

**QUARTERLY ACTIVITY PROGRESS REPORT:**

**Food Security for Flood-affected Populations in Odisha**

Reporting Period: October 1 – December 31, 2014

*Funded by USAID Bureau of Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance/Office of Food for Peace*



**Photo:** Participants engaged in the construction of a water-harvesting structure for their villages through Cash for Work

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## Background

Following the Cyclone Phailin induced flood in October 2013, the economically vulnerable households in Badasahi and GB Nagar development blocks<sup>1</sup> of Maurbhanj district and Nilagiri block of Balasore district suffered huge losses to their standing crops, shelters, livelihoods and household belongings. Those who suffered the most were those from the Scheduled Tribe<sup>2</sup> (ST) community, who generally have limited assets and resources to cope with such external shocks. This community was also accustomed to smaller floods and were not prepared for the devastation brought on by the cyclone. As a result, the affected households resorted to negative coping strategies (such as compromising on food intake) in the absence of a steady income and are still struggling to rebuild their lives.

## Program Overview

Mercy Corps, in partnership with Adhikar, is implementing the “**Food Security for Flood-affected Populations in Odisha**” program supported by USAID to address the needs of the flood-affected communities. The program’s goal is to provide cash to 3,500 poor and vulnerable households to help meet their basic needs. The money is used to purchase food and improve their livelihood opportunities. The program employs two strategies for the cash transfers: a) Cash for Work (CfW) for beneficiaries to receive livelihood assistance, primarily to buy food, as well as rebuild infrastructure and improve the resilience capacity<sup>3</sup> of the communities and b) unconditional cash transfers (UCT) for targeted households lacking the capacity to participate in CfW. The CfW was staggered to meet the critical wage gaps between the cropping season and government planned work opportunities in the respective villages. During this quarter, **3,330 households participated in CfW and 300 most vulnerable households received unconditional cash to purchase food items**. The Food Consumption Score (FCS) survey was also completed in November 2014 to understand the communities’ utilization of cash and food intake.

## Progress against Objectives:

**Program Objective:** *To improve food security of 17,500 people in flood-affected villages of Mayurbhanj and Balasore districts of Odisha through cash transfers.*

As discussed above, the cash transfer strategy is broadly divided into two parts:

- Cash for Work for **3,200** households
- Unconditional cash transfers for **300** most vulnerable households

**ERI.1 Cash for Work (CfW):** *The program will focus on Cash-for-Work (CfW) for at least 3,200 households (HH) to weather the next agricultural cycle and support the rehabilitation of infrastructure.*

### Activities:

- Community consulted to identify and agree on CfW sites and identify community infrastructures to be built or rehabilitated.
- Structural layout and estimation of the identified community assets with support from technical consultants.
- Household members engaged in CfW activities.
- Support services provided at work sites to create a welcoming atmosphere for beneficiaries, especially women.
- Funds transferred from program account to individual household accounts for CfW payments.
- Initiate the process of handing over infrastructure to the community.

<sup>1</sup> Block is a basic administrative unit of the government.

<sup>2</sup> This is reflected in the baseline survey completed during the initial phase of the program.

<sup>3</sup> Through repairing and strengthening of embankments for flood protection, regulating excess/deficient water, reusing water, constructing and reinforcing village roads to connecting villages with markets and other services, raising plinth in the village weekly market space to make it weather accessible, etc.

**Implementation:**

During this quarter, the program continued to provide CfW opportunities to participating beneficiaries to improve their household food security until they fully recover their livelihood losses. The major activities during the quarter include:

**Community Consultations**

Two village meetings were conducted in each of the 45 operational villages to explore options for ownership of the community assets. This includes plans for maintenance and the mobilization of resources for continued upkeep.

**Structural Plans for Community Assets with Support from Technical Consultants**

The layout for each identified infrastructure project was planned with the help of technical experts with a civil engineering background. They visited each site, consulted with the community and designed the layout for each structure. They prepared an estimate for each site which included the dimensions, human working days needed and the materials required to improve the durability and functionality of each site. Preference was given to simple structures that required earthwork in order to accommodate the participation of the majority of participants. A total of **32 large** infrastructure designs were prepared with estimating that it would take more than 3,000 human days to complete. Similarly, **94 smaller** infrastructure plans were prepared estimating that it would take less than 3,000 human days to complete.<sup>4</sup>

**Household Members Engaged in CfW Activities**

**A total of 3,330** households participated in CfW and received cash payments for their labor. This is an increase of 130 households than the 3,200 households initially targeted. Originally, the aim was to only enrol the target number of households proposed in the design of the program. However, with an increase in demand from households who fulfilled the set criteria and after due consideration of the village committees, the additional households were included. (Please see **Annex A: Tables 1 and 2** for Beneficiary Population Data). Out of the allotted maximum 80 days of work for each household, 64% completed more than 60 days of work and 22% completed more than 41 days of work within 60 days.<sup>5</sup> The CfW activities in the village were planned to ensure that they did not overlap with other wage labor opportunities - such as government infrastructure projects or local agriculture work. Household participation in the CfW activities was staggered to ensure that each household received payment for 20 days of work each month. This ensured that the payments were sufficient to address each household's immediate food needs and to help tide families over during lean periods. The staggered approach helped spread the support over a longer period of time which is helping the communities build resilience and recover from the flood damages. (For more information on the breakdown of total human working days for CfW activities please see **Annex A: Table 3**)

On average, each household participated in approximately 20 days of CfW activities and were paid INR 3,300 (USD55) per month. This amount covers a large percentage of the food demands for a typical household during the month. As a result, there were significant improvements in household food consumption. This is confirmed in the Food Consumption Survey and Nutrition Survey Reports (**See Annex C and D**) completed this quarter to measure the impact of cash transfers on household food consumption and food diversity (the program used the 24 hrs. dietary recall method among the major beneficiary group, i.e. 18 to 59 year olds). The survey found that cereals are still a staple and occupied the highest consumption status; however, there was an increase in the diversity of food groups consumed. The

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<sup>4</sup> Because large individual projects could not provide the full 80 days of work for each HH, smaller projects were identified by the communities to provide the necessary human working days needed for the participating HH. This is why the program well exceeded the target of 60 projects for ER 1.1.2.

<sup>5</sup> Wages earned for 60 days of work will provide enough food for a HH for three months.

average consumption of pulses, which is the main source of protein, increased from 16 gm to 35 gm per day per head indicating an increase of 45% according to the nutrition survey. This signifies the diversification in the food habits among the population after receiving cash grant support. The monitoring survey also highlights a noticeable increase in vegetable consumption (42.82% increase) by the population in comparison to the baseline survey. During the winter, vegetables are available at an affordable rate and the availability of leafy green vegetables increased the participant's consumption of vegetables. Similarly, animal protein consumption increased by 41% and edible fats and oil consumption increased by 44% against the baseline. Sugar consumption increased by 25%. Otherwise, about 10-15% of the wages were used for other purposes such as for purchasing medicine and livelihood assets, and conducting house repairs.

### **Support Services Provided at Work Sites to Create a Welcoming Atmosphere for Beneficiaries**

The support services to the community included: a toolkit for CfW (basket and spade) to participating households; additional tools (crowbar and pick axe) to facilitate earthwork; tarpaulins for shade and rest; and a drinking water container and glasses. A set of toys and snacks, such as biscuits, were provided to the mobile nurseries for the children. These items increased the effectiveness of the community and improved their output.

### **CfW Payments**

A total of 70% of participating households have bank accounts and the project staff encouraged beneficiary households to receive the payments through their accounts. In some cases, project staff helped participants open bank accounts to transfer their CfW payments. This minimized the risks associated with a cash transfer program and it ensures better transparency of the transactions. However, working with banks, especially in a remote and rural area, is a challenge. Transfers were delayed during the initial phase because the bank branch was unable to manage a large number of cash transactions. To speed up the process, bank accounts were opened in four additional branches in the project areas to distribute the work load. In most cases, rural bank branches do not have sufficient staff to handle such a large number of transactions. The main branch at Bhubaneswar was approached to transfer the money to individual accounts as they have the necessary software to make the transfer faster and without manual entry. Two batches were transferred during the quarter and the transfer time was reduced from 15-20 days to 7-10 days.

### **Initiate the Process of Handing Over Infrastructure to the Community**

The phase-out strategy was developed for a smooth withdrawal from the project areas after its completion. One of the core exit strategies emphasizes the future maintenance of the infrastructure and inclusion of poor households in the benefits accrued from these community assets. Village-level meetings were organized to raise these issues and find solutions with active participation from the community. The village-level working committees, formed to represent the participating households, are taking the lead in forming the exit strategy. During the last quarter, plans were developed to conduct a series of meetings with communities, village leaders, relevant line departments and local government representatives to implement the exit strategy. (For more information about the infrastructure project, see **Annex F**).

### ***Monitoring:***

#### **Monitoring Activities and Documentation**

Documents were prepared at the village-level as per compliance norms. The major documents are village meeting minute books, the consent letter from the Sarpanch,<sup>6</sup> attendance sheet of participating

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<sup>6</sup>A Sarpanch is the elected member of the Gram Panchayat. The Panchayati Raj Institute is a three-tier system in the state with elected bodies at the village, taluk and district levels. It ensures greater participation of people and more effective implementation of rural development programs.

households, proof of money transferred to individual households, photographic evidence of the infrastructure, tracking sheets for days of work completed for each HH, and Memorandum of Understandings between the participating village and the project. These documents are maintained for transparency and accountability.

### **Maintaining Worksites**

Village working committees, with active participation from the CfW participants, finalized the ground rules for the worksites. The rules cover: work hours (7 hours per day), break times, the number of participants per supervisor, and a distribution of tasks to each small group. At least one member of the program team visits each worksite daily. S/he takes attendance of participants as a means of cross-checking, helps sort out issues, if any, supervises the work according to layout and holds periodic meetings. The complaints of individuals, groups or the community arise during the village working committee meetings and steps are taken to address them. They are also used to share the program objectives, deliverables and the sustainability of the community assets. The complaint mechanism in the program is set up through the complaint boxes in each village and a devoted cell number to track the complaints of the participating community.

### **Food Consumption Survey**

The Food Consumption Survey was conducted in November 2014 to assess the improvement in food consumption patterns. The major findings of the food consumption survey are as follows: 78% of expenditures are on food only and there was a sharp rise in vegetable intake (i.e. from 7% to 20% compared to data collected at the beginning of project) and the trend shows a significant improvement. The rest of the earnings were spent on the repayment of loans, medicines, household repairs, and education. Field information indicates that the loans were taken primarily to meet the food needs of the family. (For more information, please refer to Expenditure survey synopsis in **Annex C**) Under the “other” food intake category, the survey showed that participants now consume diverse food items. It is an encouraging trend that there was a leap from subsistence food intake to selective food items.

### **Basic Nutrition Survey**

The 24 Hours Dietary Recall Method was conducted to review the present status of food intake in terms of the quality and quantity of foods consumed by households. The women of the households were interviewed to find out if there was a change made in the household food consumption pattern. The program used ‘Participatory Monitoring’ throughout the project period and routinely collected information after the households received their CfW money. Post-training interviews were completed through small groups to understand the knowledge-level of the participants around basic nutritional tips.

Key findings are:

- The consumption of pulses (34.78 gm) per head increased significantly compared to their consumption during the pre-intervention period (16.66 gm).
- There was a 42.82% increase in vegetable consumption.
- Milk and milk products increased by 11.22% and fruit intake increased by 24.72%.
- The consumption of fish/meat/egg/dry fish and other typical foods like snails, crabs, etc. increased by almost double the average amount of intake from 20.62 gm to 39.4 gm. (For more information, please refer to Nutrition Survey Synopsis in **Annex D**)

***ERI.2 Cash grant to most vulnerable labor poor households: Approximately 300 severely food insecure and labor poor HH lacking the capacity to participate in CfW or other livelihood restoration activities will receive unconditional cash transfers for 120 days to meet acute food needs.***

### **Activities:**

- Cash transfers to most vulnerable households on a monthly basis.

- Households assisted in the proper utilization of cash to purchase food items.
- Improvements monitored in food consumption pattern leading to better nutrition.

### ***Implementation:***

All of the households covered in UCT face food insecurity and are physically incapable of participating in CfW. Their vulnerability against emergencies is heightened in comparison to other HHs. Most of these households face problems like old age, physical deformities, and critical illness. UCT were given to each selected household who was not able to participate in CfW activities. Money is given once a month ensuring that each amount transferred was sufficient to meet food needs and other emergency expenditures of the households. All 300 households were covered during this reporting period. (Please see **Annex A: Tables 4** for Beneficiary Population Data)

### ***Monitoring:***

The expenditure survey completed in November indicates that, on average, 70% of the money transferred was utilized to purchase food. The expenditures were on important food groups such as cereals (25%), animal protein (21%), and vegetables (20%). Other expenditures included pulses, sugar and oil. The rest of the cash was used primarily for medicine, shelter materials, clothes and savings for future expenses. Project staff, with support from the village working committee members, helped purchase non-perishable food items in bulk so that they can be stored over the course of a month. This helped ensure that most of the cash support goes towards food and that poor households receive a good deal from the market. The nutrition awareness and constant interaction at the village level encouraged the households to consume diverse foods. Many households retained a portion of the cash received in their bank account to utilize at a later time. This is significant because many of the target households have sick family members who need treatment and the cash will help treat their illnesses.

### ***Achievements against Indicators:***

ER 1.1.1	<b>3,330</b> households participating in CfW and receiving CfW payments – target: <b>3,200</b>
ER 1.1.2	<b>157</b> community infrastructure partially rehabilitated – target: <b>60</b>
ER 1.1.3	<b>83%</b> of cash received used for food purchases and for livelihoods recovery– target: <b>80%</b>
ER 1.2.1	<b>300</b> most vulnerable households receiving cash grants for food – target: <b>300</b>
ER 1.2.2	<b>70%</b> of cash transferred used for food purchases – target: <b>90%</b>

### ***Constraints and Challenges:***

1. The banks took longer than anticipated to complete the wire transfers. This led to some delays in payment to the beneficiary bank accounts. To address this issue, four additional bank accounts were opened in different branches to distribute the work load between each branch and speed up the transfer process. In last week of December, the wires were transferred directly from the project account in Bhubaneswar and this reduced the transfer period considerably. The program will use this process in the next quarter to ensure that wires are processed quickly.
2. Due to the non-availability of technical persons in the rural areas, it took time to design and estimate the materials required for the proposed infrastructures/support structures for the CfW. A reliable engineering firm was hired and they are doing good work and delivering on time.
3. Receiving an uninterrupted supply of quality materials to construct the CfW support structures (to strengthen community assets like roads, embankments, raided market places) is a challenge since the local suppliers can be erratic. Moreover, there is an inconsistency in the quality of such materials in a few cases. More vendors were contacted in the operational areas and new suppliers are supplying the materials. This improved the situation considerably.
4. Maintenance of the community assets in the future to make them usable for longer periods was raised by the community in many places. The options of linking with government resource agencies and charging small fees from the users of these assets are being discussed. This will be a main focus area during the last quarter of the project.

**Annexes****Annex A:** Beneficiary Population Data for CfW and UTC Activities**Annex B:** Photos from the Field**Annex C:** Synopsis of the Expenditure Survey**Annex D:** Synopsis of the Nutrition Status Monitoring Survey**Annex E:** Success Story**Annex F:** Infrastructure Project Details**Annex G:** Details of HH Participation in Operational Villages**Annex A: Beneficiary Population Data for CfW and UTC Activities****Beneficiary Population Data for Cash for Work Project**

District-wise Total CfW Coverage (Table 1)

Name of the district	No. of Gram Panchayat (GP)	No of Villages	Total Household	No of Infrastructure Projects
Mayurbhanj	9	30	2,200	79
Balasore	6	14	1,050	47

Data Segregated by Age and Sex of CfW participants (Table 2)

Cluster	Total Households	Total Population	Population less than 18 years		Population 18 - 59		Population above 60 years	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Sialighati	1,100	5,345	376	291	1,656	2,482	267	273
Durgapur	1,100	5,642	555	712	1,591	1,985	321	478
Nilagiri	1,050	6,026	658	514	2,001	2,020	451	376
	<b>3,250</b>	<b>17,013</b>	<b>1,589</b>	<b>1,517</b>	<b>5,248</b>	<b>6,487</b>	<b>1,039</b>	<b>1,127</b>

Total Human Working Days for CfW Activities for Targeted (Table 3)

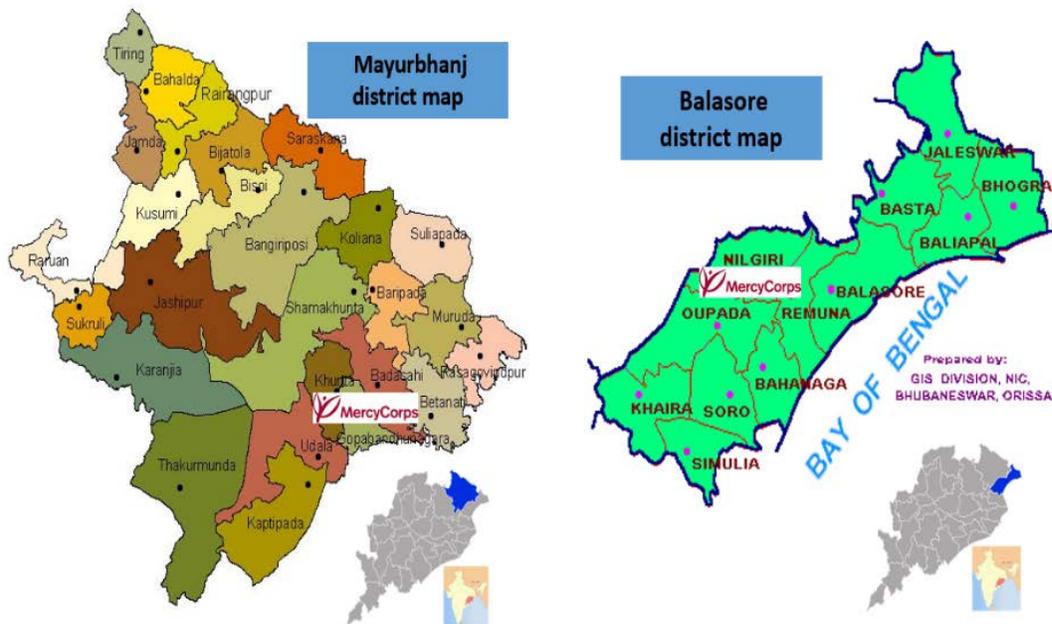
Cluster	No.of families	No.of families worked in number of days			
		0 - 20 days	21 - 40 days	41 - 60 days	61 - 80 days
Durgapur	1,100	20	149	375	561
Nilagiri	1,050	0	15	29	1,006
Sialighati	1,180	66	266	299	549
Total	3,330	86	430	703	2,116
Percentage	-	2%	12%	22%	64%

**Beneficiary Population Data for Unconditional Cash Project**

Data Segregated by Age and Sex of UCT Participants (Table 4)

Cluster	Total Families	Total population	Population less than 18		Population above 18 - 59 years		Population above 60 years	
			Male less than 18 year	Female less than 18 years	Male	Female	Male above 60	Female above 60
Sialighati	110	172	11	7	19	24	41	71
Durgapur	100	166	17	22	16	19	32	60
Nilagiri	90	160	13	10	9	11	53	64
<b>Total</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>498</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>195</b>

**Annex B: Photos from the Field**



Maps Showing Mercy Corps and Partner's Operational Areas

**Cash for Work in progress: Community pond excavation and Village approach road construction**



**CFW Activity to Strengthen Infrastructure by Planting Grass on the Slopes to Protect Against Erosion**





## **Annex C: Synopsis of the Expenditure Survey**

### **Introduction**

As a prerequisite of the project, the midterm monitoring of **“Food Security for Flood-affected Populations in Odisha”** was conducted to find out whether the project activities are able to meet the goal of the project. That goal is to improve the food security of people in flood-affected villages of Mayurbhanj and Baleswar districts of Odisha through cash transfers. To find out this, the expenditure survey was created to calculate the percentage of cash spent on food items out of the total cash amount received through the Cash for Work (CfW) component and Unconditional Cash Transfer (UCT) component of the project.

### **Methodology Followed**

The expenditure monitoring survey was conducted through direct interviews with the CfW beneficiary households and UCT beneficiary households through a structured questionnaire.

### **Sampling Procedure**

Fifteen percent of the beneficiary households were selected as the sample population. Thus, 500 sample households (out of 3,200 CFW HHs) from CFW beneficiaries and 50 sample households (out of 300 HHs) from UCT beneficiaries were surveyed. Following the cluster approach, the sample distribution is as follows.

- Sialighati Cluster: 165 CfW Beneficiary HHs, 16 UCT HHs
- Nilagiri Cluster: 165 CfW Beneficiary HHs, 16 UCT HHs
- Durgapur Cluster: 170 CfW Beneficiary HHs, 18 UCT HHs

### **Findings of the Monitoring Survey (CFW Beneficiary HHs)**

A total of 78% of the wages received is spent on food among the CFW beneficiary households. Expenditures on food purchases is an indicator of the achievement of the project and participant behavior.

During the baseline survey, it was found that the carbohydrate requirement of the population affected by floods was somewhat met through rice, but the protein requirement in the form of pulses and non-vegetable items such as fish/meat/egg and vitamin requirements in the form of vegetables and fruits were not being met. In contrast, during the expenditure survey, it was found that people spent double the amount on rice purchase and bought more of the other items as well. In total, the expenditures on pulses increased by 22.51%, vegetables increased by 115.42%, and animal protein increased by 109.13%.

The survey found that people adopted a change in food patterns. For example, instead consuming only rice and rice-based items (such as flat rice (‘Chuda’) and popped rice (‘Mudhi’)) as a staple, many are eating roti (flat bread) for breakfast or dinner (especially children and elderly members of the households). The consumption of non-rice items is verified by the 24.13% of total food expenditures devoted to wheat flour.

There is visible increase in expenditures on cooking oil (43%) and sugar (14.22%) compared to the baseline findings. Similarly, a good amount of money is spent on milk and milk products with good frequency of intake during the last three months in certain households.

Under other food intake category, there were a diverse number of food items consumed. A leap from subsistence food intake to selective food items in this situation is an encouraging trend.

During the baseline study, the education expenditure was extremely insignificant. Similarly, expenditures on agriculture equipment were not even discussed as those surveyed lost their entire harvest for the year. The present expenditure monitoring demonstrates 7% of their total earning is spent on education for children, 7% on the healthcare, and 3% on agricultural items.

The cash received also contributed to purchasing winter cloths and blankets which were lost in the flood. The CFW households spent 9.16% of expenditures on purchasing cloth and the UCT households spent about 12% on the same.

With secured food available and a better living, people started gaining normalcy and are recovering from the traumas from the disaster. This is shown by the expenditures made on festivals, rituals and entertainment.

### **Findings of the Monitoring Survey (UCT Beneficiary HHs)**

The project objective was to meet the acute food insecurity needs among the vulnerable households. The expected outcome was that the expenditures on food items will be 80% of the cash amount received.

An interesting trend was noticed among this group. People who received one month of UCT support spent more on food. Whereas, those who received three months of UCT support also spent their cash on cloth, medicines and vegetables in a significant and distinctive manner.

The average food expenditure made by the UCT beneficiaries was 60% of the total amount received. This reflects the dire food need of the vulnerable households during the post disaster period.

The expenditures made on different food groups is also found to be heartening as there is good consumption of proteins (pulses 13% and fish/meat/egg 15%) and vitamins (leafy green vegetables and other vegetables 23%).

The medical expenditures, such buying medicines and supplementary food items like health drinks, amounted to 20% of total expenditures.

A percentage of funds were spent for loan repayments in both the beneficiary categories (2.8% among CFW beneficiaries and 3.5% among UCT beneficiaries). The difference is because of the increased vulnerability of the UCT beneficiaries households in the aftermath of disaster. However, these loans are mostly taken during lean periods. It is observed that around 80 to 85% of the loan is invested on food only.

### **Conclusion**

These findings made it evident that at the start of the program, the 3,500 households could not purchase food and expenses on other basic amenities like cloth, house rebuilding materials and medical expenses. Through the interventions of the program, the much needed cash has not only been able to meet household's emergency food requirement, but it has contributed to their other basic needs as well.

## Annex D: Synopsis of the Nutrition Status Monitoring Survey

The household food security outcome indicator is designed to measure the beneficiaries' access to food as well as advocates for the sufficient intake of nutritious food items. For this purpose, the project is periodically reviewed using the Sphere Project Food and Nutrition Standards to understand if the project objectives are being met and to what extent and whether the nutrition status of the disaster-affected population has improved with increased food purchasing power. The Nutrition Status Monitoring survey was conducted with this purpose.

### Monitoring Methodology

The **24 Hours Dietary Recall Method** was used to review the present status of food intake in terms of quality and quantity and it looked at households as a unit for the food and nutrition security exercises.

The women of the households were interviewed to understand whether there were any changes in the household food consumption pattern.

**Participatory Monitoring** was completed to check whether there was any improvement in the quality and quantity of the food the beneficiary households purchased after increasing their purchasing capacity and after receiving information about healthy food habits. **Grocery shops were monitored to understand** if there was an increase in healthier foods purchased.

### Sampling Procedure

For monitoring purposes, 500 samples were selected from the three village clusters where nutrition training was conducted to the CFW and UCT beneficiaries. The sample distribution had three categories of respondents: adult age group (18 to 59), the elderly (60 and above), and pregnant and lactating mothers. This breakdown is presented in the following table.

**Table -1 (Cluster wise Sample Distribution)**

SI NO	Cluster Name	Total No of Samples Surveyed	Category 1 (Age 18-59)	Category 2 (Age 60+)	Category 3 (P/L Mothers)
1	Sialighati	165	100	15	50
2	Nilagiri	165	100	15	50
3	Durgapur	170	105	15	50

### Data Analysis & Interpretation

The data analysis followed the same procedures that were followed during the baseline nutrition status assessment, i.e. the Recommended Dietary Allowances (RDA) were used as the standard for comparisons and the average daily dietary intake against the common Indian food types (e.g. cereals, pulses, vegetables and leafy green vegetables, tubers (potato, yam, etc.), fish/meat/egg, milk and milk products, fruits, sugar, and fats and oils). The sample group's responses to each categories was compared with the baseline RDA percentage to calculate the change in the nutrition status of these targeted categories as a result of the project interventions.

### Summary Findings

**Category 1 (Age 18-59):** The consumption of cereals reduced slightly with a significant increase in the consumption of pulses (meeting up to 86% of RDA standard), increased vegetable consumption (42.82% increase) with enhanced consumption of milk and milk products (11.22%) and fruits (24.72%).

The increased consumption of vegetables and other pulse-based items such as soya chunks brought the consumption score of potatoes and other tuber items negatively by -44.98 percent. However, this is still more than the recommended standard quantity.

With an increase in purchasing power, there was an increase in the consumption of fish/meat/egg/fry fish and other proteins like snails and crabs. This amount almost doubled the average amount of intake from 20.62 gm to 39.4 gm per head, per day.

**Category 2 (Age 60+):** This group was given special attention in order to improve their food consumption status. They were supported through Unconditional Cash Transfers (UCT) and special training on how to create individual diet plans based on their physical requirements.

This group showed an increased consumption of pulses forming about 78.17% of RDA. There was also a significant increase in vegetables consumed (average intake hiked from 48.84 gm to 113 gm). Fish/meat/egg/dry fish also showed a 69.09 % change in RDA.

The consumption of pulses, vegetables and non-vegetables increased and impacted the consumption of tubers in fewer amounts. This changed the percentage of RDA negatively by 46.6%.

Dairy products, such as milk, provided an excellent way to provide a nutrient rich snack along with fluid in individuals who were struggling to meet these requirements.

Seasonal fruits such as bananas, guava and corn are eaten in fairly good quantity and the average intake of fruit is now 21.6% of RDA, indicating a rise of 35.52%.

**Category 3 (Pregnant & Lactating Mothers):** This group increased their food intake by 43%. Women are now consuming 1 to 2 times their normal quantity of food to meet the nutritional needs of their children.

While cereal consumption has reduced in other respondent categories, there was a slight increase in cereals consumed for women who are pregnant and lactating. Cereal consumption increased by about 9.02%.

The consumption of pulses increased from 12 gm per day (avg) to 21.81 gm per day. During this season, different types of Dal (Masoor Dal, Moong Dal, Arhar Dal etc) with rice and Soya Chunks are consumed sometimes as side dish. It was really surprising to learn that some family member give pregnant women sprouted Dal (Black Gram/Whole Moong) along with their morning breakfast.

During the preliminary nutrition status assessment, these women consumed less than the adequate amount of vegetables and as a result, they showed symptoms of vitamin deficiencies. The recent monitoring information shows an enhanced consumption vegetables such as sweet pumpkins, tomatoes, cabbage, seasonal cauliflower, carrots, cucumber, and green vegetables in their diet. This contributed to a 38.5% increase in RDA. Consuming these foods reduced their dependency on potatoes by 30.6 percent. Fruits like banana, papaya, guava, and apple are also consumed under this category forming 45.2% of the RDA. The increased consumption of fish/meat (31.1%) has also increased the fats & oils percentage more to than the recommended amount.

Pregnant Women also reported to drink milk regularly and eat curd or buttermilk if they do not like the taste of milk and, overall, the average intake of milk increased by 26.3%.

Interaction with health care workers and the respondents also revealed that:

- ❖ Women do not consume an adequate amount of iron and folic acid rich fruits and vegetables

- ❖ There needs to be an increase and regular intake of iron tablets
- ❖ There is an increased demand of vitamin A supplements after childbirth and during lactation
- ❖ Infants under six months are exclusively breastfed
- ❖ Children six to twenty-four months are breastfed and have access to adequate complementary foods. At six months, mothers also introduce homemade food in addition to breast milk.
- ❖ Participation in health checkups increased and Village Health Nutrition Day was introduced for regular growth monitoring and promotion
- ❖ People are using iodized salt more than before (36% of population use iodized salt as compared to 13% of population before).
- ❖ Good hygiene practices were adopted by the population compared to previous survey conducted.

## Annex E: Success Story

### CfW Aids Santali Woman's Recovery

Gita Hembram (30 years) is an Adivasi woman belonging to the Santali community and resides in Tiraldihi village of Khunta block in Mayurbhanj district. In her family of four, Gita bears the entire responsibility to feed and care for her family because her husband, Bhagban Hembram, is physically handicapped.

When Cyclone Phailin hit last year, the Budhabalanga River overflowed and the entire village was flooded. Not only did Gita lose her house to the floods, she also lost her job.

Among the 42 CfW beneficiaries selected from the Tiraldihi village, Gita worked on the renovation of a local dam. Unfortunately, Gita fell sick with malaria and was hospitalized. She had to stay in the hospital for four days and this cost her INR 2,500. Gita was able to pay for this unforeseen expenditure from her earnings from her work on the dam renovation. Once Gita recovered from her illness she was able to return to work.



*“It would have been an overwhelming task for me to overcome the challenges posed on me and my family if I had not been supported through the Cash for Work in our village. It was a timely help sent by God.”*

## Annex F: Infrastructure Project Details

The types of community assets identified, repaired or constructed in the reporting period are listed below. Most of them are nearing the completion stage.

### Details of community infrastructures of the three clusters

Types of community infrastructures	Sialighat	Durgapur	Nilagiri	Utilities
Canal renovation and repairing work	4	2	3	Irrigation to the agriculture land.
River embankment	1	0	0	Disaster Risk Reduction
Pond Excavation work	2	5	12	Domestic use, Pisciculture and Irrigation.
Water Harvesting Structure	2	2	0	Irrigation to the agriculture land and Domestic and other purpose use.
Approach road to agriculture land and main road.	11	25	20	Better communication for all purpose.
Elevated Platform	6	4	0	Protect from flood water, safe shelter to both human being and domestic animal during flood.
Village Market land high raising.	1	1	2	Easy accesses to the marker during flood, easy to market local products, safe shelter during flood.
Land leveling	3	0	2	Community space for meeting
Check Bund	0	2	0	Protect from flood water
School compound land leveling	3	4	4	Easy access to school and avoid water logging during rainy season.
Plantation	0	2	0	Check soil erosion and promote green environment
	33	47	77	
Grand total	33+47+77 = 157 community assets			

## Annex G: Details of HH Participation in Operational Villages

The following table details village wise households, community assets, person days planned and actual coverage.

### Cluster - Sialighati

### District - Mayurbhanj

Name of GP	Name of Village	Infrastructure	Total HH	Total Human days planned	Achieved by 31st of December	Balance Human days

SIALI GHAT I	BAGHUAPAL	Platform raising of the common ground at Baghuapal 400 square meter.	36	2880	1767	1113
	KENDUGADI	Raised Platform for Disaster Risk reduction	26	2080	1422	658
	PATRAPADA	Village Connecting road about 800 meters	60	4800	2576	2224
		Repaing of Earthen canal				
	BHANJABATI	Repairing the damaged road of Bhanjabati 150 meters	91	7280	6795	485
		Raisiing of platform in the School and temple areas				
	MANKADPAL	Repaing of connecting road 250 meters	41	3280	3170	110
		High raised platform for DRR				
	SAKUA	Repairing the river embankment	91	7280	5490	1790
		Digging of Pond				
KAUCHI	Embankment for flood barrier cum connecting road 310 square meters	119	9520	9130	390	
	Repairing of water harvesting structure 250 square meters					
RANI BAND HA	RANIBANDH A	Renovation of WHS 200 square meters	224	17920	15064	2856
		Repairing of canal				
	MANKADIA	Village connecting Road	30	2400	2046	354
BADA SAHI	BELPAL	Raised plat form in the temple compund	110	8800	5406	3394
		Construction of weekly hat				
Renovation of canal						
KHUNTAPAL	Connecting road to agri. Field	117	9360	4461	4899	
	Raised platform in the school and temple compounds 150					
	Construction of Raised plat form about 40 square meters					
MAD	SAHADASUNI	Repairing of Water Harvesting Structure	100	8000	4241	3759
		Construction of new pond				
	CHAKAMADP	Construction of village				

HAPUR	UR	Connecting road 200 meters				
	UCHABALI	Construction of new village connecting road 800 meters	51	4080	2641	1439
	ATILAGADI	Digging of Pond	26	320	763	-443
	ARAPATA	Repairing of connecting road	58	0	1418	-1418
		<b>Total</b>	<b>1180</b>	<b>88000</b>	<b>66390</b>	<b>21610</b>

GP	Village	Name	No. Of HH	Total No. Of P. Days Planned	No. Of P. Days Completed Till Date	Balance Person Days
Joginuaon	Dingira	Road reparing & Hight raising, Canal renovation, Plantation.	106	8480	7038	1442
	Barihapal	Road protection high land raising, village and agriculture field aproach road.	90	7200	5358	1842
Durgapur	Aguad	Canal work, Check Bond, Road	108	8640	7033	1607
	Asukanda	Plantation, Road	102	8160	6404	1756
	Rangapani	Road, School compound leveling	90	7200	5616	1584
	Kulkotha	Road, Pond digging	126	10080	7926	2154
Chandanpur	Tuna Gambharia	Pond, road,Elevated platform .	151	12080	10325	1755
	Chandanpur	Pond renovation.	32	2560	1358	1202
	Sarbeswarpur	Road development and repairing.	50	4000	2276	1724
	Jalananda & Tentala	Pond escavation and approach road.	72	5760	4566	1194
	Bidyadhar Khunta		55	4400	3126	1274
Kendudiha	Kuliana	Village local marcket land raising and Pond escavation	79	6320	5390	930
	Mendhamundia		39	3120	1593	1527
			<b>1100</b>	<b>88000</b>	<b>68009</b>	<b>19991</b>

**Cluster – Durgapur****District - Maurbhanj****Nilagiri Cluster****District -Balasore**

GP	Name of the village	Community Assets	No of household participating	Total person days planned	persons days covered up to 31/12/14	Balance
		Name				
Begunia	Dobati	Digging of village pond & Repairing of River Embankment at 4 different weak points	70	5600	3509	2091
Kansa	Sangrampur	Construction/Development of village Market(Hata Pindi-50nos) & Digging of village pond	88	7040	5927	1113
	Kansa (Khamarisahi)	Excavation of Village Pond,	63	5040	4278	762
Narsinghpur	Ambikapur	Repairing of River Embankment upto 500mtr, Construction of village Road-2 nos,Aadibandha of Pond, Soil filling of low land & Renovation of Village road side drainage system.	93	6440	5815	1625
	Durgapur	Renovation of Village Drain, School cleaning, landscaping & filling of low land.	73	5840	3882	1958
	Narsinghpur	Construction of Ring Road inside of River Embankment	71	5680	4361	1319
Matiali	Adiasahi	Excavation & expand of Village Pond,New connecting Road to AWC & School	71	5680	5250	430

	Barpada/ Ghantibania	Excavated&expanded Village Pond,New connecting Road .	95	6600	7178	422
	Dumuria	Village Pond,New Road	69	5520	3900	1620
	Dumuria (Ramsingh sahi)	Construction of Village Road-2 nos	61	4880	2793	2087
Ajodhya	Balipala	Construction of Village Road-3 no & Water Harvesting	73	5840	4093	1747
	Pratappur	ConstructedVEDDI BANDHA,School Campus Lawn development & Connecting Road	99	6920	7548	372
Bhauniab ad	Tentuliapada	Excavation of Village Pond and 2 nos of village road	62	3960	4072	888
	Godisula	Digging Pond and 1 nos of village road	62	4960	3708	1252
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>1,050</b>	<b>80,000</b>	<b>66,314</b>	<b>17,686</b>