

# Annual Performance Report (ACR)

(1<sup>st</sup> July, 2023 to 30<sup>th</sup> June, 2023)



Project Title: **SURAKSHIT AAWAS PROJECT**

**Submitted To:**

Habitat for Humanity International Nepal (Habitat Nepal)  
Field Office, West Dhangadhi Kailali



**Submitted By:**

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**Date of Submission: 3<sup>rd</sup> August, 2023**

**REPORT DETAILS AND SCORE CARD:**

Project Title	<b>Surakshit Aawas Project</b>		
Project Number	<b>003_RDN_HFHIN/2022-2023</b>		
Project Period	1 <sup>st</sup> May, 2022 to 30 <sup>th</sup> June, 2024		
Reporting Period	1 <sup>st</sup> July, 2022 to 30 <sup>th</sup> June, 2023		
Thematic Area(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Social Mobilization</li> <li>▪ Land Advocacy &amp; Housing Rights</li> <li>▪ Construction of Safe Housing</li> <li>▪ MEAL &amp; Quality Management</li> <li>▪ Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)</li> </ul>		
Goal	Advance the living standards of landless, Dalits, ex-bonded labours,Badi, flood affected and vulnerable families through safe housing		
Objective	To ensure the land and housing rights of marginalized communities such as Dalits, freed Kamaiyas, Haliyas and other marganized communities of Kailali and Kanchanpur districts.		
Target Populations	Landless, dalit, ex-bonded labors: freed Haliyas and Kamaiyas badi, flood affected and vulnerable families at Kailali and Kanchanpur districts in Sudurpaschim province		
Collaboration	Local and Province Government		
Total Budget (NPR)	<b>20,915,546</b>		
Expenditure (NPR)	<b>20,872,618</b>		
% Financial Variance	<b>0.21%</b>		
Funding Partner	<b>Habitat for Humanity International Nepal (Habitat Nepal)</b>		
<b>PROJECT SCORECARD</b>	<b>Green (Satisfactory)</b> Green = On-track (over 80% achievement - Confident that planned year-end targets will be achieved)	<b>Yellow (Some cause for concern)</b> Yellow = Slightly behind schedule (between 50%-80% achievement - Some cause for concern that year-end targets may not be achieved)	<b>Red (Cause for concern)</b> Red = Off-track (less than 50% achievement - Cause for concern that year-end targets are likely to be missed)
Activity Performance	99% activities completed		
Financial Performance	99.8% budget utilized		
<b>Preparation, Certification and Approval of Report</b>			
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## **1. Introduction of the Organization:**

Rastriya Dalit Network (RDN) Nepal is the national level Dalit organization working in the field of Dalit rights, land rights, Haliya rights, Kamaiya rights and Human Rights through community mobilization, capacity building and advocacy campaigns since the time of its establishment. It is working all over the country in 77 Districts. It has one Dalit activist in each district and 7 provincial chapters formed and functional. RDN Nepal is registered as a non-governmental organization in District Administration Office, Kailali and affiliated in Social Welfare Council in 2004. It organizes the General Assembly each year and election in each three years through democratic practice. It has regular audit and social audit from the very beginning. It has been working on human rights and social justice to end impunity, deprivation through human rights based to development. There are 17 members in executive committee board. Out of them, more than 40% represents from women. A total 12 members (5 from key position and 7 from each province) are directly elected from its general assembly and rest 5 are nominated from various sectors (1 from Badi, one from freed Haliyas, one from elected Dalit representatives and 2 from women. It has ample of experiences advocating on the issues of forced labors and modern slavery.

## **2. Operational Context:**

The Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist Center) has just 32 seats in the 275-member House of Representatives (HoR). But its chairman, Pushpa Kamal Dahal Prachanda, managed to become prime minister on December 25, sidelining the first and second largest parties - Nepali Congress and CPN-UML, respectively-by securing the support of 169 lawmakers. After 17 days, on Tuesday, Dahal took a vote of confidence from the House, securing the support of 268 out of the 270 policy makers who were present for the voting. Gradually, the second largest party of Nepal; CPN (UML) left the government returning back its support. Now, the coalition government of Nepal consists of Nepali Congress, the CPN (Maoist-Center), CPN (Unified Socialist), People's Socialist Party and Citizen Protection Party. There are many ups and down in political situation of Nepal. Nepali Congress (NC) general secretary Gagan Kumar Thapa indicated the possible changes in Nepal's current government coalition. 'If the existing ruling alliance fails to deliver, the new one will be in place to form the new government,' he said at a function in Kathmandu. Communist Party of Nepal–Unified Marxist Leninist (CPN-UML) had also claimed that the current government would lose the majority in a week if his party wished to do so.

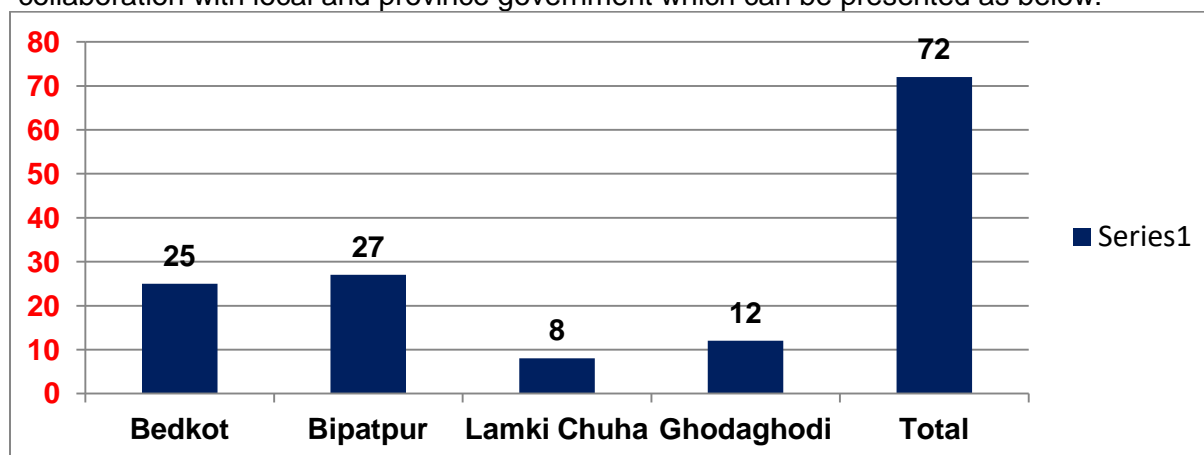
Unemployment is another problem faced by Nepal. It has 63.7% of its local population below the age of 30 years. According to a report by the International Labour Organization (ILO), the unemployment rate for Nepali youths aged 15-29 is 19.2% compared to 2.7% for the whole population. Over 400,000 young people are estimated to enter the labour force every year. Unemployment and high inflation rate are forcing many young Nepali to seek jobs in other countries. Nepal is a "climate risk" country. According to the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank's publication on Climate Risk Country Profile, by 2030, around 199,000 Nepalese people may be affected by floods. Simultaneously, there may be an increase in the number of droughts in Nepal. The climate change and its impacts will severely affect the poor, those living in the remote regions of the country and people engaged in subsistence agriculture. Important adaptation approaches such as new irrigation methods, water storage and the use of high yielding and new varieties of seeds, as the report suggests, may be inaccessible to poor Nepalese people. During this reporting period, the local, province and federal government prepared the policy and program for upcoming fiscal year-2023/2024.

### 3. Executive Summary:

The **Annual Performance Report (ACR)** of the project entitled as "**Surakshit Aawas Project**" has been produced in order to view the project progress for the period of 1<sup>st</sup> July, 2022 to 30<sup>th</sup> June, 2023. Key results and successes have been reflected in this report. RDN has been implementing the project for the period from 1<sup>st</sup> May, 2022 to 30<sup>th</sup> June, 2024 with the technical and financial support of Habitat for Humanity International Nepal (Habitat Nepal) in collaboration with local and province government. Under the project, landless, Dalits, ex-bonded labors, badi, flood affected and vulnerable families living in substandard condition are being targeted to serve safer shelter.

The rationale for selecting the target beneficiaries; ex-Kamaiyas, Dalits and Badi including other vulnerable groups for supporting in the area of safe housing is that freed Haliya, ex-Kamaiya and Harawa-Charawa situation study committee recently formed by federal ministry of land reform, cooperative and poverty alleviation recommended that the 3 layers of government (local, province and federal) needs to take immediate action for safe housing of ex-Kamaiys for their resilient livelihood options as well as the newly promulgated constitution-2015 has significant provisions for the rights of very poor and oppressed. Land and housing issues are considered as fundamental rights. The article-40 (5 and 6) has ensured the land and housing rights of Dalits.

Staff members of RDN Nepal have collectively contributed in producing this annual completion report. It was rigorously reviewed and verified by Project management Team (PMT) and submitted secretariat of the organization. Finally, the executive board of RDN Nepal reviewed and synchronized the report against the Project Document and Work Plan and Budget and brought it into final shape to share the final report with Habitat for Humanity International Nepal (Habitat Nepal). The analysis and information contained in this report represent the work completed by RDN under the implementation of the project. Throughout the implementation of Surakshit Aawas Project, a total of **72** safe housing (Bedkot-25, Bipatpur Kailari-27, Lamki Chuha-8 and Ghodaghodi-12) have been constructed by the mobilization of user committees in collaboration with local and province government which can be presented as below:



The overall activity performance during these twelve months reporting period was satisfactory. Overall, the project successfully implemented as it met its target over the agreed period of project. The efforts have also been made to align with Government and Non-governmental projects/programs for sustainability aspects from the starting of the project.

## 4. Project Activities completed towards Project Outcomes/Outputs

### A. Social Mobilization

**Activity-A.1: Planning/Review meeting:** RDN organized one event of planning and review meeting for the effective implementation of the activities set to achieve the objectives and expected achievements of the project. The meeting was held among the team members of RDN and partner organization, Habitat for Humanity Nepal. The meeting was held on 21 April, 2023 in Dhangadhi in the presence of 16 participants. After a detailed review of the activities completed in the meeting, a plan was made for the activities to be conducted in the future.

**Activity-A.2: Construction committee formation, orientation and mobilization:** As the



project is being led by the target community for the construction of safe housing in Kailari rural municipality, Ghodaghodi and Lamki Chuha municipality of Kailali district, a total of 3 user committees of target beneficiaries were formed with the technical support of the project. After the formation of user committees, an orientation programs to committee members were conducted on group mobilization, management, procurement process, cooperation with relevant agencies, to increase their capacity to carry out their work effectively. Under the leadership of the user committee, 27 freed Kamaiya HHs received

the support of safe housing. Similarly, 12 houses in Ghodaghodi and 8 houses in Lamki Chuha are under construction.

**Activity-A.3: Government coordination and liaison:** During this reporting period, the project organized series of coordination meetings with province and local governments at different stages to seek the possible area of collaboration. In those meetings, the objectives and activities of the project were widely shared with government bodies as well as the possibilities of collaboration were explored. Those meetings contributed in the effective implementation of project activities and also the foundation was prepared for cooperation in the future. The project closely coordinated with local government in Kailari rural municipality, Ghodaghodi and Lamki Chuha municipality of Kailali and Bedkot of Kanchanpur. In the same way, for expanding the scope of the project, Bhajani and Gauriganga municipalities, Bardagoria and Janaki rural municipalities are being regularly coordinated to implement the project in the future.

### B. Land Advocacy & Housing Rights

**Activity-B.1: Government coordination/networking with like minded organizations:** RDN coordinated with various governmental and non-governmental organizations in order to ensure the land rights of landless Dalits and landless squatter. Series of cooperation meetings were held at various times with local government, province government, district land commission including land rights forum, community self-reliance center (CSRC) including other organizations/networks working in the field of land rights.

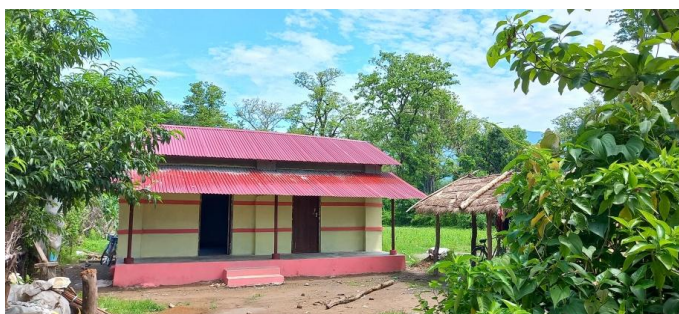
**Activity-B.2: Support government to provide joint land title (land ownership certificate) to land Less family:** Series of interaction and coordination meetings were held with District Land

Commission of Kailali and Kanchanpur and related municipalities to ensure that the landless families would get ownership of the land through the project. The project also supported the process of land acquisition and information to the target community in the meeting. Similarly, the project handed over materials such as laptop computers, printers, digital cameras, and scanners to land commissions of Kailali and Kanchanpur districts to facilitate the distribution of land to landless families.

Actdivity-B.3: Support local government for land zoning for housing sector: According to the land use policy of the Government of Nepal, all local governments need to prepare and implement their own land use plan. Regarding this, the project proceeded with a tripartite agreement among Bedkot municipality, RDN and community self-reliance center (CSRC) to create a land use plan of Bedkot municipality. Based on the discussions at different stages and the information and data received from the community, the land use plan of Bedkot Municipality has reached in final stage. The municipality is going to approve the plan within a few days.

### C. Construction Assistance

**Activity-C.1: Construction of new house:** The project provided technical and financial support to construct safe houses of poor, vulnerable and socially excluded groups in the community in different municipalities of Kailali and Kanchanpur districts. In some places, the house construction work has been completed, while in some places, it is under construction. The details of construction of safe housing are outlined below:



The project completed the construction of 27 safe houses for the freed Kamaiya families in Bipatpur through the mobilization of user committee. These houses were built collaborating with Ministry of land management, Agriculture and Cooperatives of Sudurpaschim province government. The blocks used in the houses were produced at the local level by donating labor from the

local people, and the wood used for the windows and doors of the house was also collected by the local people. The fire-affected freed Kamaiyas who are living a miserable life after their houses were burnt down, got a safe house after the construction of a safe house. There are 2 bedrooms and 1 bathroom and separate storage in the constructed safe housing. The standards set by the Building Code of the Government of Nepal have been fully implemented while constructing safe housing. Those who are at risk of various kinds of disasters have also been helped to reduce the risk after getting the accommodation. A total of 135 people from 27 houses benefited from the construction of safe houses.

Similarly, the project constructed 8 houses of poor and freed Kamaiya families in Lami Chuha municipality-4 Kauwapur of Kailali in collaboration of office of the Lamki Chuha municipality. The

project constructed 12 houses of poor and freed Kamaiya families in Ghodaghodi -3, Srishti Nagar of Kailali in collaboration of office of the Ghodaghodi municipality. In the other hand, he the project constructed 25 houses of landless Dalits and other vulnerable groups at Bedkot municipality -5 Dharampur of Kanchanpur with the collaboration of Sudurpaschim province government under Chief Minister's Housing Program. After getting the safe house, they have started living in a safe house and feel safe. 130 people from 25 houses have benefited directly. The project coordinated and collaborated with various agencies for the construction of the safe houses.

**Activity-C.2: Training for CSEB block making training:** 5-days CSEB block making training



was organized under the implementation of Surakshit Aawas Project at Kailari rural municipality-7 Bipatpur of Kailali. A total of 29 participants including 14 women representing target community participated in the training. Facilitation of the training was done by the professionals of Build up Nepal. Through the training, the participants acquired the knowledge and skills of building blocks and were able to produce them at the local level. A total of 62,000 blocks were made for the construction of 27 houses after the training. It helped to build more blocks and build housing at low cost. It is believed that

after the completion of the house construction work, the knowledge and skills gained by the participants will create employment at the local level and help them in their livelihood.

Similarly, environment friendly blocks were used in 27 safe houses constructed in Bipatpur at Kailari rural municipality-7 Bipatpur of Kailali district. Due to the lack of knowledge and skills in the manpower available at the local level for building houses from these blocks, the training was conducted for 15 days from the beginning to the end, and 20 people participated in the training. Along with the training, there is house building work, so the technology has been used to the highest degree in house building work. It is believed that the training will generate human resources to build houses on the local level and expand the technology and create employment at the local level and help in livelihood.



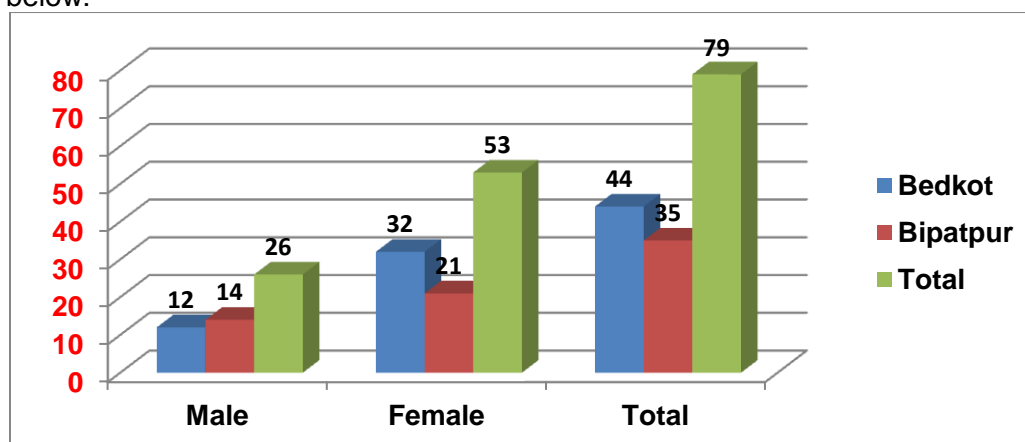
**Activity-C.3: Safety gears & equipments (machine), sanitizers, masks:** During this reporting period, a total of 47 safe houses (Kailari RM-27, Ghodaghodi-12 and Lamki Chuha-8) were constructed. Since the project gives priority to the safety of the workers involved in the construction work, the safety materials and the necessary tools to facilitate the construction work have been handed over to the concerned beneficiary/user committees, giving the first priority to the safety of the workers in the house construction work. The materials handed over helped in the safety of the workers and helped to move the construction work forward effectively. Similarly, there is a plan to transfer the block making machine handed over to Kailari RM-7, Bipatpur community to the community after completion of house construction. It is believed that the use of the handed over machines will create employment at the local level of the target community and help them in their livelihood.

## D. MEAL and Program Quality Management

**Activity-D.1: Monitoring for board members & Staffs:** Effective implementation of activities is necessary to achieve the expected results of the project. In order to help in this regard, regular on-site monitoring activities have been conducted by the board of RDN Nepal. Monitoring of the members of the working committee strengthened the relationship with the concerned agencies and created an atmosphere of cooperation and establishment of identity, discussion and interaction with the target community created a sense of belonging and helped in the implementation of the project activities. In the same way, the employees of the project received support and encouragement in their works.

**Activity-D.3: Review meetings/ Staff meetings:** RDN organized regular monthly meetings of project staffs and board in order to achieve the expected results of the project. In the monthly meeting, the completed activities were reviewed and also prepared the implementation plan for the next month.

**Activity-D.4: Social audit:** During this reporting period, a total of 2 events of social audit conducted in working areas under the implementation of Surakshit Aawash Project. The first social audit was conducted in Bedkot municipality-5 Dharampur Kanchanpur on 11<sup>th</sup> April, 2023 and next event was carried-out in Kailairi rural municipality-7 Bipatpur of Kailali on 21<sup>st</sup> June, 2023. The disaggregated data of the participants in the events mentioned below is presented below:



The social audits were conducted with an aim to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the program in the presence of partner organization; Habitat for Humanity Nepal, local and province government bodies, government officials, civil society organizations including journalists, RDN team members and target beneficiaries. The public audit events established transparency and accountability between partner organizations, concerned stakeholders and target communities and also set-out the path for project management partnership in the future.

**Activity-D.5: L/DPAC meeting:** RDN collaborated province government (Sudurpaschim province) for on-site monitoring on 28<sup>th</sup> March, 2023 at Kailari rural municipality-7 of Kailali. A total of 25 representatives represent from province government, chief district officer of Kailali, chairperson of Kailari rural municipality and board members of RDN monitored the construction status of 27 safe houses of Bipatpur. The participants of the monitoring program monitored the construction work on site and got information about the work process and progress. After the monitoring, the debriefing meeting was held to share the progress and gaps findings for the further improvements. The monitoring team members highly appreciated the contribution of the



beneficiaries in the community. In addition, suggestions received to the concerned parties to complete the construction work in a timely and quality manner. Likewise, Mr. Ram Samjh Chaudhary, Chairman of Kailari rural municipality expressed his commitment that he would take initiation to pass free house maps of 27 houses under construction in Bipatpur.



Similarly, the municipal level monitoring was carried-out at Lamki Chuha municipality-4 Kauwapur of Kailali on 27<sup>th</sup> June, 2023. The monitoring was conducted in the presence of mayor, deputy-mayor, chief administrative officer and ward chairperson of Lamki Chuha municipality of Kailali including RDN board members and user committee members. After the monitoring, the review meeting was conducted to review the progress and find-out the gaps for further improvements. The representatives of the municipality informed that the technical support and social mobilization of the partner organizations with the active participation of the consumers in

the house construction work was observed effective that the house construction work will be completed at the specified time.

**Activity-D.6: Baseline & completion survey:** RDN conducted the baseline survey to find-out the situation of project target areas at Bipatpur, Ghodaghodi and Lamki Chuha at Kailali. A baseline was conducted of 27 HHs at Kailari-7 Bipatpur, 12 HHs at Ghodaghadi-3 Shristinagar and 8 HHs at Lamki Chuha-4 Kauwapur in Kailali. Similarly, the endline (completion) survey was carried out of 25 HHs at Bedkot-5 Dharmapur in Kanchanpur. The survey was carried-out by using online KOBO tools through the mobilization of RDN project staffs with the technical support of Habitat for Humanity Nepal.

**Activity-D.7: Household identity card and log book:** The project tossed number plates in the houses that completed in partnership with different levels of government. In this way, there are 43 houses in Bedkot and 27 houses in Bipatpur in which the number plates were tossed. There is a plan to place number plates after the completion of house construction in Lamkichuha and Ghodaghodi

**Activity-D.8: Project visionary board:** During this reporting period, the project constructed 27 safe houses Bipatpur Kailali and 25 houses in Bedkot. A total of 2 visionary boards (Bedkot-1 and Bipatpur-1) have been safely installed to disseminate the project information clearly. The boards consist of name of the project, partner responsibility and cost participation, project start and completion date, beneficiary participation details which maintained the transparency and accountability of the project.

**Activity-D.9: Completion certificate:** The project provided the construction completion certificate to the house owner after completion of the construction work of the house. According to this plan, Bedkot municipality of Kanchanpur district, Provided the Construction

आयोजना : आञ्जलागी थिङित मुक्त कमेयाको सुरक्षित घर निर्माण	
आयोजना लागत विवरण	
संस्था/संस्थागत तथे/संस्थागत	आञ्जलागी थिङित मुक्तकमेया लामकी समुदाय, समूह, बिपतपुर, कैलाली
संस्थागत तथे/संस्थागत	२७ घरको । जनसंख्या : १२२ जना ।
स्थान	कैलाली गा.पा. वडा नं. ३ बिपतपुर, कैलाली
भारत तथे/संस्थागत	२०२२ साल चैत्र १० गते सुरु ।
क. नाममा लागत/संस्थागत लागत विवरण/क. लागत श्रोतक	रु. १,६२,१२,७७५.०० (एक करोड ब्यासी सात हजार आठ सौ सात सय अठ्ठसठ्ठ र्पचाय नब्बे रिया । १. भूमि व्यवस्था, मुक्ति तथा सहकारी मन्त्रालय, मुमुक्षुविद्या परिषदबाट रु १०,००,०००। २. Habitat for Humanity Nepal पुरवित्त लागत परियोजनाबाट रु ४४,००,०००। ३. राष्ट्रिय बसिन्त भन्डारको, विपतपुरबाट सामाजिक परिषदबाट
ग. समुदायको तथे/संस्थागत लागत विवरण/ग. लागत श्रोतक	समुदायी समुदायबाट जनसंख्याबाट रु ३६,१२,७७५.००। २०२२ साल चैत्र १० गते सुरु । श्री लोकेश्वर चौधरी, लामकी, लामकी समुदाय, समूह नं. २६२६२२२११२। भारत विपतपुरको समूहको तथे/संस्थागत लागत श्रोतक

completion certificates the owners of 25 HHs at Bedkot-5 Dharampur. Similarly, there is a plan to provide completion certificates to the completed houses in various places of Kailali district.

## E. Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)

### Activity-E.1: DR3 & CCA Capacity enhancement community level:

**A. WDMC formation & mobilization:** With the technical support of Habitat Nepal, RDN facilitated to form ward level disaster management committee in close coordination with the ward chairpersons of the respective wards at Kailari rural municipality-7 Bipatpur, Lamki Chuha municipality-4 Kauwapur and Ghodaghodi municipality-3 Shristinagar of Kailali district. After the formation of the committees, plans have been prepared for disaster risk reduction. The plan seeks the partnership with the project for the implementation of the plans prepared by the committees.

### B. Orientation on DRR and PASAA/ VCA and HH preparedness plan:

RDN conducted 2-days orientation program to 78 members of the disaster management committee of the 3 wards of the project working municipalities on disaster risk reduction with the technical support of Habitat for Humanity Nepal. The committee members were trained on meaning and type of disaster, vocabulary related to disaster, capacity and emergency preparedness analysis of the ward, climate change and its effects, disaster mapping, identification of open space, search and rescue. The orientation programs were facilitated by project staff and disaster focal persons of the municipality. The orientation program increased the capacity of the community in disaster preparedness and risk reduction. The location, date and numbers of participants of the training are mentioned below.



S.N.	Place	Date	Participants		
			Male	Female	Total
1	Lamki Chuha-4	11 -12 May, 2023	21	5	26
2	Kailari-7 Bipatpur	8 – 9 May, 2023	22	5	27
3	Ghodagodi-3	15 – 16 May, 2023	15	10	25
Total			58	20	78

### Activity-E.2: Strengthen government capacity on DRR:

The project provided its technical assistance to update the disaster preparedness and response plan of 3 municipalities of Kailali and Kanchanpur districts in order to enhance the disaster risk reduction capacity of the local government. The project also helped with subject matter experts and management to update the plan. Bedkot municipality of Kanchanpur district, Kailari rural municipality of Kailali district and Ghodaghodi municipality worked on pre-disaster preparedness and response plan. The plan is planned to be implemented by the concerned municipality. The



implementation of the plan will help to reduce disaster risk in the respective municipality in future days to come.

### Other DRR related activities conducted in the field

**A. Mitigation work:** Mitigation is also one of the various pre-preparedness activities as the risk created by disaster in the community can be reduced by pre-preparation activities.

Considering this, the project implemented mitigation plans for disaster risk reduction in 3 wards of 3 municipalities (Kailari, Lamki Chuha and Ghodaghodi) of Kailali district where its working area is located. Mitigation plans were selected according to the decisions of the ward level disaster management committee and the needs of the community. The mitigation plans were prepared in order to reduce the impact of climate change. Similarly,, trees have been planted in 33 houses of the settlement. It is believed that the mitigation plans implemented by the project will reduce the risk of disaster and climate change.

**B. Home modification:** The project constructed disabled-friendly structures in 3 of the safe houses that have been constructed at different locations in Kanchanpur district. The structure has been built based on the identification and needs of the houses where people with disabilities live. A disabled friendly structure has been constructed in the houses of Chandra BK of Purnabas, Dhana Damai of Bagphata and Rup Singh Rana of Bedkot. The construction of this structure has made it easier for them to conduct their daily activities.

**C. Plantation:** RDN handed-over the 2 fruit plants and 5 Ashok plants to each 43 houses at Bedkot-5 Kanchanpur under chief minister housing program with an aim to make beautiful settlement and also reduce the risk of disaster.



**D. Hoarding board establishment:** The project installed 3 hoarding boards in the community at strategic locations with a map containing risk mapping and open space identification of the community.. The hoarding boards were installed in Bipatpur of Kailali, Lamki Chuha and Ghodaghadi municipalities of Kailali district.



### 5. Key Achievements:

- ❖ User committees are mobilized in Kailari Rural Municipality, Lamkichuha and Ghodaghodi municipalities of Kailali district and new houses of very poor and oppressed families are being built.
- ❖ Throughout the 5-days advanced block making training for 27 target beneficiaries in Bipatpur of Kailari, an employment opportunity created at the local level. Similarly, 20 carpenters received 15-days house building training at different stages of house construction.
- ❖ 25 new safe houses have been constructed in Bedkot of Kanchanpur district and 35 houses in Kailari and Lamkichuha of Kailali district for ex-Haliyas and Kamaiyas families.
- ❖ Effective implementation of the project has been carried out through policy level coordination and cooperation with the local and provincial government.

- ❖ The capacity of 78 ward level disaster management committee enhanced on **DRR and PASAA/ VCA and HH preparedness plan** at Kailalri-7 Bipatpur, Lamki Chuha-4 and Ghodaghodi-3 of Kailali districts.
- ❖ Risk mapping of the 3 project working area and safe locations identified to reduce the risk at the community.
- ❖ Disaster risk mitigation plans such as construction of fire lines, road improvement, tree planting conducted in Bipatpur, Kauwapur and Srishti Nagar communities of Kailali district,, to reduce the risk of disasters in the community.
- ❖ Out of the houses built in Purnabas, Bagphata and Bedkot in Kanchanpur district, disabled friendly structures have been constructed in 3 houses to reduce the possible risks faced by physically challenged people living in the community.
- ❖ 3 local governments of Kailali and Kanchanpur cooperated to update disaster preparedness and response plan to reduce the disaster risk of the concerned municipality.
- ❖ Bedkot municipality of Kanchanpur district collaborated to prepare the land use plan which is in the final stage for the further approval.
- ❖ District land commissions at Kailai and Kanchanpur were collaborated to get land for landless families. In addition, the necessary materials have been handed over to the Land Commission to assist in the distribution of land at Kailai district.

## 6. Lesson Learned:

- ❖ Regular coordination and cooperation is necessary with provincial and local government bodies to tap the resources to construct safe housing of very poor and oppressed groups in the community.
- ❖ Construction work should be started before or after the rainy season.
- ❖ Effective monitoring of activities need to be conducted by concerned stakeholders and partner organization in continuous basis
- ❖ Facilitation of sustainable livelihood options for the project target communities is required.
- ❖ It is better to co-operate the local government to update DPRP including its effective implementation to reduce the risk of disaster at community level.
- ❖ Consultation and agreement on the design and cost estimation of the house is necessary before carrying-out the contractual agreement with the local and province government for the construction of safe housing.
- ❖ Mobilization, activation and ownership of the target community facilitate the progress of house construction.
- ❖ If it is necessary to build disability-friendly structures in the houses built by the project, the cost will be low and effective if the houses are built early.
- ❖ Since the service providers do not agree to give construction materials on loan, the project should provide at least 40% of the funds in advance to the user committees to proceed with the construction work.

## 7. Issues/Challenges:

- ❖ It was difficult to mobilize skilled labours and communities for house construction during the rainy and farming seasons.
- ❖ It became delay to pay the requested funds to user committee from partner organizations, provincial and local governments.

- ❖ It was very much difficult to facilitate the construction work when the service providers refused to provide the construction materials on loan to the user committees.

## 8. Way Forward:

○ Formulation of user groups
○ Orientation to user groups members
○ Support to operate users group / committee
○ Coordination with local government
○ FLT training material
○ Financial Literacy training at community level
○ Construction of new houses
○ Home modification of person with disability to improve the mobility
○ Green Resilience Demo house
○ Local government recognized inclusive CDMCs formed
○ PASSA/CDMC meeting
○ Orientation on DR3 and PASSA/VCA tools and prepared community level plans
○ Preparation of hoarding with hazard and evacuation map
○ Orientation on hazard and evacuation plan & mock drill
○ Implementation of LDCRP and DPRP
○ Capacity development of government officials on climate change mitigation and adaptation and disaster risk reduction
○ Support LG's to prepare climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction plans with DPRP update
○ Monitoring visits by board members
○ Social audit
○ LPAC meeting and monitoring
○ Baseline survey
○ End line Survey
○ Project visionary board

## 9. Organizational Changes:

The project was well managed by providing specific responsibilities to the staffs in RDN. There were not any changes in staff level occurred in regards to the organizational management. During the project period, the capacity of executive committee members and project staffs of RDN Nepal was strengthened by participating in various trainings, orientations and consultation meetings as outlined below;

- ❖ The organizational website: [www.rdnnepal.org.np](http://www.rdnnepal.org.np) has been constructed both in English and Nepali language to disseminate the organizational information. The software has also been renewed for financial reporting of the various projects belongs to RDN
- ❖ **Capacity Building Training:** Enhancing Access to Benefits while Lowering Emissions (EnABLE) funded by the World Bank aimed at building vital operational skills of Indigenous Peoples Organizations and Civil Society Organizations to implement EnABLE Country projects. It organized various capacity building trainings: Safeguards / Environmental and

Social Risks Management, Financial Management, Procurement, and Monitoring & Evaluation focusing on the Asia & Pacific region, from 6—10 February, 2023. The training was organized at Anantara Hotel, Thailand. On the behalf of RDN, Mr Mohan Oad-secretary general, Mrs Parbati Aagri-safeguarding focal person, Mr Hukum Bdr. Sarki-Exective Director, Mr Bharat Aagri-Finance Manager and Mr Rup Narayan Paswan-Advocacy Officer actively took part in the trainings.

- ❖ **Participation of RDN Chair in Asia Region Anti-Trafficking Conference:** The Asia Region Anti-Trafficking Conference was organized in Bali, Indonesia from 17 to 19 July, 2023. The Freedom Fund Headquarters nominated Mr. Ganesh BK, central chairperson of RDN Nepal to participate as a panelist in that important event. The focus of the panel discussion resolved around the liberation of Harawa Charawa, an agricultural bonded labour group in Nepal.
- ❖ **Organizational Capacity Assessment Tools (OCAT):** Recently, The Freedom Fund (TFF) has conducted Organizational Capacity Assessment Tools (OCAT). The findings of OCAT (Capacity gaps) are outlined below;
  - Inclusion of sexual minority and differently-abled people in the board and as staff
  - Encourage, motivate and build capacities of the younger generation
  - Need to work more on diversified fundraising by developing fundraising strategy in place
  - Need to formulate/revise organizational plan, policies and guidelines based on changing context
  - Strengthen the result based planning, monitoring and reporting system

Based the capacity gaps mentioned above, RDN had developed organizational development (OD) plan with mentioning specific responsibilities and time-frame to strengthen the further capacity enhancement of the organization. Now, the action plan has been approved by board of director (BOD) for the further implementation.

## 10. Safeguarding and Complaints Response Mechanism:

Safeguarding means for protecting the rights of target groups to live in safety, free from abuse and neglect. It is about people and organizations working together to both prevent and responding to risks and experience of abuse or neglect, while at the same time making sure the children, women and adult's well. Considering the situation mentioned above, RDN has safeguarding policy in place. RDN has formed safeguarding committee led by Ms. Parbati Aagri. Based on the policy there is safeguarding register has been maintained.

Similarly, RDN has Complain Response Mechanism (CRM) is in place. The complaints are further processed through opening the complaint box with necessary observation and nature of **complain**. Different complaint receiving methods have been established like; complain box, focal persons, phone no., e-mail, face to face talking. The rights holders are always encouraged to raise their dissatisfaction in the form of complaints, feedbacks and suggestion and treated positively as an opportunity for continuous learning and improvement. However, during this period no any serious complaints received. During this reporting period, RDN organized 2 events of safeguarding trainings to enhance the capacity of executive board committee members and staffs of RDN. Throughout the training the safeguarding plans of the organization.

**11. Financial Performance:**

The working budget of **Surakshit Aawas Project** for the 12 months for the period from 1<sup>st</sup> July, 2022 to 30<sup>th</sup> June, 2023 was **NPR 20,915,546**. Out of the total approved budget by the **Habitat for Humanity International Nepal (Habitat Nepal)**, a total expenditure for the period from 1<sup>st</sup> July, 2022 to 30<sup>th</sup> June, 2023 was sum of **NPR 20,872,618** which is **99.8%** against the annual agreed budget. The plan Vs expenditure (Finance Performance) is outlined as below;

