

ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

1 December 2015 – 30 November 2016

Collective Voice for Human Rights and Dignity-AAWAZ

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

List of Abbreviations	2
Summary	3
1. Introduction	6
2. Project Progress Overview	7
2.1 Achievement Status of Results	9
2.2 Accomplishment Status of Activities	10
2.3 Reflection on the Achievement Status of Results and Activities Accomplished..	11
2.3.1 Description of key achievements	12
2.3.2 Analysis of Unintended Results/Consequences	13
2.3.3 Major Challenges Faced in the Reporting Period	13
2.3.4 Key Learnings (both negative and positive)	13
2.4 Achievement on GF Cross-cutting Issues	13
3. Analysis of Changed Context with Implications to Project Intervention	14
4. Financial Performance.....	18
4.1 Overall.....	18
4.2 Budget Utilisation	18
5. Financial Reporting	18
5.1 Fund Accountability Statement (<i>Financial Reporting Format 1</i>).....	19
5.2 Budget Monitoring Statement (<i>Financial Reporting Format 2</i>).....	19
5.3 Outstanding Advance Summary Form (<i>Financial Reporting Format 3</i>).....	19
5.4 Fund Request Form (<i>Financial Reporting Format 4</i>).....	19

List of Abbreviations

AAWAZ	One word given name for Collective Voice for Human Rights and Dignity Project
AWAB	Annual Work Plan and Budget
CBD&U	Caste Based Discrimination and Untouchability
CBO	Community Based Organization
CDO	Chief District Officer
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
DHR	Dalit Human Rights
DDC	District Development Committee
DAO	District Administration Office
DPO	District Police Office
DPAC	District Project Advisory Committee
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
DWO	Dalit Welfare Organisation
FIR	First Information Report
GF	Governance Facility
HH	Household
HR	Human Rights
HRAA	Human Rights Advocacy Alliance
HRBA	Human Rights Based Approach
AHRC	Asian Human Rights Commission
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
JMC	Jagaran Media Centre
LDO	Local Development Officer
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDDF	Madhesi Dalit Development Federation
N/A	Not Applicable
NDC	National Dalit Commission
NHRC	National Human Rights Commission
NNDSWO	Nepal National Dalit Social Welfare Organization
NPR	Nepalese Rupees
NWC	National Women Commission
ODF	Open Defecation Free
RDN	Rastriya Dalit Network
TV	Television
VDC	Village Development Committee
DDRC	District Disaster Rescue Committee
AV	Audio Visual

Summary

Introduction of the report: The Annual Progress Report (APR) under “Collective Voice for Human Rights and Dignity-AAWAZ Project” has been prepared to reflect the major achievements, learning, faced challenges and way forward. The existing team members of project have collectively contributed in producing this Annual progress report. Field level staffs (Social Mobilizers) prepared Activity Completion Report (ACR) of each and every activity conducted as per their monthly work plan so that it became easier to compile the required information in line with available reporting template of Annual progress report. Finally, this report has been rigorously reviewed and verified by Project Management Team (PMT) of Rastriya Dalit Network (RDN) Nepal and submitted to NNDSWO. The overview of financial progress of the report has also been incorporated in this report. RDN Nepal duly shares the credit of the progress to all Human Rights Activists and their alliances, stakeholders at VDC and district level, EC members of the organization and consortium team members for the successful implementation of the project intervention.

Context Analysis: Caste-based discrimination and untouchability (CDD&U) founded on caste system and resultant exclusion is pressing human rights and development issues in Nepal. It is a grave violation of HR and crime against humanity as it neglects human dignity and induces inequality which is against national laws and international HR standards and instruments including UDHR, ICCPR, ICESCR and ICERD. It has particularly affected the lives and rights of 13.2% population of the country i.e. Dalit. Despite state’s commitment, CBD&U has not been prime HR agenda and it is not getting enough solidarity from social and political movements. The vicious nexus of the effects of the problem has impacted every domain of the lives of affected people. Moreover, it has remained as a huge challenge towards ensuring human rights for all, development governance and transformation of the country.

Key achievements in the reporting period: Regarding the context analysis, series of project activities were conducted in line with the Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWAB) for the project year 2016. The key achievements can be listed as below with the successful implementation of the project interventions:

- Selected 189 HR activists have capacitated through different providing trainings/orientation and participating in human rights campaigns. They are continuously lobbying and advocating on social discriminatory practices.
- Relevant stakeholders at local level are responsible towards promoting and protecting the human rights of target communities especially Dalits.
- Very poor and oppressed groups belonging to Dalit community are systematically claiming for their rights issues with the medium of evidence based policy advocacy.
- The engagement of non Dalit communities on Dalit rights related issues is being comparatively increased due to the mass sensitization and awareness.
- VDC has adopted the Human Rights (HR) and Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) friendly planning process.
- 7 HR alliances at VDC level and 1 HR alliance at district level have been formed and functional to advocate on emerging issues connecting HR related issues.
- During this reporting period, 5720 (F-3354 and M-2366) from both right holders and stakeholders have been mobilized. Besides, 2143 person representatives from community people, 93 person representatives from CBO Member, 5 person representation from student 24 person representatives from Teacher, 363 person representatives from HR activists and trained leader, 739 person representatives from alliance member, 1465 representatives from Ward Citizen Forum (WCF), 100 CSO leaders, 162 person representatives from Social religious leader, 129 political parties leaders, 87 staff of local body, 34 police office, 23 other governmental office, 2 person representatives from NHRC, 24 journalists, 324 staff and board member and 3 other have been sensitized.

Contribution of outcome by outputs of the project: Particularly by critical understanding of people in target VDC on laws and policies related to non-discrimination and human rights protection mechanisms and collective voice for the reduction of such malpractices as well as adoption of HR and GESI friendly planning of service delivery agencies has contributed the outcome of the project to increase demand from right-holders and solidarity with stakeholders for promoting and protecting rights of Dalit and excluded groups as per relevant human rights laws, standards and commitment of the government.

Contribution to the specific GF results: RDN Nepal carried out **Human rights based approach to Development (HRBA)** that empowered the community people to claim and enjoy their rights and entitlements and to sensitize duty bearers to fulfill their obligations. Additionally **GESI** was Mainstreamed to ensure at least 40% women in planning, implementation and monitoring of all project.

Deviation: Based upon the Detail Project Implementation Plan (DPIP) of the project entitled “Collective Voice for Human Rights and Dignity-AAWAZ Project”, 100% project activities have been successfully implemented.

Risk Management: To achieve the expected results of the project, project team identified the potential risk connecting project coverage area and developed the risk reduction strategy. To mitigate the risk, the team members of the organization maintained the low profile during the implementation of the planned activities. The seasonal calendar was analysed before planning and date, time and venue of the planned actions were fixed as per the availability of target population and stakeholders of the project.

The key learnings: The key learning of the project intervention can be mentioned as below:

- Local level interactions by applying appreciative inquiry approach among Dalit and non Dalit communities both is effective in solving local level confrontations among them.
- Diversification of campaign module is necessary so as to make relevant stakeholders attentive/responsive towards eliminating caste based discrimination and untouchability at local level.
- Formation, strengthening and mobilization of HR Alliances at local level have become means and ends for creating equitable society to end caste based discrimination through collective effort.
- Close coordination and collaboration with Community Based Organizations (CBOs), civil society organizations (CSOs), Women groups Dalit rights groups, HR networks can ensure the sustainability impact and ownership of the project initiative.
- Mobilization of the Human Rights Activists is expected to be the result oriented on timely and efficiently implementation of planning, implementation and follow ups the project initiatives through the evidence based policy advocacy and campaign.
- Development of result based monitoring plan (check list is useful and supportive for tracking the expected results of the project initiative.
- Good planning is good implementation so that it needs to be contextualized. Maintaining flexibility may bring the creation for the innovation of the project intervention.

Progress against yearly budget: The total annual budget for the project year 2015/016 was **NPR. 37, 72,540/-** (In words thirty seven lakh seventy two thousands five hundred and forty only). Out of the total budget **NPR 36, 45,728/-** (In words thirty six lakh forty five thousands seven hundred and twenty eight only) was expensed. The total annual expenditure was 96.64% against the cumulative budget during the reporting period ensuring the basic principle of Value for Resource (VFR)-effectiveness, equity, economy and efficiency.

1. Introduction

Aim of the report: The aim of report is to reflect the major achievements, key learning, and challenges and way forward to be taken an immediate action for the effectiveness of project intervention under AAWAZ Project.

Organizational Overview: Rastriya Dalit Network (RDN) Nepal is a national level movement-based organization having its strong networks in the grassroots with various visions, goals, objectives and the natures of the organizations. The organizations working in the field of Dalit based on human rights leadership have been well coordinated and established as one of the national alliances as RDN by merging all visions, goals and objectives set by the individual organizations. Established in the year 2057 [2000 AD], the Organization has a major objective to establish people's movement by cooperation and coordination with the non-governmental organizations working in the field of human rights and social justice, federations, civil movements relating to democracy and peace, the co-working organizations in the field of Dalit, Dalit political organizations, and media organizations.

Backgrounds of the Project: The project entitled “**Collective Voice for Human Rights and Dignity-AAWAZ**” was designed aiming at Dalit and excluded groups enjoy respect of dignity in day-to-day life with better access to development through advancement in human rights and social justice. It has been implementing in 7 working VDCs (Sahajpur, Godawari, Chaumala, Udasipur, Hasuliya, Masuriya and Pahalwanpur) of Kailali district with the joint initiative of five organizations-Nepal National Dalit Social Welfare Organization (NNDSWO), SAMATA foundation, Jagaran Media Centre (JMC), Rastriya Dalit Network (RDN) Nepal and Madhesi Dalit Development Federation (MDDF). The project is funded by Governance Facility (GF) Nepal under its programme Component-3: Human Rights Promotion and Protection. NNDSWO is the lead applicant for this project.

Outcome: To increase demand from right-holders and solidarity with stakeholders for promoting and protecting rights of Dalit and excluded groups as per relevant human rights laws, standards and commitment of Nepal.

The outputs of the project have been mentioned as below:

Output-1: People in intervention area have critical understanding on laws and policies related to non-discrimination and human rights protection mechanisms.

Output-2: Increased collective voices and actions by Dalit and non-Dalit community and organizations at all levels for combating caste based discrimination and untouchability practices and promoting human rights for all in all situation.

Output-3: Dalit CSOs, service providing agencies particularly VDCs and HR organisations at different level interface for the application of HRBA principle in their actions.

Data gathering and analysis: The analysis and information contained in this report with some significant changes represents the hard work and support from our target beneficiaries, project team, consortium partners, HR activists and their networks, stakeholders at both local and district.

Utility of the report within the organisation and beyond: The progress of the project will be utilized for knowledge management by sharing and replicating the best practices in wider level within the team members of the organization and out of as well especially with the target beneficiaries, stakeholders at both VDC and district level. The further action plan will be developed through participatory approach. The best practice and learning during this reporting period are planned to be replicated for the possible area of collaboration and effectiveness of the project.

2. Project Progress Overview

2.1 Achievement Status of Results

Table 1: Accomplishment Status of Project Results

Results-chain	Indicator	Annual Target	Achievements	Reason for deviation	Proposed Action	Remarks/ Responsible partner for proposed action
<i>Outcome : Increased demand from right-holders and solidarity with stakeholders for promoting and protecting rights of Dalit and excluded groups as per relevant human rights laws, standards and commitment of Nepal</i>	The proportion of cases of CBD&U reported to police that are proceeded for justice through FIR process increased by 30% (from baseline) by the end of the project	5%				
	# of recommendations of NDC and NHRC on the cases of CBD&U by the end of the project	NHRC: 1 NDC: 1				
	At least 60% cases of CBD&U documented in project areas reported in different media	40%	30%			
	The proportion of plans submitted on Dalit issues that are addressed by VDCs increased by at least 15% (from baseline) in at least 25 project VDCs by the end of the project	5%				
<i>Output 1 : People in intervention area have critical understanding on laws and policies related to non- discrimination and human rights protection mechanisms</i>	70% participants of community level HR workshops of 33 VDCs of five project districts be aware of the roles of Police, NDC and NHRC by the end of the project	50%				
	At least 70% participants of HR education and radio listeners are aware of HR action plan, and can put their views on HR situations in the areas.	50%				
	# of people from project areas participate and put their views in the policy review process	100				
<i>Output 2: Increased collective voices and actions by Dalit and non-Dalit community and</i>	363 HR Activists at VDCs and 75 social leaders at districts level (comprised of both Dalit and Non-Dalit, at least 40% women) voice and act together through	VDC 363 and District 75				

GF Agreement - Annex 7: Annual Progress Report

Results-chain	Indicator	Annual Target	Achievements	Reason for deviation	Proposed Action	Remarks/ Responsible partner for proposed action
<i>organizations at all levels for combating caste based discrimination and untouchability practices and promoting human rights for all in all situation</i>	HR Advocacy Alliances by the end of second year of the project					
	# of VDCs collaboratively initiate for Untouchability Free VDC by the end of the project	0				
	Learning and gaps in combating CBD&U after implementation of Anti-untouchability Act researched and its findings disseminated and shared with policy makers and stakeholders by the second year of the project	1				
<i>Output 3: Dalit CSOs, service providing agencies particularly VDCs and HR organisations at different level interface for the application of HRBA principle in their actions.</i>	At least 25 VDC officials and 900 Dalit leaders stating that their awareness and skills on HRBA and GESI responsive planning have improved by the second year of the project	VDC Officials: 25 and Dalit leaders: 900				
	At least one new policy/legislation is drafted and used as advocacy tool for the implementation of constitutional rights of Dalit	0				
	At least 70% participants including the members of Ward Citizen Forums of project VDCs participated budget advocacy campaign improve their awareness on the planning cycle and GESI responsive budgeting process of the VDCs by the end of project	40%				

2.2 Accomplishment Status of Activities

Table 2: Accomplishment Status of Project Activities

Results-chain	Annual Target	Achievements	Reason for deviation	Proposed Action	Remarks/Responsible partner for proposed action
<i>Output 1 : People in intervention area have critical understanding on laws and policies related to non- discrimination and human rights protection mechanisms</i>					
A.1.1.1 Training to Social Mobilizers and Animators on HR education and advocacy at district level-5 days	1	1	NA	NA	
A.1.1.2 Training to HR Activists on HR advocacy in the field	7	7	NA	NA	
A.1.1.3 Mobilization of Activists through Animators	49	49	NA	NA	
A.1.2.1 IEC material development	5				
A.1.2.2 HR education campaign	63	63	NA	NA	
<i>Output 2: Increased collective voices and actions by Dalit and non-Dalit community and organizations at all levels for combating caste based discrimination and untouchability practices and promoting human rights for all in all situation</i>					
A.2.1.1 Alliance re/formation and mobilization	43	43	NA	NA	
A.2.1.2 Orientation training/exposures for Alliance members (2 days)	7	7	NA	NA	
A.2.2: Solidarity dialogues at community level	7	7	NA	NA	
A.2.4.1 Marking international HR days at district and national level	4	3	1		
<i>Output 3: Dalit CSOs, service providing agencies particularly VDCs and HR organisations at different level interface for the application of HRBA principle in their actions.</i>					
A.3.1.2 Training to HR Advocacy Alliance Member/ HR activists on HRBA and	7	7	NA	NA	

GF Agreement - Annex 7: Annual Progress Report

Results-chain	Annual Target	Achievements	Reason for deviation	Proposed Action	Remarks/Responsible partner for proposed action
budget advocacy					
A.3.1.3 Training to VDC secretaries on HRBA and GESI responsive planning	1	1	NA	NA	
A.3.3.2 Budget advocacy campaign	63	63	NA	NA	
Organisational crosscutting activities <i>(include any cross-cutting activities, not directly under any output, as outlined in the AWAB)</i>					
Quarterly Review and Planning meetings at district level	4	4	NA	NA	
Annual Social Audit (VDC level)	7	7	NA	NA	
Joint Monitoring by District Stakeholders	1	1	NA	NA	
Synergy Building Meetings/DPAC	1	1	NA	NA	

2.3 Reflection on the Achievement Status of Results and Activities Accomplished

2.3.1 Description of key achievements

Outcome: Increased demand from right-holders and solidarity with stakeholders for promoting and protecting rights of Dalit and excluded groups as per relevant human rights laws, standards and commitment of Nepal.

Illustrate the significance of the major achievements (At least two)

- *Dalit communities in the project area are systematically claiming for their human rights and entitlements through evidence based policy advocacy and campaign with the solidarity of non Dalit communities.*
- *30% cases regarding caste based discrimination and untouchability are documented in project area are reported in different local electronic and print media both.*
- *Coverage VDCs are agreed and sensitized to adopt the HR and GESI mainstreaming in its planning process through equitable participation of target communities.*

Output 1: *People in intervention area have critical understanding on laws and policies related to non-discrimination and human rights protection mechanisms.*

Illustrate the significance of the major achievements (At least two)

- *1899 participants of community level HR workshop of 7 VDCs in Kailali district are aware on the human rights policy and provisions.*
- *Selected 189 HR activists are capacitated to lobby and advocate on human rights related issues of Dalit communities.*
- *1995 people directly participated in HR education campaign are aware of HR action plan, and have put their views on HR situation*

Output 2: *Increased collective voices and actions by Dalit and non-Dalit community and organizations at all levels for combating caste based discrimination and untouchability practices and promoting*

Illustrate the significance of the major achievements (At least two)

- *77 HR activists at 7 working VDCs and 15 social leaders at district level including more than 40% women regularly raising their voice and concern on human rights related issues through strengthening HR alliances.*
- *7 HR alliances at 7 working VDCs and 1 at district level are formed and functional.*
- *Cases on caste based discrimination and untouchability as well as social malpractices have been facilitated for providing the legal justice to survivors.*

Output-3: *Dalit CSOs, service providing agencies particularly VDCs and HR organisations at different level interface for the application of HRBA principle in their actions.*

Illustrate the significance of the major achievements

- *23 VDC secretaries and 100 social leaders have enhanced their knowledge and skill on HRBA friendly and GESI responsive planning process.*
- *1369 people Representatives of Ward Citizen Forum (WCF) participated in budget advocacy campaign and aware on the planning cycle and GESI responsive budgeting process of the VDCs*

Highlight how your project outputs and outcome contributes to the GF results-chain (Outputs and outcome):

The project results during this reporting period have contributed to the specific GF results chain (Outputs and outcomes) in the following way:

- HR and GESI mainstreaming in project cycle management further contributed to the specific GF results.
- The project intervention carried out the Human Rights Based Approach (HRBA) which focused on the promotion of non-discrimination, empowerment of discriminated groups like Dalit to enable them enjoy their rights on equal footing with other.
- The Risk Reduction Strategy (RRS) was developed and reviewed and followed on periodic basis to mitigate the potential risks.
- There was consideration of Value for Money (VfM) towards effectiveness of the project implementation.
- The project adopted the principle of “Appreciative Inquiry (Do No Harm)” principle to bring the win-win situation among Dalit and non Dalit communities as well as mitigation of confrontation.
- Coordinating and alliance ship/networking building among the likeminded institutions brought the synergy.

Case stories:

Success stories in line with the significant changes through project intervention have been attached as Annex-1 with photos.

2.3.2 Analysis of Unintended Results/Consequences

Some unintended results/consequences are at hand through implementing the project entitled “***Collective Voice for Human Rights and Dignity-AAWAZ***” in line with Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWPB) for the project year 2015/016. Such results are listed below:

- Although this project has been implemented with the collective effort of non Dalit community and critical engagement of stakeholders both at local and district level, high level of participation was not expected but non dalit communities were highly motivated for their active participation to make the Dalit issue as common social agenda.
- Along with advocating on the issues of caste based discrimination and untouchability, other social discriminatory practices such as chhaupadi system and criminal issues like rape as well as human trafficking are being automatically raised

Analysis: The above-mentioned unintended consequences were possible through the wider level of awareness on human rights policy and provision with the diversified participation in campaign. Additionally, the ownership of government agencies and regular coordination with stakeholders supported to bring the change in the traditional values of non dalit communities. Through the local level initiation of HR alliances at VDC level advocating on human rights related issues identified emerging issues regarding social malpractice.

Reflection of the consequences from future planning perspective: The positive change are planned to be followed up from future planning prospective. The similar action for bringing the positive change will be carried out through result based participatory planning, implementation and monitoring of the project initiative.

2.3.3 Major Challenges Faced in the Reporting Period

Major challenges faced	How the challenges have been dealt with
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Due to the rainy season, the members of HR network are busy in their work so that it became less easy to manage their time in human rights (HR) campaign as per the planning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The field level activities were planned as per the leisure time of community people.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traditional concept of religious leaders at the inception of the project. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The rigorous and intensive discussion made with religious leaders at the community.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Difficult to make common understanding between different political parties and Dalit leader. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political parties and Dalit leaders were oriented on the emerging issues of caste based discrimination and untouchability.

Revision in critical assumptions

Assumptions	Consequences from the management perspective
Not any	Not any

2.3.4 Key Learnings (both negative and positive)

The key learnings (At least one positive and one negative learning):

Key Learning	How these learnings will be applied during the ongoing implementation of the project.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local level interactions by applying appreciative inquiry approach among Dalit and non Dalit communities both is effective in solving local level confrontations among them. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The appreciative Inquiry will be the key approach to bring the win-win situation among Dalit and non dalit community to mitigate the possible confrontation.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formation, strengthening and mobilization of HR Alliances at local level have become means and ends for creating equitable society to end caste based discrimination through collective effort. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The sustainability plan and exit strategy of HR alliance/network are planned to be developed for continuous lobbying and advocating on HR violation cases beyond the phase out of the project intervention.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilization of the Human Rights Activists is expected to be the result oriented on timely and efficiently implementation of planning, implementation and follow ups. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The linkage of HR activists and their alliances will be developed for influencing in plan, policies and programs of government and service delivery agencies.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of result based monitoring plan (check list is useful for tracking the expected results of the project initiative 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The indicator Tracking Sheet (ITS) will be developed and to track the expected results of the project in line with GF result chain and outcome/output indicators of the project.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good planning is good implementation so that it needs to be contextualized. Maintaining flexibility may bring the creation for the innovation of the project intervention. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project implementation plan will be developed through participatory approach and innovative ideas will be replicated during project implementation.

- **Good practice and lessons learned (GPLL):**
Provide in annex based on the prescribed format

2.4 Achievement on GF Cross-cutting Issues

Briefly highlight the progress on seven GF Cross-cutting Issues (one paragraph maximum for one issue)

1. Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI): Mainstreaming GESI in the project cycle management was one of the major strategies of the project intervention so that at least 40% women participation with diversity was ensured in each and every project activities.
2. HRBA (Human Rights Based Approach): The project intervention carried out the Human Rights Based Approach (HRBA) to which focused on the promotion of non-discrimination, empowerment of discriminated groups like Dalit to enable them enjoy their rights on equal footing with other.
3. Conflict Transformation (CT): During the project implementation, the potential risks were mitigated through Risk Assessment and development of Risk Reduction Strategy (RRS). The connecting and dividing factors were identified and followed as same. The project also adopted the “**Do No Harm**” approach to bring the win-win situation.
4. Evidence based actions and feedback loop: The project focused on advocating in micro-macro issues of Dalit human rights in line with available evidences and fact/findings that directly contributed in GF cross cutting issues.
5. Intuitional Good Governance (IGG): The necessary plan and policies of the organization (RDN Nepal) have been revised. The project staffs have been recruited as based the provision of HR policy of the organization. The performance of the project staffs was reviewed and continued their contract. Project Management Team (PMT) organized periodic review and reflection with the participation of both EC members and project staffs that critically discussed on the key achievements, learning, faced challenges and developed further action plan.
6. Anti-corruption: RDN Nepal has prepared the anti-corruption policy and administrative and financial management was carried out the same. The project considered the value for money (VfM). It had adopted the principle of “**Zero Tolerance**” in the case of corruption as well as various exploitations.
7. Linking demand and supply side governance: The project intervention capacitated target communities to systematically claim and enjoy for their rights and entitlements. The duty bearers were responsive towards addressing the instrumental needs by mainstreaming HRBA and GESI in their planning process.

5. Analysis of Changed Context with Implications to Project Intervention

- **Discuss development in the national and local context¹ compared to the analysis provided in the Project Document:**
- **Highlight continued relevance of the project intervention (especially the outputs and activities) or need for any changes in the intervention:**
- **Reflect specifically on the assumptions:**

The assumptions as outlined in the project logframe	Assessment (Was it true or Changed?)	If changed, how would you consider the changed external environmental context, to keep the project intervention relevant and logical
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¹ Such as national policies and programmes, resources, engagement with government and non-government stakeholders et.

<i>The assumptions as outlined in the project logframe</i>	<i>Assessment (Was it true or Changed?)</i>	<i>If changed, how would you consider the changed external environmental context, to keep the project intervention relevant and logical</i>
Dissatisfaction in state restructuring and its implementation process does not perpetuate political turmoil and no effect on service delivery of the state	True	
Government provide adequate policies, resources and staffing for the functioning of new state structures	True	
No communal segregation on caste and ethnic issues	True	
Government service delivery and capacity to finance the development of excluded community will not be affected by devastating disaster.	True	
No partisan on the issues and cases of CBD&U	True	
Economic dependency of beneficiaries does not impede speaking up against perpetrators and claim their rights	True	
NDC and NHRC are provided with funding and properly staffed	True	
Security space exists for CSOs and HR Activists to carry out HR advocacy activities	True	
Devastating natural disasters will less affect the lives and infrastructures in the action areas	True	
Local political leaders and government officials are committed and supportive to apply new approaches like HRBA	True	
No drop-out of trained HR Activists	True	
No communalism and caste-ethnic division in the society in working areas	True	
Security situation does not affect the mobilization of HR activists	True	
Party politics does not affect the smooth functioning of the Alliances	True	
Non -Dalit led CSOs and community leaders cooperate	True	

<i>The assumptions as outlined in the project logframe</i>	<i>Assessment (Was it true or Changed?)</i>	<i>If changed, how would you consider the changed external environmental context, to keep the project intervention relevant and logical</i>
and effectively participate in project activities		
Working space exist for the organizations working for HRBA	True	
No effect of administrative change in project areas	True	
Natural disaster and calamities will have less effect in the project areas	True	
Trained staffs are committed and no turn-over project period.	Changed	Mr. Bharat BK, Animator of Sahajpur VDC was trained and capacitated on HR issues but due to his own circumstance, he had resigned. In such case, a new animator named Mr. Prem Bdr. Saud has been appointed for working in that VDC.

Reflect on the Risk Management Plan:

Risks	Proposed Strategy	Mitigation	Effectiveness of the Risk Mitigation Strategy
Dissatisfaction in state restructuring and its implementation process can perpetuate political turmoil			
Uncertainty of new state structures and its functioning			
Communal segregation on caste and ethnic issues	The project carried out Do No Harm approach to bring the win- win situation among Dalit and non dalit communities.		The social harmony among different castes/ethnicity created for equitable society.
Devastating natural disasters diverts state priority and affects resource cut			
Partisan of the cases make police reluctant for addressing the cases of CBD&U as per laws	Police officials were sensitized on provision of CBD&U as per laws.		Regular commitment of police to take the necessary action on cases of CBD&U
Economic dependency of beneficiaries may impede them from claiming the rights	Target beneficiaries were organized, empowered and mobilized to systematically claim and enjoy for their rights		Social empowerment may bring the sustainable change in the society.
NDC and NHRC face resource (human and financial) limitation			
Poor security situation in working areas for CSOs to carry out HR works	Alliance and networking among CSOs carried out to improve HR situation in the working areas.		Regular lobby and advocacy on HR violation cases through collective effort.
Natural disaster in the project areas			

Risks	Proposed Mitigation Strategy	Effectiveness of the Risk Mitigation Strategy
Poor commitment and supports of local political leaders and government officials to apply new approaches like HRBA	Training and orientations were organized to local political leaders and government officials to apply new approaches like HRBA	Capacity building initiative to stakeholders is necessary to ensure the social accountability and responsiveness.
Drop-out of trained HR activists due to their economic hardship	HR activists were motivated to be more socialized and accountable towards the working approach of the organization.	Organizational working culture and enabling environment stopped the trained HR activists' dropout rate.
Communalism and caste-ethnic division in the society	The principle of Appreciative Inquiry was adopted to mitigate the possible confrontation among different castes/ethnicity.	The Dalit human rights issues will be common social agenda.
Poor security situation in action areas	Police officers were well coordinated and project staffs were updated on the security situation.	Positive attitude and responsiveness of security agencies to deal the HR violation cases regarding CBD&U
Partisan in HR Advocacy Alliances	Regular meeting of HR alliances at VDC level were organized to be updated on local initiation and further strengthening.	HR alliances at VDC level are the key plate forums for advocating on Dalit HR issues and ensuring further sustainability impact.
Poor cooperation of non-Dalit CSO leaders and their organizations	Synergy was built among non Dalit CSO leaders for the effectiveness of the project.	Non-Dalit leaders can influence to provide legal justice to the victims of human rights violation cases.
Staff and members trained on HRBA leave the organization	Project staffs and EC members of the organization were motivated towards the working approach of the project.	Project staffs also known as HR activists are change agent.
Shrinking space to the organizations working for HRBA	Organizations working on HRBA were coordinated to reduce duplication.	Resource sharing may bring the synergy among the organization working on HRBA
Administrative change		
Natural disaster in the project areas		

6. Financial Performance

6.1 Overall

- **Assess your financial performance against project achievements:**

- *Economy: Were the costs justified?;*
- *Efficiency: Analyse whether Project outputs justify the incurred costs;*
- *Equity: Has equity been considered adequately?).*
- *What is the relationship between project progress and financial progress?*

6.2 Budget Utilisation

Outputs	Annual Budget (a) <i>In accordance with the Annual Work Plan and Budget</i>	Actual Expenditure as of date (b)	Variation (a-b=c)	Budget Utilisation (%) (b/a*100=d)
<u>Output 1</u> Copy from Project document	9,99,700	9,91,768	7,932	99.21%
<u>Output 2</u> Copy from Project document	3,70,775	3,37,489	33,286	91.02%
<u>Output 3</u> Copy from Project document	7,66,000	7,06,284	59,716	92.20
Total Project Activity Cost	21,36,475	20,35,541	1,00,934	95.28%
Total Review, Monitoring & Evaluation cost	97,900	96,228	1,672	98.29%
Total Travel Cost	1,17,000	1,07,530	9,470	91.91%
Total Human Resources	9,88,363	9,88,363	0	100%
Sub-Total Staff Recruitment/Orientations (D.3)	30,000	30,000	0	100%
Total Capital cost/Equipment	1,56,000	1,49,560	6,440	95.87%
Total Consortium Member cost (before overhead)	2,46,802	2,38,506	8,296	96.64
Consortium Member Overhead				
Consortium Lead Overhead				
Total project Cost	37,72,540	36,45,728	1,26,812	96.64%

7. Financial Reporting

Please fill in and annex the following formats as attached to the Agreement as *Annex 5* (Excel):

7.1 Fund Accountability Statement (*Financial Reporting Format 1*)

7.2 Budget Monitoring Statement (*Financial Reporting Format 2*)

7.3 Outstanding Advance Summary Form (*Financial Reporting Format 3*)

7.4 Fund Request Form (*Financial Reporting Format 4*)