

Sustainable Community Development Project (SCDP)



ENDLINE EVALUATION REPORT



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1. Introduction with Background to the Evaluation:

The SCDP project has attempted to identify the most limiting factors towards the development and address these limitations with appropriate interventions in a sustainable manner. It was an ambitious project, combining the resources of the communities with those of two implementing partners, the ACC Company and the voluntary organization Mahashakti Foundation. The purpose of this evaluation is to see how well this approach worked out, and see if it could be replicated or modified for further implementations. The specific purpose of the evaluation is to assess the progress, effects and impact of program activities and to provide recommendations for follow-on activities. It will assess the relevance, strategies and results of the project and give recommendations to facilitate operational improvements and how to go forward.

1.1 Objective of the Evaluation

The overall objective of this terminal evaluation is to provide an overall view of the extent to which the project has achieved its objectives. The evaluation assesses programme performance, changes brought about by the programme (especially to the socio-economic status of the beneficiaries), its strengths and weaknesses, and how the project was designed and implemented.

The evaluation captures some of the attitudinal barriers with the beneficiaries towards the corporate that flow from the project, in order to inform the project stakeholders regarding the programmes components.

In addition, the study aims to derive lessons learned and formulate recommendations for future programmes to help improve programme implementation and strategies.

1.2 Evaluation Methodology

The evaluation methodology consisted of a desk review of available project documents, a survey of household beneficiaries, focus group discussions with each of the CBOs, and discussions with project and partner staff. The survey questions and topics for discussion were designed to quantitatively determine the progress and impact as detailed in the indicators in the Logical Framework of the project document. Much information of a qualitative nature was also collected, relating to how the beneficiaries feel about the changes in their lives as a result of the project.

1.3 Major Impact assessment areas

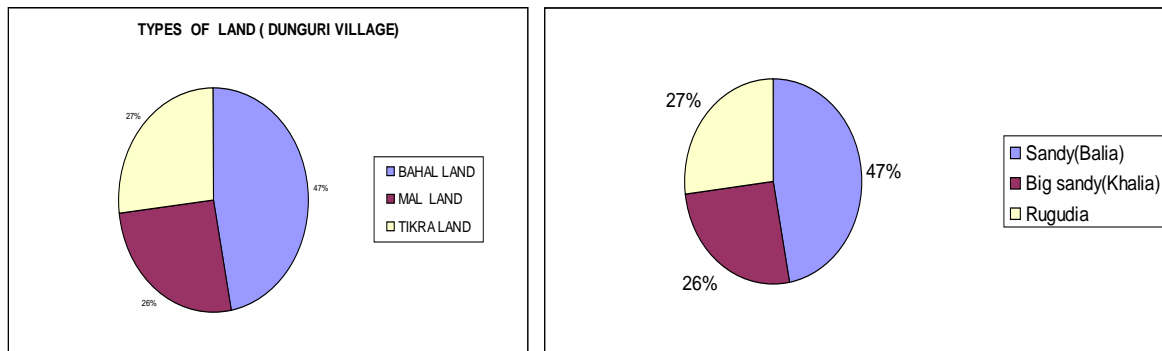
1. Measuring change in income of the women SHG members, change in livelihood pattern and earnings from sale of produces
2. Change in income of youth groups supported
3. Change in quantity of water availability and its access
4. Change in irrigated area, production, and incomes of farmers.
5. Improvement in health indicators of villagers
6. Reduction of domestic violence, 'Dharana'/Strike in the mining area
7. Projects jointly implemented with Government bodies and amount mobilized.
8. The attitudinal change and reduction of dependence on the corporate among youth

2. Description of the SCDP Project Background, Set-up and Project Details:

Dungri limestone mines are situated in Dungri Grampanchayat of Ambabhona Block of Bargarh District in Odisha. The Dungri GP has 3 villages namely Dungri, Badmal and Sauntamal holding total 1096 households.

The Dungri area is cut off from the rest of Bargarh plain by a long spur of the Barapahar hills running south-west for a distance of nearly 48 Km. This hill forms a barrier to communication with the rest of the district.

There are 3 types of land distribution in the Dungri GP, the Bahal land, Mal land and Tikra land and the soil quality is mostly sandy. (The land distribution and sand type are shown below).



The 10 years average rainfall is 1147 mm which is below normal rainfall and erratic. Over 80% of the total sown area is dependent on rainfall as there is only 15 to 17 percentage of irrigated land in the three villages of Dungri. The Deficit rainfall and a variation of its distribution in time and space frequently result in crop loss. Since the land is located on the foot hill, the downward current of rain water from the mountain damage the division line of the land, resulting in damage in cultivation. The frequency of drought has increased to a cycle of almost alternative year. Recurring drought has led to migration in which poor and vulnerable people, mainly from the 'lower' castes meet exploitation and injustice for the arduous work that they do for survival.

With more than 50% of forest resources depleted and in the absence of any alternative means of livelihood, number of people from this region have been migrating to urban areas and neighboring Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal in search of work and food.

The land holding pattern is conspicuous by the unusually small holding over half the area. Out of the total sown area, the land holding of marginal and small farmers is around 48%. With passage of each generation the land holdings gets smaller and smaller. This pattern of land holding itself is a cause for limited livelihood option besides other reasons.

Some of the habitants are dependent on the part time work under the contractor in the limestone quarry/ACC as daily wage laborers. However with introduction of improved machineries, the work opportunities with the companies have squeezed significantly.

2.1 Socio Economic Profile (Source: Baseline Survey conducted by MSF)

Village Name	Total No of Households	Total Population	BPL %	Major Livelihood Pattern	Literacy %
Dungri	363	1544	45%	Agri, wage labour	36%
Badmal	488	2436	52%	Agri, Wage labour	39%
Sauntamal	245	1120	78%	Agri, Wage Labour	22%

2.2 Identification and Observations of different issues before CSR intervention:

- Prevalence of poverty and high rate of under-employment-Low wages in Agricultural and Non-Agricultural labour
- Low levels of self employment and lack of diversified source of livelihood- social entrepreneurship
- Lack of vibrant social capital especially amongst women, youth and deprived communities-participation in institution of local governance
- Depleting natural resources
- Declining asset base, no savings, debt trap and mortgage
- Alcoholism and domestic violence against women due to marginalization and exclusion.
- Poor school/education infrastructure. High rates of drop outs
- Health access for the poor and Poor sanitation, and Lack of toilet facilities especially for the women during rainy season
- Acute drinking Water crisis during summer in all the 3 villages
- Landlessness, lack of employment opportunities in the agriculture, industrial or the service sector tend to increased distress migration.
- Lack of household level sanitation system, educational services, health, transport and recreational opportunities for youths
- Less participation of women in income generating activities and village development processes

1.3 Other Social Issues:

- There was annoyance among the villagers towards the company demanding wage opportunity for them, cutting down of personal and community forest, for the pollution caused by the mining dust and sucking up ground water resulting acute water scarcity. The area also has history of arson and violence as the result of this aggravation and the mining activity has suffered too much in the past.
- Non cooperation and discrimination towards the displaced population from different parts of odisha, Jharkhand and Chattisgarh who are residing in distinct hamlets 'Hotting'.
- High level of unemployment and lack of vocational skill among the youth making them more vulnerable towards their involvement in disruptive activities.

3. The ACC-MSF.CSR Intervention:

The ACC-MSF-CSR attempted to identify the most limiting factors and address these limitations with appropriate interventions in a sustainable manner. With its experience in community development work and its commitment to reconstruct the rural mass Mahashakti Foundation came across the ACC limited under its CSR venture in the month of Nov 2009. It was a casual meeting that gave a lot of food for thought to both ACC and Mahashakti regarding lending a helping hand in rural reconstruction addressing the socio-economic issues that the communities were facing since years. Thus the project titled “Sustainable Community Development Project (SCDP)” started getting implemented in the Dungri Gram Panchayat by Mahashakti Foundation from December 2009.

3.1 The SCDP project Operational area

Sl	Components	Coverage
1	Total Districts	01(Bargarh)
2	Total Blocks	01(Ambabhona)
3	Total GPs	01(Dungri)
4	Total Villages	03 (Sauntamal,Badmal,Dungri)
5	Total Hamlets	23
6	Total Households	1096
7	Total Population	5112* (2011 population)

3.2 The Target Group:

The target group to be covered under this programme includes Farmers, Youth, asset less rural women and rural and tribal poor. This includes wage labourers, daily wages workers, and migrant labours, tribal and other dispossessed groups, with special focus on women and families below poverty line in the vicinity villages of ACC mining area.

3.3 Goal:

To enrich the socio economic condition of the inhabitants of Dungri GramPanchayat of Bargarh district in 3 villages namely Sauntamal, Badmal, and Dungri.

3.4 Program Objectives:

The objectives of the project are to meet development needs in the underdeveloped area of the three villages under Dungri GPs by providing social and economic services and infrastructure.

- To promote entrepreneurial opportunities, livelihood, and option for development of the targeted population.
- To motivate the targeted population to opt for entrepreneurship and set up their small private ventures.
- To facilitate intensive capacity building trainings on entrepreneurship development to ensure increased income.
- To organize the targeted population into liable functional economic groups.
- To enhance the educational level of the targeted population by creating different educational opportunities.

- To improve the health condition of the targeted population
- Improve the change in the quality of life of the rural people

3.5 Project Components:

1. Livelihood sector development
2. Community Development
3. Women Empowerment
4. Youth Development
5. Natural Resource Management

3.6 Project Component Justification with ACC CSR Policy:

The CSR Policy of ACC mandates on holistic development of host communities and create social, environmental and economic values to the society. ACC CSR Policy focus revolves around the community residing in the immediate vicinity of its plant and mines area where it seeks to actively assist in improving the quality of life making this community self-reliant. In line with its abiding concern for preservation of the ecological balance and safeguarding the health of the community, ACC has always actively demonstrated its firm resolve to protect the environment.

Abiding by the CSR guidelines of the SCDP project components are designed for the socio-economic development the communities residing in the peripheral villages of Dungri mines. The Natural Resource Management component contributes to raise the groundwater level and also made the ultimate use of the available water resources.

4. Key Findings/Conclusions

Overall the program is successful in achieving its objectives and making progress towards anticipated outcomes for activities which have not yet been completed. Programme relevance, efficiency and effectiveness are assessed below.

Programme Relevance: The programme objectives and components are all in line with the priorities and needs of the target communities. They also align with the policies/strategies of the CSR of the ACC as well as that of the MSF priority area of activities. The programme components are generally complementary to one another. Over the course of the programme, the programme management shifted away to more relevant activities (such as youth employment, convergence with Govt schemes and programme).

The activities were carefully designed, in an integrated manner, to support progress towards reaching the component objectives, and ultimately the purpose and goal. The activities for Component Objective 1 primarily targeted inputs, infrastructure and training in crop production, as well as household management of food resources.

Programme Efficiency: Physical accomplishments indicate that programme activities were implemented on time and to the required standard. In terms of budget utilization, it was found that the implementing organization has made efficient budget utilization during the programme period (2009/10 to 2012/13).

Programme Effectiveness: Overall, the programme was found to be moderately effective. The programme directly benefited 1580 people from 298 household.

4.1 Enhancing Household level Income through Financial Inclusion for different Income Generation activities

Poor access to and use of appropriate financial option were the major hindrances for the livelihood security of the targeted households of the three villages as diagnosed in the baseline survey of the area. Inadequate local community institutions or organisations and lack of convergence with Govt schemes and benefits were making the people fall under the high debt trap of more than 40% from local money lenders.

The Sustainable Community Development Project, a ACC-MSF-CSR venture made the financial support available to the households hassle free with an interest rate of less than half of the percentage that previously they were giving.

In the project period, 120 members of 13 SHGs/JLGs from 99 households of the three villages have got financial support Rs 7,35,000 for the agricultural activity & animal husbandry, Rs. 1,14,000.00 was disbursed to 20 members towards microenterprise support and Rs. 24,000.00 to 6 households towards bamboo craft production. With increased eligibility, 10 women groups have availed the revolving loan fund of Rs 1, 20,000.00 from the watershed department as the convergent model with NABARD scheme.

Income generating activities undertaken by the programme include: innovative livelihoods options (Poultry, Goatary, bamboo craft, handloom, community farming and vegetable cultivation); petty trades, Phenyl preparation etc. In the 4 years period of intervention about 120 female beneficiaries were able to engage in different types of farm and non farm income generating activities.



38 numbers of women from different SHGs of Sauntamal and Dungri villages availed financial support and training on Goat rearing resulting in an increase Household level income by 35%.

Case Study: Ms. Asha Molua of Dungri village placed an exemplary when received a loan amount 1.5 lakhs from Govt. AH Dept. under NMPS scheme for Goat rearing.

“When my goats were facing death due to unknown disease, I had to face big loss. The training on different diseases that animals face during the year, the Vaccination and the timely treatment offered under the program, made my goat rearing business successful. I

started with just 4 animals and now I am the owner of 75 goats and this has become the livelihood of my family. My efforts were even recognized by Govt. and I am rewarded by them. But I give the credit to ACC and Mahashakti for my this success.” – Ms. Asha Molua

25 women utilized the loan amount in Poultry farming and reported profitable income level by selling eggs and chicks. In the effort, 4 women beneficiaries received 32 Chicks of ‘Banaraja’ quality from Govt. Animal Husbandry Dept. under ATMA scheme.



Women from BPL landless families were constituted together and supported financially to initiate community farming and in the process 50 households of Sauntamal and Badmal villages got benefitted with the Revolving Loan Fund and handholding support towards Community Farming.

42 women were engaged in Vegetable cultivation and contributed to family income. Few women had earnings from Mushroom cultivation. However some women shared the issue of water scarcity which obstructs the production.

The women of Dungri and Badmal villages have adopted bamboo craft for income generation and received training, exposure visit and market linkage under SCDP. Nevertheless it was observed that women are limited to produce only simple household items from Bamboo though have received training on fine crafts to prepare designed products. The reason explained by them was lack up proper marketing of the designed craft product and also nonavailability of raw material needed for producing the designed crafts and machinery support are major barriers for them.

Case Study: Ms. Samita Meher of Dungri village with a loan amount of Rs. 10,000/- purchased one machine to weave handloom sarees. She started with one machine and with her profit earned she could able to purchase another machine. Her husband being tailor master stitches good dress with the woven clothes and also assist Samita in bringing



raw material making the finished product reached to the market. When I visited Samita's house, I found Samita's two daughters are sitting in two machines are engaged in weaving 2 different beautiful sarees.

"I have taught my daughters the skill of weaving and they are also adopting different designs which are having more demand. I will present each of my daughter one one machine so that they will be financially independent in their in laws house, contributing to their household income." Mrs. Samita spoke delightedly.

Apart from these women are engaged in Phenyl making, handloom weaving, establishing micro enterprise like Grocery shop, Cushion making, Vegetable vending and Rice Processing etc. contributing to household livelihood security.

4.2 Empowering Women by Enhancing their Leadership Quality

Under the Women Empowerment component, support services were provided such as Financial Literacy trainings, Leadership building training, organizing savings and credit, linking with Govt schemes and entitlements, ensuring different types of income generating activities, linking with market and enrolling under different types of social security schemes. Consequently, the beneficiaries have developed business skills and confidence, received fair prices for products, have increased regular income and working capital. Women, in particular, under the SCDP intervention found to become more empowered.

There was a key issue in the project area – a conflict situation between the natives of the villages and the families whose father/fore fathers came from other districts/states to work in the mine. The native are dominant over and have named this weaker group as 'Hotting.' The 'Hotting' women were vulnerable to all kind of injustice and discrimination by the higher class people. The Women Empowerment component of SCDP could able to bridge the gap successfully and this can be found when women belong to both class have constituted together to form group, work together and share the success together.

Case Study: *Mrs. Sulata Nair of Jena Hotting of Dungri village who has received financial support under Financial Inclusion program is able to earn from preparing designed sofa cushions. Her handmade cushions are well adopted and having demand during marriage season.*

"We women of 'Hotting' were always been ignored and not properly treated by other women groups. But now when we started forming our own group and also able to earn like them, we are able to live dignified life and being treated equal." Mrs. Sulata Nair shares her feelings.



The Women Empowerment component of the program can be seen with following indicators.

The groups formed prior to MSF intervention, were reconstituted, members started organizing meeting, the saving strategy remobilized and groups started functioning with ACC-MSF –CSR program objectives.

25 groups were regular follow up and strengthen in the 3 villages Dungri, Sauntamal and Badmal with total 260 members and an amount of saving generated as on date is Rs. 437620.00

The Financial Literacy training has enabled the women to maintain Book Keeping properly and transparently. The saving ledger, cash book, Individual pass book have been introduced among the members in this regard. This has reduced the internal conflict in the groups and members are engaged in different types of income generating activities with enhanced understanding and unity.

The leadership development segment of the project has built the leadership quality among the women. 70% of the respondent leaders (SHG President & Secretary) of the assessment are actively managing their group meeting, updating their records and regularizing the internal loan and interest mechanisms and the individual savings too.

10 numbers of Grain Banks are being managed by women SHGs is another instance of women togetherness. The Maa Binapani group of Sauntamal village have merged the Grain bank with revolving loan fund (RLF) concept. The members are taking cash back of the grains and utilizing the money for internal emergency lending purpose.

Case Study: Ms. Rispa Kumar (54), Sauntamal stated that she could be benefitted with this loan system when she became injured in her leg and got admitted to hospital.

“Where I would have immediately arranged money for my treatment? My involvement with Sashya Pnathi proved as a boon for me during my difficult times.” Ms. Ripsa Kumar alters.

With increased confidence women are participating in all observations like International Women’s Day, World Health Day, Independence Day and Republic day. Women beneficiaries reported of having increasing decision making power in family and community level, Domestic violence reduced and are aware of their rights and entitlements. 85% of women respondents said that they are having political participation as well as attending the Pallisabha meeting on regular basis.

The enhanced abilities of women of all the three villages of Ambabhona block are in the process formation of Federation named as ‘Pratigyan’ multipurpose federation.

4.3 Improving Access to Natural Resources and Resilience of Water Scarcity

The GP Dungri is located on the foot hill and the downward trend of rainwater hardly gets absorbed in the area. Thus the water resources fail to store sufficient water, the ground water

level is very low and there is very few provision of irrigation system in the 3 program villages of the Dungri GP. The water scarcity has severely affected the agriculture in this area. To mitigate with the situation in the programme sites, various physical and biological conservation measures were undertaken, including: deepening of pond, construction of check dam, clearing unwanted bushes and planting rangeland with improved fodder. The results of the evaluation shows that the programme was effective in treating vulnerable catchments, rehabilitating degraded lands, and developing water sources for agriculture and other usages.



The Pond deepening work of Kata pond in Sauntamal village has benefitted 1000 farmers and is able to irrigate 75 acres of land.

The Pond deepening work of Bagdhipa pond in Badmal village has benefitted 1000 people and is able to irrigate 75 acres of land.

Construction of Masonry Check dam at TCSPL point which stores rain water to be further used for irrigation has benefitted 30 households of Dungri village.

Through the renovation of water channel, water is channelized and used for irrigation of adjoining up and medium land bringing benefit to more than 20 households.

Nevertheless many of the respondents intimated that drinking water availability is also critical and the water they are getting from company's channel is not pure and stained with red dust. They apprehended that the water is causing many vector borne diseases to their children.

4.4 Improving Agricultural Production and Productivity

To enhance crop productivity (Paddy and vegetables), the programme undertook a range of



different activities including converging with Govt. Schemes and Programmes, developing irrigation infrastructures, rehabilitating degraded lands, organizing exposure visits and distributing improved seeds/seedlings. As a result, beneficiaries were able to produce better yields. The programme also introduced improved breeds, better rangeland

management and veterinary services for livestock. Although consolidated quantitative data was not available, case studies indicate that with better quality seed of Mustard, Sunflower support from ATMA, beneficiary could able to get better harvest.

Through the water harvesting effort, 250 acre agricultural lands are able to be irrigated benefitting 130 farmers. Yet the female agricultural growers intimated the loss of vegetable harvest this year due to lack of sufficient water availability.

Farmers received training and exposure visit on vermi compost production and use and promotion of organic manure for better yield in different parts of the project area.

The male farmers urged during the interaction to arrange lift irrigation facility which can make them able to farm 2 crops a year or opt for some cash crop in the area.

The fisher folk families received loan support towards purchasing of fishing net under the program expressed their gratitude towards ACC's on time support.

4.5 Increased Participation of Youth in Income Generating Activities and Social Momentum

In the community development process, the critical component was youth empowerment, where the program objective was to involve the youth actively in the different schemes and programmes for their overall development. The project structure was designed to enhance the skill, knowledge and attitude of the youth community for maintaining the quality of lives by prioritizing their own needs and priority also and thereby enhancing positive coping strategies related to both economic and psycho-social restrictions and limitations. In the 4 years period, the ACC-MSF effort reconstructed 10 numbers of Youth Resource Centres (YRC), extended youth leadership and group management training, provided infrastructural support to the YRCs, made Skill Mapping of the youth and accordingly could able to bring some economic opportunities for the youth of the 3 villages.



The ACC-MSF-CSR program has supported 10 Youth Resource Centres (YRCs) covering 290 numbers of young boys and girls facilitated the Corpus fund with the groups amounting Rs. 15000/- to 25,000/- at group level. Each YRC now equipped with Club house, furniture, TV and News Paper for their information access.

15 women of age group 15 to 35 are able to earn Rs. 1500/- to Rs. 2000/- from stitching after receiving Stitching training at the ACC tailoring centre.

15 youth have recently completed the Diploma course in mobile repairing and started earning some pocket money. 4 boys of Dungri village have together opened a mobile repairing shop and able to earn Rs. 5000/- initially in the shop.

Case Study: Mr. Bhogilal Sah (23 years) who along with his 2 more friends are now running a mobile repairing shop gets an income of 2000/- a month as pocket money is quite satisfied

with his business. During the interaction with the male youth, he said he is trying to learn computer based photo designing and editing work which could add his income in future.

5 female youth of Bijayinee youth club received ANM training at Saikrupa Institute, Bargarh, 4 of them are engaged in different private nursing home for practical experience with getting rs 3000 to 4000 as a stipend and one got admitted to Govt. college for GNM nursing course.

The SBRSETI, Bargarh has promoted 40 numbers of youths (both male and female) under different trades for self employment, 25 dropped out girls received 21 day Dress designing course and 6 girls received 1 month Beautician course during the program.

The YRCs were facilitated with Nursery plantation of 4000 saplings of Drumsticks and Pappya and generated some common fund by selling each sapling @Rs. 5/-.

However some extent of dissatisfaction is found in the interaction with both male and female youth. They are happy with the opportunities that they are able to avail through the CSR effort of the companies, yet with the much higher expectation they find the opportunities are not sufficient. For example, the girls who received Beauty parlour training commented that the course is not much beneficial for them, as they are not able to get practiced and again the course was for very limited period.

The girls who got training in tailoring are not satisfied with the instructor of the tailoring unit. The effort taken to extend more employment opportunity support by LL&FS atPanpose, Rourkela in different trades was became unsuccessful as the young boys and girls selected and sent, just participated and came back.

4.6 Augmented Social Security of the rural households

To provide social security to the rural households below poverty line and marginally above the poverty line, the project found to insure 315 households of Dungri, Sautamal and Badmal villages under LIC Jeevan Bima Yojana. 2 women beneficiaries of Dungri village expressed gratitude for getting insurance claim amount Rs. 30,000/- each on the demise of their husbands, and MSF facilitating saving that money under Fixed Deposit scheme in name of their children for the future security. Another woman beneficiary of the JBY scheme intimated that her claim is in process and going to be settled soon. All the households enrolled under the scheme find it as a boon to them in their miserable period.

4.7 Improved Health and Sanitation with Increased Awareness

The ACC-MSF-CSR program has some strategies towards ensuring better health outcome of the project areas. Those are Health Camp on Sexual and Reproductive health of women and adolescent girls conducted by Gynaecologists, Hygiene education and sanitary pad distribution to adolescent girls of 3 villages, Special health camp with medicine (Iron & Calcium) distribution to Pregnant and lactating mothers, Baby show to encourage better child care among mothers, Nutritious Food demonstration camp on the eve of International women's Day, observation of International Health day, World AIDS Day etc.

The review about the outcome of above mentioned activities suggested that women and girls are aware of maintaining hygiene which has reduced sexually transmitted diseases and problems like Reproductive Tract Infections. Women demanded the health camps to be organized once in every 2 months. Few women beneficiaries revealed that by proper diagnosis and medicine of the doctor in the health camp, they are able to get rid of the years old health issues and appreciated MSF for the effort.

Case Study: *Ms. Sibani Gouda, an adolescent girl reported that she could be able to get rid of the gynaecological problem that she was suffering from years by receiving treatment when attended the Health Camp and consulted with the female doctor.*

“I was hesitating to go to the doctor and discuss my problem. In the health camp when I and my mother consulted to the lady doctor and she gave medicine, I got relieved from the problem in few weeks. These kinds of health camps are really beneficial for us and we wish such health camps to be organized regularly in our villages. She suggested.

To keep the project area clean, 40 women of 2 villages were sensitized to keep their village and road clean. The effort is accelerated by Dustbin distribution at 6 market places of the project area. The Grampanchayat is given responsibility for the maintenance of these dustbins.

4.8 Increased recreational approach of the community establishing harmony and brotherhood

A review of performances of the entire projects of the programme reveals that, the entire communities have started taking part in observation of national and international days, youth are organizing pujas and other cultural events. The male members are taking leadership role and volunteering in community building activities such as deepening of pond, village cleaning activities etc. The observation of International women’s day with more than 400 participation places example of the level of togetherness among the beneficiaries.



There is very less conflict among villagers and the regional feeling which was prevailing prior to the program implementation has reduced

significantly as reported by the ‘Hotting’ people.

The young boys and girls have developed saving spirit in through the YRC and spending the money in calculative manner, which has brought the sense of responsibility as found during focused group discussion with the youngsters. Adolescent girls of the YRCs are found to be confident and careful of facing some kind of abuse or assault, which is the real form of empowerment.

Women beneficiaries reported the reduction of domestic violence, but expressed their concern about the Alcohol consumption of their male counterpart which has become the major hurdle for the better economic status of their family.

5. Recommendations towards Future Interventions

The SCDP project has had a very strong start and shown clear positive impact on the beneficiaries, and should be continued with a similar approach.

All weak areas noted in the evaluation report should be improved on to strengthen the overall impact of the project, as well as the project management, and monitoring and tracking of project activities.

Many recommendations were reported by beneficiaries and implementing organization's to improve the project in the future. Some are feasible and some are not. While developing a future project proposal, they should be discussed in detail by staff to see which ones would improve the project and are in line with the needs of the communities and the corporate.

One suggestion from the project staff is as follows: The instalments released by the corporate if could be on time, then the project activities fixed on quarterly basis, could be timely executed and which will in turn earn community trust and participation more.

Project beneficiaries frequently responded to the survey by suggesting that the size of the project should be expanded; more activities, activities like training etc for longer periods, more inputs to farmers. If the project is continued, the project team will have to reach a balance between the amount of funds available and the most effective way to distribute inputs such as materials and time. This is never an easy question to answer. However, for sustainability reasons it does seem necessary to continue working with the same beneficiary group (component wise) for awhile longer to build and solidify their foundation and capacity to continue providing benefits to their communities. Following are some suggestive actions that were encountered during measuring the benefits came from the project activities.

1. To mitigate with the water scarcity for agriculture, lift irrigation process may be adopted and to the structures are to be managed with Pani Panchayat kind procedure. (Community managed). MSF may ensure the formation and registration of Pani Panchayat in each of the three villages.
2. Clean drinking water provision to be made for the villages and this can be ensured through PPP mode, where Govt. drinking water schemes like 'Swajaldhara' may be mobilized.
3. To ensure the Govt entitlements effectively like the job card holders will get 150 days work a year and every household will get job card under the project livelihood ensuring component
4. Proper marketing linkage to be established for the products of women groups, such as vegetable growers must get good market/fair price for their products, the bamboo craft and other women group products must reach the district market etc. Towards establishing fair market linkage, ACC may work towards in the future interventions.

5. Proper Sanitation Infrastructure may be developed ensuring Individual Household Latrine and community latrine to keep the village environment clean.
6. With improved water availability farmer groups may be promoted to grow two crops a year. They may be encouraged towards the production of cash crops like Sunflower etc.
7. The women who have availed training and exposure visit on artisan products need refreshment training, and up gradation training for fine/improved products which have greater demand.
8. Value addition of farm products may be considered under new trade of training in these areas under the future year's interventions where women groups may be encouraged to produce value added products like milk products, products from locally available vegetable and fruits etc.
9. A cooperative store may be opened and managed by women to generate a local market for their produces
10. The driving training with issuing of driving license trade may be a beneficial option for the engagement of male youth as per their expectations studied during the interaction.

Conclusion

The integrated approach addressing technical, psycho-social and capacity building of support groups, combines to produce a very effective package and should be continued and expanded to include more communities and households. The inclusion of many stakeholders in the project development process, although taking more time, has ensured their support of project activities. The participatory approach to planning and implementation has also been quite effective in gaining commitment from those involved in the project.

The bottom line is that the psycho-social component seems to be a great success. Families attended the trainings and community forums, feel more stable, have more coping options, have someone to go to help solve conflict problems, and recognize the importance of women more in the household. The ultimate result is found to be quite advantageous for the corporate in terms of getting positive environment in its periphery.