional rights and duties to instate the the rights of <i>Harawa-Charawa</i> abolishing such exploitation from Nepal. The challenge before them is the lack of reliable data, and information about the</p> |

¹ The Kamaiya System Ptohibition Act broadly defines Kamaiyas including Harawa /Charawa , Haliya. And declares that to keep Kamiya is an illegal act and therefore, punishable.

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| | <p>changing patterns of Harawa contract system and working conditions. At such backdrop, three municipalities of Dhanusha district, where the prevalence of Harawa system is counted higher, with the help of Freedom Fund, took the initiatives to end the Harawa system from their respective municipalities. Three municipalities included I., Dhanauji Rural Municipality, II. Sahid Nagar Municipality and III. Ganeshman Charnath Municipality. This was significant step towards the liberation of Harawa system in the given region.</p> <p>This project was therefore implemented in the abovementioned districts to conduct a study on the identification of Harawa Charawa with an objective to explore and account the types, number and the patterns of Harawa system in those municipalities. The general and specific objectives of the study were as following.</p> | |
| Project Objective/s: | <p>The general objective of the study was to prepare a detail account of Harawa in the studies three municipalities. Specifically, the study aimed to,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare definition and indicators for the data collection of Harawa-Charawa in a participatory approach. • Find out the present working contract and conditions of Harawa Charawa, and • Recommend the strategic way outs to end the Harawa system in the studied municipalities | |
| Expected Results (With indicators) | Outcome: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Governments will allocate appropriate budget and policies in its upcoming fiscal budget plan. • Specific tools for data collection, having a clear definition, and indicators on identifying Harwa-Charwa will be developed and adapted by some local governments. |
| | Output: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accurate data of Harawa-Charawa community in one Rural Municipality and Two Municipalities will be collected, and e be validated by respective local governments. |
| Duration: | 1st April 2019-31st December 2019 | |
| Total Budget: | Nrs 16,26,926 | |