

PTF-PAC: CAC- Project Completion Report¹

Name of the CSO: ADHAR

Address: At/PO-Loisingha, Dist-Balangir, Orissa

Project name & PTF code: Citizen Against Corruption Programme (CACP) and

1. Project Goal: To reduce opportunities for corruption in the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) and Public Distribution System (PDS) in Loisingha block, Orissa through a citizen campaign

2. Project Objectives:

As specified in the Approved Project proposal	Status of achievement at completion
To organise and aware 8000 NREGA beneficiaries those who are under BPL of 8 Gram Panchayats on Wage rights & PDS and building civil society response to ensure their collective effort against corruption	Village level Anticorruption committee (gramya durniti nibarana manch) formed in each 48 villages with active membership of NREGA and PDS beneficiaries. All these committees are monitoring to the both program at village level and taking collective action in case of any discrepancies.
To activate one Community based Organisation from each Gram Panchayat to vigilant the community in proper implementation of NREGA and PDS	GP level anti corruption committees (Panchayat Durniti Nibarana Manch) formed and strengthened at all 8 Grampanchayats. The committees are advocating for GP level issues on activation and regularisation of PDS and NREGA. Addressing the corruption issues collectively.
To sensitise 8 Sarpanchas, 8 Secretaries, and Executive officers & Block functionaries in Loisingha block regarding their accountability for transparent implementation of NREGA and PDS in the concerned GP.	Functionaries of 8 Gram Panchayats including executive officers and Block Development Officer are sensitised on their accountability on implementation of NREGA and PDS. They are cooperating to the beneficiaries while demanding jobs and wage payment and receiving of PDS in time with appropriate quantity & quality.
To strengthen regular community monitoring of NREGA and PDS programme in the operational area trough Citizen report card in all the 8 GPs.	Citizen report card has developed and distributed to beneficiaries. Not collected and analysed. RTI has used as a tool make accountable to duty bearers.
To sensitise the larger Civil Society Organisations involving CBOs, Media,	12 GP level CBOs (youth clubs), 4 media

¹ It is suggested that the Annexes be prepared first.

Layers and intellectuals for collective action to put pressure on governance system for effective implementation of NREGA and PDS.	representatives, 15 like minded individual are involved in regular campaign and pressure building with administration for effective implementation of NREGA and PDS. Media highlighting the cases regularly.
To strengthen community action in streamlining the NREGA and PDS in 8 GPs under Loisingha block.	140 RTI filled by community leaders for irregularities of the both schemes out of which 45 persons has got complete and satisfactory information. People demonstrated before 6 GPs against less weight and delayed distribution of PDS, lodged complain before district collector against non distribution of PDS and delayed payment of wages under NREGA. Cluster level peoples organisation (Block anticorruption committee) has highlighted the corruption issues in NREGA and PDS in media and submitted memorandum to administration.

3. Project Area location: 8 G.Ps under Loisingha Block, Dist- Balangir (Odisha).

4. Project period: a) Original: 15 June 2009 to 15 June 2010
b) Actual: 15 June 2009 to 15 Aug 2010

5. Project Budget : INR Rs.146850 (Rs791780/- for 1st Year & Rs.676720 for 2nd Year)
: USD 32633 (17595 for 1st Year & 15038 for 2nd Year)

6. Budget utilized as on (date) : Rs.525382/-

7. Project Completion Summary (maximum five pages).

((Summarize project implementation and results achieved. This should include achievement of objectives. It should include a brief description of: (i) the activities that were carried out and the outputs that were produced due to the activities; and (ii) the results that were achieved (referring to the log frame / results framework for the project) and how the outputs and activities from the project contributed to accomplishment of each result. . In particular explain what impact the project had on reducing corruption and provide quantitative and qualitative information in support of the impact described. End this section with a self assessment of achievement of project objectives, what main obstacles have been encountered, if any, and what actions have been taken to overcome them and project efforts and experience with constructive engagement.

Please note that PTF policy is to post the completion report on its website. So please take extra care to ensure that your report is properly edited and is ready for publication.)

The prime objectives of the project were to reduce corruption in NREGA and PDS through promoting active citizenship and constructive engagement of duty bearers and also using some social accountability tools with community action in 48 villages of 8 Gram Panchayats under Loisingha block of Balangir district in Orissa.

During this first phase it was analyzed the status of corruption and irregularities in the both schemes. It was found that in the two major poverty alleviation programs of the govt. are totally defunct in all 8 GPs under the operational area. The main reason behind it was lack of information and knowledge within the targeted community and non-resistance against discrepancies and other side the greedy attitude of the duty bearers as well as among the vested interested who are close to political leaders and govt. officials. So the initial activities were focused on promoting and strengthening community action. Durniti Nibarana Manch promoted at 48 villages, federated at 8 GPs and cluster level; facilitated their collective action against corruption. In the beginning of the CAC project in the operational area people are not received the proper quantity of item and was paying extra amount of money to the shopkeeper. NREGS work in 8 GPs of the Loisingha Block was done in machine and job card of the laborers were kept at Panchayat level, people are not received proper wages, payment was delay and they are not getting the worksite facilities. Now most of the issues has been regularised through consistent action by the people's organisation. They are getting the water and shed facilities in the worksite, after the mobilization; laborers are campaigning at the Panchayat office and demand the work, machinery work is stopped in 5 GPs and released laborers job card from Panchayat office.

Constructive engagement of duty bearers has been focused in this project through involving block and district officials in the trainings, meetings and workshops. 18 cases on PDS and NREGA have been taken before to the govt. authorities and they have taken positive action to regularise. NREGA and RTI has been taken as prime agenda of discussion in the 'Taluk legal aid committee' under the Judicial Magistrate Court of Loisingha where Block Development Officer himself has discussed on the topics and committed for its effective implementation. After that he is taking immediate action in any irregularities which has brought to his notice. 5 Gram Panchayat Executive Officers and Block GPEO has cooperated in providing information through RTI. Civil Supply officer of Block and District has taken serious disciplinary action against distributors found irregularities.

Capacity building of the community and different stakeholders was a focus area in CAC program. Training programs are organised at community level, for CBOs and PRI members on effectiveness of the both schemes including use of RTI, Citizen Report Card, community monitoring to curb corruption. Anti corruption committee members are monitoring regularly to NREGS worksite to identify the issue and addressing to regularise it.

8 GP level sarpanch, executive officers, GRS and other community members are sensitised through orientation programs to check corruption in NREGS, PDS and all are made aware on use of RTI in different issue at community level. Most of the time we have seen labors are not interested to work in NREGS due to the late payment and they depend upon their agriculture and personal work. But now 40% of eligible laborers are working in NREGA.

Durniti Nibarana Manch members are sitting independently at village and GP level meeting and discussing on the issue relating to corruption in PDS and NREGA and taking collective action to resolve it.

7.1 Strategies used to achieve project goal and objectives

The major strategies adopted in the project to achieve its goal were:

- **Promoted peoples institution** at all 48 villages, cluster level and **facilitated peoples centric advocacy** through appropriate awareness to the targeted community. Targeted people taken to the issues to the

grievance of district collector, lodged complain before the state authorities through online service, demonstrated before Gram Panchayat offices.

- *Sensitising to duty bearers* through *training and workshop* for affective implementation of NREGA and PDS, focused to their *constructive engagement*. As a result disciplinary action has been taken against the accused retailer practicing irregularities.
- *Used social accountability tools* like RTI and Citizen report card to address the corruption issues on PDS and NREGA.
- Constructive engagement of *media in highlighting the corruption issues* in PDS and NREGA.
- Strengthened *community monitoring and tracking to the programs* to address its irregularities.

7.2. Project activities (Details in Annex 1).

7.3 Project outputs (Details in Annex 2)

Project Impact on Corruption (Outcomes /Results) (Details in Annex 3)

7.4 Self-Assessment of Project Progress:

Include aspects of your team's capacity and contributions, community involvement and support; any significant impact seen and external factors affecting project success – positively or negatively for the project period.

The project is very relevance for the block and district like Balangir where the vulnerable people are facing acute poverty and the entire development program are under malfunctioning. Food and wage security schemes like PDS and NREGA which are the backbone of poor people are not benefiting to the targeted community in any way due to massive corruption in both program.

It is found that CAC Program has sparked the ray of hope among the vulnerable communities to access their food and wage security through activating the PDS and NREGA program. Though the process of project is against the vested interest, but it is realized during the project implementation that common people can defame them through their strong organization and collective action.

The targeted beneficiaries are now capacitate enough in addressing their issues collectively and other civil society organizations of the area became active as part of promoting active citizenship. The constructive engagement to the duty bearers is also a very strong component which has been resulted in positive support of the govt. officials despite of different hurdles and pressure from different level.

All the project staffs (4 community organizers and one coordinator) are capacitate through the project in facilitating the project activities like community organisations, using of social accountability tools like RTI, Social audit and Public hearing. All of them are supported to the leaders of people's organisation at village and Gram Panchayat level in their advocacy action to curb corruption. Even they have been also targeted by the vested interested groups; confidently they have tackled the issues with people's organisations. All the project staff are well informed on the guideline and provisions including legal aspect of PDS, NREGA and RTI which has made competent them in strengthening community action and grievance redress.

In context of impact of the project, the beneficiaries of both PDS and NREGA of 8 operational GPs are made aware and

sensitised on both programs, its effectiveness and role of general people in addressing irregularities of the programs. In all the 48 project villages the rate of job demand, registration and linkages has increased due to the project and regularised to the payment process and relevant records of the GPs has been updated. Simultaneously the absurdity of PDS like less weight of the commodities, excess rate of PDS, kerosene oil has been addressed successfully.

Targeted Community made aware that NREGA is the demand driven program and state have to ensure the wage work. Presently the beneficiaries themselves advocating for their wage rights after being empowered through the project with all information and procedures. Most of the villages laborers are not interested to work in the NREGS because of the late payment and other thing are that they are not interested to work in soil work and engage his personal agriculture work. Now the in worksite facilities are given. 85% of work running effectively without contractor and machine. Wage payment ensured timely without any bribe in 70% of work. The average days of work increased from 30 to 60 days annually. 460 eligible beneficiaries excluded from card are included where as 840 fake cards have been removed.

PDS program has also been regularised in 5 operational Gram Panchayats with appropriate quantity and timely distribution. Community action has promoted as grievance with administration, demonstration at GP office to cheek corruption in PDS. 95 eligible beneficiaries who were excluded were linked for PDS and 95 fake cards(from un eligible beneficiaries) has been removed during this period.

RTI has been used as tool for advocacy action in accessing information and campaign plan. Community cadres have developed at village level to facilitate the RTI in Corruption issues. 90% of household are made aware on RTI through 56 cadres. 140 RTI filled during this period and 32 cases got satisfactory information.

Even some budgeted activities could not done this year, we are planning to impart the budgeted programme in next phase and we hope the results will must be achieved in the second year. In the first year we have achieved to reduce corruption level up to 80% in PDS. In NREGS we are trying to check the irregularities but still corruption is exists. There is a big scam in it from top to bottom level because Political leaders are nurturing corruptions in NREGA at different level.

It was a very tough task to manage the project and took time in getting results due to strong resistance from the nexus of ground level functionaries and vested interest-political groups, but it became easy after strong motivation of local people affected with corruption in PDS and NREGA. Strong anticorruption committee tracking to the corruption issues and addressing collectively. Simultaneously constructive engagement process facilitated by organisation with Block and district level officials and mobilised support of Civil Supply Officer, Block Development Officers, Legal Aid Committee under local Court, Gram Panchayat Extension Officer in taking action against irregularities.

8. Lessons learnt and their replicability:

Difficulties faced:-Agitation from the vested interested contractor, Sarapanch and retailers to defame the process. They kept hostage to the project staff and tried to demoralize. As a result it became difficult to organise Social audit and public hearing in due time.

Successes met: - After a dialogue of 3 hours they could realized the strength of the process, approach of ADHAR and rights of people. Finally they convinced and committed for their cooperation in the further process. They participated in the PRI orientation and cooperated to the community action. Out of 8 GP there are good practices in 5 GPs in affective implementation of PDS and NREGA after the campaign and advocacy action. Constructive engagement strategies helped in mobilizing support of govt. authorities and likeminded PRI members which resulted in regularizing PDS and NREGA in 5 GPs. Using of RTI through cadres was supported in checking the aggressiveness of ground level authorities. Engaging media also a value add to the project in addressing corruption issues.

Operational issues within the organization:-The target area is large in comparison to staff structure and program component. As a result there was gape in monitoring the process. Program activities became backlogged due to negligence of the initial coordinator is one backdrop of the project. Finally Organisation terminated him from the job and recruited a new person to coordinate the project.

Operational issues with other stakeholders like government, community, panchayat/municipality etc.:-Less information and clarity among the PRI members and local govt. staff regarding RTI, NREGA and PDS which created problem initially in getting information and sensitising them. Lack of coordination between Gram Panchayat and Block officials was one barrier in getting proper information and their support in the process. There are still domination of elite group at community level and influencing the developmental decision. As the common poor people depends them for their day to day livelihood, it is becoming very tough for them to raise voice against those groups. The operational area is very sensitive politically which is very much feudalistic. These groups are nurturing to corruption from village to top level.

Explain where and how your experiences can be replicated: - This experience can be replicated in any place where there are irregularities on implementation of PDS and NREGA. Sustainable Community action and constructive engagement can be ensured through this process. Use of RTI as a tool to make accountable to duty bearers and promoting active citizenship could be one appropriate strategies in every projects.

9. . Constructive engagement:

Please include instances of useful interactions and constructive engagements with other stakeholders (government officials, media, CSOs, NGOs including other CAC partners etc.) and how they have helped further project success. Please name specific officials, offices that you have interacted with.

Through this project we are learning on constructive engagement and working with different government official and other stake holders. We organized workshop, training programme and awareness events where we involved those representatives and shared the problem in the GP level Block level regarding irregularities in PDS and NREGA. There are good people with positive mind in govt. and it needs to identify them and mobilize to get their cooperation. Ultimately they will play key role for positive response of Govt. functionaries.

During the project period we have mobilised to the block supply inspector Mr.Suresh Panigrahi who has taken action in irregularities in distribution of PDS in Thakurapali GP. After complain lodged by the Anticorruption committees he investigated the issues and suspended to the accused and appointed a new retailer with community consultation. Again he

also supported in releasing a BPL card of one eligible beneficiary of Tentulikhunti village under Kandaduri GP.

Block Development Officer Mr. Pravhas Kumar Sethi has mobilised through Taluk legal Aid committee and he has taken seriously the issues of delayed wage payment of NREGA work in Dandpani village under Ratakhandi GP. He took immediate action in releasing of due amount of Rs. 45000/- to 19 entitlement holders.

Gram Panchayat Extension officer of Uparbahal and Sardad GP Mr. Aditya Prasad Hota has supported in providing 35 APL PDS card to eligible beneficiaries after RTI filed by the GP level Anticorruption committee.

Block Gram Panchayat Extension officer Mr. Madanjit hota supported in providing information of PDS card of 8 GPs from Block office.

There is good response from media as we are providing very evidence based case stories for their news. All the issues identified in our operational area are highlighted by the local media and it has created great impact both at community as well as administrative level. Mr. Bimal Charan Hota, representative of daily news paper The Sambad, Mr. Bimalendu Sahu, representative of SAMAJA, Mr. Sudhir Mishra, correspondence of The pioneer has highlighted the corruption issues very positively.

Block level network of CBOs (MACRA) has supported in addressing the issues at blocks and district level. Mr. Kedarnath Sahu of state RTI forum has contributed in orienting to staff and community cadres including PRI members on practical use of RTI and effective implementation of NREGA. Mr. Bibhu Prasad Sahu of YSD, Berhampur has supported in facilitating the training of Citizen Report Card for staff and community leaders. He have also supported in designing the CRC questionnaires.

10. Community Empowerment:

Explain the specific interventions that led to community empowerment. Also explain Community Organizations Developed or Supported through this Project. Please list and comment on quality of CBO contribution to the objectives of CAC.

Empowering community and promoting their collective action is one core strategies of the CAC project to reduce corruption. During this period targeted families who are beneficiaries of PDS and NREGA were organised at village level and federated GP and Cluster level. To ensure their empowerment regular meeting organised at village level sensitising their rights and entitlements in PDS and NREGA. Capacity building training provided to leaders of Village-GP and Cluster level anti corruption committees on guideline of PDS and NREGA and role of peoples organisation to address the issues, 56 cadres promoted on RTI who are supporting common people using it in collecting information for further advocacy. Success stories of the community action has circulated to other villages through news letter which has sensitised others in realizing their ability and also motivated them to take collective action.

Village level Anti corruption committee-

Kandajuri village: PDS card holders addressed at GP office on the issues of delay of accessing wheat and rate of sugar was Rs.1.5 excess from the actual rate. They blocked to the office for 5 hours and then the GPEO and Supply inspector came to the spot and resolved the issue.

Tetelkhuti village: Collective Job demand done by Anticorruption committee and addressed the missing of BPL card of

an eligible beneficiaries. After demonstrated before the GP office the GP and Block officials came to the spot and started NREGA work and provided due PDS of the missed card.

Thakurapali village: Addressed the issue of Kerosene oil not providing for last 4 months. After a long and victorious campaign by the village anti-corruption committee the accused retailer was suspended and new one is appointed by the district civil supply authority.

Raghupadar, Sadhupali and Bhoipali village: Addressed the issues on less kerosene oil distributed by the dealer. He was providing 1 liter instead of 3 liters. GP Sarapanch Mr. Khageswar Bag supported constructively to the anticorruption committees in this issue all the beneficiaries are getting actual quantity of Kerosene oil.

Dandpani village: After completion of 4 months of NREGA work the beneficiaries were denied to get their wages. The laborer committee and anti-corruption committee demonstrated before Block office to get their delay wage without presence of ADHAR representatives, provided information to media. The BDO took proactive role in releasing the due amount of Rs.45000/- to workers.

Pardhiapali village: Village committee with support of GP anti-corruption committee addressed the issues of Mr. Tikelal Bariha who was not accessing PDS even after he have the Card. After campaign and informing to Civil supply department, Supply inspector enforced to the GP officials for providing his due.

Jharmunda village: Old age pension issues addressed by Anticorruption committee which was linked immediately to food security of a vulnerable elderly person.

Luchkibahal village: Only 1 liter kerosene oil was distributed to the card holders which was addressed by the anti corruption committee and succeeded in accessing 3 liter per card after interference of the civil supply officer.

Raghupadar village: 3 APL PDS card linked to eligible beneficiaries after campaign by village Anti corruption committee.

Gram Panchayat level Anti corruption committee:

Uparbahal GP- The quantity of Rice under PDS was less of 4 to 5 Kgs. The GP level anti corruption committee demonstrated before the office and locked to office. Finally the Sarapanch handled to the situation and provided actual weight of PDS i.e 25 Kgs to each beneficiaries.

Rengali GP- Delay payment of NREGA work was addressed by GP anti corruption committee, they demonstrated at GP office and submitted memorandum. After 7 days all dues of 35 beneficiaries were being paid by the GP executive officer.

Jharmunda: Worksite of NREGA work was visited by GP committees and lodge complain on the irregularities found. The work was postponed and re-started with appropriate action and recovery, poor work identified was damaged and re started. Again the GP committee locked to the office due to massive irregularities in distributing PDS card. After intervention of BDO and Supply authorities including police it was shorted out and re-distributed to the 10 eligible beneficiaries.

Kutenpali- Rice under PDS was distributed without weight, which was deficit of 4 to 5 Kgs for each beneficiaries. After campaign by the GP level committee at block office, BDO interfered and ordered to the GP officials to distribute in proper weight.

Kandajuri- NREGA work was done with poor quality of soil filling. GP committee monitored the work and lodged

complain against the irregularities. It was taken before the govt. engineer and shorted out.

Cluster committee-

Cluster level Anti-corruption forum submitted memorandum to block and district administration for effective implementation of NREGA and PDS in Loisingha block. Irregularity issues has been highlighted in media which has made pressure on administration on its accountability.

11. Peer learning:

Please comment on the peer learning experiences in terms of:

1. Your organisation under review and- Members visited from other partner's organisation for peer review and involved in the meeting with staff as well as community level and discussed on the project objectives, strategies including achievements. They tried to understand the need of the project and its effectiveness through interacting with targeted beneficiaries, community institutions and other stakeholders. They shared their views regarding project success as well as some area needs for improvement. They felt that community sensitisation and collective action of village as well as GP and Cluster anti corruption forum is one strong area of the project. They have taken immediate advocacy and campaign on reduce corruption and irregularities on PDS and NREGA. The feedback of team was to engage the local authorities at GP level constructively to reduce corruption which was a learning for ADHAR to reduce confliction at ground level. They have suggested for accelerating the pending activities to achieve the goal in desired time period.

1. you reviewing other organisations and

CFAR: - In the interaction with the CFAR members of the official staffs and then interact with the Jagruti Mahila Vadike members of Laksmi Devi Nagar. While interact with the members are told that they are mainly working on PDS and RTI. Through RTI the vadike members are control the corruption in his area. In this meeting women are mainly participate in the actively. They are solving their problem through their vadike. Another thing is that the dealer was support to the Mahila Vadike.

SVYM:-Firstly we are interacting with the official staffs and then interact with the different community members. In the interaction with the official staffs they are share the field working area, experience, new idea implement in his field and how to Handel the situation during the field work. And then visit to the different community and discuss with the beneficiaries of the village. SVYM mainly working on RTI. One think is that they are use the street play method in the awareness activities. And another one is they a RTI clinic in his field office.Through this clinic they are solve the problem of the village level corruption and lastly we share the problem and suggestion and give the individual feedback to SVYM.

VICALP:- In the peer learning visit we interacted to the both the community and organizational staffs. In a one day peer review/learning we went for field interaction with the community level participant it was the very interesting learning experience. We are know they are what type of problem facing in his panchayat and we informed on what type of problem they are facing in the different govt. food security scheme, like PDS, NREGS and RTI. In this peer learning visit all partners are share the suggestion. And one thing is that we know how VICALP is help to develop their livelihood giving the support to check corruption.

SAMBANDH: - It was a nice learning through peer review of CAC program at SAMBANDH. The concept of call centre is one excellent initiative to facilitate the NREGA job demand and wage payment. Social watch group is a dynamic process where representative from different sector like community, PRI, Govt. officials and taking responsibilities to reduce corruption. There is good rapport of the organization with local administration as the result of constructive engagement. One concern is there is need of more community action to activate the NREGA program which has not running effectively. Organisation has to make strategies to reduce fear from the target group to take action.

2. comment on the quality of such exercise and contribution to success of CAC project

The Peer learning exercise is very much effective for the CAC partners to learn the best practices from each others. The processes followed like interaction with project staff, interaction with community and other stakeholders including feedback session is boosting with information and clarity to the projects. Different strategies adopted by partners to reduce corruption through community action is helping each other in achieving the goal of CAC program.

12. Project sustainability:

<p>Technical:</p>	<p><i>What measures have been taken to ensure sustainability of project processes like knowledge generation, constructive engagement and community empowerment adopted in the project?</i></p> <p>The people's organization promoted in the project is capacitated enough to carry forward the advocacy action and mobilizing to the govt. functionaries regarding constructive engagement. Village level cadres have promoted and oriented to support the community in use of RTI and addressing issues relating to PDS and NREGS. Local CBOs and youth clubs are involved and capacitated in the process and sensitised on their accountability in addressing corruption issues in PDS and NREGA. All of them will work as resource groups to support community laid advocacy after end of the project. The regular process of village-GP and Cluster level meeting will help them in gathering more information and strategic planning for collection advocacy.</p> <p><i>What plans for upcoming initiatives to ensure sustainability of project outcomes?</i></p> <p>Community level resource mobilization will be major strategies in the coming project for sustainability of the campaign. Community institutions will be capacitated enough through practice of social accountability tools like Citizen report card, social audit and public hearing to track the irregularities of PDS and NREGA in checking corruption. The approach will be institutionalized through activating pallsabha and gram sabha which is mandatory as per guideline of NREGA.</p>
<p>Social:</p>	<p><i>How much ownership does the community have of the process?</i></p> <p>Community themselves organizing meeting without presence of ADHAR staff also and preparing their campaign plan, taking advocacy action on irregularities of PDS and NREGS. They are informing to team of ADHAR while identifying any issues at community level. Beneficiaries of NREGA also demonstrating before GP and Block office on the issues like delay payment, non availability of work where the local CBOs are supporting them.</p> <p><i>How far the community is independent in dealing with the corruption issues on their own?</i></p> <p>After training and capacity building, the leaders of community institutions using RTI and collecting information from GP and Block office. Directly they are lodging complain at grievance of district administration and through e-</p>

	<p>grievance with too free number. They are reporting to media to highlight the issues.</p> <p><i>How far the community can independently organize the road shows or protests for their rights and curbing corruption?</i></p> <p>The Cluster level committees can take lead role in organizing rally and protest demonstration. They have already practiced at GP level on PDS and NREGA.</p>
Institutional:	<p>What are the organizational plans to continue the project on your own?</p> <p>Organizational plan is that after the end of the project the community institutions will take lead role in advocacy action. ADHAR will support in provide relevant updated information for their advocacy. Linkages with media and other campaign will be major role of ADHAR. As ADHAR is based at the operational area and adopting the same approach to promote social accountability in reducing corruption, there will be regular link with the process of the project after withdrawal also. This project will be taken care as a model for others.</p> <p><i>How far the CBOs formed/strengthened can work on their own?</i></p> <p>At present also, the CBOs promoted in the area are taking lead role in advocacy and campaign, ADHAR is providing only hand holding support of information and tools to address the issues. In future they can work independently because many resource persons has promoted among them through training and practices of advocacy. Only the latest information needs to be provided.</p>
Financial:	<p><i>Does the community financially contribute to the project?</i></p> <p>Community motivated to contribute for the campaign funds which will make financially sound. At present they are contributing for any expenses regarding traveling to Block office and district head quarter, expenses on filling RTI and photo copy of information.</p> <p><i>How much financial support can your organization mobilize on its own from other donors?</i></p> <p>It can not be expedite from now. We have mobilised but for other activities in other area of the district.</p> <p><i>Have any other donors expressed interest in supporting such initiatives?</i></p> <p>Yes, ANSA-Affiliated network for social accountability has already started its support on promoting social accountability and reducing corruption in PDS and NREGS at 10 GPs of 5 blocks of the district. Not in the CAC program area.</p>

Annexes to be attached to the Completion Report

1. Activities (Inputs) table (see the suggested format below).
2. Outputs Table (Plan vs actual –see the suggested format below).
3. Outcomes/Results (update log frame)
4. Financial Progress Report (see the suggested format below)
5. Success stories (include photos if possible) and case studies
6. Materials/reports/toolkits published/disseminated and/r posted on the website

Annex 1: Accomplishment of Activities:

<p align="center">Project Activities Planned</p> <p align="center">(Please reproduce what was in the Approved Proposal)</p>	<p align="center">Actual Project Activities.</p> <p align="center">(Please Describe what was actually done)</p>	<p align="center">Status of completion²</p>
<p>Objective – 1: To organise and aware 8000 NREGA beneficiaries those who are under BPL of 8 Gram Panchayats on Wage rights & PDS and building civil society response to ensure their collective effort against corruption.</p>		
<p>Please follow order of PPM / Proposal for each of the objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Training to the project staff on project concept, community organisation, guide line of NREGA, PDS and Using of RTI ii. Village level awareness meeting in 48 villages with daily wage labourer, families under BPL, members of women SHGs, Village development committees, CBOs on corruption issues iii. Promotion of Gramya Durniti Nibarana samiti(Village Anti corruption committee) for campaign and identification of cadres iv. Formation of Durniti Nibarana Manch (Anti Corruption Forum) at GP and Block level involving local CBOs, like minded individuals and intellectuals for campaign against corruption v. Training to the leaders of forum and cadres on a. long term campaign plan and using of RTI, b. Citizen report card and analysis. vi. Printing of IEC materials on NREGA, PDS and RTI vii. Monthly review and reflection meeting of project staff viii. Bi-Monthly meeting of GP level forum on review of the campaign and action planning 	<p>Give: quantitative figures qualitative information process followed to achieve each activity and evidence to verify the same</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. 2 numbers of training conducted for 8 persons, shared on project concept, Community mobilisation, guideline on NREGA and PDS including using of RTI. ii. Total 48 meetings done at village level where 4200 representatives from wage laborer, Migrants, SHGs, youth club participated and made aware on project concept, corruption issues and need of collective action. iii. Total 48 committees formed through village meeting of targeted people with membership of 612 persons from daily wages laborer, BPL, APL out of which 198 female and 2 PwDs. iv. 8 GP level Manch formed with federation of village level Anti-corruption committee. There bi-monthly meeting organised and capacitating on leadership and advocacy action. v. 60 village youth trained on RTI through a theory as well as practical training program using RTI in collecting information. vi. IEC materials printed on NREGA, PDS and RTI on practical use and distributed to 48 villages and to other stakeholders. vii. Total 12 monthly meeting organised with active participation of project staff and facilitated review and reflection on project status. viii. 4 meeting of each GP organized (total 32) during this period. GP level committees are discussing on the issues of PDS and NREGA like weight of PDS, irregularities in distribution, delay in wage payment, job demand and machinery work; planning for their action. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. C ii. C iii. C iv. C v. C vi. C vii. C viii. C

² C= fully completed, NC = very limited or no completion, D= Deferred to Phase 2, IP=In progress.

Objective – 2: To activate one Community based Organisation from each Gram Panchayat to vigilant the community in proper implementation of NREGA and PDS		
ix. Orientation to the members of GP level CBOs (Youth clubs) on their role in streamlining NREGA and PDS for larger benefit of vulnerable people x. Quarterly block level meeting of existing CBO network to monitor block level advocacy and campaign	ix. Not done x. 2 meetings organized and total 20 members participate in each meeting, where the block level issues on corruption discussed and prepared campaign plan. Submitted memorandum to block administration on regularisation of PDS and NREGA.	ix. NC: The training has been planned to done in 2 nd year as they are regularly involved in meeting of ADHAR for campaign on local issues. x. C

Objective – 3: To sensitise 8 Sarpanchas, 8 Secretaries, and Executive officers & Block functionaries in Loisingha block regarding their accountability for transparent implementation of NREGA and PDS in the concerned GP.		
xi. GP level orientation to the PRI members and Executive officers on their role in affective implementation of NREGA & PDS and role of RTI in promoting transparency to check corruption. xii. Interface with block level functionaries on proper implementation of NREGA, PDS and RTI	xi. Cluster wise organized the orientation programme to the PRI and EO and committee member's of village and GP level. Total 40 PRI members, 7 EO and 45 community members involved in the program. One state level resource person has facilitated the sessions very effectively based on his experience. xii. Not done	xi. C xii. NC- We have planned with BDO but could not done due to non availability of officials from line department who are avoiding to interface. It will be done in 2 nd year of the project.

Objective –4: To strengthen regular community monitoring of NREGA and PDS programme in the operational area trough Citizen report card in all the 8 GPs.		
xiii. Orientation to staff and leaders of people's organisation the concept and analysis of Citizen report card focusing to NREGA and PDS. xiv. Promotion of review process of NREGA and PDS in Palli Sabha and Gram Sabha xv. Printing and distribution of the CR cards to selective beneficiaries in 8 GPs- xvi. Quarterly analysis of Citizen report card to asses the status for	xiii. 1 Training conducted centrally where 36 community leaders capacitated on the concept and process of 'CRC'. At all 48 villages, targeted beneficiaries made aware on CRC and its process to track the NREGA & PDS. xiv. Sensitisation process done through orientation meeting of Village committees at all 48 villages and 8 GP committees. The process followed in the statutory Pallisabha done by administration at all 48 villages xv. Printing is finished and survey is under process in 4 panchayats. xvi. Not done.	xiii. C xiv. C xv. IP xvi. NC- It will be done after the complete and

further campaign		compilation of the survey in 8 GPs
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Objective – 5: To sensitise the larger Civil Society Organisations involving CBOs, Media, Layers and intellectuals for collective action to put pressure on governance system for effective implementation of NREGA and PDS.

<p>xvii. Organising district level workshop involving CBOs, Media, Layers and intellectuals for collective action to put pressure on governance system for effective implementation of NREGA and PDS,</p> <p>xviii. Publication of quarterly news letter on corruption cases and story on achievement</p>	<p>xvii. Not done for this year.</p> <p>xviii. News letters for 2 quarters published and highlighted the corruption issues in NREGA and PDS. 500 copies has circulated to all villages including to different related govt. offices, institutions, forums of the district and state level.</p>	<p>xvii. NC- It has been planned for 2nd year.</p> <p>xviii. C</p>
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Objective – 6: To strengthen community action in streamlining the NREGA and PDS in 8 GPs under Loisingha block.

<p>xix. Promotion of Abhijan Panthi(Campaign funds) at community level for long run initiatives and sustainability of the process</p> <p>xx. Staff training on social audit and public hearing on NREGA and PDS</p> <p>xxi. Organising GP level social audit on NREGA</p> <p>xxii. Worksite visit of village forum to watch the provisions in NREGA</p> <p>xxiii. Organising Public hearing on PDS based on Citizen report Card</p> <p>xxiv. Block level people's conclave of migrants and daily wage laborers and submitting memorandum to administration to check corruption in NREGA and PDS</p> <p>xxv. Inspection to Block and GP office by the forum(under RTI Act) in every quarter to cross check the transparency-</p>	<p>xix. Targeted members are contributing while campaigning on the issues as per the requirement for the time being. In this process they are being motivated to generate a community funds for future campaign and advocacy action.</p> <p>xx. 5 project staff and 6 other organizational staff including 16 community leaders oriented on Public hearing and Social audit through a 2 days central level training. Audio-visual case stories has been presented to make it more practical.</p> <p>xxi. Not done</p> <p>xxii. 23 Village level committees regularly visiting and monitoring to the NREGA work. Addressing the irregularities issues through community meeting and campaigning at GP and block level.</p> <p>xxiii. Not done.</p> <p>xxiv. Not done.</p> <p>xxv. At present collecting information through using RTI format. 4 GP level committees have visited to GP offices 2 times this year.</p>	<p>xix. IP</p> <p>xx. C</p> <p>xxi. NC- It has been planned to be done in 2nd year. RTI has been filled and process of collection of information is going on.</p> <p>xxii. C</p> <p>xxiii. NC-The action program will be done in 2nd year.</p> <p>xxiv. NC- It will be done before next migration season to make administration accountable in ensuring wage work for migrating families.</p> <p>xxv. C</p>
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Annex 2: Planned and Actual Outputs

3. <u>Outputs Planned</u>	4. <u>Actual Project Outputs</u>	<u>Status of completion</u> ³ (Description of any major change in the outputs with explanation as needed.)
<p>(Please reproduce what was in the Approved Proposal).</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 7 project staff (including executive secretary and accountant) will be capacitate on the project concept and performing affectively 2. Targeted people of 48 villages will be sensitised on corruption issues. Common consensus will be generated for collective action against corruption. 3. Village level anticorruption committees will be promoted in 48 villages and 56 cadres will be identified to play lead role in ddddccampaign and using RTI 4. GP level and One cluster level forum formed and leading the process of block level campaign. 5. 56 cadres will be capacitated and active in the campaign against corruption. The Cadres will be support the common people as resource person in using RTI. 6. IEC materials in place and contributing is sensitising community as well as other stakeholders. 7. Regular process of review and reflection followed for systemic monitoring of the programme. 8. GP level forums active in campaign at Panchayat level. Corruption reduced up-to 90% in all 8 operational GPs. 9. 36 members from 18 local CBOs capacitated and sensitised on their role in 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 7 project staff and accountant clarified on Project concept and performing effectively in implementation of the project. 2. 4200 representatives from labourer, Migrants, SHGs, youth club are made aware on project concept, corruption issues and need of collective action. 3. 48 village level committee formed with membership of 612 persons from daily wages labourer, BPL, APL out of which 198 female and 2 PwDs. 60 cadres developed who are supporting the community institution in using RTI and campaign on Corruption issues. 4. GP level Manch formed and a block level forum promoted who are addressing the corruption issues collectively at GP and block level. Highlighting the corruption issues in media. 5. 60 village youth trained on RTI and supporting to the villagers on collecting information on irregularities of PDS and NREGA. Mobilising for campaign and demonstration. 6. Poster on RTI, Booklet on social audit of NREGA, Poster on PDS printed and circulated at different level. 7. 10 monthly meeting organised during the period where all project staff including central coordinating staff of ADHAR participated and review and reflection of the project work was done. 8. After regular capacity building and advocacy action the 8 GP level anti-corruption forum are addressing the irregularity issues on PDS and NREGA through demonstration, demand and media highlighting. Now level of corruption in PDS and NREGA has reduced up 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. C 2. C 3. C 4. C 5. C 6. C 7. C 8. C

³ C= fully completed, NC = very limited or no completion, D= Deferred to Phase 2, IP=In progress.

<p>advocacy for strengthening food and livelihood security schemes in the operational area.</p> <p>10. Block level pressure group active and campaigning on the corruption issues on PDS and NREGA. Block officials (BDO, GPEO and SEO) involved in the meeting and affectively monitoring the programme.</p> <p>11. 20 GP level PRI members and executive officers sensitised and performing their role affectively. So motto disclosure under RTI Act ensured at all GP office.</p> <p>12. Local PRIs in 8 GPs practicing social audit in each gram Sabha.</p> <p>13. 30 nos. of block officials (BDO, ABDO, Chairman, JE, and GPEO) sensitised on the affective implementation of NREGA, PDS and RTI. Peoples accessing information easily as per the Act.</p> <p>14. 5 project staff and 16 community leaders capacitated on Citizen report Card.</p> <p>15. 200 beneficiaries of NREGA and PDS acquainted on the process of CR card.</p> <p>16. Community reviewing NREGA and PDS programme at Palli Sabha and Gram Sabha.</p> <p>17. Printing cards in place and 200 beneficiaries from 8 GPs following the process of Citizen report Card.</p> <p>18. Status on functioning of NREGA and PDS analysed in every quarter and came to the knowledge of common people.</p> <p>19. Civil society members and organisations at District level actively addressing NREGA and PDS issues. Media playing active role in highlighting the irregularities issues on NREGA, PDS & RTI. District level functionaries (District collector, PD- DRDA,</p>	<p>to 60% in 8 operational GPs.</p> <p>9. 10 local CBOs are actively participating in advocacy action of anti-corruption committees. Taking lead role in GP level campaign.</p> <p>10. Block level anti-corruption committees building pressure with local administration on effectiveness of PDS and NREGA. Sensitised BDO, GPEO and Civil supply officer taking disciplinary action against irregularities.</p> <p>11. Total 47 PRI members and executive officers sensitised on effective implementation of PDS, NREGA and RTI. So Motto disclosure ensured in 6 GPs.</p> <p>12. In 5 GPs the PRIs practiced social audit in Gram sabha of this year.</p> <p>13. All these members are sensitised through direct interaction and mobilisation and also pressure built by anti corruption committees.</p> <p>14. Total 36 community leaders and 5 project staff are capacitated in a 2 days training on effective use of Citizen Report Card.</p> <p>15. Total 1600 targeted beneficiaries are oriented in providing information through CR card on PDS and NREGA.</p> <p>16. Initial sensitisation has made at village level palli sabha. This year the statutory social audit under NREGA has done with active peoples participation in 48 villages.</p> <p>17. CR cards are printed and distributed to 800 beneficiaries for initial data collection.</p> <p>18. Not analysed as the complete data yet to come...</p> <p>19. Media is highlighting the irregularity issues very proactively. District Civil Supply Officer has taken disciplinary action against the accused retailer and recruited new one with community consultation. District collector has taken action in inquiry on</p>	<p>9. C</p> <p>10.C</p> <p>11. C</p> <p>12. C</p> <p>13. C</p> <p>14. C</p> <p>15. C</p> <p>16. NC- It will take time for full implementation</p> <p>17. C</p> <p>18.NC- action programs will be done in 2nd year</p> <p>19. IP</p>
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<p>Civil Supply officer, GPEO) sensitised to take immediate action against malfunctioning of the food and wage rights programmes.</p> <p>20. Local issues and success story of campaign highlighted in the quarterly news letter published by the block forum.</p> <p>21. In all 48 villages community funds generated for campaign against corruption in long run.</p> <p>22. project staff capacitated on facilitating social audit and public hearing.</p> <p>23. Community social audit organised at each 8 GPs for one NREGA programme in each.</p> <p>24. All the NREGA work in the 48 operational villages monitored by the community and the issues addressed by GP and Block level forum</p> <p>25. Block level public hearing organised on PDS organised in every quarter as per planning of block forum. Anti corruption forum campaigning as per the finding of hearing.</p> <p>26. Pressure built on block and district administration and sensitised to state ministries including commission on the issues. Ratio of corruption reduced up to 80 % out of the programme.</p> <p>27. Suo-motto disclosure ensured at block level. Common people accessing all relevant information without any harassment.</p>	<p>irregularities in PDS and NREGA.</p> <p>20. Total 2 editions of the news letter published with local issues and success stories which has made great impact on administration and PRI members.</p> <p>21. Funds mobilised directly for immediate campaign and expenses relating to photo copies and filling RTI. The regular funds yet to be generated.</p> <p>22. Total 16 community leaders along with 5 CAC project staff and other 6 project staff of ADHAR are oriented on concept and process of facilitation of social audit and public hearing.</p> <p>23. Social audit has not done, data collection is on the process using RTI.</p> <p>24. 23 Village level committees regularly visiting and monitoring to the NREGA work. Addressing the irregularities issues through community meeting and campaigning at GP and block level.</p> <p>25. Not done yet.</p> <p>26. Block and district administration are sensitised on corruption issues in PDS and NREGA. Corruption in PDS and NREGA has reduced up to 60%.</p> <p>27. So motto disclosure has practiced at Block office but still some information are lacking to be display and publicized.</p>	<p>20. C</p> <p>21. IP</p> <p>22. C</p> <p>23. NC- will be done in 2nd year</p> <p>24. IP- more capacity building needed</p> <p>25. NC- To be done in 2nd year</p> <p>26. IP- more pressure building needed</p> <p>27. IP – It need more sensitisation</p>
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Annex 3: Project Outcomes/Impact

<i>Project Impact Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline Value</i>	<i>End of project Value</i>	<i>Sources and evidence to verify the results</i>
After 2 years of the project implementation, Corruption	Total families migrating for wage work- 2018	Total families migrating for wage work- 150(1868 families not migrated)	

<p>in PDS and NREGA reduced up to 80%. Community monitoring in both programme ensured in the operational area. Rate of distress migration to out of state for employment reduced up to 70% after assured livelihood and food security in the native place.</p> <p>8000 NREGA beneficiaries organized at 48 villages. Demand generated for NREGA work under 8 GPs. All eligible adult accessed NREGA job card and linked with work. PDS centers regularized in every week in 8 GPs. Beneficiaries under PDS accessing adequate quantity and quality of PDS regularly.</p> <p>Existing Youth Clubs in 8 GPs actively campaigning as pressure group against irregularities in NREGA and</p>	<p>No. households registered under NREGA- 7655 out which 48% ensured wage work.</p> <p>2100 fake job cards issued to non eligible persons</p> <p>There are 25% of job cards with NREGS beneficiaries with out number and 56% passbook with out any number.</p> <p>Average day of wage ensured- 25 to 30 days</p> <p>Shadow contractor and machinery work including false entry in job cards are 60% of work in 8 GPs. Taking bribe in realizing delayed payment.</p> <p>Wage for daily basis Rs. 50/- paid and Rs. 100/- for 100 Cft.</p> <p>No worksite facilities and records available at work site, no attendance at worksite</p> <p>There are corruption in 70% of works.</p> <p>Total family having BPL Card- 2987</p> <p>Total family having APL Card- 4635</p> <p>Total Antodaya Card- 783</p> <p>240 eligible families not getting PDS</p> <p>144 In-eligible families are getting PDS</p> <p>Total 23 Ration distribution shops in the area but irregular</p> <p>All 23 shops are diverting to the quantity of PDS, Sugar was not distributed at any shop level.</p>	<p>More 460 eligible beneficiaries registered under NREGA- Total 7252, out which 88% ensured wage work. (40% extra added)</p> <p>850 fake cards removed from non eligibles (1250 exists)</p> <p>There are 10% of job cards with NREGS beneficiaries without number (15 % ensured numbers) and 20% passbook without any number. (36% ensured numbers from bank)</p> <p>Average day of employment 55 to 60 days ensured to all beneficiaries.</p> <p>85% of work running effectively without contractors and machinery. (Irregularities exists in 15% of work)</p> <p>Wage payment ensured timely without any bribe in 70% of works)</p> <p>Rs. 90/- paid for daily wage and Rs. 130/- to 145/- for 100 Cft as per type of soil.</p> <p>Drinking water, shade, first aid and attendance available in 80% of work. All records are available at GP offices.</p> <p>It is still with 30%.</p> <p>Total family having BPL Card- 2987</p> <p>Total family having APL Card- 4670</p> <p>Total Antodaya Card- 790</p> <p>95 eligible families included in PDS card</p> <p>95 cards removed from In-eligible families</p> <p>2 new shops opened (total 25 shops in the area)</p> <p>20 shops are ensuring actual quantity of Rice, Wheat and sugar. (still diversion in Kerosene oil)</p>	<p>From GP level demand register, village level registers of the committee members, post office.</p> <p>Source from GP level</p> <p>From village level registers and beneficiaries.</p> <p>Register from village and beneficiaries and RTI file.</p> <p>Register from village and beneficiaries.</p> <p>Village level register and village level beneficiaries case study.</p>
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<p>PDS.</p> <p>Sarapanchas and Secretaries in 8 GPs actively performing their duties and cooperating to people. Laborer getting wage in every week under NREGA. All the issues in NREGA and PDS highlighted and public pressure created to take action against irregularities.</p> <p>All 8000 labourer informed about the functioning of NREGA and PDS and tracking to its functioning. Malfunctioning cases under the both programme taken before the District and state administration and to food rights commission. Functionaries involved in irregularities get punished.</p> <p>Village Development committees Visiting to the worksite of NREGA work, monitoring of all provisions under the schemes. Social Audit practiced in Palli sabha and Gram sabha for development schemes under 8 Gram Panchayat. Village committees conducting social audit after completion of all NREGA work.</p>	<p>Total cost of Items diverted in weight: Rs. 4059650/-</p> <p>Total cost of extra charges from commodities: Rs. 1463424/-</p> <p>Quality: 30% cards holders says it is good, 14% bad, 26 % manageable & 30% says not eatable.</p> <p>97% PDS card holders have not seen any meeting of the monitoring committee at shop level. Only 1 shop level monitoring committee meeting was continuing.</p> <p>Muster role is available only in 13% of worksite and register is only in 1% worksite.</p> <p>71% of beneficiaries don't know about village level monitoring committee for NREGS.</p> <p>There was no any action on irregularities of PDS from the authority</p> <p>No village committees were visiting to worksite</p>	<p>Now diversion on weight is stopped due to regular monitoring and campaign.</p> <p>Total Cost of extra charges of commodities: Rs. 274393/-</p> <p>Quality: 58% card holders says it is good, 9% says bad, 16 % manageable & 17% says not eatable.</p> <p>55% PDS card holders have not seen any meeting of the monitoring committee at shop level. In 18 shop level monitoring committee meeting ensured.</p> <p>Muster role is available only in 30% of worksite and register is only in 15% worksite.</p> <p>75% villages ensured monthly meeting of monitoring committees during Rojgar Day. 25% of beneficiaries don't know about village level monitoring committee for NREGS.</p> <p>1 retailers has been suspended by authorities and positive action has been taken by the authorities for other 17 cases has on PDS and NREGS reported by Anti-corruption committees.</p> <p>In 25 villages the village committees with leadership of Anti-corruption committee are visiting to worksite and discussing the issues at village level NREGA Guarantee day, giving their feedback to block authorities.</p> <p>12 stories has been highlighted by media with positive impact.</p>	<p>Village level register and case study of the different village.</p> <p>GP level muster role and register</p>
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Annex 4: Financial progress report (To be sent by Adhar)