

**REPORT OF CONSIGNEE WORKSHOPS**  
**ON**  
**FOOD FOR WORK MONITORING AND**  
**EVALUATION SYSTEM**

**October - December, 1983**



**CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES - U.S.C.C.**  
**INDIA - PROGRAM**

P R E F A C E

In light of the great demand on Title II Food Resources because of the world economic order and the grave situation which now threatens the lives of millions of African through starvation, it is incumbent upon CRS to ensure that the resources which we receive to support our activities here in India, are utilised effectively. Not only do we have a moral obligation in this regard, but failure to accept this responsibility will, in effect, mean that this precious resource will be redirected elsewhere.

I am sure that we are all aware of the tremendous impact our program is having here in India. It is an effort in which we can all be extremely proud. As such, we want this resource to continue to benefit the poor and needy in India.

We have recently taken steps to upgrade our MCH Program. Through targetting initiatives and the enhancement of our nutrition education component, we will be reaching the neediest of mothers and children. This effort which will enhance program impact, will also result in a more positive consideration of our AER requests for continued food support of the MCH Program.

In addition to the above, we have initiated efforts to upgrade the FFW program. In coordination with CRS, USAID has conducted eleven asset and recipient profile studies of CRS FFW projects in India. The results of these on-going evaluations are very positive and we expect that these findings will help justify the continued flow of resources from our donors. For the future, however, we feel it is necessary to develop a built-in monitoring and evaluation system into the program itself.

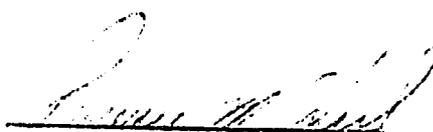
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With such a system, the program implementors in the field will be able to learn from their experiences and capitalize on the strengths of the program. This will in turn, lead to better project selection and an upgrading of program management. This system, we hope, will evolve from the feed-back we have received from the four CRS Zonal FFW Workshops and the eight consignee workshops on the proposed monitoring and evaluation system in the field.

In this regard, we are attaching for your information a collation of the views and general comments made by the participants of the consignee workshop. We are sure you will find these comments interesting.

Support for the MCH and FFW Program of CRS in India represents approximately 85% of our food resources. Our initiatives to upgrade these two efforts, with your cooperation, will certainly impress upon our donors our mutual intent to upgrade our program here in India. This will go a long way in helping to ensure that this valuable resource continues.

In closing, I want to thank USAID for making this effort possible. We also want to thank ACORD for its valuable inputs which made this PHASE II component a big success. Also a big thanks to each of you for your support and valuable inputs.



Terrence M. Kirch  
Program Director

CONSIGNEE WORKSHOPS ON FOOD FOR WORK  
MONITORING AND EVALUATION  
SYSTEM

INTRODUCTION

Eight consignee workshops were held to improve the management of the CRS Food For Work Projects throughout India. The specific purpose stated for the workshop was:

- (a) to acquaint the consignee of the "Project Management, Monitoring and Evaluation System" as developed and proposed by Dr. Drake, CRS, USAID and ACORD in the first stage and further modified and refined during the pilot workshop and the four zonal workshops;
- (b) to seek consignees' suggestions on further refinement and practical implementation of the systems.

The AGENDA for the Program which was designed by ACORD in consultation with CRS enabled the participants to discuss the purpose and impact of Food For Work and enlisted their thoughts on how to observe or measure the developmental impact that takes place. The group of participants, having independently considered how they would assess the development, began their review of the various aspects of the proposed monitoring and evaluation system. Practical work was done on the instruments of analysis and in some cases, on the case study. Before concluding each workshop, a review of participants' understanding of the monitoring and evaluation system was done; also the usefulness of the system was discussed. The "Common" Agenda for all the workshops is given in full below:

CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES

FOOD FOR WORK PROGRAM

CONSIGNEE WORKSHOPS

OCTOBER - DECEMBER 1983

PROGRAM SCHEDULE

DAY ONE

0930 - 1000	Personal Introduction
1000 - 1100	Sharing of Experiences
1100 - 1130	Tea Break
1130 - 1230	Purpose of the Workshop
1230 - 1300	Purpose and Impact of FFW Programme - a group discussion.
1300 - 1445	Lunch Break
1445 - 1500	Tea Break
1500 - 1545	Plenary on purpose and Impact
1545 - 1645	Ways of measuring Developmental Impact of FFW (Group Exercise)
1645 - 1700	Tea Break
1700 - 1745	Presentation of the above in the plenary reading on 'Cost Benefit' for overnight work.

DAY TWO

0900 - 0910	Recapitulation of the previous day's work
0910 - 0945	What is an indicator ?
0945 - 1115	Developing indicators on developmental impact of FFW (Group Exercise)
1115 - 1135	Tea Break
1135 - 1300	Presentation of the above in the plenary
1300 - 1500	Lunch Break
1500 - 1545	Introduction to Monitoring System - a faculty presentation, and exercise on Project Classification

(ii)

1545 - 1645 Understanding the system through practical exercises on completing instruments - BIIA & AEA, and discussion on their strengths and weaknesses in terms of their implementation.

1645 - 1700 Tea Break

1700 - 1800 Continuation of the above

Give the Case Study 'Disaster to Development for overnight reading.

DAY THREE

0900 - 1100 Continuation of practical exercises

1100 - 1120 Tea Break

1120 - 1300 Presentation of the above in the plenary

1300 - 1500 Lunch/Tea

1500 - 1530 Introduction to the concepts on pay back, income improvement, benefit cost ratio.

1530 - 1630 Introduction to case study and discussion on the case given on the previous day.

1630 - 1645 Tea Break.

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BOMBAY ZONE CONSIGNEE WORKSHOP

L O C A T I O N:      AHMEDABAD

OCTOBER 24-26, 1983

The first day of the programme focused on the development issues of FFW and current operational constraints. Recommendations for general consideration were a result of the day.

The second day concentrated on the developmental impact that FFW was currently having and the need to be able to document it and to learn from this how future projects could be improved. The monitoring and evaluation system was presented and a practical exercise was held on the use of the analytical tools(BIIA and AEA).

The third day provided a chance for participants to reflect upon how well the proposed system could help them and also allowed the participants to give practical suggestions about its implementation.

The group workshop outputs are as follows:-

EXPECTATIONS FROM WORKSHOP

1. I thought people would share what they are doing in FFW and we could learn from this.
2. To learn from experienced people in F.F.W. and have an opportunity for self reflection and clearer definition of purpose.
3. To learn and share experiences and do some self evaluation.
4. Sort out practical problems that we face in FFW implementation.
5. To set up a new system for F.F.W. and evaluate the old system when every project holder could share information on what he has done . also learn from their experiences.
6. Expect that a system will be evolved by which CRS officials could really understand the energy, time and effort that Consignees and Distributors put in to implement FFW projects.
7. I have doubts and questions instead of expectations. I am wondering whether a change in the system will bring about real development. Also whether the change in system can deal with the practical problems that consignees face in implementing FFW.
8. I was afraid that the workshop will bring more rules and control and that CRS will present a self defence of its activities. Also I expected to have some time to share and learn how to best use foodgrains for development.
9. I expected to see how practical problems faced by Consignees in implementing FFW can be resolved and share with others what they and I have learnt about resolving these difficulties.
10. I expected to learn from consignees and project holders whether we are promoting development of things or human beings and how best we can report this development.
11. I expected that CRS will help us evolve a system with less paper work and that we have a right to expect CRS to change just as CRS is expecting us to change expectations from FFW from Family Feeding to "Development".
12. My expectation was that we are going to introduce a system that can help us to introduce and implement our projects effectively.
13. I was expecting that CRS which does not realise some of the real problems that Consignees face, will learn something about them and do something about them.
14. I expected to get contributions that will ensure programme improvement.

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## Participant Comments : Constraints to Programme Effectiveness

### GROUP A

1. Programmes are created to use resources rather than using resources to meet genuine needs.
2. Present system does not leave flexibility to take care of realities in the field and implementation stages.
3. Wage/Ration rate is unrealistic and outdated.
4. Attendance register requires daily attendance of workers - should be prepared according to the quantum of work.
5. The system of weighing all bags is impractical because bags that do not have weight recorded on them cannot always be weighed at field site.
6. The CRS norm of one worker per family for work is impractical.
7. There is no provision to give oil as back feed.
8. Grain and oil are not always available at the right time.
9. No follow up on the assets created.
10. 24 working days a month as a norm to be strictly observed causes some difficulties in practice - sometimes more and sometimes less.

### GROUP B

1. Negative Attitude of local government officers to approve/support projects.
2. Jealousy of people who do not receive F.F.W.
3. Sometimes upper class people also create obstacles because F.F.W. provides employment to those whom they otherwise would exploit and employ at low wages etc.
4. Food supply does not reach in time. When the work should be done, food is not ready.
5. If project has to be changed due to changed circumstances approval and procedural delays take an unduly long time.

GROUP C

1. Blueprint approvals by engineers not available or unduly delayed.
2. Food does not reach in time.
3. Food/Ration rate is not adequate.
4. Cooperation from local authorities minimal.
5. High costs of transportation involved, particularly for distributors.
6. Project assets are not durable due to lack of availability of skilled labour or because skilled labour cannot be paid for.

GROUP D

1. No follow up on assets created.
2. Too much paperwork.
3. Attendance register should be prepared according to the quantum of work, not on daily actual attendance.

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PARTICIPANT REACTIONS TO IMPACT OF FFW PROJECTS AND HOW  
TO MEASURE THEM

GROUP A

IMPACT :

Road Construction :

1. Easy communication
2. Inc. transportation
3. Marketing of commodities for the beneficiaries
4. Improvement of health
5. Time saving for the villagers
6. Improvement in the standard of life

WAYS OF MEASURING

Impact can be calculated in per capita income of the beneficiary - target group.

Increased in cultivable area before and after road.

Increased use of health facilities

Increased variety and frequency of transportation facility.

Increased flow of other development assistance.

BUND CONSTRUCTION

IMPACT :

1. Prevents erosion of fertile land
2. Barren/saline land made cultivated

3. Increased production
4. Bund is also used as a pathway partly and prevents walking in the field.

WAYS OF MEASURING

1. Increased production - income
2. Saves partial land from destruction.
3. Savings effected in use of salinity preventing chemicals.

GROUP

LOW COST HOUSING

IMPACT

1. People have permanent dwelling
2. (Quality of Life) Improvement
3. Greater security
4. Better health
5. Storage of grains for more time
6. Ability to maintain livestock
7. Becomes a person with status.

WAYS OF MEASURING

1. Expenditure on maintenance of house
2. Increased availability of other assistance
3. Meet the beneficiary verify.

LAND LEVELLING

IMPACT

1. Dir. Econ. development
2. Increased income
3. Greater productivity
4. Better irrigation possible
5. Improved cultural practices possible
6. Increased self reliance.

WAYS OF MEASURING

1. Increased income over time
2. Reduced indebtedness
3. Increased living standard - Better housing  
Goods and service consumed

GROUP C

COMMUNITY CENTRE

IMPACT 1. Community building benefits

Ways of Measuring - Usage of community centre  
Increased school attendance

IMPACT 2. Neutral Meeting place - Unity

Ways of Measuring - Contribution in labour/kind to building community centre and variety of purpose served.

TANK

- IMPACT
1. Increased yield in the field
  2. Increased capacity of storage of water
  3. Increased in irrigation.

- WAYS OF MEASURING -
1. Increased Yield
  2. Increased percolation in neighbouring wells
  3. Increased greenery, time saving.
  4. Unemployment
  5. Increased crops/fisheries.

GROUP D

IMPACT

Drinking Water Wells

1. Dignity of status
2. Cleaniness and hygiene improved.

- Ways of Measuring -
1. Reduced incidence of water born disease.
  2. Time saving for collection of drinking water

- 3. Reduced dependence on other wells.
- 4. Amount of additional govt. assistance obtained to improve well
- 5. Seeing the place.

DAM CONSTRUCTION

IMPACT

- 1. Increased irrigation water storage
- 2. Increased drinking water
- 3. Sub soil water was brought
- 4. Better eating habits
- 5. Hygiene

- Ways of Measuring -
- 1. Increased agricultural yield/income
  - 2. No. of kitchen gardens after the project.
  - 3. Increased/visible cleanliness.

REPORTING TO BE SEEN

Filling up of formats exercises

Specific areas of measures of development impact.

Income improvement

Pay back period

Asset value

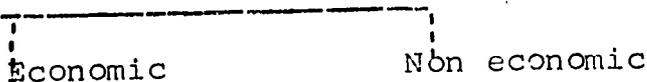
Cost per beneficiary

Cost benefit analysis

Resources mobilize - Input sources

Input - output ratio

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FOOD FOR WORK PROJECT

BENEFICIARY INCOME IMPROVEMENT ANALYSIS

A. PROJECT BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Name of Consignee : A. D'Souza Code No;

Name of Project Holder: I. Galdos

Type of Project: Land levelling

Project Identification No: A6/005/82

Date Project Began: 1.1.82 Completed: 30.3.82

Number of Mandays utilized for this project: 7200

Number of beneficiaries in overall project: 72

B. BENEFICIARY BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

Name of Beneficiary: Chandu Samit

Approx. Annual Family Income before the Project Rs. 1000/-

Number of family members: 8 Annual Income  
per family member: Rs. 125/- (1)

Acreage Owned: 2 Acreage Cultivated: 2

Acreage uncultivated -

Brief description of the project for this beneficiary:

Levelling of sloping land, carrying mud from the higher to lower end and then bunding it to avoid erosion.

Location of the project for this beneficiary: Palasia Vyena Tan Sent Dist.

Number of mandays spent on this project beneficiary:  
100 (2)

Number of units improved for this beneficiary: 2 (3)

Local market value of a Manday :

Grain, Rs. 4.50 + Oil Rs. 1.00 = Total Rs. 5.50 Manday (4)

VALUE OF ALL INPUTS ASSOCIATED WITH TOTAL FFw PROJECT COST FOR THIS BENEFICIARY:

INPUT DESCRIPTION		VALUE (RS.)
TYPE OF INPUT	UNITS/QUANTITY	TOTAL VALUE
	(No. of Mandays)	
(i) FEW COMMODITIES	100	550.00 +
(ii) Labour	100	500.00 +
(iii) Equipment		20.00 +
Total Project Cost Rs.		<u>1070.00</u> (5)

Percentage of contribution by beneficiary 49%

FFw 51% Other sources - %

C. YEARLY CHANGE IN AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT DERIVED FROM THE PROJECT

Output for the year before the project for this beneficiary

SEASON	CROP	OUTPUT UNITS	MARKET VALUE PER UNIT	SUB TOTAL VALUE
(i) Kharif	Paddy	240	.70 p	168.00
(ii) Rabi	Grain	50	Rs.3 Kg.	150.00
Total output value before the project Rs.				<u>318.00</u> (6)

Output for the year following the project for this beneficiary

(i) Kharif	Paddy	400 Kg.	1.20	480
(ii) Rabi	Wheat	160 Kg.	2.00	320
(iii)	Veg.	60 Kg.	2.00	120
Total output value after the project Rs.				<u>920</u> (7)

Total output value before the project - Total output value after the project = Annual change in output value after the project

Rs. 318 (Item 6) - Rs. 920 (Item 7) = Rs. 602 Per/Year (8)

D. YEARLY CHANGE IN COST OF PRODUCTION

Valuation of inputs in the year preceding the project

TYPE OF INPUT	MARKET VALUE OF INPUT	
	Rs.	P.
i) Seeds - Paddy	4.50	
ii) Seeds - Gram	30.00	
iii) Soil preparation	100.00	
iv) Planting/transplanting	125.00	
v) Harvesting	50.00	
Total Market value of inputs before the project		Rs.309.50 (9)

Valuation of inputs year following the project:

TYPE OF INPUT	MARKET VALUE OF INPUT	
	Rs.	P.
i) Paddy	6.00	
ii) Wheat	36.00	
iii) Veg. Seeds	5.00	
iv) Soil prep.	150.00	
v) Planting/transplanting	150.00	
vi) Harvesting	75.00	
Total market value of inputs after the project		Rs. 422.00 (10)

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{ Total market value { Total market value { Annual change  
 { of inputs before { - { of inputs after { = { in production  
 { the project { { the project. { { cost after  
 { { { the project.

$$\text{Rs. } \frac{309.50}{(\text{Item 9})} - \text{Rs. } \frac{422.00}{(\text{Item 10})} = \text{Rs. } 112.50 \text{ per/year.} \quad (11)$$

E. ANNALYSIS FOR DETERMINING BENEFICIARY INCOME IMPROVEMENT

Calculating the Annual cost of the Project improvement

Estimate of the life of the improvement = 3 years (12)

Please describe the basis used for the estimate experience and personal observation of project beneficiary and project holder. Sometimes there are heavy rains it may last even less.

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Annual cost} \\ \text{of the} \\ \text{project} \\ \text{improvement} \end{array} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \right. \text{Rs. } \frac{1070}{(\text{Item 35})} \div \frac{3}{(\text{Item 12})} = \text{Rs. } 357 \quad (13)$$

COMPARISON OF THE BENEFITS AND COST OF THE PROJECT:

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Change in Agri-} \\ \text{cultural output} \\ \text{value after the} \\ \text{project} \end{array} - \begin{array}{l} \text{Change in production} \\ \text{cost after the} \\ \text{project} \end{array} = \begin{array}{l} \text{Net improvement} \\ \text{in beneficiary} \\ \text{income per} \\ \text{year after the} \\ \text{project} \end{array}$$

$$\text{Rs. } \frac{602}{(\text{Item 8})} - \text{Rs. } \frac{112.50}{(\text{Item 11})} = \text{Rs. } \underline{489.50} \text{ per/year} \quad (14)$$

$$\text{Benefit/Cost ratio} = \text{Rs. } \frac{489.50}{(\text{Item 14})} \div \text{Rs. } \frac{357}{(\text{Item 13})} = \underline{1.4} \quad (15)$$

$$\text{Pay back period} = \text{Rs. } \frac{1070}{(\text{Item 5})} \div \text{Rs. } \frac{489.50}{(\text{Item 14})} = \underline{1.4} \text{ years} \quad (16)$$

Net improvement in beneficiary income per acre:

$$\text{Rs. } \frac{489.50}{(\text{Item 14})} \div \text{Rs. } \frac{2}{(\text{Item 3})} = \text{Rs. } \underline{244.75} \text{ acre} \quad (17)$$

Based upon discussion with beneficiary and others, how would you interpret the results to accommodate agricultural variations before and after the project: Please be as specified as possible:

Because of rains during end of July, Ag. Sept. Scarcity rains resulted in not so good on account of the climate condition

FOOD FOR WORK PROJECT  
ASSET EFFECTIVENESS ANALYSIS

A. PROJECT BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Name of consignee: Erevivity Code No.: 0044

Name of Project Holder: Fr. Erevivity

Type of Project: B-5

Project Identification No. 59/0044/B-82

Location of Project: Gatra

Date of Project Began: April 1983 Completed: June 1983

Number of Mandays Utilized for this Project: 6800

Number of Mandays Utilized for this beneficiary: 200

Number of Beneficiaries/Families in overall Project: 41 (1

Name/Community/Beneficiary:Lakadabhai

Approx. Annual Family Income of the Community/  
Beneficiary : Rs. 6000/-

Brief Description of the Project :-

Providing houses for landless people where land was given by Govt. to those people at least one family should work trying to improve quality of the house.

B. VALUE OF ALL INPUTS ASSOCIATED WITH TOTAL FFW PROJECT COST:

Local Market Value of a Manday:

Grain Rs. 4.50 + Oil Rs. 1.00 = Total Rs. 5.50 Manday

INPUT DESCRIPTION			VALUE
S. No.	Type of Input	Quantity in units	Total value inRs.
(1)	FFW Commodities		200x550 = 1100 +
(ii)	Bricks		250x5 = 1250 +
(iii)	Door		160 +
(iv)	Roof		1200 +
(v)	Labour		600 +
(vi)	Miscellaneous		100 +
(vii)	Cement + Sand		100
Total project Cost Rs. 4510			(2)

INPUT SOURCE

(i)	Input by Beneficiary	Rs. 250	(3)
(ii)	Input by Voluntary Donor Agency	Rs.	(4)
(iii)	Input by FFW	Rs.1100	(5)
(iv)	Input by Loan	Rs.1410	(6)

(v)	Input by Government	Rs. 1750	(7)
(vi)	Input by other Source	Rs.	(8)

PERCENTAGE OF CONTRIBUTION BY EACH SOURCE:

Beneficiary contribution (Item 3 ÷ Item 2 x 100) = 5%

Voluntary Donor Agency Contribution  
(Item 4 ÷ Item 2 x 100) = 0 %

FFW Contribution (Item 5 ÷ Item 2 x 100) = 25 %

Loan Contribution (Item 6 ÷ Item 2 x 100) = 31%

Government contribution (Item 7 ÷ Item 2 x 100) = 39 %

Other source Contribution  
(Item 8 ÷ Item 2 x 100) = NIL %

C. COMPARISON OF COST AND UTILISATION

Cost/Beneficiary Ration for a Community Project:

$$\frac{\text{Cost (Item 2)}}{\text{Beneficiaries (Item 1)}} = \text{N.A.} \quad (9)$$

Estimated Life of the Asset 10 years (10)

$$\text{Annual Cost} = \frac{\text{Cost (Item 2)}}{\text{Life (Item 10)}} = \text{Rs. 451 per yr.} \quad (11)$$

Annual Cost/Beneficiary Ration :

$$\frac{\text{(Item 11)}}{\text{(Item 1)}} = \text{Rs. 451 ./per year/beneficiary}$$

or

$$\frac{\text{(Item 9)}}{\text{(Item 10)}} = \text{Rs. 451 ./ per year/beneficiary}$$

What was the primary purpose of the project ? To provide landless man a dwelling.

Was the purpose achieved ? Yes

What secondary achievements have occurred ? To give him hold on the house of land, place an ambition in him security and feeling of belonging to a group.

What is the value of the asset in open market ? Not able to assess

In the FFW contribution were not available what difference would it have made ? no participation, that house would not have been built.

FOOD FOR WORK PROJECT

BENEFICIARY INCOME IMPROVEMENT ANALYSIS

A. PROJECT BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Name of Consignee: Fr. Gregoey D'Souza Code No.  
950046 (Delhi zone)

Name of Project Holder: Fr. Francis Viegas

Type of Project = Land levelling

Project Identification No.: A-6/95-0046

Date Project Began : 1.10.82 Completed : 31.12.82

Number of Mandays utilized for this project : 2880

Number of beneficiaries in overall project : 4

B. BENEFICIARY BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Name of Beneficiary : Fr. Francis Viegas

Approx. Annual Family Income before the Project =  
Rs. 900/-

Number of family members: 6 Annual Income per  
family member: Rs. 115 (1)

Acreage Owned: 8 Acreage Cultivated: 4  
Acreage uncultivated: 4

Brief description of the project for this beneficiary:

The land owned by this beneficiary is hilly and there-  
fore the project would consist of levelling the  
land in such a way that both the water and fertilizers  
are not washed away and thus the increase in produc-  
tion is reached.

Location of the project for this beneficiary Devadia  
in Panch Mohal district.

Number of mandays spent on this project beneficiary: 720 (2)

Number of units improved for this beneficiary: 2 acres (3)

Local market value of a Manday:

Grain Rs. 3.75 + Oil Rs. 2.00 = Rs. 5.75/ Manday (4)

VALUE OF ALL INPUTS ASSOCIATED WITH TOTAL FFW PROJECT COST FOR THIS BENEFICIARY:

TYPE OF INPUT	INPUT DESCRIPTION		VALUE (Rs.)	
		UNITS/QUANTITY	TOTAL VALUE	
		(No. of Mandays)		
(i)	FFW COMMODITIES			
	Oil	720 x 2	1420	+
(ii)	Wheat	720 x 3.75	3240	+
(iii)	Administrative Cost		.25	+
(iv)	Transport Costs		150	+
(v)	Refreshments etc.		90	+
(vi)	Incidental expenses		25	+

Total Project Cost Rs. 4950 (5)

Percentage of contribution by beneficiary 4.6 %

FFW 95.4 % other sources Nil %

C. YEARLY CHANGE IN AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT DERIVED FROM THE PROJECT

Output for the year before the project for this beneficiary.

Season	Crop	Output units	X Market value per unit	= Sub total value	
(i) Rainy	Maize	4 Qnts	125	600	+

Total output value before the project Rs. 600 (6)

Output for the year following the project for this beneficiary

Season	Crop	Output units	X Market value per unit	= Sub total value	
i) Rainy	Maize	3 qnts	125	375	+
ii) Winter	Gram	3 qnts	275	825	+

Total output value after the project Rs. 1200 (7)

$$\frac{\text{Total output value after the project}}{\text{Total output value before the project}} = \frac{\text{Annual change in output value after the project}}{\text{Annual change in output value before the project}}$$

$$\text{Rs. } \frac{600}{\text{(Item 6)}} - \text{Rs. } \frac{1200}{\text{(Item 7)}} = \text{Rs. } \underline{600} \text{ per/year (8)}$$

D. YEARLY CHANGE IN COST OF PRODUCTION

Valuation of inputs in the year preceding the project

	TYPE OF INPUT	Market Value of input	
		Rs.	P.
(i)	Seeds	110	00
(ii)	Manure	50	00
(iii)	Labour etc.	100	00

Total Market value of inputs before the project Rs. 260.00 (9)

Valuation of inputs year following the project

	Type of input	Market value of input	
		Rs.	P.
(i)	Seeds	200	00
(ii)	Manure	200	00
(iii)	Labour	100	00

Total market of inputs after the project Rs. 500 (10)

$$\frac{\text{Total market Value of inputs before the project}}{\text{Total market value of inputs after the project}} = \frac{\text{Annual change in production cost after the project}}{\text{Annual change in production cost before the project}}$$

$$\text{Rs. } \frac{260}{(\text{Item 9})} - \text{Rs. } \frac{500}{(\text{Item 10})} = \text{Rs. } 240 \text{ per year} \quad (11)$$

E. ANALYSIS FOR DETERMINING BENEFICIARY INCOME IMPROVEMENT

Calculating the Annual cost of the project improvement

Estimate of the life of the improvement = 7 years (12)

Please describe the basis used for the estimate with the experience of local area can say that this levelling would definitely last for at least 7 years.

$$\text{Annual cost of the project improvement} = \frac{\text{Rs. } \frac{4950}{(\text{Item 5})}}{\frac{7}{(\text{Item 12})}} = \text{Rs. } \frac{707}{(\text{Item 12})} \quad (13)$$

COMPARISON OF THE BENEFITS AND COSTS OF THE PROJECT:

Change in Agricultural output value after the project	Change in production cost after the project	=	Net improvement in beneficiary income per year after the project.
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$$\text{Rs. } \frac{600}{(\text{Item 8})} - \text{Rs. } \frac{240}{(\text{Item 11})} = \text{Rs. } 360 \text{ per year} \quad (14)$$

$$\text{Benefit/Cost ratio} = \frac{\text{Rs. } \frac{360}{(\text{Item 14})}}{\text{Rs. } \frac{707}{(\text{Item 13})}} = 0.5 \quad (15)$$

$$\text{Pay back period} = \frac{\text{Rs. } \frac{4950}{(\text{Item 5})}}{\text{Rs. } \frac{360}{(\text{Item 14})}} = 14 \text{ years} \quad (16)$$

Net improvement in beneficiary income per acre:

$$\frac{\text{Rs. } \frac{360}{(\text{Item 14})}}{\frac{2}{(\text{Item 3})}} = \text{Rs. } 180 \text{ acre} \quad (17)$$

Based upon discussion with beneficiary and others, how would you interpret the results to accommodate agricultural variations before and after the project: Please be as specified as possible:

The food inputs has acted as an incentive. Because of the levelling more area could be cultivated usefully thus increasing the produce.

FOOD FOR WORK PROJECT  
ASSET EFFECTIVENESS ANALYSIS

A. PROJECT BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Name of Consignee: Gregory D'Souza Code No.: 95-0046

Name of Project Holder: Liopoldine Dias  
 Type of Project: Low Cost Housing  
 Project Identification No.: B-5  
 Location of Project: Kanncha  
 Date Project Began: 1.10.83 Completed: 31.12.83  
 Number of Mandays Utilized for this project: 2900  
 Number of Mandays Utilized for this beneficiary: 580  
 Number of Beneficiaries/Families in overall Project: 5 (1)  
 Name of Community/Beneficiary: Dodias  
 Approx. Annual Family Income of the Community/  
 Beneficiary: 700

Brief Description of the Project :

The dodias community is one of the poorest in that area and the beneficiaries chosen are weakest of the group. This project help them to get house a shelter of their own and to protect their belongings.

B. VALUE OF ALL INPUTS ASSOCIATED WITH TOTAL FEW PROJECT COST:

Local Market value of a Manday:  
 Grain Rs. 3.75 + Oil Rs. 2.00 = Total Rs. 5.75/ Manday

S. No.	Input Description		Value	
	Type of Input	Quantity in Units	Total value in Rs.	
(i)	FFW COMODITIES			
	Wheat	1 house	2175.00	+
	Oil	1 house	1160.00	+
(ii)	Wood		5000.00	+
(iii)	Tiles		3750.00	+
(iv)	Hardware		800.00	+
(v)	Incidental exp.		500.00	+
Total project Cost Rs. 13,385.00				(2)

INPUT SOURCE

(i)	Input by Beneficiary	Rs. Nil	(3)
(ii)	Input by Voluntary Donor Agency	Rs. Nil	(4)
(iii)	Input by FFW	Rs. 3335.00	(5)

(iv)	Input by Loan	Rs. Nil	(6)
(v)	Input by Government	Rs. 6695.00	(7)
(vi)	Input by other Source	Rs. 3355.00	(8)

PERCENTAGE OF CONTRIBUTION BY EACH SOURCE

Beneficiary contribution (Item 3  $\div$  Item 2 x 100) = nil %  
 Voluntary Donor Agency Contribution  
 (Item 4  $\div$  Item 2 x 100) = Nil %  
 FFW Contribution (Item 5  $\div$  Item 2 x 100) = 25 %  
 Loan Contribution (Item 6  $\div$  Item 2 x 100) = NIL  
 Government Contribution (Item 7  $\div$  Item 2 x 100) = 50 %  
 Other source contribution (item 8  $\div$  Item 2 x 100) = 25 %

e. COMPARISON OF COST AND UTILISATION

Cost/Beneficiary Ratio for a community Project:

$$\frac{\text{Cost (Item 2)}}{\text{Beneficiaries (Item 1)}} = \frac{2677}{1} \text{ Rs. per beneficiary (9)}$$

Estimated Life of the Asset 25 Years (10)

$$\text{Annual Cost} = \frac{\text{Cost (Item 2)}}{\text{Life (Item 10)}} = \text{Rs. 535.40 per year (11)}$$

Annual Cost/Beneficiary Ratio:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(Item 11)} \div \text{(Item 1)} &= \text{Rs. 107 ./per year/beneficiary} \\ \text{or} \\ \text{(Item 9)} \div \text{(Item 10)} &= \text{Rs.107 /per year/beneficiary} \end{aligned}$$

What was the primary purpose of the project ? Shelter for poor and needy.

Was the purpose achieved ? Yes.

What secondary achievements have occurred ? Status, Symbol, security

What is the value of the asset in open Market ? 30.00

If the FFW contribution were not available what difference would it have made ? The incentive to build house would not have come as FFW contribution amounts 25 per cent of the total expenditure.

FOOD FOR WORK PROJECT  
ASSET EFFECTIVENESS ANALYSIS

A. PROJECT BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Name of Consignee; Fr. R.D. K vier Code No; 950063  
 Name of Project Holder; Ignatius Gaz0  
 Type of Project; Community Centre  
 Project Identification No.; B-4-75  
 Location of Project; Nogans  
 Date Project Began; 1.1.83 Completed; 30.6.83

Number of Mandays Utilized for this Project: 700  
 Number of Mandays Utilized for this beneficiary  
 Number of Beneficiaries/Families in overall Project: 150 (1)  
 Name of Community/Beneficiary Tobor & Wanbats  
 Approx. Annual Family Income of the  
 Community/Beneficiary 200 per year.

Brief Description of the Project :

Community centre, dispensary, meeting place, study  
 by children, distribution centre.

**B. VALUE OF ALL INPUTS ASSOCIATED WITH TOTAL FFW PROJECT COST:**

Local Market Value of a Manday:  
 Grain Rs. 4 + Oil Rs. 1.50 = Total Rs. 5.50/ Manday

S.No.	Type of Input	Quantity in Units	VALUE Total value in Rs.
(i)	FFW Commodities	700 x 5.50	3960.00 +
(ii)	Donor agent	53,000	55000.00 +
(iii)	Donation Local	3,000	3000.00 +
(iv)	Land	2,200	2400.00
Total Project Cost Rs. 64,160.00			(2)

INPUT SOURCE

(i)	Input by Beneficiary	Rs. 2200	(3)
(ii)	Input by Voluntary Donor Agency	Rs. 55000	(4)
(iii)	Input by FFW	Rs. 3960	(5)
(iv)	Input by Loan	Rs. -	(6)
(v)	Input by Government	Rs. -	(7)
(vi)	Input by other Source	Rs. 3000	(8)

PERCENTAGE OF CONTRIBUTION BY EACH SOURCE

Beneficiary contribution (Item 3 ÷ Item 2 x 100) = 3%  
 Voluntary Donor Agency Contribution  
 (Item 4 ÷ Item 2 x 100) = 85%  
 FFW Contribution (Item 5 ÷ Item 2 x 100) = 6%  
 Loan Contribution (Item 6 ÷ Item 2 x 100) = %  
 Government contribution (Item 7 ÷ Item 2 x 100) %  
 Other source Contribution (Item 8 ÷ Item 2 x 100) = 4.5%

c. COMPARISON OF COST AND UTILISATION

Cost/Beneficiary Ratio for a community project.  

$$\frac{\text{Cost (Item 2)}}{\text{Beneficiaries (Item 1)}} = 427 \text{ Rs./per beneficiary (9)}$$

Estimated Life of the Asset 20 years (10)  
 Annual Cost =  $\frac{\text{Cost}}{\text{Life}}$  = Rs. 3208 per year (11)  
 (Item 2) (Item 10)

Annual Cost/Beneficiary Ratio:

(Item 11)  $\div$  (Item 1) = 21 Rs./per year/beneficiary

(Item 9)  $\div$  (Item 10) = 21 Rs./per year/beneficiary

What was the primary purpose of the project ?  
 Community Development

Was the purpose achieved ? Yes

What secondary achievements have occurred ?

Meeting of social workers are held

What is the value of the asset in open market ? 85,000/=

If the FFW contribution were not available what difference would it have made ? Without FFW incentive the work would not have been started.

FOOD FOR WORK PROJECT  
BENEFICIARY INCOME IMPROVEMENT ANALYSIS

A. PROJECT BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Name of Consignee: Fr. K.D. Xavier Code No. :95-0063  
 Name of project Holder: Igratuis Gaza  
 Type of Project: New Irrigation Well  
 Project Identification No: 0010/A1/393/83  
 Date Project Began: 3.1.83 Completed: 30.6.83  
 Number of Mandays utilized for this project: 720  
 Number of beneficiaries in overall project: 12 persons

B. BENEFICIARY BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Name of Beneficiary: Kohea  
 Approx. Annual Family members: 12 Annual Income per family memebr: Rs. 150 (1)

Acreage owned: 3 Acreage cultivated During rain only  
 Acreage uncultivated : 3

Brief description of the project for this beneficiary:

The land could not be cultivated except rainy season.  
 The land's upper strata but lower strata hard rock.

Water could be taken to all other parts of the land.  
 well . 33' deep.

Location of the project for this beneficiary:  
 Gunda Village

Number of mandays spent on this project beneficiary: 720 (2)

Number of units improved for this beneficiary: 3 acrs of land (3)

Local market value of a Mandy: (3)

Grain Rs. 4 + Oil Rs. 1.50 = Total Rs. 5.50/Mandya (4)

VALUE OF ALL INPUTS ASSOCIATED WITH TOTAL FFW PROJECT COST FOR THIS BENEFICIARY:

TYPE OF INPUT	INPUT DESCRIPTION (UNITS/QUANTITY)	VALUE (Rs.) TOTAL VALUE	
	(No. of Mandays)		
(i)	FFW COMMODITIES	720x5.50	3960. +
(ii)	Rupees extrapaid	720 x 3	2160 +
(iii)	Tea once a day	720 x 40 np	288 +
(iv)	Instruments bought		300 +
(v)	Completing the well		2000 +

Total Project cost Rs. 8708 (5)  
 Percentage of contribution by beneficiary 20 %  
 FFW 40 % other sources 40 %

C. YEARLY CHANGE IN AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT DERIVED FROM THE PROJECT

Output for the year before the project for this beneficiary

SEASON	CROP	OUTPUT UNITS	X MARKET VALUE PER UNIT	=SUB TOTAL VALUE
(i)	Rainy	Bajara	10 Qntl 100x180	1800 +

Total output value before the project Rs.1800 (6)

Output for the year following the project for this beneficiary

Season	Crop	Output units	X Market Value per unit	=Sub Total Value
(i)	Rainy	Bajara	Almost	900 +
(ii)		Tobacco		2500 +
(iii)	Winter	Wheat	150 x 8	1200 +

Total output value after the project Rs. 4600 (7)

Total output value before the project  $\times$  Total output value after the project  $\times$  Annual change in output value after the project  $\times$

$$\text{Rs. } \frac{1800}{(\text{Item 6})} - \text{Rs. } \frac{4600}{(\text{Item 7})} = \text{Rs. } 2800 \text{ per/year} \quad (8)$$

D. YEARLY CHANGE IN COST OF PRODUCTION

Valuation of inputs in the year preceding the project

	Type of input	Market value of input	
		Rs.	P.
(i)	Bajara Seed	250	

Total Market value of inputs before the project  
Rs. 250 (9)

COMPARISON OF THE BENEFITS AND COSTS OF THE PROJECT:

Change in Agri-cultural output value after the project - Change in production cost after the project = Net improvement in beneficiary income per year after the project

$$\text{Rs. } \frac{2800}{(\text{Item 8})} - \text{Rs. } \frac{1305}{(\text{Item 11})} = \text{Rs. } 1495 \text{ per/year} \quad (14)$$

$$\text{Benefit/Cost ratio} = \frac{\text{Rs. } 1495}{(\text{Item 14})} \div \frac{\text{Rs. } 452}{(\text{Item 13})} = 3.30 \quad (15)$$

$$\text{Pay back period} = \frac{\text{Rs. } 8708}{(\text{Item 5})} \div \frac{\text{Rs. } 1495}{(\text{Item 14})} = 5.8 \text{ years} \quad (16)$$

Net improvement in beneficiary income per acre:

$$\text{Rs. } \frac{1495}{(\text{Item 14})} \div \frac{3}{(\text{Item 3})} = \text{Rs. } 498 \text{ acre} \quad (17)$$

Based upon discussion with beneficiary and others, how would you interpret the results to accommodate agricultural variations before and after the project: Please be as specified as possible:

Availability of water.

Crops become possible. So the increase in output

Regular cultivation possible

Variation of crop Bajra, wheat and tobacco.

FOOD FOR WORK PROJECT  
ASSET EFFECTIVENESS ANALYSIS

A. PROJECT BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Name of Consignee : J.L. Arana Code No. :  
 Name of Project Holder: J.L. Arana  
 Type of Project: Community Centre  
 Project Identification No.: B/5  
 Location of Project: Kaikuva  
 Date Project Began: Jan. 83 Completed: June 83.  
 Number of Mandays Utilized for this project: 700  
 Number of Mandays Utilized for this beneficiary: 700  
 Number of Beneficiaries/Families in overall project: 80 (1)  
 Name of Community/Beneficiary: Kanjibhai of Katkuva Panchayat  
 Approx. Annual Family Income of the  
 Community/Beneficiary : 2500 per family

Brief Description of the Project :

To have meeting place to discuss local problems,  
 to collect milk for co-op and classes for K.G.

B. VALUE OF ALL INPUTS ASSOCIATED WITH TOTAL FFW PROJECT COST:

Local Market value of a Manday:

Grain Rs. 3.75 + Oil Rs. 1.25 = Total Rs. 5 / Manday

S.N.	INPUT DESCRIPTION		VALUE	
	TYPE OF INPUT	QUANTITY IN UNITS	TOTAL VALUE IN Rs.	
1)	FFW Commodities			
(ii)	Wheat (FFW)	2100 Kg.	2625.00	+
(iii)	Oil (FFW)	70 Kg.	840.00	+
(iv)	Wood		7000.00	+
(v)	Bld. Material		20000.00	+
(vi)	Free labour	16 MDS	1440.00	+

Total Project Cost Rs. 31,905.00 (2)

INPUT SOURCE

(i)	Input by Beneficiary	Rs. 8440.00	(3)
(ii)	Input by Voluntary Donor Agency	Rs. 20000.00	(4)
(iii)	Input by FFW	Rs. 3465.00	(5)
(iv)	Input by Loan	Rs. -	(6)
(v)	Input by Government	Rs. -	(7)
(vi)	Input by Other Source	Rs. -	(8)



Type of Project: Irrigational Well  
 Project Identification No: 250/A4/0046  
 Date Project Began: 1.1.82 Completed: 30.6.82  
 Number of Mandays utilized for this project: 15,840  
 Number of beneficiaries in overall project: 22

B. BENEFICIARY BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Name of Beneficiary: Jivaji Pratapji Dund  
 Approx. Annual Family Income before the Project: Rs. 1200/-  
 Number of family members: 8 Annual Income per family member: Rs. 150 (1)

Acreage owned: 3 Acreage Cultivated : 2  
 Acreage uncultivated : 1

Brief description of the project for this beneficiary:

Utilized to dig a well in his own field. Average dept. 35', Diameter 16' Materials stones.

Location of the project for this beneficiary Dodisam

Number of mandays spent on this project beneficiary: 720 (2)  
 Number of units improved for this beneficiary : 2 (3)  
 Local market value of a manday:  
 Grain Rs. 3.75 + Oil Rs. 1.25 = Total Rs. 5 / Manday (4)

VALUE OF ALL INPUTS ASSOCIATED WITH TOTAL FFW PROJECT COST FOR THIS BENEFICIARY:

	INPUT DESCRIPTION		VALUE (Rs.)	
	TYPE OF INPUT	UNITS/QUANTITY	TOTAL VALUE	
		(No. of Mandays)		
(i)	FFW COMMODITIES	Wheat 720	3600	+
(ii)	Stones	Oil 24	2040	+
(iii)	Labour (skilled Mason 45 days)		900	+
(iv)	Other Services		1000	+

Total Project Cost Rs. 7540 (5)

Percentage of contribution by beneficiary 50 %

FFW 50 % other sources - %

C. YEARLY CHANGE IN AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT DERIVED FROM THE PROJECT.

OUTPUT for the year before the project for this beneficiary

	Season	Crop	Output unit	Market value per unit	= Sub total Value	
(i)	kharif	Maize	15	20	300	+
(ii)	Kharif	Pulse	15	60	900	+

Total output value before the project : 1200 (6)

Output for the year following the project for this beneficiary

Season	Crop	Output units	X Market value per unit	= Sub total value
(i) Kharif	Maize	15	20	300 +
(ii)	Tuver	15	60	900 +
(iii) Rabi	Wheat	40		1400 +

Total output value after the project Rs. 2600 - (7)

Total output value before the project - Total output value after the project = Annual change in output value after the project

Rs. 1200 (Item 6) - Rs. 2600 (Item 7) = 1400 per/year (8)

D. YEARLY CHANGE IN COST OF PRODUCTION

Valuation of inputs in the year preceding the project

TYPE OF INPUT	MARKET VALUE OF INPUT	
	Rs.	P.
(i) Seeds for 2 acrs Maize Tuver	100	00
(ii) Fertilizers	150	00
(iii) Ploughing	100	00
(iv) Sowing, weeding, harvesting	420	00

Total Market value of the inputs before the project Rs. 770.00 (9)

Valuation of inputs year following the project:

Type of input	Market value of input	
	Rs.	P.
(i) Seeds (Same as 9)	770	00
(ii) Wheat + fertilizer	420	00
(iii) Ploughing, sowing etc.	500	00

Total market value of inputs after the project Rs. 1690 (10)

Total market value of inputs before the project - Total market value of inputs after the project = Annual change in production cost after the project

$$\text{Rs. } \frac{770}{(\text{Item } 9)} - \text{Rs. } \frac{1690}{(\text{Item } 10)} = 920 \text{ per/year} \quad (11)$$

5. ANALYSIS FOR DETERMINING BENEFICIARY INCOME IMPROVEMENT

Calculating the Annual Cost of the Project improvement

Estimate of the life of the improvement = 20 years (12)

Please describe the basis used for the estimate Personal experience.

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Annual cost of} \\ \text{the project} \\ \text{improvement} \end{array} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Rs. } \frac{7540}{(\text{Item } 5)} \cdot \frac{20}{(\text{Item } 12)} = \text{Rs. } 377 \end{array} \right. \quad (13)$$

COMPARISON OF THE BENEFITS AND COSTS OF THE PROJECT :

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Change in Agri-} \\ \text{cultural output} \\ \text{value after the} \\ \text{project} \end{array} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} - \\ \text{Change in production} \\ \text{cost after the} \\ \text{project} \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Net improvement} \\ \text{in beneficiary} \\ \text{income per year} \\ \text{after the project} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\text{Rs. } \frac{1400}{(\text{Item } 8)} - \text{Rs. } \frac{920}{(\text{Item } 11)} = \text{Rs. } 480 \text{ per/year} \quad (14)$$

$$\text{Benefit/cost ratio} = \frac{\text{Rs. } 480}{(\text{Item } 14)} \div \frac{\text{Rs. } 377}{(\text{Item } 13)} = 1.3 \quad (15)$$

$$\text{Pay back period} = \frac{7540}{(\text{Item } 5)} \div \frac{\text{Rs. } 480}{(\text{Item } 14)} = 15.7 \text{ years} \quad (16)$$

Net improvement in beneficiary income per acre:

$$\text{Rs. } \frac{480}{(\text{Item } 14)} \div \frac{2}{(\text{Item } 3)} = \text{Rs. } 240 \text{ acre} \quad (17)$$

Based upon discussion with beneficiary and others, how would you interpret the results to accommodate agricultural variations before and after the project. Please be as specified as possible: N.A.

COMMENTS ON B.I.I.A. FORM :

1. There is no provision for income other than agricultural income that may accrue after the improvement has taken place.
2. The process is not difficult and quite comprehensive.
3. It can be completed once in a while as a case study. It cannot be done on a regular basis as it involves a lot of time.
4. If the form gets into too much detail the information is likely to be less reliable.
5. The question on annual income of family may be difficult to complete.
6. Beneficiaries will have difficulty in sitting for an hour to answer a detailed questionnaire.
7. Question Does the questionnaire help to bring out relevant information about the real benefits and value of a project.

Answer endorsed by several participants

Yes, the questionnaire certainly generates a useful dialogue on all the relevant information.

8. On Page 5, the question on variations that might help understand the analysis need not be restricted to "agricultural" variations.

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COMMENTS ON A.E.A. FORM

1. Under the section on "Inputs" the totals as computed under Actual Inputs and Inputs by sources is difficult to reconcile.
2. Data required to complete the form may be collected in group meetings of beneficiaries as it is unlikely that a single beneficiary can give comprehensive and reliable information.
3. These forms are likely to result in administrative expenses and utilisation of our time. Our underlying fear is how intensive this effort will be and how much time and cost it will mean for us.
4. The system is comprehensive but not simple and realistic. It calls for skill on the part of the interviewer and a lot of painstaking effort to collect valid information.

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COMMENTS ON INDICATORS

Indicators for a Community Centre Project :

- The current list of indicators has 10 indicators that can be used for a Community Centre but much fewer for an irrigation well.
- One indicator that is not listed could be "increased land usage".
- Other that may be considered are :
  - degree to which further development is facilitated
  - ability to attract further inputs for development
  - increased employment potential.
- The form may provide space for giving data in any desirable way, wherever concrete measures cannot be developed.
- One indicator for a community centre project can be "increased sense of cooperation".
- Other indicators of development can be :
  - increased confidence and self reliance as **seen** through willingness to motivate others to take up projects.

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PARTICIPANTS' COMMENTS - EVALUATION

FIRST DAY'S REVIEW

1. The whole day was useful because there was no lecturing.
2. We were involved and we feel relaxed - there was no strain.
3. There was nothing abstract, very practical problems were discussed and we have learnt from others.

4. Although earlier I was hoping to get away in 7 days, now I don't mind staying the 3 days planned - it is quite interesting.
5. The day was spent in brainstorming, nothing so special. There could have been more inputs on techniques since we have come all this way to learn.
6. Could we have had a longer lunch break - most of us are used to a siesta after lunch ? - 1 1/2 - 2 hours would be better.
7. Could the food be served differently so that it does not take 45 minutes to finish lunch ?

Agreement was made to start at 9.00 a.m. the next day and have a lunch break from 1.00 p.m. to 2.45 p.m.

#### PARTICIPANT COMMENTS

QUESTION: What are the use of instruments ?

1. Helps us to take stock.
2. Will help us to correct ourselves.
3. It does take time but will help project holder also.
4. Helps us to be much more involved with the people and their work.
5. An indirect way of educating the beneficiaries and improving their perspective on development and developmental aid.
6. These instruments could be useful to control our own projects and see how we are doing.
7. These instruments certainly help in introspection.

#### PROGRAMME EVALUATION - Final Day Review

1. Suggest that purpose of seminar is thoroughly clarified before participants arrive at venue.
2. The exercises are well structured but time was diverted/wasted because purpose was not absolutely clear.
3. Time should be provided to listen to Consignees and their problems.

4. The session on "expectations from the programme can be eliminated as you are not going to meet them anyway.
5. The note on purpose of seminar came too late and it is not too clear.
6. Most Consignees are doing good work yet many of them expressed a feeling and continued to feel that this is not being fully appreciated.
7. Time should be provided to share experiences among the consignees. Many consignees have unique experiences and these should be shared in such a programme.
8. Faculty could have been more specific about purpose and told the participants that unrelated issues can be discussed in other forums.
9. We should have been told how to use the indicators listed in the handout given.
10. Zonal director raised a question about use and value of zonal meetings of Consignees. It was suggested that these be held in several convenient locations as Bombay Zone was too large to have one. Zone meeting at which Consignees from all the districts could meet and travel at their own expense.

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LIST OF THE PARTICIPANTS

AHMEDABAD

CONSIGNEE FOOD FOR WORK WORKSHOP

Oct. 24-26, 1983.

1. Fr. Gregory D'Souza  
Rose Mary Lodge,  
P.O. Clement Town,  
Dehradun-248002.
2. Mr. K.P. Paul  
Meerut Seva Samaj  
96 Church Street,  
Meerut Cantt(250001).
3. Fr. John. Muthupam S.J.  
Advivasi Kheti Yojna  
Mankroda Dhiloda  
Sabarkantha Dt.  
Gujarat -383246.
4. Fr. Joseph Mangalata  
St. Joseph's Church  
P.O. Freeland Gunj  
389160.
5. Joseph Mathew  
Kheda Social Service Society,  
Nadiad 387001,  
Gujarat State.
6. D.N. Choedek  
Home Affairs,  
Dharamsala-Kangra. H.P.
7. Fr. K.D. Xavier,  
Director,  
Social Welfare Centre,  
Isanagar,  
P.O. Bilaspur,  
Dist. Rampur (U.P.)-244921.
8. Fr. Aubrey D'Souza,  
Deevalaya,  
Fulwadi. Bhensdara Post  
Dharampur-396050.

9. Fr. L. Diaj  
Social Service Adivasi Society  
Khanwel  
Nagar Haveli- 396230.
10. Fr. I. Gazo, S.J.  
Karuna Niketan,  
Balasinor (Kaira) 388255.
11. Fr. Francis Viegas,  
S.V.D. House,  
Jhalod-389170.  
Gujarat (Panchmahal).
12. Fr. R. Eroiti, S.J.  
St. Xavier's Social Service Society,  
P.O. 4088, Navrangpura,  
Ahmedabad-380009.
13. A. Donbosco  
St. Xavier's S.S.S.  
Ahmedabad.
14. Fr. George Nottitiatt  
Catholic Church, Rajkot,  
Gujrat.
15. Fr. George Vadakel  
St. Thomas Nagar,  
Gujarat.
16. Jose P.M.  
CRS/BOMBAY.
17. Michael Mc. Donald,  
Director  
CRS/Bombay.
18. John P. Chudy  
USAID/FFD  
New Delhi.
19. M.L. Sehgal,  
USAID/FFD,  
New Delhi.

20. Kiron Wadhwa,  
ACORD  
C-126, Greater Kailash,  
New Delhi.
21. Brij Kapur,  
C-126, Greater Kailash,  
New Delhi.
22. Donald J. Rogers,  
CRS/Delhi.
23. G. Thomas,  
CRS/Delhi.
24. Fr. J.L. Arana,  
Samaj Seva Sangh,  
Zaukhrav, Surat Dt.  
Gujarat.
25. Fr. I. Galdos  
Jivan Jyot,  
UNAI (Dt. Valsad)  
396590.
26. Fr. John Vallis,  
Catholic Church,  
Umarpoda via-Kosomtra,  
Surat Dist. 394445.
27. Fr. Robert Mascarenhas,  
Catholic Ashram,  
P.O. 17, Kalol  
(N.G.) 382721.

BOMBAY ZONE CONSIGNEE WORKSHOP

L O C A T I O N : BOMBAY

OCTOBER 29, 31 AND NOVEMBER 1, 1933

The first day focussed on what participants were actively doing in their Food For Work Projects. They shared their experiences, what the purpose of FFW was and what impact it had.. They began analyzing more specifically what FFW program achieved.

On the second day a detailed discussion took place regarding verification of / and the observation of what takes place in families and communities after a FFW Project is completed.

The third day involved in designing/preparation of formats and the suggestions on their implementation. It was suggested that the difficulty of getting correct information from the project beneficiaries would be severe but that it could be overcome if project holders would be asked to select certain project beneficiaries from the time of selection and monitor them from thereon. During the third day, practical exercise was held on the use of the Analytical formats and the suggestions were made regarding their implementation.

The group workshop out-puts are as follows :

Purpose and impact of Food for Work Programme

GROUP A

Food For Work is for community projects, individual small holding farmers and vocational training. It was felt that FFW had a good impact. Community projects would not have been implemented without FFW. The beneficiaries of FFW were both the labourers, poorest of the poor and the small project holder, who could also be classified as poor. It was felt that the direct payment for FFW was a bit on the lower side and if this could be raised by about 25% to 30% it will be possible to attract the worker to a given project or else better wages would draw migrant labourers elsewhere. As far as vocational training goes, it should be given high priority because vocational training helps people to be self-supporting and acquiring a trade. We, therefore, conclude that FFW has an appreciable impact on unlifting the lot of people.

GROUP B

Though the FFW helps them, due to continuous drought for 10 years the purpose was not materialized to an extent. There is certain amount of economic benefit from FFW projects. Due to poverty the beneficiaries were unable to provide fully the required implements. Housing made it possible for them to have a shelter.

FFW is successful Jan to May for the unemployed provides food for a period of time, creates community feelings through community type of projects. To some extent local leadership is developed. Marginal farmers are also to improve economically. Women's development is noted.

People are more united in their efforts towards development. Provides local employment. Reduces migration, gives self-confidence due to availability of employment. Keeps the family together. Increase awareness of further developments.

Purpose and Impact

GROUP C

Want to develop the poor in the community without any source for development, and do not have any idea how to develop themselves - Food For Work is helping them.

Provide employment and food to the unemployed. Develop agricultural land of marginal farmers. Improve land, community development through common projects.

Many years of draught caused unemployment - these unemployed can be employed and provide food. Help landless labour, who live in daily wages hand to mouth, FFW supplementing their daily needs and provides relief in the draught situation.

To help develop local leadership in working together as a community so the individual needs can be identified and locally towards sharing FFW projects and self reliance.

### Group C

#### Purpose

- To improve the life of the poor and downtrodden.
- To attend the basic needs of the poorest of poor to given them food.
- Keep up the dignity of labour.
- To avoid migration.
- To building up self-generating income of the poor.
- To create community spirit and amicable family relationships.
- Rehabilitation of the poor people in their locality.
- To retain their traditional and cultural activities.

#### Impact

- FFW has settled people who use to wander earlier by construction of house.
- Provision of drinking water wells has saved time, labour and anxiety of the women folk in the villages.
- Provides pure and hygienic drinking water and avoid diseases.
- Irrigation wells and provided new assets, more food, fodder, cash crops and improved economic conditions of the people.
- Creations of more employment opportunities.
- Deepening and desilting of old lakes have provided fish breeding which gives nutritive food particularly children and nursing mothers.
- increase income by sale of fish.
- Vocational training has provided the dropouts, the handicapped, the illiterate means of living.

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WAYS OF MEASURING DEVELOPMENTAL IMPACT OF FFW

BUNDING AND DRINKING WATER WELL

Impacts(Economic)

Measurements

- a. Prevents soil erosion      By increase in production over and above to the product which was around prior to bunding.
- b. Storage of rain water.
- c. Soil fertilities improved.
- d. Yield will be more
- e. Increase in employment      No. of contract labours. (increase)

(Non-economic)

- 1. Beneficiary gets status in the society due to increase income.      Happiness of the members of the family and future planning to do better.
- 2. Creates self confidence and a spirit of self reliance.
- 3. Gives community awareness.
- 4. Community participation in the developmental work.
- 5. Health improvement of the family as a whole/community.

DRINKING WATER WELL

Impacts.

Measurements.

Economic

No economic gains

No direct economic gains

Non -economic

Health condition improved

- 1. No disease, no sickness good health.
- 2. Time, labour and energy saved.
- 3. More time available for other social activities.

Land levelling

<u>Impacts</u>	<u>Measure</u>
<u>Economical</u>	
A. <u>Worker</u>	
Employment(income)	No. of m/d. used
B. <u>Beneficiary</u>	
Increased Yield.	Comparison pre/post
<u>Non-economical</u>	
A. <u>Worker</u>	
Self confidence	Personal contact
B. <u>Beneficiary</u>	
Personal security due to increase in food production can plan better.	Contribution towards expenses. Regular contact.
Changes in cropping pattern.	Comparison pre/post.

Road Construction

Economic

Transport produce/raw material	Comparison pre/post
Community utility	Method of conveyance.

Non-economic

Improved communication will result in increased number of facilities, school, hospital, marketing.	Road condition, actual number of people taking part in planning and implementation. Local contribution towards meeting expenses involved with project.
Noticable maintenance community involvement leadership development.	

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WORK OF THE GROUP ON INDICATORS

GROUP I

Road Construction

Point No. 24. Availability increased/availability to families of an access/easier access (by the provided link such as road or a bridge) to a main road/school/hospital/other communities/any other.

This point is clear but it should be more specified as follows:

- a. Time saving in some cases, like conveyance to the hospital and market- 50% time saving.
- b. Number of families using the road Eg. Before 20 families and now 100 families. 400% is increased in comparison with before and after.
- c. Number of times visits are made to the facilities from 3 times 6 times.

Point No.25 Increased business activity for the residents engaged in petty business.

This point is an outcome and the clear indicator is No.28. Eg. Previously there were two petty business and now there were 5.

Point No.26 Percentage increase in number of people who use bank facilities.

This point can be added to No.24 which comes after hospital.

Point No.27 Increase in the variety of goods and services available to a community.

This point has to be corrected as follows for more specification: Increase in the variety of goods and services available locality to the community. Increased services for transport and travelling. eg. Bus services.

Group II

COMMUNITY CENTRE:

Point No.8 Availability of a community-owned physical asset to the community.

It is an indicator which is realistic and identifiable.  
Having more assets to make it self supporting(Maintenance)

Availability of the assets.

Gatherings for various purposes-social, cultural,  
economic, etc.

Point No.9:Community centres creates initiatives among members and they come together. As the time goes regularity of such gathering is more and the number of participants. Eg. Celebrations, planning on different issues.

Point No. 10. Different caste groups using same facilities such as community centre/well.

Balwadi, study classes, recreation, medical aid etc. open to all.

Well - A means to remove the barriers of caste system.

Participation on maintenance.

Point No. 11. Initiation of/increased participation of women and children in developmental activities such as school/non formal education/recreation/any other.

Having different session for women increase of participation also the frequency.

Any educational impact eg. breaking of a harmful custom .

More emphasis given to recreation for women because for women it is a new concept.

Frequency of traditional celebrations/cultural programmes like folk songs.

Point No. 12. Increase in number of people participating in community meetings for identifying/implementing developmental projects.

Point No. 13. Organisation of local Action Groups for Community action.

Creates leadership for community action.

Point No. 14. Increased membership in Local Action Groups.

Indicates the strength of the community by their frequent gathering and planning.

Point No.15 Increased percentage of adults going through formal and non formal education.

We agree to it.

Clarification of this point(adult education, formal and non-formal education).

Point No.16 Increase in number of girls/children of backward classes going to school.

No comment.

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### Group III

#### Housing

Point No.1 Ownership of a house or a pucca house.

It is an indicator.

It is verifiable, previously they did not have a house. Now they have.

It is realistic.

Point No.2 Feeling of security and improved social status verified by:

- a. expressed feeling of physical protection;
- b. expressed feeling of improved social status caused by ownership of the house;
- c. recognition in the Panchayat or district records as a result of ownership of the house;
- d. improvement in standard of living by increased purchase and use of household goods.

It is an outcome.

It can be verified by comparing his behaviour before and after.

There is security and stability; they are not moving from place to place; stability of thefts.

This is an indicator which is verified in govt. records.

Previously he had no interest to purchase household materials because of the fear that someone will rob them.

This is verifiable and so it is an indicator.

Point No.3 Better preservation of foodgrains and agricultural goods and implements due to the room available.  
It is an outcome.

1. Formerly he was not preserving food grains. Now he can keep the food items which is only available on weekly bazars.
2. He is able to keep the implements to work in other people's farm. He is assured of his daily work.

Point No.4 Saving on annual repair to a kutchra house.

It is an outcome. This is at the same time an indicator also. There is saving on recurring expenses and so it is an indicator.

Point No.5 Investment made on preservation of the structure/improvement of the structure/additions to the structure acquired in shape of a house.

It is an outcome.

As well it is an indicator in the sense money is invested in the house, the value of the house goes up. A new unit can be verified from the govt. records.

Point No.6 Utilisation of the house as an asset to procure loans from banks for further developmental activities.

This is an indicator.

This is also an outcome because through the possession of the house he can get loan on the house. This is verifiable through bank records.

Point No.7 Community efforts to build the infrastructure for the housing colony in terms of

- roads/sanitary facilities/play-grounds/community centre/school/any other.

This is verifiable through the application. Realistic because it is verifiable.

GROUP -IV

Point No.17. Reduced migration in \_\_\_% terms.

High reduction in migration can be verified from the villages themselves and by our own experience because earlier people would go out in search of employment. But now low % is going out, due to better income.

Point No.18. Percentage increase in increase of land cultivated regardless of rain fall from \_\_\_% to \_\_\_%.

Irrigated land cultivated. Acreage of land cultivated increase regardless of rainfall.

The farmer purchase seeds and invested his money on buying agricultural implements to cultivate more acreage. Increased yield from 3 quintals to 15 quintals.

Point No.19. Initiation of increase in number of small savings from Rs. \_\_\_\_\_ to Rs. \_\_\_\_\_ or/ from \_\_\_% of beneficiaries to \_\_\_% beneficiaries.

Savings have gone from nil to high level due to increase in income. Previously he was borrowing money for daughter's marriage, etc. Now he started saving from Rs.0 to Rs.80/-.

First he used to borrow money but now he is saving.

Point No.20. Decrease in the quantum of money borrowed/ number of people borrowing money from the local money lenders.

There is no necessity to borrow when he has an increased income.

They have increase in income and there is no necessity to borrow money. From money lenders records can be verified.

Point No.21. Initiation of/increased initiation by community in multiplication of improved agricultural practices.

Addition to/increase in number of people with technical knowhow -agricultural/industrial.

Not feasible in a community of poor farmers.

CLASSIFICATION OF PROJECTS

	BIIA	AEA
- Land clearing/levelling	/	
- Tank/Dams/Reservoirs	/	
- New irrigation well	/	
- Deeping of well	/	
- Brick terracing slope land reclamation	/	
- Bund construction/repairs	/	
- Pasture/Forrage Development	/	
- Reforestations	/	
- Irrigation canals	/	
- Fisheries Development	/	
- Road construction/repairs		/
- Low cost house		/
- School/community centre/health centre		/
- Drinking water well		/
- Bridge construction		/
- Training/education-vocational. Adult literacy classes	None	
- Construction of drains/ditches/latrines/ sewage disposal tanks	None	

FOOD FOR WORK PROJECT

BENEFICIARY INCOME IMPROVEMENT ANALYSIS

Exercise done by the Participants

A. PROJECT BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Name of Consignee : Y.M.C.A. Code No. 0022

Name of Project Holder: Sr. Gracie

Type of Project: Budding

Project Identification No. A34/14

Date Project Began 15.2.82 Completed 20.5.82

Number of Mandays utilized for this project: 14000  
 Number of beneficiaries in overall project : 230

B. BENEFICIARY BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Name of beneficiary: Mr. Rodrigues  
 Approx. Annual Family Income before the project: Rs. 1800/-  
 Number of family members: 4 Annual Income per family member Rs. 450/- (1)

Acreage owned : 1 Acre Acreage Cultivated : 1 Acre  
 Acreage uncultivated : Nil

Brief description of the project for this beneficiary:

The family is poor. He asked for help to get bunding in his field, in order to prevent soil erosion and increase the fertility and water control of the soil.

Location of the project for this beneficiary: Virar.  
 Number of mandays spent on this project beneficiary:

60 (2)

Number of units improved for this beneficiary: 1 (3)

Local market value of a Manday : 12.00

Grain Rs. 6.00 + Oil Rs. 1.50 = Total Rs. 7.50/Manday (4)

VALUE OF ALL INPUTS ASSOCIATED WITH TOTAL FFW PROJECT COST FOR THIS BENEFICIARY

TYPE OF INPUT	INPUT DESCRIPTION		VALUE (RS)
	UNITS/QTY.	(No. of Mandays)	TOTAL VALUE
i) FFW COMMODITIES 180 Kgs. Bulgur	60		360.00+
ii) 6 Kg. Oil	60		90.00+
iii) Contribution from beneficiary			90.00

Total project cost Rs. 540.00 (5)

Percentage of contribution by beneficiary: 16.66%

FFW 83.34% Other sources : Nil

C. YEARLY CHANGE IN AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT DERIVED FROM THE PROJECT

Output for the year before the project for this beneficiary

SEASON	CROP	OUTPUT UNITS	MARKET VALUE PER UNIT	= SUB TOTAL VALUE
i)	Monsoon	Paddy	7 Qtls. Rs. 200/-	1400.00+
iii)		Paddy fodder	100 bundles Rs. 3.00	300.00+

Total output value before the project: Rs. 1700/- (6)

Output for the year following the project for the beneficiary:

SEASON	CROP	OUTPUT UNITS	MARKET VALUE PER UNIT	= SUB TOTAL VALUE
i)	Monsoon	Paddy	8 Qtl. 200/-	1600.00+
ii)		Paddy fodder	100 Bdls. 3.00	300.00+
iii)	Winter	Pulses	for home use	150.00

Total output value after the project: Rs. 2050 (7)

Total output value before the project (Total output value after the project) = Annual change in output value after the project.

$$\text{Rs. } \frac{1700}{\text{(Item 6)}} - \text{Rs. } \frac{2050}{\text{(Item 7)}} = \text{Rs. } 350 \text{ per year} \quad (8)$$

D. YEARLY CHANGE IN COST OF PRODUCTION

Valuation of inputs in the year preceding the project

TYPE OF INPUT	MARKET VALUE OF INPUT (RS)
(i) Ploughing	175.00
(ii) Seeding & Transplanting	180.00
(iii) Manure	50.00
(iv) Weeding	50.00
(v) Harvesting	150.00

Total market value of inputs before the project Rs. 605/- (9)

Valuation of inputs year following the project::

	TYPE OF INPUT	MARKET VALUE OF INPUT (RS.)
(i)	Ploughing	175.00
(ii)	Seeding and transplanting	180.00
(iii)	Manure	50.00
(iv)	Weeding	50.00
(v)	Harvesting	150.00
(vi)	Pulses soing etc.	45.00

Total market value of inputs after the project Rs.650 (10)

Total market value of inputs before the project ( ) - Total market value of inputs after the project ( ) = Annual change in production cost after the project

$$\text{Rs. } \frac{605}{\text{(Item 9)}} - \text{Rs. } \frac{650}{\text{(Item 10)}} = 45/-\text{per year} \quad (11)$$

E. ANALYSIS FOR DETERMINING BENEFICIARY INCOME IMPROVEMENT

Calculating the Annual cost of the project improvement

Estimate of the life of the improvement = 4 years (12)

Please describe the basis used for the estimate 25% repairing every year.

Annual cost of the project improvement

$$\text{Rs. } \frac{540}{\text{Item 5}} \cdot \frac{4}{\text{(Item 12)}} = \text{Rs. } 135 \quad (13)$$

COMPARISON OF THE BENEFITS AND COSTS OF THE PROJECT:

Change in Agri-cultural output value after the project ( ) - Change in production cost after the project ( ) = Net improvement in beneficiary income per year after the project.

$$\text{Rs. } \frac{350}{\text{(Item 8)}} - \text{Rs. } \frac{45.00}{\text{(Item 11)}} = \text{Rs. } 305 \text{ per year} \quad (14)$$

$$\text{Benefit /Cost ratio} = \text{Rs. } \frac{305}{\text{(Item 14)}} \div \text{Rs. } \frac{155}{\text{(Item 13)}} = \text{Rs. } 2.25 \quad (15)$$

Pay back period = Rs. 540 (Item 5)  $\div$  Rs. 305 (Item 14) = 1.77 years (16)

Net improvement in beneficiary income per acre:  
 Rs.  $\frac{305}{(Item\ 14)}$   $\div$   $\frac{1}{(Item\ 3)}$  = Rs. 305 acre (17)

Based upon discussion with beneficiary and others, how would you interpret the results to accommodate agricultural variations before and after the project: Please be as specific as possible: Because of Sr. Gracie the project holder's initiative, the beneficiary Mr. Rodrigues has improved his income by Rs. 305/-.

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FOOD FOR WORK PROJECT

BENEFICIARY INCOME IMPROVEMENT ANALYSIS

A. PROJECT BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Name of Consignee : Sr. Louis Saldanha Code No.: 0027  
 Name of Project Holder: Sr. Louis Saldanha  
 Type of Project Irrigation Well A-1  
 Project Identification No.: 501/0027/82  
 Date Project Began : 1st Jan. 82 Completed : 31st March '82  
 Number of Mandays utilized for this project: 7200  
 Number of beneficiaries in overall project: 10

B. BENEFICIARY BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Name of Beneficiary: Mr. Devappa  
 Approx. Annual Family Income before the Project: Rs. 4500/-  
 Number of family members : 5 Annual Income per family member : Rs-900/- (1)  
 Acreage Owned: 5 Acreage cultivated : 5 Acreage uncultivated: Nil  
 Brief description of the project for this beneficiary: 30" deep 28' sq. Irrigation Well  
 Red soil 10' Murrum 10' hard rock 10' 8' steened by bolders.  
 Location of the project for this beneficiary: Tuljdguda  
 Number of Mandays spent on this project beneficiary: 720 (2)  
 Number of Units improved for this beneficiary: 2 Acres (3)  
 Local market value of a Manday: 2 Acres (3)  
 Grain Rs. 4.5 + Oil Rs. 2.00 = Total Rs. 6.5/Manday (4)

VALUE OF ALL INPUTS ASSOCIATED WITH TOTAL FFW PROJECT COST FOR THIS BENEFICIARY:

INPUT DESCRIPTION		VALUE (RS.)
TYPE OF INPUT	UNITS/QUANTITY (No. of Mandays)	TOTAL VALUE
(i) FFW COMMODITIES (Wheat + Oil)	720	4680 +
(ii) Skilled labour	20 x20 Rs.	400 +
(iii) Blasting Material		1000 +
(iv) Transport Exp.	45 + 15	60 +
(v) Admin Charges		40 +
(vi) Paid Labour		2400 +
Total Project Cost Rs. 8580		(5)

Percentage of contribution by beneficiary 45.45%  
FFW 54.55 % Other sources NIL%

C. YEARLY CHANGE IN AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT DERIVED FROM THE PROJECT

Output for the year before the project for this beneficiary

SEASON	CROP	OUTPUT UNITS	X MARKET VALUE PER UNIT	= SUB TOTAL VALUE
(i)	Khariiff	Groundnut 1200 Kg.	2.5	3000 +
(ii)		Hy.Jawar 110 Kg.	6	660 +

Total output value before the project Rs. 3660 (6)

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Output for the year following the project for this beneficiary

SEASON	CROP	OUTPUT UNITS	X MARKET VALUE PER UNIT	= SUB TOTAL VALUE
(i)	Khariiff	Groundnut 1200	2.50	3000 +
(ii)		Hy.Jawar 6 Q.	110 Q.	660 +
(iii)	Ravi	Gr.Nut 9 Q.	2.50	2250 +
for 2 acre				

Total output value after the project Rs.5910 (7)

Total output value before the project  $\emptyset - \emptyset$  Total output value after the project  $\emptyset$  = Annual change in output value after the project.

Rs.  $\frac{3660}{\text{(Item 6)}} - \text{Rs.} \frac{5910}{\text{(Item 7)}} = \text{Rs.} 2250$  per/year

D. YEARLY CHANGE IN COST OF PRODUCTION

Valuation of inputs in the year preceding the project

TYPE OF INPUT	MARKET VALUE OF INPUT	
	Rs.	P.
(i) Gr.Nut 30 Kg./ac x 3	@ 8 Rs./Kg.	720.00
(ii) Jawar 6 Kgs. @ 10 Rs.		60.00
(iii) Fertilizer 1 Q.		260.00
(iv) Village Manure		200.00
(v) Labour		300.00

Total Market value of inputs before the project Rs.1540/- (9)

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Valuation of inputs year following the project :

TYPE OF INPUT	MARKET VALUE OF INPUT	
	Rs.	P.
(i) Seeds Etc.	480	
	720	
(ii) Fertilizer	60	
(iii) Cowdug	520	
(iv) Labour	400	
	600	

Total market value of inputs after the project Rs.2780 (10)

Total market value of inputs before the project  $\emptyset - \emptyset$  Total market value of inputs after the project  $\emptyset$  = Annual change in production cost after the project

Rs.  $\frac{1540}{\text{(Item 9)}} - \text{Rs.} \frac{2780}{\text{(Item 10)}} = \text{Rs.} 1240$  per/year

E. ANALYSIS FOR DETERMINING BENEFICIARY INCOME IMPROVEMENT  
Calculating the Annual cost of the project improvement

Estimate of the life of the improvement = 25 years (12)  
 Please describe the basis used for the estimate: Personal contact with the beneficiaries and their experience regarding their work and development.

$$\text{Annual cost of the project improvement} = \frac{\text{Rs. 8580 (Item 5)}}{25} \div \frac{25}{\text{(Item 12)}} = \text{Rs. 343.2} \quad (13)$$

COMPARISON OF THE BENEFITS AND COSTS OF THE PROJECT:

Change in Agri-cultural output value after the project	∅	-	∅	Change in production cost after the project	∅	=	∅	Net improvement in beneficiary income per year after the project.
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$$\text{Rs. } \frac{2250}{\text{(Item 8)}} - \text{Rs. } \frac{1240}{\text{(Item 11)}} = \text{Rs. 1010 per/year} \quad (14)$$

$$\text{Benefit/cost ratio} = \text{Rs. } \frac{1010}{\text{(Item 14)}} \div \frac{\text{Rs. 343.2}}{\text{(Item 13)}} = 2.942 \quad (15)$$

$$\text{Pay back period} = \text{Rs. } \frac{8580}{\text{(Item 5)}} \div \frac{\text{Rs. 1010}}{\text{(Item 14)}} = 8.495 \text{ year} \quad (16)$$

Net improvement in beneficiary income per acre:

$$\text{Rs. } \frac{1010}{\text{(Item 14)}} \div \frac{2}{\text{(Item 3)}} = \text{Rs. 505 acre} \quad (17)$$

Based upon discussion with beneficiary and others, how would you interpret the results to accommodate agricultural variations before and after the project: Please be as specified as possible: The beneficiary was dependent on rain - before the irrigation well. Now he can have multiple crops, which enable him to improve his standard of life in all level. The form is very realistic.

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FOOD FOR WORK PROJECT  
ASSET EFFECTIVENESS ANALYSIS

A. PROJECT BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Name of Consignee Fr. P.C. Paul Code No. 0020  
 Name of Project Holder Fr. P. C. Paul  
 Type of Project Low Cost houses, brick making  
 Project Identification No. 500/0020/B5/77

Location of Project: Vadipuyed  
 Date Project Began: 1.1.77 Completed 30.6.77  
 Number of Mandays Utilized for this project 720x12=8640  
 Number of Mandays Utilized for this beneficiary: 720  
 Number of Beneficiaries/Families in overall Project:12 (1)  
 Name of Beneficiary: Chandru Gagata  
 Approx. Annual Family Income of the beneficiary  
 120x12 = 1440/-

Brief Description of the Project :

Preparing bricks, 7,500/- Size 12' x 8' height 7 1/2' to 9'  
 Foundation 2/2' filled with baked bricks and built properly.  
 The wall size is 9" thick, (without plaster)

Tile roof. Mangalore tiles.

Building the wall by (Mortar). cement and sand-plastering the wall by mud. Flooring is by the sand and brickbats and use cowdung. Door: wooden, double shelter, windows. cement ventilator, Rooms: One but separated by some material for cooking kitchen a small veranda outside the house. Front portion - 4' broad.

.....  
 B. VALUE OF ALL INPUTS ASSOCIATED WITH TOTAL FFW PROJECT COST:

Local Market Value of a Manday:

Grain Rs. 3.00 + Oil Rs.1.00 = Total Rs.4.00/Manday

INPUT DESCRIPTION		VALUE	
S.No.	TYPE OF INPUT	QUANTITY IN UNITS	TOTAL VALUE IN RS.
(i)	FFW Commodities		
	Wheat	2160 Kg.	2160.00 +
(ii)	Oil	75 Kg.	750.00 *
(iii)	Adm. Cost		300.00 +
(iv)	Door & Window	100 + 8	108.00 +
(v)	Cement 6 bags	@ Rs.22/-	132.00 +
(vi)	Transport cost	Rs.200/-	200.00 +
(vii)	Materials Direct		174.00
(viii)	Tiles & Carpenter		480.00 +
(ix)	Miscellaneous		20.00 +
Total Project Cost Rs. 4324/-			(2)

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INPUT SOURCE

(i) Input by Beneficiary	Rs.70	(3)
(ii) Input by Voluntary Donor Agency	Rs. -	(4)
(iii) Input by FFW	Rs.2910	(5)
(iv) Input by Loan	Rs. -	(6)
(v) Input by Government	Rs.762	(7)
(vi) Input by Other Source	Rs.582	(8)

PERCENTAGE OF CONTRIBUTION BY EACH SOURCE

Beneficiary Contribution (Item 3  $\div$  Item 2x100) = 1.618%

Voluntary Donor Agency Contribution  
(Item 4  $\div$  Item 2 x 100) = NIL

FFW Contribution (Item 5  $\div$  Item 2x100) = 67.298%

Loan contribution (Item 6  $\div$  Item 2 x 100) = NIL

Government contribution (Item 7  $\div$  Item 2x100) = 17.622%

Other source Contribution  
(Item 8  $\div$  Item 2x100) = 13.459%

G. COMPARISON OF COST AND UTILISATION

Cost/Beneficiary Ratio for a Community Project :

$\frac{\text{Cost}}{(\text{Item 2})} \div \frac{\text{Beneficiaries}}{(\text{Item 1})} = 360.33 \text{ Rs./per beneficiary (9)}$

Estimated Life of the Asset 10 years (10)

Annual Cost =  $\frac{\text{Cost}}{(\text{Item 2})} \div \frac{\text{Life}}{(\text{Item 10})} = \text{Rs.432.4 per year (11)}$

Annual Cost/Beneficiary Ratio :

(Item 11)  $\div$  (Item 1) = 35.283 Rs/per year/beneficiary

OR

(Item 9)  $\div$  (Item 10) = 36 Rs/per year/beneficiary

What was the primary purpose of the project? Provide shelter to the landless labourer - land was provided by the Government.

Was the purpose achieved? YES

What secondary achievements have occurred? Working together in collaboration with government and local community improved hygienic conditions. Later street light were provided by the govt.

What is the value of the asset in open market? 5000(in 1977)

If the FEW contribution were not available what difference would it have made? House would not have been materialised community would not been established several worker would have been unemployed. Hygenic condition would not exist. Labours would have been compelled to migrate.

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NCCT FOR WORK PROJECT  
ASSET EFFECTIVENESS ANALYSIS  
Exercise done by the Participants

A. PROJECT BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Name of Consignee YMCA Code No. 0022  
 Name of Project Holder Sr. Gracie  
 Type of Project : Road Construction  
 Project Identification No. B/1/420/1982  
 Location of Project: Virar  
 Date Project Began 7.2.82 Completed 27.5.82  
 Number of Mandays Utilized for this Project: 1080  
 Number of Mandays Utilized for this beneficiary: 1080  
 Number of Beneficiaries/Families in overall Project: 75 (1)  
 Name of Community/Beneficiary: Bhati  
 Approx. Annual Family Income of the Community/  
 Beneficiary: 3500/-

Brief Description of the Project.

It a contact road to the main road  
 People are poor  
 Pressing need.

B. VALUE OF ALLINPUTS ASSOCIATED WITH TOTAL FEW PROJECT COST:

Local Market Value of a Manday:  
 Grain Rs. 6.00 + Oil Rs. 1.50 = Total Rs. 7.50/Manday

INPUT DESCRIPTION		VALUE	
S.No.	TYPE OF INPUT	QUANTITY IN UNITS	TOTAL VALUE IN RS.
(i)	FEW Commodities Wheat	3240 Kg.	6480.00 +
(ii)	Oil	10.80 Kg.	162.00 +
(iii)	By Govt. (Stones)	8 Trucks	2400.00 +
(iv)	Voluntary	Donation	2000.00 +
(v)	Work supervision by volunteers.		400.00 +
Total Project Cost Rs. 11,442/-			(2)

INPUT SOURCE

(i) Input by Beneficiary	Rs.400.00	(3)
(ii) Input by Voluntary Donor Agency	Rs.2000.00	(4)
(iii) Input by FFW	Rs.6642.00	(5)
(iv) Input by Loan	Rs. -	(6)
(v) Input by Government	Rs.2400.00	(7)
(vi) Input by other source	Rs. -	(8)
Total :		11442.00

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PERCENTAGE OF CONTRIBUTION BY EACH SOURCE

Beneficiary Contribution (Item 3  $\frac{\cdot}{\cdot}$  Item 2 x100)= 3.50%

Voluntary Donor Agency Contribution  
(Item 4  $\frac{\cdot}{\cdot}$  Item 2x100) = 17.48%

FFW Contribution (Item 5  $\frac{\cdot}{\cdot}$  Item 2x100)= 58%

Loan Contribution (Item 6  $\frac{\cdot}{\cdot}$  Item 2 x100)= NIL %

Government contribution (item 7  $\frac{\cdot}{\cdot}$  Item 2x100)= 21.00%

Other source Contribution  
(Item 8  $\frac{\cdot}{\cdot}$  Item 2x100) = 0%

C. COMPARISON OF COST AND UTILISATION

Cost/Beneficiary Ratio for a Community Project:

$$\frac{\text{Cost}}{(\text{Item 2})} \cdot \frac{\text{Beneficiaries}}{(\text{Item 1})} = 152.56 \text{ Rs./per beneficiary (9)}$$

Estimated Life of the Asset 2 years

$$\text{Annual Cost} = \frac{\text{Cost}}{(\text{Item 2})} \cdot \frac{\text{Life}}{(\text{Item 10})} = \text{Rs.5721 per year (11)}$$

Annual Cost/Beneficiary Ratio :

$$(\text{Item 11}) \cdot (\text{Item 1}) = \text{Rs.76928 /per year/beneficiary}$$

or

$$(\text{Item 9}) \cdot (\text{Item 10}) = \text{Rs.76.28 /per year/beneficiart}$$

What was the primary purpose of the project? To have an Approach road.

Was the purpose achieved? YES

What secondary achievements have occurred? Better communication children can come to school.

What is the value of the asset in open market? Rs.57210/-

If the FFW contribution were not available what difference would it have made? The project holder would have been short of budget by 53% of the total cost of the road.

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FINAL REVIEW

I found it very useful - more project holders and distributors should be invited/involved in the workshops.

I found it most useful -I will apply this approach in the field.

Most of us came here blank - would it be useful to ask us to prepare before hand.

Found it strenuous.

Found it very informative - it has motivated us positively - the knowledge I have received I will retain and use.

Some prior information should be sent to the participants about what data they could gather and bring with them to the workshop.

Non-economic indicators should be grouped into areas such as Health/Social/Psychological.

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CONSIGNEE FOOD FOR WORK WORKSHOP

BOMBAY

DATES: OCTOBER 29 - NOV. 1-2.

1. Fr. Marcus Tauro,  
Bishops House  
Karwar 581320.  
Karnataka.
2. Mr. T.F. D'SOUZA  
Nagpur Multipurpose Social Service Society,  
S.F.S. Cathedral Compound  
Nagpur-440001.
3. Mr. E.G. Braganza  
Bishops House,  
Pune, Maharashtra.
4. Fr. Joaquim Fernandes  
Nagpur Multipurpose Social Service Society,  
S.F.S. Cathedral Compound,  
Nagpur-440001.
5. Shri S.D. Ambavane,  
Representative of People's  
Action for Development,  
Agri. & Co-op. Deptt. Mantralaya  
Bombay.
6. M.L. Kadam  
Representative of  
Fr. Loius Saladanha,
7. Mr. Dominic D'souza  
Caritas Goa  
Bishop's House  
Paujim, Goa.
8. Sr. Gracy,  
Holy Cross Community Ashram,  
Nanbhat  
P.O. Virar, Thana Dt. Maharashtra.

9. Mr. C.P. Britto  
Bishop's House  
B.C. No. 69  
Belgaum-59001.
10. Mr. Sebastian Dias,  
Holy Cross Community Ashram,  
Nanbhat P.O. Virar 401303  
Dt. Thana,  
Maharashtra.
11. Mr. N.K. Kotwaney  
USAID/NEW DELHI.
12. Fr. Thomas Kuttiankal  
Catholic Church,  
Rasegaon,  
Amravati Diocese.
13. Fr. George Narikatt  
Karunaniketan  
Vaijapur-P.O.  
Aurangabad Dt.
14. Fr. George Kodeyar  
Catholic Church  
Malighdger Gaon  
Taluk ,Vaijapur,  
Dt. Aurangabad.
15. Mr. Michael McDonald  
CRS/Bombay.
16. Fr. P.C. Paul  
Catholic Church  
Nanded-431602  
Maharashtra.
17. Mr. Donald J. Rogers  
CRS/Delhi.
18. Mr. M.D.G. Koreth  
ACORD/New Delhi.
19. M s. Kiron Wadhwa  
ACORD, New Delhi.

20. Mr. B.N. Nene, Member Secretary  
People's Action for Development  
Agri. and Co.op. Department, Mantralaya,  
Bombay, Maharashtra.
21. Mr. Jose P.M.  
CRS/Bombay.
22. Mr. G.Thomas,  
CRS/HQ. New Delhi.

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COCHIN ZONE CONSIGNEE WORKSHOP

L O C A T I O N: KANJIRAPALLY

NOVEMBER 9 - 11, 1983.

The first day began with the brief introduction of each participant following the background and purpose of the workshop was explained. Participants working in small groups discussed the purpose and impact of FFW projects, and suggestions were made on how this impact could be observed and measured.

The second day was spent on developing the indicators for the out-comes of non-economic development. Then the proposed system for monitoring the FFW programs were briefly described and explained. Practical exercises on the analytical tools were carried out in small groups.

On the third day a comparison of data was made for the completed analytical tools as developed by the groups and comments were made on the Analytical tools. Then the concept involved in undertaking the case study was discussed and participants prepared their own case studies in small groups.

The group workshop out-puts are as follows:

FOOD FOR WORK - PURPOSE AND IMPACT

( GROUP DISCUSSION )

GROUP -A

Purpose:-

- (1) The outstanding purpose of Food for Work is the socio-economic development of the Community.
- (2) Its secondary aim is to provide employment to the rural workers, who suffer from unemployment and underemployment.
- (3) Lastly, it is also meant to be a feeding programme-providing food to the poorest of the Society.

Impact:-

Its greatest impact is in creating an atmosphere of brotherhood and unity between people of different castes and creeds.

Future Role :-

FFW should be made into a catalytic programme, which should aid a particular community to come together, discuss their common problems and needs, and find out solutions that will stimulate collective activity for the common good.

GROUP-B

Purpose :-

- (1) The immediate purpose of food for work, as the name suggests is to provide work for the unemployed.
- (2) At the same time, it is creating personal or community assets.
- (3) FFW has been instrumental in bringing people of different castes and creeds to work for the common good. It may not be far wrong to say that before the commencement of PL-480 food for work, this co-operation was not there.
- (4) Increase of agricultural production.

- (5) Food for Work has developed structures at all levels, that is zonal, consignee, right down to the village level to take up works for the common good and also to see that the benefits go to the poorest of poor irrespective of caste or creed.
- (6) From experience gained through food for work there has been an awakening among the people to visualise the talent potential in their vicinity and to seek ways and means for their utilization.
- (7) Food for Work, especially construction of low cost houses have made the beneficiaries feel that they have risen from a sub-human to human condition.
- (8) Dependency on big land lords has been almost eliminated, because food for work has helped small farmers to cultivate their own land.
- (9) Many villages have been linked to the main road thereby facilitating marketing etc.

#### GROUP -C

##### Purpose:-

- (1) To help the unemployed poor and needy by providing employment.
- (2) It helps as an incentive for initiating community development.
- (3) It supports the completion of community development projects.

##### Impact :-

- (1) Mutual co-operation and social awareness is created.
- (2) Mobilisation of other resources is generated.
- (3) Economic, nutritional, health improvement is achieved.
- (4) Infrastructure is created for development.
- (5) Personal, educational, and cultural development is achieved.
- (6) Community organisations are formed and developed.
- (7) Social security, social status and standard of living is uplifted.
- (8) Communication, transportation, and marketing facilities are improved.

GROUP - D

Purpose:-

Mobilisation of manpower for development. With regard to the worker, it is a relief, and with regard to the people or beneficiary, it is a development.

Impact:-

Sense of togetherness - Co-operative mentality -  
Spirit of sharing - Incentive for self development and to undertake economic and non-economic development works - and inculcation of leadership qualities.

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GROUP DISCUSSION

WAYS OF MEASURING DEVELOPMENT OF FFW

GROUP-A.

Group-A discussed the problems and possibilities of canal irrigation and drinking water systems and the means of measuring its impact.

1. Canal irrigation is less economic where flowing water is available. But since the canals continuously absorb water, much water is lost and canals are soon destroyed or covered up. To prevent this construction of tanks and diversion of water through polythene pipes is recommended.

In Puthiyidom, a village in Wynad, a survey is taken. There are 605 acres of cultivable land, but only 300 acres are cultivated because of the lack of irrigation. If the other 300 more is cultivated it will be paddy in 100 acres and an additional 1500 quintals can be produced. Besides other products can also be increased.

In the same village there are 384 families and 2040 people. Of them, 760 are unemployed-making an average of two in every family. This situation can be remedied if some are absorbed in the agricultural operations of the newly irrigated land.

In Anakara, in the diocese of Kanjirapally, a pond was constructed to preserve water both for drinking and irrigation, with food for work assistance. During the drought of last year, the entire village depended on this

pond for their needs of portable water. With the water from this pond, an agricultural nursery was maintained from where 10,000 seedlings of rubber, 2,00,000 coffee seedlings, and 5,000 cardamom seedlings were distributed at low cost to the villagers.

At Kuttiadi, in the diocese of Tellicherry, coconut trees were watered from streams and from mountain tops the rough polythene pipes were used to bring water for irrigation. As a result, the production of coconut was doubled. They also developed kitchen gardens side by side, which helped increase the family income.

In the diocese of Mananthavady, and Kanjirapally, pit wells are constructed for backward villages where occurrence of diseases was more. One of the reasons for these diseases like intestinal parasitism, and itches was due to polluted water. After having good wells for protected drinking water supply, the incidence of these diseases has decreased considerably. It is verified by the medical camps conducted after the construction of these wells.

Regarding the Non-Economic Impact, the group felt that a good amount of community organisation, education, and co-operation is effected by the FFW programmes. Unemployment is remedied and mental frustration is reduced. Contentment and happiness is increased which cannot be measured exactly.

However, the group felt that every project is to be preceded by a study or survey and succeeded by a thorough evaluation. There, and then only the exact measure of the impact can be scientifically assessed. The group also felt that this survey and evaluation must be done by qualified and experienced personnel without bias or prejudice.

#### GROUP \_B

Construction of village road measuring five kilometers, linking the village with the main road. 100 families are now benefiting from the road. 50 families have their own agricultural produces for marketing. Each family saves Rs.10/- per week because they are able to sell their produces in the open market and also by their requirements. Thus each family will additionally save Rs.40/- per month, or a total of Rs.2,000/- per month for the village. This is the economic gain that we envisage.

Non-Economic Gains:-

- (1) Children can now attend better schools
- (2) Better medical facilities
- (3) Increase in job opportunities
- (4) Visits and assistance by Government officials are made possible.
- (5) Possibility for electrification of village
- (6) Better nutrition and hygiene

The second type of project considered by the group was bund construction. The example was the bund construction project planned for the marginal farmers of Kanjirapally diocese in its "Rubber to the Poor" project. The economic objective of bund construction was to preserve topsoil, and to increase the productivity of the soil - a must for obtaining the target production from rubber trees. In order to verify the economic impact of this project, the case study of a Unit was taken up. The Unit comprised 0.5 acre of land, where 100 rubber trees are planted.

The cost of planting, and rearing up 100 rubber plants till its period of maturity, six years, is calculated at Rs.32/- per tree, excluding soil conservation work. For 100 trees it comes to

Rs. 3,200

If soil conservation is done to perfect order, there will be the need to construct 10 small bunds of 4' high across the plot and 80' long each, making a total requirement of 3200 sq.ft. which is estimated to cost @ Rs.1.25 per sq. ft.

Rs. 4,000

Total cost

Rs. 7,200

Out of this total cost of Rs.7,200 per Unit, the Consignee of Kanjirapally has made available/being made available CRS FFW assistance to the following tune:-

- (a) for making bunds across the plot-  
53 mondays foods valued at Rs. 480--
- (b) for making pits, filling, and  
levelling--24 mondays per Unit  
valued at Rs. 218--
- (c) for making platforms for rubber trees  
@ 25 mondays per Unit valued at Rs. 226--

Total FFW

Rs. 924--

The farmer here is still left with a total deficit of Rs.6,276 which the Consignee has arranged from the Rubber Board of India, and Misereor.

Rubber Board subsidy for the Unit is	Rs. 2,000
and loan assistance from Misereor is	Rs. 4,276
Total	<u>Rs. 6,276</u>

The rubber trees starts giving yield from the sixth year onwards, and the expense of Rs.7,200/- covers the entire period. From eighth year onwards, the Unit will get the following income:-

6 Kg per Unit of 100 trees every second day, @ Rs.15/- per Kg. for 150 days in a year (150 days x 6 Kg. x Rs.15/-)	Rs. 13,500
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Less annual expenses:-

For Fertilizers	Rs. 200	
for spraying	Rs. 200	
for other expenses	<u>Rs. 350</u>	Rs. 750
Net family income		<u>Rs. 12,750</u>

Assuming that a family has got an average of six members, the per capita income of that particular family of marginal farmer will improve by Rs.2,120/- by the year 1990. This dramatic improvement in the economic standard of the family, and the per capita income, could not have been possible, but through the incentives made available to the marginal farmers through CRS FFW, and other loans, as without these, the farmers would have to preoccupy themselves with more pressing needs of earning their daily bread, at the risk of neglecting their small yet, so potential plots of land.

The Non-Economic Impact of the project is varied. It brings about self-sufficiency. The family gets a greater volume of income, and thereby gets access to a better standard of life-in the field of education, health care, etc. The other Units are brought together in one Centre, people learn to take part in collective thinking, planning, and action.

GROUP - C

The Group discussed the projects Irrigations wells, and Housing.

Economic Benefits:-

- (a) A permanent & durable house with FFW assistance will be an asset to the beneficiaries, and this itself is an indicator.
- (b) Annual maintenance charges will be saved, and this savings itself is another economic benefit indicator.
- (c) The value of the FFW food is also another indicator of economic benefits.

Non-Economic Benefits:-

- (a) Development of social status and personal development.
- (b) **Security** - The permanent house will give security for the family, and provide protection from theft and natural calamities.
- (c) There will be improvement in health and hygiene of the family members, as they start using healthier living conditions.
- (d) There will be moral uplift to the family - order and discipline achieved will be an indicator.
- (e) Saving mentality will be developed, home furnishings, furniture, and own cash savings after acquiring the new house will be an indicator.

Irrigation Wells:- None of the group members ever had experience in implementing irrigation wells. The following points were made at the discussion :

(a) Economic Benefit:- The direct economic benefit is the increase in the production, and the increase output is the indicator of economic benefits.

(b) Non-Economic Benefits:-

- Availability of good water for irrigation and washing
- Improved method of cultivation with better seeds, and use of manure will be another benefit in the field of agriculture.
- Saving habits and less dependence on money lenders will be another non-economic benefit.

GROUP - D

Land Levelling :-

2. More area of land is available for cultivation.
2. Scientific farming
3. Increase in income
4. Increase in production
5. Improvement of living standard - Good house - clothing - education - and health
6. Reduction in the cost of agricultural inputs
7. Increase in the cost of the land.

Community Centre:-

1. Centre for getting together
2. Centre for sharing and planning - exchange of new ideas
3. Cultural improvement - change in behaviour
4. Reduction of moral evils
5. Centre for formal and non-formal education
6. Increase in recreational facilities
7. Communal harmony.

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(GROUP DISCUSSION)

Indicators of Impact of FFW

GROUP - A

1. Healthy appearance of the people especially children.
2. Scabies, inches etc. disappear as resistance to disease increase in the people.
3. Number of persons hospitalised decrease as is evident from the hospital records.
4. Number of absentees and drop-outs in schools are reduced - students like school and school activities.
5. Mortality rate is decreased.
6. Sports clubs and athletics improve.

7. School sports and athletics also improve.
8. Family peace and harmony improve.
9. Incidence of borrowing and dependency decrease.
10. Waterborne diseases decrease considerably by the construction of hygienic wells.

Community Organisation Aspect:-

1. Formation of committees and clubs which accelerate discussions and decision making process.
2. Leadership is evolved from groups and clubs and leaders are grassroots leaders and they make every effort to prove their integrity and these leaders are accepted by the community.
3. FFW projects bring people together and leadership emerges from them and they are prepared for united action. This united action can be both for social development work, and also for community development activities. This can be not only during the FFW programme, but also even after the period of FFW programme, that people can act on their own, even after the FFW programme. This shows that the people become independent and self-reliant on certain areas of their life.

GROUP - B

Formal Education - Children

1. Increase in the percentage of children of school going age attending school.
2. Increase in attendance itself.
3. Decrease in drop-outs.
4. Increase in the percentage of pass.

Formal Education - Adults

1. Increase in the number of people able to sign, instead of thumb-impression.
2. Increase in the number of people able to write their own letters.
3. Increase in the number of people who can read news papers.

Non-formal Education:-

1. Increase in the percentage of people exercising their franchise.
2. Increase in the number of constructive protests for private as well as public causes.
3. Increase in the number of people participating in the above.
4. Increase in the number of people in meetings for common goal, and other developmental activities.
5. Increase in the number of participants in a meeting expressing their views.
6. Increase in the number of people, purchasing news papers.
7. Increase in the number of people listening to the news bulletin on the radio.
8. Number of children sent to school has increased.
9. Decrease in the incidence of wife-beating.
10. Increase in the number of women participating in public meetings.
11. Increase in the women literacy rate.
12. Increase in the number of saving accounts as well as the quantum of money.

GROUP - C

Culture :- For the purpose of workshop exercise, we understand culture as a way of life of a community, and its manifestations seen in behaviour patterns. E.g. social function like festivals, marriage functions, variety entertainments etc.

Social function is the indicator, and it can be measured by the number of functions before and after the project.

Acceptability of outsiders - intermingling with other community as the indicator.

Development and presentation of drama, dance, music etc. by the community members at the community functions.

- number of people before and after can be measured.

Greater community participation in community functions - indicator is the number of participants before and after.

Political awareness : People become more politically conscious. Exercise of franchise is the indicator.

Interest in acquiring knowledge and information - Number of periodicals sold and the No. of radios with the community are the indicators.

Interest in cultural organisations - No of clubs/ associations formed and the membership before and after will be the indicators.

#### GROUP - D

##### Community Organisation :-

More response and co-operation to common causes - not only for development but their reaction to natural calamities - quick decision -like putting up abus stand and common amenities.

More often people meet together for joint action - solving their own problems. All the above could be observed through case studies.

CLASSIFICATION OF PROJECTS

<u>ACTIVITIES</u>	<u>I I</u>	<u>A E A</u>
A-1 New Irrigation Wells	✓	
A-2 Irrigation Wells/deepening/ Cleaning.	✓	
A-3 Tanks/Dams/Reservoirs	✓	
A-4 Irrigation Canals	✓	
A-5 Bund Construction/Repairs	✓	
A-6 Land Clearing/Levelling	✓	
A-7 Bench terracing/Slope land Reclamation	✓	
A-8 Reforestation	✓	
A-9 Pasture & Forrage Development	✓	
A-10 Fisheries Development	✓	
B-1 Road Construction/Repairs		✓
B-2 Bridge Construction		✓
B-3 Drinking water wells		✓
B-4 School/community centre/ Health centre/godown		✓
B-5 Low cost houses		✓
C Training/Ed. Vocational Adult Literacy Classes	-	-
D Construction of drains/ ditches/latrines sewage disposal tanks		✓
Others (Specify) Play Ground		✓
Cattle Shed		✓

FOOD FOR WORK PROJECT  
ASSET EFFECTIVENESS-ANALYSIS

A. PROJECT BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Name of Consignee: Fr. Philip Thomas Code No. 92/0015  
 Name of Project Holder: Fr. Antony Kavalakatt  
 Type of Project Community Centre  
 Project Identification No. : 331/B 4/83  
 Location of Project : Trippoonithura, Ernakulam Dist. Kerala  
 Date Project Began : 1st January, 1983 Complete 31st March '83  
 Number of Mandays Utilized for this Project : 2100  
 Number of Mandays Utilized for this beneficiary: N.A.  
 Number of beneficiaries/Families in overall Project : 120(1)  
 Name of Community/Beneficiary : Inhabitants of Trippoonithura  
 Approx. Annual Family Income of the Community/  
 Beneficiary: Rs. 3,60,000/-

Brief description of the Project:

A hall of 60 ft. x 20 ft with walls 10 ft. wood rafters - tiled roof, cement floor, walls with baked bricks. A place where the people of the locality gather together for multipurpose meetings - cultural, social, educational, entertainment etc.

B. VALUE OF ALL INPUTS ASSOCIATED WITH TOTAL FFW PROJECT COST

Local Market value of a Manday:

Grain Rs. 6 + Oil Rs. 1.25 = Total Rs. 7.25/ Manday

INPUT DESCRIPTION			VALUE
S.NO.	TYPE OF INPUT	QUANTITY IN UNITS	TOTAL VALUE IN RS.
i)	FFW Commodities		
	Wheat	7560	15,225.00 +
	Oil	262.5	
ii)	People's contribution		5,400.00 +
iii)	Donation from the Parish,		1,500.00 +
iv)	Contribution from the people in kind		11,250.00 +
v)	Bishop of the diocese		10,000.00 +
vi)	Loan		10,000.00 +
Total Project Cost			Rs. 53,375.00 (2)

INPUT SOURCE

(i)	Input by Beneficiary	Rs. 16650.00	(3)
(ii)	Input by Voluntary Donor Agency	Rs. 10000.00	(4)
(iii)	Input by FFW	Rs. 15225.00	(5)
(iv)	Input by Loan	Rs. 10000.00	(6)
(v)	Input by Government	Rs. Nil	(7)
(vi)	Input by Other Source	Rs. 1500.00	(8)
		<u>Rs. 53375.00</u>	

PERCENTAGE OF CONTRIBUTION BY EACH SOURCE

Beneficiary Contribution (Item 3 $\div$ Item 2 x 100)	= 31.3%
Voluntary Donor Agency Contribution (Item 4 $\div$ Item 2 x 100)	= 18.7%
FFW Contribution (Item 5 $\div$ Item 2 x 100)	= 28.5%
Loan Contribution (Item 6 $\div$ Item 2 x 100)	= 18.7%
Government Contribution (Item 7 $\div$ Item 2 x 100)	= %
Other source contribution (Item 8 $\div$ Item 2 x 100)	= 2.8%

C. COMPARISON OF COST AND UTILISATION

Cost/Beneficiary Ratio for a Community Project:

$$\frac{\text{Cost}}{(\text{Item 2})} \div \frac{\text{Beneficiaries}}{(\text{Item 1})} = 444.8 / \text{per family} \quad (9)$$

$$\text{Estimated life of the Asset 50 years} \quad (10)$$

$$\text{Annual cost} = \frac{\text{Cost}}{(\text{Item 2})} \div \frac{\text{Life}}{(\text{Item 10})} = \text{Rs. 1067.5 per year} \quad (11)$$

Annual Cost/Beneficiary Ratio:

$$(\text{Item 11}) \div (\text{Item 1}) = 8.9 \text{ Rs./per year/beneficiary}$$

$$(\text{Item 9}) \div (\text{Item 10}) = 8.9 \text{ Rs./per year/beneficiary}$$

What was the primary purpose of the project? To have a community hall for multipurpose gatherings.

Was the purpose achieved? Yes

What secondary achievements have occurred? Nursery school, Tailoring Centre, M.C.H. gatherings.

What is the value of the asset in open market? Rs. 80,000/-

If the FFW contribution were not available what difference would it have made? Such a building would have been constructed but such cooperation from the people would not have been effected. Such social development would not have been effected.



C. YEARLY CHANGE IN AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT DERIVED FROM THE PROJECT:

Output for the year before the project for this beneficiary

SEASON	CROP	OUTPUT UNITS	X MARKET VALUE PER UNIT	= SUB TOTAL VALUE
(i)	Rainy Tapioka	80 Kg.	Rs.00.55/Kg.	Rs.44.00

Total value before the project Rs.44.00 (6)

Output for the year following the project for this beneficiary

SEASON	CROP	OUTPUT UNITS	X MARKET VALUE PER UNIT	= SUB TOTAL VALUE
(i)	Rainy Paddy	30 Paras	Rs.15/-para	Rs.450.00+
(ii)	Semi Dry Vegetables	85 Kgs.	Rs.2.50/Kg.	Rs.212.50+
(iii)	Dry with Irrigation	-do- 50 Kgs.	Rs.3/- Kg.	Rs.150.00

Total output value after the project Rs.812.50(7)

Total output value before the project - Total value output after the project = Annual change in output value after the project

$$\text{Rs. } \frac{44}{(\text{Item 6})} - \text{Rs. } \frac{812.50}{(\text{Item 7})} = \text{Rs. } 768.50 \text{ per year (8)}$$

D. YEARLY CHANGE IN COST OF PRODUCTION

Valuation of inputs in the year preceding the project

TYPE OF INPUT	MARKET VALUE OF INPUT (RS.)
(i) Beneficiary's own labour	50.00
(ii) Manure	7.00

Total market value of inputs before the project  
Rs.57.00 (9)





VALUE OF ALL INPUTS ASSOCIATED WITH TOTAL FFW PROJECT COST FOR THIS BENEFICIARY:

	INPUT DESCRIPTION		VALUE (RS.)
	TYPE OF INPUT	UNITS/QTY.	TOTAL VALUE
(i)	FFW COMMODITIES	400 x 12	4800.00 +
(ii)	Free Labour	400 x 6	2400.00

Total Project Cost : Rs. 7200.00(5)

Percentage of contribution by beneficiary 33.33%  
FFW 66.66% Other sources Nil

C. YEARLY CHANGE IN AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT DERIVED FROM THE PROJECT

Output for the year before the project for this beneficiary:

Total output value before the project Rs- NIL (6)

Output for the year following the project for this beneficiary:

SEASON	CROP	OUTPUT UNITS	MARKET VALUE PER UNIT	SUB TOTAL VALUE
(i)	Tapioca	2400	.80	1920 +
(ii)	Bananas	105	Rs. 4/-	420 +
(iii)	Vegetables	10	Rs. 2/-	20

Total output value after the project Rs. 2360 (7)

Total output value before the project X Total output value after the project X Annual change in output value after the project.

Rs. Nil (Item 6) - Rs. 2360 (Item 7) = Rs. 2360 per year (8)

Total Market value of inputs before the project Rs. NIL  
Valuation of inputs year following the project:

TYPE OF INPUT	MARKET VALUE OF INPUT (RS.)
(i) Tapioca Shoots	24.00
(ii) Banana shoots	7.50
(iii) Manure	100.00
(iv) Manure labour (30)	600.00

Total market value of inputs after the project Rs.731.50 (10)

Total market value of inputs before the project.  $\frac{\text{Total market value of inputs after the project.}}{\text{Total market value of inputs before the project.}} = \text{Annual change in production cost after the project.}$

$$\text{Rs. } \frac{\text{Nil}}{\text{(Item 9)}} - \text{Rs. } \frac{731.50}{\text{(Item 10)}} = \text{Rs.731.50 per year} \quad (11)$$

E. ANALYSIS FOR DETERMINING BENEFICIARY INCOME IMPROVEMENT

Calculating the Annual cost of the project improvement

Estimate of the life of the improvement = \_\_\_\_\_ years (12)

Please describe the basis used for the estimate: Since the farmer maintains this cleared land in the regular process of growing topioca etc. calculation of the life of this asset is not proper.

Annual cost of the project improvement  $\frac{\text{Rs. } 7200}{\text{(Item 5)}} \div \frac{\text{_____}}{\text{(Item 12)}} = \text{Rs. N/A} \quad (13)$

COMPARISON OF THE BENEFITS AND COSTS OF THE PROJECT

Change in Agricultural output value after the project.  $\frac{\text{Change in production cost after the Project.}}{\text{Change in production cost after the Project.}} = \text{Net improvement in beneficiary income per year after the project}$

$$\text{Rs. } \frac{2360}{\text{(Item 8)}} - \text{Rs. } \frac{731.50}{\text{(Item 11)}} = \text{Rs.1628.50 per year} \quad (14)$$

Benefit/Cost ratio =  $\text{Rs. } \frac{\text{_____}}{\text{(Item 14)}} \div \text{Rs. } \frac{\text{_____}}{\text{(Item 13)}} = \text{N/A} \quad (15)$

Pay back period =  $\text{Rs. } \frac{7200}{\text{(Item 5)}} \div \frac{\text{Rs.1628.50}}{\text{(Item 14)}} = 4.5 \text{ years} \quad (16)$

Net improvement in beneficiary income per acre:

$$\text{Rs. } \frac{1628.50}{\text{(Item 14)}} \div \text{Rs. } \frac{1}{\text{(Item 3)}} = \text{Rs.1628.50 Acre} \quad (17)$$

Based upon discussion with beneficiary and others, how would you interpret the results to accommodate agricultural variations before and after the project: Please be specified as possible: The above results assume that there is regular monsoons and climate conditions are good.

FOOD FOR WORK PROJECT  
BENEFICIARY INCOME IMPROVEMENT ANALYSIS

A. PROJECT BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Name of consignee : Fr. Mathew Kattady Code No.:92/0032  
 Name of Project Holder: The Parish Priest Puthyadoon  
 Type of Project: Bench Terracing slope land reclamation  
 Project Identification No.: A7  
 Date Project Began : October 1982 Completed: December'82  
 Number of Mandays utilized for this project: 3000  
 Number of beneficiaries in overall project : 50

B. BENEFICIARY BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Name of Beneficiary : Mr. Varghese  
 Approx. Annual Family Income before the Project Rs.2100/-  
 Number of family members :7 Annual Income per family member Rs.300/- (1)  
 Acreage Owned 2 Acreage Cultivated : 1  
 Acreage Uncultivated: 1

Brief description of the project for this beneficiary:  
 This beneficiary has got two acres of land. He is cultivating one acre. This project seek to convert one acre of fallow land to arable land in order to plant banana tree.

Location of the project for this beneficiary:Puthyadoon  
 Number of Mandays spent on this project beneficiary : 60 (2)  
 Number of Units improved for this beneficiary: 1 (3)  
 Local market value of a Manday:  
 Grain Rs.7 + Oil Rs. 1.90 = Total Rs. 8.90 per Manday(4)

VALUE OF ALL INPUTS ASSOCIATED WITH TOTAL FFW PROJECT COST FOR THIS BENEFICIARY:

	INPUT DESCRIPTION		VALUE (RS.)
	TYPE OF INPUT	UNITS/QTY. (No. of Mandays)	TOTAL VALUE
(i)	FFW COMMODITIES		
	Grains	60	420.00 +
(ii)	Oil	60	114.00 +
(iii)	Implements		50.00 +
(iv)	Contribution		120.00 +
Total Project Cost			Rs. 704.00 (5)

Percentage of contribution by beneficiary 24%  
 FFW 76% Other sources Nil

C. YEARLY CHANGE IN AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT DERIVED FROM THE PROJECT

Output for the year before the project for this beneficiary

Total output value before the project Rs. Nil(6)

Output for the year following the project for this beneficiary

	SEASON	CROP	OUTPUT UNITS	X MARKET VALUE PER UNIT	= SUB TOTAL VALUE
(1)	Oct. to October	Banana	100	100 x 15.00	1500.00

Total output value after the project Rs.1500/(7)

Total output value before the project - Total output value after the project = Annual change in output value after the project

Rs. Nil (Item 6) - Rs.1500/- (Item 7) = Rs.1500 per year (8)

Total market value of inputs before the project: Rs. NIL  
Valuation of inputs year following the project: (9)

	TYPE OF INPUT	MARKET VALUE OF INPUT RS.
(i)	Seeds (100 x .75)	75.00
(ii)	Pesticide (100 x .25)	25.00
(iii)	Labour charges (100 x 2)	200.00
(iv)	Manure (100 x 2)	200.00

Total market value of inputs after the project Rs.500/- (10)

Total market value of inputs before the project - Total market value of inputs after the project = Annual change in production cost after the project

Rs. Nil (Item 9) - Rs. 500/- (Item 10) = Rs.500/- per year (11)

E. ANALYSIS FOR DETERMINING BENEFICIARY INCOME IMPROVEMENT

Calculating the Annual cost of the project improvement  
Estimate of the life the improvements: 5 years (12)

Please describe the basis used for the estimate:  
 Based upon experince in the field.

Annual cost of the project improvement  $\frac{\text{Rs. } 704}{\text{(Item 5)}} \div \frac{5}{\text{(Item 12)}} = \text{Rs. } 141/\text{(13)}$

COMPARISON OF THE BENEFITS AND COSTS OF THE PROJECT

Change in Agricultural output value after the project	X	Change in production cost after the project	X	=	X	Net improvement in beneficiary income per year after the project
	X		X		X	

$\frac{\text{Rs. } 1500}{\text{(Item 8)}} - \frac{\text{Rs. } 500}{\text{(Item 11)}} = \text{Rs. } 1000/- \text{ per year (14)}$

Benefit/Cost ratio =  $\frac{\text{Rs. } 1000/-}{\text{(Item 14)}} \div \frac{\text{Rs. } 141/-}{\text{(Item 13)}} = 7.0 \text{ (15)}$

Pay back period =  $\frac{\text{Rs. } 704}{\text{(Item 5)}} \div \frac{\text{Rs. } 1000}{\text{(Item 14)}} = .704 \text{ (16)}$  years

Net improvement in beneficiary income per acre:

$\frac{\text{Rs. } 1000/-}{\text{(Item 14)}} \div \frac{\text{Rs. } 1\text{Unit}}{\text{(Item 3)}} = \text{Rs. } 1000 \text{ acre (16)}$

Based upon discussion with beneficiary and others, how would you interpret the results to accommodate agricultural variations before and after the project: Please be as specified as possible: Before the project it was barren and fallow land. After the project 100 bananas are cultivated and the annual income is improved.

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FOOD FOR WORK PROJECT

ASSET EFFECTIVENESS ANALYSIS

A. PROJECT BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Name of Consignee: Rev. Fr. Sebastian Code No.: 92/0010  
 Name of Project Holder: The Parish Priest, Vazhathopil  
 Type of Project : Housing  
 Project Identification No. : B 5  
 Location of Project : Vazhathopil, Iddikki Dist.  
 Date Project Began : Jan. 1982 Completed : March 1982  
 Number of Mandays Utilized for this Project : 3000  
 Number of Mandays Utilized for this beneficiary: 300  
 Number of Beneficiaries/Families in overall Project 10(1)  
 Name of Community/Beneficiary : Mr. Radhakrishnan  
 Approx. Annual family Income of the Community/Beneficiary : 2400/-

Brief description of the Project :

These ten families are residing in thatched huts with bamboo leaves. Now the thatching is difficult due to non-availability of bamboo leaves in the locality. Hence due to the felt need of the locality this project is taken up by the holder with the assistance of local committee.

B. VALUE OF ALL INPUTS ASSOCIATED WITH TOTAL FFW PROJECT COST:

Local Market value of a Manday:

Grain Rs. 7 + Oil Rs. 1.90 = Total Rs. 8.90 per Manday

INPUT DESCRIPTION		VALUE	
S.NO.	TYPE OF INPUT	QUANTITY IN UNITS	TOTAL VALUE (RS)
(i)	FFW Commodities	300 x 8.90	2670.00 +
(ii)	By beneficiary		500.00 +
(iii)	By Agency		500.00 +
(iv)	By loan		3000.00
Total project cost			Rs. 6670.00 (2)

INPUT SOURCE

(i)	Input by beneficiary	Rs. 500.00 (3)
(ii)	Input by Voluntary Donor Agency	Rs. 500.00 (4)
(iii)	Input by FFW	Rs. 2670.00 (5)
(iv)	Input by Loan	Rs. 3000.00 (6)
(v)	Input by Government	Nil (7)
(vi)	Input by other source	Nil (8)

PERCENTAGE OF CONTRIBUTION BY EACH SOURCE

Beneficiary Contribution (Item 3 $\div$ Item 2 x 100)	7.52%
Voluntary Donor Agency Contribution (Item 4 $\div$ Item 2 x 100)	= 7.52%
FFW contribution (Item 5 $\div$ Item 2 x 100)	= 40%
Loan Contribution (Item 6 $\div$ Item 2 x 100)	= 45%
Government Contribution (Item 7 $\div$ Item 2 x 100)	= Nil
Other Source Contribution (Item 8 $\div$ Item 2 x 100)	= Nil

C. COMPARISON OF COST AND UTILISATION

Cost/Beneficiary Ratio for a Community Project: N.A.

Cost  $\div$  Beneficiaries = \_\_\_\_\_ Rs. per beneficiary  
(Item 2)  $\div$  (Item 1) (9)

Estimated Life of the Asset 20 years. (10)

$$\text{Annual Cost} = \frac{\text{Cost}}{(\text{Item 2})} \cdot \frac{\text{Life}}{(\text{Item 10})} = \text{Rs. 333.50 per year} \quad (11)$$

Annual Cost/Beneficiary Ratio :

$$(\text{Item 11}) \cdot \frac{(\text{Item 1})}{\dots} = \text{Rs 333.50/per year/beneficiary}$$

or

$$(\text{Item 9}) \cdot \frac{(\text{Item 10})}{\dots} = \dots \text{ Rs./per year/beneficiary}$$

What was the primary purpose of the project ? To provide permanent shelter for the houseless.

Was the purpose achieved ? Yes.

What secondary achievements have occurred? Social status enhanced. Security of property and life improved. Better living conditions in terms of health and hygenic and so on.

What is the value of the asset in open market? Rs.10000/-

If the FFW contribution were not available what difference would it have made? He would not have constructed the permanent houses for them.

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FOOD FOR WORK PROJECT  
ASSET EFFECTIVENESS ANALYSIS

A. PROJECT BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Name of Consignee: Fr. Jacob Pudussery Code No:92/0019  
Name of Project Holder: Fr. Puis Mohan  
Type of Project: Low Cost House.  
Project Identification No: B-5/81/5  
Location of Project: Thumboly, Alleppey  
Date Project Began: October 2, 1981 Completed: Dec. 31, 1981  
Number of Mandays Utilized for this project: 300  
Number of Mandays Utilized for this beneficiary: 300  
Number of Beneficiaries/Families in overall Project: 1 (1)  
Name of Community/Beneficiary: Chacko Thayil  
Approx. Annual Family Income of the Community/Beneficiary: Rs.3000/-

Brief Description of the Project :

A low cost house having a plinth area of 300 sq.ft. with laterite stone for foundation and basements. Wall with bricks and roof with tiles.

B. VALUE OF ALL INPUTS ASSOCIATED WITH TOTAL FFW PROJECT COST:

Local market value of a Manday:

Grain Rs.6 + Oil Rs.2.50 = Total Rs.8.50 per Manday

INPUT DESCRIPTION			VALUE
S.NO.	TYPE OF INPUT	QUANTITY IN UNITS	TOTAL VALUE(RS)
(i)	FFW Commodities Grain	300x3.6Kg.	1890.00+
(ii)	Oil	300x.125Kg.	750.00+
(iii)	Materials Bank Loan Bricks, Tiles		3500.00+
(iv)	Skill labour		1140.00+
(v)	Beneficiary's contribution		1000.00
Total project cost			Rs. 8280.00(2)

INPUT SOURCE

(i)	Input by Beneficiary	Rs.1000.00(3)
(ii)	Input by Voluntary Donor Agency	Rs. 500.00(4)
(iii)	Input by FFW	Rs.2640.00(5)
(iv)	Input by Loan	Rs.3800.00(6)
(v)	Input by Government	Rs. - (7)
(vi)	Input by other source	Rs.1140.00(8)

PERCENTAGE OF CONTRIBUTION BY EACH SOURCE

Beneficiary Contribution (Item 3 $\frac{\cdot}{\cdot}$ Item 2x100)	=12%
Voluntary Donor Agency Contribution (Item 4 $\frac{\cdot}{\cdot}$ Item 2x100)	= 6%
FFW Contribution (Item 5 $\frac{\cdot}{\cdot}$ Item 2 x100)	= 32%
Loan Contribution (Item 6 $\frac{\cdot}{\cdot}$ Item 2 x 100)	= 36%
Government Contribution (Item 7 $\frac{\cdot}{\cdot}$ Item 2 x100)	=
Other source Contribution (Item 8 $\frac{\cdot}{\cdot}$ Item 2 x 100)	= 14%

C. COMPARISON OF COST AND UTILISATION:

Cost/Beneficiary Ratio for a Community Project :

$$\frac{\text{Cost (Item 2)}}{\text{Beneficiaries (Item 1)}} = 8280 \text{ Rs. per beneficiary (9)}$$

Estimated Life of the Asset 25 years (10)

$$\text{Annual cost} = \frac{\text{Cost (Item 2)}}{\text{Life (Item 10)}} = \text{Rs.331.20 per year (11)}$$

Annual Cost/Beneficiary Ratio :

$$\text{(Item 11)} \frac{\cdot}{\cdot} \text{(Item 1)} = 331.20 \text{ Rs. per year/beneficiary}$$

or

$$\text{(Item 9')} \frac{\cdot}{\cdot} \text{(Item 10)} = 380.20 \text{ Rs per year/beneficiary.}$$

What was the primary purpose of the project?  
Provide shelter (housing) for the decent living of a poor family.

Was the purpose achieved? Yes

What secondary achievements have occurred? Labour

What is the value of the asset in open market? Rs.10000/-

If the FFW contribution were not available what difference would it have made? No house would have been constructed.

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FOOD FOR WORK PROJECT  
ASSET EFFECTIVENESS ANALYSIS

A. PROJECT BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Name of Consignee: Mr. A. Code No.:  
Name of Project Holder : Mr. B  
Type of Project: Deepening of existing drinking water.  
Project Identification No.:  
Location of Project : C  
Date Project Began : Jan.1982 Completed : Feb.1982  
Number of Mandays Utilized for this Project: 100  
Number of Mandays Utilized for this beneficiary :100  
Number of Beneficiaries/Families in overall Project:10(1)  
Name of Community/Beneficiary : D  
Approx. Annual Family Income of the  
Community/Beneficiary : Rs.5000/-

Brief description of the Project: There was severe drought and the families have to walk 5 to 10 miles in search of drinking water. The existing community well has completely dried out. An appeal was made to Caritas India to sanction Rs.5000/-from their emergency fund. And CRS sanctioned 100 mandays. And within this the project was completed.

B. VALUE OF ALL INPUTS ASSOCIATED WITH TOTAL FFW PROJECT COST:

Local Market value of a Manday:  
Grain Rs.6 + Oil Rs.3 = Total Rs.9 / manday.

INPUT DESCRIPTION			VALUE
S.NO.	TYPE OF INPUT	QUANTITY IN UNITS	TOTAL VALUE (RS)
(i)	FFW Commodities	100 x 9	900.00 +
(ii)	Donation from Caritas		5000.00 +
(iii)	Free labour	100 x 11	1100.00
Total Project Cost			Rs.7000.00 (2)

INPUT SOURCE

(i)	Input by Beneficiary	Rs. 1100.00(3)
(ii)	Input by Voluntary Donor Agency	Rs. 5000.00(4)
(iii)	Input by FFW	Rs. 900.00(5)
(iv)	Input by Loan	Rs. - (6)
(v)	Input by Government	Rs. - (7)
(vi)	Input by Other source	Rs. - (8)

PERCENTAGE OF CONTRIBUTION BY EACH SOURCE

Beneficiary Contribution (Item 3 $\div$ Item 2 x 100)	= 15.7%
Voluntary Donor Agency Contribution (Item 4 $\div$ Item 2 x 100)	= 71%
FFW Contribution (Item 5 $\div$ Item 2 x 100)	= 12.8%
Loan Contribution (Item 6 $\div$ Item 2 x 100)	= -%
Government Contribution (Item 7 $\div$ Item 2 x 100)	= -%
Other Source Contribution (Item 8 $\div$ Item 2 x 100)	= -%

C. COMPARISON OF COST AND UTILISATION

Cost/Beneficiary Ratio for a Community Project:

$$\frac{\text{Cost}}{(\text{Item 2})} \div \frac{\text{Beneficiaries}}{(\text{Item 1})} = \text{Rs.70.0} \text{ per beneficiary(9)}$$

Estimated Life of the Asset 10 years (10)

$$\text{Annual Cost} = \frac{\text{Cost}}{(\text{Item 2})} \div \frac{\text{Life}}{(\text{Item 10})} = \text{Rs.700 per year (11)}$$

Annual Beneficiary/Cost Ratio:

$$(\text{Item 11}) \div (\text{Item 1}) = \text{Rs.70 per year/beneficiary'}$$

or

$$(\text{Item 9}) \div (\text{Item 10}) = \text{Rs.70 per year/beneficiary}$$

What was the primary purpose of the project? To provide people water for drinking purposes.

Was the purpose achieved? Yes

What secondary achievements have occurred? Lot of time was saved and worry was lesser.

What is the value of the asset in open market ?  
Existing well Rs.10,000/- since it is deepened it will cost Rs.17,000/-.

If the FFW contribution were not available what difference would it have made? In this particular case the question may not be relevant because people have to face an emergency situation.

GROUP DISCUSSION - CASE STUDY

GROUP - A

ROAD CONSTRUCTION

It is all started by a Father who convince the people that a road is a felt need. 8 Km road from Kallara to Vaikkom through paddy fields. There are eight villages. Aim was to make 40 ft. road. The process was initiated by him. In the planning, Father and his 15 goondas. He talked to the people. Seeing the advantage of the road, people agreed to it. Started construction and applied for FFW project. Meantime he had to face opposition. The villagers worked in turn. Only for the ration they work. A committee was formed and a collection was made by the Committee. Mud was transported by country boat, and it could be done only on rainy seasons. FFW was used only for ramming the road. Government was approached for help and they came forward to construct bridges. Local MLA was against this since he wanted to make another road. The road is not yet complete. It is going on for the last five years. Upto now food valued at Rs.6 lakhs has been already distributed.

Was there a good planning behind it. Though not this was the beginning. It was not a felt need of the people but it was a need.

Impact of this project - Output

It was a united attempt - United for a common purpose - lot of enthusiasm on the part of the people was seen - They somehow wanted to complete it - marketing was easier - education of the children was also made easier - accessibility to school.

From the Analysis

- (a) To undertake such a huge work is something praiseworthy.
- (b) Though the political leaders and landlords were against, they courageously went forward.
- (c) Each village had a committee each for the work.
- (d) Government collaboration was made possible.
- (e) Gradually people felt it as their need.

Negatives:-

1. The community's involvement should have been there prior to the starting of the project.
2. Proper planning should have been there.
3. The development of the community was missing i.e. other developmental works was neglected. Emphasis was not given on the qualitative change of the standard of the life of people.

Ultimately, the development of the people, i.e. the human aspect must be emphasised.

GROUP - B

Tribal Colony, Chomakatt

Background Information: Tribal families of Mathuvans - forest - 2-3 acres per family - Fr. John Mungamttam - Sunny and Johnny friendly visit - get confidence - sit together and talked about their problems - they earn their living collecting forest produces and cutting bamboos.

Land is leased to non-tribals on a nominal rent for long periods - Cattle of non-tribals destroy even if they cultivate.

Discussed for a solution - Fencing not enough - Trench making but no food for children unless they go out and earn - We introduced FFW - In the beginning few then more people came and in three months - So no more animals - They were confident joint work for cultivation - opposition from forest officials non-tribal population - Social forestry and MCH programme and Assist Arts Club - Tapioca stem provided - Paddy - seeds and pesticides provided - through bank loan - First crops taken - Almost 50% money repaid.

Nursery school constructed - Children not going to school - reason tradition - no dress - dress made - Through contribution from Nimala High School Thovattupuzha. 14 children go school - follow up visits by the brothers social workers - They are convinced they can come up if they work in their own land - Pepper cultivation - coconut cultivation - medical check-up - preventive care from DMO - Heads from other settlements came and asked us to work with them.

GROUP - C Case Study of Projects:

FFW Activity in Panakachira Colony at Mundakayam.

Consignee	: Fr. Augustine Pinheiro
Project Holder	: Fr. Mathew Vadakemury
Bank Rep	: Mr. Johny Joseph
Panchayat Member	: Mr. Mathew Thomas
Local Committee Rep.	: Fr. Pius Mohan
CRS Observer	: Mr. John Kachappilly
Local Social Centre	:
Representative	: Fr. Jacob Pudusserry
Project Beneficiary	: Fr. Mathew Arackal

Panakachira otherwise called Bangladesh - Government evicted 300 families from KK Roadside - 25 cents each given in Panakachira - Rs.100 given to aid to transport their materials to the spot by the Government - Initiated by the local parish priest - 4 coconut trees each given - But they sold them - They made their small huts - afterwards they wanted the school - help of Rs.500/- given - It was forest area - Changanacherry social service society entered - convened a meeting - came an ex-army man - He did a lot for helping the people - but not appreciated as it was not well organised or systematic - Then came in medical mission sisters - lived with them - MCH started - Improves the health and hygiene of the mothers and children They felt the need for a place to get together and a place to shelter the sisters- Diocese came in and bought 25 cents of land for a community centre - Helped by IGSSS Rs.12000 for constructing community centre - many others helped in kind & FFW projects started - forming community meetings - 11 groups formed - representatives of two each from every group - Nursery school - Regular meetings - Helped them to have the feeling of community - Started construction of 300 houses - Government came in - due to people's representation - consented to construct 300 houses - people asked Rs.2500/- - granted from Government for tiles and timber - approached panchayat - granted Rs.300 - after completion - approached bank Rs.300/- loan - 4% interest - to complete the work FFW came in - NSS came and helped - They completed the house - seminarians contributed manual labour - Agricultural improvements with the help of FFW - Rubber cultivation - Loan for purchase of cows from State Bank of Travancore given -

- I. Took two years to start thinking of development works.
- II. Then took another three years for the people to involve themselves in the work.
- III. In the process they approached bank, government, voluntary agencies, panchayat, etc. through collective representation.

IV. After some time due to political interference, the joint effort was frustrated - Classes conducted on development activities -

Lessons -

1. Helped them to enable real sharing of experiences - improved their vision on planning and implementation - and also had opportunities to form the organisation - mutual and community based organisation will have great effect in community development activities.

GROUP - D

At Amalapuram, Ernakulam district, there were no transportation facilities - The inhabitants 173 families - They have made through water logged field and cross a small stream in the midfield. Sick people to be carried on head - children could not go to school in rainy season - Food poisoning - 24 men in the middle of night - 2 died in the hospital - They were carried to hospital in chairs - 2 died because they could not be carried to hospital earlier - Father Vicar was informed he asked to approach the Panchayat - they promised Rs.10,000/- for bridge What about the road - approached the Bishop - Bishop asked to approach CRS for FFW - They convened a meeting - All promised to land for road freely - Bishop gave Rs.1,000/- poor parish - parish priest gave the leadership - Thus the road and bridge were constructed which changed the face of the village No opposition whatever for this project -

LESSONS:

With Co-operation people could achieve anything - mutual sharing - sacrifice necessary - This co-operation continues - The Government officials knew it and they established a health centre - Then MCH Centre and nursery school. This is now working very well - We are trying to get electricity to the village.

Following was the review given at the end of the workshop

- The importance of Food For Work became clearer in relation to our work.
- It has helped us to see the developmental aspect of FFW.
- We were working already. Our thoughts have become more systematic. We will work accordingly.
- This has given me good understanding for FFW specially as I am new in this field.
- This workshop has given me a specific idea for evaluation of our work and selection of each project, both in terms of economical and non-economical impact.

- There were no problems in this workshop which is unusual and shows that everything went on well.
- We will now work more systematically in the field.
- I am happy that CRS took this step for evaluation of the work. All arrangements of the workshop were good.
- We benefitted quite a lot and we were not aware earlier that we were doing such a good work.
- This will help us and the project holder in better planning.
- Now I am clear on what the project holder have to do and we shall use this to study the impact.
- This was quite a new experience for me with a lot of sharing of ideas.
- Excellent experience.
- Very fruitful and good for the consignees.
- I hope that CRS will do further work on this.

CONSIGNEE FOOD FOR WORK WORKSHOP

COCHIN

DATED: November 8, 1983

1. Fr. Arthur Pereira  
Bishop's House  
Mangalore -575003.
2. Mr. P. Antony  
Catholic Social Welfare Centre,  
Payangadi.
3. Mr. Joseph Thomas  
Programme Co-ordinator  
Kalamasserry Consignee  
Rajagiri P.O.  
683104  
Kerala.
4. Mr. Sebastian Tom  
Program Co-ordinator  
Latin Archbishop's House  
Emakulam, Cochin -31.
5. Fr. Jacob Pudussery  
Assist - Consignee  
Bishop's House  
Irinjalakuda - 680121.
6. Mr. Johny Joseph  
Asstt. Consignee  
Social Service Centre,  
Sandesa Bhavan,  
Tellicherry -670101.
7. Fr. Sebastian Manglan  
Bishop's Office  
Palghat -678014.
8. Fr. Chacko Parayil  
Bishop's House  
Trichur.
9. Fr. Jose Kandanathuthara  
Bishop's House  
Cochin.
10. Mr. F.M. Paynter  
CRS  
Cochin.

11. Mr. K.K. Rajan  
CRS  
Cochin.
12. Mr. Babu Thomas  
C/O Consignee  
Bishop's House  
Kanjirapally -686507.
13. Mr. K.J. Joseph  
EFW - Evaluator  
CRS/Cochin
14. Fr. Pius John  
Parayakad  
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Alleppey -688001.
15. Fr. J. Nagancheril  
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Tiruwalla -689101.
16. Fr. Mathew Anackal  
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17. Bro. Thomas Mathew K. Kandathil  
Kottayam Social Service Society,  
S.H. Mount P.O.  
Kottayam 6.
18. Fr. Augustine Pinherio  
Mount Carmel Church  
Kottayam.
19. Fr. Joseph John  
Consignee, Diocese of Vijayapuram  
Kottayam.
20. Fr. Philip Thomas,  
Consignee, Trivandrum  
Arch Diocese.
21. Mr. Joseph Chacho,  
Consignee Assistant  
Vijayapuram  
Bishop's House  
Kottayam.
22. Mr. M. Tharsis  
Asstt. Consignee  
Bishop's House  
Villayambalam  
Trivandrum -3.

23. Mr. John Kachapilly  
CRS/Cochin.
24. Mr. C. Zacharias  
Consignee Assistant  
Puliyannoor P.O.  
Palai.
25. Mr. Philipose. V.  
Programme Co-ordinator,  
Sultan Beltery Social Services Centre,  
Diocese of Beltery  
Waynad.
26. Fr. Marnew Vadakemuriyil  
Bishop's House,  
Kaijrapally.
27. Fr. Antony Karalakatt  
Cardinal's House,  
Ernakulam
28. Fr. Jos Palliupally  
Bishop's House,  
Changanacherry.
29. Rev. Fr. David S. Kandathil  
Quilon Social Service Society,  
Quilon.
30. Mr. Baby George,  
Quilon Social Service Society,  
Quilon.
31. Mr. Thomas,  
Quilon Social Service Society  
Quilon.
32. Fr. Philip Vaikathukaran  
Changanacherry Social Service Society
33. Mr. S. Chandrasekar  
USAID/New Delhi.
34. Ms. Kiron Wadhwa  
C-126, Greater Kailash  
New Delhi.

35. Mr. George Koreth  
C-126, Greater Kailash  
New Delhi.
36. Fr. Sebastian Kallumbal  
Bishop's House,  
Kattamangalam.
37. Fr. Mathew Kattady  
Bishop's House  
Manantody.
38. Fr. Philip  
Bishop's House,  
Kanjirapally.
39. G. Thomas  
CRS/Delhi.
40. Donald J. Rogers,  
CRS/New Delhi.

MADRAS ZONE CONSIGNEE WORKSHOP-I

L O C A T I O N: MADRAS

NOVEMBER 14 - 16, 1983.

The first day started with brief personal introduction and was followed by participants sharing their experiences in continuing FFW projects. This was continued by an explanation on the purpose of the workshop. A working session on the purpose and impact of FFW projects by the participants in small groups was held. Suggestions were then made on the impact that could be observed and measured.

The second day began with a recapitulation of the previous day's work and then continued in developing the indicators for the outcomes. The proposed monitoring and evaluation system was then explained. The remaining of the day was spent in practical exercise using analytical tools in small working groups.

The third day, the comparison of data from the completed analytical instruments was reviewed and participants made comments regarding the analytical forms developed. Then the concept involved in undertaking the case studies were explained and the participants in small working groups developed their own case studies.

The group workshop out-puts are as follows:

Participant Observations on Purpose and Impact of  
FFW Programme

PURPOSE :

1. To solve unemployment problem
2. To increase agricultural production
3. To enable people participation in common developmental endeavour.
4. To heighten individual recognition
5. Economic development of individual beneficiary
6. To help the poorest
7. To strengthen skills for self employment
8. To provide disaster relief
9. To educate on unity, co-operation and savings
10. To foster self-reliance
11. To provide an incentive to integrate various developmental resources.

.....

Ways of measuring developmental impact.

1. Number of homeless people now residing in houses.
2. Change in conditions before and after FFW
  - agricultural production
  - family income.
3. Income improvement of an individual as seen through produce improvement.
4. Increased employment of lower caste workers.
5. Increased number of mandays of work available.
6. Increase in number of community projects.
7. Improved food habits/number of meals/clothing.
8. Reduced medical expenses or incidence of disease.
9. Drainage where no drainage existed.
10. Increased participation by women and equal pay for equal work.
11. Increased communication with other village/  
facilities -
  - health
  - education

12. Improved individual status - greater community participation  
- can apply for loan.
13. Increased security.
14. Actual gain of beneficiary.
15. Decrease in outward migration and increase in inward migration of agricultural labour.
16. Opinion survey to measure awareness.
17. Increased applications for development assistance.
18. Actual increase in daily wage (discounted by inflation rate).

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Review of 14.11.1983.

- Felt relaxed as well as active enough to participate sufficiently.
- Difficulty with language (English) even in small groups.
- Thought deeper into what we have been doing.
- Helped us think beyond our routine work.
- e.g. what is the objective of our work - whether there is any improvement taking place - this is encouraging thought.
- Shared my experience and learnt something new.
- In our enthusiasm to work we forget whether any impact is there so evaluation needs to be built in.
- Helped me think of evaluation of projects other than FFW.

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Exercise

1. Identify two project types.
2. Economic/non-economic outcomes in relation to each project type.

3. Develop one or more indicators that can help to concretise this outcome.

15.11.83

<u>Project type</u>	<u>Outcomes</u>	<u>Indicators</u>
Low cost housing	1. Permanence of shelter	1. Existence of pucca construction.
	2. Saving on rent/repairs.	2. Reduced expenditure on housing/repairs as a percentage of total expenditure.
	3. Improved hygiene/health.	
	4. Improvement of beneficiary status.	3. Existence of good drainage
	5. Protection & Security	4. Qty. and manner of storage of grain.
	6. Ability for subsidiary occupation.	5. Increased membership of voluntary association/community.
	7. Ability to raise loans	
	8. Increase family solidrity.	
	9. Recognition by community.	
	10. Expansion of social contacts.	
	11. Work efficiency.	
	12. Added asset.	

.....

<u>Project type</u>	<u>Outcome</u>	<u>Indicators</u>
Irrigation wells	- increased cropping	- increased school attendance.
	- increased yield	- reduced child labour
	- increased land utilization	- increased agricultural inputs in subsequent years.
	- Increase annual income	
	- increased degree of self employment.	- increased use of goods and services.
	- become an employer.	- improved farm implements.
	- sense of security	- adoption of improved farm practices.

- need to improve life heightens.
- learns to work harder.
- reduced anxiety & tension
- feeling of selfworth increases
- ability to raise loans.

Road construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- villages open up to outside world.</li> <li>- better transport.</li> <li>- community works together for common good.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-efforts/inputs on road maintenance</li> <li>-increased request for assistance from other development sources.</li> <li>-improved availability of goods and services consumer items.</li> <li>-availability of public transport.</li> <li>-improved transport vehicle.</li> </ul>
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<u>Project type</u>	<u>Outcomes</u>	<u>Indicators</u>
Elephant trench	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Crop security increases</li> <li>-reduced frustration and tension.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-indication yield/return increases.</li> <li>-nightwatchmen are reduced</li> <li>-increased agricultural inputs.</li> <li>-ability to raise cash crops such as sugar cane.</li> <li>-different community groups are willing to work together.</li> <li>-celebration of harvest festival commonly.</li> </ul>

- land -increased production - improved cultural
- lavelling. -income improvement. practices.
- higher self employment.
- more land utilization
- more workers employed
- change of life style.
- improvement of self-worth
- status, community
- participation.

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INTRODUCTION TO THE MONITORING SYSTEM

(15.11.1983)

Project type classification

Income Improvement

Asset Effectiveness

New irrigation well	Reforestation
Irrigation well deepening and cleaning	Road construction
Tanks and dams	Bridge construction
Bund construction	Drinking water well
Land levelling	School community centre
Bench terracing and slope land levelling	Vocational training
Pasture and forage development.	Low cost housing.
Fisheries development	Construction of drains & Ditches.

Review of 15.11.83.

- Indicators/outcomes seems to be repetitive
- repetition was there but we grasped it better today.
- More concrete analysis of projects.
- For will take a lot of energy to complete in the field.

but will give a very comprehensive picture. Particularly the before and after economic situation.

- Form will take at least 2 hours and no beneficiary will be able to sit through/may not be able to supply all the information in these analytic ways.

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FOOD FOR WORK PROJECT

BENEFICIARY INCOME IMPROVEMENT ANALYSIS

A. PROJECT BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Name of Consignee: Fr. Y.Channappa Reddy, Code No.3-0037  
Name of Project Holder : Fr. Jogi Reddy  
Type of Project: A. (New Irrigation Well).  
Project Identification No. 149/A1/2-82  
Date Project Began: January 1982; Completed March 26, '83  
Number of Mandays utilized for this project: 6000  
Number of beneficiaries in overall project: 5

B. BENEFICIARY BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Name of Beneficiary: JOHN  
Approx. Annual Family Income before the Project Rs.2500/-  
Number of family members: 5 Annual Income per family member Rs.500 (1)  
Acreage Owner: 2 Acreage Cultivated: 2 acres  
Acreage uncultivated: Nil

Brief Description of the project for this beneficiary:

The beneficiary owned two acres of dry land with the help of the project. He is able to irrigate the land and raise an additional crop.

Location of the project for this beneficiary: RAMANNAPET  
Number of mandays spent on this project beneficiary: 1200 (2)  
Number of units improved for this beneficiary : 2 acres (3)  
Local market value of a Manday:  
Grain Rs.5/- + Oil Rs.1.50 = Total Rs.6.50/Manday (4)

VALUE OF ALL INPUTS ASSOCIATED WITH TOTAL FFW PROJECT COST FOR THIS BENEFICIARY:

INPUT DESCRIPTION		VALUE (RS.)
TYPE OF INPUT	UNITS/QUANTITY (no. of Mandays)	TOTAL VALUE
i)	FFW COMMODITIES	7,800 +
ii)	Implements	250 +
iii)	Blasting materials	800 +
iv)	Transport & empty containers	465 +
v)	Miscellaneous	200 +
Total Project Cost Rs.		9515/- (5)

Percentage of contribution by beneficiary 18%

FFW 82% Other sources NIL%

C. YEARLY CHANGE IN AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT DERIVED FROM THE PROJECT

Output for the year before the project for this beneficiary.

SEASON	CROP	OUTPUT UNITS	X MARKET VALUE PER UNIT	= SUB TOTAL VALUE
i)	May-June Green	2 bags	250/-	500 +
ii)	July-Oct. Gram Millet	5 bags	100	500 +
Total output value before the project Rs.				1000/- (6)

....

Output for the year following the project for this beneficiary

SEASON	CROP	OUTPUT UNITS	X MARKET VALUE PER UNIT	= SUB TOTAL VALUE
i)	June-Oct. Ground-nut	16 bags	Rs.100/-	1600 +
ii)	Jan-June Vegetables.	1000 kgs.	Rs. 1/-	1000/- +
Total output value after the project Rs.				2600/- (7)

Total output value before the project  $\lambda$  - Total output value after the project  $\lambda$  = Annual change in output value after the project  $\lambda$

$$\text{Rs. } \frac{2600.00}{(\text{Item 6})} - \frac{\text{Rs. } 1,000/-}{(\text{Item 7})} = \text{Rs. } 1600 \text{ per/year} \quad (8)$$

D. Yearly change in cost of production

Valuation of inputs in the year preceding the project

TYPE OF INPUT	MARKET VALUE OF INPUT	
	RS.	P.
i) Manure	50	
ii) Labour	150	
iii) Ploughing	150	
Total Market value of inputs before the project Rs. 350/-		

(9)

Valuation of inputs year following the project :

TYPE OF INPUT	MARKET VALUE OF INPUT	
	RS.	P.
i) Fertilizers	500	
ii) Labour	300	
iii) Ploughing 200	200	
iv) Pesticides	200	

Total market value of inputs after the project  
Rs. 1200 (10)

Total market value of inputs before the project  $\lambda$  - Total market value of inputs after the project  $\lambda$  = Annual change in production cost after the project  $\lambda$

$$\text{Rs. } \frac{350/-}{(\text{Item 9})} - \frac{\text{Rs. } 1200}{(\text{Item 10})} = \text{Rs. } 850 \text{ per/year}$$

E. ANALYSIS FOR DETERMINING BENEFICIARY INCOME IMPROVEMENT

Calculating the Annual cost of the project improvement

Estimate of the life the improvement =        years (12)

Please describe the basis used for the estimate  
In the existing sell conditions the well is operational only for 5 years.

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Annual cost of } \lambda \\ \text{the project} \quad \lambda \text{ Rs. } \frac{9515/-}{\lambda \text{ (Item 5)}} \quad \div \quad \frac{5}{\lambda \text{ (Item 12)}} = \text{Rs. } 1903/- \quad (13) \\ \text{improvement} \quad \lambda \end{array}$$

COMPARISON OF THE BENEFITS AND COSTS OF THE PROJECT:

Change in Agri- cultural output value after the project	$\lambda$	Change in produ- ction cost after the project	$\lambda$	$\lambda$	Net improvement in beneficiary income per year after the project
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$$\text{Rs. } \frac{1600}{\text{(Item 8)}} - \frac{\text{Rs. } 850}{\text{(Item 11)}} = \text{Rs. } 750 \text{ per year} \quad (14)$$

$$\text{Benefit/Cost ratio} = \frac{\text{Rs. } 750}{\text{(Item 14)}} \div \frac{\text{Rs. } 1903}{\text{(Item 13)}} = 2.53 \quad (15)$$

$$\text{Pay back period} = \frac{\text{Rs. } 750}{\text{(Item 5)}} \div \frac{\text{Rs. } 750}{\text{(Item 14)}} = 12.68 \text{ year} \quad (16)$$

Net improvement in beneficiary income per acre:

$$\text{Rs. } \frac{750}{\text{(Item 14)}} \div \frac{\text{Rs. } 2}{\text{(Item 3)}} = \text{Rs. } 3.75 \text{ acre} \quad (17)$$

Based upon discussion with beneficiary and others, how could you interpret the results to accommodate agricultural variations before and after the project: Please be as specified as possible: There is a reasonable increase in the annual income of the beneficiary. This would enable him to lead a happier life with a certain amount of financial and social security.

NON ECONOMIC OUTCOMES

1. BETTER SELF-CONFIDENCE
2. RECONGNITION IN THE SOCIETY
3. IMPROVEMENT OF THE HEALTH OF THE FAMILY
4. STEADY EMPLOYMENT THROUGHOUT THE YEAR
5. ADOPTION OF SCIENTIFIC FARMING TECHNIQUES.

.....

FOOD FOR WORK PROJECT

BENEFICIARY INCOME IMPROVEMENT ANALYSIS

A. PROJECT BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Name of the Consignee: K.M.S.S.S. Code No.:  
 Name of Project Holder: Fr. S.L. Arulsamy  
 Type of Project: Deepening of tank  
 Project Identification No.:  
 Date Project Began : May, 1979 Completed : Oct, 79  
 Number of Mandays utilized for this project: 10,000  
 Number of beneficiaries in overall project: 1500  
 20 families irrigate from this tank

B. BENEFICIARY BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Name of Beneficiary: Mr. Anthony Swaney  
 Approx. Annual Family Income before the Project: Rs. 2400.  
 Number of family members: 5 Annual Income per family member Rs. 480 (1)  
 Acreage Owned : One Acreage cultivated : One (as dry)  
 Acreage uncultivated : Nil

Brief description of the project for this beneficiary:  
 When the tank under this project was deepened, the beneficiary can cultivate his land with wet crops. He takes two crops now.

Location of the project for this beneficiary:  
 Koovalthu, 60 Kms. No: of Kumbha-Gonam

Number of mandays spent on this project beneficiary 500 (2)

Number of units improved for this beneficiary: One (3)  
 Local market value of a Manday:

Grain Rs. 6 + Oil Rs. 1 = Total Rs.: 7 Mandays (4)

VALUE OF ALL INPUTS ASSOCIATED WITH TOTAL FFW PROJECT COST FOR THIS BENEFICIARY

INPUT DESCRIPTION		VALUE (RS)
TYPE OF INPUT	UNITS/QTY	TOTAL VALUE
i)	FFW COMMODITIES	500 3500 +
ii)	Beneficiary	100 +
iii)	Project holder	100 +
iv)	Implements	25 +
v)	Miscellaneous	10 +
vi)	Freight (KMSSS)	175

Total Project Cost Rs. 3,910 (5)

Percentage of contribution by beneficiary 3%

FFW:90% Other sources : 7%

C. YEARLY CHANGE IN AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT DERIVED FROM THE PROJECT

Output for the year before the project for this beneficiary

SEASON	CROP	OUTPUT UNITS	X MARKET VALUE PER UNIT	= SUB TOTAL VALUE
i)	Winter	G.Nuts 120 Kgs.	Rs. 438/-per 100Kgs.	525 +
ii)	Summer	Gingilly 50 "	Rs. 400/- "	200 +

Total output value before the project Rs.725/- (6)

Output for the year following the project for this beneficiary

SEASON	CROP	OUTPUT UNITS	X MARKET VALUE PER UNIT	= SUB TOTAL VALUE
i)	Winter	Paddy 25 bags	Rs.90/-per bag	2250 +
ii)	Summer	" "	" "	2250 +

Total output value after the project Rs.4500 (7)

Total output value before the project - Total output value after the project = Annual change in output value after project

$$\text{Rs. } \frac{725}{\text{(Item 6)}} - \text{Rs. } \frac{4300}{\text{(Item 7)}} = \text{Rs. } 3775/\text{per year} \quad (8)$$

D. YEARLY CHANGE IN COST OF PRODUCTION

Valuation of inputs in the year preceeding the project

	TYPE OF INPUT	MARKET VALUE OF INPUT (Rs.)
i)	Ploughing	50
ii)	Seeds	150
iii)	Labour	100
iv)	Manure	75
v)	Marketing	25

Total market value of inputs before the project Rs.400 (9)

Valuation of inputs year following the project

	TYPE OF INPUT	MARKET VALUE OF INPUTS (RS.)
i)	Ploughing	100
ii )	Seeds	150
iii) Manure		300
iv) Labour		500
v) Marketing		100
vi) Miscellaneous		300

Total market value of inputs after the project Rs.1450 (10)

Total market value of inputs before the project - Total market value of inputs after the project = Annual change in production cost after the project

$$\text{Rs. } \frac{400}{\text{(Item 9)}} - \text{Rs. } \frac{1450}{\text{(Item 10)}} = \text{Rs. } 1050 \text{ per year} \quad (11)$$

E. ANALYSIS FOR DETERMINING BENEFICIARY INCOME IMPROVEMENT

Calculating the Annual cost of the project improvement

Estimate of the life of the improvement = 15 years (12)

Please describe the basis used for the estimate:  
The bunds are strongly built that despite natural wear and tear the Tank is expected to remain in tact for 15 years.

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Annual cost of} \\ \text{the project} \\ \text{improvement} \end{array} \begin{array}{l} \text{Rs. } 3,910 \\ \text{(Item 5)} \end{array} \div \begin{array}{l} 5 \\ \text{(Item 12)} \end{array} = \text{Rs. 260} \quad (13)$$

COMPARISON OF THE BENEFITS AND COSTS OF THE PROJECT

Change in Agri- cultural output value after the project.      Change in production cost after the project      Net improvement in beneficiary income per year after the project

$$\frac{\text{Rs. 3375}}{\text{(Item 8)}} - \frac{\text{Rs. 1050}}{\text{(Item 11)}} = \text{Rs. 2725 per year} \quad (14)$$

$$\text{Benefit/Cost ratio} = \frac{\text{Rs. 2725}}{\text{(Item 14)}} \div \frac{\text{Rs. 260}}{\text{(Item 13)}} = 10.48 \quad (15)$$

$$\text{Pay back period} = \frac{\text{Rs. 3910}}{\text{(Item 5)}} \div \frac{\text{Rs. 2725}}{\text{(Item 14)}} = 1.4 \text{ years} \quad (16)$$

Net improvement in beneficiary income per acre:

$$\frac{\text{Rs. 2725/-}}{\text{(Item 14)}} \div \frac{\text{Rs. 1}}{\text{(Item 3)}} = \text{Rs. 2725 acre} \quad (17)$$

Based upon discussion with beneficiary and others, how would you interpret the results to accommodate agricultural variations before and after the project; Please be as specified as possible: The improvement in production and consequent income increase are clearly the outcome of the project before the implementation of which profit from cultivation was very marginal.

NON ECONOMIC BENEFITS:

20 families, the main beneficiaries of this Project, are now financially confident and optimistic. Their participation in this community project has given them a feeling of togetherness and some willingness to take up further similar schemes for their development. The improvements resulting from this project have made the beneficiaries an object of appreciation to the neighbouring villages.

The people have got a sense of leadership and dedication in few of them to work for the society. The leaders are now transformed in their minds and attitude. Contracts and collaboration with the government have improved.

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FOOD FOR WORK PROGRAMME

BENEFICIARY INCOME IMPROVEMENT ANALYSIS

A. PROJECT BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Name of Consignee : HASSS Code No.: 3-0045  
Name of Project Holder : Rev. Fr. Greenway  
Type of Project : New Irrigation Wells  
Project Identification No.: A1  
Date Project Began : 1.2.1981 Completed : 1657  
Number of Mandays utilized for this project: 1657  
Number of beneficiaries in overall project : 4 families

B. BENEFICIARY BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Name of Beneficiary : K. Antaiah  
Approx. Annual Family Income before the project: Rs. 1200/-  
Number of family members : 15 Annual Income per family member (1)  
Acreage Owned : 9 Acreage cultivated : 9  
Acreage uncultivated:

Brief description of the project for this beneficiary:  
To dig an irrigation well to irrigate the 9 acra of land. Size of the Well 30' x 30' x 36'

Location of the project for this beneficiary :  
Pedda Uminthal - Ranga Reddy Dt. A.P.

Number of Mandays spent on this project beneficiary 1675 (2)

Number of units improved for this beneficiary: 9 acres (3)

Local market value of a Manday:

Grain Rs. 5.40 + Oil Rs. 2.50 = Total Rs.7.90 per Manday (4)

VALUE OF ALL INPUTS ASSOCIATED WITH TOTAL FFW PROJECT COST FOR THIS BENEFICIARY:

TYPE OF INPUT	INPUT DESCRIPTION		VALUE (RS)
		UNITS/QUANTITY	TOTAL VALUE
i) FFW COMMODITIES		1657	13090.00 +
ii) Conveyance & Transport			300.00 +

Total project cost Rs. 13390.00 (5)

Percentage of contribution by beneficiary : 3%

FFW 97% Other sources :

C. YEARLY CHANGE IN AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT DERIVED FROM THE PROJECT

Output for the year before the project for this beneficiary

SEASON	CROP	OUTPUT UNITS	X MARKET VALUE PER UNIT	= SUB TOTAL VALUE
i) Khariff	Jawar & Pulses	5	450/-	2250/-+
ii) Rabi	chillies	2	1000/-	2000/-+
iii) "	Coriandar	2	300/-	600/-

Total output value before the project: Rs4850/-(6)

Output for the year following the project for this beneficiary

SEASON	CROP	OUTPUT UNITS	X MARKET VALUE PER UNIT	= SUB TOTAL VALUE
i) Khariff	Jawar	5	450/-	2250/-*
ii) Rabi	Chillies	4	2100/-	8400/-+
iii) "	Wheat	5	1040/-	5200/-

Total output value after the project Rs.15850/-(7)

Total output value before the project X - X Total output value after the project X Annual change in output value after the project

$$\text{Rs. } \frac{4850/-}{(\text{Item 6})} - \text{Rs. } \frac{15860/-}{(\text{Item 7})} = \text{Rs. } 10900 \text{ per year} \quad (8)$$

D. YEARLY CHANGE IN COST OF PRODUCTION

Valuation of inputs in the year preceding the project

TYPE OF INPUT	MARKET VALUE OF INPUT (RS.)
i) Fertilizers & Pesticides	2500.00
ii) Seeds	300.00

Total market value of inputs before the project Rs.2800/- (9)

Valuation of inputs year following the project

TYPE OF INPUT	MARKET VALUE OF INPUT (RS.)
i) Fertilizer and pesticides	4500.00
ii) Seeds	700.00

Total market value of inputs after the project Rs.5200/- (10)

Total market value of inputs before the project X - X Total market value of inputs after the project X Annual change in production cost after the project

$$\text{Rs. } \frac{2800}{(\text{Item 9})} - \text{Rs. } \frac{5200}{(\text{Item 10})} = \text{Rs. } 2400 \text{ per year} \quad (11)$$

E. ANALYSIS FOR DETERMINING BENEFICIARY INCOME IMPROVEMENT

Calculating the Annual cost of the project improvement

Estimate the life of the improvement = 25 years (12)

Please describe the used for the estimate: The beneficiary will constantly see to the maintenance of the well-by regularly removing away silt accumulated and as per the availability and as per his financial ability permanent steening will be carried out.

$$\text{Annual cost of the project improvement} = \frac{\text{Rs. } 13390 \text{ (Item 5)}}{25 \text{ (Item 12)}} = \text{Rs. } 536.00 \text{ (13)}$$

COMPARISON OF THE BENEFITS AND COSTS OF THE PROJECT

Change in Agri-cultural output value after the project	Change in production cost after the project	=	Net improvement (in beneficiary income per year after the project)
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$$\text{Rs. } \frac{10950 \text{ (Item 8)}}{\text{(Item 8)}} - \text{Rs. } \frac{2400 \text{ (Item 11)}}{\text{(Item 11)}} = \text{Rs. } 8550 \text{ per year (14)}$$

$$\text{Benefit/Cost ratio} = \frac{\text{Rs. } 8550 \text{ (Item 14)}}{\text{Rs. } 536.00 \text{ (Item 13)}} = 16 \text{ (15)}$$

$$\text{Pay back period} = \frac{\text{Rs. } 13,390 \text{ (Item 5)}}{\text{Rs. } 8550 \text{ (Item 14)}} = 1.5 \text{ years (16)}$$

Net improvement in beneficiary income per acre:

$$\text{Rs. } \frac{8550 \text{ (Item 14)}}{\text{(Item 14)}} \div \frac{\text{Rs. } 9 \text{ (Item 3)}}{\text{(Item 3)}} = 950 \text{ acre (17)}$$

Based upon discussion with beneficiary and others, how would you interpret the results to accommodate agricultural variations before and after the project: Please be as specified as possible: Before the project he was subsistence farmer depended totally on rainfall. Now through the new irrigation well his income has almost doubled.

NON-ECONOMIC BENEFITS

<u>Project type</u>	<u>Outcomes</u>	<u>Indicators</u>
Irrigation wells	- Increased in number of crops and production.	-Increased school attendance.
	- more land is brought under cultivation.	-Reduced child labour.
	- Employees others	-Increased usage of goods.
	- Sense of security	- Usage of advanced farm implements to the agricultural production.
	- Feeling of self-worth	
	- Reduced tension-	
	- Income increase.	

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FOOD FOR WORK PROJECT

BENEFICIARY INCOME IMPROVEMENT ANALYSIS

A. PROJECT BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Name of Consignee: Rev. Fr. David Dorei Code No: 30071/  
 Name of Project Holder: Rev. Fr. David Dorei 4-83  
 Type of Project : A-5 Elephant Trenching  
 Project Identification No.:  
 Date Project Began : July 1, 83. Completed: 30.9.83  
 Number of Mandays utilized for this project: 5100  
 Number of beneficiaries in overall Project: 120 farmers.

B. BENEFICIARY BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

Name of beneficiary : Neelhiappa  
 Approx. Annual Family Income before the project  
 Rs. 2000/-  
 Number of family members : 9 Annual income per  
 Family member : Rs. 220(1)  
 Acreage owned : 4 Acreage cultivated : 1 1/2 x 2 1/2  
 Acreage uncultivated:

Brief description of the project for this beneficiary:  
 He cultivated 4 acre of land 1 1/2 acre mulberry and  
 2 1/2 acres Raghi. 2 1/2 acres raghi are completely  
 destroyed by wild elephants. Hence the reason for  
 digging deep trenches to prevent wild elephant from  
 entering raghi fields. 5'x5'x5'.  
 Location of the project for this beneficiary: Jakkalli  
 Kollagal P.O.

- Number of mandays spent on this project beneficiary  
Rs.5100 (2)
- Number of units improved for this beneficiary 4 acre(3)
- Local market value of a Manday:  
Grain Rs.3.5 + Oil Rs. 3.75 = Total Rs.7.25 per Manday (4)

VALUE OF ALL INPUTS ASSOCIATED WITH TOTAL FFW PROJECT FOR THIS BENEFICIARY:

INPUT DESCRIPTION		VALUE (RS)
TYPE OF INPUT	UNITS/QTY (No. of Mandays)	TOTAL VALUE
i) FFW COMMODITIES	42.5	308.00 +
ii) Contribution by voluntary labour	@ Rs.5/-M/D	212.50
Total Project Cost		Rs-520.50 (5)

Percentage of contribution by beneficiary 40%  
FFW : 60% Other sources Nil

C. YEARLY CHANGE IN AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT DERIVED FROM THE PROJECT:

Output for the year before the project for this beneficiary

SEASON	CROP	OUTPUT UNITS	X MARKET VALUE PER UNIT	=SUB TOTAL VALUE
i) All season	Mulberry	100 Kgs.	Rs.20/-Kg.	2000/-+
ii) Rainy Season	Raghi	All eaten away by elephants.	Nil	Nil

Total output value before the project  
Rs.2000/- (6)

Output for the year following the project for this beneficiary

SEASON	CROP	OUTPUT PER UNITS	X MARKET VALUE PER UNIT	= SUB TOTAL VALUE
i)	Annual	Mullbery 100 Kg.	Rs. 20/-Kg.	2000/-+
ii)	Rainy Season	Raghi 25 bags	Rs. 200/-bag	5000/-+

Total output value after the project Rs. 7000/(7)

Total output value before the project X - Total output value after the project X = Annual change in output value after the project X

$$\text{Rs. } \frac{2000}{\text{(Item 6)}} - \text{Rs. } \frac{7000}{\text{(Item 7)}} = \text{Rs. } 5000 \text{ per year} \quad (8)$$

D. YEARLY CHANGE IN COST OF PRODUCTION

Valuation of inputs in the year preceding the project

	TYPE OF INPUT	MARKET VALUE OF INPUT (RS)
i)	Ploughing and weeding	500.00
ii)	Manure and fertiliser	500.00
iii)	Other hired labour	500.00

Total market value of inputs before the project Rs. 1500/- (9)

Valuation of inputs year following the project:

	TYPE OF INPUT	MARKET VALUE OF INPUT (RS)
i)	Ploughing and weeding	500.00
ii)	Manure and fertilizer	500.00
iii)	Hired labour	500.00

Total market value of inputs after the project Rs. 1500/- (10)

Total market value of inputs before the project	Rs. 1500 (Item 9)	-	Total market value of inputs after the project	Rs. 1500/ (Item 10)	=	Rs. nil per year (No change for dry crops)	(11)
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E. ANALYSIS FOR DETERMINING BENEFICIARY INCOME IMPROVEMENT

Calculating the Annual cost of the project improvement:

Estimate the life of the improvement = 19 years (12)

Please describe the basis used for the estimate:  
The mud taken from the trench is used as a bund regularly 2 to 3 ft. high and about 2-3 ft. apart. In an year's time these plants will grow well and form a protective covering to prevent soil erosion of the bund into the trenches by rain.

Annual cost of the project improvement	Rs. 520.50 (Item 5)	÷	10 (Item 12)	=	Rs. 52.05	(13)
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COMPARISON OF THE BENEFITS AND COSTS OF THE PROJECT:

Change in Agri-cultural output value after the project	Rs. 5000/- (Item 8)	-	Change in production cost after the project	Rs. nil (Item 11)	=	Net improvement in beneficiary income per year after the project	Rs. 5000/- per year	(14)
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Benefit /Cost ratio =  $\frac{\text{Rs. 5000/- (Item 14)}}{\text{Rs. 52 (Item 13)}} = 96.1$  (15)

Pay back period =  $\frac{\text{Rs. 520 (Item 5)}}{\text{Rs. 5000 (Item 14)}} = 0.104$  years (16)

Net improvement in beneficiary income per acre:

$\frac{\text{Rs. 5000 (Item 14)}}{\text{Rs. 4 (Item 3)}} = \text{Rs. 1250 acre}$  (17)

Based upon discussion with beneficiary and others, how would you interpret the results to accommodate agricultural variations before and after the project: Please be as specified as possible: There is remarkably significant difference in the agricultural income of the beneficiary. 100% of what the wild elephants were eating, the beneficiary is now able to eat after the completion of the project. Similar project is being taken up also by another consignee who is my neighbour who faces the same problem from wild elephants.

Non-economic Projects

<u>Outcome</u>	<u>Indicators</u>	<u>Means of verification</u>
Security confidence	He sleeps at home instead watching the field at night.	Significant reduction in the number of night watchmen in the field.
Release from tension and frustration.	He speaks of it.	He enjoys music from radio.
Community participation in the common project.	People of different community work together, shedding all differences of caste and creed.	They have common harvest festival and a common meal on that day.

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FOOD FOR WORK PROJECT

BENEFICIARY INCOME IMPROVEMENT ANALYSIS

A. PROJECT BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Name of consignee: Fr. Joseph Madathil Code No.3-0060  
Name of Project Holder: Fr. Mathew Chooravady  
Type of Project :Bench Terracing  
Project Identification No. :  
Date Project Begal : 1.11.83 Completed : 28.2.83  
Number of Mandays utilized for this project: 3000  
Number of beneficiaries in overall project : 20

B. BENEFICIARY BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Name of Beneficiary: Mr. Johnson  
 Approx. Annual Family Income before the Project: Rs. 2,500/-  
 Number of family members : 4 Annual Income per family member Rs. 625/- (1)  
 Acreage Owned: 75 Cents Acreage Cultivated : 50 Cents  
 Acreage Uncultivated: 25 Cents

Brief description of the project for this beneficiary:  
 His land is slopy hill areas covered with stones. In rainy season soil is swept/washed away. It is benched and by stony construction it is protected from soil being washed away.

Location of the project for this beneficiary: KARODE  
 Number of mandays spent on this project beneficiary 150 (2)  
 Number of units improved for this beneficiary 50 Cents (3)  
 Local market value of a Manday:  
 Grain Rs. 6.75 + Oil Rs. 1.10 = Total Rs. 7.85/Manday (4)

VALUE OF ALL INPUTS ASSOCIATED WITH TOTAL FFW PROJECT COST FOR THIS BENEFICIARY

INPUT DESCRIPTION		VALUE (RS)
TYPE OF INPUT	UNITS/ QTY. (No. of Mandays)	TOTAL VALUE
i) FFW COMMODITIES	150	1177.50 +
ii) Own Contribution		1050.00 +

Total project cost Rs. 2227/50 (5)

Percentage of contribution by beneficiary 47%

FFW 53% Other sources : - %

C. YEARLY CHANGE IN AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT DERIVED FROM THE PROJECT

Output for the year before the project for this beneficiary.

SEASON	CROP	OUTPUT UNITS	X MARKET VALUE PER UNIT	= SUB TOTAL VALUE	
i)	Rainy	Tapioca	500 Kgs.	0.50	250 +
ii)	Winter	Peas	10 Kgs.	3.50	35 +

Total output value before the project  
Rs. 285/- (6)

Output for the year following the project for this beneficiary:

SEASON	CROP	OUTPUT UNITS	X MARKET VALUE PER UNIT	= SUB TOTAL VALUE	
i)		Tapioca	700 Kgs	1.20	840.00+
ii)		Plantain	50 bunches	12.00	600.00

Total output value after the project  
Rs. 1440.00 (7)

Total output value before the project - Total output value after the project = Annual change in output value after the project

$$\text{Rs. } \frac{285}{\text{(Item 6)}} - \text{Rs. } \frac{1440}{\text{(Item 7)}} = \text{Rs. } 1155/\text{per year} \quad (8)$$

D. YEARLY CHANGE IN COST OF PRODUCTION

Valuation of inputs in the year preceding the project

TYPE OF INPUT	MARKET VALUE OF INPUT (RS)
i) Purchase of seedling	25.00
ii) Manual labour 10x15	150.00
iii) Manure (Compost)	25.00

Total market value of inputs before the project Rs. 200/- (9)

Valuation of inputs year following the project:

TYPE OF INPUT	MARKET VALUE OF INPUT (RS.)
i) Seedlings Tapioca 100	125.00
ii) Manual Labour 15x15	225.00
iii) Manure (Compost)	50.00

Total market value of inputs after the project Rs.400 (10)

Total market value of inputs before the project      Total market value of inputs after the project      Annual change in production cost after the project

$$\text{Rs. } \frac{200}{\text{(Item 9)}} - \text{Rs. } \frac{400}{\text{(Item 10)}} = \text{Rs. } 200 / \text{per year} \quad (11)$$

E. ANALYSIS FOR DETERMINING BENEFICIARY INCOME IMPROVEMENT

Calculating the Annual cost of the project improvement

Estimate of the life of the improvement = 4 years(12)

Please describe the basis used for the estimate:  
For four years the tapioca and plantain cultivation will continue. Then for two years there is no cultivation because of rubber growth. Later the rubber will continue to yield continually for forty years.

Annual cost of the project improvement

$$\frac{\text{Rs. } 2227/50}{\text{(Item 5)}} \div \frac{4}{\text{(Item 12)}} = \text{Rs. } 555.50 \quad (13)$$

COMPARISON OF THE BENEFITS AND COSTS OF THE PROJECT:

Change in Agri-cultural output value after the project      Change in production cost after the project      Net improvement in beneficiary income per year after the project

$$\text{Rs. } \frac{1155}{\text{(Item 8)}} - \text{Rs. } \frac{200}{\text{(Item 11)}} = \text{Rs. } 955 \text{ per year} \quad (14)$$

Benefit/Cost ratio =  $\frac{\text{Rs. } 955}{(\text{Item } 14)} \div \frac{\text{Rs. } 555.50}{(\text{Item } 13)} = 1.72$  (15)

Pay back period =  $\frac{\text{Rs. } 2227.50}{(\text{Item } 5)} \div \frac{\text{Rs. } 955}{(\text{Item } 14)} = 2.33$  years (16)

Net improvement in beneficiary income per acre:

$\frac{\text{Rs. } 955}{(\text{Item } 14)} \div \frac{\text{Rs. } 1/2}{(\text{Item } 3)} = \text{Rs. } 1910$  acre (17)

Based upon discussion with beneficiary and others, how would you interpret the results to accommodate agricultural variations before and after the project: Please be as specified as possible: Rise in selling cost improved.

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NON-ECONOMIC (BENEFITS)

<u>OUTCOMES</u>	<u>INDICATORS</u>	<u>MEANS OF VERIFICATION</u>
- ANXIETY IS REMOVED.		
- STATUS IMPROVEMENT.		

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FOOD FOR WORK PROJECT

ASSET EFFECTIVENESS ANALYSIS

A. PROJECT BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Name of Consignee: FR. A. COLOMBO Code No.:  
 Name of Project : REV. FR. OSWALD PRATAP  
 Type of Project: COMMUNITY DRINKING WATER WELL  
 Project Identification No:  
 Location of Project: GORREKUNTO, 4 K.M. FROM WARANGAL, A.P.  
 Date Project Began: March 1974 , Completed: May 74.  
 Number of Mandays Utilized for this project: 200

Number of Mandays Utilized for this beneficiary: 8  
 Number of Beneficiary/Families in overall Project:150 (1)  
 Name of Community/Beneficiary: Harijan Christian Community  
 Approx. Annual Family Income of the  
 Community/Beneficiary: Rs. 36000/-

Brief Description of the Project :

The community of this particular village has no proper well and they were mainly dependent on the rain and drawing water from small pits and narrow wells. And they had to go very far to draw water in the summer season. People were using filthy water and affected by Cholera and other diseases.

B. VALUE OF ALL INPUTS ASSOCIATED WITH TOTAL FFW PROJECT COST :

Local Market Value of a Manday :

Grain Rs. 4000 + Oil Rs. 0.50 =Total Rs.4.50/Manday

INPUT DESCRIPTION		VALUE	
S.No.	TYPE OF INPUT	QUANTITY IN UNITS	TOTAL VALUE IN RS.
(i)	FFW Commodities	200 Quintal	900.00 +
(ii)	Beneficiaries	25 families	150.00 +
(iii)	Project holder		100.00 +
(iv)	Digging tools		90.00 +
(v)	Oil engine pumping up water.		120.00 +
Total Project Cost Rs.			1360/- (2)

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INPUT SOURCE

(i)	Input by Beneficiary	Rs. 150/- (3)
(ii)	Input by Voluntary Donor Agency	Rs. -- (4)
(iii)	Input by FFW	Rs. 900/- (5)
(iv)	Input by Loan	Rs. - (6)
(v)	Input by Government	Rs. - (7)
(vi)	Input by Other Source	Rs. 310/- (8)

PERCENTAGE OF CONTRIBUTION BY EACH SOURCE

Beneficiary Contribution (Item 3  $\div$  Item 2x100) = 11%

Voluntary Donor Agency Contribution  
(Item 4  $\div$  Item 2x100) = nil %

FFW Contribution (Item 5  $\div$  Item 2x100) = 66.00%

Loan contribution (Item 6  $\div$  Item 2x100) = nil %

Government Contribution (Item 7  $\div$  Item 2 x100) nil%

Other source Contribution  
(Item 8  $\div$  Item 2x100) = 23 %

C. COMPARISON OF COST AND UTILISATION:

Cost/Beneficiary Ratio for a Community Project:

$$\frac{\text{Cost}}{(\text{Item 2})} \div \frac{\text{Beneficiaries}}{(\text{Item 1})} = 54.40 \text{ Rs./per beneficiary(9)}$$

Estimated Life of the Asset: 10 years (10)

$$\text{Annual Cost} = \frac{\text{Cost}}{(\text{Item 2})} \div \frac{\text{Life}}{(\text{Item 10})} = \text{Rs.136/- per year (11)}$$

Annual Cost/Beneficiary Ratio :

$$(\text{Item 11}) \div (\text{Item 1}) = 5.44 \text{ Rs./per year/beneficiary}$$

or

$$(\text{Item 9}) \div (\text{Item 10}) = \text{Rs. 54.40/per year/beneficiary}$$

What was the primary purpose of the project? The provide sufficient hygienic good drinking water to the 25 families.

Was the purpose achieved? Yes.

What secondary achievements have occurred? Healthy water, good health. Time and energy for fetching water reduced. People are cleaner and healthy now.

What is value of the asset in open market? Rs.5000/-

If the FFW contribution were not available what difference would it have made? The community could not have had the drinking water well in the nearest future. And they would still be subject to the water borne diseases and the trouble of fetching water from far plough. The dignity arising from cleanliness would not have been achieved.

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Non-economic benefits

<u>Outcome</u>	<u>Indicators</u>	<u>Means of verification</u>
Community spirit	It is our well owned by us.	
Unity of the people is seen in their social life.	The community is concerned about the well and maintain the well.	
Proper good and hygienic water.		
Drinking water borne diseases reduced.	Reduction of water borne diseases.	
Participation in the community project.		
Improved health.		

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FOOD FOR WORK PROJECT  
ASSET EFFECTIVENESS ANALYSIS

A. PROJECT BACKGROUND INFORMATION :

Name of Consignee: S.S. Centre, Code No:3-0034.  
Vijayawada

Name of Project Holder: Rev. Fr. Yesudas.

Type of Project: Road Construction.

Project Identification No: B1.

Location of Project: Chinttagunta.

Date Project Began:16.3.1983, Completed: 15.5.83.

Number of Mandays Utilized for this project:12600

Number of Mandays Utilized for this beneficiary: N.A.

Number of Beneficiaries/Families in overall

Project: 163

(1)

Name of Community /Beneficiary: Chinttagunta.

Approx. Annual Family Income of the  
Community/Beneficiary: Rs.1800/- per family.

Brief Description of the Project :

3 K.M. of road in Chinttagunta connects to  
Kessarpally main road, for better communication and  
food marketing.

B. VALUE OF ALL INPUTS ASSOCIATED WITH TOTAL FFW PROJECT COST :

Local Market Value of a Manday:

Grain Rs.7/- + Oil Rs.2/- = Total Rs.9/- /Manday.

INPUT DESCRIPTION		VALUE	
S.No.	TYPE OF INPUT	QUANTITY IN UNITS	TOTAL VALUE IN RS.
(i)	FFW Commodities	12600	113400/- +
(ii)	Panchayat contribution		18000/- +
(iii)	Administrative contribution		1800/- +
Total Project Cost			Rs. 133200/- (2)

INPUT SOURCE

(i) Input by Beneficiary	Rs. -	(3)
(ii) Input by Voluntary Donor Agency	Rs. 1200/-	(4)
(iii) Input by FFW	Rs. 113400/-	(5)
(iv) Input by Loan	Rs. -	(6)
(v) Input by Government (Panchayat)	Rs. 18000/-	(7)
(vi) Input by Other Source	Rs. -	(8)

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PERCENTAGE OF CONTRIBUTION BY EACH SOURCE

Beneficiary Contribution (Item 3  $\div$  Item 2 x 100) = nil %  
 Voluntary Donor Agency Contribution  
 (Item 4  $\div$  Item 2 x 100) = 1.3 %  
 FFW Contribution (Item 5  $\div$  Item 2 x 100) = 85.2 %  
 Loan Contribution (Item 7  $\div$  Item 2 x 100) = 13.5 %  
 Other source Contribution  
 (Item 8  $\div$  Item 2 x 100) = nil %

C. COMPARISON OF COST AND UTILISATION :

Cost/Beneficiary Ratio for a Community Project :

$$\frac{\text{Cost}}{\text{(Item 2)}} \div \frac{\text{Beneficiaries}}{\text{(Item 1)}} = \text{Rs. 817/per beneficiary (9)}$$

Estimated Life of the Asset 10 years (10)

$$\text{Annual Cost} = \frac{\text{Cost}}{\text{(Item 2)}} \div \frac{\text{Life}}{\text{(Item 10)}} = \text{Rs. 13320 per year (11)}$$

Annual Cost/Beneficiary Ratio :

$$\text{(Item 11)} \div \text{(Item 1)} = \text{Rs. 81.71/per year/beneficiary}$$

or

$$\text{(Item 9)} \div \text{(Item 10)} = \text{Rs. 81.71/per year/beneficiary}$$

What was the primary purpose of the project? Better trade, to bring supplies in and getting people out in time of emergency.

Was the purpose achieved? Yes.

What secondary achievements have occurred? Medical officials are coming up for medical check-ups. Sense of unity is developed among the people.

What is the value of the asset in open market? N.A.

If the FFW contribution were not available what difference would it have made? The road would have been much delayed by many years.

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NON ECONOMIC BENEFIT

<u>Project Type</u>	<u>Outcomes</u>	<u>Indicators</u>
Road construction	-Villages open upto the outside world. -better transport.	-Join together and maintain the road. -increased community developmental activities.
	-community participation -people join together and work to construct the road.	-increased requests for assistance from other developmental sources.

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FOOD FOR WORK PROJECT

ASSET EFFECTIVENESS ANALYSIS

A. PROJECT BACKGROUND INFORMATION :

Name of Consignee : Rev. Fr. Julian P. Code No.:  
 Name of Project Holder: Rev. Fr. P. Chinnappa  
 Type of Project: Low Cost House.  
 Project Identification No:  
 Location of Project: Thoradapalli.  
 Date project Began: 1.4.82, Completed: 30.6.82.  
 Number of Mandays Utilized for this project: 3000

Number of Mandays Utilized for this beneficiary: 600  
 Number of Beneficiaries/Families in overall Project: 5  
 Name of Community/Beneficiary: Showrilu.  
 Approx. Annual Family Income of the  
 Community/Beneficiary: Rs.3600/-  
 Brief Description of the Project:  
 As the beneficiary did not have a good and proper house,  
 so the said beneficiary was selected. He belongs to the  
 labour class. The beneficiary is handloom worker.

**B. VALUE OF ALL INPUTS ASSOCIATED WITH TOTAL FFW PROJECT COST :**

Local Market Value of a Manday :

Grain Rs.6.50 + Oil Rs.1.25 = Total Rs.7.75/Manday.

INPUT DESCRIPTION			VALUE
S.No.	TYPE OF INPUT	QUANTITY IN UNITS	TOTAL VALUE IN Rs.
(i)	FFW Commodities	600 Mandays	4650.00 +
(ii)	Wood		2000.00 +
(iii)	Tiles	600	750.00 +
(iv)	Cement	10 bags	500.00 +
(v)	Miscellaneous		150.00 +
(vi)	Transport		425.00 +
(vii)	Extra Labour	20 x 7	140.00 +

Total Project Cost Rs. 8615/- (2)

**INPUT SOURCE :**

(i)	Input by Beneficiary	Rs.1000/-	(3)
(ii)	Input by Voluntary Donor Agency	Rs. -	(4)
(iii)	Input by FFW	Rs. 4650/-	(5)
(iv)	Input by Loan	Rs. 1465/-	(6)
(v)	Input by Government	Rs. -	(7)
(vi)	Input by Other Source	Rs. 1500/-	(8)

PERCENTAGE OF CONTRIBUTION BY EACH SOURCE

- Beneficiary Contribution (Item 3  $\div$  Item 2 x 100) = 11.6%  
 Voluntary Donor Agency Contribution  
 (Item 4  $\div$  Item 2 x 100) = - %  
 FFW Contribution (Item 5  $\div$  Item 2 x 100) = 53.9%  
 Loan Contribution (Item 6  $\div$  Item 2 x 100) = 17%  
 Government Contribution (Item 7  $\div$  Item 2 x 100) = - %  
 Other source Contribution  
 (Item 8  $\div$  Item 2 x 100) = 17.5 %

C. COMPARISON OF COST AND UTILISATION

Cost/Beneficiary Ratio for a Community Project:

$$\frac{\text{Cost}}{(\text{Item 2})} \div \frac{\text{Beneficiaries}}{(\text{Item 1})} = \text{Rs.1723/per beneficiary (9)}$$

$$\text{Estimated Life of the Asset 25 years (10)}$$

$$\text{Annual Cost} = \frac{\text{Cost}}{(\text{Item 2})} \div \frac{\text{Life}}{(\text{Item 10})} = \text{Rs.344.60, per year (11)}$$

Annual Cost/Beneficiary Ratio :

$$(\text{Item 11}) \div (\text{Item 1}) = \text{Rs.68.92/per year/beneficiary}$$

or

$$(\text{Item 9}) \div (\text{Item 10}) \text{ Rs.68.92/per year/beneficiary}$$

What was the primary purpose of the project? To provide a pucca house.

Was the purpose achieved? Yes.

What secondary achievements have occurred? Personal security.

What is the value of the asset in open market? Rs.10000/-

If the FFW contribution were not available what difference would it have made? He would have continued in his same old house.

- House: - Feeling of security.  
 - Better preservation facilities.  
 - Saving on annual repairs.  
 - Economical developmental activities can be done.

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FOOD FOR WORK PROJECT

ASSET EFFECTIVENESS ANALYSIS

A. PROJECT BACKGROUND INFORMATION :

Name of Consignee: Fr. Lukar Kunnam Code No.:  
 Name of Project Holder: Rev. Fr. Lourdeswamy  
 Type of Project: Low cost house construction.  
 Project Identification No: 870/B/5-2/83.  
 Location of Project: Sasurajapuram  
 Date Project Began: 15.1.1983, Completed: 20.3.1983.  
 Number of Mandays Utilized for this Project: 30000  
 Number of Mandays Utilized for this beneficiary: 300  
 Number of Beneficiaries/Families in overall project: 10(1)  
 Name of Community/Beneficiary: Susai.  
 Approx. Annual Family Income of the  
 Community/Beneficiary: Rs.2000/-

Brief Description of the Project :

The beneficiary was living in a hut. He was a landless harijan. A house of 20' x 15' x 9' tiled house with mud walls and stone foundation was built.

B. VALUE OF ALL INPUTS ASSOCIATED WITH TOTAL FFW PROJECT COST

Local Market Value of a Manday:

Grain Rs.7.00 + Oil Rs.2.00=Total Rs.9.00/Manday.

S.No.	INPUT DESCRIPTION		VALUE	
	TYPE OF INPUT	QUANTITY IN UNITS	TOTAL VALUE IN RS.	
i)	FFW Commodities			
ii)	Wheat	21	2100.00	+
iii)	S B Oil	42 Kgs.	672.00	+
iv)	Timber & Bamboo		400.00	+
v)	Tiles		800.00	+
vi)	Skilled labour		180.00	+
vii)	Mis.		100.00	+

Total Project Cost Rs.: 4,252.00

INPUT SOURCE

i) Input by Beneficiary	Rs. 680/- (3)
ii) Input by Voluntary Donor Agency	Rs. 800/- (4)
iii) Input by FFW	Rs. 2772/- (5)
iv) Input by Loan	Rs. - (6)
v) Input by Government	Rs. - (7)
vi) Input by Other Sources	Rs- - (8)

PERCENTAGE OF CONTRIBUTION BY EACH SOURCE

Beneficiary Contribution (Item 3 $\div$ Item 2 x100)	= 16%
Voluntary Donor Agency Contribution (Item 4 $\div$ Item 2 x100)	= 19%
FFW Contribution (Item 5 $\div$ Item 2 x 100)	= 65%
Loan Contribution (Item 6 $\div$ Item 2 x 100)	= %
Government Contribution (Item 7 $\div$ Item 2x100)	= %
Other source Contribution (Item 7 $\div$ 2 x 100)	= %

C. COMPARISON OF COST AND UTILISATION

Cost /Beneficiary Ratio for a Community Project:

$$\frac{\text{Cost}}{(\text{Item } 2)} \div \frac{\text{Beneficiaries}}{(\text{Item } 1)} = 4252 \text{ Rs.per beneficiary(9)}$$

Estimated Life of the Asset 25 years (10)

$$\text{Annual Cost} = \frac{\text{Cost}}{(\text{Item } 2)} \div \frac{\text{Life}}{(\text{Item } 10)} = \text{Rs.170per year(11)}$$

Annual Cost/Beneficiary Ratio :

$$(\text{Item } 11) \div (\text{Item } 1) = 170\text{Rs.per year/beneficiary}$$

OR

$$(\text{Item } 9) \div (\text{Item } 10) = 170 \text{ Rs.per year/beneficiary}$$

What was the primary purpose of the project? To provide a dwelling to a houseless poor.  
 Was the purpose achieved? Pucca house is built and the beneficiary is resided.  
 What secondary achievements have occurred? Improve health condition better security for family belongings, human dignity raised electrification done.  
 What is the value of the asset in open market? 6000.00  
 If the FFW Contribution were not available what difference would it have made? The house would not have come into existence and the condition would have never changed.

Outcome and Indicators

1. Permanent shelter
2. Savings on rent and repair
3. Better health and hygiene
4. Protection and security
5. Eligibility to seek loans
6. Recognition in society.

1. Existence of the Pucca house
2. Good drainage system.

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FOOD FOR WORK PROJECT  
ASSET EFFECTIVENESS ANALYSIS

A. PROJECT BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Name of Consignee: Fr. Gregory Code No.:3-0002  
Name of Project Holder: Fr. Vincent Ferrer  
Type of Project : Road formation  
Project Identification No.: 199/031/DR/83  
Location of Project: Neduvayil  
Date Project Began : 10.9.83 Completed : 27.9.83  
Number of Mandays Utilized for this Project:4500  
Number of Mandays Utilized for this beneficiary:4500  
Number of Beneficiaries/Families in overall Project:  
1000 (1)  
Name of Community/Beneficiary: Thattur, Neduvayil  
Approx. Annual Family Income of the  
Community/Beneficiary : Rs.1000/-per year per family.

Brief description of the project:

A small cart road was existing, now a road of 18' width and 6 Kilometer is laid, side trenches made. Gravel spread over all along the road. (Gravel from neighbouring wells) Bullock carts used for carrying gravel to project site.

B. VALUE OF ALL INPUTS ASSOCIATED WITH TOTAL FFW PROJECT COST:

Local market value of a Manday:

Grain Rs. 7/- + Oil Rs. 2/- = Total Rs. 9/- manday.

S.NO.	INPUT DESCRIPTION		VALUE
	TYPE OF INPUT	QTY. IN UNITS	TOTAL VALUE IN (RS.)
i)	FFW Commodities	324 bags W. 30 Cases 01	40,500/- +
ii)	Voluntary Contribution by bullockcart		2,000/- +
iii)	Transport expenses		2,745/- +
Total project cost			Rs. 45,245/- (2)

INPUT SOURCE

i)	Input by Beneficiary+Community	Rs. 4745/-	(3)
ii)	Input by Voluntary Donory Agency	-	(4)
iii)	Input by FFW	Rs. 40500/-	(5)
iv)	Input by Loan	Rs. -	(6)
v)	Input by Government	Rs. -	(7)
vi)	Input by Other Sources	Rs.-	(8)

PERCENTAGE OF CONTRIBUTION BY EACH SOURCE:

Beneficiary Contribution (Item 3 $\div$ Item 2x100)	=10%
Voluntary Donor Agency Contribution (Item 4 $\div$ Item 2x100)	= -%
FFW Contribution (Item 5 $\div$ Item 2 x100)	= 90%
Loan Contribution (Item 6 $\div$ Item 2x100)	= - %
Government Contribution (Item 7 $\div$ Item 2x100)	= - %
Other source Contribution (Item 8 $\div$ Item 2x 100)	= - %

C. COMPARISON OF COST AND UTILISATION

Cost/Beneficiary Ratio for a Community Project:

$$\frac{\text{Cost (Item 2)}}{\text{Beneficiaries (Item 1)}} = 45.25 \text{ Rs. per beneficiary (9)}$$

Estimated Life of the Asset 10 years (10)

$$\text{Annual Cost} = \frac{\text{Cost (Item 2)}}{\text{Life (Item 10)}} = \text{Rs. 4524.5 (11) per year}$$

Annual Cost/Beneficiary Ratio :

$$\text{(Item 11)} \div \text{(Item 1)} = 4.5 \text{ Rs./per year/beneficiary}$$

or

$$\text{(Item 9)} \div \text{(Item 10)} = 4.5 \text{ Rs. per year/beneficiary}$$

What was the primary purpose of the project? To connect villages to the main road.  
 Was the purpose achieved? Yes but partially another 4 kilometer to be done to complete the project.  
 What secondary achievements have occurred? Katcha road made into a pucca road.  
 What is the value of the asset in open market? 90,000/- (Govt. estimate approximately)  
 If the FFW contribution were not available what difference would it have made? People would not have come forward to do the work. Govt. would never come forward to do the work. ....

NON ECONOMIC BENEFIT

<u>Outcome</u>	<u>Indicators</u>	<u>Means of verifications</u>
- Existence of a pucca road.	- People are making use of it.	- Existence of the road.
- Essay and better communication and transport between villages.	- Number of people attendance in festival, cultural programmes,	- Movement of people Cash, and vehicles.
- Psychologically secure to go from village to village.	- Attendance of school children.	- Free movement of people and vehicle.
- Facility of medical care.	- Introduction of bus. - Fact of going both day and night.  - Govt. come forward for health visit and other agencies. (CRS)	- Number of vaccination, immunization etc.

Review on the forms

- BIIA - will add to the existing forms - though it may be useful, in course of time the monotony will set in and the data may no longer be valuable - unless a person is assigned a job for evaluation.
- In most forms the number of mandays asked for has to be exactly what has been allotted, whether the same mandays have to be filled in this.
  - need to show success might lead to inadequate/in appropriate filling up of form.
  - whether one well is a project or all 5 being dug together is a project is not clear.

Value of the forms.

We need to see the baseline data in precise terms/exact data otherwise preproject information will be just a guess and will affect the actual figure given for change (after project is over).

REVIEW OF THE PROJECT.

- class room arrangements should be different
  - should face the faculty
  - remove the tables
  - should facilitate more interaction between participants.
- Group work : small groups created more involvement, groups of 5-6 were an appropriate size.
- Reading material/files etc. were very helpful.
- Methodology was useful, the participants, themselves came out with most outputs, sharing of experiences took place.
- new insight about a different way of planning and implementing the project.
- clarity of ideas put forth by facilitator.

LIST OF THE PARTICIPANTS

MADRAS

CONSIGNEE FOOD FOR WORK WORKSHOP -I

DATES: 14/16 -11-1983.

1. Donald Rogers  
C/O CRS/NEW DELHI.
2. Fr. E.Micheal  
St. Mary's Church  
Govindapuram, P.O.  
Via Mothkur  
Nalagonda Distt. A.P.
3. Fr. Y. Chinnappa Reddy,  
St. Joseph's Church  
Guttola Bazar,  
Khammam-507003.
4. Fr. A. Joji Reddy  
St. Joseph Church  
Guttola Bazar,  
Khammam-507003.
5. Fr. B. Leeno Reddy  
St. Joseph's Church,  
Guttola Bazar,  
Khammam-507003.
6. Mr. Xavier,  
(Rev. Fr. Victor Maria Susai),  
Tanjore M.P.S.S.  
Tanjore-613001.
7. Mr. L. Royan  
Program Reviewer  
CRS/Madras.
8. Mr. J.A.I. Thomas  
Field Reviewer  
CRS/Madras.
9. Rev. Fr. David Dorai  
Jakkalli.
10. Sr. Ignatius Mary,  
Bellary.

11. Fr. Augustine,  
Kollegal.
12. Fr. S.I. Arulsamy,  
Koovathur-621800.
13. Fr. J. Lourduswamy,  
Salem.
14. Mr. Christraj Puthotta,  
Field Reviewer,  
CRS/Madras.
15. Mr. E. Peuben Reddy,  
H.A.S.S.S.  
Archbishop's House,  
SECUNDERABAD-500 003.
16. Sr. T.K. George, Clerk,  
for Director - S.W.C.  
R.C. Mission  
Paruatipuram-532502.
17. Mr. S. Papaiah, C.K.S. Clerk  
N.D.S.S.S. Social Service Centre,  
Duppala Pally Road,  
Nalgonda-508001.
18. Mr. K. Sukumaran  
Social Development Centre,  
Padanthalumood.
19. Fr. Mathew C.  
for Consignee S.D. Centre,  
Padanthalmood.
20. Mr. P. Francis Xavier  
Social Service Centre,  
Vijaywada.
21. Fr. Oswald Pratap  
Assisi Nagar,  
Warangal-506013.
22. Mr. K. Peter Sincarayar  
K.M.S.S. P.N. No.3,  
Kumbakonam-612061.
23. Mr. A. Madalai Raj,  
Salem Social Service Society,  
Convent Road,  
Fairlands,  
Salem-636004.

24. Mr. S. Aruldoss,  
M.M.S.S.S.  
Denobili Press (P.O.)  
Madurai -625008.
25. Mr. Stany M. Pinto  
Clergy House,  
Baminartop Extn. E'Longout  
Mysore-570015.
26. Fr. F.T. Greenway  
Pedda Uminthar P.O.,  
Pangi Tq.  
R.R. De. 501501, A.P.
27. Fr. A.M. Joseph,  
P.C. Church,  
Loddagajampur P.O.  
Talanadi-638461,  
Periyar Dt.
28. Mr. A.Arochudasamy,  
Madurai Multipurpose Social Service Society,  
De Nobili Press P.O.  
Madurai-628008.
29. Mr. Roni Rosario  
Maria Nivas  
Kadur 577548  
Dt. Chikmangalur, Karnataka.
30. Mr. E. D'Mello  
Maria Nivas  
Kadur 577548  
Chikmangalur Dt. Karnataka.
31. Mr. G. Thomas,  
CRS/ HO. NEW DELHI.
32. Ms. Sumita Raghuran,  
C-126, Greater Kailash-I,  
New Delhi-110048.
33. Mr. B.M. Kapur,  
C-126(ACORD) Greater Kailash-I,  
NEW DELHI
34. Mr. R.Vincent,  
Field Reviewer,  
CRS/MADRAS.

MADRAS ZONE CONSIGNEE WORKSHOP-II

L O C A T I O N : MADRAS

NOVEMBER 17 - 19, 1983.

At the beginning of the first day a brief personal introduction was given by each participant which was followed by a sharing of their FFW experiences in their respective areas. The purpose of the workshop was then explained and was followed by a question and answer session. The participants formed small working groups and informally discussed the purpose and impact of FFW projects. Then they made suggestions on how this impact could be observed and measured.

Second day began with the explanation of outcomes and indicators of FFW projects. Then the participants working in small groups developed indicators based on previous day's suggestions on the broad outcomes of FFW projects. The monitoring and evaluation system was then presented to the group and practical exercise was conducted on the use of analytical instruments.

On the third day the participants continued the previous day's exercise on the use of the analytical instruments and presented the data derived from the exercise were compared and discussed. The concept of the case studies was then explained. Participants working in small groups then prepared their own case studies.

The group workshop out-puts are as follows :-

Impact of FFW

1. Increase in income of owners of land/workers.
2. Creation of community asset.
3. Increase in social status.
4. Increase in nutrition of the poor.
5. Cooperation among and sharing of what they have.
6. Saving habit is encouraged
7. Brings out hidden talent.
8. Incentive to utilise potential
9. Poorer get less benefit than those better off.
10. Atmosphere of dependency is created.
11. People do not work hard because wages are inadequate.
12. Creates awareness.
13. Creates self-confidence.
14. Food given is not acceptable but exchanged for other tump.
15. Enmity/bitterness/jealousy is created.
16. Increased employment.
17. Reduced indebtedness.
18. Skill improvement for self-employment
19. Take part to manage and plan projects.
20. Increased sense of security.
21. Increases economic self-reliance.
22. Improved irrigation and drinking water facilities.
23. Better sanitation.
24. Better communication and marketing facilities.
25. Helps decrease of illiteracy.
26. Flood prevention and water storage.

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Ways of measuring developmental impact

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1. Survey before and after to compare/measure income improvement.
2. Ways and numbers participating - question to measure.
3. Living conditions of people - change in type of housing
  - repair and renewal cost.
  - fire proneness
  - theft
4. Increase in cultivated land
5. Reduced sickness in community
6. Measure additional income by craft.
7. Increased use of goods and services.
8. Increase number of school-going children.
9. Number of assets existing.
10. Membership of village committee.
11. Credibility for bank loans.
12. Has an address.
13. Increased formation of committees/ regularity of meetings.

14. Participation in a variety of saving schemes.
15. Percentage increase in employment.
16. Reduced malnutrition.
17. Baseline data collection.
18. Estimating Asset Value.
19. Increased participation in festivals/cultural programme.
20. Increase in vehicles plying on the road.
21. Increase in visits of health workers.
22. Measure of time saved to collect water.
23. Ability to invest small funds.
24. Ability to cultivate throughout the year.
25. Increase acquisition of livestock.
26. Timely completion of projects.
27. Selection of beneficiary by the community.
28. Increased number of applications by poor.
29. Percentage beneficiary population that offer voluntary work.
30. Adoption of better cultivation practices.
31. Percentage increase in self employment.

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REVIEW

- Are we going to study how to make the impact better.
- To what extent is the impact due to CRS aid.
- Need to understand cost benefit from the given reading.
- To change terminology of 'consignee' and 'distributor' as it does not denote any 'developmental' work.
- Difficulty in implementation of system as the beneficiaries may not be interested in answering a large number of questions.
- Feeling of fixation of indicators as norms for evaluation.
- Evaluation should be of "development of mankind" and not of economic benefits.

<u>Outcomes</u>	<u>Indicators</u>	<u>Means of verification</u>
1. Improve economic status.	-Better housing, clothing, health, income. -recognition by upperclasses.	By observation/field visits, project record systems, verifying saving passbook. Winning in elections of village.
2. Bringing out hidden talent among beneficiaries.	-increased number of handicrafts practised.	Observation of improved marketing

- improved cultivation techniques. utilization & possession of modern farm implement.
- ability to speak out. Open participation in village meetings.
- 3. Community participation.
  - No. of meetings conducted. interview community leaders.
  - attendance in meeting verifying minutes books
  - formation of new committees. increased number of projects undertaken.
  - competition in leadership. record of applications made to government.
  - increased consenses decisions.
  - Collective participation planning and implementing.
  - no. of requests made to government.
- 4. Self reliance
  - ready to take up a self initiated new task/project. -observation of activities and property.
  - reduced indebtedness. -number of loans repaid.
  - better education. -number of children going to school.
- Improved Communication
  - vehicle movement. -existence of road.
  - increased goods and people movement. postal frequency increase.
  - increase in number of children going to school. -frequency and availability of public transport.
  - increased number of health visitors. -increase in labour income.
  - increase in cultural functions. -quality and quantity of goods movements.
  - increase in labour mobility. -increase movement of goods
  - availability of newspapers.
- Cooperation in the village. formation of committee continuance of committee implementation of FFW through committee.

Improved health and sanitation.	easy availability of potable water. reduction in water borne diseases.	existence & continued functioning of the well. Usage of well.
Saving habits	Increased banking & deposits/co-operatives cutting down expenses. Formation of new cooperatives.	Percentage increase in account holders, improvement in bank balance. Pass-book.
Increased employment.	Number of persons learnt new skills Number of people participating in land reclamation. Number of people practising skills.	Physical records Improvement in bank balance. Number of industrial units formed.

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Project Classification

<u>Project Type</u>	<u>Income improvement</u>	<u>Asset Effectiveness</u>
New irrigation wells	-/	
Irrigation wells/deepn/clear	-/	
Tanks, dams, Reservoirs	-/	
Irrigation canals	-/	
Bund construction & repairs	-/	
Land cleaning & levelling	-/	
Bench terracing/land reclamation	-/	
Reforestation	-/	
Pasture & Forage Development	-/	
Fisheries	-/	
Road construction & repairs	-/	
Bridge construction		-/
Drinking water well	-/	
School/community centre	-/	
Low cost housing	-/	
Training and vocational classes	-/	
Construction of drains ditches.		-/

FOOD FOR WORK PROJECT

BENEFICIARY INCOME IMPROVEMENT ANALYSIS

A. PROJECT BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Name of Consignee Fr. J. Antony Samy Code No. 3 - 0006  
 Name of Project Holder P. Peter Raj  
 Type of Project Land Reclamation  
 Project Identification No. 81/A6/1-82  
 Date Project Began 5.12.1981 Completed 30.3.83  
 Number of Mandays utilized for this project 5000  
 Number of beneficiaries in overall project 5

B. BENEFICIARY BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Name of Beneficiary Kuppusamy  
 Approx. Annual Family Income before the Project Rs. 500/-  
 Number of family members 7 Annual Income  
 per family member Rs. 214 (1)

Acreage Owned 2 Acreage Cultivated 2  
 Acreage uncultivated Nil

Brief description of the project for this beneficiary:  
 2 acres of land reclaimed under food for work.

Location of the project for  
 this beneficiary Gundri - Periyer Dist.

Number of mandays spent on this project beneficiary 1000(2)

Number of units improved for this beneficiary 2 acres (3)

Local market value of a Manday:

Grain Rs. 6.80 + Oil Rs. 1.75 = Total Rs. 8.55 /Manday (4)

VALUE OF ALL INPUTS ASSOCIATED WITH TOTAL FFW PROJECT COST FOR THIS BENEFICIARY:

TYPE OF INPUT	INPUT DESCRIPTION	VALUE (Rs)
	UNITS/QUANTITY (No. of Mandays)	TOTAL VALUE

(i) FFW COMMODITIES

(ii)	Wheat	1000 (2 x 500)	8550.00 +
(iii)	Administrative Charge	72x5+6x5	390.00 +
(iv)	Transportation	78x2	156.00 +
(v)	Cost of tools		300.00 +
(vi)	Additional expenses		100.00 +

Total Project Cost Rs. 9496.00 (5)

Percentage of contribution by beneficiary 9.5%

FFW 90.5% Other sources%

G. YEARLY CHANGE IN AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT DERIVED FROM THE PROJECT

Output for the year before the project for this beneficiary

SEASON	CROP	OUTPUT UNITS	X MARKET VALUE PER UNIT	= SUB TOTAL VALUE
(i) Monsoon	Ragi	5 bags	Rs. 100/- perbag	500.00 +

Total output value before the project Rs. 500.00 (6)

Output for the year following the project for this beneficiary

SEASON	CROP	OUTPUT UNITS	X MARKET VALUE PER UNIT	= SUB TOTAL VALUE
(i) Monsoon	Ragi	10 bags	100	1000.00 +
(ii) "	Corns	3 bags	80	240.00 +

Total output value after the project Rs. 1240.00 (7)

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Total output value} \\ \text{before the project} \end{array} \right\} - \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Total output value} \\ \text{after the project} \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Annual change} \\ \text{in output value} \\ \text{after the project} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\frac{\text{Rs. 500}}{\text{(Item 6)}} - \frac{\text{Rs. 1240}}{\text{(Item 7)}} = \text{Rs. 740 Per/year (8)}$$

D. YEARLY CHANGE IN COST OF PRODUCTION

Valuation of inputs in the year preceding the project

TYPE OF INPUT	MARKET VALUE OF INPUT Rs.
(i) Ploughing 6 x 15	90.00
(ii) Seeds	30.00
(iii) Weeding.	10.00
(iv) Harvest	20.00
(v) Threshing and cleaning	20.00
(vi) Supervision etc.	90.00

Total Market value of inputs before the project Rs. 260.00 (9)

Valuation of inputs year following the project:

TYPE OF INPUT		MARKET VALUE OF INPUT Rs.
(i)	Ploughing	150.00
(ii)	Seeds	70.00
(iii)	Weeding	50.00
(iv)	Harvesting	100.00
(v)	Threshing & Cleaning	50.00
(vi)	Supervision	100.00

Total market value of inputs after the project Rs. 520.00 (10)

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Total market value} \\ \text{of inputs before} \\ \text{the project} \end{array} \right\} - \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Total market value} \\ \text{of inputs after} \\ \text{the project} \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Annual change} \\ \text{in production} \\ \text{cost after} \\ \text{the project} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\frac{\text{Rs. 260}}{\text{(Item 9)}} - \frac{\text{Rs 520/-}}{\text{(Item 10)}} = \text{Rs. 260 per/year} \quad (11)$$

E ANALYSIS FOR DETERMINING BENEFICIARY INCOME IMPROVEMENT

Calculating the Annual cost of the project improvement

Estimate of the life of the improvement = 5 years (12)

Please describe the basis used for the estimate

Beneficiary has the plan to convert this dry land into wet land by sinking a bore well after five years.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Annual cost of} \\ \text{the project} \\ \text{improvement} \end{array} \right\} \frac{\text{Rs. 9496}}{\text{(Item 5)}} \div \frac{5}{\text{(Item 12)}} = \text{Rs. 1899} \quad (13)$$

COMPARISON OF THE BENEFITS AND COSTS OF THE PROJECT:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Change in Agri-} \\ \text{cultural output} \\ \text{value after the} \\ \text{project} \end{array} \right\} - \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Change in production} \\ \text{cost after the} \\ \text{project} \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Net improvement in} \\ \text{beneficiary income} \\ \text{per year after} \\ \text{the project} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\frac{\text{Rs. 740}}{\text{(Item 8)}} - \frac{\text{Rs. 260}}{\text{(Item 11)}} = \text{Rs. 480 per/year} \quad (14)$$

$$\text{Benefit/Cost ration} = \frac{\text{Rs 480}}{\text{(Item 14)}} \div \frac{1899}{\text{(Item 13)}} = \text{Rs. 1.4} \quad (15)$$

$$\text{Pay back period} = \frac{\text{Rs. 9496}}{\text{(Item 5)}} \div \frac{\text{Rs. 480}}{\text{(Item 14)}} = \text{Rs. 20 years} \quad (16)$$

Net improvement in beneficiary income per acre:

$$\frac{\text{Rs. 480}}{\text{(Item 14)}} \div \frac{\text{Rs. 2}}{\text{(Item 3)}} = \text{Rs. 240 acre} \quad (17)$$

Based upon discussion with beneficiary and others, how would you interpret the results to accommodate agricultural variations before and after the project: Please be as specified as possible: The result is 100 per cent success. The project holder feels that the project is a successful one. The beneficiary feels that he has got some security.

IMPACT OF FFW PROGRAMMES

<u>OUTCOMES</u>	<u>INDICATORS</u>	<u>MEANS OF VERIFICATION</u>
INCREASE IN YIELD	EXISTENCE AND USAGE OF THE RE-CLAIMED LAND	5 BAGS BEFORE RECLAMATION 13 BAGS AFTER
INCREASE IN INCOME	MORE HAPPY LIFE AND MORE HEALTHY SENSE OF SECURITY	Rs. 500 BEFORE RECLAMATION TO Rs. 1240/-
CHANGE IN CULTIVATION PATTERN	RAGI AND COR SOUR	AVAILABILITY OF TWO FOOD GRAINS MENTIONED.

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FOOD FOR WORK PROJECT

BENEFICIARY INCOME IMPROVEMENT ANALYSIS

A. PROJECT BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Name of Consignee Fr. Code No. 4  
 Name of Project Holder Fr. Govindswamy  
 Type of Project Formation of a tank (Pond)  
 Project Identification No. 8/83  
 Date Project Began 1.10.1983 Completed 31.10.1983  
 Number of Mandays utilized for this project 7200  
 Number of beneficiaries in overall project 50

B. BENEFICIARY BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Name of Beneficiary a community of 50 families  
 Approx. Annual Family Income before the Project Rs. 3000/-  
 Number of family members 5 Annual Income  
 Per family member Rs. 2.50 (1)  
 Acreage Owned 2 Acreage Cultivated 60 acres  
 Acreage uncultivated 25 acres

Brief description of the project for this beneficiary:

50 harijan family of marginal farmers planned a project for irrigation a common tank on a public non-objectionable land. A shallow spot was dug measuring 950' x 500' x 5 ft. average depth.

Location of the project for this beneficiary Dhevili Village.

Number of mandays spent on this project beneficiary 50 (2)

Number of units improved for this beneficiary 1.44 (3)

Local market value of a Manday:

Grain Rs. 7 + Oil Rs. 1 = Total Rs. 8 / Manday (4)

VALUE OF ALL INPUTS ASSOCIATED WITH TOTAL FFW PROJECT COST FOR THIS BENEFICIARY:

INPUT DESCRIPTION		VALUE (Rs.)	
TYPE OF INPUT	UNITS/QUANTITY (No. of Mandays)		
(i)	FFW COMMODITIES		
(ii)	Wheat & Oil	144	1,152.00 +
(iii)	Caritas Donation		+
(iv)	Used for cost of construction		300.00 +
(v)	BMS (Transportation)		24.00 +

Total Project cost Rs. 1,476.00(5)

Percentage of contribution by beneficiary 10%

FFW 75% Other sources 15%

C. YEARLY CHANGE IN AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT DERIVED FROM THE PROJECT

Output for the year before the project for this beneficiary

SEASON	CROP	OUTPUT UNITS	X MARKET VALUE PER UNIT	= SUB TOTAL VALUE
(i) One	Paddy	1 qtl.	Rs. 125/-	7250.00 +

Total output value before the project Rs. 7250.00 (6)

Output for the year following the project for this beneficiary

SEASON	CROP	OUTPUT UNITS	X MARKET VALUE PER UNIT	= SUB TOTAL VALUE
(i) Rainy One	One	25 qtl.	Rs. 8225	3225.00

Total output value after the project Rs. 3225.00 (7)

Total output value before the project - Total output value after the project = Annual change in output value after the project

$$\frac{\text{Rs. } 125}{\text{(Item 6)}} - \frac{\text{Rs. } 3225}{\text{(Item 7)}} = \text{Rs. } 3100 \text{ Per/year (8)}$$

D. YEARLY CHANGE IN COST OF PRODUCTION

Valuation of inputs in the year preceding the project

	TYPE OF INPUT	MARKET VALUE OF INPUT Rs.
(i)	Seeds	50.00
(ii)	Labour + Manure	30.00

Total Market value of inputs before the Project Rs.80.00 (9)

Valuation of inputs year following the project:

	TYPE OF INPUT	MARKET VALUE OF INPUT Rs.
(i)	Paddy 30 Kg.	37.50
(ii)	Fertilizer	120.00
(iii)	Labour	60.00
(iv)	Harvesting	60.00

Total market value of inputs after the project Rs. 277.50 (10)

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Total market value of inputs before the project} \\ \text{Rs. } 80 \\ \text{(Item 9)} \end{array} - \begin{array}{l} \text{Total market value of inputs after the project} \\ \text{Rs. } 277.50 \\ \text{(Item 10)} \end{array} = \text{Rs. } 197.50 \text{ per/year (11)}$$

Annual change in production cost after the project

E ANALYSIS FOR DETERMINING BENEFICIARY INCOME IMPROVEMENT

Calculating the annual cost of the project improvement

Estimate of the life of the improvement = 15 years (12)  
Please describe the basis used for the estimate

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Annual cost of the project improvement} \\ \text{Rs. } 1476 \\ \text{(Item 5)} \end{array} \div \begin{array}{l} \text{Rs. } 15 \\ \text{(Item 12)} \end{array} = \text{Rs. } 98.00 \text{ (13)}$$

COMPARISON OF THE BENEFITS AND COSTS OF THE PROJECT

Change in Agri-cultural output value after the project	Change in production cost after the project	Net improvement in beneficiary income per year after the project
--	---	--

$$\frac{\text{Rs. 3100}}{\text{(Item 8)}} - \frac{\text{Rs. 197.50}}{\text{(Item 11)}} = \frac{\text{Rs. 2902.50}}{\text{(Item 14)}} \text{ per/year (14)}$$

$$\text{Benefit/Cost ratio} = \frac{\text{Rs. 2902.50}}{\text{(Item 14)}} \div \frac{\text{Rs. 98}}{\text{(Item 13)}} = \text{Rs. 29.5 (15)}$$

$$\text{Pay back period} = \frac{\text{Rs. 14700}}{\text{(Item 5)}} \div \frac{\text{Rs. 2902.50}}{\text{(Item 14)}} = 0.5 \text{ years (16)}$$

Net improvement in beneficiary income per acre:

$$\frac{\text{Rs. 2902}}{\text{(Item 14)}} \div \frac{\text{Rs. 1.44}}{\text{(Item 3)}} = \text{B. 2015 acre (17)}$$

Based upon discussion with beneficiary and others, how would you interpret the results to accommodate agricultural variations before and after the project: Please be as specified as possible:

IMPACT OF FEW PROGRAMMES

<u>OUTCOMES</u>	<u>INDICATORS</u>	<u>MEANS OF VERIFICATION</u>
CHANGE IN SOCIAL STATUS OF THE COMMUNITY	A. TIME	NO. OF MEETINGS/ DISCUSSIONS BEING
	B. CROPS	HEALTH IN THE SOCIETY
	C. BETTER COOPERATION AND PROGRESS	SENSE OF LEADERSHIP AND IDENTITY, SECURITY.
	D. EAGERNESS TO WORK IN GROUPS BY THE COMMUNITY	
... ..		

FOOD FOR WORK PROJECT

BENEFICIARY INCOME IMPROVEMENT ANALYSIS

A. PROJECT BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Name of Consignee Mr. J.C. Jesudas Code No. 30014  
 Name of Project Holder Mr. George Mariankattu.  
 Type of Project Deepening irrigation well.  
 Project Identification No. A2/82/5-82  
 Date Project Began 4.4.82 Completed 6.5.82

Number of Mandays utilized for this project 3000  
 Number of beneficiaries in overall project 5 well owners

B. BENEFICIARY BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Name of Beneficiary Mr. John Bosco  
 Approx. Annual Family Income before the Project Rs. 3500/-  
 Number of family members 4 Annual Income  
 per family member Rs. 875 (1)

Acreage Owned 2 Acreage Cultivated 1  
 Acreage uncultivated 1

Brief description of the project for this beneficiary:

Hard moorum and soft rock.  
 Round well 20 feet diameter, existing depth 40 ft.  
 Deepened further 15ft.

Location of the project for  
 this beneficiary Uthirameru

Number of mandays spent on this project beneficiary 470(2)

Number of units improved for this beneficiary 2 acre (3)

Local market value of a Manday:

Grain Rs. 7 + Oil Rs. 2 = Total Rs. 9 /Manday (4)

VALUE OF ALL INPUTS ASSOCIATED WITH TOTAL FFW PROJECT  
 COST FOR THIS BENEFICIARY:

TYPE OF INPUT	INPUT DESCRIPTION		VALUE (Rs.)
	UNITS/QUANTITY (No. of Mandays)	TOTAL VALUE	
(i) FFW COMMODITIES	470	4230.00	+
(ii) Blasting		600.00	+
(iii) Cement		70.00	+
(iv) Mason		40.00	+
(v) Miscellaneous		60.00+	
Total Project Cost Rs.		5000.00	(5)

Percentage of contribution by beneficiary 11%

FFW 85% Other sources 4%

C. YEARLY CHANGE IN AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT DERIVED FROM  
 THE PROJECT

Output for the year before the project for this  
 beneficiary

SEASON	CROP	OUTPUT UNITS	X MARKET VALUE PER UNIT	=SUB TOTAL VALUE
(i) Oct. to Dec.	Paddy	20 bags	Rs. 100/- per bag	2000/- +
(ii) Jan. to Feb.	Black gram	3 bags	Rs. 300/- per bag	900/- +

Total output value before the project Rs. 2900/-(6)

Output for the year following the project for this beneficiary

SEASON	CROP	OUTPUT UNITS	X MARKET VALUE PER UNIT	=SUB TOTAL VALUE
(i) July to Sept.	Paddy	50 bags	Rs. 110/- per bag	5500/- +
(ii) Oct. to Dec.	Paddy	60 bags	Rs. 100/- per bag	6000/- +
(iii) Jan. to Feb.	Black gram	8 bags	Rs. 350/- per bag	2800/- +

Total output value after the project Rs. 14300/- (7)

{ Total output value before the project } - { Total output value after the project } = { Annual change in output value after the project }

$$\text{Rs. } \frac{2900}{(\text{Item 6})} - \text{Rs. } \frac{14300}{(\text{Item 7})} = \text{Rs. } 11400 \text{ per/year} \quad (8)$$

D. YEARLY CHANGE IN COST OF PRODUCTION

Valuation of inputs in the year preceding the project

TYPE OF INPUT	MARKET VALUE OF INPUT	
	Rs.	
(i) Seeds (Paddy)	200.00	
(ii) Ploughing	180.00	
(iii) Labour	400.00	
(iv) Watering	75.00	
(v) Urea	50.00	
(vi) Seeds (Black gram)	60.00	
Rough Ploughing	30.00	

Total Market value of inputs before the project Rs. 995.00 (9)

Valuation of inputs year following the project:

TYPE OF INPUT	MARKET VALUE OF INPUT
	RS. P
(i) Paddy seeds	1000.00
(ii) Ploughing and rough ploughing	1350.00
(iii) Watering	600.00
(iv) Labour	1300.00
(v) Fertilizer	900.00
(vi) Black gram seeds	250.00

Total market value of inputs after the project Rs. 5400

Total market value of inputs before the project Rs. 995 (Item 9) - Total market value of inputs after the project Rs. 5400 (Item 10) = Annual change in production cost after the project Rs. 4405 per year (10) (11)

E. ANALYSIS FOR DETERMINING BENEFICIARY INCOME IMPROVEMENT

Calculating the Annual cost of the project improvement

Estimate of the life of the improvement = 5 years(12)

Please describe the basis used for the estimate  
15 feet deepening is done this time. If the subsequent monsoon is normal, further deepening is not required upto five years. If the monsoon fails earlier than five year then deepening is required.

Annual cost of the project improvement Rs. 5000 (Item 5)  $\times$  5 (Item 12) = Rs. 1000 (13)

COMPARISON OF THE BENEFITS AND COSTS OF THE PROJECT:

Change in Agri-cultural output value after the project Rs. 11400 (Item 8) - Change in production cost after the project Rs. 4405 (Item 11) = Net improvement in beneficiary income per year after the project Rs. 6995 (14)

Benefit/Cost ratio = Rs. 6995 (Item 14)  $\div$  Rs. 1000 (Item 13) = 7 (15)

Pay back period = Rs.5000  $\div$  Rs.6695 = .7years(16)  
 (Item 5)  $\div$  (Item 14)  
 Net improvement in beneficiary income per acre:  
 Rs. 6995  $\div$  2 acre = Rs.3497.50 acre (17)  
 (Item 14)  $\div$  (Item 3)

Based on discussion with beneficiary and others, how would you interpret the results to accommodate agricultural variations before and after the project: Please be as specified as possible: All the expected benefits have been realised from the project and the farmer is satisfied and happy.

IMPACT OF FFW PROGRAMMES

<u>OUTCOMES</u>	<u>INDICATORS</u>	<u>MEANS OF VERIFICATION</u>
NON ECONOMIC		
IMPROVEMENT IN SOCIAL STATUS	CHANGE IN LIFE STYLE AND PRESENTATION OF NEW THINGS	BULLOCKS AND PLOUGH BY HOUSE IS ELECTRIFIED
	WEILDS MORE INFLUENCE	HE IS A MEMBER A VILLAGE COMMITTEE HE DRINKS, AND HE HAS GOT SOME FOLLOWERS IN THE VILLAGE

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FOOD FOR WORK PROJECT

BENEFICIARY INCOME IMPROVEMENT ANALYSIS

A. PROJECT BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Name of Consignee : Fr. Chinnappa Code No.: 3-002  
 Name of Project Holder : Fr. Mana Susai  
 Type of Project : A, digging new irrigation well  
 Project Identification no.: 363-A1-3/82  
 Date Began: 6.6.82 Completed: 30.9.82  
 Number of Mandays utilized for this project : 6000

B. BENEFICIARY BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Name of beneficiary : Mr. Gopal Reddy  
 Approx. Annual Family Income before the project Rs.2000/-  
 Number of family members 4 Annual Income per family member Rs.500/- (1)  
 Acreage owned 5 Acreage cultivated : 5  
 Acreage uncultivated: nil

Brief description of the project for this beneficiary:

The project is to sink a new irrigation well to irrigate five acres of land without depending on the waggeries of monsoon.

Location of the project for this beneficiary:  
 Manga Nellore

Number of mandays spent on this project beneficiary 2000 (2)

Number of units improved for this beneficiary:  
 1 well for 5 acre(3)

Local market value of a Manday:

Grain Rs. 5.85 + Oil Rs.1.50 = Total Rs.8.35/manday(4)

VALUE OF ALL INPUTS ASSOCIATED WITH TOTAL FFW PROJECT COST FOR THIS BENEFICIARY

<u>INPUT DESCRIPTION</u>		<u>VALUE (RS)</u>
<u>TYPE OF INPUT</u>	<u>UNITS/QTY.</u>	<u>TOTAL VALUE</u>
	(No. of mandays)	
(i) FFW COMMODITIES		
Wheat + Oil	2000	16,700.00+
(ii) Tools of implements		600.00+
(iii) Explosive		200.00+
(iv) Oil Engine to the water pump out		1,500.00+
(v) Steening the well		4,000.00+
(vi) 3.5 HP Electric Motor		4,000.00
Total project Cost		Rs. 27,000.00(5)

Percentage of contribution by beneficiary 39.82%  
 FFW 60.18% Other sources :

C. YEARLY CHANGE IN AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT DERIVED FROM THE PROJECT

Output for the year before the project for this beneficiary

SEASON	CROP	OUTPUT UNITS	X MARKET VALUE PER UNIT	= SUB TOTAL VALUE
(1)	Kharif	Bajra	15 bags Rs.100/-per bag	1500.00

Total output value before the project Rs.1500.00 (6)

Output for the year following the project for this beneficiary

SEASON	CROP	OUTPUT UNITS	X MARKET VALUE PER UNIT	= SUB TOTAL VALUE
(i)	Kharif	Bajra	30 bags Rs.100/-per	3000.00+
(ii)	Rabi	Paddy	25 bags Rs.100/-per <sup>bag</sup>	2000.00+
(iii)		Ground-nut	20 bags Rs.140/-	2000.00+
(iv)		Vegetable	500Kgs. Rs.2/-perKg.	1000.00

Total output value after the project  
Rs.9300/- (7)

Total output Value before the project X  
Total output value after the project X  
Annual change in output value after the project X  
= X

$$\frac{\text{Rs. } 1500/-}{\text{(Item 6)}} - \frac{\text{Rs. } 9300}{\text{(Item 7)}} = 7800/-\text{per year} \quad (8)$$

D. YEARLY CHANGE IN COST OF PRODUCTION

Valuation of inputs in the year preceding the project

INPUT TYPE	MARKET VALUE OF INPUT (RS.)
(i) Ploughing (5 acres)	200.00
(ii) Seeds (for 5 acres)	50.00
(iii) Fertilizers (Manure)	100.00
(iv) Harvesting & other expenses	100.00

Total market value of inputs before the project Rs. 450/- (9)

Valuation of inputs year following the project:

TYPE OF INPUT	MARKET VALUE OF INPUT (RS.) -
(i) Ploughing	1500.00
(ii) Seeds (Sajra, paddy etc.)	390.00
(iii) Fertilizers	600.00
(iv) Weeding (for all crops)	500.00
(v) Insecticide	500.00
(vi) Harvesting & others	1000.00

Total market value of inputs after the project  
Rs. 4490 (10)

Total market value of inputs before the project.  $\times$  -  $\times$  Total market value of inputs after the project  $\times$  =  $\times$  Annual change in production cost after the project.

$$\text{Rs. } 450/- \text{ (Item 9)} - \text{Rs. } 4490 \text{ (Item 10)} = \text{Rs. } 4040/\text{per year} \quad (11)$$

E. ANALYSIS FOR DETERMINING BENEFICIARY INCOME IMPROVEMENT

Calculating the annual cost of the project improvement

Estimate the life of the improvement = 5 years (12)

Please describe the basis used for the estimate: Upto five year without incurring any extra expenditure, the beneficiary can benefit from the well. After 5 years, if water level goes down, it has to be deepened further.

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Annual cost of } \lambda \\ \text{the project } \lambda \text{ Rs. } 27,000 \\ \text{improvement } \lambda \text{ (Item 5)} \end{array} \div \begin{array}{l} 5 \\ \text{(Item 12)} \end{array} = \text{Rs}5400 \text{ (13)}$$

COMPARISON OF THE BENEFITS AND COSTS OF THE PROJECT:

Change in Agri- cultural output value after the project.	$\lambda$	-	$\lambda$	Change in production cost after the project	$\lambda$	=	$\lambda$	Net improvement in beneficiary income per year after the project.
	$\lambda$		$\lambda$		$\lambda$		$\lambda$	

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Rs. } 7800 \\ \text{(Item 8)} \end{array} - \begin{array}{l} \text{Rs } 4040/- \\ \text{(Item 11)} \end{array} = \text{Rs. } 3760 \text{ per year} \quad (14)$$

$$\text{Benefit/ Cost ratio} = \begin{array}{l} \text{Rs. } 3760 \\ \text{(Item 14)} \end{array} \div \begin{array}{l} \text{Rs. } 5400 \\ \text{(Item 13)} \end{array} = 0.65 \quad (15)$$

$$\text{Pay back period} = \begin{array}{l} \text{Rs. } 27,000 \\ \text{(Item 5)} \end{array} \div \begin{array}{l} \text{Rs. } 3760 \\ \text{(Item 14)} \end{array} = 7 \text{ years} \quad (16)$$

Net improvement in beneficiary income per acre:

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Rs. } 3760 \\ \text{(Item 14)} \end{array} \div \begin{array}{l} \text{Rs. } 5 \text{ Acre} \\ \text{(Item 3)} \end{array} = \text{Rs. } 752/- \text{ acre} \quad (17)$$

Based upon discussion with beneficiary and others, how would you interpret the results to accommodate agricultural variations before and after the project: Please be as specified as possible: Before the project the beneficiary was purely depending on rain for cultivation. He was cultivating only dry crops like Bajra. After the project, he started cultivating variety of crops. The yielding and income has gone up and his standard of living also has come up.

IMPACT OF FFW PROGRAMME

<u>OUTCOMES</u>	<u>INDICATORS</u>	<u>MEANS OF VERIFICATION</u>
<u>(NON ECONOMIC)</u>		
SOCIAL STATUS HAS GONE UP	A. A PUCCA HOUSE IS BEING CONSTRUCTED.	A. BY OBSERVATION
	B. CHILDREN ARE SENT TO TOWN SCHOOLS	B. BY INTERVIEWING THE BENEFICIARY AND BY VERIFYING SCHOOL RECORDS.
	C. ENTHUSIASTIC PARTICIPATION IN VILLAGE AFFAIRS	C. CONSULTING THE VILLAGE ELDERS AND VERIFYING THE VILLAGE COMMITTEES RECORDS.

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FOOD FOR WORK PROJECT

BENEFICIARY INCOME IMPROVEMENT ANALYSIS

A. PROJECT BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Name of Consignee: Fr. Alexius Code No.: 0003  
 Name of Project Holder : Fr. Joseph  
 Type of Project : Irrigation Well  
 Project Identification No.:  
 Date Project Began : 6.6.82 Completed : 30.9.82  
 Number of Mandays utilized for this project: 1500  
 Number of beneficiaries in overall project : 7 families

B. BENEFICIARY BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Name of Beneficiary K. Balaswamy and others.  
 Approx. Annual Family Income before the project Rs.1000/-  
 Number of family members 35 Annual Income per family member Rs.200/-(1)  
 Acreage owned : 10 Acreage cultivated : 7  
 Acreage uncultivated: 3

Brief description of the project for this beneficiary:  
 This project is meant to irrigate 10 acres of land 33 diameter and 30 depth water is to be found at 15 feet deep. It can irrigate 10 acres of land during wet season and 5 acres of land during dry season.

Location of the project for this beneficiary: Reddypalle  
 Number of mandays spent of this project beneficiary: 1500(2)  
 Number of mandays improved for this: 7 acres  
 beneficiary (3)

Local market value of a Manday:

Grain Rs. 6 + Oil Rs. 2 = Total Rs. 8 per Manday (4)

VALUE OF ALL INPUTS ASSOCIATED WITH TOTAL FFW PROJECT COST FOR THIS BENEFICIARY

INPUT DESCRIPTION		VALUE (RS)
TYPE OF INPUT	UNITS/QTY (No. of Mandays)	TOTAL VALUE
(i) FFW COMMODITIES	1500 mandays 94 cases of oil	12,000.00+
(ii) Loan from Bank		15,000.00+
(iii) People's contribution		3,000.00

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 Total project cost Rs.30,000/- (5)

Percentage of contribution by beneficiary : 10%

FFW 40% Other sources : ' ' - 50%

C. YEARLY CHANGE IN AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT DERIVED FROM THE PROJECT

Output for the year before the project for this beneficiary

SEASON	CROP	OUTPUT UNITS	X MARKET VALUE PER UNIT	= SUB TOTAL VALUE	
(i)	Rainy	Horsegram	15 bags	120	1800.00+
(ii)		fodder		200	200.00+

-----  
 Total output value before the project Rs.2000/- (6)

Out put for the year following the project for this beneficiary

SEASON	CROP	OUTPUT UNITS	X MARKET VALUE PER UNIT	=SUB TOTAL VALUE
(i)	Rainy Puzzer	56 bags	Rs.120.00	6720.00+
(ii)	Rabi	56 bags	Rs.150.00	8400.00

Total output value after the project  
Rs.15,120.00 (7)

Total output Value before the project - Rs. 2000 (Item 6)  
 Total output value after the project - Rs.15120 (Item 6)  
 Annual change in output value after the project = Rs.13120 per year (8)

D. YEARLY CHANGE IN COST OF PRODUCTION

Valuation of inputs in the year preceding the project

TYPE OF INPUT	MARKET VALUE OF INPUT (RS.)
(i) Ploughing	700.00
(ii) Seeds	100.00
(iii) Harvesting	140.00

Total market value of inputs before the project Rs. 940.00 (9)

Valuation of inputs year following the project:

TYPE OF INPUT	MARKET VALUE OF INPUT (RS.)
(i) Ploughing	per acre Rs.600/-
(ii) Seeds	for 7 acres for two crops Rs.8400/-
(iii) Manual	
(iv) Fertilizers	
(v) Harvesting	
(vi) Wedling & pesticides	

Total value of inputs after the project Rs.8400/- (10)

Total market value of inputs before the project  $\chi$  -  $\chi$  Total market value of inputs after the project  $\chi$  =  $\chi$  Annual change in production cost after the project  $\chi$

$$\text{Rs. } \frac{940}{\text{(Item 9)}} - \text{Rs. } \frac{8400}{\text{(Item 10)}} = \text{Rs. } 7400 \text{ per year} \quad (11)$$

E. ANALYSIS FOR DETERMINING BENEFICIARY INCOME IMPROVEMENT

Calculating the annual cost of the project improvement

Estimate the life of the improvement = 20 years (12)

Please describe the basis used for the estimate:  
A well can be kept under normal conditions for 20 years provided occasional deepening, steening sides are undertaken.

Annual cost of the project improvement  $\chi$   $\chi$   $\chi$   $\chi$

$$\text{Rs. } \frac{30,000}{\text{(Item 5)}} \div \frac{20 \text{ years}}{\text{(Item 12)}} = \text{Rs. } 1500/- \quad (13)$$

COMPARISON OF THE BENEFITS AND COSTS OF THE PROJECT:

Change in Agri-cultural output value after the project  $\chi$  -  $\chi$  Change in production cost after the project  $\chi$  =  $\chi$  Net improvement in beneficiary income per year after the project  $\chi$

$$\text{Rs. } \frac{13120}{\text{(Item 8)}} - \text{Rs. } \frac{7460}{\text{(Item 11)}} = \text{Rs. } 5660 \text{ per year} \quad (14)$$

$$\text{Benefit /Cost ratio} = \text{Rs. } \frac{5660}{\text{(Item 14)}} \div \text{Rs. } \frac{1500}{\text{(Item 13)}} = 3.8 \quad (15)$$

$$\text{Pay back period} = \text{Rs. } \frac{30,000}{\text{(Item 5)}} \div \text{Rs. } \frac{5660}{\text{(Item 14)}} = 5.4 \text{ month} \quad (16)$$

Net improvement in beneficiary income per acre:

$$\text{Rs. } \frac{5660}{\text{(Item 14)}} \div \text{Rs. } \frac{7}{\text{(Item 3)}} = \text{Rs. } 808.50 \text{ acre} \quad (17)$$

Based upon discussion with beneficiary and others, how would you interpret the results to accommodate agricultural variations before and after the project: Please be specified as possible: Before the project was implemented, the beneficiary was able to raise one crop but after completion of the project he is able to raise two crops. It may be that during subsequent years, as land is brought under cultivation, there can be raise in income, because of bumper crops. It also can be said that the beneficiary may not get the expected income because of certain drawbacks, such as delay in cultivation, lack of pesticides, fertilizers and lack of due care.

IMPACT OF FFW PROGRAMMES

<u>OUTCOMES</u>	<u>INDICATORS</u>	<u>MEANS OF VERITIFICATION</u>
INCOME IMPROVEMENT	BETTER LAND UTILIZATION	- BY EMPLOYING MODERN AGRICULTURAL EQUIPMENT SUCH AS TRACTORS, METHODS FERTILIZERS ETC.  - PROVIDING HIGHER EDUCATION TO CHILDREN HAVING A DECENT HOUSE AND HOUSE HOLD THINGS
	BETTER STANDARD OF LIVING	

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FOOD FOR WORK PROJECT

ASSET EFFECTIVENESS ANALYSIS

A. PROJECT BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Name of consignee: Mr.D. Pappana Code No.: 0003  
Name of Project Holder: Fr. Henny  
Type of Project : Low Cost Housing  
Project Identification No.  
Location of Project: Puthur Kanayakumari Dist.  
Date Project Began: 1.6.82 Completed 30.9.82  
Number of Mandays Utilized for this Project:13000  
Number of Mandays Utilized for this beneficiary :500  
Number of beneficiaries/Families in overall Project : 26 (1)  
Name of Community/Beneficiary : Mr. Antony  
Approx. Annual Family income of the Community/Beneficiary : Rs.3000/-.

**Brief description of the project:**

During the communal clash that took place in March, 1982 the houses of 26 families was completely destroyed by fire with all their belongings. To provide houses to those victims this project was taken up. Houses with a varandha, two rooms one kitchen and toilet.

**B. VALUE OF ALL INPUTS ASSOCIATED WITH TOTAL FFW PROJECT COST:**

Local market value of Manday:

Grain Rs.6 + Oil Rs.2 = Total Rs. 8 per Manday

<u>INPUT DESCRIPTION</u>			<u>VALUE</u>
<u>S.NO.</u>	<u>TYPE OF INPUT</u>	<u>QUANTITY IN UNITS</u>	<u>TOTAL VALUE (RS)</u>
(i)	FFW Commodities	36 bags wheat 3 cases oil	4000.00 +
(ii)	Stones		220.00 +
(iii)	Bricks		600.00 +
(iv)	Red earth		300.00 +
(v)	Sand		200.00 +
(vi)	Tiles		450.00 +
(vii)	Timber		2000.00 +
(viii)	Cement		350.00 +
(ix)	Ms. Expenses		380.00
Total project cost			Rs. 8500.00 (2)

INPUT SOURCE

(i)	Input by beneficiary	Rs.	(3)
(ii)	Input by Voluntary Donor Agency	Rs.	2500.00(4)
(iii)	Input by FFW	Rs.	4000.00(5)
(iv)	Input by Loan	Rs.	- (6)
(v)	Input by Government	Rs.	2000.00(7)
(vi)	Input by other sources	Rs.	- (8)

PERCENTAGE OF CONTRIBUTION BY EACH SOURCE:

Beneficiary Contribution (Item 3 $\div$ Item 2x100) -%	
Voluntary Donor Agency Contribution (Item 4 $\div$ Item 2 x 100)	=30%
FFW Contribution (Item 5 $\div$ Item 2 x 100)	=47%
Loan Contribution (Item 6 $\div$ Item 2 x 100)	= -
Government Contribution (Item 7 $\div$ Item 2x100)	=23%
Other source Contribution (Item 8 $\div$ Item 2 x 100)	= -

C. COMPARISON OF COST AND UTILISATION

Cost/Beneficiary Ratio for a Community Project:

$$\frac{\text{Cost (Item 2)}}{\text{Beneficiaries (Item 1)}} = 8500/-\text{per beneficiary(9)}$$

Estimated Life of the Asset 25 years (10)

$$\text{Annual Cost} = \frac{\text{Cost (Item 2)}}{\text{Life (Item 10)}} = \text{Rs. 340per year (11)}$$

Annual Cost/Beneficiary Ratio:

$$\text{(Item 11)} \div \text{(Item 1)} = 340 \text{ Rs. per year/beneficiary}$$

or

$$\text{(Item 9)} \div \text{(Item 10)} = 340 \text{ Rs. per year/beneficiary}$$

What was the primary purpose of the project?  
Provide permanent accommodation.

Was the purpose achieved? Yes

What secondary achievements have occurred? Unity and cooperation among beneficiaries, employment opportunities.

What is the value of the asset in open market? Rs.100000.

If the FFW contribution were not available what difference would it have made? Without FFW the beneficiaries would not have constructed such a convenient house. With Rs.4500/- received from other sources they would have put up small thatches and houses since all their belongings have been lost they have nothing to contribute by themselves.

IMPACT OF FFW PROGRAMMES

<u>OUTCOMES</u>	<u>INDICATORS</u>	<u>MEANS OF VERIFICATION</u>
PERMANENT CONVENIENT ACCOMMODATION	EXISTENCE OF THE HOUSE	OBSERVATION

FOOD FOR WORK PROJECT

ASSBT EFFECTIVENESS ANALYSIS

A. PROJECT BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Name of Consignee: Fr. Chinnappa Reddy Code No.3-0021  
 Name of Project Holder : Mr. Sonam Trering  
 Type of Project : Construction of school building  
 Project Identification No.364 -B4-2/82  
 Location of Project : Bylakuppa, Mysore Dist.  
 Date Project Began 1.1.82 Completed : 30.3.82  
 Number of Mandays Utilized for this Project: 5000  
 Number of Mandays Utilized for this beneficiary:5000  
 Number of Beneficiaries/Families in overall  
 Project 100(1)  
 Name of Community/Beneficiary: Dickay Larspe Tibetain  
 Settlement.  
 Approx. Annual Family Income of the  
 Community /Beneficiary : Rs.1500/-

Brief description of the Project:  
 There was no nursery school for the children of  
 Tibetan settlers. Hence the project holder proposed  
 to construct a nursery school for the benefit of  
 the village children. It's dimensions are 60'x30'x9'  
 It consists of 3 class rooms and a kitchen.

B. VALUE OF ALL INPUTS ASSOCIATED WITH TOTAL FFW  
 PROJECT COST:

Local Market value of a Manday:  
 Grain Rs.6.85 + Oil Rs.1.50 = Rs.8.35 / Manday

INPUT DESCRIPTION		VALUE
S.NO.	TYPE OF INPUT	QUANTITY IN UNITS
		TOTAL VALUE (RS)
(i)	FFW Commodities	
	Wheat & Oil	5000 M/d
		41,750.00 +
(ii)	Stones	
		800.00 +
(iii)	Bricks	
		10,500.00 +
(iv)	Cement	
		10,000.00+
(v)	Sand	
		500.00 +
(vi)	Timber	
		15,000.00+
(vii)	Tiles	
		4,800.00 +
Total Project Cost		Rs. 83,350.00 (2)

INPUT SOURCE

(i) Input by Beneficiary	Rs. 19,100.00	(3)
(ii) Input by Voluntary Donor Agency	Rs. 22,500.00	(4)
(iii) Input by FFW	Rs. 41,750.00	(5)
(iv) Input by Loan	Rs. -	(6)
(v) Input by Government	Rs. -	(7)
(vi) Input by other sources	Rs. -	(8)

PERCENTAGE OF CONTRIBUTION BY EACH SOURCE

Beneficiary Contribution (Item 3 $\div$ Item 2 x 100)	= 22.99%
Voluntary Donor Agency Contribution (Item 4 $\div$ Item 2 x 100)	= 26.99%
FFW Contribution (Item 5 $\div$ Item 2 x 100)	= 50.10%
Loan contribution (Item 6 $\div$ Item 2 x 100)	= -
Government Contribution (Item 7 $\div$ Item 2x100)	=
Other source Contribution (Item 8 $\div$ Item 2 x 100)	=

C. COMPARISON OF COST AND UTILISATION

Cost/Beneficiary Ratio for a Community Project:

$$\frac{\text{Cost}}{(\text{Item 2})} \div \frac{\text{Beneficiaries}}{(\text{Item 1})} = 833.50\text{Rs. per beneficiary} \quad (9)$$

$$\text{Estimated Life of the Asset: 25 years} \quad (10)$$

$$\text{Annual cost} = \frac{\text{Cost}}{(\text{Item 2})} \div \frac{\text{Life}}{(\text{Item 10})} = \text{Rs. 3334 per year} \quad (11)$$

Annual cost/Beneficiary Ratio:

$$(\text{Item 11}) \div (\text{Item 1}) = 33.34\text{Rs per year/beneficiary}$$

or

$$(\text{Item 9}) \div (\text{Item 10}) = \text{Rs. per year/beneficiary}$$

What was the primary purpose of the project? To educate the pre-school children and to form their character.

Was the purpose achieved? Yes, Now 100 children are being educated in the nursery school.

What secondary achievements have occurred? Mother can go for work without any fear of their children. 6 people got employment.

What is the value of the asset in open market? 1,25,000/-  
If the FFW contribution were not available what difference would it have made? If the FFW contribution was not available the project holder would not have undertaken the construction of a nursery school immediately.

IMPACT OF FFW PROGRAMME 3

OUTCOMES	INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION
NON-ECONOMIC		
-IMPROVED EDUCATION	-NUMBER OF CHILDREN GOING TO NURSERY SCHOOL.	-BY VERIFYING THE SCHOOL ATTENDANCE REGISTER.
-INCREASE IN EMPLOYMENT	A.NUMBER OF PEOPLE EMPLOYED IN THE SCHOOL.	A.VERIFIED FROM THE SCHOOL SALARY REGISTER.
	B.MORE MOTHERS GO FOR WORK IN THE FIELDS.	B.BY INTERVIEWING THE MOTHERS.
-BEHAVIOURAL CHANGE.	A.USE OF CLEAN DRESS	A.BY OBSERVATION THROUGH VISITING THE SCHOO.
	B.PUNCTUALITY	B.AS ABOVE.
	C.POLITNESS IN DEALINGS WITH OTHERS.	C.BY TALKING TO THE THE NURSERY CHILDREN.

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FOOD FOR WORK PROJECT  
ASSET EFFECTIVENESS ANALYSIS

A. PROJECT BACKGROUND INFORMATION :

Name of Consignee: Fr. M.George , Code No.: 30030  
 Name of Project Holder: Fr. J.C. Jesudas  
 Type of Project: Low Cost House  
 Project Identification No. 206/B5/3-82  
 Location of Project: Tattery  
 Date of Project Began:April 15,82 , Completed:May 30,82.  
 Number of Mandays Utilized for this Project: 4000  
 Number of Mandays Utilized for this beneficiary: 400  
 Number of Beneficiaries/Families in overall  
 Project: 10 (1)  
 Name of Community/Beneficiary : Ganashekharan  
 Approx. Annual Family Income of the  
 Community/Beneficiary: Rs.4000/-

Brief Description of the Project :

A low cost house with three bed rooms, store room, kitchen, verandha, 25'x18'x9' dimensions, Built with sun burned bricks, mud for the wall, stone and mud for the foundation, thatched with grass, flooring with cement, plastering with mud and white washed.

B. VALUE OF ALL INPUTS ASSOCIATED WITH TOTAL FFW PROJECT COST :

Local Market Value of a Manday :

Grain Rs. 7 + Oil Rs. 2 = Total Rs. 9/Manday

INPUT DESCRIPTION		VALUE
S.No.	TYPE OF INPUT	TOTAL VALUE IN RS.
	QUANTITY IN UNITS	
i)	FFW Commodities	400 mandays 3600.00 +
ii)	Stone	300.00 +
iii)	Sun burne bricks	480.00 +
iv)	Roofing	300.00 +
v)	Cement	480.00 +
vi)	Carpenter & Mason	160.00 +
vii)	Misc.	150.00 +
Total Project Cost Rs.9920.00		(2)

.....

INPUT SOURCE

i)	Input by Beneficiary	Rs. 920.00	(3)
ii)	Input by Voluntary Donor Agency	Rs. 400.00	(4)
iii)	Input by FFW	Rs.3600.00	(5)
iv)	Input by Loan	Rs.1000.00	(6)
v)	Input by Government	Rs. nil	(7)
vi)	Input by other Source	Rs. nil	(8)

PERCENTAGE OF CONTRIBUTION BY EACH SOURCE

Beneficiary Contribution (Item 3  $\div$  Item 2 x 100) = 15.5%

Voluntary Donor Agency Contribution  
(Item 4  $\div$  Item 2 x 100) = 7%

FFW Contribution (Item 5  $\div$  Item 2 x 100) = 60%

Loan Contribution (Item 6  $\div$  2 x 100) = 17.5%

C. COMPARISON OF COST AND UTILISATION

Cost/Beneficiary Ratio for a Community Project:

Estimated Life of the Asset: 5 years (10)

Annual Cost =  $\frac{\text{Cost}}{\text{Life}}$  = Rs.1184 per year (11)  
(Item 2) (Item 10)

What was the primary purpose of the project? Shelter to a family of 5 members.

Was the purpose achieved? Yes.

What secondary achievements have occurred? The rent is saved. Cows and chickens keeping.

What is the value of the asset in open market? Rs.10,000/-

If the FFW contribution were not available what difference would it have made? He would have built a smaller house.

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IMPACT OF FFW PROGRAMMES

OUTCOMES	INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION
SENSE OF SECURITY AND STATUS IS ESTABLISHED.	HE HAS GOT HIS ADDRESS AND DOOR NUMBER	HOUSE, ROW NUMBER, ADDRESS GUESTS AND FRIENDS COMING TO THE HOUSE.
SENSE OF ACHIEVEMENT AND FULFILMENT IN HIS LIFE.	HIS PHYSICAL THINGS ARE SAFE.	NO THEFT SOCIAL GATHERING - MARRIAGE AND FEAST CELEBRATIONS.



INPUT SOURCE

i)	Input by Beneficiary	Rs. 3000.00	(3)
ii)	Input by Voluntary Donor Agency	Rs. -	(4)
iii)	Input by FFW	Rs. 16300.00	(5)
iv)	Input by Loan	Rs. -	(6)
v)	Input by Government	Rs. -	(7)
vi)	Input by Other Source	Rs. -	(8)

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PERCENTAGE OF CONTRIBUTION BY EACH SOURCE

Beneficiary Contribution (Item 3  $\frac{\cdot}{\cdot}$  Item 2 x 100) = 10%

Voluntary Donor Agency Contribution

(Item 4  $\frac{\cdot}{\cdot}$  Item 2 x 100) = -%

FFW Contribution (Item 5  $\frac{\cdot}{\cdot}$  Item 2 x 100) = 90%

Loan contribution (Item 6  $\frac{\cdot}{\cdot}$  Item 2 x 100) = -%

Government Contribution (Item 7  $\frac{\cdot}{\cdot}$  Item 2 x 100) = -%

Other source contribution

(Item 8  $\frac{\cdot}{\cdot}$  Item 2 x 100) = -%

C. COMPARISON OF COST AND UTILISATION :

Cost/Beneficiary Ratio for a Community Project:

$\frac{\text{Cost}}{\text{Beneficiaries}} = 386 \text{ Rs./per beneficiary}$   
 (Item 2)  $\frac{\cdot}{\cdot}$  (Item 1) (9)

Estimated Life of the Asset 10 years (10)

Annual Cost =  $\frac{\text{Cost}}{\text{Life}} = \text{Rs. 1930 per year}$   
 (Item 2)  $\frac{\cdot}{\cdot}$  (Item 10) (11)

Annual cost/Beneficiary Ratio :

(Item 11)  $\frac{\cdot}{\cdot}$  (Item 1) = 39 Rs./per year/beneficiary

or

(Item 9)  $\frac{\cdot}{\cdot}$  (Item 10) = 38.6 Rs/per year/beneficiary

What was the primary purpose of the project?

To provide drinking water.

Was the purpose achieved? Yes

What secondary achievements have occurred?

Hygienic water to drink, this has avoided water borne diseases.

What is the value of the asset in open market?  
Not applicable.

If the FFW contribution were not available what difference would it have made? People would have suffered for drinking water. The govt. would have had problems in meeting the expense for supplying drinking water by digging or boring a well.

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IMPACT OF FFW PROGRAMMES

OUTCOMES	INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION
DRINKING WATER BETTER HEALTH CONDITIONS	WELL	PEOPLE USING THE WATER WITH SATISFACTION
PEOPLE HAVE LEARNT TO LIVE UNITED (HARIJANS & GIRIJJANS)		

...

FOOD FOR WORK PROJECT

ASSET EFFECTIVENESS ANALYSIS

A. PROJECT BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Name of Consignee: Fr. Peter Raj, Code No.: 3-0013.

Name of Project Holder: Mr. Bastian

Type of Project: New Drinking water well.

Project Identification No.: 410/B-3/3.81

Location of Project: Sholada

Date Project Began: 15th April '81; Completed: 30th June 1981.

Number of Mandays Utilized for this Project: 3000  
 Number of Mandays Utilized for this beneficiary: 1500  
 Number of Beneficiaries/Family in overall Project:45 (1)  
 Name of Community/Beneficiary: Sholade  
 Approx. Annual Family Income of the  
 Community/Beneficiary: Rs.5400/-

Brief Description of the Project  
 Digging of new drinking water well.  
 Dimension 15' x 12' x 30'

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B. VALUE OF ALL INPUTS ASSOCIATED WITH TOTAL FFW PROJECT COST :

Local Market Value of a Manday :  
 Grain Rs.5.40 + Oil Rs.1.50 = Total Rs.6.90/Manday

INPUT DESCRIPTION			VALUE
S.No.	TYPE OF INPUT	QUANTITY IN UNITS	TOTAL VALUE IN RS.
i)	FFW Commodities	Wheat 108 Oil 9 cases	10,350.00 +
ii)	Admn. charges	117 x 4	468.00 +
iii)	Cost of materials		4,000.00 +
iv)	Cement, cost of pullies cross beams		500.00 +
v)	Skilled labourers		100.00 +
vi)	Local transportation		200.00 +
vii)	Supervision charges		300.00 +
Total Project Cost Rs. 15,918.00			(2)

INPUT SOURCE

i)	Input by Beneficiary	Rs. 1068.00	(3)
ii)	Input by Voluntary Donor Agency	Rs. 4000.00	(4)
iii)	Input by FFW	Rs.10350.00	(5)
iv)	Input by Loan	Rs. -	(6)
v)	Input by Government	Rs. -	(7)
vi)	Input by Other Source	Rs. 500.00	(8)

....

PERCENTAGE OF CONTRIBUTION BY EACH SOURCE

Beneficiary Contribution (Item 3  $\frac{\cdot}{\cdot}$  Item 2x100) = 6.7%

Voluntary Donor Agency Contribution

(Item 4  $\frac{\cdot}{\cdot}$  Item 2 x 100) = 25.1%

FFW Contribution (Item 5  $\frac{\cdot}{\cdot}$  Item 2x100) = 65.0%

Loan Contribution (Item 6  $\frac{\cdot}{\cdot}$  Item 2x100) = -%

Government Contribution (Item 7  $\frac{\cdot}{\cdot}$  Item 2x100) = -%

Other source Contribution

(Item 8  $\frac{\cdot}{\cdot}$  Item 2 x 100) = 3.2 %

C. COMPARISON OF COST AND UTILISATION

Cost/Beneficiary Ratio for a Community Project :

$\frac{\text{Cost}}{\text{(Item 2)}} \cdot \frac{\text{Beneficiaries}}{\text{(Item 1)}} = 354 \text{ Rs./per beneficiary (9)}$

Estimated Life of the Asset 10 years (10)

Annual Cost =  $\frac{\text{Cost}}{\text{(Item 2)}} \cdot \frac{\text{Life}}{\text{(Item 10)}} = \text{Rs.1591 per year (11)}$

Annual Cost/Beneficiary Ratio :

(Item 11)  $\frac{\cdot}{\cdot}$  (Item 1) = 35.40 Rs/per year/beneficiary

or

(Item 9)  $\frac{\cdot}{\cdot}$  (Item 10) = \_\_\_\_\_ Rs/per year/beneficiary

What was the primary purpose of the project? To provide drinking water facilities for 45 families.

Was the purpose achieved? Yes, wellhas got good drinking water, water level to a depth of 20'.

What secondary avhievements have occured? Protected from water born diseases, improving health and hygene of the village.

What is the value of the asset in open market? 20000/-

If the FFW contribution were not available what difference would it have made? : Drinking water facility could not have been provided to this village. People would be spending more time of a day to get water from far place. Would not have saved time to use it other purposes. Health condition could not have been improved number of people attached by diseases would not have been controlled.

.....

IMPACT OF FFW PROGRAMMES

<u>OUTCOMES</u>	<u>INDICATORS</u>	<u>MEANS OF VERIFICATION</u>
PROVIDED AVAILABILITY OF GOOD DRINKING WATER	EXISTENCE AND USAGE OF THE WELL.	EXISTENCE OF THE WELL-SITE VISITED WELL FOUND IN THE SOCIAL STATES MENTIONED IN THE APPLICATIONS. PEOPLE WERE USING THE WELL (ABOUT 20 PEOPLE DREW WATER BETWEEN 10- 11 A.M.
IMPROVEMENT IN HEALTH AND HYGIENE	WATER BORNE DISEASES REMOVED.	HEALTH CENTRE AVAILABLE IN THE AREA VISITED AND THE RESOURCES VERIFIED (FOUND NO. OF PEOPLE CREATED LESS(40) COMPARED TO 60 BEFORE THE PROJECT.
CREATED AN AWARENESS TO HELP EACH OTHER/ COMMUNITY	PROJECT DONATED BY ONE INDIVIDUAL	DOMINENT VERIFIES - ONE SUBBO HAS DONATED HIS LAND AND THE LETTER FOUND SIGNED BY THE PARTY.  (MORE THAN _____ THE PROJECT) 6 TREAT THE VILLAGE FOR DIFFERENT PURPOSES. COMMITTEE MET AND PASSED RESOULTION TO MEET THE GOVT. TO ASK FOR THEIR DEMAND).

Feedback on forms

1. It took us a 8 hours to complete these forms with all the help from the faculty in field we will not have so much time. Complicated, time consuming system. Yet the dialogue information would be useful.
2. Total output after project should come before total output before project to get a positive figure.
3. Needs simplification.

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CASE STUDY

FORMATION OF ROAD

Punjivakkam is a village 70 KM away from Madras. There are eight families in this village with a population of 500 people. People are mainly Harijans with an average income of Rs.5/- per day. Some of them were having 1/2 an acre or one acre of dry land and they used to cultivate this land with Ragi and Salglrum. The product of the land was consumed by the owners. People in the above village had the following problems.

1. No high school facilities.
2. No hospital
3. No market
4. No proper road to the main road
5. No conveyance except the bullock cart.
6. During the rainy season even the bullock cart could not reach the main road.

So we formed a committee with a leadership of the parish priest. First to make a road from this village to a main road. We approach the local panchayat to construct the road urgently. Neither panchayat nor the Govt. come forward to help as a to form a road saying that there is no funa.

. Another difficulty we had was party politics. As the village belongs to an opposition constituency. No developmental work has been forthcoming to this village from the government side. In this situation we approached CRS to give food for work.

CRS was kind enough to sanction 2500 mandays to form a 3 km length of road from our village leading to the main road. In this juncture, we had to face some difficulties - Upper class people did not cooperate with the harijan people. Again we had to call the village panchayat and discuss about this problem. After much discussion they agreed to cooperate with others.

Finally we began to form a road. 50 people worked for 50 days. They themselves brought their own implements. They cleared the bushes, removed big stones and levelled the ground. Within 50 days we finished forming a road. As we were laying the road we levelled 10 acres of land on both sides of the road. Seeing the hard work and enthusiasm of the people, block development officer come forward to sanction Rs.20000/- to gravel the road. With this help we were luck enough to make a pucca motorable road.

Now the school children are able to go for higher studies. Town bus is coming to our village thrice a day. Now the health visitors come to our village regularly. Sick people are looked after properly.. Since they can go to the hospital. Village market is formed now. Before the road was formed this village used to receive letters once in 15 days. Now we are receiving letters regularly. Now we are even getting daily newspapers. Our village has been recognised by Taluk Office. The young girls in this village are going for vocational training centres. The people are earning Rs. 3-4 per day. This is an additional income for their family. Social activities are improved in this village. People in the neighbouring villages can easily reach this village. Because of the formation of the road this village has improved economically and socially.

This project gave us confidence in take up a new project in our village such as deepening and cleaning a community tank, so that the whole village will be benefitted from it.

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NEW IRRIGATION WELL

As a new Parish Priest: Fr. Peter Raj had taken up charge of Semmia-mongolan Parish in the year 1980.

There are 80 families out of which 75 families were catholics and 5 were non-catholics. Fr. Raj surveyed the village. The villagers expressed their needs to him. The parish priest decided to take special interest in the people to help in a productive way. Most of the families have 1.5 to 2 acres of land.

Having experienced the problem in executing any work individually without consulting the villagers. Fr. Raj started a Parish Council. The Parish council consists of Parish Priest and 13 members elected from the General Body. At the Parish committee meeting, the applications received from the villagers were scrutinised and segregated priority wise. In this case 20 applications of new irrigation wells were scrutinised and selected. In selecting the applications options like first come first serve basis, need of beneficiary, and drawing lots were considered. As felt need was the same for the 20 applications the committee chose the option of first come first serve. Five applications were selected and forwarded to the consignee for approval.

On approved of the projects from FFW programme, the villagers started work on the new irrigation well. Employment opportunities were given to each family in this project. Supervision of work was done by a supervisor appointed by the Parish Committee. Distribution of food was done twice a week on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

The project was 50% successful as two wells had stone at a certain depth and the work could not proceed further, but the beneficiaries contributed more than about Rs.1000/- and the success was realised.

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Community Irrigation Well

The target population in a group of landless labourers in a village called Akkalreaddyalle, Cuddapah. Waste land is distributed to some of the labourers in the village out of 100. families 7 families come forward to ask for a new well. As they are poor, they could not afford to

construct a new well by themselves. However, for the last four years, they were affected by severe drought. Hence they were not in a position to go in for a new well and develop their lands. These seven families owned 10 acres of land in that area.

In order to be sure whether water is available in these lands, first our organisation suggested conducting a geological survey and those families were requested to pay Rs.120/- towards survey. In order to provide equal opportunities for use of the well, different agreements were made regarding site for well, canals, sharing of water etc.

Feasibility of the project was discussed and an application was made for :

- size of the well 30' diameter 33' depth
- Cost of the well                      Rs.20,000.00
- Pumpset                                      Rs. 6,000.00
- Pump shed                                 Rs. 4,000.00

Out of the total cost of the well

From CRS 1500 man days	Rs.12,000.00
Loan from bank	Rs.15,000.00
Contribution	Rs. 3,000.00
	<u>Rs.30,000.00</u>
	=====

#### Community participation

In order to get loan from the bank, people were encouraged to save every month in the bank so as to gain credibility with the bankers.

Our organisation deposited an incentive deposit in the bank and bank agreed to give loan to the people to construct a well. Now, even after the completion of their projects, they continue to save every month in the bank and are prepared to go to the bank for other loans. Both their land and group guarantee were provided as security to the bank.

Implementation of the Project :

Beneficiaries then discussed among themselves and decided to construct a well on their own. As part of their contribution towards the well, they did not take wages for their work. After water was struck, they received a loan of Rs.15,000/- from the bank on an instalment basis.

When the well was completed they also got money from the bank for a pump set. Total amount of the 15000 rupees consisted of Rs.5,000/- as subsidy and Rs.4,000/- as margin money.

As a result of this process, waste lands were brought under cultivation and they started growing crops in the lands. The repayment process was initiated.

Belief in self effort and self-reliance

Construction of this new well by these labourers has set an example to all other landless labourers in the village. So much so, rest of the villagers have asked for some more new wells and got them sanctioned.

Through this successful project, more people have been interested in land development and development of their own resources and in giving up their traditional occupations such as carrying deep animals and drum beating for the rich.

Most striking point is that they have discovered their own powers and potentialities hidden in themselves.

By their involvement in the process of project planning and implementation they have learned to understand difficulties and limitations one has to face in such an undertaking.

By working together, cooperation, unity and group effort have started taking place in the community.

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### COMMUNITY WORK

Suriyar village of Kalathur Taluk, Trichi consisted of Harijan class people, whose occupation was drum beating for the rich high class people of the neighbouring village. The whole village consisted of 50 harijan families.

These harijans organised a committee. The objective was to avoid the ill treatment of the high caste neighbouring villagers and stand on their own feet. They approached the Collector reporting their difficulties. The Collector ordered police protection for harijans in future from the high class lenders.

#### Present Change Agency

The village committee of the harijans met the TMSS society and discussed their problems. After many meetings, they finally met Fr. Kolandaiswamy, and who made them realise their drawbacks and weak points. They wanted to get rid of the highclass villagers and having realised their weakness they wanted to be self supporting. The harijans themselves suggested many projects like: Coir making, Loom production, Brick making, Sheep rearing, through bank loans.

Many meetings were held. It was finally decided to take up community irrigation tank. Help from various agencies was sought and finally the FFW projects was approved through CRS. A financial help of Rs.15,000/- was also granted through CARITAS INDIA and local contribution of Rs.2,000/- from 25 families was collected.

#### Implementation

An unobjectionable unclaimed land was proposed by the villagers and approved by the village committee. A no-objection certificate was obtained and finally the project was taken up.

The local committee themselves were the supervisors of the project alongwith the TMSS members. The tank measuring 950x500x5 ft. was dug and successfully completed in 3 months during the drought period. After the monsoon the storage of rain water helped the harijans to cultivate about 50 to 60 acres of land.

Evaluation :

By this project the harijans have:

- a. learned to be united.
- b. acquired a sense of independence and self reliance.
- c. developed economically and socially.

The irrigation tank meets the requirements of increased agricultural output.

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REVIEW

19.11.83.

- More time should be given for plenary sessions.
- Group should break earlier - more time should be given for reading/discussions.
- One facilitator should be sitting and guiding the group all the time in order that more productive work can be done.
- more input from facility on management areas - planning, evaluating, research methods.
- Time for group discussion is not sufficient.
- Greater need for planning on job - so more inputs/ focus on planning is required.
- Difficult to collect correct information on inputs/ outputs from the farmers.
- News bulletin of FFW - new developmental ideas
  - data from different diocese.
- along the lines of MCH should be started.
- Expected to be informed on new rules and regulations - but was surprised to see that lot of sharing of experiences took place.
- More theoretical input each day would be welcome.

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LIST OF THE PARTICIPANTS

MADRAS

CONSIGNEE FOOD FOR WORK WORKSHOP-II

DATES: 17/19-11-1983.

1. Fr. Thomas Benedict  
Social Director  
Dharamaram College,  
Bangalore.
2. Mr. Leo Anthony  
Bangalore Consignee Officer  
18, Millers Road,  
Archbishop's House,  
Bangalore.
3. Mr. D. Pappayya,  
K.S.S.S. Nagercoil.
4. Fr. Alexius  
M.P.S.S.S. Mariapuram,  
Cuddapah, A.P.
5. Mr. J.T. Cruz,  
Kattar Social service Society.
6. Fr. R. Joseph  
Catholic Mission  
Porumilla  
Cuddapah, A.P.
7. Mr. A. Chinnapa Reddy  
R.C.M. Bungalow  
Guntur.
8. Mr. S. Arul Raju  
R.C.M. Bungalow,  
Guntur.
9. Mr. Tsering Wangal  
Jickey Larsoe Settlement  
Bylakuppe Distt. Mysore.
10. Mr. Sonam Tsering  
Dickey Larsoe Tibetan Settlement  
Pylakuppe, Mysore.

11. Mr. K. Kudappa,  
I.S.S.O.  
Nellore, A.P.
12. Fr. S.M. Amaladas  
Somanathapen  
Tirunelveli Dt.  
Tamilnadu.
13. Mr. J. Amaladass  
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14. Mr. D.Theophilus  
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15. Fr. J.G. Jesudas  
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Bishop's House,  
Nagercoil.
16. Mr. M. Gopala Reddy  
Executive Director,  
Indian Social Organisation,  
Simmivara Agrelaran,  
Nellore.
17. Mr. S.J. Basteen  
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Tiruchy-620001.
18. Mr. P. John Bosco  
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19. Fr. J. Antony Samy  
Udhagamandalam Social Service Society  
Udhagamandalam-643001.
20. Mr. P.J. Sebastian  
CRS USCC  
Madras.
21. Fr. S. Kulandai Samy  
T.M.S.S., Bishop House,  
P.O. Box No. 14,  
Tiruchi-1.

22. Fr. George Manianghatt  
Diocesan Director Social Service,  
St. Ann's Cathedral  
Visakhapatnam-530001.
23. Mr. M. Amalanathan  
Secretary to Trudivanam  
Consignee Rev. Fr. S.Peter.
24. Mr. B.M. Kapur,  
Ex. Director, ACORD,  
New Delhi.
25. Mr. Summita Raghuram  
ACORD, NEW DELHI.
26. Fr. A.J. Maxi Susai  
Bishop's House,  
Vellore-632001,  
North Arcot Dt.
27. Fr. I. Peter Raj  
Catholic Mission,  
Semmiamangalam B.O.  
Mandakulathur Via  
North Arcot Dt. 606904.
28. Mr. S.V.P. Gnanasekaran ASDO,  
Ruhsa, Post 632209,  
(Via) K.V. Kuppam  
North Arcot Dt.
29. Mr. Donald J. Rogers  
C/O CRS/DELHI.
30. Mr. P. Ignatius Rosario  
C/O CRS/MADRAS.
31. Mr. G.Petchiappan  
Tuticorin M.S.S. Society  
Tuticom-1.
32. Ms. H. Ramaswamy  
U.S.A. I.D.  
American Embassy, New Delhi.
33. Mr. Joseph Gerstle,  
CRS|NEW DELHI.
34. Mr. G.J.M. D'Silva,  
CRS/US.C.C.C. |Madras.
35. Mr. G.Thomas,  
C/O CRS|HQ-NEW DELHI.

CALCUTTA ZONE CONSIGNEE WORKSHOP-I

L O C A T I O N: BANDEL

NOVEMBER 21 - 23, 1983.

After a brief personal introduction, the participants began the workshop by sharing their respective experiences in implementing the FFW projects. This was followed by an explanation of the purpose of the workshop. In small groups the participants then discussed the general purpose and impact of FFW projects as perceived by the consignees. A discussion was then held on how these impacts could be observed/measured.

On the second day a brief discussion was held on current FFW issues such as ration rate, food availability, losses etc. Small groups were then formed and the participants developed their ideas as to how developmental impact of FFW projects could be measured. The concept of indicators was then introduced and then was followed by small group discussions on how they could be further improved and what means of verifications could be developed from the outcomes previously discussed. The Monitoring system was then explained and was followed by a group exercise on the use of analytical instruments.

On the third day the exercise on the usage of analytical instruments was completed and data derived from this exercise was discussed. A brief presentation on the use of the case study was then given to the participants and was followed by a practical exercise on their use.

The group workshop out-puts are as follows:-

The following is the purpose and impact of Food For Work has seen by the consignee in the workshop.

### Purpose

- To help people in time of immediate need (Emergency, Disaster, etc.)
- To get together for common goal with the help of people's own resources.
- To provide employment to the unemployed and additional employment to the marginal farmers.
- To help the marginal farmers to improve his income.
- To provide community resources to people.
- To introduce socio-economic development and civic awareness among the people.
- To bring about community development.
- To enable improved way of life of poor people
- To up-grade the living standard of 'poor'.
- To provide employment particularly during lean period.
- To undertake income generating programme.
- To undertake developmental programmes.
- To organize people and community.

### Impact

- Poor receive help in scarcity
- Develops community spirit
- Improve the village set-up in terms of resources and infrastructure
- Asset holder benefit socio-economically with this programme.
- Provides job for the jobless
- Marginal farmers economic conditions improves.
- To provides basic facilities to individuals such as housing
- It increase the quality of life.
- It provides communication facilities and bring about change in day to day life of people.
- It provides adult education and increase in literacy rate and total education of the community.
- It introduced people to hygienic ways of life.

If not handled well the food for work programme has also formed some negative impact. Such as creating dependence for the people. It has reached out the people where non-government or even voluntary organisation cannot reach. Thus bringing about need based development in remote and neglected areas. People do not go to the money lenders so frequently. Thus the exploitation by the money lenders reduced.

Developmental impact of FFW Programme

- Economics- More income improvement and more assets. Improved standard of living, shelter, clothes, food, more land under cultivation, more crops, more employments open, new business opportunities open, self employment.
- Social- brought people of different castes, religion, together, community feeling, taught them to improve their situation without depending on others, because of benefits gained. It prepared them to accept need to change has given them confidence in their group strength, better use of community resources, increase in number of school going children, prevented migration in times of scarcity.
- Human- Self-respect, security, less dependence on others, saving habit.
- Health- epidemic diseases like cholera, dysentery reduced reduction of infant mortalities, consumption of more nutritious food.

Ways of measuring development impact

Group A

Economically

- Increase in income and assets of the beneficiaries;
- Improved standard of living;
- Increased in employment opportunities.

Socially

- Coming together of people;
- Community togetherness
- Change in behaviour of people
- Self-confidence in people
- Prevention of migration
- Increased saving habits.

Human Impact

- Less dependency on others
- Increased self respect

Health

Prevention in disease such as cholera  
Reduce infant mortality, improved health.

Group B

Change in the life of people  
 Emergence of vegetable - kitchen gardens  
 Reaction to people to certain projects  
 Initiation taken by people  
 People's participation in decision making  
 People's participation in selection project  
 General awakening  
 Change in the standard of living of people.

Group C

What are they able to do which they could not have earlier  
 To increase in their possession  
 Increase in their agriculture product.  
 Disorganised community becoming organised  
 Handling their own problems by people.  
 People awaiting improvement in their live  
 People are aware of their inferiority complex

Group D

Increased in cultivated land  
 Reduction in the dependency on the money lenders  
 Socialisation of the people in the community  
 Improved standard of living due to better marketing

Group E

This group stated only the methods which they can use to measure the developmental impact. The methods were:-

- Observation
- Comparison
- Collection of specific data
- Gratifying the data
- Case study
- Measuring attitudinal change

<u>OUTCOME</u>	<u>INDICATOR</u>	<u>MEANS OF VERIFICATION</u>
- Unity	-Regular gathering	-Observation
- Competitive Sprit	-Sports & Cheering	-record of number of people attending.

Drinking Water Wells

-Improved Health	-Decrease in water borne disease.	-records from PHS/ dispensaries for number of people seeking aid for water borne diseases.
-Increased consumption and sale of vegetables.	-kitchen garden	-no. of kitchen gardens.

Low cost Housing

- |                                      |                          |   |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| -Living condition improved.          | -hygenic                 | -village panchayat records showing ownership. |
| -Protection from elements of nature. | -from footpath to house. | -Name in voting List.                         |
| - Spacious house.                    | -a permanent dwelling.   |   |

Village Roads

- |                         |  |  |
|-------------------------|--|--|
| -Better communication   | -more transport vehicles                     | - a bus stop   |
| -increased asset value. | -more trading                                | -govt. considers electrification and other infrastructure. |
|                         | -more social interactions between villagers. |  |
|                         | -attendance in school esp. in monsoons.      |  |
|                         | -electrification                             |  |
|                         | -market value.                               |  |

PROJECT CLASSIFICATION

...

	<u>Income Improvement</u>	<u>Asset Improvement</u>
New Irrigation Wells	/	
Irrigation Well/deep/clearning Tanks/Dams	/	
Irrigation Canals	/	
Bund Construction/repairs	/	
Land cleaning/levelling	/	
Bench terracing slope land	/	
Reforestration	/	
Pasture & Forrage Dev.	/	
Road Construction/Repairs	/	
Bridge Construction		/
Drinking water wells		/
Schoo/Community Centre		/
Health centre/godown		/

Low cost houses  
 Training/education/vocational, adult literacy  
 Drains/Ditches

FOOD FOR WORK PROJECT  
BENEFICIARY INCOME IMPROVEMENT ANALYSIS

A. PROJECT BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Name of Consignee Fr. Paul Pynadath Code No. 0082  
 Name of Project Holder Fr. Thomas  
 Type of Project Irrigation Canal  
 Project Identification No. A4/450/83  
 Date Project Began 1st April, 1983 completed 31st May, '83  
 Number of Mandays utilized for this project 1965 M/D  
 Number of beneficiaries in overall project 50 families.

B. BENEFICIARY BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Name of Beneficiary Phogharam Kisku  
 Approx. Annual Family Income before the Project Rs. 4000/-  
 Number of family members 8 Annual Income per family member Rs. 500/- (1)  
 Acreage Owned 3½ Acreage Cultivate 3  
 Acreage uncultivated 4

Brief Description of the Project for this beneficiary:

One acre of land has been cultivated through this canal

Location of the project for this beneficiary Chanda villa

Number of mandays spend on this project beneficiary 30 M/d (2)

Number of units improved for this beneficiary one acre (3)

Local market value of a Manday:

Grain Rs. 6/- + Oil Rs. 1.36 = Total Rs. 7.36 / Manday (4)

VALUE OF ALL INPUTS ASSOCIATED WITH TOTAL FFW PROJECT COST FOR THIS BENEFICIARY:

Input Description		Value (Rs.)	
TYPE OF INPUT	UNITS QUANTITY	TOTAL VALUE	
	(No. of Mandays)		
(i)	FFW COMMODITIES	282.14	+
(ii)	Baskets	9.00	+
(iii)	Pickaxe	30.00	+
(iv)	Spades	25.00	+
Total project cost Rs...		347.14	(5)

Percentage of contribution by beneficiary 22.6 %  
 FFW 81.56 % Other Sources %

C. YEARLY CHANGE IN AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT DERIVED FROM THE PROJECT

Output for the year before the project for this beneficiary

Season	Crop	Output Units	X Market Value per unit	= Sub Total value
(i) Monsoon	Paddy	1 qntl.	Rs. 200	200 +

Total output value before the project Rs. 200/- (6)

Output for the year following the project for this beneficiary

Season	Crop	Output Units	X Market value per unit	= Sub total value
(i) Monsoon	Paddy	2 1/2 qntl	Rs.200/-	500.00 +

Total output value after the project Rs. 300 - (7)

Total output value before the project - Total output value after the project = Annual change in output value after the project.

$$\frac{\text{Rs. 200}}{\text{(Item 6)}} - \frac{\text{Rs. 500}}{\text{(Item 7)}} = \text{Rs. 300 per/year} \quad (8)$$

D. YEARLY CHANGE IN COST OF PRODUCTION

Valuation of inputs in the year preceding the project.

	TYPE OF INPUT	MARKET VALUE OF INPUT	
		RS.	P.
(i)	Seeds	80	00
(ii)	Labours	140	00

Total Market value of inputs before the project Rs. 220.00 (9)

Valuation of inputs year following the project:

	TYPE OF INPUT	MARKET VALUE OF INPUT Rs. P.
(i)	Labour	140.00
(ii)	Seeds	80.00
(iii)	Manure	25.00

Total market value of inputs after the project Rs.245.00 (10)

Total market value of inputs before the project - Total market value of inputs after the project = Annual change in production cost after the project

$$\frac{\text{Rs. } 220}{\text{(Item 9)}} - \frac{\text{Rs. } 245}{\text{(Item 10)}} = \text{Rs. } 20 \text{ per/year} \quad (11)$$

E. ANALYSIS FOR THE ANNUAL COST OF THE PROJECT IMPROVEMENT

Calculating the annual cost of the project improvement

Estimate of the life of the improvement 5 years (12)  
 Please describe the basis used for the estimate:  
 Unless repair is done it may not last more than five years  
 It is understood from the experience of the project holder.

Annual cost of the project improvement

$$\text{Rs. } \frac{347.14}{\text{(Item 5)}} \cdot \frac{5}{\text{(Item 12)}} = \text{Rs. } 169.42 \quad (13)$$

COMPARISON OF THE BENEFITS AND COST OF THE PROJECT:

Change in Agricultural output value after the project - Change in production cost after the project = Net improvement in beneficiary income per year after the project.

$$\frac{\text{Rs. } 300}{\text{(Item 8)}} - \frac{\text{Rs. } 25}{\text{(Item 11)}} = \text{Rs. } 275 \text{ per/year} \quad (14)$$

$$\text{Benefit/Cost ratio} = \frac{\text{Rs. } 275}{\text{(Item 14)}} \cdot \frac{\text{Rs. } 69.42}{\text{(Item 13)}} = \text{Rs. } 3.96 \quad (15)$$

$$\text{Pay back period} = \frac{\text{Rs. } 347.14}{\text{(Item 5)}} \cdot \frac{\text{Rs. } 275}{\text{(Item 14)}} = 1.26 \text{ years} \quad (16)$$

Net improvement in beneficiary income per acre:

$$\frac{\text{Rs. } 275}{\text{(Item 14)}} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ acre}}{\text{(Item 3)}} = \text{Rs. } 275 \text{ acre} \quad (17)$$

Based upon discussion with beneficiary and others, how would you interpret the results to accommodate agricultural variations before the and after the project: Please be as specific as possible:

Beneficiary has experienced by cultivating in past that he has gained little more then before and in future he has hope of better output.

IMPACT OF THE PROJECT

<u>Outcomes</u>	<u>INDICATORS</u>	<u>MEANS OF VERIFICATIONS</u>
Road Easy communication.	Social gatherings of people from different villages.	Number of social gatherings that took place in a village from the record of the village.
Irrigation Assurance of canal. getting water.	Unity is brought about among the villagers for the particular aim.	People of this village are often coming together to discuss and to solve others problems and helping hands for other projects is recorded from the villagers notes.

FOOD FOR WORK PROJECT

...  
BENEFICIARY INCOME IMPROVEMENT  
ANALYSIS  
...

A. PROJECT BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Name of Consignee Rev. Fr. Raphael Code No. 0019  
Name of Project Holder Fr. John  
Type of Project Land levelling  
Project Identifization No. A/183/82  
Date Project Began 14.1.82 Completed 24.3.82  
Number of Mandays utilized for this Project 5000  
Number of beneficiaries in overall project 250

B. BENEFICIARY BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Name of Beneficiary Nikal Hazara  
Approx. Annual Family Income before the Project Rs. 2800/-  
Number of family members 8 Annual Income per family memebr Rs. 350 (1)

Acreage Owned 1 Acreage cultivated 1  
 Acreage uncultivated Nil

Brief Description of the project for this beneficiary:

Since he could not cultivate formerly, though he had land, he thought of levelling it and cultivate to produce food grains crops for his family.

Location of the project for this beneficiary Bahappara

Number of mandays spent on this project beneficiary 500 (2)

Number of units improved for this beneficiary 1 (3)

Local market value of a manday:

Grains. 4.50 + Oil Rs. 1.00 = Total Rs. 5.50 / Manday (4)

VALUE OF ALL INPUTS ASSOCIATED WITH TOTAL FFW PROJECT COST FOR THIS BENEFICIARY:

INPUT DESCRIPTION		VALUE (RS.)	
TYPE OF INPUT	UNITS	QUANTITY	TOTAL VALUE
	(No. of Manday)		
(i)	FFW commodities	500	2750 +
(ii)	Contribution from beneficiary per day.	per manday 25 paise	100 +

Total Project Cost Rs. 2850 (5)

Percentage of contribution by beneficiary 3.5 %

FFW 96.5 % Other sources %

Output for the year following the project for this beneficiary

SEASON	CROP	OUTPUT UNITS	X MARKET VALUE PER UNIT	SUB TOTAL VALUE
(i)	Kharif	1	4 qnts	Rs.100/- 400.00 +
(ii)	Straw	1	Bulk	100.00 +

Total output value after the project Rs. 500.00 (7)

Total output value before the project - Total output value after the project = Annual change in output value after the project

$$\frac{\text{Rs. } \underline{\hspace{2cm}}}{(\text{Item 6})} - \frac{\text{Rs. } 500}{(\text{Item 7})} = 500 \text{ per/year} \quad (8)$$

Valuation of inputs year following the project:

TYPE OF INPUT	MARKET VALUE OF INPUT	
	Rs.	P.
(i) Seeds paddy 15 Kgs.	50	00
(ii) Manure	20	00
(iii) Pesticides	20	00
(iv) Ploughing	90	00
(v) wedding etc.	125	00

Total market value of inputs after the project Rs.305 (10)

Total market value of inputs before the project - Total market value of inputs after the project = Annual change in production cost after the project

$$\frac{\text{Rs. } \underline{\hspace{2cm}}}{(\text{Item 9})} - \frac{\text{Rs. } 305}{(\text{Item 10})} = \underline{\text{Rs. } 305} \text{ per/year} \quad (11)$$

E. ANALYSIS FOR DETERMINING BENEFICIARY INCOME IMPROVEMENT

Calculating the Annual cost of the project improvement

Estimate of the life of the improvement = 10 years (12)

Please describe the basis used for the estimate:  
Normally we do not have any serious flood, drought, or fire and therefore we hope it will last at least a decade without any major repair.

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Annual cost of} \\ \text{the project} \\ \text{improvement} \end{array} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Rs. } 2800 \\ (\text{Item 5}) \end{array} \right\} \div \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 10 \\ (\text{Item 12}) \end{array} \right\} = \text{Rs. } 280 \quad (13)$$

COMPARISON OF THE BENEFITS AND COSTS OF THE PROJECT:

Change in Agri-cultural output value after the project - Change in production cost after the project = Net improvement in beneficiary income per year after the project

$$\frac{\text{Rs. } 500}{(\text{Item 8})} - \frac{\text{Rs. } 305}{(\text{Item 11})} = \underline{195} \text{ per/year} \quad (14)$$

$$\text{Benefit/Cost ratio} = \frac{\text{Rs. 195}}{\text{(Item 14)}} \text{ --- } \frac{\text{Rs. 280}}{\text{(Item 13)}} = .70 \quad (15)$$

$$\text{Pay back period} = \frac{\text{Rs. 2850}}{\text{(Item 5)}} \text{ --- } \frac{\text{Rs. 195}}{\text{(Item 14)}} = \underline{14.6} \text{ years} \quad (16)$$

Net improvement in beneficiary income per acre:

$$\frac{\text{Rs. 195}}{\text{(Item 14)}} \text{ --- } \frac{\text{Rs. 1}}{\text{(Item 3)}} = \underline{\text{Rs. 195}} \text{ acre} \quad (17)$$

Based upon discussion with beneficiary and others, how would you interpret the results to accommodate agricultural variations before and after the project: Please be as specified as possible:

Since it was a virgin soil and his maiden venture in cultivation on this plot of land, the yield per acre is comparatively low; hope it will increase as per the laws diminishing returns.

#### IMPACT OF FEW PROGRAMMES

<u>OUTCOMES</u>	<u>INDICATORS</u>	<u>MEANS OF VERIFICATION</u>
1. Increase social status.	Attendance in farmers meeting.	He is enlisted in the B.D.O's list of farmers entitled for subsidies meant for farmers.
2. Better health	As well as his family members now he gets more food stuffs to consume.	Reduction in disease, less expenses on medicines.
3. Mental Health, peace and happiness.	Less quarrels at home, no more harrassment from the money lenders.	No more complaints to the parish priest from the family. No recorded loans to money lenders.

#### FOOD FOR WORK PROJECT

#### BENEFICIARY INCOME IMPROVEMENT ANALYSIS

##### A. PROJECT BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Name of Consignee Fr. Joseph Code No. 0088  
 Name of Project Holder Mathew M.  
 Type of Project Tanks  
 Project Identification No. 73/82/83  
 Date Project Began 8.1.83 Completed 9.7.83  
 Number of Mandays utilized for this project 6400  
 Number of beneficiaries in overall project 5

B. BENEFICIARY BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Name of Beneficiary Budhu ram  
 Approx Annual Family Income before the project Rs. 2000/-  
 Number of family memebtrs 5 Annual Income per family memebr Rs. 400/- (1)

Acreage owned 3.25 Acreage cultivated 1 acre  
 Acreage uncultivated 2.25

Brief Description of the Project for this beneficiary:

Dimension 200' x 200' x 8' this tanks was made to help this farmer to cultivate 2.25 acres of land.

Location of the project for this beneficiary Sirak village, Chandwa Block

Number of mandays spent on this project beneficiary 1280 (2)

Number of units improved for this beneficiary 2.00 (3)

Local market value of a Monday

Grain Rs. 6 + Oil Rs. 2 = Total Rs. 8 / Manday (4)

VALUE OF ALL INPUT ASSOCIATED WITH TOTAL FFW PROJECT. COST FOR THIS BENEFICIARY:

INPUT DESCRIPTION		VALUE (RS.)	
TYPE OF INPUT	UNITS	QUANTITY	TOTAL VALUE
	(No. of Mandays)		
(i) FFW COMMODITIES	1280 m/d x 8		10,240.00 +
(ii) Bamboo basket -10			20.00 +
(iii) Shovel + Pickaxe			120.00 +
(iv) Supervision			480.00 +

Total Project Cost Rs. 10,860.00 (5)

Percentage of Contribution by beneficiary 6 %

FFW 94% Other Sources - %

C. YEARLY CHANGE IN AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT DERIVED FROM THE PROJECT

Output for the year before the project for this beneficiary

Season	Crop	Output units	X Market value per unit	= sub total value
(i) Rabi	Wheat	400 Kg.	Rs. 2.00	800.00 +

Total output value before the project Rs. 8.00.00 (60)

Output for the year following the project for this beneficiary

Season	Crop	Output Units	X Market value per Unit	= Sub Total Value
(i)	Kharif Paddy	600 Kg.	Rs.2.50	1500.00 +
(ii)	Rabi Wheat	800 Kg.	Rs.2.00	1600.00 +

Total output value after the project Rs. 3100.00 +

Total output value before the project - Total output value after the project = Annual change in output value after the project

Rs. 800.00 (Item 6) - Rs. 3100 (Item 7) = Rs. 2300.00 per/year (8)

D. YEARLY CHANGE IN COST OF PRODUCTION

Valuation of inputs in the year preceding the project

Type of Input	Market value of input	
	Rs.	P.
(i) Manure	50	00
(ii) Labour	100	00
(iii) Seed	50	00

Total market value of inputs before the project Rs. 200 00 (9)

Valuation of inputs year following the project:

Type of Input	Market value of input	
	Rs.	P.
(i) Manure	200	00
(ii) Labour	400	00
(iii) Seed	200	00

Total market value of inputs after the project Rs.800/- (10)

Total market value of inputs before the project - Total market value of inputs after the project = Annual change in production cost after the project.

$$\frac{\text{Rs. } 200}{\text{(Item 9)}} - \frac{\text{Rs. } 800}{\text{(Item 10)}} = \text{Rs. } 600/- \text{ per/year} \quad (11)$$

E. ANALYSIS FOR DETERMINING BENEFICIARY INCOME IMPROVEMENT

Calculating the Annual cost of the project improvement

Estimate of the life of the improvement = 5 years (12)  
Please describe the basis used for the estimate

Experience has shown that every similar tank needs repairs etc. after five years.

$$\text{Annual cost of the project improvement} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Rs. } 10860 \\ \text{(Item 5)} \end{array} \right. \cdot \frac{5}{\text{(Item 12)}} = \text{Rs. } 2172.00 \quad (13)$$

COMPARISON OF THE BENEFITS AND COSTS OF THE PROJECT.

Change in Agri-cultural output value after the project - Change in production cost after the project. = Net improvement in beneficiary income per year after the project

$$\frac{\text{Rs. } 2300.00}{\text{(Item 8)}} - \frac{\text{Rs. } 600.00}{\text{(Item 11)}} = \text{Rs. } 1700.00 \text{ per/year} \quad (14)$$

$$\text{Benefit/Cost ratio} = \frac{1700}{\text{(Item 14)}} \cdot \frac{\text{Rs. } 2172}{\text{(Item 13)}} = 0.78 \quad (15)$$

$$\text{Pay back period} = \frac{\text{Rs. } 10,860.00}{\text{(Item 5)}} \cdot \frac{\text{Rs. } 1700.00}{\text{(Item 14)}} = 6.38 \text{ yrs} \quad (16)$$

Net improvement in beneficiary income per acre:

$$\frac{\text{Rs. } 1700.00}{\text{(Item 14)}} \cdot \frac{\text{Rs. } 2.00}{\text{(Item 3)}} = \text{Rs. } 850 \text{ acre} \quad (17)$$

Based upon discussion with beneficiary and others, how would you interpret the results to accommodate agricultural variations before and after the project:

Please be as specified as possible:

Before the project only one crop was possible. Now two crops can be had. Besides vegetable growth is also possible. Purchasing power improved.

IMPACT OF FFW PROGRAMMES

<u>OUTCOMES</u>	<u>INDICATORS</u>	<u>MEANS OF VERIFICATION</u>
Water for domestic use like washing, bathing etc. available nearby.	Improved hygiene of the people less incidence of falling sick.	Less number of people go to the dispensary for this and that sickness, according to the dispensary register.
Recreational facilities like swimming have increased	Kids more joyful and merry making.	Joyous shouts of the kids every now and then.

FOOD FOR WORK PROJECT  
ASSET EFFECTIVENESS ANALYSIS

A. PROJECT BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Name of Consignee Avalafarlass Code No. 0115  
 Name of Project Holder Fr. Nobile  
 Type of Project Low cost houses  
 Project Identification No. 85/30/84  
 Location of Project Minapara Village  
 Date project began 1.3.83 Completed 30.4.83  
 Number of Mandays utilized for the Project 2000  
 Number of Mandays utilized for this beneficiary 200  
 Number of Beneficiaries, Families in overall Project 1 (1)  
 Name of Community/Beneficiary Minapara  
 Approx. Annual Family Income of the Community/Beneficiary Rs. 1800/-

Brief Description of the Project:

Houses damaged by flood because on low ground.  
 New houses shifted above flood line.  
 Outside dimension 20' x 15' x 9' and walls with bamboo and straw roof.

B. VALUE OF ALL INPUTS ASSOCIATED WITH TOTAL FFW PROJECT COST:

Local Market Value of a Manday:

Grain Rs. 6 + Oil Rs. 2 = Total Rs. 8 / Manday

S.NO.	INPUT DESCRIPTION		VALUE	
	TYPE OF INPUT	QUANTITY IN UNITS	TOTAL VALUE IN RS.	
(i)	FFW Commodities			
	Wheat and Oil	200 m/d	1620.00	+
(ii)	Bamboo for roof		178.00	+
(iii)	Bamboo for door		16.00	+
(iv)	Nails and rope		36.00	+
(v)	Screw		65.00	+
(vi)	Labour by level		64.00	+
(vii)	Transport		82.00	
Total project cost Rs.			<u>2061.00</u>	(2)

INPUT SOURCE

(i)	Input by Beneficiary	Rs. 4410	(3)
(ii)	Input by Voluntary Donor		(4)
(iii)	Input by FFW	Rs. 1620	(5)
(iv)	Input by Loan	Rs.	(6)
(v)	Input by Government	Rs.	(7)
(vi)	Input by other source		(8)

PERCENTAGE OF CONTRIBUTION BY EACH SOURCE

Beneficiary Contribution (Item 3  $\div$  Item 2 x100)=21.64%  
 Voluntary Donor Agency Contribution  
 (Item 4  $\div$  Item 2 x100)= 7%  
 FFW Contribution (Item 5  $\div$  Item 2 x100) = 78.6%  
 Loan Contribution (Item 6  $\div$  Item 2 x 100) = %  
 Government Contribution (Item 7  $\div$  Item 2 x100)= %  
 Other Source Contribution  
 (Item 8  $\div$  Item 2 x 100) = - %

C. COMPARISON OF COST AND UTILISATION

Cost/Beneficiary Ratio for a Community Project:

$$\frac{\text{Cost}}{(\text{Item 2})} \div \frac{\text{Beneficiaries}}{(\text{Item 1})} = 2061 \text{ Rs./per beneficiary} \quad (9)$$

Estimated Life of the Asset 5 years (10)

Annual cost/Beneficiary Ratio..:

$$(\text{Item 11}) \div (\text{Item 1}) = 412 \text{ Rs./per year/beneficiary}$$

or

$$(\text{Item 9}) \div (\text{Item 10}) = 412 \text{ Rs./per year/beneficiary}$$

What was the primary purpose of the project ? Adequate Shelter.

Was the purpose achieved ? YES

What secondary achievements have occurred ? House hold goods more, migration reduced, status improvement, employment.

What is the value of the asset in open market ? 2500/-

If the FFW contribution were not available what difference would it have made ? Would have been done - the situation would have worsened.

IMPACT OF FFW PROGRAMMES

Outcomes	Indicators	Means of Verification
1. Standard of living improved	Bought better clothing, transistor and other house hold articles.	We the child is wearing new clothing and listening Radio and his wife coming to the village well with aluminium pots to collect water instead of earthen pots.
2. Social status has improved	Joined the farmers club.	His name is in the club register.
3. Health of the family improved.	Children look healthier than they previously.	Registers and charts at the P.H. Centre testify to it. They don't visit the P.H.C. with health complaints.
4. Family has been settled on permanent basis.	they have stopped living a migrant family	We see them through out the year at their home and their children attending the local school

FOOD FOR WORK PROJECT  
ASSET EFFECTIVENESS ANALYSIS

A. PROJECT BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Name of Consignee: Fr. Paul Pynadath Code No.: 0083  
 Name of Project Holder: Fr. Thomas Enchackal  
 Type of Project: Road Construction  
 Project Identification No: B1/454/83  
 Location of Project: Guntubony to Rajabondhe  
 Date of Project Began: 1 May 83 Completed: 30th June 83

Number of Mandays utilized for this Project 5000  
 Number of Mandays utilized for this beneficiary N/A  
 Number of Beneficiaries/Families in overall Project 200 (1)  
 Name of Community/Beneficiary Rajabondho  
 Approx. Annual Family Income of the  
 Community/Beneficiary Rs. 2500/-

**Brief Description of the Project :**

2 KM long 12' wide x 3' road to be made.  
 There was an existing road but had to be reised by average  
 3' from the existing level. Mud to be cut from both sides  
 in order to raise the road.

**B. VALUE OF ALL INPUTS ASSOCIATED WITH TOTAL FFW PROJECT COST:**

Local Market Value of a Manday:

Grain Rs. 6 +Oil Rs. 1.26 = Total Rs. 7.26 / Manday

S.No.	Type of Input	Input Description		Value	
		Quantity in Units	Total value in Rs.		
(i)	FFW Commodities	15000 Kgs.			
		Wheat	36300.00	+	
		525 Kgs Oil			
(ii)	Transportation		400.00	+	
(iii)	Implements		150.00	+	

Total Project Cost Rs. 36850.00 (2)

**INPUT SOURCE:**

(i)	Input by Beneficiary	Rs. 150.00	(3)
(ii)	Input by Voluntary Donor Agency	Rs. Nil	(4)
(iii)	Input by FFW	Rs. 36300.00	(5)
(iv)	Input by Loan	Rs. Nil	(6)
(v)	Input by Government	Rs. Nil	(7)
(vi)	Input by Other Source	Rs. 400.00	(8)

**PERCENTAGE OF CONTRIBUTION BY EACH SOURCE**

Beneficiary Contribution (Item 3  $\div$  Item 2 x 100) = 0.42 %  
 Voluntary Donor Agency Contribution

(Item 4  $\div$  Item 2 x 100) = Nil %

FFW Contribution (Item 5  $\div$  Item 2 x 100) = 98.50 %

Loan Contribution (Item 6  $\div$  Item 2 x 100) = Nil %

Government Contribution (Item 7  $\div$  Item 2 x 100) = Nil %

Other source Contribution

(Item 8  $\div$  Item 2 x 100) = 1.08%

C. COMPARISON OF COST AND UTILISATION

Cost/Beneficiary Ratio for a Community Project:

$$\frac{\text{Cost}}{\text{(Item 2)}} \div \frac{\text{Beneficiaries}}{\text{(Item 1)}} = \underline{184.25} \text{ Rs./per beneficiary} \quad (9)$$

$$\text{Estimated Life of the Asset 5 years.} \quad (10)$$

$$\text{Annual Cost} = \frac{\text{Cost}}{\text{(Item 2)}} \div \frac{\text{Life}}{\text{(Item 10)}} = \text{Rs. 7370/- per year} \quad (11)$$

Annual cost/beneficiary Ratio:

$$\text{(Item 11)} \div \text{(Item 10)} = 36.85 \text{ Rs./per year/beneficiary}$$

$$\text{(Item 9)} \div \text{(Item 10)} = 36.85 \text{ Rs./per year/beneficiary}$$

What was the primary purpose of the project ? To connect Rajabendhs village with the main road and to improve communication and easy transportation of commodities to the local market.

Was the purpose achieved ? Yes, the purpose was achieved.

What secondary achievements have occurred ? People of this village learned to work together for their own benefit and they are proud of having a road.

What is the value of the asset in open market ? 45000.00

If the FFW contribution were not available what difference would it have made ? Without FFW assistance there would have been no road.

FOOD FOR WORK PROJECT  
ASSET EFFECTIVENESS ANALYSIS

A. PROJECT BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Name of Consignee Fr. Paul Code No. 0082/4  
 Name of Project Holder Fr. Chacko  
 Type of Project Road building  
 Project Identification No. B 1/19099/83  
 Location of Project Parkapada to Bagmora  
 Date of Project Began 8th Jan 83 Completed 30th May 83  
 Number of Mandays utilized for this project 8000 man days  
 Number of Mandays utilized for this beneficiary 800  
 Number of Beneficiaries/Families in overall Project 200 (1)  
 Name of Community/Beneficiary Paikapada  
 Approx. Annual Family Income of the  
 Community/Beneficiary App. 1200 - 1500/-

Brief Description of the Project:

A road of 1 1/2 K.M. from Paikapad to Bagmora 8 ft. breadth. 20 families will use this road which will lead to next road connection to the local market.  $1500 \times 2\frac{1}{2} \times 1 = 3750$ . It will connect 5 villages.

B. VALUE OF ALL INPUTS ASSOCIATED WITH TOTAL FFW PROJECT COST:

Local Market Value of a Manday:

Grain Rs. 6.00 + Oil Rs. -60 = Total Rs. 5.40 / Manday

S.No.	INPUT DESCRIPTION		VALUE	
	TYPE OF INPUT	QUANTITY IN UNITS	TOTAL VALUE IN RS.	
(i)	FFW Commodities	24,000	48000.00	+
(ii)	Beneficiary		1600.00	+
Total project cost Rs.			<u>49600.00</u>	(2)

INPUT SOURCE

(i)	Input by beneficiary	Rs. 1600.00	(3)
(ii)	Input by voluntary donor Agency	Rs.	(4)
(iii)	Input by FFW	Rs. 48000.00	(5)
(iv)	Input by Loan	Rs.	(6)
(v)	Input by Government	Rs.	(7)
(vi)	Input by other source	Rs.	(8)

PERCENTAGE OF CONTRIBUTION BY EACH SOURCE

Beneficiary contribution (Item 3 --- Item 2 x 100) = 3.22%  
 Voluntary Donor Agency contribution  
 (Item 4  $\div$  Item 2 x 100) = - %  
 FFW Contribution (Item 5  $\div$  Item 2 x 100) = 96.78 %  
 Loan Contribution (Item 6  $\div$  Item 2 x 100) = - %  
 Government Contribution (Item 7  $\div$  Item 2 x 100) = %  
 Other Source Contribution  
 (Item 8  $\div$  Item 2 x 100) = - %

C. COMPARISON OF COST AND UTILISATION

Cost/Beneficiary Ratio for a Community Project

$\frac{\text{Cost}}{\text{Item 2}} \div \frac{\text{Beneficiaries}}{\text{Item 1}} = 248 \text{ Rs./per beneficiary}$  (9)

Estimated Life of the Asset 6 years (10)

Annual Cost =  $\frac{\text{Cost}}{\text{Life}}$  = Rs. 8266 per year (11)  
 (Item 2) (Item 10)

Annual Cost/beneficiary Ratio :

(Item 11)  $\div$  (Item 1) = 41.33 Rs./per year/beneficiary

(Item 9)  $\div$  (Item 10) = 41.33 Rs./per year/beneficiary

What was the primary purpose of the project ?

Communication Main road connecting to the adivasi village.

Was the purpose achieved ? YES

What secondary achievements have occurred ? Children can to school.

What is the value of the asset in open market ? 80,000/-

If the FFW contribution were not available would it have made ? Road would did have been constructed within such a short space.

IMPACT OF FFW PROGRAMMES

<u>OUTCOMES</u>	<u>INDICATORS</u>	<u>MEANS OF VERIFICATION</u>
Better communication	Cycle, bullock-carts on the road.	Recognition by the panchayat will be marked in the map.
Higher percentage of children going to school	School children as the road going to school	No. of children in the school register has increased.
Better trade facilities.	People carry their agriculture products on cycle and bring back necessary food stuffs.	A shop has been installed in the village which was not existing earlier.

FOOD FOR WORK PROJECT

ASSET EFFECTIVENESS ANALYSIS

A. PROJECT BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Name of Consignee: Bro. Bernard Singh Code No: 0064

Name of Project Holder: Basil Pereira

Type of Project: Low Cost house

Project Identification No: B5/118/83

Location of Project: Siliguri  
 Date of Project Began: 1.1.83 Completed 7.7.83  
 Number of Mandays utilized for this Project: 3000  
 Number of Mandays utilized for this beneficiary: 300  
 Number of Beneficiaries/Families in overall Project: 10 (1)  
 Name of Community/Beneficiary: Rajbhansi  
 Approx. Annual Family Income of the  
 Community/Beneficiary: Rs. 5000/-

Brief Description of Project :

Made of mud thatched roof bamboo post,  
 two rooms Dimension 10'x10' 8'  
 raised platform 20' x 2'

B. VALUE OF ALL INPUTS ASSOCIATED WITH TOTAL FFW PROJECT COST:

Local Market Value of a manday:

Grain Rs. 6 + Oil Rs. 2 = Total Rs. 8 / Manday

S.NO.	INPUT DESCRIPTION		VALUE	
	TYPE OF INPUT	QUANTITY IN UNIT	TOTAL VALUE	INRS.
(i)	FFW Commodities	300 M/d	2,400.00	+
(ii)	Bamboos		200.00	+
(iii)	Grass		150.00	+
(iv)	Ropes		24.00	+
(v)	Sand		30.00	+
(vi)	Supervision		90.00	+
	Total project cost Rs...		<u>2,894.00</u>	(2)

INPUT SOURCE

(i)	Input by Beneficiary	Rs.200.00	(3)
(ii)	Input by Voluntary Donor Agency	Rs.180.00	(4)
(iii)	Input by FFW	Rs.2400.00	(5)
(iv)	Input by Loan	Rs. -	(6)
(v)	Input by Government	Rs. -	(7)
(vi)	Input by other sources	Rs.114.00	(8)

PERCENTAGE OF CONTRIBUTION BY EACH SOURCE

Beneficiary Contribution (Item 3  $\div$  Item 2 x 100) = 6.9%  
 Voluntary Donor Agency Contribution  
 (Item 4  $\div$  Item 2 x 100) = 6.29%  
 FFW Contribution (Item 5  $\div$  Item 2 x 100) = 62.93%  
 Loan Contribution (Item 6  $\div$  Item 2 x 100) = %  
 Government Contribution (Item 7  $\div$  Item 2 x 100) = %

Other source Contribution  
 (Item 8  $\div$  Item 2 x 100) = 3.93%

C. COMPARISON OF COST AND UTILISATION

Cost/Beneficiary Ratio for a community Project:

Cost  $\div$  Beneficiaries = 2894 Rs./per beneficiary (9)  
 (Item 2) (Item 1)

Estimated Life of the Asset 6 years (10)

Annual Cost =  $\frac{\text{Cost}}{\text{Life}}$  = Rs. 482.30 per year (11)  
 (Item 2) (Item 10)

Annual Cost/Beneficiary Ratio:

(Item 11)  $\div$  (Item 1) = 482.30 Rs./per year/beneficiary

What was the primary purpose of the project:

Shelter for the Rajbansi (Scheduled Caste)

Was the purpose achieved? YES.

What secondary achievement have occurred? Employment for 60 persons.

What is the value of the asset in open market? Rs.3000/-

If the FFW contribution were not available what difference would it have made? The house would not have been made.

IMPACT OF FFW PROGRAMMES

<u>Outcomes</u>	<u>I n d i c a t o r s</u>	<u>Means of verification</u>
1. Shelter	Increase in the number of houses.	Less people on the road
2. Stability	Self-confidence	Name (Ownership) on the list.

Brainstorming- Successful Project and.  
 Whether the proposed system will help in the following:

- Adequate planning /
- Basis and timeless of entry x
- Utilizing past experience /
- Goal oriented implementation /
- Planning /
- Co-operation of people/government /
- Timelessness in implementation x
- Review /
- Revision /
- Project management /
- need of people /
- Follow up /
- Sincerity and commitment of PH x

- Availability of monetary/non monetary resources X
- Site selection -/
- Participation of the people -/
- Owing project as their own -/
- Time Bound -/
- Group Decision -/
- Usefulness of project X

Suggestions on BIIA and AEA formats

1. Calculations are complicated.
2. Before or during the project the system is of no use - only after the project is over.
3. Which particular category of beneficiary would be selected this is to be done in confirmation with the field reviewer.
4. Whether the form will be used in the manner of question.
5. Project holder should be informed before and the beneficiary should be somewhat educated and the project site must be visited.

Calcutta Consignee Workshop

Final Review

- Introduction should have been in more detail e.g. purpose of workshop
- Time available for workshop is very less.
- Case study guideline useful.
- First hand collecting of data would have been richer.
- Case study as a method would have been useful.
- Orientation for me - as I am new to CRS.
- Formats are useful to show what work we have been doing.
- More project holders should have been included in workshop.
- The utility of this system could be increased with first hand experience of P.H.
- Group exercises helped in sharing of experiences.
- Project holders could have been called for a day or so - so that they were around for the exercise.
- The workshop has given me insight into non-economic benefits.
- This experience will helps us a project selection if both economic and non-economic factors are undertaken.
- Methodology is very good.
- Since CRS and USAID have spent so much money, I wish all late commers and early goers had attended all the sessions.

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LIST OF THE PARTICIPANTS  
CONSIGNEE FOOD FOR WORK WORKSHOP-I

CALCUTTA

DATES: November 21, 1983.

1. Fr. Basil S. Pereira,  
Seva Kendra,  
P.O. Pradhan Nagar,  
Siliguri  
Darjeeling Dist.  
West Bengal.
2. MRS. GEETANJALI VIJ,  
Flat No. 2, 17 Bondel Road,  
Calcutta-700 019.
3. Bro. Castellino, SDB,  
Archbishop's House,  
Shillong-793003.
4. Fr. Mathew Manipadam,  
Catholic Charities,  
Chandwa P.O.  
Palamu Dist.,  
Binar-829203.
5. Fr. Thomas Enchakal  
Chatholic Mission,  
Hatigarh P.O.,  
Dist. Balasore,  
Orissa-756033.
6. Br. Bernard Singh, S.G.,  
DDCC Catholic Charities,  
Bishop's House,  
Bankipore,  
Patna-800004.
7. Mr. Allen R. Johannes,  
Catholic Charities,  
Patna-4.
8. Fr. John L.  
Seva Sadan,  
Engineering College P.O.  
Jalpai Guri Dt.

9. Mr. Arvind Minj,  
Seva Kendra,  
P.O. Pradhan Nagar,  
Silliguri,  
Dt. Darjiling (W.B.)
10. Mr. Meophil Ekka,  
Catholic Charities,  
Chandwa P.O.,  
Distt. Palamad-829303.
11. Mr. Patras Purty  
C.C. Chandwa,  
P.O. Chandwa  
Dist. Palamad  
Bihar.
12. Mr. George Andreas B.  
Seva Sadan,  
P.O. Jalpaiguri Engg. College,  
Jalpaiguri-735102.
13. Fr. Mathew Nellickal  
Catholic Charities,  
Bishop's House,  
Tezpur-784001, Assam.
14. Mr. Sebastian Nellikunnel,  
Catholic Charities,  
Tezpur.
15. Mr. A.J. Thomas,  
Catholic Charities,  
Tura W. Gauo Hills,  
Meghalaya.
16. Fr. Chacko Panathara,  
Catholic Church, Baghmara,  
MBJ, Orissa.
17. FR. AUGUSTIN KARINKUTTIYIL,  
Chatholic Charities,  
Khurda Road,  
Jathni P.C., Puri Dist.  
Orissa-752050.
18. Mr. Sushanta Biswas  
CRS/Calcutta.
19. Fr. Yuo La Ferla S.J.  
S.W.I. Raiganj,  
W. Dinajpur,

20. Mr. Abraham Edassery,  
Catholic Church,  
Balasore-756001.
21. Mr. Anil S.,  
S.W.I. (Diocese of Raiganj),  
Raiganj.
22. Ms. Vivian Marin  
Zonal Director,  
CRS/Calcutta.
23. Mr. Donald J. Rogers,  
CRS/Delhi.
24. Mr. G. Thomas,  
CRS/Delhi.
25. Ms. Sumita Raghuram  
ACORD/Delhi.
26. Ms. Kiran Wadhera,  
ACORD/Delhi.
27. Mr. N. Krishnamurthy,  
USAID/NEW DELHI.
28. Mr. John Paul Chudy,  
USAID/NEW DELHI.
29. Mr. Job Thekkedath,  
CRS/CALCUTTA.
30. Fr. John L. Noronha,  
Seva Kendra Calcutta,  
52-B, Radhanath Chowdhury Road,  
Calcutta-15.
31. Mr. Chandra Sekhar Banerjee,  
Seva Kendra,  
Calcutta.
32. Mr. Ranjit Gomes,  
Seva Kendra, Calcutta.
33. Mrs. Jaya Roy  
CRS/Calcutta.

34. Fr. Fleming,  
Sambalpur,  
Orissa.
35. Fr. Joseph Variathu Kalia,  
Bishop's House,  
Dibrugarh.
36. Mr. Sebastian Surin  
Bishop's House,  
Dibrugarh.
37. Mr. P. Kajur,  
C/O Rev. Fleming,  
Catholic Church, Sambalpur,  
At/P.O. Sambalpur, Orissa.
38. Fr. K.J. Raphael  
Catholic Rectory,  
Krist Nagar,  
Nadia, West Bengal.

CALCUTTA ZONE CONSIGNEE WORKSHOP-II

L O C A T I' O N: BANDEL

NOVEMBER 24-26, 1983.

After a brief personal introduction, the first day began by having the participants shared their experiences in conducting their FFW projects. The purpose and impact of FFW Projects was then discussed in small working groups. This was followed by a question and answer session on how to measure/observe the developmental impacts of FFW projects. A practical application on how to measure the impact was then carried out in small groups.

On the second day the participants discussed the ways of measuring the impact of FFW projects as developed on the previous day. The concept of indicators and outcomes was explained to the participants and was followed by a group discussion. The concept of monitoring and evaluation was then presented to the participants and a session on the proper application of the use of tools for analysis of project impact.

On the closing day of the workshop the results of the previous day's exercise on the use of analytical instruments were reviewed and analysed. The use of case study was then explained and the participants formed small groups and a practical exercise was conducted on how to prepare the case study.

The group workshop out-puts are as follows:

IMPACT OF F.F.W.

- Creates employment during lean period
- Maintains price level of food commodities
- Creates literacy
- Team spirit, collaboration is created
- Hygiene
- When the beneficiary becomes economically stronger, he segregates himself from others.
- Creates awareness of how to apply for loans
- Feeling of jealousy among those for whom project is not approved
- Eating habits are changed e.g. tribals not used to eating wheat started eating wheat and subsequently growing
- Poorest of the poor do not benefit comparatively better off people do - as the poorest are unable to meet transport and administrative costs
- Seasonal employment
- More participation
- Assets benefit those who are relatively richer.
- Provides encouragement to work
- Helps to save for lean months
- Helps to improve status of living, communication, way of life
- Means of exploitation - wages are low

CALCUTTA WORKSHOP-II

<u>PROG. TYPE</u>	<u>OUTCOMES</u>	<u>INDICATORS</u>	<u>MEANS OF VERIFICATION</u>
ROAD	BETTER COMMUNICATION	a) no. of vehicles plying c) increased visits of health team	Observation ownership of vehicles doctors used
LAND LEVELLING	INCREASED PRODUCTION	a) Increased in yield b) Change in cropping pattern	Measure bag/count observation
	INCREASED LOCAL EMPLOYMENT	Farmers working on local land Increase in income	- FFW record - farmer does not go out for employment - Ques/observ.
D.W. WELL	Improved health	Reduction in water borne diseases	- Health centre record

	Increased use of water	No. of people/families using water
TIME SAVED	Distance of well from house	Measure

WAYS OF MEASURING DEVELOPMENTAL IMPACT OF F.F.W. PROGRAMME  
.....

GROUP I

- Reduced dependancy of money lenders
- Education of children through improved income
- In one family the number of school going children of the eligible age rose from 2 to 4
- More people start sending their children to hostels
- Change in eating habits of people from rice eating to wheat eating, consequently growing wheat and corn.

WAYS OF MEASURING DEVELOPMENTAL IMPACT OF F.F.W. PROGRAMME  
.....

GROUP II

- Creation of seasonal employment and change of eating habits in people, consequently growing wheat thereby developing nutritious status.
- Standard of living improved, which can be seen in better clothing and change in living style of people.
- People are found to be cleaner.
- Girls are educated.
- Belief of people that women can earn their livelihood.
- Payment of dues and fees to school regularly.

WAYS OF MEASURING DEVELOPMENTAL IMPACT OF F.F.W. PROGRAMME  
.....

GROUP III

- Mobilisation of local resources.
- People contacted the local and government resources available at the Panchayat and District level.
- Bank schemes can be used by people after asset is built through the FFW programme.

- Change in educational level of women specially with Grahini training.
- Initiative taken by people in developmental activities.
- Participation of community in development work seen in meetings held by the villagers to decide the contributions to be made to develop an asset.
- a. Income improvement caused by selling of fish developed through fish pond
- b. Creation of kitchen garden.
- The women of the village not working in the field, start working after the FFW programme.
- Better marketing facilities available to community after the roads are built.
- Appearance of luxury items in the village.
- Change in the structure of Bazar.
- Increased education of children.
- Improved eating habits.

Calcutta Consignee Workshop II

Project Classification (25.11.83)

	<u>Income Improvement</u>	<u>Asset Improvement</u>
New Irrigation Wells	✓	
Irrigation well/Deep/Cleaning	✓	
Tanks/Dams	✓	✓
Irrigation canals	✓	
Bund Construction/Repairs	✓	✓
Land clearing / levelling	✓	
Bands terracing slope land recl.	✓	
Reforestation		✓
Pasture & Forrage Dev.		no one is doing this.
Fishries Development	✓	

Road Construction/Repairs		✓
Bridge Construction		✓
Drinking water wells		✓
school/community centre		✓
Health centre/Godown		✓
Low cost houses		
Training/education, vocational, adult literacy	✓	✓
Drains/Ditches		✓
Composte pits	✓	
Fencing		✓

FOOD FOR WORK PROJECT  
BENEFICIARY INCOME IMPROVEMENT ANALYSIS

A. PROJECT BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Name of Consignee : Fabian Code No.: 0051  
 Name of Project Holder : Fr. James  
 Type of Project: Irrigation Well  
 Project Identification No.: A1/42/80 Scheme No.7  
 Date Project Began:Month March 1980 Completed:July '80  
 Number of Mandays utilized for this project:50  
 Number of beneficiaries in overall project:One  
 family of 4 brothers having their own families.

B. BENEFICIARY BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Name of Beneficiary: Father Toppo  
 Approx. Annual Family Income before the  
 Project : Rs. 9000/-  
 Number of family members : 24 Annual Income per  
 family member: Rs. 375/- (1)  
 Acreage Owned:8 Acreage Cultivated: Paddy field  
 1 acre Acreage uncultivated:  
 upperland (7) acre  
 (3)

Brief Description of the project for this  
 beneficiary:

An irrigation well of 12' x 30' steened with  
 rocks.

Location of the project for  
 this beneficiary: Mahautaur

- Number of mandays spent on this project beneficiary: 850 (2)
- Number of units improved for this beneficiary: 1 acre (3)
- Local market value of a Manday: 6.40
- Grain Rs. 5.40 + Oil Rs. 1 = Total Rs. 6.40 / Manday (4)

VALUE OF ALL INPUTS ASSOCIATED WITH TOTAL FFW PROJECT COST FOR THIS BENEFICIARY:

INPUT DESCRIPTION		VALUE RS.	
TYPE OF INPUT	UNITS/QUANTITY (No. of Mandays)	TOTAL VALUE	
(i)	FFW COMMODITIES	850	5440 +
(ii)	Steening of well	2000 Stones	500 +
(iii)	Transport charge	112 bags	392 +
		25 tins	
(iv)	Masons	10 Days	120 +
(v)	Rope		100 +

Total Project Cost Rs.. 6577 (5)  
 Percentage of contribution by beneficiary 10%  
 FFW 8% Other Sources: 9%

C. YEARLY CHANGE IN AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT DERIVED FROM THE PROJECT

Output for the year before the project for this beneficiary.

Season	Crop	Output Units	X Market value per unit	=Sub total Value
(i)	Monsoon Paddy	25	25x195	4375 +
(ii)	Monsoon Millet	10	R/s 100	1000 +

Total output value before the Project Rs. 5375 (6)

Output for the year following the project for this beneficiary

Season	Crop	Output Units	X Market Value per unit	=Subtotal value
(i)	Monsoon Paddy	25	175 per m.	4375 +
(ii)	Monsoon Millet	10	100	1000 +
(iii)	Sept. Potatoes	3200 kg.	1.50	4800 +
(iv)	Sept. Vegetables		110	550 +
(v)	Dec. Onion, Chilli etc.		200	200 +
(vi)	Dec. Wheat	10 qn.	175	1750 +

Total output value after the Project : Rs. 12,675 (7)

Total output value before the project | - | Total output value after the project | = Annual change in output value after the project

$$\frac{\text{Rs. 5375}}{\text{(Item 6)}} - \frac{\text{Rs. 12675}}{\text{(Item 7)}} = \text{Rs. 7300 per/year}$$

D. YEARLY CHANGE IN COST OF PRODUCTION

Valuation of inputs in the year preceding the project

TYPE OF INPUT	MARKET VALUE OF INPUT	
	Rs.	P.
(i) 125 Kg. paddy	250.00	
(ii) Manure	150.00	
(iii) Labour	60.00	
(iv) Weeding	24.00	
(v) Harvesting	90.00	
(vi) Threshing etc.	90.00	

Total Market value of inputs before the project:  
Rs. 664/- (9)

Valuation of inputs year following the project:

TYPE OF INPUT	MARKET VALUE OF INPUT	
	Rs.	P.
(i) See rules 9	664	
(ii) Potato seed 400 Kg.	800	
(iii) Fertilizer, manure	360	
Labour	152	
(iv) Vegetable seed	350	
(v) Wheat seed	120	
(vi) Fertiliser and manure	450	
(vii) Labour	200	
Hiring pump set	250	

Total market value of inputs after the project Rs. 3346 (10)

Total market value of input before the project | - | Total market value of input after the project. | = Annual change in production cost after the project.

$$\frac{\text{Rs. 664}}{\text{(Item 9)}} - \frac{\text{Rs. 3346}}{\text{(Item 10)}} = \text{Rs. 2682 per/year}$$

E. ANALYSIS FOR DETERMINING BENEFICIARY INCOME IMPROVEMENT

Calculating the Annual cost of the project improvement

Estimate of the life of the improvement=25 years (12)  
Please describe the basis used for the estimate: Past experience of old wells in the neighbourhood.

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Annual Cost of} \\ \text{the project} \\ \text{improvement:} \end{array} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Rs. 6577} \\ \text{(Item 5)} \end{array} \right. \div \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 25 \\ \text{(Item 12)} \end{array} \right. = \text{Rs. 263} \quad (13)$$

COMPARISON OF THE BENEFITS AND COSTS OF THE PROJECTS:

Change in Agricultural output value after the project	-	Change in production cost after the project	=	Net improvement in beneficiary income per year after the project.
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$$\frac{\text{Rs. 7300}}{\text{(Item 8)}} - \frac{\text{Rs. 2682}}{\text{(Item 11)}} = \text{Rs. 4618 per/year} \quad (14)$$

$$\text{Benefit/Cost ratio} = \frac{\text{Rs. 4618}}{\text{(Item 14)}} \div \frac{\text{Rs. 263}}{\text{(Item 13)}} = \text{Rs. 17.6} \quad (15)$$

$$\text{Pay Back period} = \frac{\text{Rs. 6577}}{\text{(Item 5)}} \div \frac{\text{Rs. 4618}}{\text{(Item 14)}} = 1.4 \text{ years} \quad (16)$$

Net improvement in beneficiary income per acre:

$$\frac{\text{Rs. 4618}}{\text{(Item 14)}} \div \frac{\text{Rs. 1}}{\text{(Item 3)}} = \text{Rs. 4618 acre} \quad (17)$$

Based upon discussion with beneficiary and others, how would you interpret the results to accommodate agricultural variations before and after the project: Please be as specified as possible:

Out of the 8 acres that belonged to the land owners 7 acres were almost non productive. After the project one out of the 7 acres was brought under full cultivation showing the above tangible result.

FOOD FOR WORK PROJECT  
BENEFICIARY INCOME IMPROVEMENT ANALYSIS

A. PROJECT BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Name of Consignee: Fr. Paul . Code No. 0129

Name of Project Holder: Fr. Paul  
 Type of Project: Land levelling  
 Project Identification: A/1169/78  
 Date Project Began: March 78 Completed May 1978  
 Number of Mandays utilized for this project 2,000  
 Number of beneficiaries in overall project ?

B. BENEFICIARY BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Name of Beneficiary: Medoon  
 Approx. Annual Family Income before the Project: Rs. 3,000/-  
 Number of family members: 6 Annual Income per family member Rs. 500/- (1)  
 Acreage Owned                      Acreage Cultivated  
 No pvt. land                      Acreage uncultivated Johur cultivation

Brief Description of the project for this beneficiary:

5 acres of land was cultivated by five families

Location of the project for this beneficiary: Machi, chandel dt. manipur state  
 Number of mandays spent on this project beneficiary 400 (2)  
 Number of units improved for this beneficiary 1 acre (3)  
 Local market value of a Manday:

Grain Rs. 4.50 + Oil Rs. 1.50 = Total Rs. 6.00 / Manday (4)

VALUE OF ALL INPUTS ASSOCIATED WITH TOTAL FFW PROJECT COST FOR THIS BENEFICIARY:

INPUT DESCRIPTION		VALUE (RS.)	
TYPE OF INPUT	UNIT/QUANTITY	TOTAL VALUE	
(i) FFW COMMODITIES	400	2400	+
(ii) Block financial assistance		800	+
(iii) Transport charge		319	+

Total Project Cost Rs... 3519/- (5)

Percentage of contribution by beneficiary 9%

FFW 68.2% Other sources 22.7%

Output for the year following the project for this beneficiary:

Season	Crop	Output	X Market value per uhit	=Sub total value
(i) July to Sept.	Maize	400 Kg.	2.00 Kg.	800 +
(ii) Oct. to Dec.	Potato	200 Kg.	1.50 Kg.	300 +

(iii) Jan. to Coriander 240 +  
March

Total output value after the project Rs. 1340 (7)

Total output value before the project - Total output value after the project = Annual change in output value after the project.

$$\frac{\text{Rs. NIL}}{\text{(Item 6)}} - \frac{\text{Rs. 1340}}{\text{(Item 7)}} = \text{Rs. 1340 per/year} \quad (8)$$

Valuation of inputs year following the project:

	TYPE OF INPUT	MARKET VALUE OF INPUT	
		RS.	P.
(i)	Seed from the BDO	100	
(ii)	Potato seeds	92	

Total market value of inputs after the project:  
Rs. 192 (10)

Total market value of inputs before the project - Total market value of inputs after the project = Annual change in production cost after the project

$$\frac{\text{Rs. NIL}}{\text{(Item 9)}} - \frac{\text{Rs. 192}}{\text{(Item 10)}} = \text{Rs. 192 per/year} \quad (11)$$

COMPARISON OF THE BENEFITS AND COSTS OF THE PROJECT:

Change in Agri-cultural output value after the project - Change in production cost after the project. = Net improvement in beneficiary income per year after the project.

$$\frac{\text{Rs. 1340}}{\text{(Item 8)}} - \frac{\text{Rs. 192}}{\text{(Item 11)}} = \text{Rs. 1148 per/year} \quad (14)$$

$$\text{Benefit/Cost ratio} = \frac{1148}{\text{(Item 14)}} \div \frac{\text{Rs. NA}}{\text{(Item 13)}} = \text{NA} \quad (15)$$

$$\text{Pay back period} = \frac{\text{Rs. 3519}}{\text{(Item 5)}} \div \frac{\text{Rs. 1148}}{\text{(Item 14)}} = 3 \text{ years} \quad (16)$$

Net improvement in beneficiary income per acre:

$\frac{\text{Rs. 1148}}{\text{(Item 14)}} - \frac{\text{Rs. 3}}{\text{(Item 3)}} = \underline{\text{Rs. 382.7}} \text{ acre}$

(17)

Based upon discussion with beneficiary and others, how would you interpret the results to accommodate agricultural variations before and after the project: Please be as specified as possible:

NO CULTIVATION BEFORE THE PROJECT

FOOD FOR WORK PROJECT  
BENEFICIARY INCOME IMPROVEMENT ANALYSIS

A. PROJECT BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Name of Consignee: FR GEORGE PULLUKATT Code No. 0128  
Name of Project Holder: Fr. V. Tigga  
Type of Project: Land Levelling  
Project Identification: A6/420/83  
Date Project Began: March 1983 Completed: June 1983  
Number of Mandays utilized for this project 2,000  
Number of beneficiaries in overall project 8 families.

B. BENEFICIARY BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Name of Beneficiary: Thomas Lakre  
Approx. Annual Family Income before the project Rs.1500  
Number of family members: 4 Annual Income per family member Rs.325 (1)  
Acreage Owned: 2 acre Acreage cultivated: 1  
Acreage uncultivated: 1

Brief Description of the project for this beneficiary:

To level 1/2 acre of land I requested the father to provide food provided by CRS.

Location of the Project for this beneficiary: KILINGA

Number of mandays spent on this project

Number of units improved for this beneficiary: 200 (2)  
Local market value of a Manday:

Grain Rs. 6.75 + Oil Rs.1.50 = Total Rs. 8.25 / Manday (4)

VALUE OF ALL INPUTS ASSOCIATED WITH TOTAL FFW PROJECT COST FOR THIS BENEFICIARY:

INPUT DESCRIPTION		VALUE RS.	
TYPE OF INPUT	UNITS	QUANTITY	TOTAL VALUE
(i)	FFW COMMODITIES		+
(ii)	Wheat	200	1350.00+
(iii)	Transport charges		60.00+
(iv)	Impedements		73.00+

Total Project Cost Rs. 1483.00 (5)

Percentage of contribution by beneficiary 9.85%

FFW 90.15% Other sources No. %

C. YEARLY CHANGE IN AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT DERIVED FROM THE PROJECT

Output for the year before the project for this beneficiary

	Season	Crop	Output	x Market value per unit	=Sub total value
(i)	Rainy	Paddy	12	80	960.00 +
(ii)		Vegetable	20 kg.	20.50	60.00 +
(iii)		Straw			100.00 +

Total output value before the project Rs. 1120.00 (6)

Output for the year following the project for this beneficiary

	Season	Crop	Output units	X Market value per unit	=Sub Total Value
(i)		Paddy	14 qntl	80.00	1120.00 +
(ii)		Straw	120		120.00 +
(iii)	Potato	Onion	100 Kg.		100.00 +

Total output value after the project Rs. 1360.00 (7)

Total output value before the project | Total output value after the project = Annual change in output value after the project

$$\frac{\text{Rs. 1120}}{\text{(Item 6)}} - \frac{\text{Rs. 1360}}{\text{(Item 7)}} = \underline{\text{Rs. 240}} \text{ per/year} \quad (8)$$

D. YEARLY CHANGE IN COST OF PRODUCTION

Valuation of inputs in the year preceding the project

TYPE OF INPUT	MARKET VALUE OF INPUT Rs. P.
(i) 2 people seven days	98.00
(ii) Seeds	60.00
(iii) Manure	100.00
(iv) Weeding	56.00
(v) Harvesting etc.	70.00

Total market value of inputs before the project Rs. 384.00 (9)

Valuation of inputs year following the project:

Type of Input	Market value of input Rs. P.
(i) Seeds 45 Kg.	90.00
(ii) Labour	147.00
(iii) Manure	120.00
(iv) Weeding	70.00
(v) Harvesting	84.00

Total market value of inputs after the project: Rs. 511.00 (10)

Total market value of inputs before the project - Total market value of inputs after the project = Annual change in production cost after the project

$$\frac{\text{Rs. 384.00}}{\text{(Item 9)}} - \frac{\text{Rs. 511.00}}{\text{(Item 10)}} = \underline{\text{Rs. 127}} \text{ per/year} \quad (11)$$

E- ANALYSIS FOR DETERMINING BENEFICIARY IMPROVEMENT

Calculating the Annual cost of the project improvement

Estimate of the life of the improvement = 100 years (12)  
 Please describe the basis used for the estimate:

These mandays to maintain the projects.  
 100 years needed to cover his cost of the project.

Annual cost of  
 the project  
 improvement  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Rs. 1483} \\ \text{(Item 5)} \end{array} \right\} \div \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 100 \\ \text{(Item 12)} \end{array} \right\} = \text{Rs. 14.83}$  (13)

COMPARISON OF THE BENEFITS AND COST OF THE PROJECT:

Change in Agri-cultural output value after the project	-	Change in production cost after the project.	=	net improvement in beneficiary income per year after the project.
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$\frac{\text{Rs. 240.00}}{\text{(Item 8)}} - \frac{\text{Rs. 127.00}}{\text{(Item 11)}} = \underline{\text{Rs. 113.00}}$  per/year (14)

Benefit/Cost ratio =  $\frac{\text{Rs. 113.00}}{\text{(Item 14)}} \div \frac{\text{Rs. 14.83}}{\text{(Item 13)}} = \underline{7.62}$  (15)

Pay back period =  $\frac{\text{Rs. 1483.00}}{\text{(Item 5)}} \div \frac{\text{Rs. 113.00}}{\text{(Item 14)}} = \underline{13.12}$  yrs (16)

Net improvement in beneficiary income per acre:

$\frac{\text{Rs. 113}}{\text{(Item 14)}} \div \frac{\text{Rs. 1/2}}{\text{(Item 3)}} = \underline{\text{Rs. 226 acre}}$  (17)

Based upon discussion with beneficiary and others, how would you interpret the results to accommodate agricultural variations before and after the project: Please be as specified as possible:

Yield is poor as it is the first year.  
 Coming years it will be better depending on monsoon.

FOOD FOR WORK PROJECT  
ASSET EFFECTIVENESS ANALYSIS

A. PROJECT BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Name of Consignee: Fr. James of Jamshedpur Code No...  
 Name of Project Holder: Mr. A. Kakra  
 Type of Project: Drinking water Well  
 Project Identification No.: B3/739/82  
 Location of Project: Aranbain  
 Date Project Began: January 1982 Completed: June '82  
 Number of Mandays utilized for this Project: 6500  
 Number of Mandays utilized for this beneficiary 1300  
 Number of Beneficiaries/Families in overall Project 30(1)

Name of Community/Beneficiary: Pahalal Mia  
 Approx. Annual Family Income of the  
 Community/Beneficiary: 4000/-  
 Brief Description of the Project:

35'x8' WELL IS DUG BY STEENING STONES

B. VALUE OF ALL INPUTS ASSOCIATED WITH LOCAL FFW  
 PROJECT COST:

Local Market Value of a Manday:

Grain Rs. 6/- + Oil Rs.,1.50 = Total Rs. 7.50 / Manday

S.NO.	INPUT DESCRIPTION		VALUE	
	TYPE OF INPUT	QUANTITY IN UNITS	TOTAL VALUE IN RS.	
(i)	FFW Commodities	1300 m/d	9750/-	+
(ii)	Spades	25	125/-	+
(iii)	Other tools	-	375/-	+
(iv)	Transporation Change		468/-	+

Total Project Cost Rs. 10,718/- (2)

INPUT SOURCE

(i)	Input by Beneficiary	Rs.968/-	(3)
(ii)	Input by Voluntary Donor Agency	Rs.Nil	(4)
(iii)	Input by FFW	Rs.9750/-	(5)
(iv)	Input by Loan	Rs. Nil	(6)
(v)	Input by Government	Rs. Nil	(7)
(vi)	Input by other source	Rs.	(8)

PERCENTAGE OF CONTRIBUTION BY EACH SOURCE

Beneficiary Contribution (Item 3 ~~÷~~ Item 2 x100) = 9%  
 Voluntary Donor Agency Contribution  
 (Item 4 ~~÷~~ Item 2 x100) = NIL %  
 FFW Contribution (Item 5 ~~÷~~ Item 2 x100) = 91 %  
 Loan Contribution (Item 6 ~~÷~~ Item 2 x 100) = NIL %  
 Government Contribution (Item 7 ~~÷~~ Item 2 x100)=NIL %  
 Other source Contribution  
 (Item 8 ~~÷~~ Item 2 x 100) = NIL %

C. COMPARISION OF COST AND UTILISATION

Cost/Beneficiary Ratio for a community Project:

$\frac{\text{Cost}}{\text{(Item '1')}} \div \frac{\text{Beneficiaries}}{\text{(Item 2)}} = 375/- \text{ Rs./per beneficiary (9)}$

Estimated life of the Asset 80 years (10)

$$\text{Annual Cost} = \frac{\text{Cost}}{(\text{Item 2})} \cdot \frac{\text{Life}}{(\text{Item 10})} = \text{Rs. } 134/- \text{ per year} \quad (11)$$

Annual Cost/Beneficiary Ratio :

$$(\text{Item 11}) \frac{\cdot}{\cdot} (\text{Item 1}) = 4.5 \text{ Rs/per year/beneficiary}$$

$$(\text{Item 9}) \frac{-\cdot}{-\cdot} (\text{Item 10}) = 4.7 \text{ Rs./per year/beneficiary}$$

What was the primary purpose of the project ?  
SUPPLY GOOD DRINKING WATER.

Was the purpose achieved ? YES

What secondary achievements have occurred ? BETTER HEALTH

What is the value of the asset in open market ?  
IMMEASURABLE

If the FFW contribution were not available what difference would it have made ? DRINKING WELL WOULD NOT HAVE BEEN MADE -UNHEALTHY ENVIRONMENT

FOOD FOR WORK PROJECT  
ASSET EFFECTIVENESS ANALYSIS

A. PROJECT BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

Name of Consignee: Fr. Francis Gomes Code No. 0119  
Name of Project Holder: Mr. Samir Kumar Mathy  
Type of Project: Low Cost House  
Project Identification No.: B5/421/83  
Location of Project: Contai  
Date Project Began: 5 Feb. 83 Completed: 31 March 1983  
Number of Mandays utilized for this Project: 2000  
Number of Mandays Utilized for this beneficiary: 400  
Number of Beneficiaries/Families in overall Project: 5 (1)  
Name of Community/Beneficiary: Mr. Narayan Maghi  
Approx. Annual Family Income of the Community/Beneficiary : Rs. 1200/-

Brief Description of the Project:

Mr. Maghi had a mud house which was destroyed by cyclone in January 1983. He approached Mr. Maithy for construction of a house. A house measuring 20'x10' height 13' mud wall 10". Tile roof with bamboo frames. Verandha of 4' in front. One door in front and four windows.

B. VALUE OF ALL INPUTS ASSOCIATED WITH TOTAL FFW PROJECT COST:

Local Market Value of a Manday: ,

Grain Rs. 6.60 + Oil Rs. NIL = Total Rs. 6.60 / Manday

INPUT DESCRIPTION			VALUE	
S.NO.	TYPE OF INPUT	QUANTITY IN UNITS	TOTAL VALUE IN RS.	
(i)	FWW Commodities	1200'	2640.00	+
(ii)	Bamboos	30	300.00	+
(iii)	Nails	15 Kg.	75.00	+
(iv)	Tar	4 Kg.	80.00	+
(v)	Tiles including transport	1000 wheat	900.00	+
(vi)	Administrative cost	268 bags	105.00	+
(vii)	Transport cost		100.00	
Total Project Cost Rs.			4200.00	(2)

INPUT SOURCE

(i)	Input by Beneficiary	Rs.1100.00	(3)
(ii)	Input by Voluntary Donor Agency	Rs. NIL	(4)
(iii)	Input by FFW	Rs.2640.00	(5)
(iv)	Input by Loan	Rs. 460.00	(6)
(v)	Input by Government	Rs. Nil	(7)
(vi)	Input by other source	Rs. Nil	(8)

PERCENTAGE OF CONTRIBUTION BY EACH SOURCE

Beneficiary Contribution (Item 3 ~~÷~~ Item 2 x100) 26%  
 Voluntary Donor Agency Contribution  
 (Item 4 ~~÷~~ Item 2 x100) = - %  
 FFW Contribution (Item 5 ~~÷~~ Item 2 x 100) = 63 %  
 Loan Contribution (Item 6 ~~÷~~ Item 2 x 100) = 11 %  
 Government Contribution (Item 7 ~~÷~~ Item 2 x 100) = %  
 Other source Contribution  
 (Item 8 ~~÷~~ Item 2 x 100) = %

C. COMPARISON OF COST AND UTILISATION:

Cost/Beneficiary Ratio for community Project:

$$\frac{\text{Cost}}{\text{(Item 2)}} \div \frac{\text{Beneficiaries}}{\text{(Item 1)}} = 840/- \text{ Rs./per/beneficiary (9)}$$

Estimated Life of the Asset 10 years (10)

$$\text{Annual Cost} = \frac{\text{Cost}}{\text{(Item 2)}} \div \frac{\text{Life}}{\text{(Item 10)}} = \text{Rs. 420 per year (11)}$$

Annual cost/Beneficiary Ratio:

$$\text{(Item 11)} \div \text{(Item 1)} = 84 \text{ Rs./per year/beneficiary}$$

(Item 9) ~~+~~ <sup>or</sup> (Item 10) = 84 Rs./per year/beneficiary

What was the primary purpose of the project ?

Adequate shelter and security.

Was the purpose achieved: YES

What secondary achievements have occurred ?

Feeling of security family life and also improved status.

What is the value of the asset in open market Rs.10000/-

If the FFW contribution were not available what difference it have made ?

He would not have been able to build such a decent house as he had no resources . The FFW was an incentive for this man to build house.

FOOD FOR WORK PROJECT  
ASSET EFFECTIVENESS ANALYSIS

A. PROJECT BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

Name of Consignee: Fr. James Code No. 0051

Name of Project Holder: Sr. Superior

Type of Project: Health Centre Construction

Project Identification No.: B4/xyz/81

Location of Project: Mariampahari

Date Project Began: October 1980 Completed Sept. '81

Number of Mandays Utilized for this Project 1000

Number of Mandays utilized for this beneficiary N/A

Number of Beneficiaries/Families in overall Project 10(1)  
Village about 500 families

Name of Community/Beneficiary:urban villages

Approx. Annual Family Income of the

Community/Beneficiary: Rs. 3,000/- per year.

Construction of Health Centre. two pucca rooms with a varanda. Plinth area 30x15= 450 sq. f.t.

B. VALUE OF ALL INPUTS ASSOCIATED WITH TOTAL FFW PROJECT COST:

Local Market Value of a Manday:

Grain Rs. 5.40 + Oil Rs. 1 = Total Rs. 6.40 / Manday



What secondary achievements have occurred ?

MCH PROGRAMME STARTED

What is the value of the asset in opent market

Rs. 1,50,000

If the FFW contribution were not availabe what difference would it have made ?

NO DIFFERENCE

CALCUTTA CONSIGNEE WORKSHOP II

CASE STUDY

ROAD CONSTRUCTION

In this village the children had difficulty reaching the nearby school as there was no road. The people of the village approached the Parish Priest with a request to make the road.

Land for making 2 km. of road in the hilly area was identified. An application was made for FFW help. This was approved.

There were a total of 80 families in the village - and a representative from each of these families worked on the road construction. As a result of this project a community feeling was created and all the people came together.

CALCUTTA CONSIGNEE WORKSHOP II

CASE STUDY

BUND CONSTRUCTION

The two tribes of Santals and Paharias used to migrate to collect grain by walking from the village across the Ganges. Each year about 5% of these migrants used to die in the process. A lot of these people owned land but were unable to cultivate it due to soil erosion and lack of irrigation facilities. About 100 poor families were affected in this way. They had approached the BDO for help but he refused to help in constructing a bund.

These people then approached the CRS consignee - who showed interest in the project. The villagers contacted some organisations for grants - one of them MISEREOR, gave grant of Rs.75,000/-. Some help was given through FFW, rest of it was contribution by villagers in the form of free labour. When the bund was completed fifty families benefitted from it.

It has changed the economic condition of the people perceptibly. People still migrate to earn grain but their number is less now. The cost of labour has gone up and cultivation has also increased.

### Case Study - 3

Renovation of a canal, 5 km long, situated at 3 different sites. The land around this canal was available for cultivation if irrigation facilities were provided. The people after receiving no response from the government approached the Priest. The target beneficiaries belonged to 150 villages around this area. It was decided to contact 10% of these villagers. Further 10% of the population were personally contacted in order to motivate them and gain their commitment. These people participated in planning, decision making and implementation of the project.

Several meetings were held in the evenings. Subsequently responsibilities were distributed and contributions to be made by various people were decided. 450 tonnes of wheat was provided by CRS. The social action group ensured the monitoring of the project. In between, a few people created objections but rest of the people handled them well. The work was completed by the monsoon. The work was taken based on the standard wages.

Subsequently, follow-up was done with the help of the social action group. There has been 20% to 30% increase in the production in that area in 7 years. Over all social economic development has taken in this area.

### REVIEW

1. It is good to know that CRS is thinking of impact of FFW beyond the paper work. I will contact my people and discuss this approach.
2. The right people should be brought from the field to attend this kind of a workshop.
3. We did not want to work for the workshop because we were planning to pull out of FFW, however we have decided to come for both the first and the second workshop to see what happens. We will now re-consider the decision about pulling out from FFW programme.

4. The same workshop should be conducted for the distributors also. The level of the workshop was higher for me. I am happy to have learnt things in this workshop, even if I can apply 10% of this in the field, it will be very helpful.
5. The duration should be longer and the evening sessions should be avoided.
6. We did not get enough time for sharing.
7. The workshop was nice with nicely prepared exercises.
8. This was useful - will help in being more systematic in the selection and execution of the project.

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LIST OF THE PARTICIPANTS

CONSIGNEE FOOD FOR WORK WORKSHOP-II

CALCUTTA

DATES: Nov. 24-26, 1983.

1. Fr. James Alumkal  
B.S.S.S.  
Chancery Office,  
Bhagalpur, Bihar.
2. Mr. Albinus Lakra,  
D.S.W.C., Post Box. 44,  
Dhanbad (Bihar).
3. Mr. Barnbas Soren,  
B.S.S.S.,  
Chancery Office,  
Bhagalpur-1.
4. Mr. Joy Abraham  
B.S.S.S.  
Chancery Office  
Bhagalpur-1.
5. Mr. Lokanath Digal  
Catholic Charities  
Khurdu Road (Iatani)  
Puri Distt. (Orissa).
6. Mr. John Kerketha  
Pragati Kendra Kalunga  
Distt. Sundargarh,  
Orissa-770031.
7. Mr. J. Nag,  
Catholic Church,  
Chattaradhaipur,  
Distt. Ginghbhum,  
Bihar.
8. Bro. S. Benjamin,  
Pastoral Training Centre,  
Post Box 10,  
Imphal-795001  
Manipur.
9. Fr. Paul Punnelparambil  
Pastoral Training Centre,  
Post Box 10, Imphal-795001,  
Manipur.

10. Fr. George Pullukatt,  
Pragati Kendra,  
P.O. Kalunga,  
Distt. Sundargarh,  
Orissa.
11. Mr. N. Krishnamurthy,  
USAID  
New Delhi.
12. Fr. John Hennichs, S.J.,  
Palli Unnayan Samiti,  
Baruipur, W.B.
13. Mr. Tapan Andrews  
Seva Kendra, Calcutta,  
52-B, Radhanath Chowdhry Road,  
Calcutta.
14. Fr. Joseph Oothukalam  
Holy Cross Church,  
Dimapur, Nagaland-797112.
15. Mr. S. Adhikary,  
Palli Unnayan Samiti,  
Baraipur, W.B.
16. Mr. Theodore Kerketta,  
Catholic Charities,  
Bishop's House,  
Golmim  
Jamshedpur-831003.
17. Mr. Ajcy Xavier Gomes,  
Seva Kendra Calcutta,  
52, B.R. Chowdhary Road,  
Calcutta.
18. Mr. Fabian Alexanader,  
Catholic Charities,  
Puwalia Road,  
Ranchi-834001.
19. Ms. Nirmla Gupta,  
CRS, 50, Circus Avenue,  
Calcutta-17.
20. Mr. A.K. Banerji,  
CRS 50, Circus Avenue,  
Calcutta-17.

21. Ms. Sumita Raghuram,  
ACORD, Delhi.
22. Ms. Kiron Wadhera,  
ACORD, Delhi.
23. Mr. Job Thekkedath,  
CRS, Delhi.
24. Mr. Jewel Toppo,  
Catholic Charities,  
Ranchi.
25. Mr. G. Thomas,  
CRS, Delhi.
26. Mr. Susanto Biswas  
CRS, Calcutta.
27. Ms. Vivian Marin  
CRS, Calcutta.
28. Mrs. Jaya Roy,  
CRS, Calcutta.
29. Mr. Donal Rogers,  
CRS, Delhi.

BOMBAY ZONE CONSIGNEE WORKSHOP

LOCATION: TINDINI  
(Mandel) Jabalpur Diocese  
NOVEMBER 30- DECEMBER 2, 1983.

The first day began with an introduction by each participants and was followed by the group sharing their personal experience in implementing the FFW projects. The purpose of the workshop was then explained and was followed by the participants forming in small groups and discussing the purpose and impact of FFW projects as seen by them. A general session was then held and each working group presented the findings of their discussions. An explanation was then given as to how the impact of the FFW projects could be observed/measured.

On the second day, working in small groups, the participants developed their own ideas as to how the impact could be observed/measured. An explanation on the use of indicators and how to verify them was then presented to the participants. The proposed monitoring and evaluation system was introduced and was followed by a practical exercise on the use of the analytical formats.

On the third day a final discussion was held on the use of analytical instruments and the group prepared the data derieved from the previous day's exercise. This was followed by the lively discussion on the results of the use of the analytical instruments. The concept of case study was then discussed and a practical exercise on the use was carried out by the participants working in small groups.

The group workshop out-puts are as follows :

PARTICIPANT OBSERVATIONS : PURPOSES OF F.F.W.

1. Economic development of people.
2. Immediate purpose - relief from starvation.
3. Long term purpose - Self reliance.
4. Develop civic consciousness.
5. Impart a feeling of community welfare.
6. To enable people to plan and execute food projects their own.
7. Organising the people and educating them.
8. Provide employment and food.
9. Create assets.
10. Prevent exploitation and migration.
11. Increase the income of the weaker sections and small and marginal farmers.
12. To give dignified employment to the labour class.
13. Provide an entry point in a community/ a new work area for mission work.
14. To improve social status of the weaker section.

PARTICIPANT OBSERVATIONS: IMPACT OF F.F.W.

1. Self sufficiency - less borrowing, better standard of living (as reflected in better food and clothing).
2. Improvement in the standard of living, education, community welfare, co-operation, increased willingness to work together.
3. Has created some assets, like wells, roads, etc. to add to community infrastructure.
4. Has brought more land under cultivation and helped to better/intensify cultivation.
5. Social and economic status improvement.
6. Improved education of children.
7. Reduced dependence on upper class.
8. Increased faith and trust in effectiveness of FFW. Projects.
9. Better contact and communication at inter family level and inter village level.
10. Improved transport.
11. Improved understanding and vision of the people with the outside world.
12. Improved hygiene and health.
13. Improved agricultural practices and productive land.
14. Helped in stabilising prices in local areas.
15. Increased the confidence of the people.

16. Increased activity for self development.
17. Improved capacity to take decisions.
18. Dependence starts building up.
19. Moral erosion of F.F.W. functionaries.
20. Feeling among project holders of being the sole authority and thereby creating dependence.
21. Jealousy and division in the community.

#### WAYS OF MEASURING DEVELOPMENTAL IMPACT

1. Questionnaire to measure beneficiary's improved status:
  - Social and religious
  - increased income and reasons - there is no increase.
  - improved infra structure like hospitals, post office, road etc.
2. Develop a way to compare input to income increase.
3. Maintain a village/community level diary of events/projects and their progress.
4. Better Education.
  - increased school enrolment.
  - increase in average attendance in school.
  - increase in number of children attending high school and colleges.
5. Improved Civic Consciousness.
  - increased number of social gatherings held in a village.
  - increased number of village meetings held at panchayat/samiti/co-operative level.
  - number of occasions members of a community willing to extend use of their facilities to others and share them.
6. Increased Self Reliance.
  - reduced loan taking from moneylenders/increased savings
  - increase in membership of village co-operatives
  - increase in quantity of food consumed/no. of meals taken daily.
  - increased consumption/acquisition of goods and services.
  - formation of committees /officials, that select and implement F.F.W. projects.
7. Measure before/after production increase in agricultural produce.
8. Change in moral values of the beneficiaries.

PROJECT CLASSIFICATION

<u>Project Type</u>	<u>Income Improvement</u>	<u>Asset Effectiveness</u>
New Irrigation Wells	/	
Tanks, Dams	/	
Road Construction		/
Fisheries	/	/
Drinking Water Wells		/
Referestation		/
Bund Construction	/	
Land Levelling	/	
Bridge Construction		/
Bench Terracing/Slope land reclamation	/	
Irrigation Canal	/	
Low cost Housing	/	/
Pasture & Forrage Development	/	
School/Community Centre		/
Construction of Drains/Ditches/Latrines		/

<u>Out Come</u>	<u>Indicators</u>	<u>Means of verification</u>
Better Education	-Increased enrolment	-School admission register/survey book
	-Increase in average attendance	-School survey book
	-Increase in number of children attending high school and colleges.	-Interview beneficiary.
	-Change in dropout rate	-School survey book.
	-New school is started	-Existance of school building
	-Introduction of Adult Education/Non-Formal Education	-Physical verification of programmes and attendance.
	-More employment for skilled/semi-skilled workers.	-Village survey
	-Increase in sale of periodicals/newspapers.	-Circulation figures from bookstalls and village reading room/library.
	-Increase in number of girl students.	-School survey book.
	Improved Civic Consciousness	-Increase in number of community works for repair and maintainance

- Increase in number of occasions villages have exerted their rights and privileges.
- Beneficiary/Village Leader Interviews.
- Increase in number of meetings of village co-operatives/Committees.
- Interview members of co-operatives/committees.
- Willingness to share and extend facilities.
- Actual instances.

- |                                    |   |   |
|------------------------------------|---|---|
| Reduced Exploitation and Migration | - Change in wages                       | - Interview labours and villagers.                        |
|                                    | - Less bonded labour                    | - Interview labours and villagers.                        |
|                                    | - Savings                               | - Post office, pass books of members of co-operative.     |
|                                    | - Formation of seed banks               | - Existence of the bank                                   |
|                                    | - Decreased borrowing from moneylender. | - beneficiary interviews.                                 |
|                                    | - Reduced number of migrants.           | - Interview with village leader/village panchayat member. |
|                                    | - Reduction in long working hours.      | - Beneficiary Interview.                                  |
|                                    | - Timely payment of wages.              | - Beneficiary Interview.                                  |

- |                                |   |  |
|--------------------------------|---|--|
| Better Agricultural practices. | - Selection of better seeds.            | - Existence of seed Banks.   |
|                                | - Better grain storage                  | - Existence of improved grain bins - use of insecticide for storage. |
|                                | - Use of fertilizer organic & inorganic | - Existence of compost pits.   |
|                                | - Use of insecticide/pesticide.         | - cultivation of blue gree algae.                                    |

- Improved plantation method. -Beneficiary Interview.
- Improved irrigation methos. -Beneficiary interview.
- Use of improved agricultural implements. -Co-operative society records/Bank loan records/Beneficiary interview.
- Existance of bio-gas unit. -Physical verification.

- 
- Improved Infra Structure Facilities.
- New roads built/ repaired. -Revenue records/ physical existence.
  - Electrification of village. -Physical verification.
  - Increase in number of vehicles used -Beneficiary interviews
  - Formation of post office. -Physical verification
  - Improved accessibility of markets. -Co-operative society register/bene. Inter
  - Increase goods and services. availability. -Beneficiary interview.
  - Improved access to schools, hospitals. -Physical verification.

- 
- Improved Hygiene and Health Awareness.
- Decrease in infant mortality -Interview midwives/ village records/MCH records.
  - Reduction in contagious disease. -Village health workers records.

	-Increase intake of vegetables	- Kitchen garden-physical verification.
	-Collective fund for health care	- Actual existence of such funds.
	-Clean drinking water	- Availability/Accessibility as verified through beneficiary interview.
	-Increased visits to registered medical practitioners or primary health centre	- Primary Health Centre Records and medical practitioner Interviews.
	-Medical Health centre	- Physical existance.
	-Improved sanitation and drains.	- Physical verification
	-Increased use of insecticides in habitation areas	- Beneficiary interview.
-----		
Improved Social Status	-Own improved houses	- Physical existance
	-Increased recreation facilities	- Play-grounds/community clubs.
	-Increased mobility for work or recreation	- Beneficiary interview.
	-Increased use of consumer durables, clothing etc.	- Observation/Beneficiary interview.
	-Increased number of educated members in family	- beneficiary interview.
	-Increased membership in village organisations	- Organisation records.
	-Increased privacy/identity	- Compound walls/improved identity of each home.
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FOOD FOR WORK PROJECT

BENEFICIARY INCOME IMPROVEMENT ANALYSIS

A. PROJECT BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Name of Consignee: FR. ALBERT SAVAILLE Code No.: 0100  
 Name of Project Holder: FR. JOSEPH SUNNI  
 Type of Project: IRRIGATION PROJECT  
 Project Identification No.: IMZ/0140-TD  
 Date Project Began: January 1982 Completed: May' 82  
 Number of Mandays utilized for this project: 720 mandays  
 Number of beneficiaries in overall project: 50 x10x5

B. BENEFICIARY BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Name of Beneficiary: Mr. Dalsingh Garasia  
 Approx. Annual Family Income before the Project: Rs. 10,000  
 Number of family members: 23 Annual Income per family member: Rs. 450 (1)

Acreage Owned 16 Acreage Cultivated 12  
 Acreage uncultivated 4

Brief description of the project for this beneficiary:

Construction of an Irrigation well near the house to irrigate six acres of low land 22' deep and 15' diameter unsteened but dug in hard soil.

Location of the project for this beneficiary In the field near the house.

Number of mandays spent on this project beneficiary 720 (2)

Number of units improved for this beneficiary 6 acres (3)

Local market value of a Manday:

Grain Rs. 4.50 + Oil Rs. 1.54 = Total Rs. 6.04/Manday (4)

VALUE OF ALL INPUTS ASSOCIATED WITH TOTAL FFW PROJECT COST FOR THIS BENEFICIARY:

TYPE OF INPUT	INPUT DESCRIPTION	VALUE (Rs)
	UNITS/QUANTITY (No. of Mondays)	TOTAL VALUE
(i) FFW COMMODITIES	720	4,348 +
(ii) Pick 2 @ 22/-		44 +
(iii) Painhas 2		28 +
(iv) Crow bars		100 +
(v) Ropes		100 +
(vi) Transport charges of FFW Commodities to distributors godown.		60 +
(vii) to Project Holders		20 +
Total Project Cost Rs . 4,700		(5)

Percentage of contribution by beneficiary 7.5 %  
 FFW 92.5% Other sources NIL %

C. YEARLY CHANGE IN AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT DERIVED FROM THE PROJECT

Output for the year before the project for this beneficiary

SEASON	CROP	OUT PUT UNITS	X MARKET VALUE PER UNIT	=SUB TOTAL VALUE
(i) Kharif	Maize	4 qntls.	Rs . 125/-	500/- +
(ii) "	Rice (Paddy)	12 "	Rs. 125/-	1500/- +

(iii) Hay 6 cart load Rs. 60/- 360/- +

-----  
 Total output value before the project Rs. 2360/- (6)

.....  
Output for the year following the project for this beneficiary

SEASON	CROP	OUTPUT UNITS	X MARKET VALUE PER UNIT	= SUB TOTAL VALUE
(i)	Khari	Maize 7 qtls.	Rs. 125/-	875/- +
(ii)	"	Paddy 12 "	125/-	1500/- +
(iii)	Rabi	Dal (in May) 1 1/2	300/-	450/- +
(iv)	Rabi	Wheat 10 qtls.	150/-	1500/- +
(v)		Grams 7.2 qtls.	200/-	1440/- +
		Mustard 1 qtls.		450/- +
(vi)	Hay	6 carts	60/-	360/- +

-----  
 Total output value after the project Rs. 6,575/- (7)

Total output value before the project - Total output value after the project = Annual change in output value after the project.

$$\text{Rs. } \frac{6,575/-}{(\text{Item 6})} - \text{Rs. } \frac{2,360/-}{(\text{Item 7})} = \text{Rs. } 4,215/- \text{ per/year} \quad (8)$$

D. YEARLY CHANGE IN COST OF PRODUCTION

Valuation of inputs in the year preceding the project

	TYPE OF INPUT	MARKET VALUE OF INPUT	
		Rs.	P.
(i)	Ploughing and levelling	360/-	
(ii)	Seeds	Rice	420/-
		Maize	70/-
(iii)	Manure 3 tractors x 120	360/-	
(iv)	Labour - sowing, reaping	2400/-	

-----  
 Total Market value of inputs before the project Rs. 3,610/- (9)

....

Valuation of inputs year following the project:

TYPE OF INPUT	MARKET VALUE OF INPUT	
	Rs.	P.
(i) Ploughing and levelling	820/-	
(ii) Seeds	420/-	
Rice	80/-	
Maize		
(iii) Dal	25/-	
Wheat 40 Kgs. Rs. 2.25	130/-	
(iv) Mustard	80/-	
(v) 20 Kgs. DAP	12/-	
20 Kgs. UREA	52/-	
(vi) Labour 600 mandays @ Rs. 8/-	4800/-	

Total market value of inputs after the project  
Rs. 6,419/- (10)

Total market value of inputs before the project - Total market value of inputs after the project = Annual change in production cost after the project

$$\frac{\text{Rs. 3,610}}{\text{(Item 9)}} - \frac{\text{Rs. 6,419/-}}{\text{Item (10)}} = \underline{2,809/-} \text{ per/year} \quad (11)$$

E. ANALYSIS FOR DETERMINING BENEFICIARY INCOME IMPROVEMENT

Calculating the Annual cost of the project improvement

Estimate of the life of the improvement = 15 years (12)

Please describe the basis used for the estimate

Based upon previous experiences and the existence of neighbouring wells

$$\text{Annual cost of the project improvement} \quad \text{Rs. } \frac{4,700/-}{\text{(Item 5)}} \div \frac{15}{\text{Item 12}} = \text{Rs. 313} \quad (13)$$

COMPARISON OF THE BENEFITS AND COSTS OF THE PROJECT:

Change in Agricultural output value after the project - Change in production cost after the project = Net improvement in beneficiary income per year after the project  
Rs. 4215 (Item 8) - Rs. 2809 (Item 11) = 1406 per year (14)

$$\text{Benefit/Cost ratio} \quad \frac{\text{Rs. 1406}}{\text{(Item 14)}} \div \frac{\text{Rs. 313}}{\text{(Item 13)}} = 4.49 \quad (15)$$

$$\text{pay back period} = \frac{\text{Rs. } 4700}{(\text{Item } 5)} \div \frac{\text{Rs. } 1406}{(\text{Item } 14)} = 3.34 \text{ years} \quad (16)$$

Net improvement in beneficiary income per acre:

$$\frac{\text{Rs. } 1406}{(\text{Item } 14)} \div \frac{6}{(\text{Item } 3)} = \text{Rs. } 234.3 \text{ acre} \quad (17)$$

Based upon discussion with beneficiary and others, how would you interpret the results to accommodate agricultural variations before the after the project: Please be as specified as possible: Against an increase of Rs. 2809/- in the cost of inputs the beneficiary has obtained an increase of Rs. 1406/- in the produce. The net increase is Rs. 1406/-. This is partly due to the digging of the irrigation well and partly due to use of hybrid seeds. The increase is also attributable to an indirect subsidy in the shape of free diesel pumps act received by the beneficiary for cultivation to the village.

EL D'SOUZA  
NAME OF ANALYST

2.12. 1983

DATE OF INTERVIEW AND ANALYSIS

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NON-ECONOMIC IMPACT

<u>OUTCOMES</u>	<u>INDICATORS</u>	<u>MEANS OF VERIFICATION</u>
Improved health, hygienic	Less sickness, cleanliness.	Interview beneficiary.
Feeling of community welfare by helping others by giving seeds.	No. of occasions	"
Awareness of the benefits of irrigation.	Use of pump sets.	

FOOD FOR WORK PROJECT

BENEFICIARY INCOME IMPROVEMENT ANALYSIS

A. PROJECT BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Name of Consignee: FR. JOHN THAYIL  
Name of Project Holder: FR. JOHN THAYIL  
Type of Project: A1

Project Identification No. 24/A1/83  
 Date of Project Began 1.1.1982 Completed 31.3.82  
 Number of Mandays utilized for this project 3600  
 Number of beneficiaries in overall project 5

B. BENEFICIARY BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Name of Beneficiary: GANARAMBALA  
 Approx. Annual Family Income before the Project: Rs. 1300/-  
 Number of family members: 6 Annual Income per family member: Rs. 216.50 (1)  
 Acreage Owned: 9 Acreage Cultivated: 7  
 Acreage uncultivated: 2

Brief Description of the project for this beneficiary:  
 Well which has the size of 20 x 15 x 15 square well  
 10' hard muram 87' soft stone 3' hard rock. 2.5' construction  
 of well with stone above the ground.

Location of the project for  
 this beneficiary TORNI

Number of mandays spent on this project beneficiary 720(2)  
 Number of units improved for this beneficiary 2.5 crores(3)  
 Local market value of a Manday:  
 Grain Rs. 3.75 + Oil Rs. 1 = Total Rs. 4.75/Manday (4)

VALUE OF ALL INPUTS ASSOCIATED WITH TOTAL FFW PROJECT COST FOR THIS BENEFICIARY:

TYPE OF INPUT	INPUT DESCRIPTION	VALUE (Rs.)	
	UNITS/QUANTITY (No. of Mandays)	TOTAL VALUE	
(i) FFW COMMODITIES	720	3420	+
(ii) BLASTING		260	+
(iii) DEWALERING (DIESEL COST)		100	+
(iv) WALL CONSTRUCTION		40	+
(v) OTHER EXPENSES		50	+

Total Project Cost Rs. 3870/- (5)

Percentage of contribution by beneficiary 11.5%

FFW 89.5% Other sources NIL %

C YEARLY CHANGE IN AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT DERIVED FROM THE PROJECT  
Output for the year before the project for this beneficiary

SEASON	CROP	OUTPUT UNITS	X MARKET VALUE PER UNIT	= SUB TOTAL VALUE		
(i)	Rainy	Jawar	4 qnt.	90 x 4	360	+
(ii)		Paddy 1	3 qnt.	125 x 3	375	+
(iii)		Ground nut	2 qnt.	200 x 2	400	+

Total output value before the project Rs. 1135/- (6)

Output for the year following the project for this beneficiary

SEASON	CROP	OUTPUT UNITS	X MARKET VALUE PER UNIT	= SUB TOTAL VALUE
(i)	Jawar	4 qntl.	100 x 4	400 +
(ii)	Paddy 1 " 3"		125 x 3	375 +
(iii)	Ground Nut 2"		210 x 2	420 +
(iv)	Wheat 2 6"		180 x 6	1080 +
(v)	Chilli 2" 80 Kg.		80 x 6	480 +

Total output value after the project Rs. 2755/- (7)

Total output value before the project - Total output value after the project = Annual change in output value after the project

$$\text{Rs. } \frac{1135}{(\text{Item 6})} - \text{Rs. } \frac{2755}{(\text{Item 7})} = \text{Rs. } 1620/- \text{ per/year } (8)$$

D. YEARLY CHANGE IN COST OF PRODUCTION

Valuation of inputs in the year preceding the project

TYPE OF INPUT	MARKET VALUE OF INPUT Rs.
(i) Jawar Kg. 12x2	24.00
(ii) Ground Nut 15x2x6	180.00
(iii) Paddy 10x2	20.00
(iv) Ploughing	60.00
(v) Sowing charge	34.00
(vi) Labour charge	12.00
(vii) Harvesting and weeding expenses	150.00

Total Market value of inputs before the project Rs. 480.00 (9)

Valuation of inputs year following the project:

TYPE OF INPUT	MARKET VALUE OF INPUT Rs.
(i) Jawar Kg. 12x Rs.2	24.00
(ii) Ground nut 30 x 6	180.00
(iii) Paddy 10 x 2	20.00
(iv) Wheat 35 x 2.5	87.50
(v) Chilli	10.00
(vi) Labour Charges	256.00
(vii) Fertilisers	110.00

(viii) Ploughing for wheat	105.00
Harvesting	90.00
Diesel	360.00

Total market value of inputs after the project  
Rs. 1242.50 (10)

Total market value of inputs before the project - Total market value of inputs after the project = Annual change in production cost after the project

$$\frac{\text{Rs. 480}}{\text{(Item 9)}} - \frac{\text{Rs. 1242.50}}{\text{(Item 10)}} = \underline{\text{Rs. 762.5}} \text{ per/year (11)}$$

E. ANALYSIS FOR DETERMINING BENEFICIARY INCOME IMPROVEMENT

Calculating the Annual cost of the project improvement

Estimate of the life of the improvement = 25 years (12)  
Please describe the basis used for the estimate experience of other wells in the locality.

$$\text{Annual cost of the project improvement} = \frac{\text{Rs. 3870}}{\text{(Item 5)}} - \frac{\text{Rs. 25}}{\text{(Item 12)}} = \text{Rs. 154.80 (13)}$$

COMPARISON OF THE BENEFITS AND COSTS OF THE PROJECT:

Change in Agricultural output value after the project - Change in production cost after the project = Net improvement in beneficiary income per year after the project

$$\frac{\text{Rs. 1620}}{\text{(Item 8)}} - \frac{\text{Rs. 762.50}}{\text{(Item 11)}} = \text{Rs. 857.50 per/year (14)}$$

$$\text{Benefit/Cost ration} = \frac{\text{Rs. 857.50}}{\text{(Item 14)}} \div \frac{\text{Rs. 154.8}}{\text{(Item 13)}} = \text{Rs. 5.5 (15)}$$

$$\text{Pay back period} = \frac{\text{Rs. 3870}}{\text{(Item 5)}} \div \frac{\text{Rs. 857.50}}{\text{(Item 14)}} = 4.5 \text{ years (16)}$$

Net improvement in beneficiary income per acre:

$$\frac{\text{Rs. 857.50}}{\text{(Item 14)}} \div \frac{2.5}{\text{Item 3}} = \underline{\text{Rs. 343 acre}} \quad (17)$$

Based upon discussion with beneficiary and others, how would you interpret the results to accommodate agricultural variations before and after the project: Please be as specified as possible: Market rate after the project operations was good. Beneficiary has the additional income of rabbi crops.

NON-ECONOMIC IMPACT

<u>OUTCOMES</u>	<u>INDICATORS</u>	<u>MEANS OF VERIFICATION</u>
Self reliance	Savings of Rs. 200/- School fees fully paid boarding	Pass book Boarding fee receipt. Interview with boarding masters.
Health improvement	Less dependence on other for employment. Decreased borrowing. Quantity of food consumption increased.	Beneficiary interview.  Interview with beneficiary.

FOOD FOR WORK PROJECTBENEFICIARY INCOME IMPROVEMENT ANALYSISA. PROJECT BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Name of Consignee: FR. JOSE CHIRAVAYALIL Code No.: 0025  
 Name of Project Holder: FR. DIEGO  
 Type of Project: BUND CONSTRUCTION  
 Project Identification No. A-5/89/79  
 Date Project Began: 18th Feb. 1979 Completed: 18 April '79  
 Number of Mandays utilized for this project: 480  
 Number of beneficiaries in overall project: 50

B. BENEFICIARY BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Name of Beneficiary: Mr. Manglu  
 Approx. Annual Family Income before the project: Rs. 2,000/-  
 Number of family members: 10 Annual Income  
 per family member: Rs. 200 (1)  
 Acreage Owned : 5 Acreage Cultivated: 3  
 Acreage uncultivated: 2

Brief Description of the project for this beneficiary:  
 The land was slopy and he could take only one crop per  
 year. Once the bund is made he could have one more  
 crop, and his fields could be levelled too.

Location of the project for  
 this beneficiary Tikra, seoni Dist. M.P.  
 Number of mandays spent on this project beneficiary 480 (2)  
 Number of units improved for this beneficiary 2 acres (3)  
 Local market value of a Manday:  
 Grain Rs. 1.50 + Oil Rs. 1/- = Total Rs. 5.50 / Manday (4)

VALUE OF ALL INPUTS ASSOCIATED WITH TOTAL FFW PROJECT COST FOR THIS BENEFICIARY:

TYPE OF INPUT	INPUT DESCRIPTION		VALUE (Rs.)
	UNITS/QUANTITY (No. of Mandays)		TOTAL VALUE
(i) FFW COMMODITIES	480 x 5.50		2640/- +
(ii) Contribution			225/- +
(iii) Implements			50/- +
(iv) Extra labour	100 x 5.50		550/- +

Total Project Cost Rs. 3,465/- (5)

Percentage of contribution by beneficiary 17.24%  
FFW 82.75% Other sources NIL %

C. YEARLY CHANGE IN AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT DERIVED FROM THE PROJECT

Output for the year before the project for this beneficiary

SEASON	CROP	OUTPUT UNITS	X MARKET VALUE PER UNIT	= SUB TOTAL VALUE
(i) Rainy	Tuar	1.50 qn.	Rs. 250 per qn.	375/- +
(ii) "	Kodo	1 qnt.	Rs. 1/- kg.	100/- +
(iii) "	Paddy	30 Kg.	Rs. 1/- Kg.	30/- +
(iv)	Maz.	15 Kg.	Rs. 1/- Kg.	15/- +

Total output value before the project Rs. 520/- (6)

Output for the year following the project for this beneficiary

SEASON	CROP	OUTPUT UNITS	X MARKET VALUE PER UNIT	= SUB TOTAL VALUE
(i)	Paddy	1.50 qnt.	Rs. 1.25 kg.	200/- +
(ii)	Kodo	1 qnt.	Rs. 1.15 kg.	115/- +
(iii)	Maize	50 Kg.	Rs. 1.25 Kg.	62.50 +
(iv)	Wheat	5 qnt.	Rs. 1.75 kg.	875.00 +
(v)	Chana	50 Kg.	Rs. 2.50 kg.	125/- +
(vi)	Majaur	15 Kg.	Rs. 2.50 kg.	37.50 +

Total output value after the project Rs. 1415 (7)

(Total output value before the project) - (Total output value after the project) = Annual change in output value after the project  
 Rs. 520 (Item 6) - Rs. 1415 (Item 7) = Rs. 895 Per /year (8)

D. YEARLY CHANGE IN COST OF PRODUCTION

Valuation of inputs in the year preceding the project

TYPE OF INPUT	MARKET VALUE OF INPUT Rs.
(i) Labour 100 mandays	550.00
(ii) Seeds	75.00
(iii) Manure	25.00
(iv) Implements	30.00
(v) Maintenance	75.00
(vi) Miscellaneous	100.00

Total Market value of inputs before the project Rs. 855/- (9)

Valuation of inputs year following the project:

TYPE OF INPUT	MARKET VALUE OF INPUT Rs.
(i) Labour 200	1200.00
(ii) Seeds	300.00
(iii) Gobar	50.00
(iv) Implements	20.00
(v) Miscellaneous	65.00

Total market value of inputs after the project Rs. 1635 (10)

) Total market value of inputs before the project	) -	) Total market value of inputs after the project	) =	) Annual Change in production cost after the project		
					Rs. 855 (Item 9)	-

E. ANALYSIS FOR DETERMINING BENEFICIARY INCOME IMPROVEMENT

Calculating the Annual cost of the project improvement

Estimate of the life of the improvement = .20 years (12)

Please describe the basis used for the estimate

In every year 5% of the expenditure is needed for repairing and maintaining the project.

Annual cost of the project improvement  $Rs. \frac{3465}{(Item\ 5)} \div \frac{20}{(Item\ 12)} = Rs. 173.25$  (13)

COMPARISON OF THE BENEFITS AND COSTS OF THE PROJECT:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Change in Agri-} \\ \text{cultural output} \\ \text{value after the} \\ \text{project} \end{array} \right\} - \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Change in production} \\ \text{cost after the} \\ \text{project} \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Net improvement} \\ \text{in beneficiary} \\ \text{income per year} \\ \text{after the} \\ \text{project} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\text{Rs. } \frac{895}{(\text{Item 8})} - \text{Rs. } \frac{780}{(\text{Item 11})} = \text{Rs. } \frac{115}{\phantom{(\text{Item 11})}} \text{ per/year} \quad (14)$$

$$\text{Benefit/Cost ratio} = \text{Rs. } \frac{115}{(\text{Item 14})} \div \text{Rs. } \frac{173.25}{(\text{Item 13})} = 0.66 \quad (15)$$

$$\text{Pay back period} = \text{Rs. } \frac{3465}{(\text{Item 5})} \div \text{Rs. } \frac{115}{(\text{Item 14})} = 30.13 \text{ years} \quad (16)$$

Net improvement in beneficiary income per acre:

$$\text{Rs. } \frac{115}{(\text{Item 14})} \div \frac{.2}{(\text{Item 3})} = \text{Rs. } \frac{57.5}{\phantom{(\text{Item 3})}} \text{ acre} \quad (17)$$

Based upon discussion with beneficiary and others, how would you interpret the results to accommodate agricultural variability before and after the project: Please be as specified as possible: In the first year result is not significant because of the higher expenditure and the soil non-improvement. But it is hoped that after two years the produce will be more.

FR. DIEGO C.M. I

NAME OF ANALYST

01. December 1984

DATE OF INTERVIEW AND ANALYSIS

<u>OUTCOMES</u>	<u>INDICATORS</u>	<u>MEANS OF VERIFICATION</u>
Increased income	- More yield - economic security	- Existence of the bund - Interview with the beneficiaries and villagers.

FOOD FOR WORK PROJECT  
BENEFICIARY INCOME IMPROVEMENT ANALYSIS

A. PROJECT BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Name of Consignee: FR. ALBERT Code No. 0100  
 Name of Project Holder: FR. JOHN FERNANDO  
 Type of Project: BUND PROJECT  
 Project Identification No.: 761/0100/A-5/1983  
 Date Project Began: 1.7.1982 ; Completed: 30.9.1982  
 Number of Mandays utilized for this project: 15,000/-  
 Number of beneficiaries in overall project: 250 beneficiaries.

B. BENEFICIARY BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Name of Beneficiary: Sukchain  
 Approx. Annual Family Income before the Project: Rs. 1500  
 Number of family members: 6 Annual Income per family member: Rs. 250 (1)  
 Acreage Owned: 5 Acreage Cultivated: 3  
 Acreage uncultivated: 2

Brief description of the project for this beneficiary:  
 To avoid soil erosion, more land under cultivation will get 2 crops and is now able to produce a better crop.  
 Location of the project for this beneficiary SURAJ PURA (MANDLA DT.)  
 Number of mandays spent on this project beneficiary 60 (2)  
 Number of units improved for this beneficiary 1 ACRE (3)  
 Local market value of a Manday:  
 Grain Rs. 4.50 + Oil Rs. 1.25 = Total Rs. 5.75 / Manday (4)

VALUE OF ALL INPUTS ASSOCIATED WITH TOTAL FFW PROJECT COST FOR THIS BENEFICIARY:

TYPE OF INPUT	INPUT DESCRIPTION		VALUE (RS.)
	UNITS/QUANTITY		TOTAL VALUE
	No. of Mandays)		
(i) FFW COMMODITIES	60 x	5.75	345.00 +
(ii) SHRAMDAAN	5 mandays	5 x 5.75	28.75 +
(iii) ADM. CHARGES AND TRANSPORT			60.00 +

Total Project Cost Rs. 433.75 (5)  
 Percentage of contribution by beneficiary 20.46%  
 FFW 79.53% Other sources NIL%

C. YEARLY CHANGE IN AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT DERIVE FROM THE PROJECT.

Output for the year before the project for this beneficiary

	SEASON	CROP	OUTPUT UNITS	X MARKET VALUE PER UNIT	= SUB TOTAL VALUE
(i)	Monsoon	Paddy	600 Kg.	600x Rs. 1.20	720/- +
(ii)	Winter	Wheat	150 Kg.	150x Rs. 1.50	225/- +
(iii)		Gram	150 Kg.	150x Rs. 1.50 -	225/- +
(iv)		MASUR D.L	150 Kg.	150 x 300	450/- +

Total output value before the project Rs. 1620/- (6)

Output for the year following the project for this beneficiary

	SEASON	CROP	OUTPUT UNITS	X MARKET VALUE PER UNIT	= SUB TOTAL VALUE
(i)	Monsoon	paddy	1000 Kg.	1000 x 150 Kg.	1500 +
(ii)	WINTER	Wheat	200 Kg.	200 x 2.00	400 +
(iii)		GRAM	200 Kg.	200 x 200	400 +
(iv)		M.D.L	200 Kg.	200 x 3.00	600 +
(v)		TIL	10 Kg.	10 x Rs. 5/-	50 +

Total output value after the project Rs. 2950/- (7)

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Total output value} \\ \text{before the project} \end{array} \right\} - \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Total output value} \\ \text{after the project} \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Annual change} \\ \text{in output value} \\ \text{after the project} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\frac{\text{Rs. 1620/-}}{\text{(Item 6)}} - \frac{\text{Rs. 2,950/-}}{\text{(Item 7)}} = \text{Rs. 1330/- per/year (8)}$$

D. YEARLY CHANGE IN COST OF PRODUCTION

Valuation of inputs in the year preceding the project

	TYPE OF INPUT	MARKET VALUE OF INPUT Rs.
(i)	SEED (PADDY) 60 Kg.	390/-
(ii)	FERTILISER (COW DUNG)	50/-
(iii)	LABOUR	330/-
(iv)	SEED (WHEAT/GRAM/D.L)	90/-, 50/-
(v)	FERTILISER (DUNG)	30/-

Total Market value of inputs before the project Rs. 940/- (9)

Valuation of inputs year following the project:

TYPE OF INPUT	MARKET VALUE OF INPUT Rs.
(i) SEED (PADDY) 80 Kg.	120/-
(ii) FERTILISER	60/-
(iii) LABOUR	440/-
(iv) SEED (WHEAT/GRAM/DAL)	120/-
(v) FERTILISER	60/-
(vi) LABOUR	440/-

Total market value of inputs after the project  
Rs. 1240/- (10)

$$\left( \begin{array}{l} \text{Total market value} \\ \text{of inputs before} \\ \text{the project} \end{array} \right) - \left( \begin{array}{l} \text{Total market value} \\ \text{of inputs after} \\ \text{the project} \end{array} \right) = \left( \begin{array}{l} \text{Annual change} \\ \text{in production} \\ \text{cost after} \\ \text{the project} \end{array} \right)$$

$$\frac{\text{Rs. 940/-}}{\text{(Item 9)}} - \frac{\text{Rs. 1240}}{\text{(Item 10)}} = \text{Rs. 300 per/year} \quad (11)$$

E. ANALYSIS FOR DETERMINING BENEFICIARY INCOME IMPROVEMENT

Calculating the Annual cost of the project improvement

Estimate of the life of the improvement = 5 years (12)

Please describe the basis used for the estimate Owing to it being black cotton soil, the walls of the dyke.

(Bund) kind of sink in and consequently they have to be repaired.

$$\left( \begin{array}{l} \text{Annual cost of} \\ \text{the project} \\ \text{improvement} \end{array} \right) \frac{\text{Rs. 433.75}}{\text{(Item 5)}} \div \frac{\text{Rs. 5}}{\text{(Item 12)}} = \text{Rs 86.75} \quad (13)$$

COMPARLSON OF THE BENEFITS AND COSIS OF THE PROJECT:

$$\left( \begin{array}{l} \text{Change in Agri-} \\ \text{cultural output} \\ \text{value after the} \\ \text{project} \end{array} \right) - \left( \begin{array}{l} \text{Change in production} \\ \text{cost after the} \\ \text{project} \end{array} \right) = \left( \begin{array}{l} \text{Net improvement in} \\ \text{beneficiary income} \\ \text{per year after} \\ \text{the project} \end{array} \right)$$

$$\frac{\text{Rs. 1330/-}}{\text{(Item 8)}} - \frac{\text{Rs. 300}}{\text{(Item 11)}} = \text{Rs. 1030 per/year} \quad (14)$$

$$\text{Benefit/Cost ration} = \frac{\text{Rs. 1030}}{\text{(Item 14)}} \div \frac{\text{Rs. 86.75}}{\text{(Item 13)}} = \text{Rs. 11.87} \quad (15)$$

$$\text{Pay back period} = \frac{\text{Rs. 433.75}}{\text{(Item 5)}} \div \frac{\text{Rs. 1030}}{\text{(Item 14)}} = 6 \text{ months} \quad (16)$$

Net improvement in beneficiary income per acre:

$$\frac{\text{Rs. 90}}{\text{(Item 14)}} \div \frac{.1}{\text{(Item 3)}} = \frac{\text{Rs. 90}}{\text{acre}} \quad (17)$$

Based upon discussion with beneficiary and others, how would you interpret the results to accommodate agricultural variations before and after the project: Please be as specified as possible

NOT APPLICABLE.

FR. ALBERT S.

NAME OF ANALYST

1.12.1983

DATE OF INTERVIEW AND ANALYSIS

NON-ECONOMIC IMPACT

<u>OUTCOMES</u>	<u>INDICATORS</u>	<u>MEANS OF VERIFICATION</u>
Better Improved Agriculture	Increase in production More acreage under the plough	Interview the beneficiary. Survey during harvest time.
No soil erosion	Better yield	Walls of bund

.....

FOOD FOR WORK PROJECT

ASSET EFFECTIVENESS ANALYSIS

A. PROJECT BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Name of Consignee: Rev. Fr. Zacharias Code No.: 0062  
 Name of Project Holder: Fr. John Fernando  
 Type of Project: Construction of Road - 3 K.M.  
 Project Identification No.: 974/B-1/0062/81  
 Location of Project: Chandia  
 Date Project Began: 10th Feb. 81 Completed: 30th May 81  
 Number of Mandays Utilized for this Project: 5040 mandays  
 Number of Beneficiaries/Families in overall Project: 140 families (1)

Name of Community/Beneficiary: Chandia-Amahi Villages  
 Approx. Annual Family Income of the Community/Beneficiary: Rs. 4000/- per family  
 Brief Description of the Project:  
 This road joins two villages. The road is 16 ft. wide and crosses two nallas. Average height is 2 ft. in which 6" of hard murrum and 6" boulder surfacing is required for half distance only. Murrum and boulders have to be brought from a distance of 1000 feet.

B. VALUE OF ALL INPUTS ASSOCIATED WITH TOTAL FFW PROJECT COST:

Local Market value of a Manday:

Grain Rs. 4.50 + Oil Rs. 1.25 = Total Rs. 5.75 / Manday

S.NO.	INPUT DESCRIPTION		VALUE	
	TYPE OF INPUT	QUANTITY IN UNITS	TOTAL VALUE IN Rs.	
(i)	FFW COMMODITIES			
(ii)	Wheat	15129 Kgs.	22680.00	+
	Oil	524 Kgs.	6288.00	+
(iii)	Administrative and supervisory charges		260.00	+
(iv)	Transport charges		1800.00	+
(v)	Wages for Collecting food		2587.00	
Total Project Cost Rs. 33615.00				(2)

INPUT SOURCE

(i)	Input by Beneficiary	1260.00	(3)
(ii)	Input by Voluntary Donor Agency	2572.00	(4)
(iii)	Input by FFW	28968.00	(5)
(iv)	Input by Loan	-	(6)
(v)	Input by Government	-	(7)
(vi)	Input by Other Source	815.00	(8)

Total project cost Rs. 33615.00

PERCENTAGE OF CONTRIBUTION BY EACH SOURCE

Beneficiary Contribution (Item 3 ÷ Item 2 x 100)	= 3.75 %
Voluntary Donor Agency Contribution (Item 4 ÷ Item 2 x 100)	= 7.65 %
FFW Contribution (Item 5 ÷ Item 2 x 100)	= 86.17 %
Loan Contribution (Item 6 ÷ Item 2 x 100)	= - %
Government Contribution (Item 7 ÷ Item 2 x 100)	= - %
Other source Contribution (Item 8 ÷ Item 2 x 100)	= 2.43 %

C. COMPARISON OF COST AND UTILISATION

Cost/Beneficiary Ratio for a Community Project:

$$\frac{\text{Cost (Item 2)}}{\text{Beneficiaries (Item 1)}} = \text{Rs. 240/-/per beneficiary (9)}$$

Estimated Life of the Asset 5 years (10)

$$\text{Annual Cost} = \frac{\text{Cost (Item 2)}}{\text{Life (Item 10)}} = \text{Rs. 6723 per year (11)}$$

Annual Cost/Beneficiary Ratio:

(Item 11) ÷ (Item 1) = 48 Rs./per year/beneficiary

(Item 9) ÷ (Item 10) <sup>or</sup> = 48 Rs. /peryear/beneficiary

What was the primary purpose of the project? Communication between the two villages who were not served by any connecting road.

Was the purpose achieved? Yes.

What secondary achievements have occurred: Easy accessibility to village market. Loss of cattle avoided.

What is the value of the asset in open market?. Rs. 60,000/-

If the FFW contribution were not available what difference would it have made? The road would not have been constructed.

### IMPACT OF THE PROJECT

<u>OUTCOMES</u>	<u>INDICATORS</u>	<u>MEANS OF VERIFICATION</u>
Increased communi- cation and marketing facilities.	Existence of the roads. Plying of bullock carts facility of travel by night plying of trucks.	Counting of bullack carts Consulting the Villagers Counting of trucks.
Loss of cattle is avoided	From actual experience.	Interview with the beneficiaries
Accessability to hospitals and dispensaries.	Increased attendance at the hospitals.	To examine the records of neighbouring hospitals and dispensaries.

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### FOOD FOR WORK PROJECT

#### ASSET EFFECTIVENESS ANALYSIS

#### A. PROJECT BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Name of Consignee: Fr. Albert S. Code No: 0100  
 Name of Project Holder: Fr. John Fernando  
 Type of Project: Low cost houses  
 Project Identification No.: 741/0100/B-5/1983  
 Location of Project: Ghazipur  
 Date Project Began: 1.10.82 Completed : 31.1.83

Number of Mandays Utilized for this Project: 9000 Mandays  
 Number of Mandays Utilized for this beneficiary: 360 mandays  
 Number of Beneficiaries/Families in overall Project: 25 (1)  
 Name of Community/Beneficiary: Virsingh Maravi  
 Approx. Annual Family Income of the  
 Community/Beneficiary: Rs. 1800/- per annum

**Brief Description of the Project:**

Virsingh is a poor man. He has just one acre of land on which he is able to get only 1 crop. The make shift shelter where he dwells, has to be repaired regularly as it is a thatched hut. In the monsoons it leaks and causes him a lot of hardship and misery. The house will help him alleviate a lot of his suffering.

**B. VALUE OF ALL INPUTS ASSOCIATED WITH TOTAL FFW PROJECT COST:**

Local Market Value of a Manday:  
 Grain Rs. 4.50 + Oil Rs. 1.25 = Total Rs. 5.75 /Manday

INPUT DESCRIPTION			VALUE
S.No.	TITLE OF INPUT	QUANTITY IN UNITS	TOTAL VALUE IN Rs.
(i)	FFW Commodities	360 mandays	2070.00 +
(ii)	Shram Daan	60 m/d	345.00 +
(iii)	Wood works etc.		2000.00 +
Total Project Cost Rs. 4415.00			(2)

**INPUT SOURCE**

(i)	Input by Beneficiary	Rs. 2345.50	(3)
(ii)	Input by Voluntary Donor Agency	Rs. --	(4)
(iii)	Input by FFW	Rs. 2070.00	(5)
(iv)	Input by Loan	Rs. --	(6)
(v)	Input by Government	Rs. --	(7)
(vi)	Input by Other Source	Rs. --	(8)

**PERCENTAGE OF CONTRIBUTION BY EACH SOURCE**

Beneficiary Contribution (Item 3 ÷ Item 2 x 100)	= 53.11 %
Voluntary Donor Agency Contribution (Item 4 ÷ Item 2 x 100)	= - %
FFW Contribution (Item 5 ÷ Item 2 x 100)	= 46.89%
Loan Contribution (Item 6 ÷ Item 2 x 100)	= - %
Government Contribution (Item 7 ÷ Item 2 x 100)	= - %
Other source Contribution (Item 8 ÷ Item 2 x 100)	= - %

C. COMPARISON OF COST AND UTILISATION

Cost/Beneficiary Ratio for a Community Project:

$$\frac{\text{Cost}}{\text{(Item 2)}} \div \frac{\text{Beneficiaries}}{\text{(Item 1)}} = \text{Rs. } 4415.00 \text{ per beneficiary (9)}$$

Estimated Life of the Asset 10 years (10)

$$\text{Annual Cost} = \frac{\text{Cost}}{\text{(Item 2)}} \div \frac{\text{Life}}{\text{(Item 10)}} = \text{Rs. } 441.50 \text{ per year (11)}$$

Annual Cost/Beneficiary Ratio:  
 (Item 11)  $\div$  (Item 1) = Rs 441.50 /per year/beneficiary

or  
 (Item 9)  $\div$  (Item 10) = Rs 441.50 /per year/beneficiary

What was the primary purpose of the project? To give him shelter from rainy wind and cold, making life more habitable, clear surrounding

Was the purpose achieved? Yes

What secondary achievements have occurred? He and his family maintain better health. A lot of time, money and energy saved as he no longer has to repair his house regularly.

What is the value of the asset in open market? Rs. 5000/-

If the FFW contribution were not available what difference would it have made? He would not have the existing house for shelter. He would continue to remain a prey to the cold/rain and sickness etc.

IMPACT OF THE PROJECT

<u>OUTCOMES</u>	<u>INDICATORS</u>	<u>MEANS OF VERIFICATION</u>
Better standard of living	In improved house	House itself
Hygenic/health	Lack of sickness (Common)	Int. V.H.W's records
Yearly income increased	Savings improved facilities.	Int. benef.

FOOD FOR WORK PROJECT  
ASSET EFFECTIVENESS ANALYSIS

A. PROJECT BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Name of Consignee: Fr. Thomas Maratil Code No.: 0058  
 Name of Project Holder: Fr. George N.M.  
 Type of Project: Low cost house construction.  
 Project Identification No.  
 Location of Project: Sajwani  
 Date Project Began: 15.1.1980 Completed: 31.3.1980  
 Number of Mandays Utilized for this Project: N.A.  
 Number of Mandays Utilized for this beneficiary: 360  
 Number of Beneficiaries/Families in overall Project: 1 (1)  
 Name of Community/Beneficiary: Dhansingh Bhuriya  
 Approx. Annual Family Income of the  
 Community/Beneficiary : Rs. 2400/-  
 Brief Description of the Project:  
 A house is built with 2 rooms and varanda. 30' x 30'  
 including varanda 2 doors and 2 ventilat ons, no windows.  
 Wooden framework, roofing by locally make tiles. All  
 materials provided by the beneficiary himself. Plus  
 foundation constructed by the beneficiary.

B. VALUE OF ALL INPUTS ASSOCIATED WITH TOTAL FFW PROJECT COST:

Local Market Value of a Manday:  
 Grain Rs. 4.50 + Oil Rs. .50 = Total Rs. 5/- / Manday

S.NO.	INPUT DESCRIPTION		VALUE
	TYPE OF INPUT	QUANTITY IN UNITS	TOTAL VALUE IN Rs.
(i)	FFW Commodities		
(ii)	Mandays	360 x 5	1800.00 +
(iii)	Materials		2500.00 +
(iv)	Extra mandays from beneficiary		1800.00 +
(v)	Other expences.		1000.00 +

Total Project Cost Rs. 7100.00 (2)

INPUT SOURCE

(i)	Input by Beneficiary		
(ii)	Input by Voluntary Donor Agency	2300.00	(3)
(iii)	Input by FFW	-	(4)
(iv)	Input by Loan	1800.00	(5)
(v)	Input by Government	2500.00	(6)
(vi)	Input by Other Source	-	(7)
		500.00	(8)

PERCENTAGE OF CONTRIBUTION BY EACH SOURCE

Beneficiary contribution (Item 3 ÷ Item 2 x 100)	= 32.39%
Voluntary Donor Agency Contribution (Item 4 ÷ Item 2 x 100)	= 25.35%
FFW Contribution (Item 5 ÷ Item 2 x 100)	= 35.21%
Loan Contribution (Item 6 ÷ Item 2 x 100)	= - %
Government Contribution (Item 7 ÷ Item 2 x 100)	= - %
Other Sources Contribution (Item 8 ÷ Item 2 x 100)	= 7.04%

C. COMPARISON OF COST AND UTILISATION

Cost/Beneficiary Ratio for a Community Project:

$$\frac{\text{Cost (Item 2)}}{\text{Beneficiaries (Item 1)}} = 7100 \text{ Rs./ per beneficiary (9)}$$

Estimated Life of the Asset 10 years (10)

$$\text{Annual Cost} = \frac{\text{Cost (Item 2)}}{\text{Life (Item 10)}} = \text{Rs. 710/- per year. (11)}$$

Annual Cost/Beneficiary Ratio:

$$\text{(Item 11)} \div \text{(Item 1)} = \text{Rs. 710/per year/ beneficiary}$$

$$\text{(Item 9)} \div \text{(Item 10)} = \text{Rs. 710. per year/beneficiary}$$

What was the primary purpose of the project? A house to live in and to keep the cattle.

Was the purpose achieved? Yes.

What secondary achievements have occurred? To keep the values achievement of feeling of security.

What is the value of the asset in open market? Rs. 8000/-

If the FFW contribution were not available what difference would it have made? It served as an incentive without which the project would not have come through.

IMPACT OF THE PROJECT .

<u>OUTCOMES</u>	<u>INDICATORS</u>	<u>MEANS OF VERIFICATION</u>
Hygienic and secure shelter for people and animals ..	- increased social status. - self respect.	- existance of the house - interview with beneficiaries.
more leisure and time for other occupations	- economic security. - less dependece	- visit of project sites.
thus income increase and freedom from anxisty.		



PERCENTAGE OF CONTRIBUTION BY EACH SOURCE

Beneficiary Contribution (Item 3 ÷ Item 2 x 100)	= 2.5%
Voluntary Donor Agency Contribution (Item 4 ÷ Item 2 x 100)	= nil
FFW Contribution (Item 5 ÷ Item 2 x 100)	= 97.5 %
Loan Contribution (Item 6 ÷ Item 2 x 100)	= -
Government Contribution (Item 7 ÷ Item 2 x 100)	= -
Other source Contribution (Item 8 ÷ Item 2 x 100)	= -

C. COMPARISON OF COST AND UTILISATION

Cost/Beneficiary Ratio for a Community Project:

$$\frac{\text{Cost (Item 2)}}{\text{Beneficiaries (Item 1)}} = 20.6 \text{ Rs./per beneficiary (9)}$$

Estimated Life of the Asset 10 years (10)

$$\text{Annual Cost} = \frac{\text{Cost (Item 2)}}{\text{Life (Item 10)}} = \text{Rs. 4137 per year (11)}$$

Annual Cost/Beneficiary Ratio:

$$\text{(Item 11)} \div \text{(Item 1)} = \text{Rs. 2/per year/beneficiary}$$

$$\text{(Item 9)} \div \text{(Item 10)}^{\text{OR}} = \text{Rs. 2/per year/beneficiary}$$

What was the primary purpose of the project? Easy approach to hospital, school, primary health centre, block.

Was the purpose achieved? Yes.

What secondary achievements have occurred? More vehicles going to the villages, patients are taken to the hospital by jeep.

What is the value of the asset in open market? 100000/-.

If the FFW contribution were not available what difference would it have made? No road would not have been made, life of many serious patients would not have been saved, no easy approach to the school, block etc. would have been possible.

IMPACT OF THE PROJECT

<u>OUTCOMES</u>	<u>INDICATORS</u>	<u>MEANS OF VERIFICATION</u>
Improved transport and communication.	Existence of new road Jeeps, ambulance, cycles, bullock cart Easy approach,	One the spot inspection
Increased civic sense	Better market facilities. More unity in the community. People given the land for the road	Interview with the people.

CASE STUDY OF ROAD CONSTRUCTION WITH FFW (BALPUR) GROUP I  
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The people of Parthaloi village (Gutia) of 35 families were not connected with road and transport system with the rest of the country. For their day to day needs they had to walk through the jungles. It caused a lot of hardship to these people particularly in the monsoon season. So the people of Parthaloi approached Fr. George, Balpur with the request for a road connecting parthaloi village to the nearby village, Gutia, 3 k.m. away. The villagers approached the distributor through their representatives. Since the village is surrounded by forests they had to get the permission of forest department, before starting the construction work. But the people thought that they may not get the permission of the department, so they were reluctant to approach the department and sought advice of the distributor. He told them that if they are united and willing to face the consequences they should start work. So they started the work. After 3 days, the forest guard came and obstructed the work, saying that this is against the forest law. The villagers came together for a meeting. They decided to go for a satyagraha in front of the Guard's home, with the demand that either they be allowed to work or they should be paid wages for their 3 days work. At last the guard agreed to let the work go on. Thus the work was completed within a few days. When the forest range officer came to know about the road construction, he was very happy and expressed his willingness to help the villagers in the work.

After this programme, the people of the village and the neighbouring villages learned that if they are united and work together with a purpose, they can achieve it. The programme helped the people to achieve self-confidence, unity and community feelings.

After this programme, more and more villagers are coming with same type of projects.

LOW COST HOUSE

Four adivasi families migrated from Ranchi and settled down in the hills surrounding Surguja due to fragmentation of their meagre holdings in Ranchi. These families settled first in the hills by encroaching in the nearby forest lands. A need was therefore felt that these families should be helped in settling down to a normal life by giving them 'mud' houses to live in. An application was therefore sent to CRS Bombay to provide

them work under the FFW project. This was sanctioned and four houses were built.

The tiles for these houses were made by the adivasies themselves. The walls were also constructed by them - both through CRS food grains. Wood for the house was cut by them from the forest. The houses having been completed the next step in rehabilitation was to provide them with some source of income by making available some plots of land for cultivation. As a preliminary to this, the plots existing near the houses were found to be useless and uncultivable. Therefore, levelling of the ground had to be undertaken.

Again an application was sent on behalf of the adivasies for allotment of man-days. The same was sanctioned and the ground has been levelled. At this time the local patwari came into the scene and gave away the best plot prepared by the families to a third party, after accepting a bribe of Rs. 500/-. The consignee and the distributor took up the matter with the Tahashildar who said that he would enquire into the matter and he is still enquiring.

The remaining plots are cultivated by the adivasis by growing maizes. Gor - dhan etc.. This occupies them only for two months. For the remaining ten months they eat roots of trees and also jungle produce which is also sold by them in the local bazar.

### CASE

#### Drought

Drought conditions had been existing in the area since past few years. The villagers approached the consignee concerned to get some help from CRS. CRS help was granted and was converted to seeds. Those seeds were distributed to the beneficiaries as identified by the village leaders themselves.

After the first harvest the farmers returned the grains to the seed bank but 5 kg. more than they had borrowed. This grain was stored in the Parish godown as suggested by the people.

Those who returned the grain were eligible to borrow again the next year. This schemes started off with 180 families and now within 3 years 1000 families are benefitting from it.

In case a member does not refund the grain in a year, he is not considered eligible to borrow grain the next year.

To make up the loss other members of his village refund the amount in cash. This idea of imposing a penalty was also suggested by the villagers themselves.

### CASE STUDY

#### ROAD

The need of the project - the people felt the need of a road. They used to have difficulty taking patients to hospitals, going to school and market, etc.

**Selection** The villagers applied for a road project to the CRS distributor. After some time it was approved. A Supervisor was elected by the villagers, who was an ex-sarpanch. His duties were to obtain land from the villagers; settle quarrels and disputes etc. He was also a technically experienced man.

**Resource** CRS - food was available. Land was obtained after discussions. The panchayat also supported the project.

**Manpower** Supervisor was appointed and labourers were available.

**Distribution** of food was made once a week.

**Implementation.** the supervisor (ex-Sarpanch) had some experience in construction of roads, and so helped in that. Local masons were employed to construct the culverts.

**Supervision** was done by village leader and distributor's supervisor.

**People's contribution** - 6 people gave agricultural land, others too gave a little bit. People brought their own working tools, basket, pickaxes etc. They also met the transportation charges.

**Evaluation** Sense of unity developed in the community. An example was set for other villagers.

People could plan for the future in terms of using the road

- to reach the market.
- to reach the hospital, and
- to reach the school.

The villagers also planned to ask the PWD to take over the road and convert it to a pucca road.

REVIEW OF THE WORKSHOP

- Gave a new vision of FFW altogether, gave encouragement.
- We got insights into a new way of working - instead of getting into the same groove.
- We were looking for such an opportunity to improve our work.
- I was totally ignorant about evaluation and this was a great eyeopener - all distributors should be given a chance to attend such a seminar.
- Has given me cohesion to my ideas I was already trying to do some evaluation on my own, this will help me a lot.
- I was a consignee without consignment, now I am a consignee with an assignment.
- We should be independent of CRS and see how we can help others.
- I have got lot of encouragement.
- Our batteries were recharged and can now be a driving force behind the distributors.

LIST OF THE PARTICIPANTS

CONSIGNEE FOOD FOR WORK WORKSHOP

JABALPUR

1. Fr. Binje S.J.  
Catholic Ashram,  
Ambikapur, M.P.
2. Fr. Benjamin Kajur,  
Bishop's House,  
P.O. Kunkuri,  
Dt. Raigarh-496225.
3. Fr. Joseph Sunni  
Fatima Church Janiburi  
P.O. Gangartalai  
Distt. Banswara (Raj.)
4. Fr. John Thayil  
Bishop's House,  
Khandwa (M.P.)
5. Fr. Albert Sayaille  
Maska Mahuri  
P.O. Sajjangarh  
Banswara Dt.  
327602.
6. Mr. N.A. Kurian,  
Bishop's House,  
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7. Mr. Oscar X.  
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8. Mr. Edwin D'Souza,  
Catholic Relief Services,  
5, Convent Street,  
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9. Mr. Jose P.M.,  
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5, Convent Street, Bombay.

10. Fr. Jesudas Thaliyan  
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Bishop's House,  
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11. Fr. Jose Chiravayalil,  
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Chanda (Distt.)
12. Fr. Thomas Medackal  
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13. Fr. Diego C.M.I.  
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14. Fr. Cyril Pereira  
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15. Mr. B.V. Kadam,  
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17. Mr. N.K. Kotwaney  
USAID/NEW DELHI.
18. Fr. George Chittilapilly  
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Seoni Distt. (M.P.)

19. Fr. John Fernando  
Catholic Ashram,  
Binjia, Mandla, M.P.
20. Fr. Jose Peringamala  
Santhome Catholic Mission,  
Barnagar-456771,  
Ujjain, M.P.
21. Ms. Mercy Mathew,  
Catholic Ashram,  
Binjia, Mandla-481661.
22. Mr. Daniel K.G.,  
Office Assistant,  
Catholic Ashram,  
Binjia, Mandla-481661.
23. Fr. Zacharias  
Catholic Church,  
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P.O. 481661.
24. Ms. Sumita Raghuram,  
ACORD/DELHI.
25. Mr. B.M. Kapur  
ACORD/DELHI.
26. Mr. John Paul Chudy,  
USAID, New Delhi.
27. Mr. Donald J. Rogers,  
C/O CRS, Delhi.
28. Ms. Savita Rani,  
Bhartiya Mahila Vikas Sansthan,  
Dhanaura Dist. Moradabad, U.P.
29. Mr. G. Thomas,  
CRS/DELHI.