

# **ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT**

**1 December 2016 – 31 December 2017**

**Collective Voice for Human Rights and Dignity-AAWAZ**

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## 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

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.

***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 5 working area 2 rural municipality Kailari and Chure and 3 municipality Godawari, Gauriganga and Ghodaghodi 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.

***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. 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 of political and geographical:***

Nepal is in political transition for last one and half decade. After the proclamation of new constitution in 2015, the state restructuring process has taken a more concrete shape. Number of policies and laws are in the process of development and/or amendment. In this connection, the last six months has remained very significant in terms of political development and administrative changes which has also impacted operational context and policy environment for the project. Some of the changes will be opportunities, and some others have been condition/challenges.

One of the very crucial changes during this period was new structure of local level as per new constitution. This change has re-shuffled political, administrative and geographic structures of local levels. The downsizing in the number of local governments (ex-VDCs/Municipalities) has brought a number of administrative changes. The existing working project locations (i.e.VDCs) have been turned into a ward, and some VDCs even have been divided into two or more wards. As per old structure, there were 7 VDCs and 63 wards in project districts. Now, there are 2 Rural Municipals, 3 Municipalities and 21 wards. This change will have direct impact on unit number, per unit costing and implementation of the events of some major activities which were designed in reference to the old VDC structures.

The another important changes of the period was that, after two decades, local election and election of Province has been completed in two phases. The changes in political context and local election in different phases, somehow affected implementation schedule and changed the focus groups of some key activities such as Human Rights Solidarity March and Dalit inclusion Audit.

This project has been constantly engaging the community people, Human Rights Activists, Human Rights Advocacy Alliance Members both at VDCs and District level and developing their

leadership through various exposures, engagement and initiatives. Hence, the local election has become the opportunity for them. They were participated on the local election. As a result they build up their leadership and some of the HR activists, HRAAs, Animators have won the election. Now the elected representatives are in leadership and decision making of local level.

Despite these above mentioned contextual changes, the governance challenges and problems in connection to the core issues that AAWAZ project aims to address are almost similar as they were in designing phase. The results will also be same; however, the target audience for policy influence will be different particularly at local level.

Context Analysis of untauchability: Caste-based discrimination and untouchability (CBD&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 13.8% 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.

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.

## 1. Quantitative Results

**Table 1: Accomplishment Status of Project Results and Activities**

Results-chain	Indicator	Target		Achievements		Reason for deviation	Proposed Action	Remarks
		Annual 2017	Cumulative	Annual 2017	Cumulative achievements up to Dec 2017			
Outcome 1 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 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%						
	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%						
Output 1 People in intervention area have critical understanding on laws and policies related to non-discrimination and human rights protection mechanisms	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	50%						

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	can put their views on HR situations in the areas.							
	# of people from project areas participate and put their views in the policy review process	100						
A.1.1.3 Mobilization of Activists through Animators			91	91	91	NA	NA	
A.1.2.2 HR education campaign			63	63	63	NA	NA	
Activity A.1.3: Policy review and feedbacks of selected institutions			21	21	21	NA	NA	
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.	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 HR Advocacy Alliances by the end of second year of the project	VDC 363 and District 75						
	# 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						
A.2.1.1.1 VDC level Alliance meeting			42	42	42	NA	NA	
A.2.1.1.2 VDC level Alliance meeting			4	4	4	NA	NA	
A.2.1.1.3 Annual Joint Meeting of VDC Alliance and HR Activists for visioning and joint action			7	7	7	NA	NA	
A.2.1.2 Orientation training/exposures for Alliance members (2 days)			7	7	7	NA	NA	
A.2.2: Solidarity dialogues at community level			7	7	7	NA	NA	
Activity 2.3: HR friendly model			1	1	1			Running

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VDC Campaign								
A.2.4.1 Marking international HR days at district and national level			5	5	5	NA	NA	
A.2.4.2 Human rights solidarity march			1	1	1	NA	NA	
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.	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%						
A 3.2: Workshop for streamlining HRBA in selected VDCs			1	1	1	NA	NA	
A.3.3.2 Budget advocacy campaign			1	1	1	NA	NA	
Activity 3.4: Dalit inclusion audits			1	1	1	NA	NA	
Activity 3.5: Public hearings			14	14	14	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	4	NA	NA	
Review and planning workshops at national level -Half yearly			1	1	1	NA	NA	
Annual Social Audit (VDC level)			7	7	7	NA	NA	
Joint Monitoring by District Stakeholders			2	2	2	NA	NA	



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Synergy Building Meetings/DPAC			1	1	1	NA	NA	
Developing Organisational Capacity and Governance <i>(Copy specific activity from AWAB)</i>								
Activities related to institutional development – including that of consortium partners (including the response to Due Diligence Report) <i>(Copy specific activity from AWAB)</i>								
Activities related to M&E (monitoring, review, reflection and learning) – planned as well as that carried out in responding to emerging needs <i>(Copy specific activity from AWAB)</i>								

## 2. Qualitative Results

The outcome level change envisaged by the AAWAZ project is to realize an increment in 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 theory of change in this regard is that the right holders claim their rights when they are empowered and know about what human rights means for them and who are actors to protect, promote, and fulfil it. This ultimately contributes in the increment of demands of the right holders. The Output-1 and Output-2 contribute for this. Likewise, the solidarity of stakeholders will enhance the will and ability of the right-holders for demanding their rights. The solidarity of stakeholders can be created when duty bearers and stakeholders become receptive and are engaged in the cause as it will help them understand the severity of the problem and feel responsible towards it. Moreover, the application of HRBA in action creates an environment for constructive engagement of both right-holders and stakeholders. For this, Output 2 and 3 are devised. The cumulative achievements of three outputs directly contribute to achieve the project outcome. The **output-1** aims to have critical understanding among people in intervention areas about the laws and policies related to non-discrimination and human rights protection mechanisms. The **output-2** aims to increase 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. The **output-3** is devised to foster interface among Dalit CSOs, service providing agencies particularly VDCs and HR organisations at different level for the application of HRBA principle in their actions. In order to achieve these outputs, numbers of relevant and interlinked activities were designed and being implemented.

During this annual reporting period, 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. Total of 252 events of activities were planned of the total, 252 events of activities were conducted in line with the Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWAB) for the project year 2017.

During this reporting period, 5888 (F-3808 and M-2080) from both right holders and stakeholders have been mobilized. Besides, 1426 person representatives from community people, 878 person representatives from CBO Member, 225 person representation from student 32 person representatives from Teacher, 413 person representatives from HR activists and trained leader, 917 person representatives from alliance member, 72 representatives from Ward Citizen Forum (WCF), 214 CSO leaders, 668 person representatives from Social religious leader, 442 political parties leaders, 46 staff of local body, 37 police office, 38 other governmental office, 2 person representatives from NHRC, 27 journalists, 446 staff and board member and 1 other have been sensitized.

The key results achieved during the reporting period are narrated below. The stories of change briefly highlighted the boxes will also help to assess how higher level results are being realized through project interventions.

**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.

- Rural municipality and municipality have commitment and response towards promoting the human rights situation at grass root level. They have included the issue of dalit in their policy and action plan. The Gauriganga municipality has made decision in their meeting. Municipality will take lead role to reduce the cast based discrimination and they will raise awareness through hording board.
- Very poor and oppressed people of the community are able to raise their issues and claim for their rights so that the rate of vital registration has increased. Helpless people are supported to

get the social security allowance through the facilitation of HR activists and existing project team.

- The engagement of non Dalit communities on Dalit rights related issues is being comparatively increased due to the mass sensitization and awareness.
- 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.

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

**Achievement:**

The increased awareness of the people and supporting environment created through the project, have empowered people to voice against discrimination and injustice, and demand rights and entitlements. It has also been bringing changes at individual's behaviour and practices (See Box-1 for some illustrated cases).

The Human Rights Education Campaign conducted at ward level increased in awareness of people at local level on human rights standards and anti-discrimination law. Through HR education campaign, altogether 2119 people (1703 female and 416 male) from both Dalit and non-Dalit communities in 63 wards of 7 VDCs in Kailali districts raised knowledge and awareness on human rights, human rights national action plan, legal framework particularly Anti-Discrimination Law, 2011, and the roles of key state institutions responsible for protecting human rights (i.e. NDC, NHRC, NWC and Police). HR education campaign was organised in different phases. In the first phase, the IEC materials such as Information Calendars, Pamphlets and Posters on the major provisions on Caste Based Discrimination and Untouchability (Offence and Punishment) Act, roles and responsibilities of human rights protection mechanisms (Nepal Police, NDC, NWC and NHRC) and provisions of NAP were distributed to community people, other government offices and public places; in the second phase, HR education workshops were organised at ward level and in the third phase, tole level gatherings were done and people were given information about CBSD and pamphlets with appeal for developing human rights culture in every home were distributed. The HR workshops organized at ward level were core elements of HR education campaigns. This workshop acted as a platform at ward level for initiating inter-community dialogue for promoting non-discrimination and human rights in the community.

Some of the examples that show how the awareness raising at local level and contributing to lead the outcome are presented in **Box-1** below:

**Box-1: HR knowledge and information inspiring people to change their behaviors and voice against injustice and discrimination**

1. HRAA members are nominated and elected in the local body's election from their areas, as they had critical understanding on laws and policies related to non-discrimination. They were capacitated through various events and programs, which ignited their will to file their nomination for election. Now, they are committed to work against any discriminatory practices in their level. Among HRAA members (7 were nominated through different parties and among them 5 were elected)
2. Particularly by critical understanding of people in target rural municipality and municipality on laws and policies related to non-discrimination and human rights protection mechanisms. It has 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.
3. During this period, various incidents of human rights violations such as (accusing for witchcraft, domestic violence, CBD & U, child marriage and alcohol abuse) related cases were

reported in HRAA, ward offices and police stations. Before, people used to settle and did not prioritize to report these types of cases anywhere else. Including CBD& U, 7 cases and other than 24 cases; among them, 3 of the cases were reported to Local Police Stations.

4. Selected 189 HR activists have enhanced their capacity through training, orientation, meeting on human right based development approach and budget advocacy so that they are proactively advocating on the rights issues at grass root level and they have been involved on facilitating the people who were deprived from the basic knowledge of human right based development approach and budget advocacy.
5. Trends of not letting Dalit community to access public taps has been practicing in Ghadi tole of Udashipur-1, Kailali district. People from Dalit community were not allowed access water tap by themselves as the non-Dalit people used to take off nozzle of the tap to prohibit Dalit to fetch water by themselves. Dalit community was afraid to go against the majority of non-Dalits in that area. Ms. Sunita Devi Sarki participated in HR education workshop during and from where she got to know about the provisions of Anti-CBD Act, 2011. During local level elections, candidate Mr. Padam Air was asked by Sunita that they are not allowed to fetch water from public taps and would it be continued if he is elected for their ward? After that question, he provided his commitment to implement Anti-CBD Act in their community and punish whoever commits it. During that event, Raj Bahadur Saud also shared that they will be allowed to fetch water from public taps as other community people.
6. Before, Dalit community people were not allowed to enter to public tap in Godawari-11 but nowadays, they are allowed to fill water from the taps. According, to locals, it is possible due to HR education campaign and people are scared to stop them fetching water as they knew about the provisions of Anti-CBD Act.
7. Ms. Hira BK, resident of Sahajpur-9, Kailali district got opportunity to involve as HR activist, where she got opportunity to involve in community forums and events. She had been discriminated for being lady from Dalit community since childhood. People used to sprinkle scared water in them after being touched by Dalit community. She was involved in various sensitization activities conducted by HRAA in her community, which has developed her capacity to raise her voice regarding any inconsistencies in her community. She had role in moderating families of inter-caste marriage and she often report against people who assault her or Dalit community. Now, they have started respecting everyone's protecting dignity of every person in all condition. Local leader Shanta B.K shared that, they are happy seeing Hira moderating community people for making their area human right friendly. After these sensitization program people are afraid to discriminate anyone.
8. Bishnu Datta Paudel who is priest by occupation is resident of Chure rural municipality-6, Kailali district. He is from non-Dalit community and priest who is regarded as sacred person and of higher caste. He didn't eat anything given by other caste people. Before, he had no idea about CBSD regarded as crime and punishable by law. People were discriminated in accessing water taps, health services and other services in the community, which was meant to be provided to higher caste community only. No one dared to go against discriminatory culture. People from Dalit community were still deprived in participating in local forums, training and program. He got to know about the provisions of Anti CBD Act, 2011 during HR education workshop and other various programs through RDN Nepal in his village. After knowing about act and laws, he tried to change himself realizing his mistakes. His daughter in law shares that, before her father in law didn't eat anything sitting with people of another caste and it was difficult to offer food to guests in their home. Now, she is surprised to know that he has given up all discriminatory cultures that he has been following. She would like to give all credit to awareness created by various activities organized by RDN Nepal and linking CBSD to human rights issues.
9. During the reporting period, a policy review on water resources and community forest was conducted. The policy review on access of Dalit community to water resources and community forest has contributed to identify the gaps in the policies for equitable distribution of the

resources. The review process has also educated the people of intervention areas about policy processes and promoted people's participation in policy review. In the policy review process, the concerned stakeholders were consulted from the very beginning of the process and when they knew about the provision of water sources and community forests, they raised various questions, comment and provided feedback for improving the better policies.

**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.

The Human Rights Advocacy Alliances (HRAAs) have been a platform of Dalit and non-Dalit for working together and promote a culture of coalition for social change at local level. The inclusive engagement, capacity building and networking of local leaders/potential leaders has contributed to develop critical mass in HR activism at local level.

Altogether 77 HR Activists have been engaged in VDC Level HR Advocacy Alliances (HRAAs). Similarly, district level HRAA is composed and 13 person from CSO, Journalists, Dalit NGO, HR activists have been engaged

<b>VDC level HRAA</b>		<b>District Level HRAA</b>	
<b>Composition by Gender (%)</b>		<b>Composition by Gender (%)</b>	
Female 51	66.2%	Female	46.
Male 26	33.76%	Male	54.
Others		Other	0.
<b>Total no. of HRAA members</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>Total no. of HRAA members</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>Composition by Caste/Ethnicity (%)</b>		<b>Composition by Caste/Ethnicity (%)</b>	
Dalit 21	27.27%	Dalit	54
Non-Dalit 56	72.72%	Non-Dalit	46
<b>Lead in Chair (%)</b>		<b>Lead in Chair (%) Male</b>	
Female	71.42%		
Male	42.85%		

The Alliance has been a platform to promote collective efforts of Activists, CSO leaders, lawyers, journalist and human rights activists on the human rights issues in the local level. Different issues of local communities like caste-based discrimination, entitlements of Dalit children, child marriage, domestic violence and other social crimes etc. has been raised and addressed through the initiative of HRAAs. In over all, a momentum has started for collective voices and actions by Dalit and non-Dalit community for combating caste based discrimination and untouchability practices and promoting human rights for all in all situation.

Rabindra Budha resident at Godawari municipality 11, member of HRAA, He is from non-Dalit community and who is suffering their life with traditional life. In his culture there were not allowed to give milk to dalit community. Before, he had no idea about CBDS regarded as crime and punishable by law. He got to know about the provisions of Anti CBD Act, 2011 during HR education workshop and other various programs through RDN Nepal in his village. After knowing about act and laws, he tried to change himself realizing his mistakes. Now, he has given up all discriminatory cultures that he has been following. He is giving milk to dalit caste as like other.

The solidarity dialogues at local level supported to foster inter-community dialogue by bringing together the local leaders (political, social, religious and CSO) and government stakeholders in a dialogue platform where they discussed on the anti-discrimination legal provisions, challenges faced in implementation and expressed their solidarity to combat caste based discrimination. It has been one step ahead to make realization on the issue of caste based discrimination as an issue of whole society. Dalit, Non Dalit community and government officials are increasing their action to eliminate caste based discrimination and untouchability. For instance, solidarity dialogue event has established as forum for government officials and non-Dalit community where there are many evidences regarding written commitment given by them to reduce CBD and issues of CBDU were collectively organized and many people got information about the laws and policies of CBDU. With their written commitment, it has been easier to reach out to them regarding justice process of any cases.

**Box-2: Some key collective results through HR Activists and VDC Level HR Advocacy Alliances (HRAA)**

1. Sanita Chaudhary and Ganesh Chaudhary of Chaumala VDC-1, Kailali are husband and wife who did not have good relationship since two years. Her husband used to torture her mentally and physically. When, HR activist; Santoshi Chaudhary knew about this situation, she told Sanita to report her family situation at Police Station as whatever she had been tolerating is domestic violence. After that, Ganesh and Sanita had good relationship.
2. People from Dalit community have to clean their glass at Local Maghi hotel of Gauriganga municipality-1 Chaumala. After Solidarity dialogue conducted in the VDC; there were discussed about this issue and all participants have made decision untauchability is a punishable crime if anybody does that types behavior they will punished by laws regarding CBD&U. After that HRAA continuously advocated with owner of hotel. As a result, hotel owner started to treat in same way to Dalit community people like others.
3. For, announcing Hasuliya VDC as HR Friendly VDC, coordination meeting and interaction program was conducted between the stakeholders and Project Team. In the meeting, the stakeholders provided their commitments and requested to report incidents and cases related to any kind of violations happened at Hasuliya. This initiation will contribute for declaring Hasuliya as HR friendly as soon as possible.

***Output3: Dalit CSOs, service-providing agencies particularly VDCs and HR organizations at different level interface for the application of HRBA principle in their***

1. During this reporting period the budget advocacy campaign has completed. It was major event to practically implement to HRBA and GESI. During this campaign, 295 (F-160 and M-135) from both right holders and service provider have been mobilized at ward level. Besides, 1369 people elected Representatives of ward participated in budget advocacy campaign. Participant of campaign ware gain the budget planning cycle and HRBA and GESI responsive budgeting process. Budget advocacy campaign was organised in different phases. In the first phase, the IEC materials such as Information Pamphlets and Posters have prepared; in the second phase, budget advocacy workshops at ward level were organised. The ward level workshops were core elements of budget campaigns. This workshop acted as a platform for initiating inter-community dialogue for HRBA and GESI friendly planning and implementation. In the third phase, tole level gatherings were done and people were given information about budget planning and implementation process and pamphlets were distributed. In the third phase of campaign 2280(1462 female, 818 male) Besides, 474 Dalit female, 170 Dalit male, 988 Non Dalit female 648 Non Dalit male were mobilised in this phase. As a third phase of campaign Gyapan patra has been submitted to mayor and president of municipality and rural municipality.



2. Before, the social security allowance was not provided to all, but now people are active in claiming their rights. As a result, everyone was informed to collect their allowance, for one who cannot receive in office was provided with amount in their home.

### Analysis of unintended (unexpected) results (both positive and negative)

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 2017. Such results are listed below:

- Along with advocating on the issues of caste based discrimination and untauchability, other social discriminatory practices such as Chhaupadi system and criminal issues like rape and human trafficking are being raised, automatically and it started being reported to HRAA and HR activists. They are raising their voice regarding any inconsistencies in their community.
- 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.

#### *Case stories:*

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

### 3. The IRF

NA

### 4. Lessons Learned

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

- 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.

### 5. Planning.

### 6. Financial Performance

#### a. Overall

Progress against yearly budget: The total annual budget for the project year 2016/017 was **NPR. 47, 47,583/-** (In words forty seven lakh forty seven thousands five hundred and eighty three hundred only). Out of the total budget **NPR 45,70,049/-** (In words forty five lakh seventy thousands forty nine only) was expensed. The total annual expenditure was 96.26% against the cumulative budget during the reporting period ensuring the basic principle of Value for Money (VFM)-effectiveness, equity, economy and efficiency.

**b. Budget Utilisation**

<b>Outputs</b>	<b>Annual Budget (a)</b> <i>In accordance with the Annual Work Plan and Budget</i>	<b>Actual Expenditure as of date (b)</b>	<b>Variation (a-b=c)</b>	<b>Budget Utilisation (%) (b/a*100=d)</b>
<u>Output 1</u> Copy from Project document	9,46,050	945640	410	99.95
<u>Output 2</u> Copy from Project document	11,73,650	10,07,442	1,66,208	85.83
<u>Output 3</u> Copy from Project document	594600	598830	-4230	100.71
<b>Total Project Activity Cost</b>	<b>2714300</b>	<b>2551912</b>	<b>162388</b>	
Total Review, Monitoring & Evaluation cost	315400	333969	-18569	105.88
Total Travel Cost	174000	151900	22100	87.29
Total Human Resources	1233293	1233293	0	100
Sub-Total Staff Recruitment/Orientations (D.3)	310590	298975	11615	96.26
Total Capital cost/Equipment				
Total Consortium Member cost (before overhead)				
Consortium Member Overhead				
Consortium Lead Overhead				
Total project Cost	<b>4747583</b>	<b>4570049</b>	<b>177534</b>	<b>96.26</b>

**6. Annexes**

*Annex could include beneficiaries' database including separate for fourth quarter, updated RBM&E Framework and Risk Management Plan, case studies, situation reports, new approaches being tested, and pictures as well as media coverage.*

**THANK YOU !!!!!**