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Food Security for Flood-affected Populations in Odisha

Project Surakhya

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Canal Renovation - Durgapur Cluster

Final Impact Evaluation Report

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Acronyms

AC	Anganwadi Centre
BDO	Block Development Officer
BNF	Beneficiaries
CfW	Cash for Work
ER	Expected Result
FCS	Food Consumption Score
GP	Gram Panchayat
HH	Household
HR	Human Resource
IEC	Information, Education, Communication
INR	Indian Rupee
IYCF	Infant and Young Child Feeding practices
MGNREGA	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
OVI	Objectively Verifiable Indicators
NGO	Non-Governmental
PLW	Organization Pregnant and Lactating Women
PRI	Panchayati Raj Institution
RDA	Recommended Dietary Allowances
ST	Scheduled Tribe
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
UCT	Unconditional Cash Transfers

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1. Executive Summary

The 15 months project *Food Security for Flood-affected Populations in Odisha* was funded by USAID and implemented by Mercy Corps US in partnership with the local NGO, Adhikar, in 44 Villages in Baleshwar and Mayurbhanj Districts from April 2014 until June 2015. The project was implemented in fruitful collaboration with the elected authorities, community leaders, local Government Line Departments, Block Development Officers, Local Magistrates and all concerned stakeholders with the **aim of improving food security for floods-affected populations in the targeted areas.**

This was **pursued with an integrated approach that combined the provision of CfW and cash grants** to the most vulnerable and affected households (HHs) in the targeted areas **with the rehabilitation and construction of key community infrastructures.** This approach, combined with the creation and support of the Village Committee (VC), **helped foster the VC's leadership and management capacity, the communities' awareness and behavioral changes with regard to main nutrition and key family practices, and gender equity and equality.** The combination of these components was successful, **promoting positive synergies among achieved results and benefits.**

The **concept of the intervention is relevant** to the state and local priorities, to Mercy Corps US and Adhikar's organisational strategies and action plans, and it responds to beneficiaries' urgent and priority needs. Its **design is straightforward and pertinent.** However, **a few design adjustments could have enhanced the project's monitoring system. Beneficiaries and stakeholders are aware and satisfied** of the intervention and the achieved results in spite of delays and challenges encountered by the program.

The mobilisation strategy was highly effective in promoting beneficiaries' and stakeholders' active participation in all key program's components and processes particularly in the identification of the beneficiaries and their needs, in activity development and implementation. **The active involvement of the Community Elected Leaders and the creation of Village Committees were particularly successful.** However, **Village Committees' capacities in terms of maintenance and management of infrastructures and linkage creation with key institutional actors and opportunities are still heterogeneous and quite weak,** creating doubts in terms of perspective sustainability of achieved results and benefits.

The evaluation approach and methodology combined **documents and data review and analysis, open and semi-structured interviews, field visits, and direct observation.** Beneficiaries and stakeholders interviews were carried out directly in the field, adapting them to the settings' characteristics and to time requirements. Group interviews with CfW beneficiaries (BNFs) were conducted in gender homogenous groups whenever possible. Translations used for the majority of interviews might have resulted in the distortion of the information, and fatigue in the interlocutors. **The main evaluation challenges were promptly overcome** thanks to the tireless collaboration of program staff and Adikhar.

The project **accomplished the majority of the operative results despite the observed delays** These delays were mainly due to the Government's restriction on international funds issued during the program's life resulting in delays and limited availability of funds. **The main shortcomings were observed with regard to the incompleteness of UCT disbursements and the completion of 47 of 100 planned support structures for the completed infrastructure projects.** The program **targeted a wider number of beneficiaries** than initially planned and **achieved a number of initially unplanned results,** for example those created by the **nutrition training and awareness sessions, which enhanced the extent and quality of the pursued benefits.**

Observed and reported **improvements in the BNFs' food purchasing capacity** were reflected in the **enhanced quantity and quality of purchased food** of targeted populations, ultimately

resulting in enhanced food security, improved health conditions, improved livelihood opportunities and reduced migration. However, the achieved results could only be partly appreciated due to the limitations that emerged in the monitoring system that was implemented throughout four different surveys.

The project created the intended benefits and responded to the urgent identified needs. It also **initiated or strengthened relevant positive change processes** at the community levels in terms of their **resilience** capacity, enhanced **women empowerment, improved community and HH relations**, improved **quality of leadership**, improved **key family practices**, and ultimately enhanced optimism in these communities which were reportedly feeling “hopeless” before its commencement. However, **prospective impact and sustainability of achieved results and benefits might encounter a number of challenges**, namely: that some of the infrastructure projects were unable to complete the support structures resulting in a possible limited lifetime; the high probability of floods and natural disasters’ occurrence in the targeted area; the limited capacities and experience of Village Committees and the limited linkages created with the government line department; and, above all, the still limited opportunities of BNFs’ access to cash and income generating opportunities and their decreasing capacity to maintain achieved degrees of food consumption and health expenditures in the medium term.

A follow-up phase for this program is presently not envisaged, as the government’s restriction to funds received in India from Mercy Corps US (MC) is still present. MC US is reportedly endeavouring in searching for alternative local sources of funds in order to eventually be able to respond to the evident need of achieved results’ and strengthening the program’s benefits in terms of their perspective impact and durability.

The attempted recommendations seek to summarise the main necessary aspects of the program and provide considerations and suggestions for eventual follow up actions that could reinforce the achieved results and strengthen the program’s benefits’ durability and impact. Recommendations also attempt to identify possible suggestions for similar interventions in order to capitalise the project’s strengths and reduce potential weaknesses and challenges. **The main recommendations are as follows:**

- **More composite Objectively Verifiable Indicators OVIs should be considered to assess/monitor the results in terms of UCT beneficiary expenditures.**
- Activities aimed at **fostering village committees’ management and advocacy capacities**, linkages and collaboration among village committees, and relevant institutional stakeholders and funding opportunities could be more widely developed.
- **Adequate funding and organisation of community mobilisers’ and staff logistics** could be better envisaged at program’s proposal stage and adequately mirrored in the budgeting and smoothly ensured until the program is ended.
- **Selection processes of targeted villages could allow wider flexibility** in terms of set quota of BNFs and **identification of alternative sources of local materials** to allow the inclusion of severely affected villages **in case of local material unavailability Successful participation, mobilisation and inclusion methodologies, and Information, Education and Communication IEC strategies** adopted in the framework of this program **could be replicated.**
- **CFW Payments through banking proved successful** and should be replicated wherever possible together with the **active involvement of key locally elected authorities** and the experience of village committees.
- Additional opportunities for the **reinforcement of achieved results in terms of awareness and practices in adequate nutrition** and dietary intakes would be highly desirable.
- The **development of a Human Resource roster** could facilitate the recruitment processes also fostering gender balance. Adequate **HRs induction and training could** be fostered.
- **Methodological consistency of the monitoring system** could be improved.

- **The prompt distribution and usage of toolkits** for CfW and **safety training** should be timely.
- **UCT BNFs' investments in viable income generating activities** could be fostered together with the active promotion of communities' self-help and solidarity mechanisms.
- **Technical planning and supervision would be always recommendable for support structures** requiring skilled labour and specific technical competences.
- Sustainable agricultural and horticultural practices could also be fostered.
- Finally, **a second phase of this program is highly recommended** to accomplish the infrastructure' support structures and enhance their potential sustainability and impact, ultimately fostering long-term resilience of targeted communities.

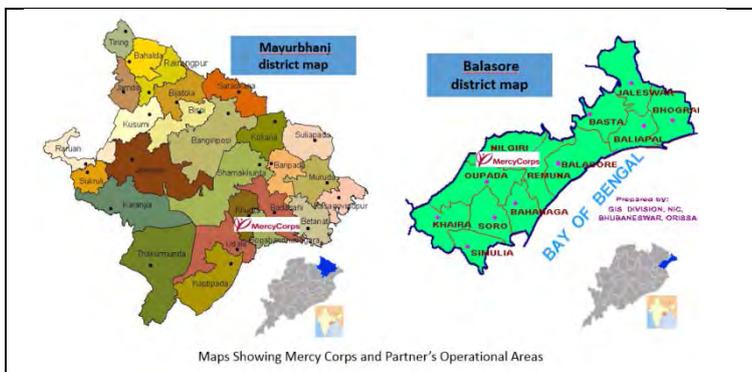
2. Introduction

2.1. Background and Status of the Action Program

The program *Food Security for Flood-affected Populations in Odisha* was funded by USAID and implemented by Mercy Corps US in partnership with the local NGO, Adhikar.

Odisha is one of 29 states in India. It is located at the north-east of the country, bound by the Bay of Bengal on the east, Madhya Pradesh on the west and Andhra Pradesh on the south. According to the 2011 census, Odisha had a total population of 41,947,358 (21,201,678 males and 20,745,680 females) inhabitants. Odisha is known as a 'disaster-prone' region, characterised by recurring cyclones, floods, droughts, heat waves and occasional earthquakes. According to the UNDP, "the southern and northern regions are among the poorer areas. The overall reduction in the poverty ratio has also been slow. In Orissa, food availability is fairly comfortable yet food insecurity is chronic and the state has been placed in the category of "severely food insecure" regions."¹

Consequently, Odisha has the highest percentage of people living below the poverty line (57.2 percent) of any state in India, with 80% of the population residing in rural areas and dependent incomes mainly deriving from seasonal wage labour mainly in farms.



Cyclone Phailin reached the coast of Odisha the night of October 11th, 2013, followed by three days of heavy rain resulting in extraordinary flooding and disruptions in a number of districts. The cyclone's damages affected 800,000 homes and over 860,000 hectares of land and standing crops, and disrupted more than 210,000 electric poles and over 90 electrical towers. Overall, more than 21 million of Odisha's inhabitants

were reportedly negatively affected by all these. This, compounded with the already challenging living conditions of Odisha's population, further affected those flooded villages. The Government focused on evacuation, rescue and re-establishing communication systems immediately after the cyclone. The government's immediate relief had a limited focus on Balasore and Mayurbhanj districts although both were badly affected by floods.

Mercy Corps has endeavoured to respond to Odisha's vulnerable farmers' needs since it arrived in that area in 2008. Since then, Mercy Corps has helped foster poor farmers' income generation and enhancement throughout actions aimed at improving their access to "better inputs, knowledge of higher yielding farming practices, and market linkages."² Because of its front-line standing point, Mercy Corps was able to promptly assess the cyclone affected districts of Baleswar and

¹ <http://www.in.undp.org/content/india/en/home/presscenter/pressreleases/2005/03/24/orissa-human-development-report/>

² Application Request to USAID/FFP for APS No.FFP-13-000001.

Mayurbhanj in October 2013. A rapid assessment found that the majority of severely affected households (70%) were those belonging to the most vulnerable part of the population, namely, landless agricultural labourers and marginal farmers. Significant damages and/or losses of livestock, lands and homes, together with basic household items, were observed.

A second rapid assessment in Baleswar and Mayurbhanj followed in February 2014, together with the implementation of a small-scale shelter and agricultural recovery response implemented by Mercy Corps in Mayurbhanj District from April to June 2014.³ The main findings are as follows:

- 40% of HHs belonged to landless labourers in the targeted districts.
- 90% of landholders were marginal farmers owning an average of 2.5 acres of land.
- Numerous HHs witnessed a dramatic damage of their paddy harvest, which fell to one to two quintals of paddy per acre, compared to the expected eight quintals per acre harvested under normal circumstances. Recorded harvested quantities were expected to last for approximately two to three months for HHs with five members. This implied that “the majority of the households would need to depend on daily wage labour for income until the next harvest”⁴ and resulted in prospective acute food insecurity.
- Main coping strategies of the affected HHs consisted in a reduction of their daily rice consumption to one kg of rice per day in two meals, compared to three to four kg of rice per day in three meals consumed before the floods. Perspective further deterioration of assessed situation was feared by HHs if income sources would not become available.
- The above-mentioned HHs’ fear was particularly strong as an estimated 40% of affected HHs tended to “depend on daily wage labour as a key component of their livelihoods strategy, much of which occurs in agricultural fields owned by farmers whose homes and land have also been damaged.”
- Public Distribution system, although functioning, was reportedly not reaching all villages in the planned time or at declared prices.⁵
- “The majority of affected people in the proposed target areas still remained without adequate shelter and food”, and their basic household items (e.g. kitchen utensils, fuel and lighting systems, clothes, beds) were lost and/or destroyed in the flooding.
- Food items were available in the market, although the majority of HHs was “rarely purchasing any additional food other than some vegetables on days when they earn some cash through wage labour.”
- Flooding damaged numerous embankments and irrigation canals in both Mayurbhanj (249 breaches) and Baleswar (197 breaches) districts. A total of 395 community assets such as Panchayat buildings, Anganwadi centres and schools were also damaged. Mayurbhanj district administration also reported the need for construction of at least 20 raised-platform flood shelters following its damage assessment. These platforms would be used for flood evacuation purposes in the future and prevent the occurrence of crowded and/or unhygienic relief camps as it was observed in the camps setup in schools for this emergency.
- Floods severely damaged districts roads. Tertiary roads were still to be repaired at the assessment time, as the government prioritised the reparation of primary and secondary ones. These works were assessed as important as some village were still inaccessible and considering the forthcoming monsoons season which would further aggravates transportation challenges.
- Cash-for-Work under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) was implemented in a number of assessed villages, but new work was not envisaged because of the end of the financial year (March 2014).
- Consulted communities expressed the need for clearing silted grounds and fields in the villages, for reparation of houses and roads, and for the construction/rehabilitation of community halls, toilets, flood shelters, and irrigation canals in their villages.

³ The rebuilding of 192 destroyed houses was supported in 2 villages of Badasahi GP of Badasahi Block in Mayurbhanj district with the provision of concrete poles. A rapid CfW action addressed to 200 most vulnerable HHs (15 to 21 days of work) was put in place during the indicated period. 5 key community infrastructures were rebuilt: 3 connecting roads, 1 canal renovation and 1 raised platform. A set of agricultural tools to the CfW BNFs was also provided at the end of this rapid response action.

⁴ Application Request to USAID/FFP for APS No.FFP-13-000001.

- Limited access of women to food, creating high risks of food insecurity;
- Increased migration of men to urban areas in search of jobs;
- Disruption of local economy in affected villages;
- Increased coping practices of borrowing or buying food on credit as well as asset selling, as food purchases were identified as the HHs' top priority and "the largest item for household expenditure;"
- No prospective market-demand saturation eventually resulting from increased food-demand, as markets were found well-stocked and with no prospective challenges with regard to items availability.

The flood-affected populations in targeted districts returned to their communities from their displacement locations at the time of Mercy Corps' rapid assessment and were staying in transit shelters or in partially repaired houses in their original places of residence. However, affected population's capacity of re-establishing their "livelihoods strategies and rebuild their homes completely" were heavily challenged and limited by the dramatic "losses of crops, livestock, tools, and raw materials" resulted from the floods, together with above-mentioned disruptions and damages at key villages, public structures and roads.

The *Food Security for Flood-affected Populations in Odisha* promptly responded to identified priority needs of flood-affected populations in Odisha's Baleshwar and Mayurbhanj districts. It aimed at *improving food security of 17,500 people in flood affected villages of Mayurbhanj and Baleshwar districts of Odisha through cash transfers*. The approach to this short-term objective was promoted pursuing the following expected results:

ER.1.1 Increased food purchasing capacity of 3,500 vulnerable households in Badasahi, Khunta and Nilagiri administrative blocks of Mayurbhanj and Baleshwar districts of Odisha through Cash for Work activities and cash grants for the most vulnerable households;

ER.1.2 Provision of cash grants to most vulnerable labour poor households.

The project aimed at preventing further degradation of livelihood strategies for targeted communities, strengthening their ability to survive the current lean period and return to subsistence income levels while the local agricultural economy was recovering after the floods. This has been carried through the following:

1. Implementation of Cash for Work programs to rehabilitate minor community infrastructure and restore wage-based livelihoods for 3,200 households. Also, each of the estimated 60 infrastructure projects could also count on USD 3,000 for basic material or machinery costs. OVIs for this result are as follows:

ER 1.1.1 3,200 households participating in CfW and receiving CfW payments

ER 1.1.2 60 community infrastructures partially rehabilitated

ER 1.1.3 80% of cash received used for food purchases and for livelihoods recovery

2. Cash grants to most vulnerable labour poor 300 households. OVIs for this result are as follows:

ER 1.2.1 300 most vulnerable households receiving cash grants for food

ER 1.2.2 90% of cash transferred used for food purchases

The main underlying assumption was that "cash gained through CfW (would) be predominantly used for food purchases," following Mercy Corps' rapid assessment results as highlighted above. All these were supposed to support HHs' income generation, fostering the HHs' capacity to meet their food needs while at the same time contributing to foster the recovery of the local economy through the enhanced purchasing capacity of targeted HHs and improved/rehabilitated infrastructures.

The project aimed at targeting the direct beneficiaries listed as follows:

- *Minimum 3,200 HHs with 1 to 2 HHs' members participating in CfW on a rotation basis*. Selected HHs were included according to the following categories: total or partial loss of shelter; severely underemployed or unemployed; marginal farmers unable to restart their farm activities.

- *UCT to 300 highly vulnerable HHs* were characterised by severe food insecurity and lacked/limited capacity to access labour opportunities (CfW) or other livelihood restoration activities

due to illness, disability, or age of their members.⁶ Also, widows and single women with children were included in the BNFs' category.

The project estimated it would reach 17,500 *direct beneficiaries* calculating that each HH has an average of five members. The estimated ratio of expenditures per direct BNF was therefore estimated at USD 83.30⁷.

The project estimated it would reach 40,000 *indirect beneficiaries* through the restored infrastructure and improved local market conditions.

The program *Food Security for Flood-affected Populations in Odisha* started on April 1, 2014 and the initial end was set for March 31, 2015, planning an initial duration of 12 Months. Overall project funding was USD 1,457,761 financed at 100% by USAID under the Agreement number AID-FFP-G-14-00016. Mercy Corps asked a no-cost extension of three additional months on 13th February 2015. The program's newly approved end date was set for June 30, 2015, with an overall length raised to fifteen (15) months. The no-cost extension was necessary to make up for encountered delays resulting from the newly issued restrictions by the Ministry of Home Affairs of the Government of India with regard to the flow of funds from some donor/INGOs⁸, among which Mercy Corps US was unfortunately included. These resulted in a halt of funds flow from Mercy Corps US to the partner organisation, Adikhar, and consequently in CfW payment delays and stall of final activities. Also, no-cost extension was deemed necessary to foster "a smooth phase out from the targeted areas and beneficiaries," considering the ongoing wrap up of encountered delays, and that this was coinciding with the beginning of the lean period (March-May), which was judged critical as it was a time "scarce of wage labour opportunities." In addition, the extended period of this action was deemed as an opportunity to further foster linkages among the newly created village committees with appropriate government departments in order to boost their capacities and opportunities of resources mobilisation and resilience strengthening/sustainability.

The no-cost extension was approved by the donor with official communication dated 9th March, 2015. Partner organisation Adikhar's budget was amended accordingly, encountering a reduction of 12.84%⁹ of the initial funds allocated for the implementation of this program and no-cost extension. All budget lines found an overall proportional reduction, except for the budget line for 'Infrastructure Rehabilitation - CfW Cash Transfers' and 'Cash grant for most vulnerable households' which remained untouched, and 'Community Orientation' which was consistently increased, in line with the grounding aims of this program. The main reduction occurred in the budget lines of 'Local Domestic travels', 'Material costs for CfW infrastructures'¹⁰ and 'CFW support services.' These last reductions were justified with the reduced time and funds hiccapping availability challenging the feasibility of remaining support structures and the initiation of new infrastructures in the remained time to the end of the Program.

With the evaluation completed, it is understood that results and benefits¹¹ of the program could be further strengthened through follow-up and reinforcement activities. Mercy Corps US is already exploring possibilities to raise funds locally, following the challenge related to the difficulties in receiving funds from Mercy Corps US due to the above-mentioned new restrictions introduced by the Home Affairs. However, no perspective follow up action is planned to date.

⁶ HHs that do not have any productive family member in the age group of 18-60 years.

⁷ Please, also refer to following paragraph indicating the total budget amount awarded for this action.

⁸ Effects of this named restrictions reportedly affected the Program since 15th January 2015. An article titled "'Prior approval' must for 14 foreign donors" from the newspaper Indian Express dated 6 April 2015 were showed to the Consultant.

⁹ Adikhar's Program Budget was reduced from INR75.527.136,2 to INR65.831.717,4

¹⁰ These included materials like cement or poles, skilled labour component of rehabilitation works, unskilled labour not part of CfW and necessary to complete superstructures.

¹¹ The following definitions of "result" and "benefit" are adopted in this report. *Result* is the immediate outcome pursued with an activity (e.g. cash in the hands of CfW BNFs, training/awareness implemented and awareness enhanced, construction completed), *Benefits* are the aimed positive changes fostered with the achievement of results (e.g. enhanced food security, improved health, improved gender balance). *Results* and *benefits* can and do overlap: for instance, a benefit is also a result. However, their conceptual difference is deemed important and kept in this report wherever possible.

2.2. Methodology of this Final Impact Evaluation

This final impact evaluation was aimed at assessing the program's outcomes, achieved results and benefits, lessons learned and best practices, in quantitative and qualitative terms, according to relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, sustainability, and impact criteria. Particular attention was paid in assessing its strengths and weaknesses, in the identification of successes and shortcomings, with a special focus on prospective impact and sustainability of attained benefits. This was aimed at developing feasible recommendations to strengthen and widen achieved results and to provide useful information and learning for similar programs. Moreover, this evaluation also aimed at appreciating the methodologies and approaches adopted throughout the program.

The evaluation was carried out in June 2015 by a single consultant. The evaluation methodology adopted a variety of techniques, combining **documents and data review and analysis, open and semi-structured interviews, field visits, and direct observation**. Interviews were carried out individually or in-group, adapting the technique to the time available, to the settings and to contingent factors (e.g. required translation).

Initial review and analysis of the project's main documents started at the initial phase at the consultant's home base. Then, it was carried out in Odisha (India) at Adikhar HQ in Bhubaneswar and at Program Field Office in Betnoti on an ongoing basis. Reviewed data and documents permitted to gather and update information on partner organisation, on the intervention, on its achievements, and on its main challenges and successes.

The majority of **interviews** with key actors, stakeholders and beneficiaries¹² were conducted in the selected villages in all targeted clusters, individually and mainly in-group. Interviews were conducted under available shelters, as the rainy season was already starting.

A number of **field visits** were carried out,¹³ in order to directly appreciate the extent and quality of achieved results and benefits in terms of CfW infrastructure and support structures. Field visits were also conducted to meet and interact with key stakeholders and beneficiaries directly in their living and working environment.

Debriefing and exchanges with the Program Manager were carried out on a daily basis. Presentation of initial findings and conclusions, as well as of provisional recommendations, was carried out to Adikhar at Adikhar HQ on June 25, 2015 and to MC's Program Manager and Senior Program Manager at the Consultant Hotel in Bhubaneswar on June 26, 2015. The final evaluation and systematisation of findings, results, conclusions, and recommendations were then fully discussed in this report.

2.3. Limitations and challenges of the evaluation and systematisation

This final impact evaluation encountered a number of challenges.

Timing

Mercy Corps US timely started the process of the consultant's recruitment in order to ensure that the final evaluation could have been carried out within the project's lifetime. The consultant promptly provided her availability once selected and recruited. Unfortunately, the process to obtain the entry visa for the consultant required longer than expected, which led to mild delays in the actual beginning of this evaluation.

Language and Translation

The consultant required the assistance of a translator. Program staff supported this, translating from/to English to Odia, and often to/from Odia into local dialects. The majority of field interviews

¹² Please, refer to Attachment N. 3 – List of consulted persons and Attachment N. 4 – Consulted Persons in Group Interviews.

¹³ Please, refer to Attachment N. 2 – Itinerary and Field Visits.

were carried out with the support of translation. This often led to:

- **Long interviews** resulting in some fatigue in the interlocutors and the translator.
- **Lack of complete control on the interviewing process** and dynamics when translation was necessary. Some information provided during the interview might have been lost along the translation process or distorted.

Questions were initially developed in a non-directive manner, in order to avoid suggestions to the interlocutors. Questions therefore had an abstract character. The consultant had to adjust questions during the interviews with some interlocutors, especially in rural areas, as **abstract and generic questions were not often fully understood**. The consultant believes that these adjustments were appropriately carried out. However, some distortion or suggestion in the interviewing process might have occurred, especially in those interviews where translation was required. The results of the interviews were generally satisfying at the end of that process in terms of quantity and quality of collected information.

Staff Turn Over

The program encountered major staff turnover. Also, the program was completed when the field component of this evaluation started, and program staff was already reduced. Therefore, the consultant could not meet staff that were initially recruited or staff that already left the program.

Cultural Factors and Gender

Some group interviews with BNFs presented difficulties in fostering interlocutors' answers. This was particularly observed in **villages characterised by the presence of general and scheduled castes. BNFs belonging to different castes found it difficult to speaking in public**, and this was specially applied to female BNFs from scheduled castes. Moreover, group interviews with male and female CfW BNFs were conducted separately, in order to foster female BNFs participation in this evaluation exercise. Only a few group interviews to CfW BNFs were conducted in mixed groups because of limited time available toward the end of the field phase of this final impact evaluation (FIE). Village Committee group interviews were always conducted with both female and male members.

However, difficulties in interviewing female BNFs did not occur as often as expected.¹⁴ The majority of female BNFs showed confidence in speaking in public and seemed quite at ease in speaking with male interlocutors. On the other hand, some timidity in answering might have occurred and mildly affected the interviewing processes, especially considering that program staffs in support of translation were mainly male. Also, some resistances in answering might have occurred when male community members were present, and sometimes also intervening, during group interviews with female BNFs.

The evaluator could interview only a limited sample of BNFs because of the large number of BNFs targeted by the program. BNFs and stakeholders from two villages per each cluster were consulted.¹⁵

The majority of program key staff, including two key consultants, available and collection of relevant data and information was sufficient to accomplish this evaluation exercise.

Unfortunately, government stakeholders could not be consulted because of their limited availability due to their saturated agenda.

Main evaluation challenges were promptly overcome because of the tireless collaboration of program staff and Adikhar.

¹⁴ Women do not normally sit in public with men, nor speak in their presence in local tribal communities.

¹⁵ Please, also refer to Attachment N. 3 – List of consulted persons and Attachment N. 4 – Consulted Persons in Group Interviews.

3. Findings of the Final Impact Evaluation

3.1 Program Design

Geographical identification of this Program was grounded on the followings:

- Odisha's severely floods affected areas;
- Areas that were declared by the Government of Odisha (GoO) as two of the most affected districts due to Cyclone Phailin's induced floods and that were not adequately covered by Government's and other NGOs' response programs.

Moreover, the project stems from MCs' rapid assessments' results identifying priority needs of flood-affected populations in Odisha's Baleswar and Mayurbhanj Districts, as well as from Mercy Corps' experience and presence in the program's area and capacity to promptly identify and respond to priority needs resulting from the devastating effects of Cyclone Phailin.

The project **design's choice of results** pursued throughout the implementation of identified activities proved to be **pertinent**. The main observations with regard to this are presented as follows:

- The program responded to an appropriate correspondence between identified and perceived needs/problems and pursued objectives.
- The program's infrastructure rehabilitation/construction component was adequately developed in terms of participatory identification in order to foster the program's perspective synergy with governmental plans, and in particular the MGNREGA.
- Identified priority needs were continuously re-confirmed and prioritised with the mobilisation and participatory processes fostered throughout the entire program.

Project design is straightforward and is grounded on the implementation of appropriate activities responding to perceived urgent and priority needs identified by Mercy Corps in collaboration with Adikhar and USAID, with the active participation of beneficiaries, Sarpanches and relevant Government Line Departments and concerned Authorities¹⁶, namely:

- Severe food insecurity of targeted floods-affected population;
- Limited income generation opportunities deriving from wage labour and agricultural activities due to flood-induced devastation of crops in those areas where agricultural wage labor and subsistence farming are the main income-generating options;
- Absence or disruption of key community infrastructure.

Moreover, observed priority needs were further exacerbated by the following:

- Increased risk of migration of men to other areas in search of jobs, also prospectively resulting in health and social negative effects;¹⁷
- Disruptions of standing crops;
- Disruptions of shelters and loss of HH assets;
- Increasing negative coping strategies of affected households;
- Overall fragility of affected communities, and in particular of women, children, elderly and Persons with Disabilities (PWD).

However, a **few adjustments of the program logic** could have improved the capacity of set OVIs to account on program's achievements. In particular, Objectively Verifiable Indicator **OVI 1.2.1** (# of most vulnerable households receiving cash grants for food) uniquely accounted for the number of aimed targeted UCT BNFs, but could not account for the actual aimed amount to be transferred to these BNFs. Moreover, **OVI 1.2.2** (% of cash transferred used for food purchases) **was set in terms of aimed UCT BNFs' expenditure in food consumption items and was probably**

¹⁶ The Consultant could not directly interact with Government Line Departments and local Government Authorities as they were not available during the field component of this evaluation. This statement is grounded on information extracted from desk review (Project Proposal and Quarterly Reports) and interviews.

¹⁷ Seasonal migration of men in search for wage and seasonal labor in other areas of the Country can reportedly induce a number of potential negative effects. Men far from their communities are reportedly more vulnerable to engage in anti-social behaviors, like drinking and smoking and to unprotected random intercourses, potentially resulting in SDIs. Also, disruption of social and community bondages were also reported, potentially leading to isolation and destitution, and/or negatively affecting the wives' and children's lives. In fact, it is likely that men return to their villages with new wives from their migratory period, therefore condemning the previous wife and children to a life of destitution and extreme poverty in the majority of cases.

overestimated to appropriately account on program's achievements. In fact, BNFs were free and had their own rights to spend their grants as they wished once they received them, in spite of the robust orientation and awareness put in place by the program. Some of the UCT BNFs' reported expenses in non-food items, like small business investments, that were evidently made to strengthen their income generating capacity and to meet future nutrition needs. Those expenses were therefore in line with the food security purposes of this program, but could not be accounted with set OVI.

Moreover, **activities aimed at fostering village committees' management and advocacy capacities, together with activities aimed at fostering and strengthening linkages and collaboration among village committees, Sarpanches, and relevant Government line department could have been more widely developed** and clearly discussed at program proposal's stage, also **including appropriate funding. Adequate funding of community mobilisers' logistics** could also have been previewed at program's proposal stage and adequately included in the budgeting.

3.2 Program Relevance

The Program is relevant to state and local priorities, and the pursued objectives responded to local authorities¹⁸ and BNFs' priorities, as indicated in consulted documents, expressed by consulted stakeholders and BNFs, and ensured by the mobilisation and identification processes fostered by the program. The intervention's priorities and strategies do not conflict with government and state ones, and are in line with major institutional stakeholders, which confirmed the relevance of program's intervention and the adherence of its priorities to the acknowledged and perceived needs. In addition, geographical choice was pertinent, as the program located its activities according to the identified and/or perceived local needs and addressing the action in the mostly flood-affected areas. Also, floods-affected areas that were already covered by the government and other NGOs' programs were obviously excluded. The Program was **in line with Adikhar's plans and strategies and with Mercy Corps cash transfer guidelines.**

Pursued objectives and implemented activities reportedly responded and adapted to perceived priority needs of beneficiaries and of concerned stakeholders. All implemented actions were judged as equally important by all consulted BNFs and stakeholders.

The intervention pursued aimed results throughout **communities' and community leaders' mobilisation, stakeholders' mobilisation and above all creation of village committees** and steady promotion of their active participation to and responsibility in decision-making processes and activities' development and implementation. Robust communities' and stakeholders' sense of **ownership** with regard to achieved results and benefits were observed. However, additional efforts in terms of capacity-building would be required to enhance communities and local stakeholders' capacities to foster the prospective impact and sustainability of achieved result and benefices.

Moreover, **mobilisation and participation methodologies** implemented by the program **was effective in the adequate identification of CfW and UCT BNFs, of priority infrastructures to be rehabilitated or constructed with CfW, in constantly reaffirming the appropriateness of implemented actions in response to assessed needs, in anticipating and promptly preventing local political actors from using the program for their own interests.** All these strongly leveraged the involvement and central role of local elected leaders (Sarpanches) **and newly created village committees.**

On the other hand, a few severely affected villages in the targeted area could not be selected and included because of the following: unavailability of local material for the CfW infrastructures as required by program's guidelines, quota of targeted BNFs already reached, water-logging and inaccessibility during the selection phase.

¹⁸ We are here referring to the Sarpanches of the targeted GPs.

The mobilisation and participation methodologies steadily fostered women empowerment at HH and community level, collaboration within and among communities, and instances of collaboration and wider interactions among general and scheduled castes and tribal populations in those communities that are not homogeneous.

Gender equity was promoted by the program in the following ways:

- The mobilisation and participation strategy, as already mentioned above;
- Capacity building and/or ad hoc awareness activities targeting female BNFs and pregnant and lactating women (PLW);
- Fostering the participation of female BNFs adequately adjusting mobilisation strategies (e.g. timing of activities) and the key involved human resources (e.g. female trainer and at least one female field officer);
- Fostering female-headed bank accounts when appropriate and acceptable at community and HH's levels;
- Fostering female access to CfW's wages;
- Fostering public attention and awareness with regard to gender-related issues (role of women in community and HH, desirable nutrition and protective behaviours of PLW and children, importance of correct preparation of food to health and nutrition purposes), while also promoting gender equity and equality.

All these strategies, approaches and activities were aimed at fostering the **identification and response to female BNFs' priority concerns** and needs within the framework of the program's logic and target, while also encouraging the access and active participation of female BNFs to implemented activities.

The program put in place an **Information, Education and Communication (IEC) strategy that combined continuous awareness activities at the work sites, at community meetings and at household level**, aimed at fostering appropriate purchase behaviours for wages and grants. These were aimed at **fostering sound expenditure choices in terms of BNFs' food security, health and livelihood improvements**. Moreover, **specific nutrition training and awareness sessions** were also conducted at work sites and often at the HH of UCT BNFs, in order to **foster BNFs' awareness on key nutrition information on available food types, as well as on key family practices** (hygiene and nutritious food preparations, breastfeeding, Infant Young Child Feeding (IYCF), healthy behaviours for PLW). Mobilisation and IEC strategies have certainly **contributed to the achievement, or approach, of pursued results and benefices**.

All consulted stakeholders and partners expressed appreciation of the program's action, of all activities, strategies and approaches, and of achieved results, although the majority of consulted BNFs and local stakeholders mentioned the need for support structures (or completion of unfinished support structures) and/or sound maintenance/management capacity-building and opportunity' to enhance the potential to employ the CfW infrastructures for multiple uses.

Beneficiaries' awareness of and satisfaction for the program and its achievements were remarkable. In fact, all consulted stakeholders and beneficiaries deemed the program's action essential because it:

- **Boosted targeted populations' access to income;**
- **Boosted key community infrastructure rehabilitation/improvement and fostered the identification of priority key community infrastructures** with a particular attention to their **perspective impact;**
- **Fostered the most appropriate expenditure behaviours of BNFs' cash** "for food purchases and for livelihoods recovery;"
- Implemented **successful participatory and mobilisation strategies** to identify those most vulnerable households to be targeted with cash grants;

- Fostered appropriate follow-up and ad hoc individual awareness creation to foster adequate UCT BNFs' expenditure aimed at responding to their health and nutrition needs, besides some priority livelihood needs (shelter, HH items, small investments in some instances);
- Allowed and fostered **BNFs' access to nutritious food adequate to their physiological characteristic and conditions;**
- Fostered communities' **health improvement and confidence building;**
- **Allowed BNFs to invest in children's education** when their resources could not have allowed it;
- **Responded to urgent needs in a reportedly timely manner** in spite of observed and reported delays,
- Ultimately **contributed to "to improve food security (..) of people in flood affected villages of Mayurbhanj and Baleshwar districts of Odisha."**

All interviewed partners, stakeholders and beneficiaries expressed their appreciation of achieved results and willingness to eventually engage in a wished second phase and/or reinforcing action of this program. In fact, the program created the immediate benefits it aimed at and responded to the emergency situation created by the Cyclone Phailin and induced floods. This was deemed desirable in order to further strengthen the achievements and extend in scope its actions, in order to widen and reinforce results to enhance their prospective durability and impact.

3.3 Program Implementation and Performance

3.3.1. Efficiency and Effectiveness

The intervention created desired the benefits in terms of:

- **Improved BNFs' access to income importunities** and cash transfers in the implementing period;
- **Improved/rehabilitated key community infrastructure;**
- **Improved BNFs' expenditure on food**, in terms of quantities and types of food;
- **Improved BNFs' food security** during the implementing period;
- **Improved BNFs' health conditions** during the implementing period;
- **Improved BNFs' expenditures on key livelihood items in health, education, and improved BNFs' livelihood opportunities;**
- **Improved BNFs' awareness of nutrition key information and sound nutritious practices;**
- **Improved gender equity and equality in targeted villages and women empowerment;**
- **Improved/reconstructed BNFs' shelters;**
- **Revitalised local markets** through the enhanced purchasing capacity of BNFs;
- **Reduced seasonal migration**, especially of young men, and the associated negative effects, such as disruption of family relations,¹⁹ higher risks of contracting STDs, and antisocial behaviours leading to isolation and further risks of poverty.

This last observation applies to both migrant workers, which are far from their families and more vulnerable and their wives remaining in the villages, which are more exposed to isolation and higher vulnerability risks.

Some consulted BNFs reported they **felt "hope"** because of the results of the program, while they reported that they only felt hopeless and frustrated after they lost everything because of Cyclone Phailin. This observation mainly applies to the consulted CfW BNFs.

The program also created a number of initially unintended positive results²⁰ in terms of:

- **Improved collaboration within and among households;**

¹⁹ It was reported that often migrant workers return to the village with a new wife. The old wife therefore tends to be forced to a life of isolation and extreme poverty.

²⁰ We are here referring to those outcomes and results which were not openly stated in the project proposal and that were not purposely addressed by the Logic of Action.

- **Improved interaction among general castes and scheduled ones** and tribal populations in those villages that are not homogeneous;
- **Improved interaction among those villages that jointly worked on common infrastructure projects;**
- Enhanced awareness for communities' literacy needs and attention to this subject, especially for the women.

The **total number of targeted beneficiaries²¹ and achieved outcomes is wider than what was planned in terms of the targets (OVIs) reached for N. 1.1.1 (# of households participating in CfW and receiving CfW payments), for 1.1.2. (1.1.2 # of community infrastructure sites rehabilitated) in terms of earth works, and for 1.2.1 (# of most vulnerable households receiving cash grants for food) only in terms of number of targeted UCT HHs. Targets 1.1.2 (1.1.2 # of community infrastructure sites rehabilitated) was not achieved in terms of accomplishment of planned support structures²², target 1.2.2 (% of cash transferred used for food purchases) was not achieved, and target 1.2.1 (# of most vulnerable households receiving cash grants for food) was not achieved in terms of total amount of cash received by UCT BNFs²³. Target 1.1.3 (% of cash received used for food purchases and for livelihoods recovery) was not fully achieved according to expenditure survey, although its full appreciation could have been jeopardised by observed methodological challenges that will be presented in this section.**

Financial efficiency was fostered throughout the program with strict adherence and compliance to Mercy Corps', USAID's and Adikhar's financial, administrative and procurement procedures. Financial and administrative transparency was assured by the choice of transferring all CfW wages uniquely by banking. This choice proved its success in various instances including:

- When villages' members that were not selected as program BNFs reportedly tried to jeopardise the program by attempting to raise doubts on program's transparency;
- When local political authorities reportedly tried to jeopardise the program in the effort of exploring modalities of finding their own interest in the action;
- When transferred wages took a few days to be accounted in BNFs' accounts²⁴;
- When project activities and cash transfers met a dramatic halt for two months (from mid-January until the beginning of April 2015) because of the encountered challenging restrictions from the Ministry of Home Affairs on fund transferred by Mercy Corps US.

The project decided to implement **individual bank account wage transfers** instead of giving cash directly to the BNFs. This was deemed appropriate both for **transparency and traceability** purposes and because the availability of banks in the area was deemed sufficient to allow BNFs' access to banking services. Those selected BNFs who did not have a bank account were supported by project staff and village committees in opening their bank account.²⁵ Around 40% of BNFs did not have a bank account before the project. Overall, the project reportedly facilitated the opening of new bank account in the following areas:

- 350 HHs in Nilagiri
- 325 HHs in Sialighti
- 250 HHs in Durgapur

Newly accounts were either joint, where both husband and wife co-headed the account, or ones headed by mainly women. The openings of women-headed accounts were purposely promoted to:

²¹ We are here referring to BNFs as it was reported that 2 HH's members participated as average to CfW at the same time.

²² An infrastructure is considered *completed* if its planned support structure is accomplished.

²³ The dynamics and factors that have contributed to all these are fully discussed in the following paragraphs and in the *Detailed presentation of efficiency and effectiveness for each project component according to LF's OVIs*.

²⁴ It was reported that the local banks in the villages do not have enough HR/capacity to deal with large numbers of accounts. Some bank finally allotted only one day for cash transfer beneficiary payments. Finally, in December 2014 banks initiated RTGS to beneficiary accounts from their HQ, upon suggestion from MC. This reportedly contributed to reduce fund transfer problems to the beneficiaries.

²⁵ A member of the staff physically accompanied the BNFs to the Bank to support them in this process.

- Enhance the probability that wages and expenditures responded to HHs' priority needs in terms of food security, nutrition requirements, health, education, and key HHs' items such as those needed for shelter reconstruction/rehabilitation and livelihood restoration;
- Foster women's access to cash;
- Foster women's empowerment at HH and community levels.

All these reportedly achieved aimed results.

The allocated financial resources could not be entirely spent mainly because of the new restrictions issued by the Home Affairs at the beginning of 2015, as already mentioned in part 2.1. This resulted in a halt of financial transfers from Mercy Corps US to the partner implementing organisation, Adikhar, for more than two months resulting in the halt of all project activities during this period.²⁶ This consequently resulted in dramatic delays in the disbursement of outstanding CfW payments, in the incomplete payments of remaining UCT, and in the impossibility of accomplishing 47 planned support structures. In fact, the program could only restart its activities in April 2015, when transfers of limited amounts were finally able to reach India from Mercy Corps US without incurring in blockage induced by the named new restrictions. Also, those transfers of limited amounts obliged a slower and hiccupping step to the program implementation. The donor permitted a three month no-cost extension as already indicated in part 2.1. The accorded extension time was not sufficient to accomplish all pending activities because of the reasons just mentioned. Adikhar's program budget was revised following the no-cost extension and re-planning of activities, encountering a reduction of 12.84% of the budget.²⁷ The forced newly induced pace of the program hampered the complete fulfilment of aimed activities, resulting in unspent funds of 10.68% (INR 7,033,496.4) of Adikhar's revised budget.

Nearly all planned Cash-for-Work funds (96.76%) were utilised and transferred to BNFs' bank accounts following the accomplishment of all earth infrastructure projects and 53 support structures, in spite of the encountered challenges, and especially of those related to international funds transfers and induced delays. **The majority of planned CfW activities were carried out. Additional complementary activities were implemented** to foster targeted BNFs' and villages' awareness on nutrition key aspects and practices.

Human resources were hired for this program following partners' Standard Operating Procedures. Generally speaking, interviewed human resources showed **technical competence, communication skills, and motivation**. All these contributed to the efficiency and effectiveness of the action.

BNFs' and communities' awareness with regard to locally available nutritious food and correct food preparation practices was enhanced²⁸. Additional follow up might be required to strengthen and widen observed awareness achievements, and further improve awareness and capacities with regard to horticulture/kitchen garden activities.

The program contributed to boost behavioural positive changes in terms of:

- **Community and HHs dynamics of interaction**, as already mentioned above;
- **New emerging leadership** at community levels;
- Improved **food intake and food preparation behaviours**;
- Correct breastfeeding and IYCF practices;²⁹
- Appropriate Vitamin A supplements and children vaccinations;³⁰
- Improved awareness and correct feeding practices related to PLW nutrition requirements;

²⁶ An internal audit was fostered by Adikhar during that period and Betnoti field office was reportedly left open with reduced staff to provide prompt feedback to BNFs' claims and concerns.

²⁷ Adikhar's Program Budget was reduced from INR 75.527.136,2 to INR 65.831.717,4. Main amendments were indicated in part 2.1.

²⁸ Please, also refer to Attachment N. 11 indicating the main results of the Final Nutrition Assessment.

²⁹ This information was mainly collected by secondary sources of information, and in particular from the AC worker.

³⁰ Ibidem.

- **Improved key family practices** as promoted in the framework of trainings addressing BNFs at work sites³¹ (hygienic behaviours in handling children faeces and food preparation, protective behaviours for PLW).

Participatory identification of CfW infrastructure projects involving Sarpanches and VCs proved successful in efficiently and effectively identifying infrastructures that were:

- A priority to the communities³²,
- Resulting in the aimed benefits,
- Potentially serving multiple uses and able to produce multiplier effects and benefits,
- Possessed great potential for sustainability, although they need structural improvements to become more durable,
- Benefiting adjacent villages wherever possible.

Duplication or overlapping with government actions, and especially MGNREGA schemes of CfW and Gram Panchayat (GP) annual development plans, were carefully avoided thanks to the close interaction with Government line departments, Sarpanches and Block Development Officers (BDOs) to assure the correct identification of infrastructures, avoid the occurrence of unintended conflicts, and foster synergies. Adequate accomplishment of mandatory administrative procedures was also carefully monitored. For instance, clearance from the Revenue Inspector of Land Department was assured in infrastructure works previewing ponds excavation and NOC (No Objection Certification) from the Head Panchayat was assured for each infrastructure.

Examples of multiple uses and benefits reported for some of the implemented infrastructures:

- Ponds: enhanced BNFs' opportunities to access water for baths and domestic uses, land irrigation, fish farming. Enhanced land irrigation would in its turn result in wider yielding capacity and enhance opportunities of income generation from crops. Plans to irrigate common lands for common kitchen gardens aimed at fostering food security and/or the availability of community revenues were reported.
- Connecting roads: improved mobility of targeted communities; enhanced capacity of escaping from next floods and of protecting livestock and goods. Improved logistic results in enhanced opportunities of income generating activities, allowing the easier passage of tractors, and the access of agricultural inputs, and ultimately leading to improved yielding capacities.
- Platforms: enhanced resilience of communities to floods, enhanced opportunities of local market creation and community gathering.
- Plantations: limits floods-induced erosion and ain the long term source of income³³.
- Irrigation systems: enhanced access to water resulting in improved opportunities of agricultural use of lands, improved crops yielding, improved varieties of crops and enhanced capacity of selling parts of crops.

Unfortunately, the limited completion of planned support structures is jeopardising the durability of the infrastructure projects and of the benefits resulting from these.

The **effectiveness of this program clearly emerged from the direct appreciation of the multiplier effects it was able to create**. Instances of BNFs' or Village Committees' initiatives aimed at fostering their resilience were observed. Those initiatives ranged from **investments for income generating activities** (grocery shops, agricultural inputs, and purchase of livestock) to **improved horticulture** (kitchen gardens) and **development of plans for multiple utilisations of infrastructures**. All these partly stemmed from the benefits created throughout the processes fostered by the program.

The nutrition awareness component was particularly successful. It was **carefully prepared** to identify the main priority needs to be addressed since the inception phase. Secondary data from

³¹ Please, also refer to Attachment N. 10 presenting some example of Training support material.

³² Please, also refer to Attachment N. 8 – CfW Infrastructures Data, indicating the complete list of CfW infrastructures.

³³ Planted trees will become a source of income after 10-20 years.

Anganwadi Centres (AC) were also collected for information completeness. **Tailored training sessions and support materials**³⁴ were prepared and implemented at CfW sites in order to foster beneficiary improvements in terms of nutritionally adequate diets while promoting their awareness with regard to the locally available nutritious food. **Individual training** was also implemented for some UCT BNF that could not reach the work sites. Tailored training was prepared for **adult BNFs, for PLW/children and for UCT BNFs**, as these different categories **have different priority needs in terms of nutrition requirements**. Nutrition trainings mainly occurred between September and November 2014.³⁵ Consulted **BNFs generally showed awareness on the main aspects covered by the nutrition training sessions** and many among them reported **consistent changes in food quantities' and qualities' intakes** as well as **improvements in food preparation and horticultural activities**. Some initial resistance was reported with regard to the consumption of eggs, meat and soya beans. These reportedly faded thanks to the implemented training methodology and to the enhanced purchase capacity of BNFs.³⁶ **Improved awareness also resulted in improved dietary intakes, food preparation practices, key family practices**, in their turn resulting in improved **health conditions**, as clearly emerged from the Final Nutrition Survey.³⁷ Also, **interest of targeted population was reportedly high** and some villages were asking for additional training and/or specific training on identified priority subjects. On the other hand, **planned follow up training programs could not be fully implemented** because of the above-mentioned halt, delays, and limited funds' availability encountered by the program since January 2015.

Gender balanced participation to decision-making and activities implementation was successfully fostered since the initial phases of this program. Both men and women were encouraged to participate in CfW, also providing equal wages irrespective of gender or type of work. A particular effort was also addressed in **fostering gender balanced Village Committees (VC)**. Women were encouraged to participate in CfW and arrangements for childcare were available at each of the work sites. Women in the households were encouraged to receive the wages irrespective of who participated in the CfW activities in order to enhance the probability of income expenditure in food purchases. A **large number of women BNFs opened a bank account** reportedly resulting in enhanced confidence and improved opportunities of access to services markets. **Nutrition training particularly targeting women was implemented at work sites**. Some female BNFs reported that they are widely benefiting from the **improved management and accounting skills** they acquired during CfW: some BNF referred to the supervision functions covered during CfW, while some others reported they gained confidence in interacting with banks and bank personnel. All these resulted in its turn in **enhanced confidence** of those women in their capacities and in wider access to financial and commercial opportunities, and **ultimately in overall empowerment**. Therefore, the **program contributed to enhanced awareness and improved gender balance at community and family levels, and ultimately to overall women empowerment**.

Visibility of the program was appropriately implemented as follows:

- **Program signs** were located at the entrance of targeted villages. They indicate program partners' names and program donor together with their logos and details the infrastructure projects. Only completed infrastructures were indicated in the sign.
- Donor and partner logos were put in awareness materials used during nutrition training.³⁸



³⁴ Ibidem.

³⁵ Please, refer to Attachment N. 9 – Nutrition Training statistics.

³⁶ Spiritual barriers to the consumption of meat are reportedly rare in tribal communities. Reported resistances were largely due to the prices of mentioned items.

³⁷ Please, also refer to the following table "Brief Synopsis of Surveys conducted in the framework of this Program" in this Section.

³⁸ Please, see Attachment N. 10 displaying some example of Nutrition Training support materials.

- Donor and partner logos were stuck to program staff equipment.

Punctuality of planned activities encountered a variety of **challenges**, listed as follows:

- Delays occurred at the program start-up stages for the finalisation of the partnership agreement between Mercy Corps US and Adikhar.
- Key staff **recruitment** and **turn-over** was a major challenge. Recruitment of key staff took one month. Staff then received induction orientation, but immediately after deployment left the program. Another round of recruitment process was initiated, resulting in additional delays of field activity start up. Some key staff reached the field only in July-August 2014, when the rainy season was ongoing, therefore challenging the actual start-up of infrastructure projects, and the UCT's component as well.³⁹
- Partner organisation Adikhar was new to the targeted communities and some time was necessary to build confidence.
- Different interests in targeted villages were present and often jeopardised the smoothness of mobilisation, identification and implementation processes.
- The process of BNFs' bank accounts' opening and revitalizing old "sleeping" ones⁴⁰ obviously took some time before being accomplished.
- Some of the targeted villages were inaccessible as they were completely logged by water when staff was deployed. Mobilisation activities could therefore not be implemented until mentioned water-logging was over.
- In a few villages, CfW started during the rainy season and the speed of the work was reportedly very slow due to the harder and heavier character of the soil when wet.
- Processing time for CfW payments took 5-12 days before the wages could reach the BNFs' accounts. In some instances, CfW was stopped until actual payment was received.
- Delays encountered by some BNF in the actual reception of the wage in their accounts, which occurred in some instances because of mistakes in writing down their bank account number.
- Additional external factors indicated in the final paragraph of this section.

The main encountered budget and financial challenges, besides those already indicated above and in Part 2.1, are as follows:

- UCT instalments were not completed because of mentioned difficulties in receiving funds in the last months of the program and delays resulting from this.
- Funds for mobilisers' logistic were reportedly deemed inadequate to appropriately meet their expenses and adequately cover the villages they were responsible for.
- The field office covering Nilagiri Cluster was closed upon approval of no-cost extension and personnel were moved to Betnoti field office. This resulted in additional distances and time for field and program officers to cover the targeted areas under their responsibility. All these might have negatively affected the efficiency and effectiveness of activities in that Cluster, especially considering the challenges and delays already resulting from the interruption of activities following the mentioned challenges of funds' availability.

Main challenges emerged at **human resources'** level are as follows:

- **Recruitment of key staff took some time**, as the first group of hired HRs left the program immediately after receiving their induction and being deployed to the field. Program Management had to then start the recruitment process anew, consequently encountering delays in the start-up of this action. It was reported that limited availability of candidates also occurred because of the ongoing recruitment of other agencies working in adjacent areas⁴¹, which therefore resulted in some competition in the recruitment processes.
- **Turnover of key human resources staff (M/E officer, program officers)** occurred throughout the program, and **limited training and orientation** was then **provided to the newly hired** program staff because of the urgency for rapid program implementation and the delays already encountered. The Monitoring and Evaluation Officer's turnover particularly affected the

³⁹ In fact, UCTs first instalments were provided only after the first CfW activities started, in order to avoid the occurrence of conflicts and disturbances.

⁴⁰ Bank accounts are put into "sleep mode" if transactions are absent for 6 months.

⁴¹ Similar response and recovery programs were also funded by ECHO, DFID and OFDA, among others.

homogeneity and consistency of applied surveys methodologies, as fully explained in the following paragraph.

- Some key staff also left the program during the period of funds' unavailability and was not replaced as the program was reaching its final stages.
- Limited capacity-building to local staff and especially to the local mobilisers, was lamented.
- Limited training in preparation of field surveys was also lamented.
- **Geographical coverage of local mobilisers was not homogenously distributed.** Some of them had to cover two villages, while others covered four. Some had to cover 30 Km, while others covered 4 km. Moreover, some mobilisers reportedly exchanged the villages they were covering for logistic reasons. This was initially a challenge as newly covered communities had no acquaintances with them. However, these initial challenges were reportedly easily overcome through interaction and communication. On the other hand, mentioned exchanges also resulted in positive outcomes, as mobilisers brought the experience of other villages to the newly covered ones.
- HR department's composition was not particularly gender-balanced: all program staff was male, except one field officer and the nutrition consultant. This was mainly justified by the nature of the work and limited availability of female professionals or local mobilisers that could be readily deployed in the field, rather than by cultural barriers.
- Program staff was pressured during the period of fund unavailability and pending wages payments was very difficult. They endeavoured in explaining the ongoing challenges also asking the support of Sarpanches.

All these might have partly limited potential the program's efficiency and effectiveness.

Four different surveys were conducted within the framework of this program: a baseline survey was conducted in August 2014, a consumption survey was conducted in October 2014, an expenditure survey was conducted in November 2014, and a final nutrition survey, also referred to as nutrition monitoring survey, was conducted in December 2014. These were **aimed at monitoring program achievements** in terms of fostered changes/improvements in BNFs' expenditure and food consumption patterns.

Brief Synopsis of Surveys Conducted in the Framework of this Program

1) A Baseline study was conducted between the 1st to 27th of August 2014 in 43 villages in Badasahi, Gopabandhu Nagar blocks of Mayurbhanj district and Nilagiri block of Balasore district. A total of 813 HHs were surveyed (24.6% of the total HHs targeted by the project). A one-day orientation on data collection was conducted on 31st July 2014. The Baseline assessed key components addressed by the project: Land use pattern, extent of damage and restoration, food insecurity situation, food coping mechanisms and community infrastructure damaged during floods. The baseline also aimed at collecting key information on household income and expenditure patterns. Data on food consumptions were collected and analysed following the Food Consumption Score (FCS) methodology.

Main results are as follows⁴²:

- The majority (40%) of the respondents had land holding less than 0.5 acres, while 29% of the respondents didn't own any land at all.
 - About 70% of the respondents were involved in paddy cultivation in the study areas while only few farmers (0.4%) were involved in pulses and vegetable (1.2%) cultivation.
 - 35% of the respondents incurred house damages of about Rs.5000.00-10,000.00 while 33% had incurred losses of less than Rs. 5000.00.
 - 37% had a loss in standing crops of less than Rs. 5000.00 while 29% of respondents had incurred losses ranging from Rs.5000-10000. 26% did not incur in loss of crops as they presumably had no land at all.
 - 40% of respondents reported that they lost the food items stocked (mainly paddy) in their homes as water inundated their houses. Reported value of these losses ranged from Rs. 1000-2000.
- About 30% of respondents reported lost food items worth Rs. 1000.

⁴² Please, also refer to Attachment N. 5 – Main results of Program Baseline presenting related tabulated results.

- About 40% of respondents reported that they lost key household assets (utensils, beds etc) of worth ranging from Rs. 1000-2000. 33% reported loss of household assets worth about Rs.1000
- 34% of the respondents reported that they had incurred livestock loss worth Rs.1000 or less, while 26 lost livestock worth Rs. 1000-2000.
- Only 1.4% of the surveyed households reported that their livelihoods had largely recovered from the floods while 31% reported that their livelihoods had not recovered at all from the effects of the flood and 67% reported a partial recovery by adopting alternative income sources.
- Analysis of agricultural incomes revealed that an overwhelming 78% of the respondents had lost all their investments previously made in agriculture. Only 16% made a partial recovery of the investments in the range of Rs.1000-3000
- The majority of respondents (79.2%) are engaged in daily wage labour.

Composite FCS analysed for the three different blocks in the study area indicated that an overwhelming 78.2% of respondents were borderline (FCS-2: 21.5-35) cases while 2% felt in the poor category (FCS-1: 0-21) and only 19.7% of surveyed population had an acceptable (FCS-3: >35) food consumption score. The food insecure situation resulting from losses and devastations induced by floods together with the limits in accessing wage labour clearly emerged and reconfirmed the program's logic. Specific FCS's analysis also revealed that the carbohydrate requirements were fairly met, although a wide insecurity was observed with regard to vegetables, fruits and protein consumption patterns.

The main findings related to the reported coping strategies employed by surveyed households confirmed that HHs applied *short-term negative food consumption coping strategies* (low frequency & low quantity of different food types) to cope with food shortages. Details are presented as follows:

- Almost all the respondents (92.7%) reported they reduced the number of meals and quantity of food per day as a coping mechanism to tackle food shortages.
 - 90.89% ate less expensive and less preferred food.
 - About 76.38% ate less so that children could eat.
 - 60.15% had borrowed from family/friends to buy food.
 - 17.8% of respondents declared they sold household assets.
 - An overwhelming 90% reported they had not pulled children out of school.
 - A great majority (91.14%) of the respondents reported that household members were engaged in more than one job to supplement household's income.
 - 71.95% of the respondents reported they received government aid, which was judged insufficient to cover encountered flood-induced losses.
 - 71.6% also reported they received some support from other NGOs after the flood.
 - 97.5% declared they had never resorted to sell aid received from the NGOs after the flood.
 - 93.6% of surveyed households declared they did not migrate in search for work following the flood. 5.8% declared they migrated to other states like Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Kerala & Karnataka.
 - About 83.39% of respondents had bought food on credit from the village grocery shop.
 - 96.19% of respondents did not send family members to live with others as a coping strategy.
- 93.6% of respondents declared that they are interested or would be interested in Cash for Work programs. The majority (88.7%) reported they planned to buy food once they received money through CFW.

Adopted FCS methodology was judged complicated to efficiently serve its monitoring purposes and different methodologies were then preferred for the following surveys.

2) A consumption survey was conducted in October 2014⁴³ this time adopting the 7-day recall period methodology, which was deemed more appropriate following the weekly frequency of local haats (markets). Changes in the adopted recall methodology were justified by the difficulties of

⁴³ Exact dates are not indicated in the report.

BNFs in recalling food consumption, as observed in the baseline survey. A sample of 80 respondents was selected in Badasahi and Nilagiri blocks. GB Nagar was not included in this survey, as the number of targeted BNFs in this area was reportedly deemed not relevant from the statistical point of view. Respondents were not disaggregated according to CfW and UCT categories.

Main reported findings are as follows.

- About 17% increase in consumption of meat/fish/egg in the intervention areas as inferred from the increased expenditure,
- 68% of the population spent more than INR500.00 on cereals,
- Marked peak in expenditure on pulses in the range of INR100-200,
- 70% of the population spent in the range of INR 100-300 on vegetables,
- Nearly 71% of the respondents bought fruits worth INR 50/- while 17.5% spent INR 50-100,
- Nearly 60% of the respondents spent in the range of INR 100-300/- on meat/fish/eggs,
- 75% of the respondents spent less than INR 50 on sugar after the CfW/UCT payments and only 25% spent in the range of INR 50-100,
- Nearly half of the respondents spent in the range of INR 100-200 on oil while 36.5% spent in the range of INR 50-100.

3) A final expenditure study was conducted in October and November 2014⁴⁴. It was aimed at verifying the expenditure and consumption patterns of program beneficiaries. This ending consumption study was also aimed at assessing the changes, if any, that occurred in BNFs' expenditure and consumption patterns that occurred between the first and last survey. The 24-hour recall period was adopted for this survey. A sample of 491 CfW BNFs households was surveyed (15.1% of the total HHs targeted by the project). A sample of 49 UCT BNFs (16.3% of the total UCT BNFs targeted by the project) were also included and surveyed. Data collection occurred in November 2014. The consumption data analysis is therefore referred to Oct-Nov 2014 data. Each CfW HH had an average of 29.4 days of labour involvement. The surveyed CfW sample had received wages for overall INR 2.381.125/-. Reported INR 2.066.642/- were already spent by November 2014.

Main reported findings showed major inconsistencies.⁴⁵

A final consumption survey was not conducted, as interruption of project activities that occurred throughout mid-January until March 2015 were deemed as jeopardizing the reliability of results and their comparability.

4) A final nutrition status assessment was conducted by the Nutrition Expert. It was aimed at verifying the following:

- Whether a state of positive health and optimal performance of the targeted population has been maintained by adopting an 'eat healthy n stay healthy' approach
- Whether the Nutrition Education Training influenced the dietary habits
- Whether there is enhanced use of iodized salt in the beneficiary households
- Whether the hand wash techniques for prevention of bacterial diseases is being practiced among the households or not
- To review the food habits of the vulnerable groups (the Pregnant & Lactating Mothers & Children from 0 to 3 years) and assess the improvement in their health standard in terms of the clinical signs of nutrition deficiency

The **24 Hours Dietary Recall Method** was followed to review the present status of food intake in terms of quality and quantity taking households as a unit of food and nutrition. Women of the

⁴⁴ Ibidem.

⁴⁵ Please, refer to Attachment N. 12 – Results of Final Expenditure Survey – CfW Beneficiaries and to Attachment N. 13 – Results of Final Expenditure Survey – UCT Beneficiaries.

households were interviewed as they are those more informed on HHs' food consumption and preparation patterns. Secondary data from **Anganwadi Centres and Grocery shops owners were also collected**. Proportional sampling of 500 HHs was applied, covering the three targeted Clusters. Three categories of respondents were selected: Adult CfW BNFs, UCT BNFs, PLW.

The main results⁴⁶ showed an increase in vegetables, pulses, meat, fish, oil / fat, and fruits in the surveyed HHs' food basket and a decrease in cereals, showing changing food preferences and enhanced awareness of targeted BNFs, especially women, on locally available nutritious foods and adequate food preparation practices.

Effective monitoring and reliable analysis fostered by these surveys is limited, as presented results cannot be compared because of the following reasons:

- **Different survey methodologies were applied:** Baseline adopted the Food Consumption Score methodology, the consumption survey adopted the 7-days recall methodology of consumption patterns, the expenditure survey adopted the 24-hours recall methodology of expenditure patterns, and the nutrition monitoring survey adopted the 24-hours recall methodology of food consumption patterns. Changes in adopted methodologies were reportedly **justified by encountered challenges and learning from previous surveys.**⁴⁷ Reported **staff turn-over** encountered by the project also strongly **contributed to the limited homogeneity of adopted survey methodologies** and therefore to the limited consistency of collected data and of their comparability.
- Identified **surveys sample characteristics varied in the different surveys:** baseline survey collected data from CfW HHs while consumption and expenditure surveys collected data from CfW HHs and from UCT BNFs. Moreover, no clear indication of the number of sampled CfW HHs and UCT BNFs was reported in the consumption survey.
- **Results of final expenditure survey of UCT BNFs are not consistent and do not seem correct,** as indicated percentages of expenditures are presenting some contradictions.⁴⁸ Frequencies of answers were not detailed in the report, and further verification and eventual revision could therefore not be attempted by the consultant.
- Surveys sample sizes and geographical coverage varied in the different surveys.⁴⁹

However, the final nutrition status assessment conducted in December 2014, which adopted the 24-hours recall methodology of food consumption patterns of sampled BNFs, compared reported data to the RDIs SPHERE standards and to the Recommended Dietary Allowances (RDA) and the average daily dietary intake against the common Indian food types. Its results are therefore informative in terms of food intake and nutrition improvements achieved resulting from the program (although they cannot be compared with results of previous surveys).

No important **external positive changes (e.g. new regulations, etc)** and/or factors occurred during the lifetime of this program.

External factors that contributed to limit the project's achievements are listed as follows:

- Interference of political interests especially at the program's start up created some delays in the mobilisation processes.
- The Ministry of **Home Affairs' new restrictions on funds from Mercy Corps US** led to **activity delays and limited availability of funds**. This also resulted in the **incompletion of UCT disbursements and of 47 planned support structures**.
- A number of factors contributed to fear and/or resistances of targeted BNFs in willing to engage in CfW:

⁴⁶ Please, also refer to Attachment N. 11 – Main results of Nutrition Status Assessment.

⁴⁷ Please, refer to the table "Brief Synopsis of Surveys conducted in the framework of this Program" included in this section which details mentioned challenges.

⁴⁸ Please, refer to Attachment N. 13 – Results of Final Expenditure Survey – UCT Beneficiaries.

⁴⁹ However, this would not be a methodological challenge per se if relative proportions of surveyed respondents' characteristics are applied.

- **Previous negative experiences of targeted BNFs with fraudulent financial companies** created significant suspicion at the start-up of the project and **initial resistances of BNFs in willing to participate to the Program's CfW** component;
- BNFs' fear of not being paid, as it reportedly happened in other CfW experiences implemented by the Government schemes;
- BNFs' fear of being excluded from pending payments of recent CfW implemented with Government schemes;
- BNFs' fear of being excluded from eventually forthcoming CfW governmental schemes

These resistances **faded away thanks to the mobilisation endeavours and to the transparent information** fostered by program staff.

- Resistances then **reappeared when delays occurred between the end of work segments of CfW and the actual reception of related wages in BNFs' accounts**⁵⁰. These then **disappeared at reception of wage transfer** in the BNFs' accounts.

- Finally, **funds reception's halt** encountered by the program because of the above-mentioned restrictions **hampered the payments of CfW implemented in end December 2014 /early January 2015** until the reception of funds from MCs US was made possible at the beginning of April, also following the approval of the no-cost extension. This obviously **created dramatic suspicion at the BNFs' level and contributed to jeopardise the BNFs' confidence** in project staff and Village Committee members, **also resulting in intimidations** and harassments. Outstanding CfW wages were immediately paid once the arrival of funds from MCs US could restart in April 2015. A number of consulted **BNFs claimed they had to borrow cash** from neighbours/family **or in kind** from the local grocery shop, in order to meet their daily needs, both when minor delays occurred to receive wages in their accounts (delays induced by the data processing time) and when they could not receive their wages during the period of funds' unavailability and program's halt. Interests⁵¹ were incurred by the majority of consulted BNFs. In some instances, Village Committees members and local mobilisers directly provided some cash to those most vulnerable BNFs who could not meet their daily needs, also to minimise the extent of the encountered intimidations.

- Rainy season in July-August 2014 delayed the initiation or pace of some CfW activities. Moreover, unseasonal rain fall occurred in September 2014, resulting in additional delays in some infrastructure CfW.

- Bank personnel reportedly showed initial resistances in allowing large groups of BNFs to open new bank accounts and instances of refusal to serve the BNFs in preference of known customers was also reported. These obviously contributed to create some mild delay during Program start-up phase.

3.3.2 Efficiency and effectiveness' additional details for Result 1.1

Result 1: 3,500 vulnerable households have increased food purchasing capacity in Badasahi, Khunta and Nilagiri administrative blocks of Mayurbhanj and Baleshwar Districts of Odisha through Cash for Work activities and Cash grants for the most vulnerable households

⁵⁰ Mentioned delays resulted from the necessary time required to process CfW data at Adikhar level, to transfer the wages to the BNFs account, and then the actual banking time required to finalise the reception of wage transfer in the account. This process reportedly took 5 to 10 days and is due to internal and external factors. For linearity of exposition it was presented in this paragraph highlighting the external factors negatively affecting Program's efficiency and effectiveness.

⁵¹ Reported interests on borrowed cash or in kind items ranged from 3% to 50% per month. Only a minority of consulted BNFs declared they did not incur in interests.

OB: To improve food security of 17,500 people in flood affected villages of Mayurbhanj and Baleshwar districts of Odisha through cash transfers					
Result/Activity	Indicators	OVI (Target) at project proposal	OVI at October 2014⁵²	OVI at the end of intervention	Observations
ER1.1 3,500 vulnerable households have increased food purchasing capacity in Badasahi, Khunta and Nilagiri administrative blocks of Mayurbhanj and Baleshwar districts of Odisha through Cash for Work activities and Cash grants for the most vulnerable households	ER 1.1.1 # of households participating in CfW and receiving CfW payments	Target: 3200 HHS	3,100 households were identified from Badashi and GB Nagar blocks of Maurbhanj and Nilagiri block of Balasore district	3,335 HHS participated in CfW. - 1,049 BNFs (501 M, 548 F) in the targeted 14 villages in Nilagiri Cluster; - 1,006 BNFs (555 M, 551 F) in the targeted 13 villages in Durgapur Cluster; - 1,180 BNFs (569 M, 611 F) in the targeted 16 villages in Sialighati Cluster.	Target largely achieved. 2 HH's members on average participated in CfW. Maximum 80 CfW days were reportedly planned for each village. Few instances of CfW BNFs' turnover occurred ⁵³ , resulting in no particular challenge. BNFs were replaced with other members of the same HH or other HHS' members from the selection list developed by the VCs.
	ER 1.1.2 # of community infrastructure sites rehabilitated	Target: 60 community infrastructure sites	65 community assets identified, 21 partially rehab (completed), 29 ongoing: 6 Water Harvesting Structure 7 Ponds 6 Embankments 3 Platform for weekly haats (markets) 4 Renovation of school and Angaanwadi Centres 30 Connecting Roads 4 Elevated Platforms 3 Canal Renovation 2 Plantation	100 community infrastructures were rehabilitated or constructed/implemented. - 35 infrastructures in Nilagiri Cluster; - 33 infrastructures in Durgapur Cluster; - 32 infrastructures in Sialighati Cluster.	Target largely achieved in terms of earth works. Target not achieved in terms of support structures' accomplishment.
	ER 1.1.3 % of cash received used for food purchases and for livelihoods recovery	Target: 80%	N/A	60,15% according to Final Expenditure Survey	N/A. Target seemed achieved according to consulted interlocutors. This was partly assessed following the methodological challenges mentioned in Part 3.1 with regard to implemented monitoring surveys ⁵⁴ .

Comprehensive participatory processes were fostered to **ensure the correct identification of CfW BNFs and priority infrastructures leveraging** on the active involvement of **Sarpanches** and of the newly created **Village Committees**. This also allowed a **robust needs' and priority needs' assessment validation** throughout the program. Also, the **central role** played by Sarpanches and Village Committees in **decision-making, development and supervision/management** of activities **fostered the BNFs' sense of ownership** of the implemented actions and of achieved results.

CfW started progressively as soon as the mobilisation and identification processes were in place and effective in the targeted villages, resulting in functional VCs able to identify CfW BNFs and the priority infrastructures to be rehabilitated or constructed. This is the **main reason for the variety of different achievements reported and/or observed** in the various targeted areas and villages. This, and the different characteristics of communities in the villages⁵⁵, might also explain the **different degrees of ownership and management/maintenance capacity observed in the**

⁵² Data from Second Quarterly Report (July 1 - 30 September) and Purchase Survey (October 2014).

⁵³ Reported main reasons are marriage, access to a new job, or health problems.

⁵⁴ Please, refer to Attachment N. 12 – Results of Final Expenditure Survey – CfW Beneficiaries.

⁵⁵ Some communities showed remarkable degrees of homogeneity, others had both general and scheduled castes, which resulted in more difficult collaboration among BNFs and in general within communities. Some communities showed remarkable capacities of critical analysis and pro-active attitudes, while others seemed more characterized by apathy and sense of hopeless.

consulted VCs. It is likely that the different commitment and capacity of local leadership might also have contributed to the above-mentioned variety of observed results.

The first CfW started in Durgapur Village in Durgapur Cluster on June 16, 2014⁵⁶ and the last CfW started in Arapata Village in Sialighati Cluster on January 27, 2015. The majority of CfW activities started between September and November 2014. The first CfW infrastructure project was completed in Tirdihi Village in Sialighati Cluster on January 16, 2015. The vast majority of CfW projects was completed on 22-23 May 2015 during the final month of implementation of this program. It is therefore quite evident that the **aimed immediate benefits derived from cash transfers occurred with major delays.**⁵⁷

A **complaints mechanism** was put in place at the beginning of the project. It had two main components. The first component was a complaints box in each targeted village, which permitted to insert written complaints and did not allow removing them from the box. Every 5-7 days the box was opened by a someone responsible for a different area. The second component of this complaints mechanism was a dedicated telephone number that BNFs could call for complaints. The dedicated phone was managed by the Admin officer in Bhubaneswar, who could receive complains Monday-Friday from 9 a.m. until 5 p.m. However, it was reported that this complaints mechanism was not often used by BNFs, **who were comfortable to directly confront project staff and VCs members in case they had complaints.** The main reported complaints regarding the following issues:

- Waiting time between the completed CfW tranche and receiving the wages in the BNFs' accounts;
- Delays deriving from the mistaken writing of some bank account numbers resulting in temporary misplacement of cash transfers by bank and additional delays in the actual reception of funds in the BNFs account;
- From those who were not selected for CfW activities;
- The number of days worked, as some of the CfW BNFs aimed at accessing additional working days;
- The additional inputs required/expected⁵⁸ by some of the build/restored infrastructures to build/improve the support structures;
- The work schedule and distribution of work among CfW BNFs;
- The lack of shade in some CfW sites where workers could find some relief especially during the hot season;
- The lack of drinking water in CfW sites.

Nearly all complaints were promptly responded to directly by VCs by program staff and management when complaints directly touched their roles and functions. Of course, complaints that could not find responses were tackled accordingly, for example for those who complained that they were not selected for CfW activities (as they did not meet set selection criteria).

Toolkits for CfW BNFs were distributed after the CfW started, reportedly resulting in some delays due to the difficulties encountered in working with locally available tools. **Toolkits could have been distributed since the beginning**, therefore, avoiding or limiting the encountered difficulties and avoiding relying on the availability of tools in flood-affected areas where the majority of BNFs lost nearly all its belongings, including work tools. Moreover, **toolkits could have also included working boots** to protect CfW BNFs from occurring injuries, which reportedly mainly affected feet and legs while digging.

Work safety awareness creation and promotion could be more widely fostered and implemented at the work sites. A number of injuries could have been avoided through improved

⁵⁶ Please, refer to Attachment N. 6 – CfW Beneficiaries Details.

⁵⁷ BNFs received the first wage in their hands from 8 to 12 Months after the floods occurred.

⁵⁸ Material costs found a major reduction with the no-cost extension approved in April 2015. Budget line was reduced from INR 10.440.000 to INR 4.623.513 as time and funds available were deemed not sufficient to complete the planned material work/support structures before the new end set for the Program, following the delays already accumulated and the ongoing funds' hiccupping pace.

safety awareness and encouraging the use of appropriate safety tools, for example, the above-mentioned boots. It was reported that targeted BNFs would have been reluctant in wearing boots, as they are used to working in bear feet or wearing sandals.

A total of 53 support structures could be accomplished despite of the fund availability limitation and delays encountered by the program. A total of 66 of the 100 planned support structures reportedly had the plan developed by the expert hired to this purpose.⁵⁹ Technical expertise supervision was reportedly not present when accomplished support structures were implemented. This was justified by the limited time to recruit the necessary expertise and limited resources available in the conclusive months of the program.

Additional challenges faced by CfW activities were already presented in the previous section 3.3.1, and especially in the paragraph addressing main factors creating delays in this program.

3.3.3 Efficiency and Effectiveness Details for Result 1.2

Result 2: Cash grant to most vulnerable labour poor households

Result/Activity	Indicators	OVI (Target) at project proposal	OVI at October 2014 ⁶⁰	OVI at the end of intervention	Observations
ER1.2 Cash grant to most vulnerable labor poor households	ER 1.2.1 # of most vulnerable households receiving cash grants for food	Target: 300 HHs	300 households (194 F, 106 M) received INR 914,400 during the first phase (a total of INR 15,312 will be transferred in five phases to each household on a monthly basis)	306 most vulnerable households received cash grants.	Target widely achieved in terms of number of targeted beneficiaries. The wider number of targeted BNFs is due to the drop-out of some BNF ⁶¹ and their replacement with new ones. Target not achieved in terms of total amount of cash received by UCT BNFs.
	ER 1.2.2 % of cash transferred used for food purchases	Target: 90%	N/A	55.98% according to Final Expenditure Survey	Target not achieved. This target might have been overestimated as already indicated and explained in Part 3.1. Also, UCT BNFs did not receive all planned cash instalments. Finally, results from Final Expenditure Survey showed some inconsistencies. ⁶²

Identification of UCT BNFs was carefully implemented with the active support of Sarpanches, Village Committees and village members and finally cross-checked and verified with physical inspection and direct interviews by the financial and admin program staff.

UCT instalments were provided directly in cash as the majority of UCT BNFs had physical challenges in directly accessing banks. A gathering point for all UCT BNFs was agreed.

UCT instalments were not completed because of mentioned difficulties in receiving funds in the last months of the program and delays resulting from this. First instalments to the UCT BNFs provided a total amount of INR 3,048, as planned. **The following instalments were rounded to INR 3,050 in order to smooth the payment process.**⁶³ Staff tried to keep dates of UCT disbursements as uniform as possible in order not to create resentments among BNFs.

⁵⁹ Please, refer to Attachment N. 8 – CfW Infrastructures Data.

⁶⁰ Data from Second Quarterly Report (July 1 - 30 September) and Purchase Survey (October 2014).

⁶¹ Drop out for UCT BNFs means that they died.

⁶² Please, refer to Attachment N. 13 – Results of Final Expenditure Survey – UCT Beneficiaries.

⁶³ In fact, staff mentioned that UCT BNFs rarely had 2 INRs to give back to them at the payment instance, and that this was creating some obvious inconvenience and slowing down the process.

However, this was not always possible because such a large amount of activities could not always be carried out at the same time.

Also, **disbursements of UCT grants had to wait for CfW activities to be started in these villages** in order not to create resentment of the CfW BNFs. This explains the different number of instalment received by UCT in the different cluster. Moreover, UCTs were made in cash and this required the presence of key staff and finance staff from Bhubanswar, as well as **careful planning to minimise security challenges**. Finally, some UCT BNFs could not reach the disbursement point as they were/are not able to walk and staff had to reach them directly in their house/place of living.⁶⁴

- *First instalment occurred in the following dates:*

Durgapur Cluster: 27.08.2014

Sialighati Cluster: 5.9.2014 and 30.9.2014

Nilagiri Cluster: 10.09.201

- *Second instalment occurred in the following dates:*

Durgapur Cluster: 30.09.2014

Nilagiri Cluster: 18.11.2014 and 2.12.2014

Sialighati Cluster: 29.11.2014

- *Third instalment occurred in the following dates:*

Durgapur Cluster: 29.11.2014

Nilagiri Cluster: 6.1.2015

Sialighati Cluster: 7.1.2015

Fourth instalment occurred only in Durgapur Cluster on 31.12.2014

Overall, INR 2,713,918 were disbursed to UCT BNFs. The remaining INR 1,879,682 could not be disbursed.

The main purchases of UCT BNFs were reportedly for health and food, then for shelter and education of children.⁶⁵ An interesting trend was noticed and reported according to observed results from the expenditure survey: UCT BNFs who received one instalment tended to spend more on food. Those who received three instalments tended also to spend on cloth, medicines and more varieties of vegetables in a significant and distinctive manner. Some cash was also spent for loan repayments. None of them spent significantly on entertainment, alcohol/tobacco, or agricultural inputs.

Some instance of UCT BNFs' small investments was informally encouraged by program staff and directly observed during the evaluation. It was aimed at ensuring the access of those most vulnerable BNFs to **income generating activities**. This mainly applies to those UCT BNFs that are able to do some physical effort and light work, as some among them have major disabilities, chronic illnesses and/or are very aged. In fact, reported investments do not require huge physical efforts. Examples include: small size livestock investments and small informal market business. Also, some UCT BNF reported s/he **still have some amount saved**.

Those sporadic income-generating initiatives certainly fostered positive perspectives with regard to the future of these BNFs. However, the **majority of consulted UCT BNFs have already spent the entire received amount** mainly to meet her/his food and health needs. Some among them are receiving a Government pension for those UPL (Under the Poverty Line). However, INR300 is provided with this pension per month and evidently is an insufficient amount to meet basic monthly food and health needs.

⁶⁴ Some of the consulted UCT BNFs reported they do not have any HH or shelter.

⁶⁵ This last mainly applies to widows and single mothers.

Moreover, absent or very limited self-help and solidarity mechanisms were observed and reported at community level.

3.4 Program's Sustainability and Impact

Achieved results and benefits for **potential positive impact and sustainability**⁶⁶ were continuously promoted through the following activities:

- The **active involvement of Sarpanches and Village Committees** since the program's inception phases in all key decision-making as well as in the development, implementation and management of activities.
- **Village Committees created by this program presently continue to function**, although their capacities and characteristics seemed quite heterogeneous. Some VCs are reportedly **representing an emerging leadership with promising proactive attitudes**.
- The **participatory identification of priority infrastructures with a focus on perspective impact** resulting from their use or their presence.
- The **adoption of cash transfers through banking**: numerous BNFs, among which the majority were women, opened a new bank account, progressively becoming more conversant with banking procedures, more confident in approaching banks and in administrative aspects, more encouraged to saving behaviours, and generally, for the female component, more confident and empowered. These benefits seem very promising in terms of their potential lasting impact.
- Kitchen garden promotion was encouraged throughout the implemented training activities to ensure sustainable household's food security.

The **instances of UCT BNF investments in income generating activities**, as informally promoted by program staff, are **promising** in terms of prospective impact and sustainability. On the other hand, the **majority of UCT's reported and observed benefits could hardly be maintained in time**. In fact, it is quite evident that immediate benefits observed for UCT BNFs were already over when the final evaluation was going on for the majority of the consulted UCT BNFs. These BNFs are in fact the most vulnerable and the majority of them cannot, or cannot easily, access work opportunities, for physical, age and/or cultural reasons.⁶⁷ **Perspective impact and sustainability for achievements reported and partly observed for UCT BNFs are therefore virtually absent**. Only exception might be indicated for those widows and single women able to work and, even with many difficulties and cultural barriers, to eventually access work opportunities and for those who were able to invest in small income generating activities, as already mentioned.

Distributed Work Kits will remain in the hand of BNFs and will continue to contribute supporting their domestic, agricultural and income generating activities.

A number of factors could undermine the potential positive impact and sustainability of benefits resulting from the evaluated program. The **main internal critical factors** are listed as follows.

- Those CfW **infrastructures which were not completed with the planned support structures** will probably **last a limited amount of time** and will not last as long as planned. Therefore, the connected benefits⁶⁸ and observed positive multiplier effects might consequently have limited potential sustainability and impact. Community-based responses aimed at improving infrastructures durability were reported⁶⁹ and observed. However, those responses might also face sustainability challenges as the materials used are those locally available and communities are not able to buy durable materials with the resources presently available.

⁶⁶ Impact and sustainability are intertwined aspects, the proportional influence of which might often not be easily separated. Therefore, observations related to both aspects are presented in the following paragraph, when they could not be clearly differentiated. Specific paragraphs are then developed for those Program's components that specifically addressed/fostered impact or sustainability.

⁶⁷ Cultural reasons mainly apply to widows, single women and single mothers. Also, women from general castes reportedly cannot access work even in case of extreme need.

⁶⁸ Observed benefits range, among others, from food security to enhanced yielding capacity of land, from enhanced livelihood opportunities to improved resilience capacity.

⁶⁹ For instance, the consultant directly observed grass-patching of ponds' banks to limit their erosion.

- The above mentioned support structures were **completed without technical expertise supervision**, leading to some concern in terms of their technical accuracy.
- Handover to VCs was incomplete because of the delays and the fund transfer issues encountered at the end of the program. **Limited awareness of Village Committees on government development and assistance schemes** addressed to scheduled castes and tribal areas might limit the resilience potentialities of targeted communities;
- Also, Village Committees and Sarpanches have **limited capacity to advocate** for and access government development and assistance schemes and government line departments' support. Linkages with these line department and external funding opportunities is still very limited.
- **HR turnover and reduced staff in the final stages** of the program probably contributed to limit the extent of capacity-building and linkage creation/fostering with the Village Committees.
- Required time to ensure support from the government line department is reportedly uncertain. Also, resistances from government stakeholders in accepting to support infrastructures created in the framework of NGOs' project were reported.
- Unfortunately, the **planned follow-up nutrition training program (called Barefoot Nutritionist Training) was implemented only in Asukand village** (Durgapur Cluster), following the challenges deriving from the mentioned halt of funds in January 2015 and consequent delays. The program aimed at fostering the sustainability of achievements resulting from the nutrition awareness training while leveraging the engagement of female village volunteers to promote the aimed nutrition awareness and related behavioural changes.⁷⁰ Street theatre techniques were adopted and a professional theatre artist was hired to train the 16 volunteers selected in the mentioned Village. The **sustainability of the observed achieved improvements in terms of nutritional intake, food preparations, and increased vegetable varieties cultivated in kitchen gardens, both in terms of impact and of sustainability, could not be strengthened** with this planned training program. Moreover, **sustainability and impact of these achievements directly depend on the availability of cash at HHs' level.**

BNFs, and especially female BNFs, lamented that no training was conducted to guide and improve their capacities in income generating activities to enhance the durability and impact of achieved benefits in terms of food security and resilience. However, it was clear that this was not the aim and scope of this action. Nevertheless, such complementary actions could have contributed to foster the durability and impact of achieved results and benefits in terms of food security and livelihood opportunities as the targeted BNFs are mainly marginal farmers and occasional unskilled wage labourers who face difficulties in accessing income generating opportunities.

Signs of deterioration of achieved benefits were observed or reported. They are as follows.

- Some BNFS have returned to occasional wage labour that are reportedly characterised by unsafe and unhealthy working conditions;
- Many BNFs, and especially the UCT ones, were already reporting and/or showing signs of food security deterioration and health problems, as they were not able to meet those basic needs anymore;
- Many BNFs claimed they could not purchase preferred and/or suggested nutritious food as food prices consistently increased in the months previous to the evaluation.

Sustainability

Program's strategy of **creating and supporting village committees** was an important factor contributing to the sustainability of achieved results. Instances of **ongoing fund-raising attempts fostered among communities by some of the consulted VCs** were reported. However, because of their observed heterogeneity, additional capacity building activities are required to strengthen the capacities and experiences of those VCs.

⁷⁰ Please, also refer to Attachment N. 14 – Main strategy and messages of Barefoot Nutritionist Training Module.

External factors that could undermine or limit sustainability, and therefore also the impact, of achievements is the probable occurrence of new floods and natural calamities which could easily limit prospective sustainability of rehabilitated/built infrastructures.

Impact

It is too soon to measure project's impact, as this is normally assessed two years after the end of the intervention. Achieved benefits are promising in terms of multiplier positive effects created by the program although their durability is clearly at risk.

Some **critical factors** that could undermine the potential positive impact of the intervention have already been listed in the previous parts of this section 3.4.⁷¹ Additional ones are listed as follows:

- Observed **preference for chemical agricultural inputs**⁷² could likely jeopardise the potential positive impact resulting from those improved infrastructures aimed, among others, at enhancing the yielding capacities of farmers. This was also observed with regard to kitchen garden practices.
- Eventual insurgence of conflicts might occur as Maoist rebels are reportedly present in the targeted area.
- The above-mentioned probable occurrence of new floods and natural calamities could also negatively affect prospective impact.

3.5 Program's Successes and Best Practices

Mobilisation and participation strategy involving local elected leaders (Sarpanches) and newly formed Village Committees at every stage of the program since its development proved successful as it:

- **Fostered the participatory identification of pro-active leadership** in the targeted communities;
- **Fostered the adequate reassessment and reaffirmation of priority needs;**
- **Assured the identification of the most needed infrastructure projects** while also assuring the choice was in **line with government development/emergency response plans;**
- Adequately fostered the participatory identification of the **most suitable organisation of CfW** and the **prompt response to the expressed needs** for its adjustments;
- **Strongly fostered gender empowerment** with their composition, considering that previous villages' experiences of VCs did not normally allow mixed-gender groups;
- **Limited the occurrence of disturbances** from village members that were not included among BNFs⁷³ or from local political leaders claiming their interests throughout the program's life. Also, named strategy **fostered the prompt settlement of disputes** when they occurred.

The **majority of consulted VCs also reported that they decided not to assign roles and function within the committees.** The following are the main reported reasons:

- They did **not want to accumulate delays** on these issues as they aimed at starting CfW immediately.
- They **felt there was no need** for such distribution of roles and functions.

All consulted VCs reported they did not face any problem because of this. Contrarily, VCs reported they **were comfortable** with this structure and **had confidence** it would continue to work with this internal peer structure. This is an interesting peculiarity which is included in this section because it emerged as a Best Practice applied in this program, according to the consulted village committees that reported this. Two out of three consulted committees applied this peer system of internal organisation and they reported it worked. It could, therefore, be considered as an alternative internal organisation system of village committees to be eventually explored in other programs.

⁷¹ A factor that is affecting project sustainability normally also affects its potential positive impact.

⁷² A BNF growing only one type of vegetable in his kitchen garden declared: "It is easier to grow only one type of vegetable than more types. If I grow more vegetables as I have to buy more fertiliser!"

⁷³ Obviously, not all village members were selected for CfW or for UCTs. Only those who met selection criteria were selected by the village committee.

The **techniques adopted for UCT BNFs' selection successfully fostered the correct identification process and avoided distortions.** Program staff involved the Sarpanches, VCs and the entire communities in a preliminary selection of the most vulnerable individuals in their communities without initially explaining its purpose. Additional clarifications and explanations of selection criteria followed, therefore, fostering the smoothness of the process. **Participation of all named stakeholders was the key factor contributing to correct identification and ensured the relevance of the process.** Also, additional verifications and cross-checks by program staff further contributed to this.

The choice of paying **CfW's wages uniquely through banking** successfully **ensured the transparency and accountability of all actors and processes involved.** Also, this resulted in a variety of **positive benefits** listed as follows:

- Prevented external pressures or influencers from using the program to their benefit as the bank could only transfer funds to direct beneficiaries.
- It greatly helped during the period when fund transfers halted. Program staff was held accountable to beneficiaries and Sarpanches as it was clear that no funds were being withheld or "hidden" from them as all payments were made through the banking system.
- A large number of involved BNFs gained access to financial services for the first time in their lives, and above all female BNFs.
- **All involved BNFs gained awareness and practice in accessing financial services and reported increased saving behaviours.**
- Banking and women-headed bank accounts **contributed to foster women empowerment and to enhance awareness and improve gender balance at community and family levels.**

Of course, cash transfers through the banking system also encountered some negative outcomes in terms of mild delays of payments due to the time it took for data processing and transfers.

Nutrition training and awareness activities successfully achieved impressive results. They were **grounded on preliminary attentive studies of targeted communities** through direct and secondary information sources in order to develop **tailored training sessions and support materials.** The **participatory facilitation and the chosen settings** probably also contributed to the effectiveness of these activities.

3.6 Program's Lessons Learned

The **development of composite OVIs** aimed at **assessing consumption patterns would probably better suit the assessment of achievements in homologue actions** implementing cash transfers. In particular, UCT BNFs' expenditure in investments fostering perspective food security would also form an adequate component, among others, that could enhance the monitoring value of OVIs aimed at assessing food security achievements. Finally, BNFs have ultimately their right to freely spend their cash as they wish and an OVI uniquely grounded on the wished BNFs' expenditure in food items seemed excessively rigid.

Homogeneity in adopted survey methodology and consistent geographical coverage would be necessary to **foster consistency and comparability of data and ultimately a more efficient and effective monitoring system.**

Survey methodologies adopting seven days recall periods for expenditure surveys and 24 hours recall periods for consumption patterns surveys reportedly proved more reliable and effective in homologue settings.

Similar cash transfer programs could learn from this experience and **adopt UCT instalments of rounded figures** which would not create the necessity of asking change from BNFs. This would avoid incurring minor challenges and delays and **would result in smoother payment processes.**

Careful attention with regard to existing BNFs' bank accounts for loan repayments would be recommended in future similar programs. In fact, one BNF reported she had her first CfW wage

completely withdrawn by the bank as she had a pending loan to be repaid through that account. Staff checks on this issue and/or awareness creation among BNFs could minimise the possibility of such occurrence.

4. Main FIE Conclusions

Program performance was substantial, despite encountered delays and challenges. In general terms, the project created the majority of pursued immediate results, ultimately resulting in enhanced food security of targeted population through cash transfers. BNFs' improved health conditions, improved livelihood opportunities, reduced migration, enhanced resilience capacity, improved community and HH relations, improved quality of leadership, improved key family practices and enhanced women empowerment were also observed as positive achievements of this program.

The conception of the intervention is relevant and it responds to beneficiaries' and stakeholders' urgent and priority needs. Its design is straightforward and pertinent. A few design adjustments in the development of indicators could have further enhanced project's monitoring potential.

Mobilisation and identification strategies and methodologies were extremely effective in promoting beneficiaries' and stakeholders' active participation and ownership. The creation of VCs and the active involvement of local elected leaders particularly contributed to the efficiency and effectiveness of this action. The need to strengthen their capacity to manage and administer infrastructures, to raise funds, and interact with institutions clearly emerged.

Main critical factors were identified in the delays resulting from an unexpected new restriction on international funds arriving in India introduced by Government's Ministry of Home Affairs. Also, delays encountered in the HR recruitment processes slowed down the prompt start-up of the program. Encountered delays and funds' hiccupping availability resulted in their turn in the limited accomplishment of planned support structures and in the incompleteness of UCTs.

Sustainability and impact of intervention achievements are fairly promising, also considering the emergency character of this program and its scope of action in terms of rapid response to urgent food security needs. The durability and repeatability of results and benefits could encounter negative obstacles especially in the perspective limited lifetime of unaccomplished infrastructures; heterogeneity, limited capacities and experience of Village Committees and the limited opportunities of BNFs' access to cash and income generating opportunities. Also, encountered delays and funds' hiccupping availability in the final stages of this action limited program's capacity to foster robust capacity-building of village committees, to implement vigorous follow up of acquired/improved nutrition awareness and behaviours, and to foster linkages with relevant government line departments: all these might contribute to limit the potential impact and durability of achievements.

5. Main FIE Recommendations

A number of recommendations are as follows. They were conceived in order to enhance results' effectiveness and to promote the potential impact and sustainability of the created benefits, in case new funds will be made available for a second phase of this program. Recommendations also attempt feasible and reasonable suggestions to improve future similar interventions, following described successes and challenges created/encountered by this program.

Future similar food security programs might consider more composite OVIs to assess/monitor the results in terms of UCT BNFs' expenditures. OVIs able to also account on non-food items' expenditure which would be in line with the aim of the program could be explored.

Activities aimed at fostering village committees' management and advocacy capacities could be more widely developed and clearly indicated at the program proposal's stage in the framework of future similar actions, **together with activities aimed at fostering and strengthening linkages and collaboration among village committees, relevant institutional stakeholders and funding opportunities. Appropriate funding and time should be allocated.**

Adequate funding of community mobilisers and staff logistics could be envisaged at the program's proposal stage and adequately mirrored in the budgeting. Also, **adequate funding and organisation of staff logistics could be ensured in case of budget reductions.** This would enhance staff's capacity to efficiently and effectively foster aimed results, especially when delays are encountered by a program.

Selection processes of targeted villages could be improved in future similar programs in order to **allow wider flexibility in terms of set quota of BNFs** if the circumstances will allow, and **identification of alternative sources of local materials if their unavailability hampers the inclusion** of eligible villages.

Participation, mobilisation and inclusion methodologies adopted in the framework of this program could be replicated in the framework of future similar actions as they **proved their efficiency and effectiveness.**

Similarly, **participation, mobilisation and inclusion methodologies, including ad hoc training/capacity-building, implanted throughout a robust gender-sensitive approach could be replicated** in the framework of future similar actions as they **proved their efficiency, effectiveness and potentials in terms of perspective lasting impact.**

IEC strategy adopted in the framework of this program could be replicated in the framework of future actions as they proved their efficiency and effectiveness in **fostering sound expenditure choices in terms of BNFs' food security, health and livelihood improvements**

Payments of CfW through banking should be implemented wherever the conditions allow, as it **proved its success** in terms of transparency, accountability, and for the positive multiplier effects it contributed to create. This strategy is therefore **highly recommendable in future programs wherever the local banking system would allow** its full adoption. **Initial introductory exchanges among banks and program management and formal requests to facilitate the opening of BNFs' new bank accounts would boost the start-up** of similar programs and limit the occurrence of initial resistances as observed in this action.

Female-headed bank accounts should be promoted whenever possible together with women involvement in supervision activities at CfW, as it **proved its multiplier positive effect** in terms of women's enhanced confidence and overall empowerment.

Active involvement of key locally elected authorities proved its success and could be replicated in future similar actions.

The experience of the **village committees proved its efficiency and effectiveness and should be replicated** wherever possible. **Additional opportunities for training on management and development of plans for the utilisation and maintenance of infrastructures** would be necessary, together **with robust capacity-building on advocacy and linkage creation** with institutional stakeholders and opportunities, to enhance future sustainability efforts and potential sustainability and impact of achievements. **Exchanges among VCs could be appropriate to boost mutual learning** from different experiences.

Additional follow up of nutrition training would benefit the targeted villages. **General follow up** on all covered subjects and a **particular focus on fostering kitchen gardens' varieties**, with a

special attention in **boosting sustainable horticultural practices**, could improve and strengthen achieved awareness levels and practices.

A **roster of potential pre-selected qualified individuals could be organised** by Adikhar for future emergency programs during the approval phase in order to minimise the occurrence and extent of delays encountered by this program for the selection of program HRs. This could also minimise the negative consequences deriving from staff turnover. Finally, additional efforts to create a roster to **improve HR's gender balance** for future Programs.

Adequate induction of key project staff and **training of local staff** should always be fostered, also in case of staff turnover, in order to enhance potential efficiency and effectiveness of their work, and therefore of the overall program. **Adequate time for staff training in preparation of surveys** could also be allocated to improve the potential quality of results. **Local mobilisers' homogenous coverage of supervised villages and number of BNFs** could be fostered to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of their tasks.

Homogeneity in adopted methodology and geographical coverage consistency could be fostered in the implementation of monitoring surveys in future/similar programs. This would allow direct comparability of data and the actualisation of a more efficient and effective monitoring system.

Special arrangements with local grocery shops could be explored in order to anticipate eventual challenges faced by the BNFs while waiting for their wages to be transferred to their accounts and **limit the occurrence of adverse coping strategies** to meet their daily needs. The adoption of vouchers or individually allocated pre-paid rations could be made available during the few days required to process the CfW transfer, which in food insecure and post-emergency settings might be relevant to the most vulnerable BNFs.

Toolkits for CfW could be distributed at the beginning of CfW. Training activities and measures ensuring **work safety** could be further improved in the future. **Conditionality in terms of necessary safety measures** during CfW could be fostered to limit eventual cultural/social resistances.

UCTs instalment and planning could consider that **amounts rounded to figures easily disburseable would smooth the payments processes.**

UCT BNF investments in viable income generating activities could be fostered whenever the BNFs' characteristics would allow the feasibility of such investments, in order to enhance their opportunities of resilience building.

The **active promotion of self-help and solidarity mechanisms** would be highly recommendable in the targeted villages in order to **facilitate the access of the most vulnerable** components of communities to **endogenous support**. Eventually, **social and cultural barriers** potentially hampering the creation of such mechanisms **could be pre-assessed to identify efficient and effective strategies**. The **active involvement of Village Committees** could facilitate the aimed mechanisms creation.

Adequate technical planning and supervision is recommendable for support structures requiring skilled labour and specific technical competences, in order to foster efficient and effective use of resources and enhance their prospective lasting impact.

Implementation of training and follow-up activities aimed at **fostering sustainable agricultural and horticultural practices** would be highly recommendable in order to boost perspective sustainability and impact of achieved food security and nutrition benefits. Implementation of training aimed at fostering **BNFs' capacities of accessing new income generating activities** would be desirable, especially for female BNFs. Candles, dried food items, and cloths making were

among the income generating activities suggested by female BNFs, which could be implemented directly at their HHs. Adequate feasibility studies would eventually be appropriate to foster the identification of viable and feasible activities and adequately develop tailored trainings.

A second phase of this program would be highly recommendable, if funds allow, strengthening the achieved results. In particular, **the completion of the infrastructures' support structures** would be highly required to **enhance their potential sustainability**. This would also contribute to enhance BNFs' resilience to future floods on a long-term basis.

Attachment N. 1 – Terms of Reference for the Final Impact Evaluation

Scope of Work. Final Impact Evaluation – Food Security for Flood-affected Populations in Odisha Consultancy

Background:

Following the Cyclone Phailin induced flood in October 2013, the economically vulnerable households in Badasahi and Maurbhanj districts in Odisha, India suffered huge losses to their standing crops, shelters, livelihoods and household belongings. 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 of the communities and b) unconditional cash transfers (UCT) for targeted households lacking the capacity to participate in CfW.

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

ER1. 3,500 vulnerable households have **increased food purchasing capacity** in Badasahi, Khunta and Nilagiri administrative blocks of Mayurbhanj and Baleshwar districts of Odisha through Cash for Work activities and Cash grants for most vulnerable households

Indicators:

ER 1.1.1 # of households participating in CfW and receiving CfW payments – target: 3,200

ER 1.1.2 # of community infrastructure sites rehabilitated – target: 60

ER 1.1.3 % of cash received used for food purchases and for livelihoods recovery – target: 80%

ER 1.2.1 # of most vulnerable households receiving cash grants for food- target: 300

ER 1.2.2 % of cash transferred used for food purchases – 90%

Purpose / Project Description:

Mercy Corps is looking for a consultant to carry out the final impact evaluation for the “Food Security for Flood-affected Populations in Odisha” program in Odisha, India. The evaluation should take a maximum of 12 days of effort and should be completed during the first week of June. The final impact evaluation will assess the overall implementation of the program, the relevance of the interventions, document lessons learned and assess the sustainability of the program.

The consultant(s) will complete a final project evaluation and prepare a final report based upon consultations with management, field staff, and community. The focus of the evaluation will be on the process of project implementation and the project’s impact, with particular attention paid to the participation of the community in planning, identification of project beneficiaries, type of works selection in the villages, decision-making, any impact around financial inclusions, project implementation, monitoring, sustainability of the project impact and specific community-based preparedness/resilience building activities promoted by the project.

Consultant Objectives:

The aim of the consultancy is for the consultant(s) to determine as systematically and objectively as possible the program’s relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and cost effectiveness in the light of the objectives specified in the project proposal. As part of the final report, the consultant(s) will also develop a set of recommendations for future programming.

There are two parts of the evaluation: (i) survey to assess program performance against indicators and (ii) key informant interviews and FGDs to evaluate program relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability.

Consultant Activities:

- Design methodologies and data collection tools, including a key informant interview schedule and focus group discussion guide.
- Interviews with programming team and other relevant Mercy Corps and Adhikar (partner) staff.
- Visit project sites and carry out key informant interviews and focus group discussions and analyze findings.
- Analyze data, including both quantitative analysis of survey data as well as qualitative data analysis of interviews and focus group discussions.
- Post-data collection debriefing session with programming team

- Write a first draft and final report, to include a methodology section, and annexed data sets and collection tools.
- Other activities proposed by the consultant as deemed relevant and as agreed by Mercy Corps.

Consultant Deliverables:

1. Evaluation methodology/tools (including questionnaires, interview and/or FGD questions), time frame and plan
2. Copies of raw data files from data collection
3. Preliminary finding presented and discussed with Mercy Corps and partners
4. Final report incorporating feedback from Mercy Corps and partners

Reporting

The report should be in English. The minimum report requirements are as follows:

- **Cover Page, List of Acronyms**
- **Table of Contents** which identifies page numbers for the major content areas of the report.
- **Executive Summary** (2 to 3 pages) should be a clear and concise stand-alone document that gives readers the essential contents of the evaluation report in 2 or 3 pages, previewing the main points in order to enable readers to build a mental framework for organizing and understanding the detailed information within the report. In addition, the Executive Summary helps readers determine the key results and recommendations of the report. Thus, the Executive Summary should include: major lessons learned; maximum of two paragraphs describing the program, summary of targets and intended outcomes; areas of meaningful under or over achievement; and recommendations.
- **Methodology** including strengths and weaknesses of methods used, inclusion of stakeholders and staff, and a rough schedule of activities. This section should also address constraints and limitations of the evaluation process and rigor. The methodology section should also include a detailed description of data collection techniques used throughout the evaluation.
- **Findings** relevant to Mercy Corps and its program
- **Limitations of the study** including areas for further research
- **Key observations, overall conclusions, actions recommended for future interventions**

Attachment N. 2 - Itinerary and field visits

Date	Activity	Place	Interlocutors
13/06/15	Departure from Bologna (Italy)	Bologna and Istanbul Airports	-
14/06/15	Arrival in Bhubaneswar	Delhi and Bhubaneswar Airports – Bhubaneswar Indushtan Hotel	Programme Manager
15/06/15	Entry meeting with project staff – Individual interviews / Collect of project documents / Desk Review / adjustment of indicative interviews / adjustment of tentative field agenda	Adikhar HQ (Bhubaneswar)	Programme Manager / Project Officers / Field Officers / Admin and Assistant Admin Officers
16/06/15	Individual interview / Collect of project documents	Adikhar HQ (Bhubaneswar)	Programme Manager / Project Officer / M-E Consultant / Nutrition Consultant / Field Officer
17/06/15	Travel to Balesore / Group interview / Individual interviews	Program Office in Betnoti	Programme Manager / Project Officers / Field Officers / Program Mobilisers / Sarpanch – Durgapur Gram Panchayat / Ward Member – Dingira Village
18/06/15	Group and individual Interviews / visit to infrastructures	Program Office in Betnoti / Dingira Village / Barihapal Village	BNFs / Programme Manager / Project Officers / Field Officers / Program Mobilisers / Sarpanch – Joginugaon Gram Panchayat / Ward Member / Grocery shop owners /
19/06/15	Group and individual Interviews / visit to infrastructures	Program Office in Betnoti / Tunagambharia Village / Asukad Village	BNFs / Programme Manager / Project Officers / Field Officers / Program Mobilisers / Ward Member / Grocery shop owner / Anganwadi Worker
20/06/15	Group and individual Interviews / visit to infrastructures	Prattapur Village / Tentulapada Village / Sangranpur Village	BNFs / Programme Manager / Project Officers / Field Officers / Program Mobilisers / Ward Member / Grocery shop owners / Anganwadi Worker
21/06/15	Group interview / Revision of of project documents, training supports and data	Program Office in Betnoti	BNFs / Program Manager / Project Officers / Field Officers / Program Mobilisers
22/06/15	Travel to Bhubaneswar / Individual Interviews	Adikhar HQ (Bhubaneswar)	Project Officers
23/06/15	Meeting	Consultant Hotel (Bhubaneswar)	Senior Program Manager / Program Manager
24/06/15	Meeting / Individual Interviews	Adikhar HQ (Bhubaneswar)	Adikhar President / Documentation Officer / Finance and Compliance Manager
25/06/15	Revision of project document / meeting / departure from Bhubaneswar	Consultant Hotel (Bhubaneswar) / Bhubaneswar and Delhi Airports	Program Manager
26/06/15	Arrival in Bologna (Italy)	Istanbul and Bologna Airports	

Attachment N. 3 - List of consulted persons (in chronological order)

Name	Position / Type of Interview
Pabitra Mohan Mishra	Programme Manager
Project staff - entry meeting	Please, see Attachment N. 4 List of List of consulted persons – Group Interviews
Md. N. Amin	President Adikhar
Daniel Nayak	Project Officer – Durgapur Cluster
Sarat Kumar Baral	Field Officer – Sialighti Cluster
Manoj Biswal	Project Officer – Nilagiri Cluster
Amalin Patnaik	M/E Consultant
Arpita Pattnaik	Nutrition Consultant
Malaya Manjari Mishra	Field Officer – Nilagiri Cluster
Program Mobilisers	Please, see Attachment N. 4 List of List of consulted persons – Group Interviews
Seela Marandi	Sarpanch – Durgapur Gram Panchayat
Adinka Patra	Ward Member – Dingira Village
Female CfW BNFs – Dingira Village – Mayurbhanj Dist. – Badashi Block – Durgapur Cluster	Please, see Attachment N. 4 List of List of consulted persons – Group Interviews
Dingira Village – Mayurbhanj Dist. – Badashi Block – Durgapur Cluster	Please, see Attachment N. 4 List of List of consulted persons – Group Interviews
UCT BNFs – Dingira Village – Mayurbhanj Dist. – Badashi Block – Durgapur Village Committee Members – Cluster	Please, see Attachment N. 4 List of List of consulted persons – Group Interviews
Belamani Hamsda	Grocery Owner – Dingira Village – Mayurbhanj Dist. – Badashi Block – Durgapur Cluster
	Grocery Owner – Dingira Village – Mayurbhanj Dist. – Badashi Block – Durgapur Cluster
Dhumaketu Hansda	Sarpanch – Joginuaagaon Gram Panchayat
Pramila Nayak	Anganwadi Worker – Barihapal Village
Village Committee Members - Tunagambharia Village – Chandanpur G.M. – Durgapur Cluster	Please, see Attachment N. 4 List of List of consulted persons – Group Interviews
Female CfW BNFs – Tunagambharia Village – Chandanpur G.M. – Durgapur Cluster	Please, see Attachment N. 4 List of List of consulted persons – Group Interviews
Male CfW BNFs – Tunagambharia Village – Chandanpur G.M. – Durgapur Cluster	Please, see Attachment N. 4 List of List of consulted persons – Group Interviews
Sarojini Mohapatra	Anganwadi Worker – Tunagambharia Village
UCT BNFs – BNFs – Tunagambharia Village – Chandanpur G.M. – Durgapur Cluster	Please, see Attachment N. 4 List of List of consulted persons – Group Interviews
Girish Chandra Pradhan	Grocery Owner – Asukad Village – Chandanpur G.M. – Durgapur Cluster
Sukadev Singh	Sarpanch – Ajodhya Gram Panchayat – Nilagiri Block – Nilagiri District
Satya Nrayan Singh	Sarpanch – Bhaunriabad Gram Panchayat – Nilagiri Block – Nilagiri District
Sanatan Singh	Grocery shop owner – Tentulapada Village
Abhisek Singh	Grocery shop owner – Tentulapada Village
Village Committee Members – Sangranpur Village and Kansa Khamani Sahi Village – Nilagiri Block – Nilagiri District	Please, see Attachment N. 4 List of List of consulted persons – Group Interviews
Laxmi Sing	Anganwadi Worker – Sangranpur Village
Program Mobilisers – Nilagiri Block – Nilagiri District	Please, see Attachment N. 4 List of List of consulted persons – Group Interviews
Village Committee Members – Sakua Village - Badasahi Block – Mayurbhanj	Please, see Attachment N. 4 List of List of consulted persons – Group Interviews

Name	Position / Type of Interview
District – Sialighti Cluster	
CfW BNFs – Sakua Village - Badasahi Block – Mayurbhanj District – Sialighti Cluster	Please, see Attachment N. 4 List of List of consulted persons – Group Interviews
Village Committee Members – Sahadasuni Village - Badasahi Block – Mayurbhanj District – Sialighti Cluster	Please, see Attachment N. 4 List of List of consulted persons – Group Interviews
CfW BNFs – Sahadasuni Village - Badasahi Block – Mayurbhanj District – Sialighti Cluster	Please, see Attachment N. 4 List of List of consulted persons – Group Interviews
Bipul Borah	Senior Program Manager
Aditya Narayan Parida	Program Finance and Compliance Manager

Attachment N. 4 – Consulted Persons in Group Interviews

Entry meeting with Project Staff – Adikhar HQ Bhubaneswar (15/06/2014)

Name /Category	Position / BNF	Place
Pabitra Mohan Mishra	Programme Manager	Adikhar HQ
Daniel Nayak	Project Officer – Durgapur Cluster	Adikhar HQ
Manoj Biswal	Project Officer – Nilagiri Cluster	Adikhar HQ
Sarat Kumar Baral	Field Officer – Sialighti Cluster	Adikhar HQ
Malaya Manjari Mishra	Field Officer – Nilagiri Cluster	Adikhar HQ
Mustak Ahmed Khan	Admin Officer	Adikhar HQ
Sudhansu Sahoo	Assistant Admin Officer	Adikhar HQ

Group Interview – Program Office in Betnoti (17/06/2015)

Name /Category	Position / BNF	Place	Age	Sex
B.M	Program Mobiliser	Baghupul – Sialishati Cluster	42	M
M. P.	Program Mobiliser	Chhelia – Sialishati Cluster	38	M
D.K.P.	Program Mobiliser	Kuliana – Sialishati Cluster	23	M
R.N.	Program Mobiliser	Baghmara – Durgapur Cluster	45	M
D.S.	Program Mobiliser	Tunagambharia – Durgapur Cluster	23	M
S.K.J.	Program Mobiliser	Asukand – Durgapur Cluster	38	M

Group Interview – Dingira Village Primary School premises (18/06/2015)

Name /Category	Position / BNF	Place	Age	Sex
B.M.	CfW BNFs / Committee member	Dingira Village	38	F
B.H.	CfW BNFs / Committee member	Dingira Village	40	F
S.P.	CfW BNFs / Committee member / Ward member	Dingira Village	38	F
M.P.	CfW BNFs	Dingira Village	26	F
M.S.	CfW BNFs	Dingira Village	40	F
S.H.	CfW BNFs	Dingira Village	31	F
P.K.	CfW BNFs	Dingira Village	55	F
S.P.	CfW BNFs	Dingira Village	29	F
S.M.	CfW BNFs	Dingira Village	38	F
B.S.	CfW BNFs	Dingira Village	43	F
J.K.	CfW BNFs	Dingira Village	39	F
S.M.	CfW BNFs	Dingira Village	50	F
N.M.	CfW BNFs	Dingira Village	20	F

Group Interview – Dingira Village Primary School premises (18/06/2015)

Name /Category	Position / BNF	Place	Age	Sex
B.M.	CfW BNFs / Committee member	Dingira Village	38	F
B.H.	CfW BNFs / Committee member	Dingira Village	40	F
S.P.	CfW BNFs / Committee member / Ward member	Dingira Village	38	F
S.M.	CfW BNFs / Committee member	Dingira Village	35	M
T.M.	CfW BNFs / Committee member	Dingira Village	36	M

Group Interview – Dingira Village Primary School premises (18/06/2015)

Name /Category	Position / BNF	Place	Age	Sex
B.N.	UCT BNF	Dingira Village	70	M
K.M.	UCT BNF	Dingira Village	69	F
P.M.	UCT BNF	Dingira Village	75	F
S.M.	UCT BNF / Widow with 3 children	Dingira Village	32	F
S.S.	UCT BNF	Dingira Village	101	M

Group Interview – Tunagambharia Village Private house (19/06/2015)

Name /Category	Position / BNF	Place	Age	Sex
C.M.	CfW BNFs / Committee President	Tunagambharia Village	35	M
R.K.K.	CfW BNFs / Committee member	Tunagambharia Village	40	M
M.K.S.	CfW BNFs / Committee member		35	M
P.N.	CfW BNFs / Committee member / Ward member	Tunagambharia Village	42	F
P.S.	CfW BNFs / Committee Secretary	Tunagambharia Village	58	M
S.S.	CfW BNFs / Committee member	Tunagambharia Village	38	M

Group Interview – Tunagambharia Village Private house (19/06/2015)

Name /Category	Position / BNF	Place	Age	Sex
P.T.	CfW BNFs	Tunagambharia Village	58	F
S.T.	CfW BNFs	Tunagambharia Village	54	F
A.M.	CfW BNFs	Tunagambharia Village	25	F
R.T.	CfW BNFs	Tunagambharia Village	45	F
L.T.	CfW BNFs	Tunagambharia Village	52	F
K.T.	CfW BNFs	Tunagambharia Village	49	F
S.T.	CfW BNFs	Tunagambharia Village	38	F
M.N.	CfW BNFs	Tunagambharia Village	35	F
P.N.	CfW BNFs	Tunagambharia Village		F
R.N.	CfW BNFs	Tunagambharia Village	28	F
S.T.	CfW BNFs	Tunagambharia Village	62	F
B.T.	CfW BNFs	Tunagambharia Village	67	F
G.M.	CfW BNFs	Tunagambharia Village	45	F

Group Interview – Tunagambharia Village Private house (19/06/2015)

Name /Category	Position / BNF	Place	Age	Sex
S.S	CfW BNFs	Tunagambharia Village	52	M
M.D.	CfW BNFs	Tunagambharia Village	58	M
A.J.	CfW BNFs	Tunagambharia Village	55	M
S.S.	CfW BNFs	Tunagambharia Village	48	M
N.S.	CfW BNFs	Tunagambharia Village	59	M
U.P.	CfW BNFs	Tunagambharia Village	44	M

Group Interview – Tunagambharia Village Private house (19/06/2015)

Name /Category	Position / BNF	Place	Age	Sex
M.M.M	UCT BNF	Tunagambharia Village	62	F
S.N.	UCT BNF	Tunagambharia Village	75	F
P.S.	UCT BNF	Tunagambharia Village	80	M
L.N.	UCT BNF	Tunagambharia Village	70	M
S.S.	UCT BNF	Tunagambharia Village	80	F
P.S.	UCT BNF	Tunagambharia Village	65	F

Group Interview – Sangranpur Village Private house (20/06/2015)

Name /Category	Position / BNF	Place	Age	Sex
S.S.	CfW BNFs / Committee member	Sangranpur Village	48	M
R.	CfW BNFs / Committee member	Sangranpur Village	38	M
D.	CfW BNFs / Committee member	Sangranpur Village	32	M
S.D.M.	CfW BNFs / Committee member	Sangranpur Village	35	M
D.S.	CfW BNFs / Committee member	Sangranpur Village	35	M
B.S.	CfW BNFs / Committee member	Sangranpur Village	48	F
B.M.	CfW BNFs / Committee member	Sangranpur Village	28	F
B.K.	CfW BNFs / Committee member	Kansa Khamani Sahi Village	50	M
S.K.	CfW BNFs / Committee member	Kansa Khamani Sahi Village	35	M
K.D.	CfW BNFs / Committee member	Kansa Khamani Sahi Village	45	M
U.K.	CfW BNFs / Committee member	Kansa Khamani Sahi Village	38	M

S.D.	CfW BNFs / Committee member	Kansa Khamani Sahi Village	48	M
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Group Interview – Sangranpur Village Private house (20/06/2015)

Name /Category	Position / BNF	Place	Age	Sex
S.M.	CfW BNFs	Sangranpur Village	30	F
B.P.	CfW BNFs	Kansa Khamani Sahi Village	52	M
K.K.	CfW BNFs	Kansa Khamani Sahi Village	30	F
J.S.	CfW BNFs / Ward member	Sangranpur Village	32	F
S.K.	CfW BNFs	Kansa Khamani Sahi Village	41	F
U.K.	CfW BNFs	Kansa Khamani Sahi Village	30	F
K.M.	CfW BNFs	Kansa Khamani Sahi Village	47	F
M.S.	CfW BNFs	Sangranpur Village	33	F
D.S.	CfW BNFs	Sangranpur Village	39	F
B.S.	CfW BNFs	Sangranpur Village	43	F
N.S.	CfW BNFs	Sangranpur Village	35	F
B.S.	CfW BNFs	Sangranpur Village	28	F
H.S.	CfW BNFs	Sangranpur Village	29	F

Group Interview – Sangranpur Village Private house (20/06/2015)

Name /Category	Position / BNF	Place	Age	Sex
B.J.	UCT BNF	Sangranpur Village	42	M
S.	UCT BNF	Sangranpur Village	70	F
G.	UCT BNF	Sangranpur Village	72	F
M.	UCT BNF	Sangranpur Village	50	F
N.M.	UCT BNF	Kansa Khamani Sahi Village	55	F

Group Interview – Ajodhya Village Private house (20/06/2015)

Name /Category	Position / BNF	Place	Age	Sex
S.C.D.	Program Mobiliser	Nilagiri Cluster	42	M
B.K.	Program Mobiliser	Nilagiri Cluster	70	M

Group Interview – Program Office in Betnoti (21/06/2015)

Name /Category	Position / BNF	Place	Age	Sex
B.K.M.	CfW BNFs / Committee member	Sakua Village - Badasahi Block – Mayurbhanj District – Sialighti Cluster	37	M
B.M.	CfW BNFs / Committee member	Sakua Village	48	M
R.M.	CfW BNFs / Committee member	Sakua Village	52	F

Group Interview – Program Office in Betnoti (21/06/2015)

Name /Category	Position / BNF	Place	Age	Sex
R.K.S.	CfW BNFs	Sakua Village - Badasahi Block – Mayurbhanj District – Sialighti Cluster	32	M
S.M.	CfW BNFs	Sakua Village	46	M
S.M.	CfW BNFs	Sakua Village	55	M
A.W.	CfW BNFs	Sakua Village	25	F
S.M.	CfW BNFs	Sakua Village	34	F

Group Interview – Program Office in Betnoti (21/06/2015)

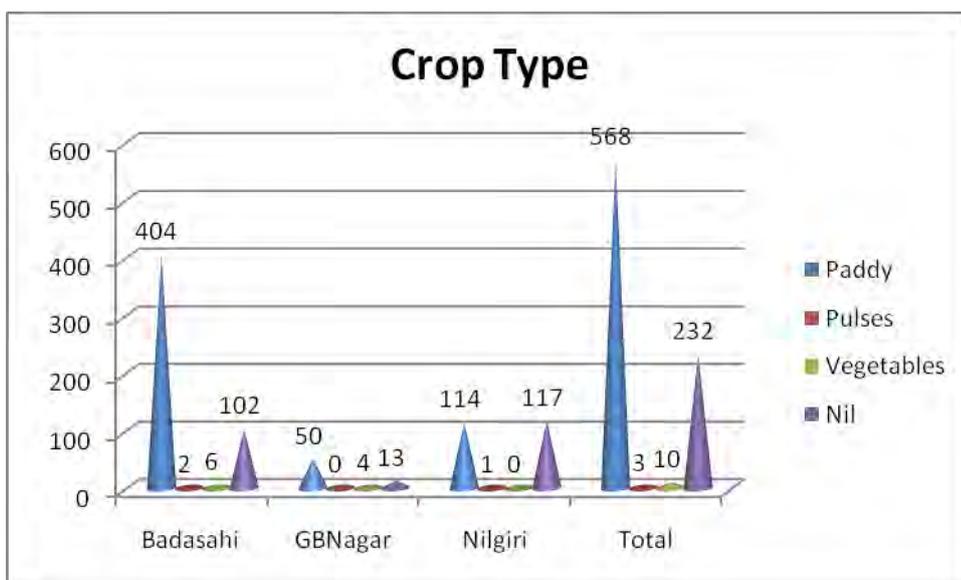
Name /Category	Position / BNF	Place	Age	Sex
S.P.	CfW BNFs / Committee member	Sahadasuni Village - Badasahi Block – Mayurbhanj District – Sialighti Cluster	40	M
J.R.S.	CfW BNFs / Committee member	Sahadasuni Village	43	F
M.M.	CfW BNFs / Committee member	Sahadasuni Village	53	F
J.B.	CfW BNFs / Committee member	Sahadasuni Village	55	F

Group Interview – Program Office in Betnoti (21/06/2015)

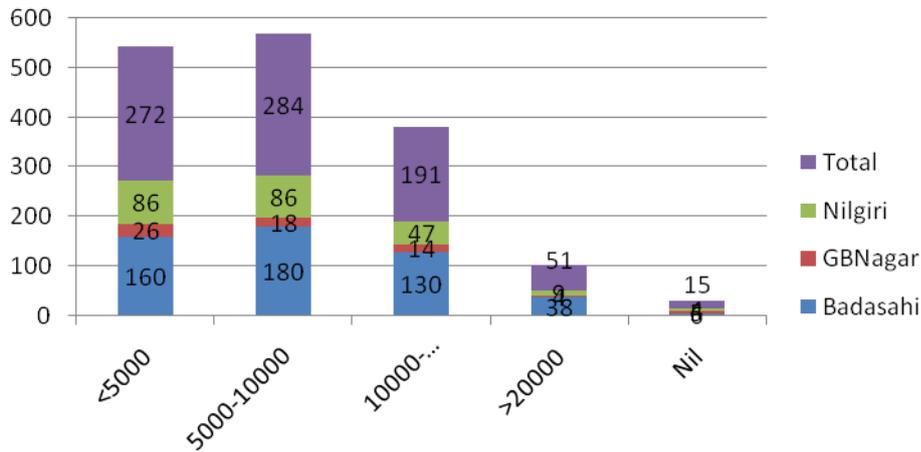
Name /Category	Position / BNF	Place	Age	Sex
B.K.	CfW BNFs	Sahadasuni Village - Badasahi Block – Mayurbhanj District – Sialighti Cluster	53	M
S.B.	CfW BNFs	Sahadasuni Village	45	M
B.D.	CfW BNFs	Sahadasuni Village	39	M
S.P.	CfW BNFs	Sahadasuni Village	56	M
J.B.	CfW BNFs	Sahadasuni Village	38	F
T.P.	CfW BNFs	Sahadasuni Village	33	F

Attachment N. 5 – Main results of Program Baseline

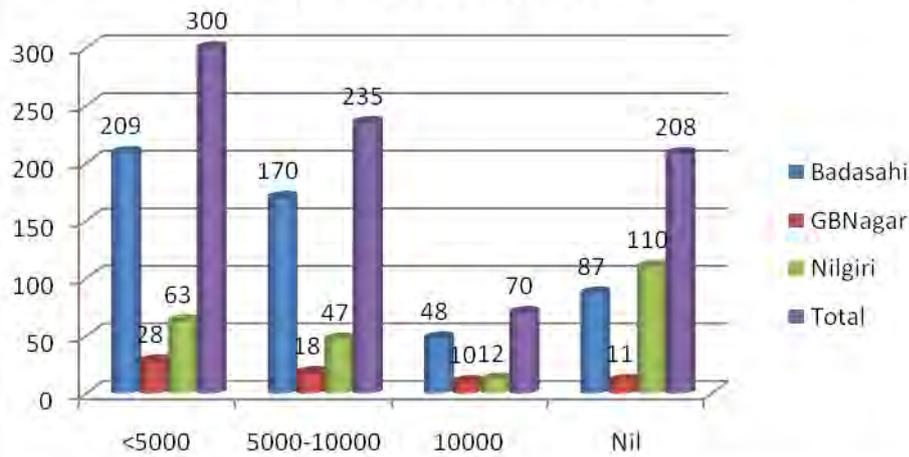
The following tables summarise the main results of the baseline study conducted between the 1st to 27th of August 2014 in 43 villages in Badasahi, Gopabandhu Nagar blocks of Mayurbhanj district and Nilagiri block of Balasore district. 813 Households were surveyed.



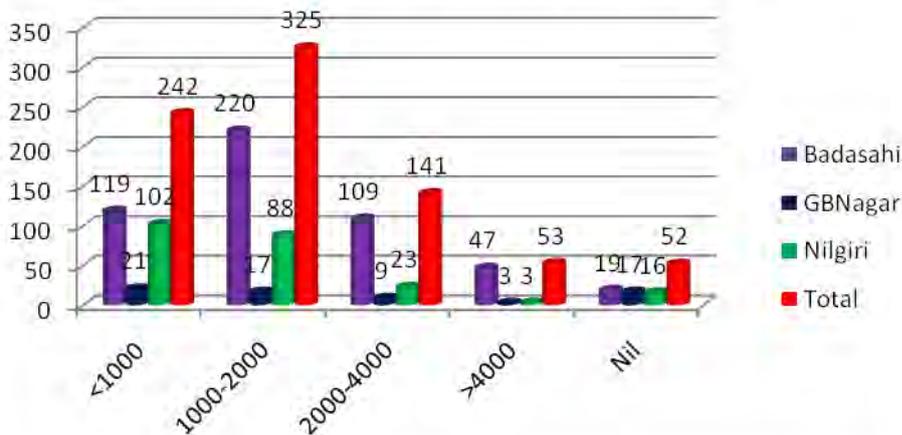
Amount of house damage



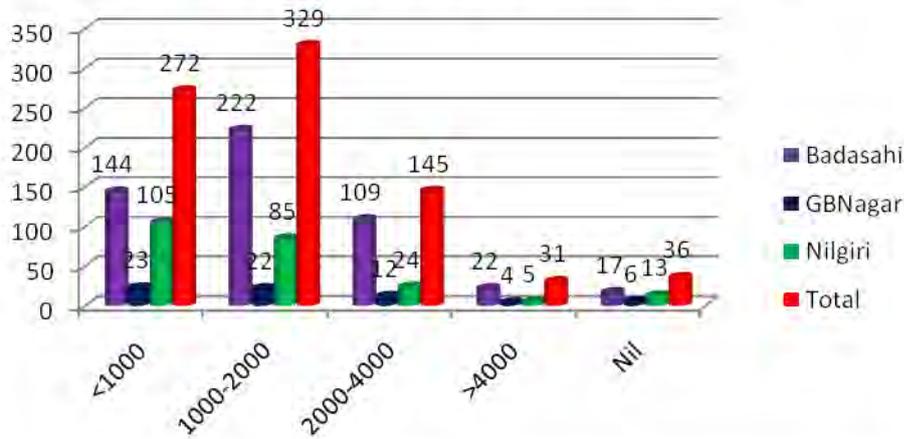
Value of crop Loss



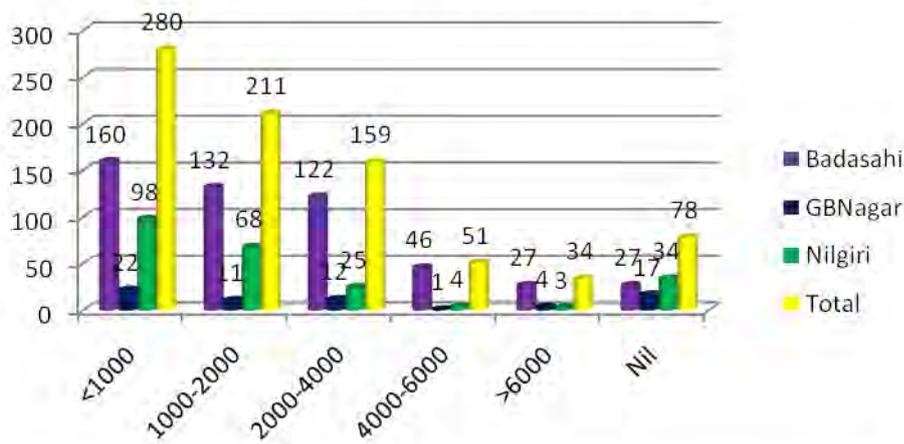
Value of stocked food item lost



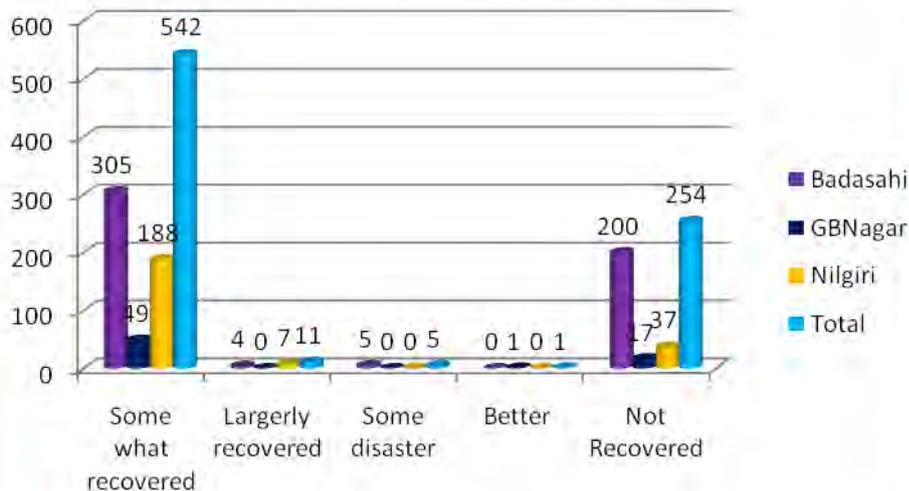
Value of Household Assets damaged



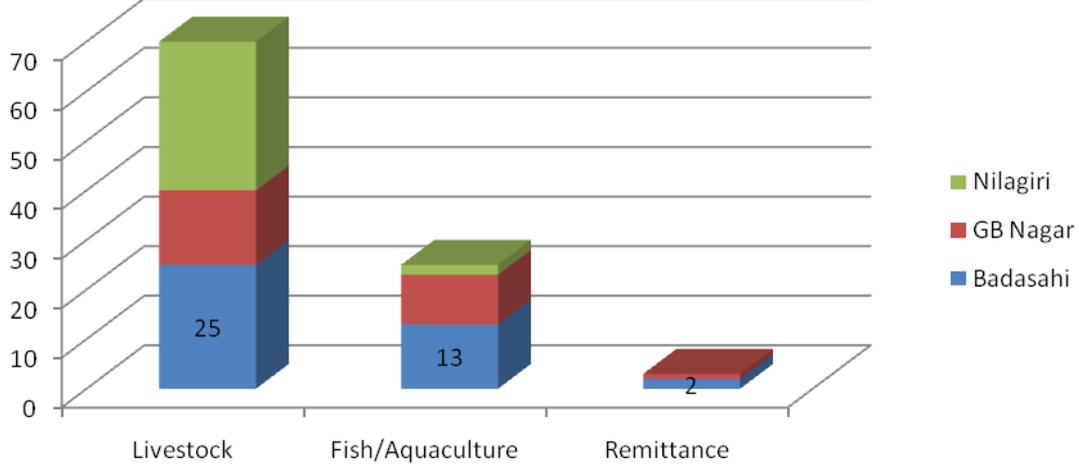
Amount of Livestock loss



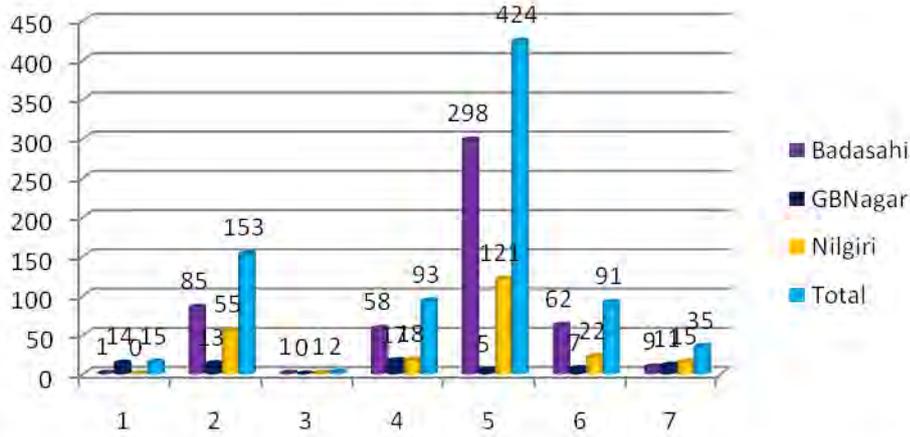
Livelihood restored



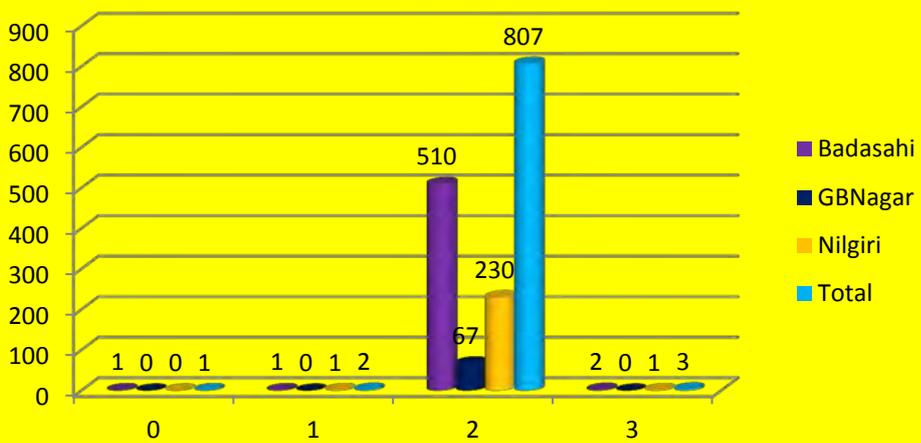
Non-Agricultural Income Sources



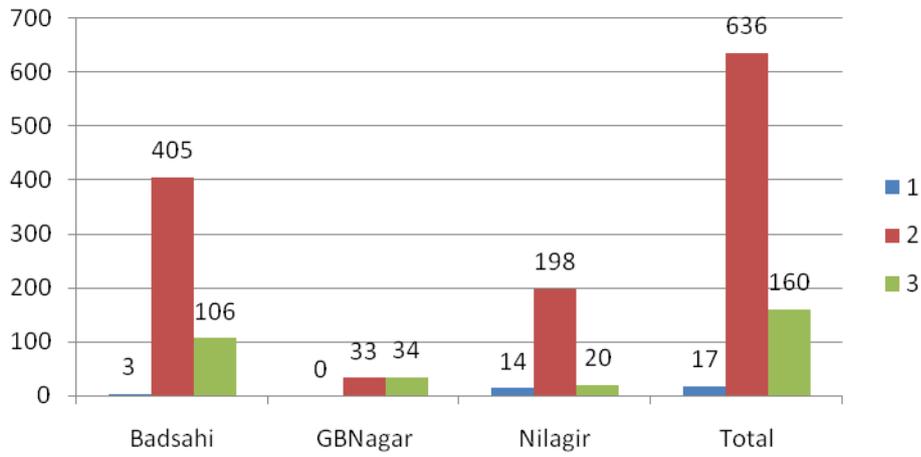
Rice Source



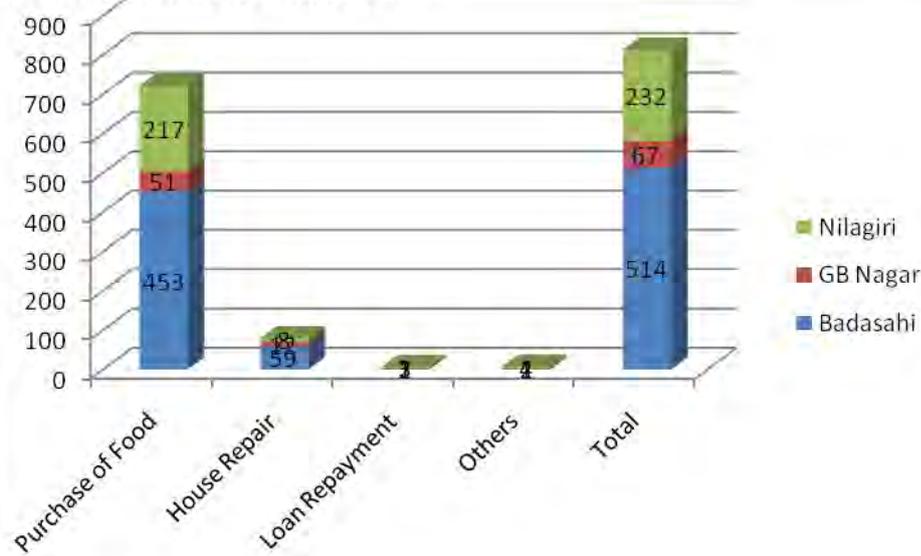
Pulse Source

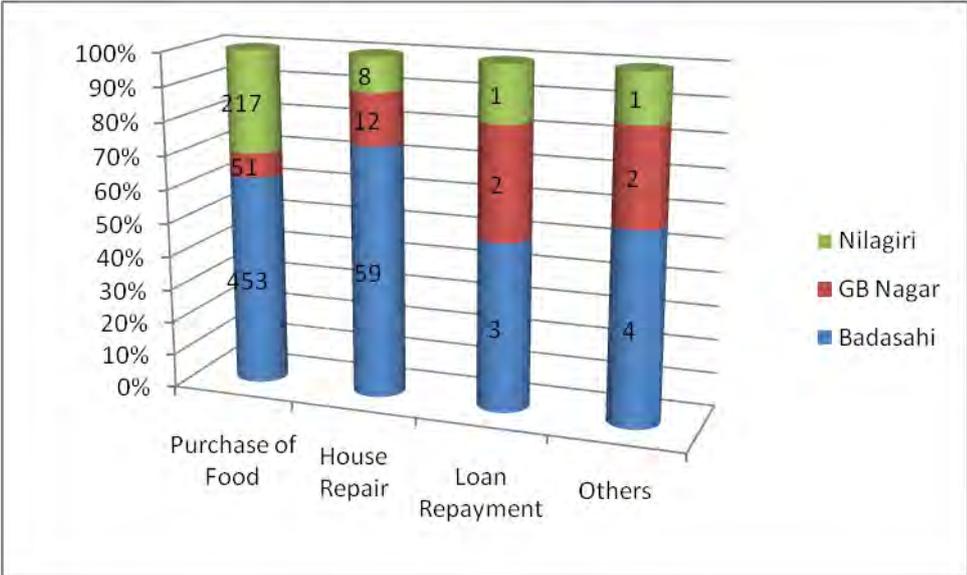


Total Food Consumption Score



Community interest in Cash for Work





Attachment N. 6 – CfW Beneficiaries Details

Cluster Nilagiri - District Balasore - Block Nilagiri									
SN	Name of the GP	SN	Name Of the Village	Total HHS Participating in CFW	Male	Female	Starting Date	Ending Date	Total Work Days per Person
1	Begunia	1	Dobati	70	39	31	7.10.2014	22.5.2015	5.435
2	Kansa	2	Kansa,Khamari Sahi	63	35	28	8.10.2014	22.5.2015	5.304
		3	Sangrampur	88	39	49	22.09.2014	22.5.2015	7.437
3	Ajodhya	4	Pratappur	99	55	44	9.9.2014	22.5.2015	8.250
		5	Balipal	68	30	38	26.9.2014	22.5.2015	5.632
4	Bhaunriabad	6	Tentulapada	62	29	33	16.10.2014	22.5.2015	4.853
		7	Godisula	62	32	30	21.10.2014	22.5.2015	4.928
5	Matiali	8	Adiasahi	71	40	31	26.9.2014	22.5.2015	5.696
		9	Ramsing Sahi	61	29	32	6.10.2014	22.5.2015	4.671
		10	Dumuria	69	39	30	2.10.2014	22.5.2015	5.893
6	Narasinghapur	11	Ghantibania	95	39	56	26.9.2014	22.5.2015	7.774
		12	Narasinghapur	72	29	43	29.9.2014	22.5.2015	5.917
		13	Durgapur	76	35	41	19.9.2014	22.5.2015	4.587
		14	Ambikapur	93	31	62	19.10.2014	22.5.2015	7.473
Total	6 GPs		14 Villages	1.049	501	548			83.850
Cluster Durgapur - District Mayurbhanj - Block Badasahi									
SN	Name of the GP	SN	Name Of the Village	Total HHS Participating in CFW	Male	Female	Starting Date	Ending Date	Total Work Days per Person
1	JogiNuagoan	1	Dingira	106	68	38	19.08.2014	22.05.2015	8.118
		2	Barihapal	90	51	39	19.09.2014	23.05.2015	7.213
2	Kendhudiha	3	Kuliana	79	39	40	06.10.2014	23.05.2015	6.239
		4	Mendhamundia	40	19	21	07.10.2014	23.05.2015	1.940
3	Chandanpur	5	Jalananda & Tental	72	32	40	27.10.2014	23.05.2015	5.747
		6	Bidyadharkhunta	58	28	30	10.12.2014	23.05.2015	4.432
		7	Tunagambharia	151	68	83	27.10.2014	23.05.2015	12.063
		8	Chandanpur	32	17	15	27.10.2014	23.05.2015	2.451
		9	Sarbeswarpur	50	27	23	11.09.2014	23.05.2015	3.308
4	Durgapur	10	Aguad	108	51	57	17.06.2014	23.05.2015	8.425
		11	Asukanda	105	48	57	20.06.2014	23.05.2015	8.093
		12	Rangapani	89	43	46	18.06.2014	23.05.2015	6.941
		13	Kulkotha	126	64	62	18.06.2014	23.05.2015	9.752
Total	4 GPs		13 Villages	1.106	555	551			84.722
Cluster Sialighati - District Mayurbhanj - Block Badasahi & GB Nagar									
SN	Name of the GP	SN	Name Of the Village	Total HHS Participating in CFW	Male	Female	Starting Date	Ending Date	Total Work Days per Person
1	SIALIGHATI	1	BAGHUAPAL	36	19	17	8.9.2014	23.5.2015	1.797
		2	KENDUGADI	26	15	11	16.9.2014	22.5.2015	2.162
		3	BHANJABATI	91	44	47	11.9.2014	22.5.2015	7.328
		4	MANKADPAL	41	22	19	25.6.2014	22.5.2015	3.358
		5	SAKUA	91	45	46	12.9.2014	23.5.2015	6.751

		6	KAUCHI	119	53	66	11.9.2014	22.5.2015	9.419
2	BADASAH	7	BELPAL	110	8	102	26.9.2014	23.5.2015	7.782
		8	KHUNTAPAL	117	65	52	16.10.2014	23.5.2015	6.478
3	MADHAPUR	9	SAHADASUNI & CHAKAMADPUR	100	69	31	30.10.2014	23.5.2015	5.926
		10	UCHABALI	51	20	31	30.10.2014	23.5.2015	3.476
		11	ARAPATA	58	44	14	27.1.2015	23.5.2015	2.847
4	PAUNSI	12	PATRAPADA	60	27	33	26.9.2014	23.5.2015	4.254
		14	RANIBANDHA & MANKADIA	224	109	115	13.9.2014	23.5.2014	18.017
5	RANIBANDHA	15	TIRLDIHI	30	14	16	18.9.2014	16.1.2015	2.046
		16	ATILAGADI	26	15	11	12.1.2015	23.5.2015	1.910
Total	5 GPs		16 Villages	1.180	569	611			83.551
Grand Total	15 GPs	43	Villages	3.335	1.625	1.710			252.123

Attachment N. 7 – UCT Beneficiaries Details

Cluster: NILAGIRI													
SN	Name Of the Grampanchyat	SN	Village	SN	Age	Sex	Payment-1 10.09.2014	Payment-2 18.11.2014	Payment-3 6.1.2015	Payment-4	Total Received	Criteria	
1	KANSA	1	Khamari Sahi	1	74	F	3.048	3.050	3.050		9.148	Widow, Helpless, Unable to work	
				2	85	F	3.048	3.050	3.050		9.148	Widow, Help Less	
				3	70	F	3.048	3.050	3.050		9.148	Widow, Help Less	
				4	67	F	3.048	3.050	3.050		9.148	Widow, Helpless, Old-Age, Unable to work	
				5	76	F	3.048	3.050	3.050		9.148	Divorced,Single Help less	
				6	50	M	3.048	3.050	3.050		9.148	PWD	
				7	71	F	3.048	3.050	3.050		9.148	PWD,Help Less	
				8	74	F	3.048	3.050	3.050		9.148	Widow,Single Help less	
				9	82	M	3.048	3.050	3.050		9.148	Old Age, Single Help less	
				10	80	F	3.048	3.050	3.050		9.148	Old Age, Single Help less	
				11	70	F	0	3.050	3.050		6.100	Widow, Old Age, Help less	
				12	65	F	0	3.050	3.050		6.100	Widow, Old Age, Help less	
				13	76	M	0	3.050	3.050		6.100	Old Age, Help less	
			2	Sangram pur	1	28	M	3.048	3.050	3.050		9.148	Single, PWD
					2	68	F	3.048	3.050	3.050		9.148	Widow ,Helpless
					3	76	F	3.048	3.050	3.050		9.148	Widow ,Helpless, No Body to support him
					4	82	F	3.048	3.050	3.050		9.148	Single & unable to Work
					5	72	F	3.048	3.050	3.050		9.148	Widow Single,Helpless
					6	52	M	3.048	3.050	3.050		9.148	Both Husband & Wife PWD & unable to work
					7	30	M	0	3.050	3.050		6.100	PWD, Helpless
					8	70	M	0	3.050	3.050		6.100	Old Age, Help less
					9	72	F	0	3.050	3.050		6.100	Divorced Lady, Helpless & Oldage
					10	65	F	0	3.050	3.050		6.100	Widow, Helpless & PWD
2	Narasinghpur	3	Durgapur	1	68	F	3.048	3.050	3.050		9.148	Single, Widow, Helpless	
				2	65	F	3.048	3.050	3.050		9.148	Single, Widow, Helpless	
				3	70	F	3.048	3.050	3.050		9.148	Single, Widow, Helpless	

		SN	Village	SN	Age	Sex	Payment-1 10.09.2014	Payment-2 2.12.2014	Payment-3 6.1.2015	Payment-4	Total Received	Criteria
		7	Balipal	1	75	F	0	3.050	3.050		6.100	Single Widow, Helpless, old age
				2	78	M	0	3.050	3.050		6.100	Helpless, old age
				3	82	F	0	3.050	3.050		6.100	Single Widow, Helpless, old age
				4	63	F	0	3.050	3.050		6.100	Single Widow, Helpless, old age
		SN	Village	SN	Age	Sex	Payment-1 10.09.2014	Payment-2 18.11.2014	Payment-3 6.1.2015	Payment-4	Total Received	Criteria
4	Begunia	8	Dobati	1	80	M	3.048	3.050	3.050		9.148	Old age & help Less
				2	75	F	3.048	3.050	3.050		9.148	Old age & Unable to work
				3	77	F	3.048	3.050	3.050		9.148	Old age & Unable to work
				4	82	M	3.048	3.050	3.050		9.148	Old age & help Less
				5	75	F	3.048	3.050	3.050		9.148	Widow ,unable to Work
				6	45	F	3.048	3.050	3.050		9.148	Single. Help less unable to work
				7	82	F	3.048	3.050	3.050		9.148	Old age, illness& help Less
				8	65	F	0	3.050	3.050		6.100	Old age & help Less
				9	70	F	0	3.050	3.050		6.100	Old age, illness & help Less
				10	38	M	0	3.050	3.050		6.100	Physical Challenged
		SN	Village	SN	Age	Sex	Payment-1 10.09.2014	Payment-2 2.12.2014	Payment-3 6.1.2015	Payment-4	Total Received	Criteria
5	Matiali	9	Adiasahi	1	55	F	0	3.050	3.050		6.100	Single Widow, Helpless, old age, Paralysis
				2	80	F	0	3.050	3.050		6.100	Widow,Helpless, old age
				3	35	M	0	3.050	3.050		6.100	PWD, Helpless, old age
		10	Barapada/ Ghantibania	1	45	F	0	3.050	3.050		6.100	Single Widow, Helpless, Sickness of bed
				2	62	F	0	3.050	3.050		6.100	Single Widow, Helpless, old age
				3	50	M	0	3.050	3.050		6.100	Handicraft, Helpless, old age
				4	65	M	0	3.050	3.050		6.100	Single Widow, Helpless, old age
				5	35	F	0	3.050	3.050		6.100	PWD, Helpless
				6	62	M	0	3.050	3.050		6.100	PWD, Helpless, old age
		11	Dumuria	1	60	M	0	3.050	0		3.050	Old age , Single helpless

				2	55	F	0	3.050	3.050		6.100	Old age , Single helpless
				3	68	M	0	3.050	3.050		6.100	Old age , Single helpless
				4	60	F	0	3.050	3.050		6.100	Paralysis-Patient , old age , Helpless
				5	62	F	0	3.050	3.050		6.100	Blind, helpless,old age
		12	Ramsing Sahi	1	56	F	0	3.050	3.050		6.100	Single, help less, Paralysis
				2	55	F	0	3.050	3.050		6.100	old age,helpless,
				3	78	M	0	3.050	3.050		6.100	Old age, PWD
				4	82	M	0	0	3.050		3.050	Old Age, Helpless
6	Bhaunriabad	13	Godisula	1	85	M	0	3.050	3.050		6.100	old age, helpless,
				2	76	M	0	3.050	3.050		6.100	old age, helpless,
				3	43	M	0	3.050	3.050		6.100	PWD & Helpless
				4	70	M	0	3.050	3.050		6.100	old age,helpless,
		14	Tentulapada	1	76	F	0	3.050	3.050		6.100	old age,helpless,
Total	6nos		14Nos	91			91.440	274.500	274.500		640.440	

**District-
Mayurbhanj**

Cluster -Sialighati													
SN	G P	SN	VILLAGE	SN	Age	Sex	Payment-1 5.9.2014	Payment-2 29.11.2014	Payment-3 7.1.2015	Payment-4	Total Received	Criteria	
1	BADASAHI	1	KHUNTAPAL	1	55	F	3.048	3.050	3.050		9.148	OLD AGE, WIDOW & SINGLE	
					2	45	F	3.048	3.050	3.050		9.148	AGED, PHYSICALLY CHALLENGED
					3	85	M	3.048	3.050	0		6.098	AGED & SINGLE
					4	60	F	3.048	3.050	3.050		9.148	AGED,WIDOW & SINGLE
					5	61	M	3.048	3.050	3.050		9.148	AGED,SINGLE & UNMARRIED
					6	57	F	3.048	3.050	3.050		9.148	OLDAGE , DESTITUTE
					7	52	F	3.048	3.050	3.050		9.148	OLD AGE, WIDOW & SINGLE
					8	50	F	3.048	3.050	3.050		9.148	AGED,SINGLE & UNMARRIED
					9	45	F	3.048	3.050	3.050		9.148	AGED, WIDOW WITH CHILDREN
					10	45	F	3.048	3.050	3.050		9.148	AGED, WIDOW
					11	40	F	3.048	3.050	3.050		9.148	AGED, PHYSICALLY CHALLENGED
					12	65	F	3.048	3.050	3.050		9.148	OLD AGE, WIDOW & SINGLE
			2	BE LP AL	1	70	M	3.048	3.050	3.050		9.148	AGED (70YRS)

2

			2	N/A	F	3.048	3.050	3.050		9.148	AGED,WIDOW & SINGLE
			3	N/A	F	3.048	3.050	3.050		9.148	AGED,WIDOW & SINGLE
			4	N/A	F	3.048	3.050	3.050		9.148	SINGLE & UNMARRIED
			5	N/A	F	3.048	3.050	3.050		9.148	WIDOW & SINGLE
			6	N/A	F	3.048	3.050	3.050		9.148	AGED & WIDOW
			7	N/A	F	3.048	3.050	3.050		9.148	AGED,WIDOW & SINGLE
			8	N/A	F	3.048	3.050	3.050		9.148	AGED,WIDOW & SINGLE
			9	80	M	3.048	3.050	3.050		9.148	AGED (80YRS), SINGLE
			10	68	M	3.048	3.050	3.050		9.148	AGED (68YRS), SINGLE
			11	75	M	0	3.050	3.050		6.100	AGED (75YRS), SINGLE
			12	N/A	F	0	3.050	3.050		6.100	AGED,SINGLE & UNMARRIED
			13	N/A	F	0	3.050	3.050		6.100	WIDOW & SINGLE
			14	65	F	0	3.050	3.050		6.100	WIDOW (65 YRS.), SINGLE
			15	80	F	0	3.050	3.050		6.100	AGED (80YRS)
			SIALIGHATI	3	KAUCHI	1	48	F	3.048	3.050	3.050
2	47	F				3.048	3.050	3.050		9.148	WIDOW & SINGLE
3	45	F				3.048	3.050	3.050		9.148	SINGLE & UNMARRIED
4	42	F				3.048	3.050	3.050		9.148	WIDOW & SINGLE
5	48	F				3.048	3.050	3.050		9.148	WIDOW & SINGLE
6	51	F				3.048	3.050	3.050		9.148	AGED,WIDOW & SINGLE
7	28	F				3.048	3.050	3.050		9.148	WIDOW WITH SMALL CHILDREN
8	55	F				3.048	3.050	3.050		9.148	AGED,SINGLE & UNMARRIED
9	62	F				3.048	3.050	3.050		9.148	AGED,SINGLE & UNMARRIED
4	MANKADA PAL	1		65	F	3.048	3.050	3.050		9.148	WIDOW (65 YRS.), SINGLE
		2		65	F	3.048	3.050	3.050		9.148	WIDOW (65 YRS.), SINGLE
		3		48	F	3.048	3.050	3.050		9.148	SINGLE & UNMARRIED
5	BHANJABATI	1		80	M	3.048	3.050	3.050		9.148	AGED (80YRS)
		2		54	F	3.048	3.050	3.050		9.148	AGED,WIDOW & SINGLE
		3		43	M	3.048	3.050	3.050		9.148	PHYSICALLY CHALLENGED
		4		48	F	3.048	3.050	3.050		9.148	DESTITUTE, PHYSICALLY CHALLENGED
		5		59	F	3.048	3.050	3.050		9.148	WIDOW & SINGLE
		6		58	F	3.048	3.050	3.050		9.148	AGED & WIDOW

				7	70	M	3.048	3.050	3.050		9.148	AGED (70YRS)
				8	62	F	3.048	3.050	3.050		9.148	SINGLE & UNMARRIED
				9	61	F	3.048	3.050	3.050		9.148	AGED & WIDOW
		6	KENDUGA DI	1	80	M	3.048	3.050	3.050		9.148	AGED (80YRS), SINGLE
				2	80	M	3.048	3.050	3.050		9.148	AGED (80YRS), SINGLE
				3	72	F	3.048	3.050	3.050		9.148	WIDOW & SINGLE
		7	BAGHUAPAL	1	82	F	3.048	3.050	3.050		9.148	WIDOW & SINGLE
				2	73	F	3.048	3.050	3.050		9.148	WIDOW & SINGLE
				3	69	F	3.048	3.050	3.050		9.148	WIDOW & SINGLE
				4	32	F	3.048	3.050	3.050		9.148	WIDOW WITH CHILDREN
				5	71	F	3.048	3.050	3.050		9.148	WIDOW & SINGLE
3	PAUNSA	8	PATRAPADA	1	18	M	3.048	3.050	3.050		9.148	PHYSICALLY CHALLENGED
				2	20	M	3.048	3.050	3.050		9.148	PHYSICALLY CHALLENGED
				3	61	F	3.048	3.050	3.050		9.148	WIDOW & SINGLE
				4	78	F	3.048	3.050	3.050		9.148	AGED,WIDOW & SINGLE
				5	54	F	3.048	3.050	3.050		9.148	WIDOW & SINGLE
				6	26	F	3.048	3.050	3.050		9.148	PHYSICALLY CHALLENGED
				7	69	M	3.048	3.050	3.050		9.148	AGED,SINGLE
				8	75	F	3.048	3.050	3.050		9.148	WIDOW (75 YRS.)
				9	35	M	3.048	3.050	3.050		9.148	PHYSICALLY CHALLENGED
		SN	Village	SN	Age	Sex	Payment-1 30.9.2014	Payment-2 29.11.2014	Payment-3 7.1.2015	Payment-4	Total Received	Criteria
4	SIALIGHATI	9	SAKUA	1	67	F	3.048	3.050	3.050		9.148	Widow Single, Unable to work
				2	68	M	3.048	3.050	3.050		9.148	Widow Single with Small Children
				3	60	F	3.048	3.050	3.050		9.148	Widow living alone
				4	55	F	3.048	3.050	3.050		9.148	Suffering from chronic disease.
				5	65	F	3.048	3.050	3.050		9.148	Widow living alone
				6	35	F	3.048	3.050	3.050		9.148	Young widow with small children
				7	40	F	3.048	3.050	3.050		9.148	Widow with small children
5	RAN IBA NDH A	10	RAN IBA NDH A	1	65	M	3.048	3.050	3.050		9.148	Single, living alone and inability to work physically.

6	MADHAPUR			2	70	M	3.048	3.050	3.050		9.148	Father is very old and the daughter is unmarried now she is at the age of 50, sickness and suffering.
				3	55	M	3.048	3.050	3.050		9.148	Widow and living alone having no physical strength to work any hard work
				4	70	M	3.048	3.050	3.050		9.148	At this age his married sons have abandoned him, not allowing him to stay at home, he is residing in the community space and being taken care by the community people.
				5	70	F	3.048	3.050	3.050		9.148	She is a widow, living alone having no physical strength to work.
				6	60	M	3.048	3.050	3.050		9.148	Both husband and wife are above 60 years and both of them are physically weak having no any source of income.
				7	55	F	3.048	3.050	3.050		9.148	She is suffering from joint pains having no strength to work. She has no other source of income
				8	70	F	3.048	3.050	3.050		9.148	Widow living alone and no other source of income.
				9	55	F	3.048	3.050	3.050		9.148	She is PWD and physically challenged as well.
				11	ATILAGADI	1	N/A	F	3.048	3.050	3.050	
		2	N/A	M		3.048	3.050	3.050		9.148	Person physically challenged, two of the family members are PWD and not doing any physical work.	
		12	MANKIDIA	1	N/A	F	3.048	3.050	3.050		9.148	Single and very old not able to do any work. He is under the mercy of other family.
		2		N/A	M	3.048	3.050	3.050		9.148	Very weak unable to work and his body is very weak and shaking his body while doing any work	
		13	TIRALDIHA	1	N/A	M	3.048	3.050	3.050		9.148	Unmarried living a single life since so many years. Physically very weak and not able to do any work.
		2		N/A	M	3.048	3.050	3.050		9.148	Suffering from blood cancer and having no strength to do any physical work	
		3		N/A	M	3.048	3.050	3.050		9.148	Very old and not able to do any physical work total dependant on others' mercy.	
		14	ARAPATA	1	60	F	3.048	3.050	3.050		9.148	Single, widow very weak and not able to work
		2		65	F	3.048	3.050	3.050		9.148	Single, widow very weak and not able to work	
		3		70	F	3.048	3.050	3.050		9.148	Widow, Single very old and not able to work	
		4		65	F	3.048	3.050	3.050		9.148	Single, widow very weak and not able to work	
		5		80	F	3.048	3.050	3.050		9.148	Very old woman with physically paralysis not able to do any work always in bed.	
		6		N/A	F	3.048	3.050	3.050		9.148	Single, widow very weak and not able to work	

				7	N/A	F	3.048	3.050	3.050		9.148	Single, widow very weak and not able to work
				8	N/A	F	0	3.050	3.050		6.100	Single, widow very weak and not able to work
				9	N/A	F	0	3.050	3.050		6.100	Single, very weak and not able to work
			SAHADASUNI	1	70	F	3.048	3.050	3.050		9.148	Widow Suffering from paralysis and not able to do any work, Totally dependent on others mercy.
				2	35	F	3.048	3.050	3.050		9.148	Widow with small children and not able to work.
				3	65	F	3.048	3.050	3.050		9.148	Widow and single PWD, not able to physical work.
				4	70	M	3.048	3.050	3.050		9.148	Leprosy patient living a single, lonely and deserted life
				5	45	F	3.048	3.050	3.050		9.148	Destitute living alone suffering from high blood pressure
				6	65	F	3.048	3.050	3.050		9.148	widow living with widow in - law, very weak and not able to work
				7	N/A	M	0	3.050	3.050		6.100	Single, very weak and not able to work
				8	N/A	F	0	3.050	3.050		6.100	Widow and single PWD, not able to physical work.
				9	N/A	F	0	3.050	3.050		6.100	widow living with widow in - law, very weak and not able to work
		15	CHAKMAD HAPUR	1	65	M	3.048	3.050	3.050		9.148	Very old, looking very weak and not able to do any physical work living with his old wife.
				2	65	F	3.048	3.050	3.050		9.148	Very old, looking very weak and not able to do any physical work living with his old husband.
		16	UCHABALI	1	80	M	3.048	3.050	3.050		9.148	Very old and not able to do any physical work total dependant on others' mercy.
					2	80	M	3.048	3.050	3.050		9.148
Total	6 Nos		16 Nos	110			304.800	335.500	332.450		972.750	

District- Mayurbhanj												
Cluster - Durgapur												
SN	Gramapanchayat	SN	VILLAGE	SN	Age	Sex	1st Payment 27.08.2014	2nd Payment 30.09.2014	3rd Payment 29.11.2014	4th Payment 31.12.2014	Total Received	Criteria
1	Durgapur	1	ASKUND	1		F	3.048	3.048	3.050	3.050	12.196	SUFFERING FROM STOMACH TUMOUR
				2		F	3.048	3.048	3.050	3.050	12.196	DESTITUTE
				3		F	3.048	3.048	3.050	3.050	12.196	SINGLE & UNMARRIED

			4		F	3.048	3.048	3.050	3.050	12.196	SINGLE & UNMARRIED		
			5		M	3.048	3.048	3.050	3.050	12.196	WIDOW & SINGLE		
			6		F	3.048	3.048	3.050	3.050	12.196	WIDOW & SINGLE		
			7		F	3.048	3.048	3.050	3.050	12.196	WIDOW (HEAD OF FAMILY)		
			8		M	3.048	3.048	3.050	3.050	12.196	PHYSICALLY CHALLENGED		
			9	50	F	0	3.048	3.050	3.050	9.148	Widow, Chronic disease living with her children		
			10	72	F	0	3.048	3.050	3.050	9.148	Widow & single		
			11	63	F	0	3.048	3.050	3.050	9.148	Widow and single		
			2	KOLKOTHA	12		F	3.048	3.048	3.050	3.050	12.196	WIDOW (70 YRS.)
					13		F	3.048	3.048	3.050	3.050	12.196	WIDOW (HEAD OF FAMILY)
					14		F	3.048	3.048	3.050	3.050	12.196	DESTITUTE
		15				F	3.048	3.048	3.050	3.050	12.196	MENTALLY CHALLENGED	
		16				F	3.048	3.048	3.050	3.050	12.196	AGED,SINGLE, HOUSE BURNED	
		17			62	F	0	3.048	3.050	3.050	9.148	Widow and single	
		18			75	F	0	3.048	3.050	3.050	9.148	Widow and single	
		19			78	M	0	3.048	3.050	3.050	9.148	Old age and staying with his wife.	
		3	AGUAD	20		F	3.048	3.048	3.050	3.050	12.196	WIDOW	
				21		F	3.048	3.048	3.050	3.050	12.196	DIVERSOCE	
				22		F	3.048	3.048	3.050	3.050	12.196	WIDOW	
				23		F	3.048	3.048	3.050	3.050	12.196	LEPROSY PATIENTS	
				24		F	3.048	3.048	3.050	3.050	12.196	WIDOW & SINGLE	
				25		F	3.048	3.048	3.050	3.050	12.196	DESTITUTE	
				26		F	3.048	3.048	3.050	3.050	12.196	AGED & WIDOW	
				27	67	F	0	0	3.050	3.050	6.100	Old age and Single	
				28	75	M	0	0	3.050	3.050	6.100	Old age, living with his wife.	
				29	59	M	0	0	3.050	3.050	6.100	Old age, BPL and no income source.	
				30	61	F	0	0	3.050	3.050	6.100	Old age, Single unmarried.	
		4	RANGAPANI	31		F	3.048	3.048	3.050	3.050	12.196	WIDOW & SINGLE	
				32		F	3.048	3.048	3.050	3.050	12.196	SINGLE & UNMARRIED	
				33		F	3.048	3.048	3.050	3.050	12.196	SINGLE & UNMARRIED	
				34		M	3.048	3.048	3.050	3.050	12.196	PATIENTS (75 YRS)	
				35	70	M	0	3.048	3.050	3.050	9.148	Old age, Paralysis, deaf and dumb	

				36	35	M	0	3.048	3.050	3.050	9.148	One leg damaged by accident no income source and living with his family and old mother.	
				37	56	F	0	3.048	3.050	3.050	9.148	Living with her mental son.	
				38	17	F	0	3.048	3.050	3.050	9.148	Orphan living with her grand parents	
				39	75	M	0	3.048	3.050	3.050	9.148	Old age and Single, helpless.	
				40	74	M	0	3.048	3.050	3.050	9.148	Old age and living with his wife.	
				41	78	F	0	3.048	3.050	3.050	9.148	Old age Single Unmarried.	
				42	60	M	0	3.048	3.050	3.050	9.148	Old age and single.	
				43	75	F	0	3.048	3.050	3.050	9.148	Widow, Old age and Single.	
2	Joginuagoan	5	BARIHAPAL	44		M		3.048	3.050	3.050	9.148	AGED (80 YRS)	
				45		F	3.048	3.048	3.050	3.050	12.196	WIDOW & SINGLE	
				46		M	3.048	3.048	3.050	3.050	12.196	AGED (80 YRS)	
				47		F	3.048	3.048	3.050	3.050	12.196	WIDOW	
			6	DINGIRA	48		F	3.048	3.048	3.050	3.050	12.196	AGED & SINGLE (75 YRS.)
			49			M	3.048	3.048	3.050	3.050	12.196	AGED & SINGLE (75 YRS.)	
			50			F	3.048	3.048	3.050	3.050	12.196	AGED & SINGLE (80 YRS.)	
			51			M	3.048	3.048	3.050	3.050	12.196	AGED & SINGLE (114 YRS)	
			52			F	3.048	3.048	3.050	3.050	12.196	WIDOW (HEAD OF FAMILY)	
			53			F	3.048	3.048	3.050	3.050	12.196	AGED & SINGLE (80 YRS.)	
3		7	MENDHAMUNDIA	54		M	3.048	3.048	3.050	3.050	12.196	AGED & SINGLE	
				55		F	3.048	3.048	3.050	3.050	12.196	WIDOW & SINGLE	
	Kendudiha	8	KULIANA	56		M	3.048	3.048	3.050	3.050	12.196	AGED , SICK WIFE & MENTAL CHALLENGED DAUGHTER IN HOME	
				57		F	3.048	3.048	3.050	3.050	12.196	AGED ,UNMARRIED & SINGLE	
				58		F	3.048	3.048	3.050	3.050	12.196	WIDOW (HEAD OF FAMILY)	
				59		M	3.048	3.048	3.050	3.050	12.196	AGED,SINGLE & UNMARRIED ,SICK	
				60		F	3.048	3.048	3.050	3.050	12.196	AGED ,WIDOW & SINGLE	
				61		F	3.048	3.048	3.050	3.050	12.196	AGED ,UNMARRIED & SINGLE	
				62		F	3.048	3.048	3.050	3.050	12.196	AGED,WIDOW & SINGLE	
				63		M	3.048	3.048	0	0	6.096	AGED, having chronic disease	
				64		F	0	0	3.050	3.050	6.100	AGED ,SINGLE, Widow	
				65		M	3.048	3.048	3.050	3.050	12.196	PHYSICALLY CHALLENGED	

			66	62	F	0	3.048	3.050	0	6.098	Widow, single				
			67	45	M	0	0	0	3.050	3.050	BLIND				
			68	85	M	0	3.048	3.050	3.050	9.148					
4		9	SIMILIDAHI	69		M	3.048	3.048	3.050	3.050	12.196	ORPHAN			
				70		F	3.048	3.048	3.050	3.050	12.196	AGED,SINGLE & WIDOW			
5		10	TUNA GAMBHARIA	71	60	M	3.048	3.048	0	0	6.096	AGED, Having Cancer disease			
				72	75	M	0	0	3.050	3.050	6.100	AGED, Having Asma			
				73		F	3.048	3.048	3.050	3.050	12.196	AGED,WIDOW & SINGLE			
				74		M	3.048	3.048	3.050	3.050	12.196	AGED, SEPARATED ,NO INCOME SOURCE			
				75		F	3.048	3.048	3.050	3.050	12.196	AGED, SINGLE & WIDOW			
				76		M	3.048	3.048	3.050	3.050	12.196	AGED,UNMARRIED & PHYSICALLY CHALLENGED			
				77		M	3.048	3.048	3.050	3.050	12.196	SINGLE, MENTALLY CHALLENGED			
				78		F	3.048	3.048	3.050	3.050	12.196	AGED, SINGLE & WIDOW			
				79		M	3.048	3.048	3.050	0	9.146	AGED, SINGLE & LANDLESS			
				80	60	F	0	0	0	3.050	3.050	Widow and single			
				81	55	F	0	3.048	3.050	3.050	9.148	AGED, SINGLE & LANDLESS			
				82	80	F	0	3.048	3.050	3.050	9.148	AGED, SINGLE & WIDOW			
				83	75	M	0	3.048	0	0	3.048	AGED, Having chronic disease			
				84	70	F	0	0	3.050	3.050	6.100	AGED, SINGLE & WIDOW			
					11	Sarbeswarpur	85	80	F	0	3.048	3.050	3.050	9.148	Old age, Widow
							86	85	F	0	3.048	3.050	3.050	9.148	Old age, Widow and single
							87	64	F	0	3.048	3.050	3.050	9.148	Old age, Single unmarried.
							88	55	F	0	3.048	3.050	3.050	9.148	Single and Destitute.
		12	CHANDANPUR	89	70	F	0	3.048	3.050	3.050	9.148	Widow and single.			
				90	56	F	0	3.048	3.050	3.050	9.148	Widow and single.			
				91	70	M	0	3.048	3.050	3.050	9.148	Old age and living with his wife.			
				92	70	M	0	3.048	3.050	3.050	9.148	Old age and living with his wife.			
				93	62	F	0	3.048	3.050	3.050	9.148	Widow with chronic disease & single			
				94	65	F	0	3.048	3.050	3.050	9.148	Widow and single			
				95	63	F	0	3.048	3.050	3.050	9.148	Widow and single			
		13	TENTAL	96	70	F	0	3.048	3.050	3.050	9.148	Widow and single			

			97	70	F	0	3.048	3.050	3.050	9.148	Widow & living with her disable son.	
		14	JALANANDA	98	86	F	0	3.048	3.050	3.050	9.148	Widow & Single
				99	75	F	0	3.048	3.050	3.050	9.148	Widow & Single
				100	65	M	0	3.048	3.050	3.050	9.148	Old age
				101	65	M	0	3.048	3.050	3.050	9.148	Old age living with his mental daughter
		15	BIDYADHAR KHUNTA	102	70	F	0	0	3.050	3.050	6.100	Old age, single and BPL
				103	41	M	0	0	3.050	3.050	6.100	Old age, Single unmarried with chronic disease.
				104	63	F	0	0	3.050	3.050	6.100	Old age, widow
				105	77	F	0	0	3.050	3.050	6.100	Widow and Single
Total							164.592	280.416	305.000	305.000	1.055.008	
Grand Total				306			560.832	890.416	911.950	305.000	2.668.198	

Attachment N. 8 – CfW Infrastructures Data

List of CfW Infrastructures								
Cluster	G.P	Village	SN	Name of the Infastucture	Material Work			Eng. Planning for Support structure
					Accomplished		Type of Material Work	
					Yes	No		
Nilagiri	Begunia	Dobati	1	Repairing Of river Embakment		√		yes
			2	Excavation of Pond	√		Pond Steps	yes
			3	Village Road	√		Hume pipe Setting & Moorum Spreading	
	Kansa	Sangrampur	4	Excavation of Pond	√		Pond Steps	yes
			5	Village Road-02 Nos.	√		Hume pipe Setting & Moorum Spreading	yes
			6	Development of weekly Market		√		yes
		Khamarisahi	7	Renovation of Village pond		√		yes
			8	Village Road-01	√		Hume pipe Setting	
	Narasinghpur	Ambikapur	9	Repairing Of river Embakment	√		Hume pipe Setting	yes
			10	Village Road-02 Nos.		√		yes
		Durgapur	11	Repairing Of river Embakment		√		yes
			12	Village Road-01		√		
			13	Renovation of Village pond	√		Pond Steps	
		Narasinghpur	14	Construction of River Embankment	√		Water Existing Structure	yes
	Ajodhya	Pratappur	15	Village Road-08 Nos.	√		Hume pipe Setting	yes
			16	School Campus Leveling with soil		√		
		Balipal	17	Renovation of Village pond	√		Pond Steps	yes

			18	Village Road-05 Nos.		√		yes	
			19	Renovation of canal		√		yes	
	Bhaunri abad	Tentulapada	20	Excavation of Pond	√		Pond Steps	yes	
				21	Village Road-02 Nos.		√		yes
		Godisula	22	Excavation of Pond	√		Pond Steps	yes	
	23		Villager Road-03 Nos.	√		Hume pipe Setting	yes		
	24		Renovation of Village Drain		√			yes	
	Matiali	Ghantibania	25	Renovation of Village pond	√		Pond Steps	yes	
			26	Villager Road-12 Nos.	√		Hume pipe Setting	yes	
		Adiasahi	27	Excavation of Village pond-02 Nos.	√		Pond Steps-01	yes	
			28	Villager Road-03 Nos.	√		Hume pipe Setting	yes	
			29	Development of weekly Market		√			
			30	Renovation of Village Drain		√		yes	
		Dumuria	31	Renovation of Village pond	√		Pond Steps	yes	
			32	Village Road-02 Nos.		√		yes	
			33	Renovation of Village Drain		√		yes	
		Ramsinghsahi	34	Renovation of Village pond	√		Pond Steps	yes	
			35	Village Road-01	√		Hume pipe Setting	yes	
Cluster		G.P	Village	SN	Name of the Infastucture	Material Work			Eng. Planning for Support structure
	Accomplished					Type of Material Work			
	Yes						No		
Sialighati	Badasahi	Belpal	1	Village Market	√		Construction of Weekly Market(Haat)	Yes	
			2	Renovation of Village pond		√			
		Khuntapal	3	Low land filling at Temple compound		√			
			4	High raised platform		√			yes

		5	Village Road-01		√			
	Paunsia	Patarapada	6	Village Road-01		√		
			7	Renovation of canal		√		
			8	Low land filling at Jahira(Adibasi community worship Place)		√		
	Sialigha ti	Baghuapal	9	Low land filling near High raise platform		√	Yes	
			10	High raised platform	√		Latrite stone Patching	
		Bhanjabati	11	Village road -01	√		Hume pipe guard wall	yes
			12	Low land filling at Temple compound		√		
		Mankadapal	13	Village road -01		√		
			14	High raised platform		√		
		Kendugadi	15	Village road -01		√		
			16	High raised platform		√		
			17	Lowland filling at Anganwadi centre		√		
		Sakua	18	River Embakement	√		Guardwall and step	yes
	Kauchi	19	Village road -01		√			
		20	Renovation of Water Harvesting Structure	√		3 no. of Water entering point	yes	
	Madhapur	Uchabali	21	Village road -01	√		Hume pipe setting and Moroom spreading	
		Sahadasuni	22	Pond and Highraise platform	√		Pond step	
			23	Village road -01	√		Moorum Spreading	
		Chakamadhapur	24	Village road -01	√		Moorum Spreading	
		Arapata	25	Village road -01	√		Hume pipe setting with guardwall and Moroom spreading	
	Raniba	Ranibandha	26	Water Harvesting	√		Guardwall with Check	

	ndha			Structure			gate		
			27	Renovation of canal	√		Hume pipe setting with guardwall		
		Mankadia	28	Village road -01	√		Moorum Spreading		
		Athilagadi	29	Renovation of canal		√			
			30	Lowland filling at School compound		√			
		Tiraladihi	31	Village road -01	√		Moorum Spreading		
			32	Renovation of Water Harvesting Structure		√			
Cluster	G.P	Village	SN	Name of the Infastucture	Material Work		Type of Material Work	Eng. Planning for Support structure	
					Accomplished				
					Yes	No			
Durgapur	Joginua gaon	Dingira	1	Plantation	√		Bamboo fencing	yes	
			2	High raised platform		√		yes	
			3	Village Road-04 Nos.	√		Hume pipe setting	yes	
			4	Renovantion Of Canal	√		Hume pipe setting with guard wall	yes	
		Barihupal	5	Road protection high land raising		√		yes	
			6	Village & Agriculture field Road	√		Hume pipe culvert	yes	
	Durgapur	Aguad		7	Renovation of Canal	√		Hume pipe setting with guard wall	yes
				8	Village Road-01	√		Hume pipe setting & Moorum Spreading	yes
		Asukanda		9	Plantation	√		Bamboo fencing	
				10	Village Road-01		√		yes
				11	AWC Compound soil filling		√		yes
				12	Renovation of Pond		√		yes
				13	Renovation of High raised platform		√		yes
		Rangapani		14	Village Road-05 Nos.	√		Hume pipe setting	yes

			15	School Campus Leveling with soil		√		yes	
			16	AWC Compound soil filling		√		yes	
		Kulkotha	17	Village Road-07 Nos.	√		Hume pipe setting	yes	
			18	Renovation of Pond		√		yes	
	Chandanpur	Tuna Gambharia	19	Excavation of Pond	√		Pond Step	yes	
			20	Village Road-01	√		Moorum Spreading	yes	
			21	Elevated Platform		√		yes	
			22	Renovation of Water Harvesting Structure	√		Check Dam	yes	
		Chandanpur	23	Renovation of Pond		√		yes	
		Sarbeswarpur	24	Road development and repairing-02 Nos.	√		Moorum Spreading & Hume pipe setting	yes	
		Jalanda & Tental	25	Pond excavation and approach road.	√		Pond step	yes	
			26	Village approach Road	√		Moorum Spreading	yes	
			27	AWC Compound soil filling		√		yes	
		Bidyadhar Khunta	28	Renovation of Pond	√		Pond steps	yes	
			29	Approach Road	√		Moorum Spreading	yes	
			30	High raised platform		√		yes	
		Kendudiha	Kuliana	31	Village local market land raising	√		Moorum Spreading	yes
				32	Pond escavation	√		Pond step	yes
			Mendhamundia	33	Canal guard wall Repairing		√		yes

Attachment N. 9 – Nutrition Training statistics

Nutrition Training conducted at work sites for CfW and UCTs, family members, caretakers – September 2014

Durgapur Cluster

Date	Village	Place / type of training	N. of Participants
26/09/2014	Dingra	Worksite Training for CfW beneficiaries	N/A
26/09/2014	Barihupal	Worksite Training for CfW beneficiaries	N/A
28/09/2014	Rangpani	Worksite Training for CfW beneficiaries	N/A

Nutrition Training conducted at work sites for CfW and UCTs, family members, caretakers – September 2014

Sialaghati Cluster

Date	Village	Place / type of training	N. of Participants
27/09/2014	Sakua	Worksite Training for CfW beneficiaries	N/A
27/09/2014	Kauchi	Worksite Training for CfW beneficiaries	N/A
28/09/2014	Ranibandh	Worksite Training for CfW beneficiaries	N/A
29/09/2014	Baghuapal	Worksite Training for CfW beneficiaries	N/A
29/09/2014	Bhanjabhati	Worksite Training for CfW beneficiaries	N/A
29/09/2014	Belpal	Worksite Training for CfW beneficiaries	N/A

Nutrition training conducted in Nilagiri Cluster – October 2014

Date	Village	Place / type of training	N. of Participants
29/10/2014	Sangrampur	Worksite Training for CfW beneficiaries	92
29/10/2014	Sangrampur	Training for P/L Mothers	26
30/10/2014	Khamari Sahi	Worksite Training for CfW beneficiaries	81
29/10/2014	Daboti	Worksite Training for CfW beneficiaries	44
31/10/2014	Pratappur,	Worksite Training for CfW beneficiaries	44
31/10/2014	Tentuliapada	Worksite Training for CfW beneficiaries	56

Nutrition Training for P/L Mothers conducted in October 2014

Training program was also conducted exclusively for pregnant and lactating mothers. Mothers of children of age group up to 3 years were included in this. Training was organised at village Anganwadi centres or community halls with the active participation of Anganwadi worker, ASHA and ANM of the village.

The modules covered the followings:

Nutrition for Pregnant and Lactating Women

Iron supplementation during pregnancy

Prevention and Management of Micronutrient Deficiencies

Ensuring Use of Iodized Salt

Immediate Breastfeeding after Birth

Exclusive Breastfeeding up to 6 Months of Age

Frequency of Breastfeeding

Introducing Complementary Feeding

Continue breastfeeding until 2 years and beyond

Feed a variety of foods to make sure the baby gets vitamins and grows strong and stays healthy

Preventing Anemia from Parasites

Promotion of Good Hygiene practices among mothers

Date	Village	Place / type of training	N. of Participants
21/10/2014	Tirdihi	Training for P/L Mothers	N/A
22/10/2014	Ranibandh	Training for P/L Mothers	N/A
23/10/2014	Bhanjbhati (1 & 2)	Training for P/L Mothers	N/A
24/10/2014	Baghuapal	Training for P/L Mothers	N/A
24/10/2014	Patrapada	Training for P/L Mothers	N/A
24/10/2014	Dehuri Sahi	Training for P/L Mothers	N/A

Nutrition Training Village-wise Conducted in the Month of November 2014

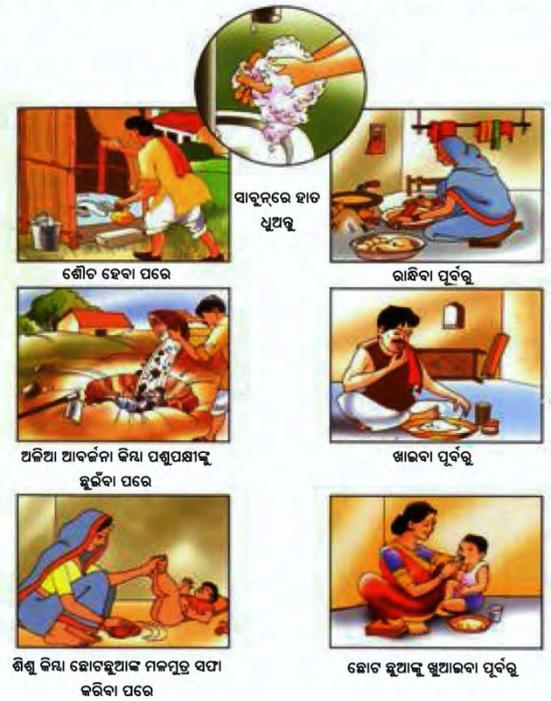
Date	Village	Place / type of training	N. of Participants
29/10/2014	Sangrampur	Worksite Training for CfW beneficiaries	92
29/10/2014	Sangrampur	Training for P/L Mothers	26
30/10/2014	Khamari Sahi	Worksite Training for CfW beneficiaries	81
29/10/2014	Daboti	Worksite Training for CfW beneficiaries	44
31/10/2014	Pratappur,	Worksite Training for CfW beneficiaries	44
31/10/2014	Tentuliapada	Worksite Training for CfW beneficiaries	56
01/11/2014	Adiasahi, Ghantabania	Worksite Training for CfW beneficiaries	66,78
02/11/2014	Tunagambharia, Aguad	Worksite Training for CfW beneficiaries	46
03/11/2014	Kuliana, Mendhamundia	Worksite Training	59
04/11/2014	Jalanda, Tentala, Vidyadharkhunta	Worksite Training	101

Attachment N. 10 – Examples of Nutrition Training Support Materials



ହାତ ଧୋଇବା ପାଇଁ ସାବୁନ୍‌ର ବ୍ୟବହାର

ହାତକୁ ସାବୁନ୍‌ରେ ଭଲଭାବରେ ଧୋଇବା ଦ୍ୱାରା ବହୁତ ରୁଚିଏ ରୋଗରୁ ମୁକ୍ତି ପାଇପାରିବ





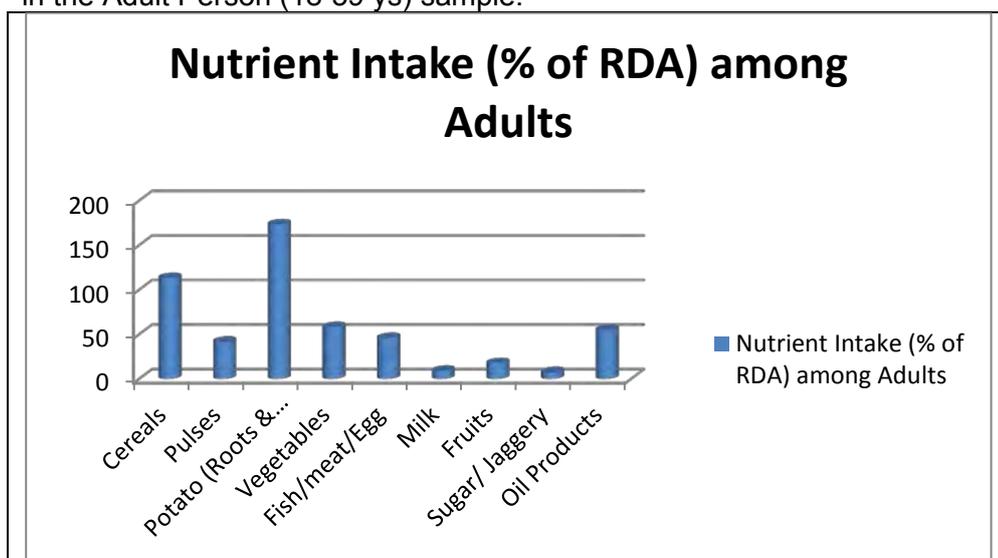
Attachment N. 11 – Main results of Nutrition Status Assessment

The final nutrition assessment was conducted in December 2014 and adopted the 24-hours recall methodology of food consumption patterns of sampled BNFs.

The following table highlights the findings with regards to the Food Consumption Pattern observed in the Adult Person (18-59 ys) sample.

Food Consumption Pattern - Adults			
	Avg Intake (gm)	RDA (gm)	% of RDA
Cereals	520	460	113.04
Pulses	16.66	40	41.66
Potatos (Roots/Tubers)	86.66	50	173.33
GLVs & other Vegetables	58.12	100	58.12
Fish/Meat/Egg/Dry Fish	20.62	45	45.83
Milk/Milk products	13.54	150	9.02
Fruits	8.75	50	17.5
Fats & Oil	2.29	30	7.6
Sugar/Jaggery	11	20	55

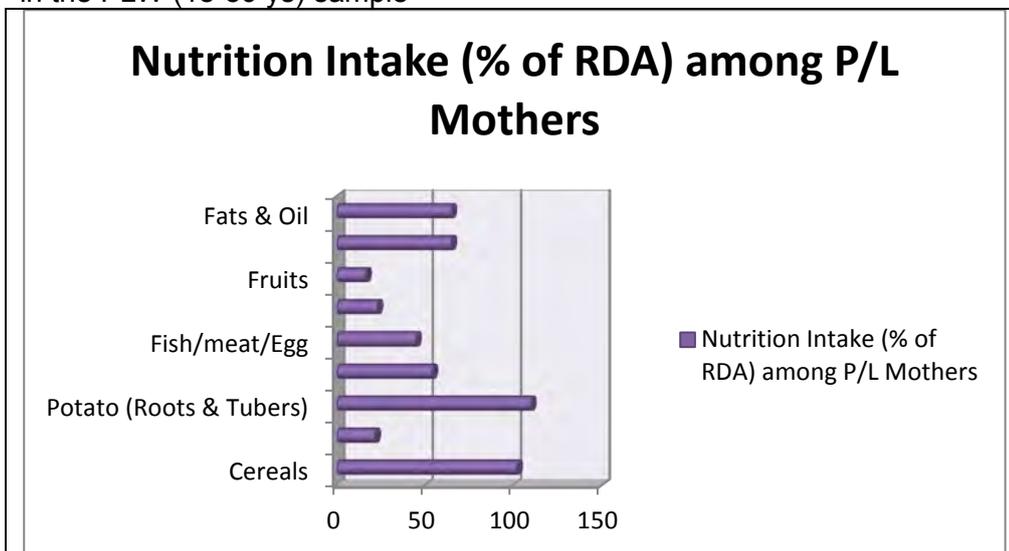
The following table highlights the findings with regards to the Nutrient Intake (% of RDA) observed in the Adult Person (18-59 ys) sample.



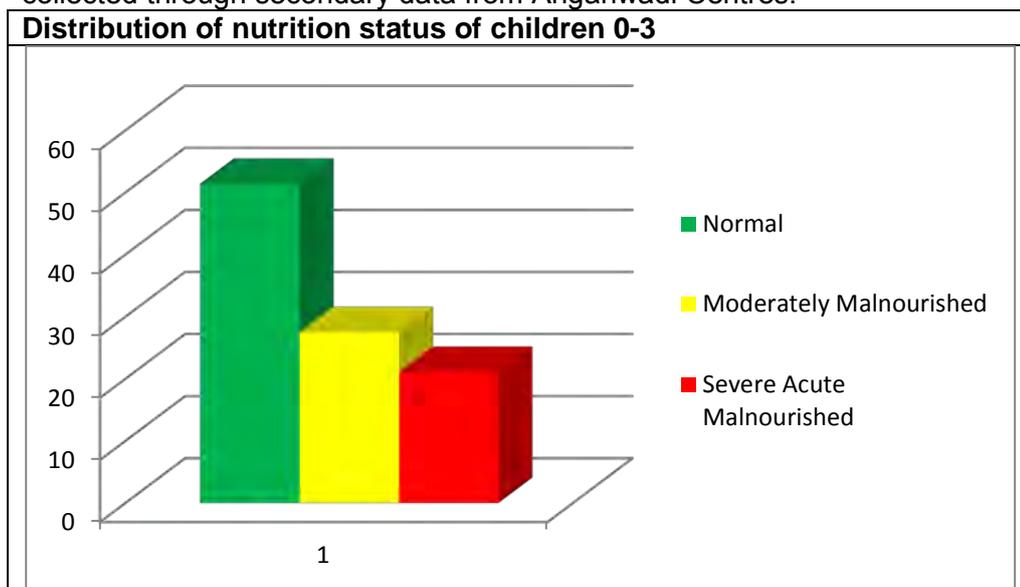
The following table highlights the findings with regards to the Food Consumption Pattern observed in the PLW sample.

	Avg Intake (gm)	RDA (gm)	% of RDA
Cereals	419	410	102.19
Pulses	12	55	21.81
Potatos (Roots/Tubers)	55	50	110
GLVs & other Vegetables	76	140	54.28
Fish/Meat/Egg/Dry Fish	45	100	45
Milk/Milk products	58	250	23.2
Fruits	5	30	16.66
Fats & Oil	26	40	65
Sugar/Jaggery	26	40	65

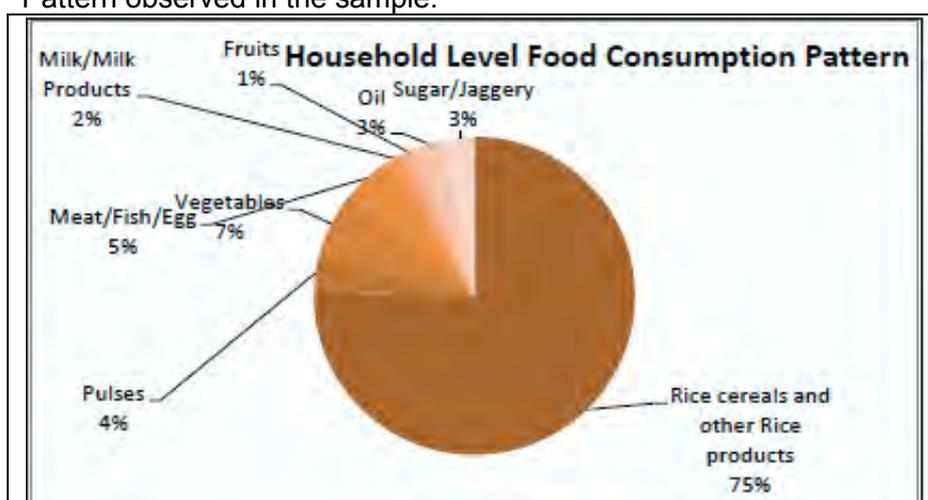
The following table highlights the findings with regards to the Nutrient Intake (% of RDA) observed in the PLW (18-59 ys) sample



The following table highlights the findings with regard to the nutrition status of children 0-3 and was collected through secondary data from Anganwadi Centres.



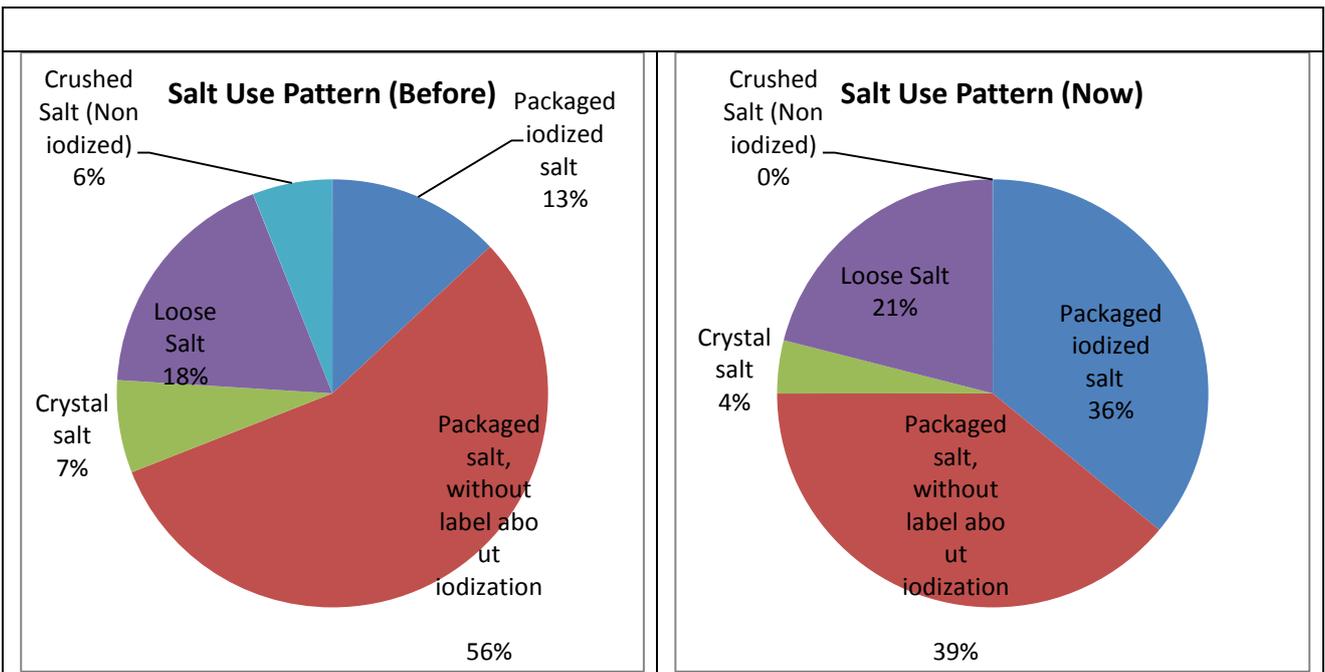
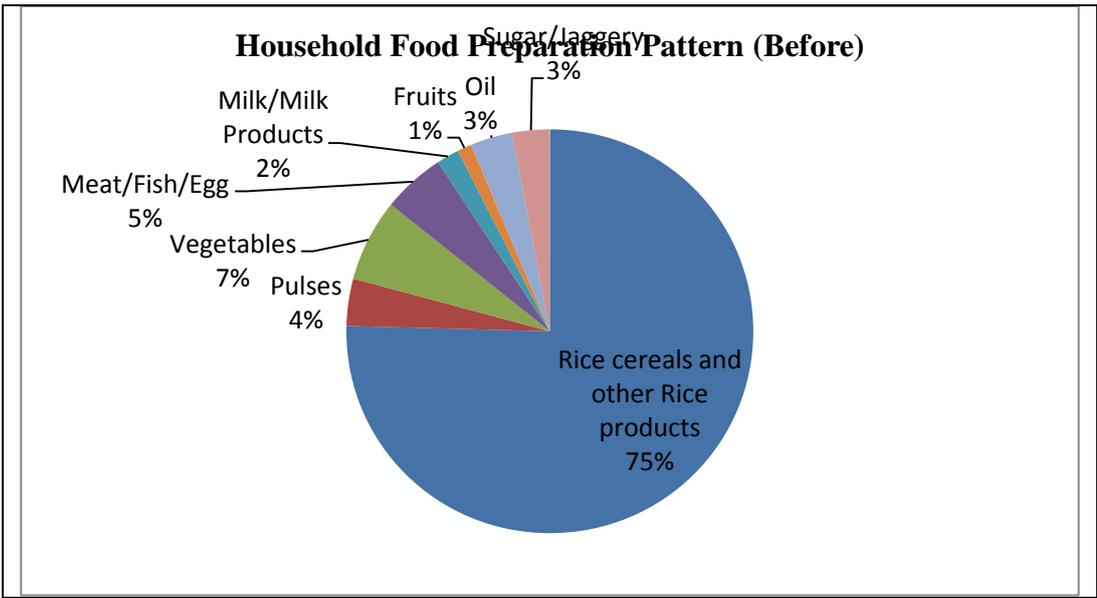
The following table highlights the findings with regards to the Household level Food Consumption Pattern observed in the sample.

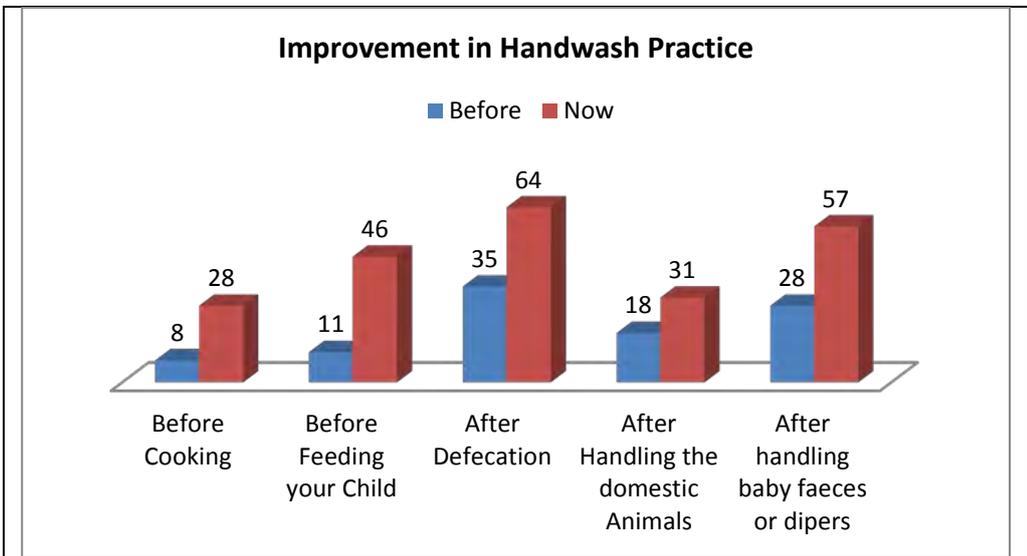
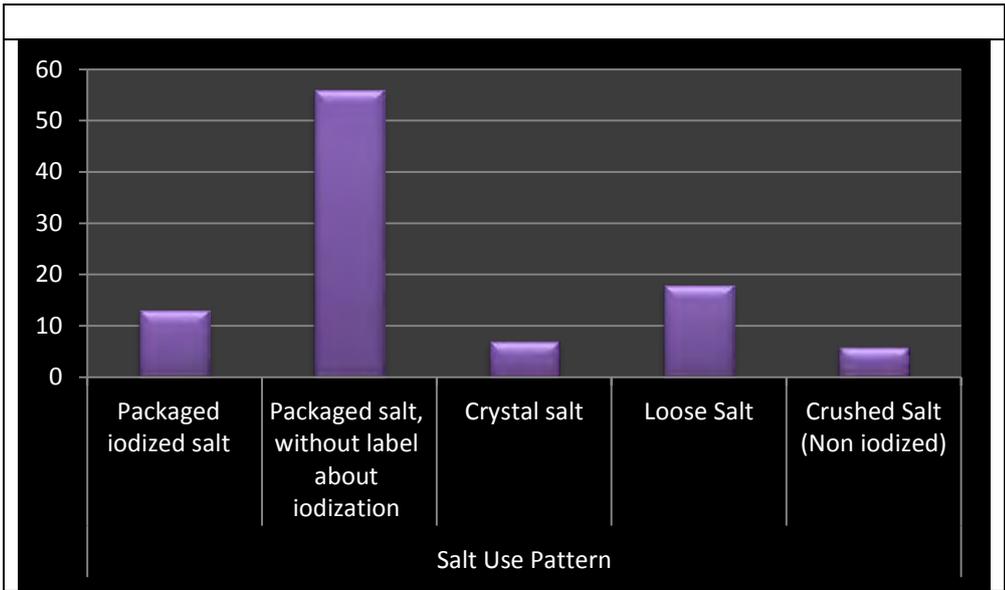


The following table highlights the findings with regards to the Food Consumption Pattern observed in the Elderly (60 ys and above) sample.

Food Consumption Pattern

	Avg Intake (gm)	RDA (gm)	% of RDA
Cereals	419	410	102.19
Pulses	12	55	21.81
Potatos (Roots/Tubers)	55	50	110
GLVs & other Vegetables	76	140	54.28
Fish/Meat/Egg/Dry Fish	45	100	45
Milk/Milk products	58	250	23.2
Fruits	5	30	16.66
Fats & Oil	26	40	65
Sugar/Jaggery	26	40	65





Attachment N. 12 – Results of Final Expenditure Survey – CfW Beneficiaries

This attachment presents the results of the consumption study conducted in October-November 2014 for CfW beneficiaries.

Main reported findings for CfW BNFs are not consistent as follows..

The Survey report states that 78% of total received wage was spent on food, with carbohydrate (purchase of rice) being the purchased major food item. 7% of expenditure was devoted to education.

In the final part of the Survey Report the following results are also indicated:

Total Food Expenditure (of total amount received): 60.15%

Total Expenditure other than Food (of total Expenditure): 32.53%

Total Expenditure made of the money received: 92.68%

Total balance amount (of total amount received): 7.32%

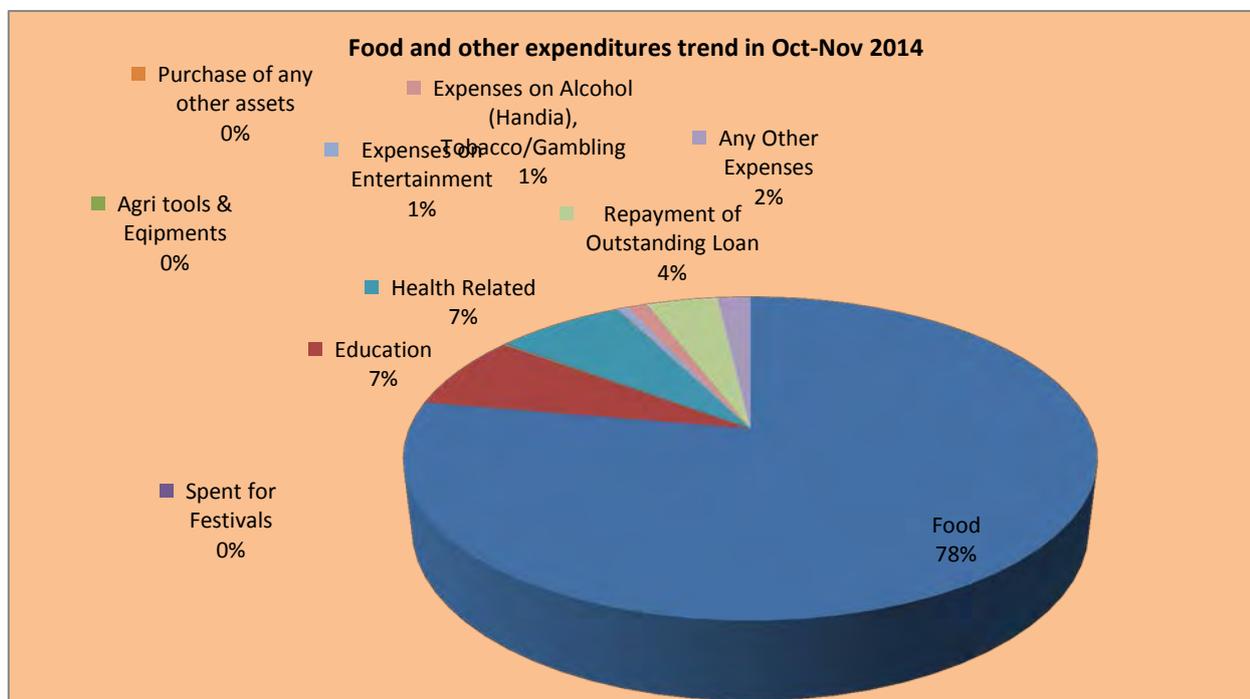
Expenses for purchasing food materials:

Items purchased	% of total expenditure
Rice	16.66
Ata	2.22
Dal	3.06
Cooking Oil	4.45
Vegetables	11.77
Sugar	1.41
Spices	3.91
Fish/Meat/Chicken/ Egg/Dry Fish etc	10.69
Other	1.93

Other expenditures made from CfW income

Items purchased	% of total expenditure
Education expenses for children	5.36
Purchase of clothing	9.16
Agricultural tools and equipments	3.61
Spent for festivals/rituals	2.94
Spent for community functions (contributions)	
Medicine and Hospitalization (Health related expenses)	5.18
Purchase of any other assets if any Specify	1.30
Expenses on Entertainment Specify	0.39
Expenses on Habits such as Alcohol (Handia), Tobacco/Gambling	0.88

Specify	
Repayment of outstanding loan if any	2.56
Any other expenses made Specify	1.11



Attachment N. 13 – Results of Final Expenditure Survey – UCT Beneficiaries

This attachment presents the results of the consumption study conducted in October-November 2014 for UCT beneficiaries.

Main reported findings for UCT BNFs are not consistent as follows.

The Survey report states that 70% of the total money received by surveyed UCT BNFs was spent in food. In the final part of the Survey Report the following results are also indicated:

- Average Food Expenditure (of total Expenditure): 55.98%
- Total Expenditure other than Food (of total Expenditure): 43.45%
- Total Expenditure made of the money received: 63.36%
- Balance amount left of total money received: 36.64%

Expenses for purchasing food materials

Items purchased	% of total expenditure
Rice	11.75
Ata	2.42
Dal	2.76
Cooking Oil	4.30

Vegetables	10.72
Sugar	1.54
Spices/Condiments	4.26
Fish/Meat/Chicken/Egg/Dry Fish	12.01
Other Food items	6.19

Other expenditures made from UCT income

Items purchased or spent for	% of total expenditure
Education expenses for children	1.171839
Purchase of clothing	11.4942
Agricultural tools and equipments	0.335814
Spent for festivals/rituals	2.415357
Spent for community functions (contributions)	
Medicine and Hospitalization (Health related expenses)	20.32384
Purchase of any other assets if any Specify	1.613243
Expenses on Entertainment Specify	0.193857021
Expenses on Habits such as Alcohol (Handia), Tobacco/Gambling Specify	0.977344429
Repayment of outstanding loan if any	3.57028414
Any other expenses made Specify (House maintenance, getting livestock etc)	4.3564924

Attachment N. 14 – Main strategy and messages of Barefoot Nutritionist Training Module

The communication strategy used in the Street Play developed by the program was built upon three principles, namely:

- Community volunteers as producers of health communication can empower and inform individual;
- families and communities engaged to protect their own health by carrying out simple behaviour and seeking appropriate services;
- integration of health content and message from all the major health areas are delivered under the umbrella of “healthy family”.

The family is segmented according to the age-or stage-appropriate needs of each member. This approach is meant to address the needs of each family member while at the same time promoting behavioural changes relevant to the population as a whole. The use of drama combined with instruction in local language aimed at fostering participation and interest of participants.

Main messages developed by the street play are as follows.

1. Consume variety of foods to ensure a balanced diet
2. Promotion of Kitchen garden to fulfil the Vitamin requirement in form of green and leafy vegetable in the daily dietary intake
3. Eat plenty of seasonal fruits
4. Include micronutrient rich foods in the diets of elderly people to enable them to be fit and active
5. Include both plant protein (varieties of Pulses and Soya Chunks) and animal protein (Egg Fish, Meat, Milk and Milk products) in the daily diet
6. Practice right cooking methods and healthy eating habits
7. Understand the benefits of setting up nutrition gardens in their homes and community
8. Promotion of Daily Consumption of Adequately Iodized Salt
9. hands are the carriers of Diarrheal diseases and children and infant health can be maintained with the proper hand washing practices

The 2nd phase of the play includes the messages for the pregnant and lactating mothers which are as follows.

- Ensuring that the pregnant woman has one additional meal every day to maintain her strength
- Ensuring that woman who is breastfeeding has 2 extra meals a day to maintain her health and the health of the baby
- Pregnant woman when will discover that she is pregnant, will go to the health facility to get iron/folic acid pills to maintain her strength & health during the pregnancy and prevent anemia
- Mothers should take Vitamin A supplementation as soon as possible (within 45 days) after delivery for the baby’s health and strength
- Ensuring that pregnant and lactating women eat papaya, mango, and other yellow/orange fruits, dark green leafy vegetables, liver, milk to protect their health
- Mothers must give Vitamin A supplementation when your baby is 6 months old to make it strong
- Mothers to ensure that all family food is cooked using iodized salt so that family members remain healthy
- Put your baby on the breast immediately after birth, even before the placenta is expelled, to stimulate your production of milk

- Feed your baby only breast milk for the first six months, not even giving water, for the baby to grow healthy and strong
- Breastfeed your baby on demand, at least 10 times day and night, to produce enough milk and provide your baby enough food to grow healthy
- Mother, starting from 6 months of age, may introduce complementary foods such as soft porridge 2-3 times a day for your baby to grow healthy and strong
- Feed a variety of foods to make sure the baby gets vitamins and grows strong and stays healthy

Attachment N. 15 – Indicative FIE key questions

Indicative Key questions to direct BNFs CfW (Indicate sex, age, location, initials) – FGDs/Individual Interviews

Since when did you start interacting with MCs/Adikar?

How do you know about MCs? (how MCs/Adikar came in contact with you)

(Did you understand) why MCs/Adikar approached you/interacted with you?

Which activities of MCs/Adikar have you been involved in? (meetings, CfW, training/awareness, facilitation for bank account opening)

Can you describe me the activities you have been involved in?

What activity (what type of infrastructure)?

Were you the only person involved in your hh? How have you two shared the participation to the activity?

Since when?

How many times since then?

How were these activities organised? (also ask about money received, how many times s/he received money, how much, how s/he spent that amount/what proportion was spent for food purchase/household goods/health/education/debt repayment)

Were there activities that found wider participation? Were there activities that found less participation? Which ones and Why?

Were there activities that found more interest? Were there activities that found less interest? Which ones and Why?

Were there activities that found (more) challenges? Were there activities that found (less) challenges? Which ones and Why?

Are you observing changes since the implementation of these activities started? (have these activities produced any change)

Which ones (positive/negative)?

Which activity/ies resulted in more changes (positive/negative)?

Which activity/ies resulted in fewer changes (positive/negative)?

Has any unexpected external factor positively/negatively affected the activities and outcomes (the achievement of aimed results + the attainment of aimed benefices)?

Has any unexpected/unplanned internal factor (to the HH, community, committee) positively/negatively affected the activities and outcomes (the achievement of aimed results + the attainment of aimed benefices)?

Do you think these changes (positive – negative) will last?

How do you think positive changes might be strengthened / widened?

How do you think negative changes could be avoided/mitigated?

Do you think some of the activities could be implemented differently (to be more useful / to result in more positive changes)?

Do you think some activity was not necessary? Or even harmful? Which one/s and Why?

(If applicable) Did you express this concern to MCs/Adikar?

Do you think some activity was more needed (more activities of that kind would be appropriate)?

(if woman with young child/ren) How have you managed to participate to named activities (considering you have young child/ren to take care about)?

(If applicable) Which trainings/awareness have you participated to?

How were training/awareness organised?

What did you learn during these trainings/awareness?

Were all trainings/awareness relevant (in general)? Were all trainings/awareness useful? Any training/awareness more relevant/useful? Any training less relevant/useful?

Are you observing changes since the implementation of these trainings/awareness? (have these trainings/awareness produced any change)

Which ones (positive/negative)?

Which trainings/awareness resulted in more changes (positive/negative)?

Which trainings/awareness resulted in fewer changes (positive/negative)?

Do you think these changes (positive – negative) will last?

How do you think positive changes might be strengthened / widened?

How do you think negative changes could be avoided/mitigated?

Do you think some of the trainings/awareness could be implemented differently (to be more useful / to result in more positive changes)?

Do you feel additional training would be appropriate?

Do you think some trainings/awareness was not necessary? Or even harmful? Which one/s and Why?

(If applicable) Did you express this concern to MCs/Adikar?

(If applicable) What should be done to mitigate them?

(If applicable) What could have been done to avoid them?

Do you think some trainings/awareness was more needed (more activities of that kind would be appropriate)?

Has any unexpected external factor positively/negatively affected the training's activities and outcomes (the achievement of aimed results + the attainment of aimed benefices)?

Has any unexpected/unplanned internal factor (to the HH/community / to the committee) positively/negatively affected the training's activities and outcomes (the achievement of aimed results + the attainment of aimed benefices)?

Do you think observed changes/achievements will last?

What can be done to improve achievements' durability/repeatability?

What can be done to widen achieved benefices (types and quality of benefices)?

What can be done to strengthen benefices (durability/repeatability)?

Indicative Key questions to direct BNF UCT (Indicate sex, age, location, initials) – FGDs/Individual Interviews

Since when did you start interacting with MCs/Adikar?

How do you know about MCs/Adikar? (how MCs/Adikar came in contact with you)

(Did you understand) why MCs approached you/interacted with you?

Which activities of MCs/Adikar have you been involved in? (meetings, UCT, training/awareness, facilitation for bank account opening)

Can you describe me the activity/ies you have been involved in?
 Since when?
 How many times since then?
 How were these activities organised? (also ask about money received, how many times s/he received money, how much, how s/he spent that amount/what proportion was spent for food purchase/household goods/health/education/debt repayment)
 What did change because of (since) these activities started? (have these activities produced any change)
 Which ones (positive/negative)?
 Has any unexpected external factor positively/negatively affected the activities and outcomes (the achievement of aimed results + the attainment of aimed benefices)?
 Has any unexpected/unplanned internal factor (to the HH, community, committee) positively/negatively affected the activities and outcomes (the achievement of aimed results + the attainment of aimed benefices)?
 Do you think these changes (positive – negative) will last?
 How do you think positive changes might be strengthened / widened?
 How do you think negative changes could be avoided/mitigated?
 Do you think some of the activities could be implemented differently (to be more useful / to result in more positive changes / to avoid encountered challenges)?
 Do you think some activity was not necessary? Or even harmful? Which one/s and Why?
 (If applicable) Did you express this concern to MCs/Adikar?
 Do you think some activity was more needed (more activities of that kind would be appropriate)?

(If applicable) Which trainings/awareness have you participated to?
 How were training/awareness organised?
 What did you learn during these trainings/awareness?
 Were all trainings/awareness relevant (in general)? Were all trainings/awareness useful? Any training/awareness more relevant/useful? Any training less relevant/useful?

Are you observing changes since the implementation of these trainings/awareness? (have these trainings/awareness produced any change)
 Which ones (positive/negative)?
 Which trainings/awareness resulted in more changes (positive/negative)?
 Which trainings/awareness resulted in fewer changes (positive/negative)?
 Do you think these changes (positive – negative) will last?
 How do you think positive changes might be strengthened / widened?
 How do you think negative changes could be avoided/mitigated?
 Do you think some of the trainings/awareness could be implemented differently (to be more useful / to result in more positive changes)?
 Do you feel additional training would be appropriate?
 Do you think some trainings/awareness was not necessary? Or even harmful? Which one/s and Why?
 (If applicable) Did you express this concern to MCs/Adikar?
 (If applicable) What should be done to mitigate them?
 (If applicable) What could have been done to avoid them?
 Do you think some trainings/awareness was more needed (more activities of that kind would be appropriate)?
 Has any unexpected external factor positively/negatively affected the training's activities and outcomes (the achievement of aimed results + the attainment of aimed benefices)?
 Has any unexpected/unplanned internal factor (to the community / to the committee) positively/negatively affected the training's activities and outcomes (the achievement of aimed results + the attainment of aimed benefices)?

(If applicable) Do you think observed changes/achievements will last?
 (If applicable) What can be done to improve achievements' durability/repeatability?
 (If applicable) What can be done to widen achieved benefices (types and quality of benefices)?
 (If applicable) What can be done to strengthen benefices (durability/repeatability)?

Indicative Key questions to indirect BNF – HH members (Indicate sex, age, location, initials) – FGDs/Individual Interviews

Since when did you/the HH member start interacting with MCs/Adikar?
 How do you know about MCs/Adikar? (how MCs/Adikar came in contact with you/the HH member)
 Did you understand why MCs approached you/interacted with you/ the HH member?

Do you know which activities of MCs/Adikar you/the HH member have been involved in? (meetings, UCT, training/awareness, facilitation for bank account opening)
 What did change because of (since) these activities started? (have these activities produced any change)
 Which ones (positive/negative)?
 Do you think these changes (positive – negative) will last?
 How do you think positive changes might be strengthened / widened?

(If applicable) Which trainings/awareness have you participated to?
 How were training/awareness organised?
 What did you learn during these trainings/awareness?
 Were all trainings/awareness relevant (in general)? Were all trainings/awareness useful? Any training/awareness more relevant/useful? Any training less relevant/useful?

Are you observing changes since the implementation of these trainings/awareness? (have these trainings/awareness produced any change)
 Which ones (positive/negative)?
 Which trainings/awareness resulted in more changes (positive/negative)?
 Which trainings/awareness resulted in less changes (positive/negative)?
 Do you think these changes (positive – negative) will last?

How do you think positive changes might be strengthened / widened?
How do you think negative changes could be avoided/mitigated?
Do you think some of the trainings/awareness could be implemented differently (to be more useful / to result in more positive changes)?
Do you feel additional training would be appropriate?
Do you think some trainings/awareness was not necessary? Or even harmful? Which one/s and Why?

Do you think observed changes/achievements will last?
What can be done to improve achievements' durability/repeatability?
What can be done to widen achieved benefices (types and quality of benefices)?
What can be done to strengthen benefices (durability/repeatability)?

Indicative Key questions to MCs/Adikar's staff (Indicate role, name, sex, age, location) – Individual Interviews

Can you describe your role and functions (within the organisation and in the framework of this project)?
Can you describe your typical day/week/month of work?
Are you covering this role since the beginning of the project? (If no, what did you do before)
Are you covering only this role?

Have you received any training in the framework of this project?
How many times have you been trained? Individually / in group? How many times per month, twice e month, at the beginning, ..?
Were all training contents relevant to the role and functions you are covering?
Were all trainings useful to your role and functions?
Any training more relevant/useful? Any training less relevant/useful?
Are there aspects of the trainings that you are not clear about?
Have you noticed positive changes in your work because of the named training?
Do you think they will last?
Have you noticed negative changes because of the named training?
What should be done to mitigate them?
What could have been done to avoid/mitigate them?
Has any unexpected external factor positively/negatively affected the training's activities and outcomes (the achievement of aimed results + the attaining of aimed benefices)?
Has any unexpected/unplanned internal factor positively/negatively affected the training's activities and outcomes (the achievement of aimed results + the attaining of aimed benefices)?
Do you think some of the trainings could be implemented differently?
Do you feel additional training would be appropriate? (in terms of additional aspects to be covered / in terms of retraining – strengthening)

Can you describe me the project activities you have been involved in/you were responsible of (because of your role)?
Since when?
How were these activities organised and implemented?
Were there activities that found wider participation? Were there activities that found less participation? Which ones and Why?
Were there activities that found more interest? Were there activities that found less interest? Which ones and Why?
Were there activities that found (more) challenges? Were there activities that found (less) challenges? Which ones and Why?
Are you observing changes since the implementation of these activities started? (have these activities produced any change)
Which ones (positive/negative)?
Which activity/ies resulted in more changes (positive/negative)?
Which activity/ies resulted in fewer changes (positive/negative)?
Has any unexpected external factor positively/negatively affected the activities and outcomes (the achievement of aimed results + the attainment of aimed benefices)?
Has any unexpected/unplanned internal factor (to the community / to the committee) positively/negatively affected the activities and outcomes (the achievement of aimed results + the attainment of aimed benefices)?
Do you think these changes/benefices (positive – negative) will last?
How do you think positive changes might be strengthened / widened?
How do you think negative changes could be avoided/mitigated?
How was the repeatability/sustainability of positive changes ensured? Which main challenges/opportunities would you name with regard to this?
Do you think some of the activities could be implemented differently (to be more useful / to result in more positive changes)?
Do you think some activity was not necessary? Or even harmful? Which one/s and Why?
(If applicable) Did you express this concern to your supervisor/the rest of the staff?
Do you think some activity was more needed (more activities of that kind would be appropriate)?
(If applicable) Did you express this concern to your supervisor/the rest of the staff?

Which main Weaknesses (internal) would you identify with regard to the activities/aspects you have participated in/ carried out / you covered in the framework of the project?
Which main Opportunities (external) would you identify with regard to the activities/aspects you have participated in/ carried out / you are covering in the framework of the project?
Which main Challenges (external) would you identify with regard to the activities/aspects you have participated in/ carried out / you are covering in the framework of the project?
Which main achievements would you identify with regard to the activities/aspects you have participated in/ carried out / you are covering in the framework of the project?
Which main shortcomings would you identify with regard to the activities/aspects you have participated in/ carried out / you are covering in the framework of the project?

Indicative Key questions to Village committees and/or CfW supervisor from village committees (Indicate role, name, sex, age, location) – FGDs/Individual Interviews

Since when did you start interacting with MCs/Adikar?
How do you know about MCs/Adikar? (how MCs/Adikar came in contact with you)
Did you understand why MCs/Adikar approached you/interacted with you?

Which activities of MCs/Adikar have you been involved in? (meetings, CfW, training/awareness, facilitation for bank account opening)
Can you describe your role and functions (in the framework of this Project/activity)?
Can you describe what did you/are you doing as *ROLE* in your typical day/week/months of activity?
Are you covering this role since the beginning of the project? (If no, what did you do before)
Are you covering only this role?

Can you describe me the project activities you have been involved in/you were responsible of (because of your role)?
Since when?
How were these activities organised and implemented?
Were there activities that found wider participation? Were there activities that found less participation? Which ones and Why?
Were there activities that found more interest? Were there activities that found less interest? Which ones and Why?
Were there activities that found (more) challenges? Were there activities that found (less) challenges? Which ones and Why?
Are you observing changes since the implementation of these activities started? (have these activities produced any change)
Which ones (positive/negative)?
Which activity/ies resulted in more changes (positive/negative)?
Which activity/ies resulted in fewer changes (positive/negative)?
Has any unexpected external factor positively/negatively affected the activities and outcomes (the achievement of aimed results + the attainment of aimed benefices)?
Has any unexpected/unplanned internal factor (to the community / to the committee) positively/negatively affected the activities and outcomes (the achievement of aimed results + the attainment of aimed benefices)?
Do you think these changes/benefices (positive – negative) will last?
How do you think positive changes might be strengthened / widened?
How do you think negative changes could be avoided/mitigated?
Do you think some of the activities could be implemented differently (to be more useful / to result in more positive changes)?
Do you think some activity was not necessary? Or even harmful? Which one/s and Why?
(If applicable) Did you express this concern to your supervisor/the rest of the staff?
Do you think some activity was more needed (more activities of that kind would be appropriate)?
(If applicable) Did you express this concern to your supervisor/the rest of the staff?
How was the repeatability/sustainability of positive changes ensured? Which main challenges/opportunities would you name with regard to this?
How was the project's result (infrastructure) handed over to the community?
How have you organised its maintenance?
How have you organised its management?
Have you already identified some perspective challenge/obstacle to the maintenance and/or management of the infrastructure? Which one/s?
(If applicable) How do you plan to mitigate/minimise/avoid it/them?

Which main Weaknesses (internal) would you identify with regard to the activities/aspects you have participated in/ carried out / you covered in the framework of the project?
Which main Opportunities (external) would you identify with regard to the activities/aspects you have participated in/ carried out / you are covering in the framework of the project?
Which main Challenges (external) would you identify with regard to the activities/aspects you have participated in/ carried out / you are covering in the framework of the project?
Which main achievements would you identify with regard to the activities/aspects you have participated in/ carried out / you are covering in the framework of the project?
Which main shortcomings would you identify with regard to the activities/aspects you have participated in/ carried out / you are covering in the framework of the project?

Indicative Key questions to Sarpanch/es/ District Administrators/ Block Development Officer/ Ward members/ District Magistrates/Collectors (Indicate role, name, sex, age, location)

Since when did you start interacting with MCs/Adikar?
How did MCs/Adikar came in contact with you?
Which activities of MCs/Adikar have you been involved in?
Have you had feedback on these activities? Which one/s?
Are you observing/have you received feedback with regard to changes since the implementation of these activities started? (have these activities produced any change)
Which ones (positive/negative)?
Do you know if some activity/ies resulted in more changes (positive/negative)?
Do you know if some activity/ies resulted in fewer changes (positive/negative)?
Do you know if any unexpected external factor positively/negatively affected the activities and outcomes (the achievement of aimed results + the attainment of aimed benefices)?
Do you know if any unexpected/unplanned internal factor positively/negatively affected the activities and outcomes (the achievement of aimed results + the attainment of aimed benefices)?
Do you think these changes/benefices (positive – negative) will last?
How do you think positive changes might be strengthened / widened?
How was the repeatability/sustainability of positive changes ensured? Which main challenges/opportunities would you name with regard to this?

Do you think some of the activities could be organised/implemented differently (to be more useful / to result in more positive changes)?
Do you think some activity was not necessary? Or even harmful? Which one/s and Why?
(If applicable) Did you express this concern MCs/Adikar?
Do you think some activity was more needed (more activities of that kind would be appropriate)?
(If applicable) Did you express this concern to MCs/Adikar?

Which main Weaknesses (internal) would you identify with regard to the activities of MCs/Adikar have you been involved in the framework of the project?
Which main Opportunities (external) would you identify with regard to activities of MCs/Adikar have you been involved in the framework of the project?
Which main Challenges (external) would you identify with regard to activities of MCs/Adikar have you been involved in the framework of the project?
Which main achievements would you identify with regard to activities of MCs/Adikar have you been involved in the framework of the project?
Which main shortcomings would you identify with regard to activities of MCs/Adikar have you been involved in the framework of the project?

Attachment N. 16 – Consulted Documents

Executive summary of Final Report - Project Vista, Badasahi Block, Mayurbhanj District, Odisha (India), Mercy Corps/Adikhar

Final Report - Project Vista, Badasahi Block, Mayurbhanj District, Odisha (India), Mercy Corps/Adikhar, 28th August, 2014

Indian Council of Medical Research, Jamai-Osmania PO, National Institute of Nutrition, Nutrient Requirements and Recommended Dietary Allowances for Indians, A Report of the Expert Group of the Indian Council of Medical Research, 2009

Mercy Corps, Agriculture and Nutrition Linkages: Leveraging Impact in Mercy Corps Programming, Ally Lund, 2012

Mercy Corps, Cash Transfer Programming Toolkit

Mercy Corps, Guide to Cash-for-Work Programming, 2007

Mercy Corps, Standard Operating Procedure: Program Donor Reporting

Orissa – Economic and Human Development Indicators, UNDP, 2011

Project documents:

- Activity time line, April-May 2015
- Activity Timeline Revised, February 2014
- Anganwadi centres Data
- An interim report on progress of Mercy Corps Funded project Cash For Work component of project titled Emergency Food Security for Flood Affected Population in Odisha (Focus on Infrastructure development under Cash for Work), Bibhu Prasad Mohanty, 29 October-9 November 2014
- Application Request to USAID/FFP for APS No.FFP-13-000001
- A Training Manual to Ensure Community Nutrition Status of Phailin Affected Households, Arpita Pattnaik
- Barefoot Nutritionist training
- Baseline Survey Report, August 2014
- CfW October Bulletin
- Expenditure Survey -project Surakhya(Emergency food security program, Odisha) - Survey period- October & November 2014
- No Cost Extension Request for Award N. AID-FFP-G-14-00016, Food Security for Flood-affected populations in Odisha
- Nutrition Status Monitoring Report (final nutrition survey), December 2014 (Synopsis and Report)
- Nutrition Training Reports (September, October and November)
- Project Award - Agreement N. AID-FFP-G-14-00016
- Project statistics
- Project 'SURAKSHYA' Response Bulletin, Volume: 1, September 2014, Monthly Newsletter
- Project 'SURAKSHYA' Response Bulletin, Volume: 3, November 2014, Monthly Newsletter
- Project 'SURAKSHYA' Response Bulletin, Volume: 4, December 2014, Monthly Newsletter
- Quarterly Report 1/2/3/4
- Report on Food Consumption Survey (Food consumption survey) in Mayurbhanj & Balasore, October 2014
- Results Framework Revised Feb 2014

- Sharing Workshop on Food Security for Phailin induced Flood victims in Mayurbhanj & Balasore districts, "Project Surakhya", 30/05/2015, DRDA Conference Hall, Baripada, Mayurbhanj, Odisha
- Training Module to Ensure Nutrition Status by Healthy Eating among Pregnant and Lactating Mothers of Phailin Affected Households

V. Chhotray, J. Hill, R. Biswal, S. Behera, Socio-political and environmental dimensions of vulnerability and recovery in coastal Odisha - Critical lessons since the 1999 super-cyclone, A research report, 2013, UNDP and The International Development/University of East Aglia.

UNDP, ORISSA Economic and Human Development Indicators, 2011

<http://www.in.undp.org/content/india/en/home/presscenter/pressreleases/2005/03/24/orissa-human-development-report/>

http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011-prov-results/prov_results_paper1_india.html

<http://icmr.nic.in/final/RDA-2010.pdf>

Attachment N. 16 – Program Logical Framework

Logframe : Food security in Odhisa					
Objective	Expected Result	Major Activities	Indicators	Targets	Means of Verification
To improve food security of 17,500 people in flood affected villages of Mayurbhanj and Baleshwar districts of Odisha through cash transfers.	ER1. 3500 vulnerable households have increased food purchasing capacity in Badasahi, Khunta and Nilagiri administrative blocks of Mayurbhanj and Baleshwar districts of Odisha through Cash for Work activities and Cash grants for most vulnerable households	ER1.1 Cash for Work to rehabilitate minor infrastructure and restore wage based livelihoods for 3200 households	1.1.1 # of households participating in CfW and receiving CfW payments	3200	Distribution Receipts, Work Reports, Photographs
			1.1.2 # of community infrastructure sites rehabilitated	60	Work Site Reports, Photographs
			% of cash received used for food purchases and for livelihoods recovery	80%	Household Expenditure Survey, Food Consumption Surveys
		ER1.2 Cash grants to most vulnerable labor poor 300 households	1.2.1 # of households receiving cash grants	300	Distribution Registers, Cash Receipts
			% of cash transferred used for food purchases – 90%	90%	Household Expenditure Survey, Food Consumption Surveys, Baseline, Endline Survey