Reporting format B2, B3 and B4 – 12-month status report

### Instructions

An annual status report on the project must be submitted to DPOD electronically (Word or PDF format) to: [abj@handicap.dk](mailto:abj@handicap.dk), the Administrative Officer of the Development Department. Deadline: 13 month after the first day of period under review.

The annual report can be used as a tool in your partnership to strengthen transparency and joint responsibility.

**General information**

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| **MP number and**  **project title:** | Deafblind project |
| Applicant organisation and contact person:  (Full name and abbreviation) | National Federation of the Deaf Nepal (NDFN) |
| Partner organisation(s) and contact persons(s):  (Full name and abbreviation) | Danish Deafblind organisation (FDDB) |
| Project period  (Month & year) | January 1st 2015-June 30th 2016 (18 months) |
| Period under review in this report:  (Month & year) | 6 month |

## A. Project story

A.1. How have the activities contributed to changing the start-of-project story? (describe the changes you see until now)

Deafblindness is relatively new area in the disability field in Nepal. Although state categories Deafblind as distinct category, there is very few resource persons working in the field and very few work had been done previously. The movement of the Deafblind people is still in fancy stage. To improve the status of the disability in country it is utterly important that all categories of the disability also have similar level of development. The parents organization is working but their voices are not been properly heard in the mainstream disability movement. Again there are very few Deafblind self-advocates and national level organization is yet to be developed.

Nepal government category 7 groups in disability and Deafblindness is one of them. Deafblindness is situation where a person has combination of both vision and hearing lost. Deafblind people are having problem related to communication and mobility and hence are the most deprived group among the disability. The census of Nepal government in 2011 indicates the number of the Deafblind people to be 3,000 around but again these number of people are not correctly identified hence are deprived from their basic human rights with very minimal or no support from state. Although Nepal is state party of the UN convention on Right of the Persons with Disability (UN-CRPD); accessibility and mobility, representation in the mainstream disability movement and effective participation from family to decision making is very poor for deafblind person in Nepal.

The project created awareness on the national level and discussion was started on the needs to address the Deafblind people issue in the mainstream disability campaign. Accessible service and support to the Deafblind people by developing communication mechanisms like Haptic Signals and tactile communication were introduced. The strong need and necessity of the tactile communication and other means of accessible communication development in Nepal was realized.

In most of the cases Deafblind people in Nepal are often wrongly identified or not identified at all. It is also found that some people having disease and could be easily curable are also not being recognized and hence they are facing the problem with communication and gathering information's. With the medical intervention some problem of vision of the Deaf people and hearing of blind people could be cured but many haven't had the opportunity to go to hospital and check their vision and hearing. The identification is important to locate the current status and statistic of the deafblind people in country. The status and statistic is important in order to prepare planning action and implementation of strategy to provide accessible service to right person. In many cases in Nepal the deafblind person might need right information on deafblindness in order to accept the deafblindness. The project identified several deafblind people and also support them to get medical checkup and support them with the communication development.

Deafblindness is new topics in Nepal and we lack expertise and researches in this field. Sustainable development of Deafblind movement in Nepal is only possible by developing adequate human resources in the deafblindness along with self-advocate from the deafblind community. To create accessible environment for the Deafblind community by addressing their needs; human resource should be developed in the field of the communication, correct identification and other accessible means.

A.2. What are the most important achievements of the project?

As mentioned above the Deafblindness is relatively new filed in disability sector in Nepal. The project created awareness in the national level on Deafblindness which is the most significant achievement. Many Disability movement leaders and relative government authorities like ministry of the education/Department of education were informed about Deafblindness and their needs. The project consists of joint advisory forum with representation from National Association of Blind (NAB), Society of the Deafblind parents (SDBP), Deafblind Association (DAN)-Pokhara and National Federation of the Deaf Nepal (NDFN). Project activities supported to create knowledge on the Deafblindness among the members organisation of Advisory forum. This will help in the identification of more Deafblind people from Blind community and Deaf community as well.

Secondly the project supported to introduce tactile sign Language, Haptic Signals and other form of accessible communication for Deafblind people in Nepal. A group of acquire deafblind people were trained on tactile sign language and Haptic Signals. More intensive training is needed to create access in communication for Deafblind people but again to introduced and create the feeling of necessity is also the great achievement in this 6 month period which will be followed by development process.

Another significant achievement is the identification of the Deafblind people and assessment of Deafblind people in Sindhuli district and Kaski, Pokhara. Three congenital deaf with vision loss made the eye test and two of them were identified with night blindness. The identification process is followed by the disability identity card which will support the government to have correct picture of the deafblindness with correct support mechanism development in future.

For developing human resources, the project selected resource persons from National Association of the blind (NAB), Deafblind association (DAN) and National Federation of the Deaf Nepal (NDFN). Two members from each organisations were selected and training was provided on their role and responsibility, tactile communication and haptic signal course. They are anticipated to work as resource person and self-advocate on Deafblindness in Nepal and additional training would be provided to them if necessary.

Two Stakeholders Society of Deafblind parents and Deafblind Association Nepal (DAN) were supported with organisation development training and proposal writing training. These two major stakeholder were able to identify their needs along with development of project proposal. This is very essential as these two organisation are key stakeholders. Their organisation capacity vastly impact on the overall deafblind movement in Nepal.

In overall the project was able to create a movement of Deafblindness in Nepal. It is infancy stage and more work to be done in future.

## B. Activity

### Activity and participants

B.1. Which activities have been carried out?(Please use annex 1: Activities conducted)

B.2. Did the activities differ from the ones that was planned? If yes, how did they differ and which possibilities/challenges did that create?

There are no significant changes as the activities were performed according to the planning but again because of the devastating earthwuke on 25th April, 2015 some of the planned field visits activities were postponed.

B.3. Did the actual participants differ from the planned participants? If yes, why did they differ and how (in regards to number, role in the organisation and gender distribution)? How does this affect the different needs and interests of target groups?

There is no significant change in the participation. While choosing the resource persons from member organisation of advisory forum National Association of the Blind (NAB)decided to send one female and one male. The female participated in the first day of the national workshop on the awerness raising.She didn't seem to be comfortable with the communciaiton and decided not work as resource person so, NAB send another male participants as resource person.

The gender balance among the 6 ressoucrepersons was maintained by DAN selecting 2 female ressourcepersons, and NFDN selecting 1 male and one female.

B.4. Will there be changes in the project activity plan? If so please describe the reasons for changes in the activity plan and attach a revised plan for the coming 12 months.

No.

B.5. Please make a short appraisal of the realism of reaching the proposed objectives.

It is realistic to achieve the proposed objectives. The earthquake and consequent occupation by Nepali authorities with urgent rescue operations and emergency response may delay some of the project activities.

A further need for a tactile sign language educator to traine more deafblind persons has emerged. A separate application will be made for this in the first half of 2016.

## C. Budget

C.1. Please describe the status for expenditure using the table below. Remember to use DKK.

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| --- | --- |
| Total budget: | **NRs. 3,623,256 (221,200 DKK)** |
| Budgeted expenditure at the end of this report period: |  |
| Actual expenditure at the end of this report period: | **NRs. 805,408 (49,170.20 DKK)** |

C.2. Have you encountered any obstacles in regard to the execution of the budget? If so describe which.

Not at all.

C.3. Is there a need for future budget adjustments/allocations? If yes, describe why and attach an adjusted budget.

(*If the changes are more than 10% on the budget line it must be accompanied by an official and separate request from the member organisation*)

The audit fee almost sufficient for one time auditing only as the project have to submit report along with the audit report for at least two time the audit fee should be increased accordingly.

NRs. 20,000 additional should be allocated for Audit work at the end of the project.

## D. Monitoring and partnership

D.1. What monitoring activities has the Danish organisation carried out? Describe the most significant observations and the actions taken as a result of these.

The Monitoring visit planned for November 2015. Danish partner organisation participated in recruitment procedure for Project Coordinator.

## E. Additional comments

E.1. Are there any other conditions influencing the project implementation?

The devastating earthquake on 25th April, 2015 and its continuous aftershocks influenced the project activities. The government and other DPOs focus went to support to earth quake victims and in some ways the advisory forum members, implementing organisation and project staff also engaged in the support to earthquake victims. This cause the delay in the implementation of the project activities. Field visit planned were not being able to perform in those periods.

E.2. Do you have any additional comments you want to share with DPOD?

## Annex

**Annex 1: Activities conducted**

Activities conducted in relation to the immediate goals listed in your application. Please list in the table below.

It is *only* necessary to list those activities which have resulted in significant changes in the situation of the target group. These changes are to be listed under “Results/outputs”.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Immediate goal no.** | **Activities conducted** | Number of participants disaggregated by gender and age | **Results/outputs** |
| Aim 1  New Peer –support group involving in all identification an assessed persons with Deafblindness in 3 district Rupandhehi, Sindhuli and Kathmandu | 1. Discussion and visit to Deafblind group in Sindhuli | 12 Deafblind children in school (8 F/4 M) | 12 Deafblind people were visited in preliminary phase |
| 1. Visit and discussion with Deafblind group in Kathmandu and nearby. | 13 DB people (7F/6M) | 14 Deafblind people were assessed on the preliminary phase. |
| 1. Members of Deafblind association getting their ear and eye tests. | 5 Deafblind people among them 2 congenital blindness and 3 congenital Deaf with acquire blindness. (3 Female/2 Male.) | 5 Deafblind people get supported for the right identification and supportive device. |
| Aim 2  DAN and SDBP have been strengthened as organization representing persons with deafblindness. | 1. Two Days national workshop on Deafblindness | Total 13(5F/8M) | Stakeholders were informed about the deafblindness and Awareness is raised in the national level. |
| 1. Advisory forum Meetings | Total 8 members from 4 organisation along with the project staff, DPOD Nepal representative and other supporting staff and interpreters.  (among 8 members 2 Female/6 males) | Member’s organisation knowledge on deafblindness increased and deafblind issue is raised in national forum. |
| 1. Organisation development and proposal development trainings | 9 members from SDBP  (3 female/6 male)  11 Members of DAN  (6 Female/5 Male) | Two organisation were able to identify their needs and develop project proposal and submitted to abilis Foundation Finland. |
| 1. Training on Tactile sign language and Haptic signal communication. | 24 Deafblind people (10 F/14 Male). | Members of the DAN receive training on Tactile sign Language and haptic signal communication. The strong need of the tactile communication in based in Nepali sign Language was felt and 24 deafblind people were benefited by the accessible communication learning. |
| Aim 3  Relevant institutions and authorities in the 4 districts have obtained knowledge to cover needs for persons with deafblindness | 1. Stakeholder meeting organised in order to inform the issue of the deafblindness identification and providing Correct Identity card in Sindhuli | 13 representing local government authorities and School  (1F/12M) | Women development officer and other relevant authorities in the district aware about Deafblindness. |
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