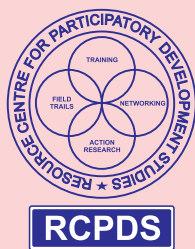


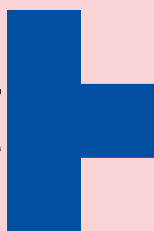


**MAINSTREAMING  
CHILD RIGHTS THROUGH  
CHILD FOCUSED  
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVE  
(BALASAKTHI CFCD)**

**Report on the  
Participatory Impact Assessment  
Final Report - Nov 2012**



**kinder  
not  
hilfe**



**Conducted by  
Apex Bodies of  
Community Institutions**

**Facilitated by  
RCPDS - BALASAKTHI**

# CONTENTS

<b>1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY</b>	<b>01</b>
<b>2 BACKGROUND</b>	<b>05</b>
<b>3 OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY</b>	<b>08</b>
<b>4 KEY PROCESSES</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>5 KEY FINDINGS</b>	<b>12</b>
5.1 A SNAPSHOT OF BALASAKTHI CFCD PROJECT	12
5.2 PROGRAMME AREA 1 - EDUCATION	13
5.3 PROGRAMME AREA 2 - HEALTH	15
5.4 PROGRAMME AREA 3 – LIVELIHOOD	17
5.5 PROGRAMME AREA 4 – COMMUNITY INSTITUTIONS	19
5.6 CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES – GENDER, RIGHTS BASED APPROACHES, SUSTAINABILITY ...	21
<b>6 ANNEX – MINUTES OF INCEPTION MEETING</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>7 ANNEX–SAMPLE VILLAGE STUDY - KULALIKULAM</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>8 Ways Forward</b>	<b>47</b>

# ACRONYMS

<b>CFCD</b>	Child Focused Community Development Project
<b>CLA</b>	Cluster Level Association
<b>CLEFLC</b>	Children Led Ecological Farming and Learning Centre
<b>CMCJ</b>	Children Movement for Climate Justice
<b>CRPC</b>	Child Rights Protection Committee
<b>FGD</b>	Focus Group Discussion
<b>KNH</b>	Kindernothilfe
<b>PIA</b>	Participatory Impact Assessment Study
<b>PRA</b>	Participatory Rural Appraisal
<b>RBA</b>	Rights Based Approaches
<b>CRA</b>	Child Rights Approach
<b>RCPDS</b>	Resource Centre for Participatory Development Studies
<b>SHG</b>	Self-Help Group
<b>SSI</b>	Semi-Structured Interview
<b>Venn</b>	PRA technique



# 1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

**RCPDS** has been implementing Balasakthi CFCD project in 13 villages spread across six panchayats in Tiruchuli block of Virudhunagar district since 2007. The purpose of the project is to ensure child rights and protection through a sustainable community empowerment process and creation of child friendly stakeholder environment. The key programme components of the project include children education, health, livelihood and community institutions with gender, child rights and sustainability as cross-cutting issues.

Having completed five years of implementation and as envisaged in the project design, RCPDS wanted to conduct a Participatory Impact Assessment study of the project with a dual objective of 1) understanding the effectiveness of project by measuring progress as against its stated objectives (impact, outcomes and outputs of the project) and 2) empowering the people institutions to get hands on experience on the impact assessment processes to ensure sustainability

The principles and approaches of PIA focus on 'participatory learning' through joint reflection by the key stakeholders to understand their own achievements, good practices, challenges etc. and develop plans to move forward, PIA as a transparent and accountability system for the partners concerned and PIA as a process of self-empowerment to analyze and take appropriate decisions by the communities and children by themselves.

The PIA study process included a series of consultation meetings with community institutions and their apex bodies, selection of members for the assessment team, planning and orientation workshop, pilot testing and finalization of tools, field work, analysis, draft report, sharing of draft with stakeholders and finalization of report.

The study was qualitative dominant, focused on the changes and its significance from the perspective of communities and children while also capturing the quantitative achievements to some extent. Hence, the study used participatory tools such as focused group discussions and PRA techniques such as Venn diagram, trend analysis, matrix ranking and semi-structured interviews. While PRAs were conducted in general community settings, FGDs were conducted with children group, women group and men groups in each village. The study team took 1-2 days for covering each village for collection of data and documentation and completed the field work within a month

## **Key Findings:**

Achievements have been very significant in ensuring children educational rights. This is evidenced from the progress made by the project in ensuring 100% enrollment in all the project villages, bringing down the drop-out rate to nil, improving the academic and non-academic performances of children, building the capacities of the community institutions (CRPC) to support children for their higher studies and prevention of child labour in the target villages. One of the most significant changes as perceived by the communities is the 'change in parents' attitude towards their children, particularly girl children higher education'. About 76 children from the target villages, of which 70% are girls, are currently pursuing their higher education. Significant achievements improvements have also been reported regarding access to schools, quality of education, and sanitation facilities in schools. Attributability of these achievements to the Balasakthi CFCD is very high.

Achievements have been significant in improving the health and nutritional status of children. This is obvious from the findings that reveal the reduction in prevalence of malnourishment among children from the baseline, improved awareness on personal and environmental hygiene, achievement of 100% immunization, reduction in incidences of low birth weight children and infant mortality, reduction in commonly occurring diseases among children, especially diarrhea, and revival of traditional healing methods. The findings also suggest improved adoption kitchen garden by the target communities and regular consumption of vegetables, which has not only contributed to improve their children health status but also contributed to save household expenditure on vegetable purchase and improving social linkages by way of sharing the vegetables. There have been significant improvements in the awareness levels as well as adoption of sanitation facilities which ensured safety and hygiene of children, especially girls. Attributability of these achievements to the project is high.

Achievements in improving the livelihood status of the target communities have been significant. It is worth to mention here that the project has approached livelihood development as a comprehensive strategy, exploring all possible opportunities viz. entitlement, employment, enterprises and education, considering family as a unit. Notable achievements have been made in terms of entitlement realization as 160 eligible households have got family ration cards, 65 members enrolled with Old Age Pension scheme, 18 with Widow Pension, and 8 with Disability assistance. Apart from monetary benefits of about Rs. 1000 per month for these beneficiaries, there is an increased family and social recognition and reduced dependency on others.

About 130 poor households have been facilitated to enroll with MGNREGA schemes which ensures at least 100 days of employment for a member of these households. The agricultural assistance fund, as a loan, provided through village level SHGs have been significantly contributed to improve the productivity, bringing more lands under cultivation and thereby increase in income. The project's efforts to promote alternative livelihood (agriculture allied) such as goat and desi bird rearing have brought in considerable changes in the income level of the target communities, apart from increase in flock size. The project has also looked at children higher education as an investment for the family's future livelihood support and facilitated appropriate loan products through CRPC and SHGs. Attributability of these achievements to the project is very high.



Achievements have been commendable in promoting and strengthening of community institutions. Appropriate community based institutions such as Child Rights Protection Committees (CRPCs), Palar Panchayat, Child Clubs, women SHGs and Cluster Level Federation have been formed and functional in the project villages, each one with specific focus and clearly defined roles and responsibilities. There are enough evidences to say that the functioning of these institutions and cooperation among these has been very effective. For instance, the child rights protection committee in association with their respective village SHGs has stopped sand quarrying in Gundaru River by putting pressure on the Taluk office and district administration through a series of protests. CRPCs in association with their local SHGs have also stopped two incidents of early child marriage in Shankar Nagar through negotiation with parents and officials of district social welfare board and district women & children anti-trafficking unit.

The children led ecological farming and learning centre managed by CMCJ children, a children movement focusing on ecological rights of children, has been proved as a successful demonstration model for eco-friendly agricultural practices. The impact of this centre has been increasingly felt through the improved knowledge and skills of children', transfer of these technology to nearby villages, attraction visitors not only within state but also outside. Palar Panchayat has also been demonstrated as an ideal platform for the children to learn and built their capacities on democratic process, good governance and functional process of a panchayat system. It is also evident that SHGs and CLAs in the project villages have played multiple roles and significantly contributed to improve the livelihood status, protect the rights of children, address social issues and improve the socio-economic status of women.

The project has given adequate attention for the cross-cutting issues such as gender, rights based approaches and sustainability. Positive discrimination has been shown by the project to include women and girls in its direct support services such as construction of individual household toilets, distribution of higher education loans and all its capacity building programmes. The project has also ensured at least 50% participation of girl children in children organization such as CMCJ, Palar Panchayat and CLEFLC. It is evident from the findings that the project has followed rights based approaches by building the capacities of children, communities and their institutions and parallel creating a more responsive child friendly environment through sensitization of stakeholders including government. Considering the focus and capacities of community institutions promoted by the project, their ability to take up issues, mobilize resources and few case studies of success indicate that the project is on track towards achieving sustainability

### Ways Forward:

- ❖ In villages Shankar Nagar and N. Pudhupatti where RCPDS has started two year back, the development momentum seems to be slow compared to other villages due to lack of community cooperation. However, RCPDS may consider working in these villages for few more villages or continue to provide support to these villages through federation
- ❖ Though the capacities of community institutions are satisfactory, considering the dynamics of change RCPDS need to extend hand-holding support and capacity building on programmatic and management areas
- ❖ More focus should be given in the areas of mainstreaming and linkages in the coming years for consolidation and sustaining the benefits

- ❖ From Child Rights perspective, though children are exposed sufficiently through the institutional arrangements – Child Club, Palar Panchayat and CM CJ – there is a clear need to strengthen linkages with adult CBOs such as CRPC, federation and adult panchayats for mainstreaming child rights
- ❖ Considering increase in demand for higher education especially among dalit girl children who are first generation scholars, it is important that adequate opportunities are created either through direct or indirect assistance through linkages
- ❖ The successfully demonstrated pilot model of individual household toilet construction and sanitation need to be scaled up by the project through linkages with government subsidy schemes
- ❖ The proven model of Children Led Ecological Farming and Learning Centre may be replicated and scaled-up to reach more children to ensure food security and environmental protection
- ❖ Wherever there are gaps or emerging needs in the programme areas of education, health, livelihood as identifies by the study team may be given attention during the coming years through federation
- ❖ Considering the magnitude of suicidal cases among children especially adolescent girls, there is a strong need for developing a peer counseling mechanism and career guidance cell within the project villages
- ❖ The felt need of provision of protected drinking water may be considered by the project either by direct or tapped from other sources
- ❖ On livelihood, market opportunities may also be explored for promotion of non-farm based micro enterprises



## 2 BACKGROUND

**RCPDS** is a Development Resource organization with special focus on overall child development using Rights Based Approaches(RBA) in community context. This implies all our interventions consider child at the centre of the society and deal with other stakeholders including the local, state and central governments as duty bearers to ensure the child enjoy its basic rights as it is enshrined in UNCRC and National framework. As part of our efforts to achieve this mission, RCPDS has been implementing a project in partnership with Kindernothilfe, Germany under the Child Focused Community Development (CFCD) initiative using Child Rights Approach since 2007.

The project design uses participatory appraisal tools to conduct baseline study, making needs analysis, considering children perception and priorities and setting ongoing parameters for monitoring by the community based institutions. Since then there had been many interim corrections during the project's life time jointly decided across partners (community, RCPDS, KNH and SHG/ CLA/ FEDERATION) to effectively respond to the emerging needs and strengthening wider participation. During the past six years RCPDS promoted many Community Based Institutions, such as child clubs, Palar Panchayats, CMCJ, ecological farm, self-help groups and their apex bodies, etc. The core principle of “community ownership” has brought a fundamental shift that requires that all stakeholders have opportunities to participate in all stages of programming, including evaluation. Hence, having worked with partner communities and their children for more than five years, RCPDS endeavored to make self- reflection of the key milestones it has traveled jointly with communities, especially in focus, and draw the lessons for future implementation and correction. It is also seen as gateway for the community and duty bearers to take over the process after the project period (2014).





## Our Understanding of Child Focused Community Development is

- ❖ Enhancing adult awareness and sensitivity about children's rights, needs, priorities and potential, as differentiated by age and gender, thus nurturing the community focus on child at the centre
- ❖ Facilitating enabling environment for children to participate jointly with their families and communities in decisions that affect their lives, consistent with their age and ability.
- ❖ Focus program inputs that will have an impact on the child to enjoy basic Rights thereby equipping children, especially girl children with life skills and competencies.
- ❖ Making conscious efforts to ensure children having best access to project intervention from Rights perspectives with sustainability in perspective.
- ❖ Working with wider stakeholders and duty bearers to make decisions on child services with due consultation and best opinions from children themselves

### **Rationale for Participatory Impact Assessment (PIA):**

RCPDS opted to go for participatory impact Assessment for it gives scope not only to pin down outcomes against preset objectives, but also, as a process, allow incorporation and tracking of learning, subsequent project adjustments, responsiveness, etc., as soft areas for spiral effect and future reference. Thus the proposed PIA process is seen as an empowering process for those who are already connected with the project and are likely to ensure sustainability after RCPDS withdrawal. In Child Focused Community Development, several players intersect at all stages of intervention with complementing and sometimes competing interests. Some of these stakeholders are crucial to the success of the project, and others add values in different form or impact area. Despite these differences, all of them need to be involved in the assessment process in order to gain multiple perspectives, understand the progress and ways forward to ensure collaborative actions.

Children were active during project life time by involving in child clubs, Palar panchayats, CMCJ and interacting with SHGs and their apex bodies and potentially becoming young leaders in their own development. We use Child Rights Approach primarily to clear ground with belief that children have appropriate knowledge (age specific) and an innate capacity to develop. The process of PIA will provide a platform and add values to nurture the innate knowledge and capacities of children to grow further. The methodologies and tools that were used in Participatory Impact Assessment (PIA) study helped the assessment team to better understand the Initiatives made by BALASAKTHI to improve the situation of children in partner communities as well focus as realize their responsibilities. It is believed that children who are part of the assessment team will encourage other children in articulation of their claims on their rights. It is also believed that PIA process will help 'children's views and rights realization tally' which will be heard in decision making as well reflect on ways and mean to accommodate their emerging capabilities.

Thus the main purpose of carrying out Participatory Impact Assessment using the apex bodies of SHGs and Palar Panchayat/CMCJ children is to build the capacity of such CBOs to develop analytical skills and track the progress of its own development. Data collected using various participatory methodologies talk about the progress of activities, whether positive or negative, that led to child friendly enabling environment, so that the community can make its own decisions about



- ❖ What is working well; what changes have there been since the start of the project; how significant are these changes in the perspectives of children and community; and which of these changes are attributed to the project by response group?
- ❖ What is not working well; and what are the reasons for these; What needs to be done
- ❖ What are the suggestions - strategically, programmatic and on management aspects and ways forward.

### Steps followed in Participatory Impact Assessment processes

- ❖ Defining the geography and time limits of the project
- ❖ Defining broad questions to be answered from outcomes and impact perspectives
- ❖ Identification and prioritization of locally defined impact indicators in consultation with key informants
- ❖ Decide on methods to be used, and field test tools for user skills as well viability
- ❖ Decide on sampling size and method
- ❖ Compare outcomes with cost benefit, project attribution and triangulate
- ❖ Final check on feedback and verification of the results with the community

The idea of conducting Participatory Impact Assessment was shared across CRPCs, Palar Panchayat, CMCJ, CLA and Federation during their monthly meetings in two sittings, who positively responded with due appreciation for the initiative. A joint action plan and flow of activities with definite time frame was evolved in the subsequent meetings. It was also jointly agreed that we should hire an external consultant who is neutral to the organization but familiar with participatory methodologies to assist and consolidate the field work outputs. Hence CMS was requested to facilitate the PIA process.

# 3 OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY

The key objective of the Participatory Impact Assessment is to

Understand the progress made by Balasakthi CFCD project as against its stated objectives, capture emerging impacts (positive and negative, intended and unintended), identify gaps/issues that require modification/addition of interventions and provide recommendations for moving forward

The outcomes of the study are expected to

1. Help the project to understand its performance in terms of progress on objectives, cost-effectiveness of interventions, strategies that are successful and the likelihood of sustainability of project benefits
2. Identify critical gaps/issues that require (strategies that are not working well) modification or addition of interventions
3. Strengthen strategic, operational and management aspects of project intervention

The **three key elements** assessed in the study are:

1. **Effectiveness:** to what extent the project objectives have (not) been achieved; What strategies/approaches are working well in what context; what are not working well and the reasons for the same; how well the rights based approaches have been followed in implementation and what are the evidences
2. **Impact:** What are the changes or signs of changes among children, parents, communities and service providers; how significant are these changes in the perspectives of children and communities; and which of these changes are attributed to the Balasakthi project by the response group
3. **Sustainability:** what are the efforts taken by the project to sustain the benefits and so the likelihood of achieving sustainability, what are the evidences, what are the gaps and ways forward

## Principles underlying the study:

There are certain principles with which this study has been undertaken and the same are briefed below

- ❖ **Learning Vs. Boasting or Fault Finding:** The purpose of this study is to learn by reflecting on the process (rights based approaches), achievement of outcomes and outputs (as against the indicators mentioned in the proposal), understand the impact on various stakeholders and identify areas (gaps/issues) that need attention. Hence, during inception, it was adequately insisted upon the apex bodies of community institutions, which form the assessment team that they need to be neutral and objectively capture the learning as it would help to improve the project performance.

- ❖ **Participatory Process:** As explained in the background section, this study is seen as an empowering process, wherein the children and community gets hands on experience of conducting an impact assessment study. This will help them doing such assessments in future on their own and develop plans for moving forward.
- ❖ **Qualitative vs. Quantitative Assessments:** The study is qualitative dominant as the key intention is to 'capture the effects of the intervention in the form of real changes at the level of beneficiaries and stakeholders'. Through this, the changes in the lives of children (Eg: awareness and capacities to realize their rights), and the changes in the roles of parent, community and other stakeholders (Eg: systems and mechanism to protect child rights) were captured, analysed in the light of expected outcomes of the project. The quantitative information were also collected to provide useful insights, but not to provide any statistical validity to findings.

### Methodology and Tools:

The study covered all the 13 villages in which the project is being implemented. The study used participatory tools such as Focus Group Discussions and a set PRA exercises to collect the required information. In each village three FGDs were conducted, each one with children group, women group and men group. A minimum of 15 members were participated in each focus group discussions. Trend analysis, matrix ranking, Venn diagram and semi-structured interviews are the PRA exercises conducted in each village. Good practices and success stories were collected from select beneficiaries through case study method. A rigorous information needs analysis was done during the project inception meeting and checklists for each of these tools were prepared by the assessment team (given in annexure).

At village level, the project facilitators organized the communities prior to the visit of assessment team. The assessment team started the process in each village by conducting games, followed by PRA exercises and then FGDs. This process ensured active participation of children and communities throughout the data collection process. The documentation of FGDs and PRAs were done concurrently and at the end of field work in each village, the study team sat together and worked on the village summary report. These reports were consolidated and analyzed by the project team with the facilitative support of CMS and used in preparing this report.

A brief list of issues (not exhaustive) probed through PRA exercises are given below and the detailed checklist of all these tools including FGDs are given in annexure.

### Trend Analysis

- ❖ How was the situation earlier when Balasakthi started (2007)
- ❖ How many households had children going to school? What made the change?
- ❖ How many families had access to health services
- ❖ Reductions or increases in disease patterns, malnourishment
- ❖ The shift in children enrolled in school, especially girl children
- ❖ How many children, particularly girls, going for higher education

## Venn/Chapathi Disgram

- ❖ To illustrate which interventions have been most useful
- ❖ To illustrate new collaborations and changes in linkages and quality of service provider and response of stakeholders
- ❖ Flow diagrams to show the progress of the project implementation
- ❖ Flow diagrams to show how the project has affected the community in other ways

## Ranking/Scoring (Matrix)

- ❖ Compare successful intervention that led to ensuring child Rights Also compare community driven successful intervention according to various criteria as evolved by the response group (e.g., number of people who donated labour, amount of external resources obtained, number of times the community met to work on the project)

## Semi-Structured Interviews

- ❖ Discussions with specific groups (aggregated by some identity – age/sex/interest group/livelihood/etc.) about their perceptions of the project's performance and its relevance to child rights
- ❖ Discussions about problems with project implementation
- ❖ Discussions about the direct and indirect effects of the project on the lives of
- ❖ Community members

## Study Team:

A total of 20 members including 7 children were selected for the study from various community institutions such as CMCJ, Palar Panchayat, Child clubs, CRPC, SHG, CLA, Federation, representatives from traditional leaders and PRI members. The members were selected based on the following criteria

- ❖ Living at least 3 years in the village
- ❖ Neutral in handling issues/problems,
- ❖ Experience in administering PRA tools
- ❖ Acceptable to all segments of community

The members were given an in-depth orientation on the project and PIA study. They were actively participated in design of the study, methodology selection and tools development during inception meeting. After the checklists were prepared by them, they were given training on facilitating these tools with the communities and documentation work. They were given project related documents such as project proposal, progress reports, group records, baseline report and budget for review to get comprehensive understanding of the project. Village specific details such as village profile, baseline report, activities carried out, pilot initiatives undertaken etc. were compiled for each village and made available to the assessment teams prior to their visits.

# 4 KEY PROCESSES

S. No	Key Processes	Outcome	Teams and Roles
1	Preliminary meeting and stage setting for PIA – discussions with community institutions	Common understanding and selection of team members for the study	Facilitated by RCPDS project team
2	Orientation workshop at Courtallam	Orientation on the project, study design, methodology, tools development, and orientation on the tools; field work scheduling	Facilitated by RCPDS project team and CMS
3	Field Work	Conducting field work in the project villages as per the schedule	PIA team with the logistical support of RCPDS project team
4	Documentation and Village summary reports	FGD and PRA reports for each individual exercise; and village summary report	PIA team
5	Consolidation, Synthesis and preparation of draft report	Draft report on PIA	RCPDS team with facilitative support from CMS
6	Presentation of draft to PIA team and stakeholders	Draft presented; comments and suggestions received	RCPDS and PIA team
7	Preparation of Final Report	Final report	RCPDS team



# 5 KEY FINDINGS

## 5.1 A snapshot of Balasakthi CFCD Project

Project Title	MAINSTREAMING CHILDRIGHTS THROUGHREHABILITATION OF CHILD LABOURERS AND COMMUNITY MOBILISATION	
Project Duration	7 years (2007 – 2014)	
Implementing Agency	Resource Centre foe Participatory Development Studies (RCPDS)	
Partner Agency	Kindernothilfe, Germany and Local Communities	
Project Cost and Contributions	Particulars	Amount in Rs. Lakhs
	Total Project Cost	Rs. 28,962,617
	Grant – KNH	Rs. 27,516,617
	Local Contribution	Rs. 1,446,000
Target Group	Children below five years of age, girl children in particular, differently abled children and children from women headed households), include children below the age of 14 who are vulnerable to fall victim to the existing child labour situation	
Geo. Coverage	Six panchayats of Tiruchuli Taluk in VirudunagarDistrict, Tamilnadu.	
Main Program Components	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Education</li> <li>◦ Health</li> <li>◦ Livelihood promotion</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ CBOs and Networks</li> <li>◦ Child Rights and Protection</li> <li>◦ Advocacy and Lobbying</li> </ul>
Program Highlights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Focus on poor, marginalized communities; particularly women and children</li> <li>◦ Participatory approaches – needs assessment, planning, implementation, monitoring and impact assessment</li> <li>◦ Child at the centre, parents as primary care giver, community and government as duty bearers</li> <li>◦ Sustainable people’s institutions</li> </ul>	
Key stakeholders and their roles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ <b>KNH</b> – funding support, monitoring and evaluation, guidance</li> <li>◦ <b>RCPDS</b> – Project Implementing Agency; implementation of activities as set out in the proposal, monitoring, facilitation, coordination with stakeholders, documentation and reporting</li> <li>◦ <b>Primary stakeholders</b> (Parents, local community, CBOs,PRI, factory owners)□ strengthening, capacity building with the view to sustainable support to the Children – i.e. children at risk.</li> <li>◦ <b>Secondary Stakeholders</b> ( Networks, Child rights activists(National/ International), Parliamentary and Judiciary, Policy environment, Religious faith, Govt. and NGOs) □to create a conducive environment that will facilitate sustainable and taking over process by the primary group</li> </ul>	

During the PIA inception meeting at Courtalam, the assessment team with the facilitative support of RCPDS and CMS has developed a list of impact, outcome and process indicators (based on the identified problems/issues) against which the progress to be measured. These indicators were developed in small group settings and later presented to the full team, deliberated and agreed upon. The following section explains the key findings of the study related to the project progress in terms of impact, outcomes and outputs against those identified indicators. However, for the presentation purposes and provide readability to the document these were organized and presented under each programme intervention area.

### 5.2. Programme Area 1 - Education

Achievements have been **very significant** in the programme area of education. More than 75% of the children in the project area are now aware of their basic rights to education. This is evidenced by the study findings that 100% children are now enrolled in schools; the drop out of children in schools has come down from 40% (baseline) to 5%; girl children pursuing their higher education have increased from 20% to 70%; corporal punishments in the schools have come down close to a nil.

Girl children pursuing their higher education is a very significant achievement by the project as most of the children had earlier been sent to textile and garment factories in Thiruppur and Coimbatore for work. They were facing numerous problems at work place such as long term respiratory problems, work exploitation, inadequate facilities etc. However, because of project's intervention this has been completely stopped and now girl children are continuing their education especially studying job oriented courses such as nursing, teaching, computer education and engineering courses. Pre-project context witnessed parents not allowing their girl children to stay in hostels. However, this **trend has been completely changed** now and many girl children are continuing their education as hostellers. For instance, in Kuzhalikulam and Melendal villages there are about 8 and 17 girl children respectively are studying in schools as hostellers. This change has been attributed to Balasakthi CFCD project interventions.





Children academic and non-academic performance has been improved a lot compared to baseline situation, as reported by parents during FGDs. Many parents reported that their children have got prizes for both academic and non-academic performances such as elocution, essay writing, sports events etc. For instance, Ms. Muthumari of Ambaneri village, who is studying 11th standard and never scored within 15 ranks in earlier years, now proudly says I am third in my class. These achievements have been attributed by both children and parents to the project activities such as provision of note books, uniforms, play materials, solar lamps, functioning of resource centre, summer camps, recreation ground, annual skill competitions and career guidance programmes etc.

The impact of project intervention on 'parents' attitude towards their children education' has been **significant**. This can be seen from the study findings that about 76 children are currently pursuing their higher education whereas the project support has been provided to only 51. As explained in the earlier paragraphs, now the parents are not willing to send their girl children for work but allowing them to stay in hostels and continue their studies. Worth to mention here that in Kuzhalikulam village, where bus facilities is an issue, about 10 families have availed loan from village level education committee and purchased bi-cycles for their children. This attitudinal change among parents has been attributed to many capacity building efforts of Balasakthi CFCD such as conducting training programmes on child rights (rights to education), importance of education etc.

The project has also created a support mechanism to sustainably help the poor children to continue their studies by means of developing a corpus fund under two different streams. There is a **village level education committee fund** which is managed by Child Rights Protection Committee for supporting school going children and **CLA higher education fund** managed by Cluster Level Association for children pursuing higher studies. So far, the village level education committee fund has reached out to support 196 children and CLA higher education fund has supported 51 children, of which 70% are girl children. Preferences are given to sponsor children, children with disabilities, orphan, semi-orphan, and children from ultra-poor families.

It has been reported in all FGDs across target groups that there is a vibrant community support system called Child Rights Protection Committee (CRPCs) exists in all the project villages. The roles and responsibilities of CRPC includes ensuring 100% enrolment in the village, nil drop-out, elimination of child labour, and handling of children education and protection related issues. Monthly meetings are being regularly conducted by CRPCs wherein the children education related issues are discussed and decisions taken. For instance, the issue of road and transport facilities in Kuzhalikulam, Nallatharai, N. Pudhupatti, V.Pudhur and Vadathakulam villages have been taken up by their respective CRPCs and solved to a greater extent.

CRPC in Vadathakulam village has successfully represented and played a key role in the upgradation of middle school to high school. CRPC in association with the SHGs in Kuzhalikulam ensured one more additional teacher for their school and renovation of school building. Kokulam suchaneray and Nallathari villages have been granted 'balwadis' at the request of CRPCs and SHGs. These achievements also witness that there have been **notable improvements** in the eco system, particularly the government service delivery.

Overall, achievements in the education sector have been very significant. However, there are still some unaddressed needs/additional requirements related to education as reported by children and parents which they want the project to focus in the coming years

1. Inadequate drinking water and sanitation facilities in some schools in the project area
2. Poor or insensitive transportation facilities (timing of buses) in few project villages
3. Upgradation of child resource centre into children knowledge centre with computer and internet facilities – to explore opportunities related to education, employment, entitlements etc.
4. Establishment of community managed counselling centre – to provide counselling services to students, especially adolescent girl children.

### 5.3. Programme Area 2 - Health

Achievements have been **significant** in the programme area of health. Barring three project villages viz. Ambaneri, Shankar Nagar and Pallimadam colony, all the children aged 3-5 in the remaining villages are enrolled and regularly attending Balwadi. The children in these three villages are not attending balwadi due to non-availability of balwadi in their villages, long distance to nearby centres and caste issues (Shankar Nagar). While the quality of services is generally good, in few balwadi centres this has been reported as 'average' as these centres are functioning in private buildings and have inadequate infrastructure facilities.

As for nutritional status of children, there has been a **significant progress** over baseline. Third and second degree malnourishment was commonly found among children in the project villages before start of the project. This has been tremendously reduced (Savalai Kuzhandai – malnourished children), as reported by parents during FGDs. This has been attributed to awareness programmes on 'health and nutrition', training programmes on 'nutritive food preparation', promotion of kitchen gardens, periodical screening of underweight children in health camps and referral etc. While the project has directly supported 160 families to establish kitchen garden, an additional **120 families have established kitchen garden on their own by seeing the health and economic benefits of the initiative**. All these households reported a **reduction of Rs. 15-25 per day** on household expenditure on vegetable purchase. The excess vegetables are being shared with neighbours and relatives, which according to the families have created a **social cohesiveness**. Though the project has trained only 90 women on 'nutritive food preparation', now it has been reported that about **122 families are preparing nutritive food** and providing to their children.

The project has also **contributed to achieve 100% immunization of children** in the project villages. This has been achieved through awareness programmes on immunization camps, referral and support services through SHGs and CRPCs. Infant mortality and incidences of low birth weight children **have come down drastically** from baseline, as reported in FGDs across target groups. Prevalence of diseases, particularly among children (incidence of diarrhoea is as high as 18.2 among children during baseline) have also come down. These have been attributed to Balasakthi CFCD efforts such as conducting regular health camps, awareness campaigns, training on disease prevention & traditional healing methods, establishing drinking water and sanitation facilities. It was reported that many of the households have now started following traditional healing methods for their minor infections. While the project has contributed to make regular visits by ANM in few villages through SHGs and CRPCs, this has not been ensured in all villages, as reported in FGDs.



Gayatri of Melendal was supported by the project to undergo a heart surgery which was well appreciated by the village communities. The project through SHGs and CRPCs has linked two children to undergo major operation under Kalaingar Kappedu Thittam (a social security scheme of state government). Tamil Arasuof Kuzhikulam underwent a heart surgery and Maheswari of Pallimadam colony underwent a fire accident surgery.

Acute drinking water problem in two villages' viz. N. Pudhupatti and Nallatharai have been successfully resolved through **people-public-private** partnership approach. In N. Pudhupatti, a drinking water supply system has been established with a total cost of 2.15 lakh, of which the contribution by the government has been 1.25 lakh, community Rs. 15,000 and the project Rs. 75,000. In Nallatharai the same has been established with a project contribution of Rs. 60,000 and people contribution of Rs. 35,000. With these, the children and communities in the entire Vidathakulam panchayat have **good access to drinking water and report reduction of water borne diseases** (diarrhoea) which was reported as very high earlier. In order to address drinking water shortage in the target villages, the project along with soft inputs (training) has established 14 roof water harvesting structures in six villages. However, this has not yet picked up by the neighbourhood communities due to high cost involved, as reported in FGDs

Changes have been **significant related to 'sanitation'**. The perspective of adults with respect to **"use of household toilets" has been improved** a lot over baseline. In order to create awareness on sanitation facilities, the project has supported 40 households to construct model toilets by providing Rs 9000 per household ensuring beneficiary contribution of Rs. 4000 each. Seeing the health and safety impacts on children, 16 more households have constructed toilets with their own funds. Some of the benefits as reported by these households have been safety and security of girl children, reduction in communicable diseases, drudgery reduction for the aged and pregnant women etc. In order to improve sanitation facilities and ensure safety of children, the project has constructed a urinal cum toilet facility in a school at Melendal village at a cost of Rs 85,000 of which Rs. 50000 has been given by project, Rs. 10000 by school and the remaining Rs. 25,000 by CRPC mobilized from local resources. On the request of communities in Nallatharai village, the project has established a 'common bathroom' at a cost of Rs. 50,000 with 50% community contribution.

This facility has not only ensured safety and personal hygiene of children especially girls, but also helped those reaching schools well in time.

Understanding the magnitude of the situation and the need for HIV/AIDS intervention (110 cases reported in Narikudi PHC), the project has conducted HIV/AIDS training programme in three batches for women and youth groups. As a result, there is an **improved awareness** among women and youth on prevention methods and care and support services required for the affected.

Though the achievements are significant in many areas, still there are gaps/unmet needs of the communities which are listed below.

1. Poor access to health care facilities (long distance, poor transportation, timings etc.)
2. Infrequent visits by ANM and health workers, and thereby inadequate supply of medicines and nutritive food to children and pregnant women
3. Poor access to potable water especially in Kuzhalikulam and Ambaneri villages
4. Poor quality of early childhood services in few balwadi centres
5. The demand for individual household toilets is keep on increasing

### 5.4 Programme Area 3 – Livelihood

**Achievements have been significant** in the programme area of livelihood. Considering family as a unit, the project has comprehensively looked at all available opportunities for its members such as entitlement, employment, enterprises and education for supporting their livelihood. **Increased income from agriculture, improved productivity, additional lands brought under cultivation, improved availability of fodder and water for animals** have been reported as most significant changes by farming communities participated in the FGDs. Increased income, according to them, **has contributed to support children' education**, repayment of previous agriculture loans,



and health care of family members. These changes have been attributed to Balasakthi CFCD project activities mainly, pond de-silting work in Kuzhalikulam, Melendal, Nadakulam, Nallatharai and V. Pudhur villages. De-silting activities in these villages have been carried out by the project ensuring 40-60% of community contribution (either cash or kind). It is evident from PRA findings that at least there is a 20% increase of more lands brought under cultivation in these five villages compared to baseline.

The project has also supported agriculture, the primary livelihood of the target communities, by the way of providing agriculture investment assistance through self-help groups. So far, this financial assistance, repayable to self-help groups, has been provided to 95 families in Ambaneri, Melendal, Nallatharai, Kokkulam and Chuchaneri villages. **Improved access and timely availability of credit facilities locally, reduced/no dependency on money lenders** for loans at higher interest rates have been reported as changes because of this financial assistance. This support routed through self-help group has also resulted in **recognition of women by their family members**, as these loans are being availed by women members of the family.

As part of **enterprise promotion**, the project has supported 117 families to start goat rearing, a viable enterprise for this target region, through SHGs. Each family has been provided Rs. 5000 to buy a unit of goats of their choice with their contribution of 40-50%. Now, each family has reported an **average net profit of Rs. 20,000-25,000 in the last three years in addition to increase in the unit size**. As a pilot initiative, one unit of desi birds (4 female and one male bird) worth Rs. 1500 have been given to 10 families each. Within 10 months duration, each family has **harvested about 200-240 eggs worth of Rs. 2000- 2400 apart from increase in flock size**. In addition to the increase in family income, these efforts have resulted in **improving the nutritional status of children** in their families (consuming eggs), as reported in FGDs. As per the agreement, these families will have to give one unit of birds back to the project to enable distribution of the same to other deserving families. By this way, the project has additionally supported five families and this is likely to continue and benefit more.

**Increase in labour wages and increased number of employment days** have been reported as significant changes by the agricultural labour communities. This has been attributed to Balasakthi CFCD as the project has **facilitated enrolment of about 130 families in MGNREGA scheme**, which ensures 100 days of employment for a member in a family. This has also resulted in improving the common property resources (CPR) such as ponds, canals, drainage channels etc. of their panchayats.

As for **entitlement realization**, CRPCs with the facilitative support of project has so far facilitated **160 families to get family ration cards, which ensured food security**. In addition, the project has supported 65 families to avail old age pension (OAP), 18 families for widow pension (WP), and 8 physically challenged which include 6 children for disability pension (DP). These families are now getting an **additional income of Rs. 1000 per month**. Apart from monetary benefit, the beneficiaries reported **reduced dependency on others, increased acceptance, love and care by their children, and social recognition**.

As explained in the '**education**' section, the project has strong belief and looked at higher education of children as an investment for family's future livelihood support. Towards this, **CLA higher education fund** has been created and provided to children for pursuing higher education. So far, **51 children including 36 girl children** have been supported by the project through cluster level association.



Despite significant achievements in 'livelihood', there are few areas that need attention of the project in the coming years

1. Lack of awareness and poor access to agriculture related schemes and programmes
2. Declining trend of rain-fed agriculture – decrease in productivity, selling of lands
3. Lack of employment opportunities for youth
4. Lack of alternative income generation opportunities

### 5.5 Programme Area 4 – Community Institutions

**Achievements have been commendable** in the area of community institutions. The project has considered community institutions as a sustainable local supportive supervision mechanism to ensure child rights & protection and continuous derivation of benefits from the investment made by the project. The project has promoted and strengthened various community based organizations which, based on their strategic intent, can be classified as child rights & protection focused, ecological rights focused, participatory rights focused and socio-economic focused.

**Child Rights Protection Committee (CRPC)**, a village level group of 15-20 members, representation from all segments viz. village leaders, women self-help groups (SHGs), professionals and youth, has been formed in all the project villages. The purpose of CRPCs is to identify and address child rights violation related issues and ensure child protection in the village. The specific responsibilities of these CRPCs include ensuring nil drop-out, prevention of child labour, identification of poor children for educational support etc. These CRPCs during the last five years have significantly contributed to achieve the project outcomes such as brining down drop-out rate, 100% children enrollment in schools, support for children higher education, realization of entitlements, infrastructure facilities etc. A snapshot of achievements by these CRPCs, as captured during the FGDs is given below.

CRPC along with SHGs in Kuzhaikulam village has completely stopped sand quarrying in Gundaru River, by staging series of intense protests against government order. CRPCs in Shankar Nagar,

Melendal, Nallatharai and Vadathakulam villages have come together and stopped two incidences of early child marriages. As explained in the 'health' section, CRPC in Melendal village has mobilized local funds to the tune of Rs. 25,000 for the construction of school toilet. Similarly, CRPC in Nallatharai has mobilized Rs. 22,000 for the establishment of common bathroom facility in the village. Apart from making financial contribution for the construction of children resource centres, the CRPCs in Kokkulam, Melendal, V.Pudhur and Ambaneri villages have made their respective panchayats to pay the electricity bills for the resource centres. The seed money of Rs. 25,000 given for the purpose of providing 'educational assistance' to these CRPCs has now been increased to Rs. 40,000 to Rs. 60,000.

**Palar Panchayat**, as a model has been piloted and functioning in Vidathakulam panchayat. The purpose of Palar Panchayat is to provide a platform for children to understand the democratic processes, principles of good governance and participatory rights learning. During the last two years, the palar panchayat has implemented variety of activities such as anti-child labour campaign, school enrollment campaign, child rights campaign etc. and submitted memorandums highlighting children issues in their panchayat villages during Gram Sabha meetings. The members of the Palar Panchayat have reported to have gained knowledge and honed their skills in various functional areas of panchayat as well as election process.

Considering the magnitude of environmental exploitation and violation of ecological rights of children, **Children Movement for Climate Justice (CMCJ)**, a movement of children aged 13-18, from marginalized farming families has been promoted by the project. The key roles of CMCJ include identification of issues that affects environment, create awareness among various stakeholders, lobbying with concerned stakeholders and get it solved. Some of the key issues taken up by the CMCJ during the last few years have been industrial pollution, deforestation, use of plastic, climate change, global warming etc. A few notable events carried out by CMCJ, as reported by its members during FGDs are – a signature campaign conducted across four states and presented a memorandum to Chennai Mayor; a participatory study on 'climate changes and its impact on rural communities and children across three districts of Tamil Nadu in varied agro eco systems'; and 'Children Yatra' from Kanyakumari to Chennai to create awareness on climate changes and its impact

A Children Led Ecological Farming and Learning Centre at Shankar Nagar has been established by the project and managed by the CMCJ children. The children of this movement get hands on experience in organic farming methods in traditional crops, preparation of pancha kavya, organic pest and insect repellents, social forestry, soil and water conservation techniques, herbal medicines, different types of vegetable gardens, composting techniques and renewable energy models etc. This has helped children to **improve their knowledge and skills on traditional and eco-friendly agricultural practices**. Some of the children have **taken this learning to their own agricultural fields** by way of communicating these technologies to their parents and supporting them in adoption. They also prepare albums on herbal medicines and share them with other children attending resource centre. The study has witnessed **significant attitudinal change** among children and adults related to revival of traditional healing methods. This learning centre has attracted children and eco-friendly individuals and organizations across Tamil Nadu and other few states which may have spiral effect.

**Children clubs** have been formed in all the project villages with an aim to help children realize their participatory rights. These clubs have children aged 7-13 as members and provide them adequate opportunities to share their thoughts, opinions, express their anguish over problems affecting

them and give them a chance of assurance to ensure their fundamental rights. This is also serving as a platform for identifying 'individual talents', providing supplementary educational support and understand their basic rights etc.

**Women Self-Help Groups** at village level and their **Cluster Level Association** at project level has been promoted by the project. The objectives of these groups are multifold which include socio-economic empowerment of women, addressing common issues in the village, social cohesion and child protection. There are 18 women SHGs and all of them **have been linked to banks** and two SHGs have availed a Revolving Fund of Rs. 30,000 each. FGDs with women as well as men groups revealed that there is an **increased recognition for women** as they have not only **contributed to increase the family income** but also helped in **creation of assets at village level**, especially the livestock. The study also witnessed most of these **groups have taken up social issues** at village level and addressed it jointly with other community institutions in the village. For instance, Paraspam SHG of Shankar Nagar Jointly with CRPC has stopped early marriage of a girl child 'Kaleeswari' by way of negotiating with concern family members and taking up the issue with district social welfare board and women & children anti-trafficking unit.

Overall, the performance of all these community institutions have been assessed to be good in terms of governance, functioning, programme focus, linkages etc. There are few areas as identified by the study that can be given more focus by the project in the coming years

1. Tapping of subsidized bank loans and other schemes, especially for Dalits
2. Resource mobilization capacities of SHGs/ CLA/ CRPC – feasibility appraisals of enterprises, business plans, market, loan products etc.
3. Capacities of children institutions: to convert 'awareness into action'

## 5.6. Cross-cutting issues – Gender, Rights Based Approaches, Sustainability

### 5.6.1 Gender:

It is encouraging to note that the project has shown positive discrimination against women and vulnerable children. This is evident from the findings that out of total 51 children who were directly supported by the project for higher education, 70% of them have been girl children. The project has also ensured at least 50% representation of girls in the children organization viz. CMCJ, Palar Panchayat, CLEFLC, and also their participation in all its capacity building programmes. Unlike regular panchayats, equal opportunities have been given to girl children to get elected as ward members. While selection of beneficiaries preferences have been given to women, girl and disabled children. For instance, families having more no. of girl children, pregnant women, old age women and disabled children have been the selection criteria followed for construction of individual household toilets. The project has an exclusive programme component focusing on socio-economic empowerment of women.

### 5.6.2 Rights based approaches:

As envisaged in the project design, the project has kept the child rights at the centre of focus, and worked with parents (primary care giver), communities and other institutions including government (duty bearers) to ensure and protect child rights. All the programme components of the project viz. education, health, livelihood, community institutions, capacity building and pilot



initiatives have focused and led towards ensuring child rights. The approach of building the capacities of children and community institutions on rights issues and simultaneously working with the stakeholders to create an enabling environment is a clear reflection of the project following rights based approaches. Stopping of sand quarrying in Gundaru River, prevention of early child marriages, bringing up new balwadi centres etc. are few of the evidences to suggest that the project has adopted RBA principles.

### **5.6.3 Sustainability:**

Evidences from the study suggest that the project is well on track towards achieving sustainability. The focus of the community institutions that has exclusive focus on social, economic, child rights and environment issues; capacities and performance of children and community institutions, the taste of success felt by these institutions in solving few issues are some of the indicators that suggest the institutional mechanism established by the project is likely to continue. The ability to mobilize resources locally and raise the seed money given by the project through appropriate loan products can also be seen as these institutions are also going to be financially viable. The change of attitude among parents about their children education, evidences of a responsive eco system also suggest the benefits are likely to continue.



# 6 ANNEX – MINUTES OF INCEPTION MEETING

## Orientation workshop at Courtalam (19-21 Sept.2012)

Participatory Impact Assessment designing workshop with Federation sponsored, grassroots assessment team was planned for three days – 19-21 September 2012 at Courtalam, Tirunelveli District, Tamilnadu. Mr Johnson Thangaraj, consultant from Catalyst Management Services, Bangalore acted as external facilitator at the workshop. Mr Sathish Samuel, KNH India Co-ordinator participated as process observer at the workshop to enlist the learning and explore the possibilities of scaling up such an initiative across other partners of KNH. Grass roots facilitators, 7 of them, were drawn from Block Level SHGs Federation called SAFE-CR and the rest of the 6 members were drawn from Cluster level Association of Balasakthi operational area. As mentioned earlier children representatives, though identified by the palar panchayat and CMCJ they could not participate in the workshop due to school examinations. However it was mutually agreed that the identified children representatives will be appraised of the process and input immediately after the workshop (following Sunday 23.09.2012 after the proposed Palar Panchayat Elections at Vidathakulam panchayat).

### Base papers given to the participants:

- ❖ Tamil version of the PRA report and base line data generated during 2006 -07
- ❖ Problem listing as generated by children in their group work
- ❖ Copy of Balasakthi proposal (summarized Tamil version)
- ❖ Overall approved budget for 7 years (2007 – 14)
- ❖ Tamil version of Child Rights Approach concept

### Program schedule for the workshop:

#### Day 1 - Overview of Balasakthi and contextualizing Child Rights Approach

- Orientation to CFCD principles
- Project components
- Group work on project review

#### Day 2 - Formation of sub teams and villages for study

- Methodology orientation
- Designing of guide questions for SSI and Focus Group Discussion
- Group work
- Review of scope against qualitative and quantitative outputs

### Day 3 - Orientation on PRA tools

- Expected impacts from project intervention
- Preparation of time plan
- Gap filling and finalising study focus and report format from field

After brief introduction of participants, individual participants shared their strengths, weaknesses, skills in using participatory tools, familiarity level of project components and exposure to Child Rights Approach. This set the tone for further brainstorming on developing a framework for CFCD. After a great deal of plenary discussion the floor came up with the following

Child is placed at the centre and the second layer around the child list the basic need base, Rights provisioning and services required. Looking at the list placed on layer two, discussions evolved around who is to provide and ensure these rights effectively delivered to the child who is placed in the centre. Thus the framework emerged from the floor look as below.

Based on the above frame, participants reflected on the base line information generated by RCPDS using PRA tools during 2006 – 07. This exercise was done on individual village basis to make listing of various forms of child rights violations/deprivations that existed at the departure point of project intervention and to understand the value for planned and implemented activities of Balasakthi. It is clearly agreed with the group that the assessment should be process oriented since the outputs and outcomes are subject to the size of funds involved and be influenced by other external factors too. Similarly participatory impact assessments can go beyond the stated objectives of the project but evolve issues and indicators from user's experience. This is considered as additional benchmarks of navigation by the assessment teams and local respondents.

#### PIA and CRA

The next level of the workshop dealt with approach base used by the project in addressing the issues as listed during the previous session from baseline document. Child development in the context of Balasakthi is seen from 'Child Rights perspective', hence the assessment sub team should also view the impact of the intervention from Rights Perspective. Small group exercises were done to help participants to better understand that Child Rights Approach deals with questions of power, empowerment process and realistic linkages between policy and practice. Further, Child Rights Approach enable primary stakeholders to effectively address issues related to structural, systemic causes of poverty, deprivation and exclusion of the vulnerable. Thus new strategies are to be used in the participatory inquiry process to hear the voice of poor and marginalized to understand how far the intervention facilitated the change process between the inequitable relations of power.

Workshop participants then worked in small groups to identify areas of intervention carried out by Balasakthi during the past six years (2007 – 2012) culled out from the project document and periodical report. Later these interventions were grouped into major sub category such as, Interventions for 0-5 years, Education, Health and well-being, Livelihood and poverty reduction, promotion and strengthening of new Institutions (CBOs), Capacity Building, networking and scaling up, New initiatives and pilot interventions. The outputs were then presented to the plenary and incorporated necessary corrections as it emerged from the floor.

After tea break the groups were reshuffled to contain exact teams members together as it has been agreed to work in the field. This enabled the team to arrive at common understanding of roles of individual members as well use of terminologies for semi structured interviewing. Considering the topics/grouping done in the previous sitting (as shown in the previous para) the teams started working on possible open ended questions to be used in the semi- structured interviewing process and to collect data related to quantitative and qualitative measurement as indicators. There are two types of indicators,

### **1. Process indicator and the other is impact indicator.**

Process indicators measure the implementation of the project activities. Or these look out for the outcomes from implementation of series of activities to address the issue of child rights violation. These indicators are usually quantitative e.g 'number of women trained in use of herbal plants and bio-pesticides' is a process indicator which might be reported as '15 high school passed local women trained in use of herbal plants'.

Impact indicators look at the end result of project activities on people's lives. Ideally, they measure the fundamental improvement on access to basic rights, improvement on asset level, resources, confidence level and gut feelings of target community who are the intended beneficiaries of the project.

Therefore, impact indicators can include household measures of income and expenditure, food consumption, child status on health, security, confidence and hope. On the other hand this can also refer to wider level of spiral effect, natural or induced scaling of project outcome, etc.

Specific efforts have been taken to use impact indicators which are identified by the community representatives who were the assessors. This is because, communities have their own priorities for improving their lives, and their own ways of identifying impact indicators and measuring change. Oftentimes these priorities and indicators are different from those identified by external actors.

The following is the draft list of indicators evolved by the assessors in their respective small groups.

- The ability of parents to pay for education expenses using project derived income (education benefits)
- The ability to make household improvements
- Improved skills and knowledge from the projects training activities
- Improved social cohesion and networking
- Additional savings derived from the project
- A minimum of x% of increase in children enrolment and Y% reduction in drop out
- % children increased in nutritional level as against the baseline information
- At least 75% members of SHGs are active and have become users of revolving credit system.
- At least 50% vulnerable women members are engaged in SHG activities as small producer or

skilled workers in different enterprises.

- At least 1,500 children and their families are enjoying better livelihoods in the project areas
- Increase value of household net assets
- Increase access to organizational service and resources
- Relative empowerment of women
- Children are able to access basic services
- Social inclusion of children from these families
- Sense of security & confidence in future
- Whether the intervention achieved its intended spirit
- Whether all resources – including human and financial – and systems worked the way it should have been to complete the task
- What differently could have been done to reach the outcomes
- Factors that facilitated for project intervention to result in What worked well and what not
- Should there be any changes to the approach base or mode of implementation
- To what extent Child Rights approach with children enabled the primary stakeholders to effectively address structural, systemic causes of poverty, deprivation and exclusion of the vulnerable and weaker.



During the concluding session it is agreed among the assessment team that the outputs from the proposed PIA will clearly be classified in two levels.

1. Direct or indirect outcomes from Balasakthi CFCD intervention
2. Wider impact of the intervention in creating an enabling environment for children in community context to enjoy their rights, on a sustainable basis.

In terms of approach, special emphasis will also be laid on highlighting the use of Child Rights Approach by Balasakthi / RCPDS in partnership with KNH and target communities. Also the role of SHG and its apex bodies in facilitating CFCD process to draw lessons for wider sharing across partners of KNH.

The points below are some of the impact areas pinned down by the team members of workshop in small group discussion. (There will be valid indicators developed later in the assessment and analysis process to make the impact measurable wherever possible)

- ❖ Community is able to place children at the centre with due recognition and considering them as rights-holders and social actors in decisions concerning them.
- ❖ CFCD intervention enhanced community's understanding and recognition of parents as primary care giver, protector and Government as primary duty bearer accountable for ensuring Child Rights
- ❖ Direct service provisioning and mainstream service response has improved with specific shift from "Supply Driven to Demand Driven" process.
- ❖ Presence of Child friendly environment and priority is given to children at risk.
- ❖ Local community, especially new institutions formed by the intervention emerged are being gender sensitive, seeking inclusive solutions which involve a focus on children who are at risk and discriminated against.
- ❖ Addressing unequal power relations in practice such as caste, age, sex, etc).
- ❖ Partner Community is able to make strategic choices and take specific actions with holistic perception.
- ❖ Partner Community has the capacity and plans to sustain changes and take action or make attempt to address the root causes of the problems.
- ❖ Able to create space for child participation and use participatory and empowering approaches
- ❖ Able to sustain network, new partnerships and build alliances for lobby and advocacy for promotion of child rights
- ❖ Community is able to focus on those children and families that are most at risk and discriminated against.
- ❖ Appropriate legal and other system of regular monitoring mechanisms is in place leading to greater likelihood of sustainable change.

# 7 ANNEX-SAMPLE VILLAGE STUDY KULALIKULAM

## RCPS – KNH PARTICIPATORY IMPACT ASSESSMENT STUDY (PIA)

பங்கேற்பு மதிப்பீட்டு ஆய்வு (2007-2012)

திட்டம் ஏற்படுத்திய தாக்கம் குறித்த பங்கேற்புடன் கூடிய ஆய்வறிக்கை

### பகுதி - 1

கிராமத்தின் பெயர் : குழலிகுளம்

பஞ்சாயத்து: ரெகுநாதமடை

### ஆய்வு செய்த குழுவின் அங்கத்தினர்கள்.

- |                          |   |                        |
|--------------------------|---|------------------------|
| 1. திருமிகு. அர்ச்சுணன்  | - | கூட்டமைப்பு உறுப்பினர் |
| 2. திருமிகு. வைரவலிங்கம் | - | சமூக ஆர்வலர்           |
| 3. திருமிகு. முருகேசன்   | - | CRPC உறுப்பினர்        |
| 4. திருமிகு. கருப்பாயி   | - | பெண்கள் கூட்டமைப்பு    |
| 5. திருமிகு. வளையக்காள்  | - | CRPC / SHG உறுப்பினர்  |
| 6. செல்வன். காளியப்பன்   | - | CMCJ உறுப்பினர்        |
| 7. செல்வி. தனலெட்சுமி    | - | CMCJ உறுப்பினர்        |

### ஆய்வு செய்த நாள் : 27-09-2012

### ஆய்வில் கலந்து கொண்டவர்கள்:

பெண்கள் : 17 பேர் (SHG, CLA, CRPC உறுப்பினர்கள்)

ஆண்கள் : 10 பேர் (CRPC மற்றும் கிராம முக்கியஸ்தர்கள்)

குழந்தைகள் : ஆண்-10 பேர், பெண்-15 பேர் (CC/CMCJ/ ஆதார மைய குழந்தைகள்)

### ஆய்வில் கையாளப்பட்ட நடைமுறைகள் பங்கேற்பு கருவிகள் / செய்முறைகள் :

- ❖ ஆண்கள் / பெண்கள் / குழந்தைகள் என 3 குழுக்கள் தனித்தனியே சந்திக்கப்பட்டது.
- ❖ கேள்வி-பதில் முறை கலந்துரையாடல் செய்யப்பட்டது.
- ❖ வரையறுக்கப்படாத கலந்துரையாடல் (SSI) கையாளப்பட்டது.
- ❖ பங்கேற்பு கருவிகளான வரிசைப்படுத்துதல் (Matrix) வட்ட / தொடர்பு வரைபடம் உபயோகப்படுத்தப்பட்டது.
- ❖ தனிநபர் நேர்காணல் முறை கையாளப்பட்டது.
- ❖ நேரிடை பார்வையிடல் நடைபெற்றது.
- ❖ அறிக்கைகள் பார்வையிடப்பட்டது.

### அடிப்படைத் தகவல்கள் 2007

விருதுநகர் மாவட்டம், நரிக்குடி ஒன்றியத்தில் ரெகுநாதமடை பஞ்சாயத்தில் அமைந்துள்ளது குழலிகுளம் கிராமம். 2007ம் ஆண்டு முதல் RCPDS நிறுவனம் குழந்தைகளை மையப்படுத்திய சமூகபணி செய்வதற்காக ஆய்வுகள் பங்கேற்பு கருவிகள் மூலம் (PRA) தகவல்கள் சேகரிக்கப்பட்டது. கிடைத்த தகவல்கள் அடிப்படையில் 2007-ல்

**மொத்த வீடுகள் - 53**

ஒட்டு வீடு - 22

கூரை வீடு - 3

காலனி வீடு - 28

**மொத்த குடும்பங்கள் - 49**

வயது	ஆண்கள்	பெண்கள்
0-5	10	12
5-14	21	13
14-18	12	15
18-45	21	24
45க்கு மேல்	29	27

மொத்த மக்கள் தொகை - 184

பெண் தலைமையில் உள்ள குடும்பங்கள் - 7

சிறப்பு பெண்கள் - 7

கணவனை இழந்தோர் - 2

கணவனால் கைவிடப்பட்டோர் - 5

பரஸ்பர குழு - 2 உறுப்பினர்கள் 38 பேர்

பள்ளி செல்லும் குழந்தைகள்

பால்வாடி - ஆண்-0, பெண்-0

ஆரம்பபள்ளி - ஆண்-17, பெண்-4

நடுநிலைப்பள்ளி - ஆண்-17, பெண்-4

உயர்நிலைப்பள்ளி - ஆண்-0, பெண்-2

மேல்நிலைப்பள்ளி - ஆண்-2, பெண்-0

மற்றவை - ஆண்-1

பள்ளி இடைவிலகல் - ஆண்-5



## குழந்தை தொழிலாளர்

- ஆடு மேய்த்தல் - ஆண்-9, பெண்-7
- செங்கல் குளை - ஆண்-11, பெண்-4

## கண்டறியப்பட்ட பிரச்சனைகளும் / தேவைகளும்

### கல்வி

- ❖ பால்வாடி குழந்தைகள் பால்வாடி செல்வதில்லை.
- ❖ ஆசிரியர்கள் முறையாக வருவது இல்லை.
- ❖ பள்ளி கட்டிடம் பழுதடைந்து உள்ளது.
- ❖ பள்ளியில் ஜாதி பாகுபாடு.
- ❖ விளையாட்டு வாய்ப்புகள் இல்லை.
- ❖ பள்ளி இடைவிலகல உள்ளது (5 பேர்)
- ❖ குழந்தை தொழிலாளர் (31 பேர்)

### சுகாதாரம்

- ❖ கிராம செவிலியர் கிராமத்திற்கு வருவது இல்லை.
- ❖ தடுப்பூசி முறையாக போடப்படுவதில்லை.
- ❖ பாதுகாக்கப்பட்ட குடிநீர் கிடையாது.
- ❖ சத்து இணை உணவு கிடைப்பது இல்லை.
- ❖ கழிப்பிட வசதி இல்லை.
- ❖ மருத்துவமனை செல்வது குறைவு
- ❖ மூலிகை பயன்பாடு இல்லை.

### கட்டமைப்புகள்

- ❖ சாலை வசதி இல்லை.
- ❖ பஸ் வசதி இல்லை.
- ❖ பொது கட்டிடம் இல்லை.
- ❖ கண்மாய் சீரமைக்காத நிலை.

### அமைப்புகள்

- ❖ சுய உதவிக்குழுக்கள் 2 உள்ளது.
- ❖ கிராம பிரச்சனைகளை எடுத்து செய்ய அமைப்புகள் கிடையாது.
- ❖ பிரச்சனைகளை எடுத்து செய்யாத நிலை.
- ❖ தேவைகளை முன் வைக்க முடியாத நிலை.
- ❖ அடிப்படை வசதிகள் கிடைக்காத நிலை.

## மனப்பாங்கு

- ❖ குழந்தைகளின் உரிமைகள் பற்றி அறியாத நிலை
- ❖ தேவைகளை உணராத நிலை
- ❖ தலித் என்பதால் தாழ்வு மனப்பான்மை
- ❖ எதையும் ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளும் நிலை.

என தேவைகள் மற்றும் பிரச்சனைகள் அறியப்பட்டது.

## அடிப்படைத் தகவல்கள் 2012

மொத்த வீடுகள்	-	53
ஓட்டு வீடு	-	23
கூரை வீடு	-	4
காலனி வீடு	-	20
காரை வீடு	-	6
மொத்த குடும்பங்கள்	-	65
பெண் தலைமையில் உள்ள குடும்பங்கள்	-	4
பரஸ்பர குழு	-	2 உறுப்பினர்கள் 38 பேர்
பள்ளி செல்லும் குழந்தைகள்		
பால்வாடி	-	ஆண்-10, பெண்-5
ஆரம்பபள்ளி	-	ஆண்-8, பெண்-7
நடுநிலைப்பள்ளி	-	ஆண்-6, பெண்-7
உயர்நிலைப்பள்ளி	-	ஆண்-7, பெண்-3
மேல்நிலைப்பள்ளி	-	ஆண்-1, பெண்-2
மற்றவை	-	ஆண்-1

## கல்விநிலை - 2012

### பள்ளிச்சேர்க்கை

குழலிகுளம் கிராமத்தில் தற்சமயம் பள்ளி வயது குழந்தைகள் அனைவரும் 100% பள்ளியில் சேர்க்கப்பட்டு உள்ளனர். தற்சமயம் குழந்தைகள் ரெகுநாதமடையில் உள்ள பால்வாடிக்கு செல்கின்றனர்.

ஒரு ஆசிரியராக இருந்த ரெகுநாதமடை பள்ளியில் 2 ஆசிரியர்கள் உள்ளனர். ஆசிரியர்கள் முறையாக வருவதற்கு சுய உதவிக்குழு மற்றும் கிராம மக்கள் நரிக்குடியில் உள்ள கல்வி அதிகாரியை நேரில் சந்தித்து மனு அளித்து உள்ளனர். பள்ளி கட்டிடமும் அரசு திட்டம் மூலம் சீரமைக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது.



### பள்ளி இடைவிலகல் / உயர்கல்வி

தற்சமயம் குழலிகுளம் கிராமத்தில் பள்ளி வயது குழந்தைகள் 42 பேரும் பள்ளி செல்கின்றனர்.

ஆரம்பப்பள்ளி	15
நடுநிலைப்பள்ளி	13
உயர்நிலைப்பள்ளி	10
மேல்நிலைப்பள்ளி	3
உயர்கல்வி	1

### மொத்தம் 42 பேர் பள்ளி செல்கின்றனர்.

கல்வி மேம்பாட்டிற்காக RCPDS மூலம் உள்ளூர் ஊக்குனர் மூலம் மாலை நேர ஆதார மைய வகுப்புகள் நடத்தப்படுகிறது. இதன்மூலம் எங்கள் குழந்தைகள் ஒழுக்க நெறிமுறைகள், தன் சுத்தம், மூலிகை பயன்பாடு, தனித்திறன் வெளிப்படுவதற்கான வாய்ப்புகள் பெற்றுள்ளனர். குழந்தைகள் உரிமை பற்றியும் அறிந்துள்ளனர். எங்கள் அமைப்பு பிரதிநிதிகள் 28 பேர், CRPC அமைப்பின் 15 பிரதிநிதிகள், குழந்தைகள் 40 பேர் அலுவலகத்தில் நடைபெற்ற குழந்தை உரிமை பயிற்சியில் கலந்து கொண்டு உரிமைகள் பற்றியும் கல்வியின் அவசியம் பற்றியும் அறிந்து கொண்டோம். இதன்மூலம் ரெகுநாதமடை பள்ளியில் இருந்த ஜாதி பாகுபாடு தீர்வு காணப்பட்டது. பள்ளி இடைவிலகலைத் தடுக்கும் வகையில் CRPC-யால் நிர்வகிக்கப்படும் கல்வி நிதி மூலம் 10 நபர்களுக்கு பள்ளி செல்ல சைக்கிள் வாங்கி உள்ளோம். 5 முறை எங்கள் குழந்தைகளுக்கு RCPDS மூலம் பள்ளிச் சீருடை மற்றும் நோட்டுகள் வழங்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. மாலை நேர ஆதார மையத்தின் மூலம் விளையாட்டு உபகரணங்கள் வழங்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. குழந்தைகளுக்கான விளையாட்டு, ஓவியப் போட்டிகள் நடத்தப்பட்டதன் மூலம் எங்கள் குழந்தைகளின் திறமைகள் வளர்ந்துள்ளது. போட்டியில் பங்கேற்று பரிசுகள் வாங்கி உள்ளனர்.

தற்சமயம் 18 வயது வரை உள்ள குழந்தைகள் யாரும் வேலைக்கு செல்வது இல்லை. கிராம கல்வி நிதியின் மூலம் 2 நபர்கள் உயர்கல்விக்கு சென்றுள்ளனர். உயர் மற்றும் மேல்நிலைக் கல்வியில் பெண் குழந்தைகளின் எண்ணிக்கை கூடி உள்ளது. அமைப்பின் முயற்சியால் (CRPC) 8 குழந்தைகள் திருச்சுழியில் விடுதியில் இடம் கிடைத்து தங்களின் கல்வியை தொடர்கின்றனர்.

## சுகாதாரம் (செவிலியர் வருகை / தடுப்பூசி / சத்துணவு)

தற்சமயம் கிராமத்திற்கு செவிலியர் மாதம் இருமுறை வந்து செல்கின்றனர். செவிலியர் வருகை இருப்பதால் கர்ப்பிணி தாய்மார்கள் / குழந்தைகளுக்கு முறையாக தடுப்பூசி போடப்படுகிறது. மக்கள் தடுப்பூசியின் அவசியத்தை உணர்ந்துள்ளனர். சில சமயங்களில் தேவையின் அடிப்படையில் மண்டலமாணிக்கம் ஆரம்ப சுகாதார நிலையத்திற்கு சென்று தடுப்பூசி போடுகின்றனர். ஊட்டச்சத்து கிடைப்பதில் சிக்கல்கள் உள்ளது. இது இவர்களுக்கு தொடர்ந்து கிடைப்பது இல்லை. பள்ளிக்கு குழந்தைகள் அனைவரும் செல்வதால் பள்ளியில் மதிய உணவு கிடைக்கிறது.

## பொது சுகாதாரம்

குழலிகுளம் கிராமத்தில் மக்கள் தங்களின் மருத்துவ தேவைகளுக்காக மண்டலமாணிக்கம் ஆரம்ப சுகாதார நிலையத்தையும், திருச்சுழி அரசு மருத்துவமனையையும் அதிக அளவில் பயன்படுத்துகின்றனர். தங்களின் அவசர மருத்துவ சேவைக்காக 108 ஆம்புலன்ஸ் வசதியை பயன்படுத்தும் அளவிற்கு தெளிவு பெற்றுள்ளனர். CRPC அமைப்பின் முயற்சியால் 1 வயது குழந்தைக்கு அரசு காப்பீட்டு திட்டத்தின் மூலம் இருதய அறுவை சிகிச்சை செய்து வெற்றி பெற்றுள்ளனர். RCPDS அலுவலகத்தின் மூலம் 8 கட்ட தாதியர் பயிற்சி மூலம் 4 கிராம தாதியர் உருவாகி உள்ளனர். இவர்கள் அவசர தேவைகளுக்கு கிராமத்தில் மூலிகை வைத்தியம் செய்கின்றனர். கிராமத்தில் 70% குடும்பங்கள் மழைக்காலங்களில் வீட்டுத் தோட்டம் போடுகின்றனர். இதன்மூலம் கிடைக்கக் கூடிய காய்கள் தங்களின் உணவு தேவைக்கு பயன்படுத்துவதால் குழந்தைகளின் ஊட்டச்சத்து நிலை கூடியுள்ளது. கிராமத்தில் இரண்டு வீடுகளில் மாதிரி முன்னோடி திட்டமாக கழிப்பறை கட்டப்பட்டுள்ளது. கட்டப்பட்ட கழிப்பறையில் 40% பயனாளிகள் பங்களிப்பு இருந்துள்ளது. பயனாளிகள் இதை முழுமையாகப் பயன்படுத்துகின்றனர். இப்பயன்பாடு கிராமத்தில் 5 பேர் தங்கள் வீடுகளில் பங்களிப்புடன் கழிப்பறை கட்ட ஆர்வமாக உள்ளனர்.

மாதிரியாக மழைநீர் சேமிப்பு திட்டம் செயல்படுத்தப்பட்டுள்ளது. குழந்தைகளுக்கு வருடத்திற்கு இரண்டுமுறை மருத்துவ முகாம் செயல்படுத்தப்பட்டுள்ளது. இதில் இனம் காணப்பட்ட குழந்தைகள் தொடர் சிகிச்சைக்காக மதுரை சென்றுள்ளனர். மாலை நேர ஆதார மையத்தின் மூலம் குழந்தைகளுக்கு தன்சுத்தம் பற்றி சொல்லி கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. உள்ளூரில் உள்ள மூலிகைகள் பற்றி குழந்தைகள் அறிந்துள்ளனர்.





### சமூக அங்கீகாரம்

தலித் மக்களை கொண்ட கிராமமான குழலிகுளத்தில் தாங்கள் அமைப்பாக (SHG) செயல்பட துவங்கியதின் மூலம் வெளியிடங்களிலும் பக்கத்து கிராமங்களிலும் தங்களுக்கு அங்கீகாரம் கிடைத்து உள்ளதாக கூறினர். தற்சமயம் பஞ்சாயத்து அமைப்பால் பெண் ஒருவர் வார்டு உறுப்பினராக உள்ளார். பள்ளியில் இருந்த ஜாதி பாகுபாடு தீர்வு காணப்பட்டுள்ளது. ஜாதி ரீதியாக ஏற்பட்ட பிரச்சனையில் பக்கத்தில் உள்ள மேல் ஜாதி கிராமத்திற்கு சென்று நியாயம் கேட்கும் அளவிற்கு அங்கீகாரம் கிடைத்துள்ளது. அரசு மற்றும் ஆதார தொடர்புகள் கிடைத்ததின் மூலம் அரசு அலுவலகங்கள், வங்கியில் தங்களுக்கு உரிய மரியாதை கிடைப்பதாக கூறினர். தங்களின் உரிமை மற்றும் தங்களுக்கு தைரியம் தெளிவை அளித்தது. தாங்கள் கலந்து கொண்ட திறன் வளர்ப்பு பயிற்சிகள் மிகவும் பயன் உள்ளதாக இருந்தது எனக் கூறியது. அவர்களது பேச்சில் இருந்து வெளிப்பட்டது.

### பொருளதார நிலை / வறுமை ஒழிப்பு

விவசாயத்தை அடிப்படையாக கொண்ட குழலிகுளம் கிராமத்தில் கடந்த 5 ஆண்டுகளில் நிலம் விற்பனை எதுவும் நடைபெறவில்லை. புதிதாக 5 நாபர்கள் பக்கத்து கிராமத்தில் உள்ள நாபர்களின் நிலங்களை வாங்கி உள்ளனர். RCPDS மற்றும் அதன் மூலம் கண்மாய் சீரமைக்கப்பட்டு தங்களின் வேலைவாய்ப்பை உறுதி செய்து உள்ளனர். CRPC மற்றும் SHG மூலம் முயற்சிகள் மேற்கொண்டதன் மூலம் விடுபட்ட 12 நாபர்கள் RLEGP நூறு நாள் வேலை வாய்ப்பு அட்டை பெற்றதன் மூலம் தங்களின் வருமானத்திற்கு உத்திரவாதத்தை உறுதி செய்துள்ளனர். சுயஉதவிக்குழுக்கள் மூலம் 28 குடும்பங்கள் ஆடுவளர்ப்பு செய்து வருகின்றனர். ஆடுகளை விற்பனை மூலம் 30 ஆயிரம் முதல் 40 ஆயிரம் வரை லாபம் கிடைத்துள்ளது. தற்சமயம் 28 நாபர்களும் 5 முதல் 8 ஆடுகள் வைத்துள்ளனர்.

சுய உதவிக்குழு மூலம் அரசு திட்டத்தில் சுழல்நிதி பெற்று பயன் அடைந்துள்ளனர். கால சூழலுக்கு ஏற்ற வகையில் இங்கு கூலி உயர்வு ஏற்பட்டுள்ளது. விவசாய வேலைகளில் ஆண்களுக்கு 350 முதல் 400 ரூபாய் வரையும், பெண்கள் 250 முதல் 300 ரூபாய் வரை பெறுகின்றனர். தங்களின் பொருளாதார முன்னேற்றத்திற்கு தாங்கள் அமைப்பாக செயல்பட்டதும் RCPDS மூலம் கிடைத்த தொழிற்கடன், வங்கி தொடர்பே காரணம் என கூறினர்.

## அமைப்புகள் மற்றும் செயல்படும் விதம்

### குழலிகுளம் கிராமத்தில் கிராம அளவிலான அமைப்புகள்

சுயஉதவிக்குழுக்கள்	-	2 (28 உறுப்பினர்கள்)
குழந்தை உரிமை பாதுகாப்பு குழு	-	1 (15 உறுப்பினர்கள்)
குழந்தைகள் அமைப்பு	-	18 குழந்தைகள்
தட்பவெப்ப நீதிக்கான குழந்தைகள் இயக்கம்	-	22 குழந்தைகள்
CLA பகுதி அளவிலான கூட்டமைப்பு	-	4 உறுப்பினர்கள்
கூட்டமைப்பு	-	2 உறுப்பினர்கள் உள்ளனர்

அமைப்புகளின் முயற்சியால் கிராமத்தின் அடிப்படை தேவைகளான சாலைவசதி ஆணைக்குளம் - குழலிகுளம் தார்சாலை, முத்தனேரி - குழலிகுளம் தார்சாலை, முத்தனேரி - குழலிகுளம் தார்சாலை என கிராமத்திற்கு செல்லும் வழிகளில் சாலை வசதி பெற்றுள்ளனர். சாலை வசதிக்காக SHG/CRPC மற்றும் கிராம மக்கள் சாலை மறியல் போராட்டம் நடத்தி உள்ளனர். முத்தனேரி சாலையில் குழலிகுளம் பிரிவு வரை பஸ் வசதியும் பெற்றுள்ளனர். தங்களின் குடிநீர் தேவையை பாதிக்கும் வகையில் காணல் ஓடையில் மணல் அள்ளாத அமைப்புகள் மூலம் தடுத்துள்ளனர். CRPC அமைப்பு மூலம் ஓர் குழந்தையின் இருதய அறுவை சிகிச்சை அரசின் காப்பீட்டு திட்டத்தின் மூலம் செய்துள்ளனர். CRPC அமைப்பு மூலம் அவர்களால் கிராம அளவில் நிர்வகிக்கப்படும் கல்வி நிதியில் இருந்து 10 குழந்தைகள் பள்ளி சென்று வர சைக்கிள் வாங்க கடன் உதவி அளித்துள்ளனர். அமைப்பு உறுப்பினர்கள் அனைவரும் அலுவலகத்தில் நடைபெற்ற பயிற்சியில் கலந்து கொண்டுள்ளனர். பொது கட்டிடம் கட்ட முயற்சி எடுத்து தனி நபரின் தடையால் நடைபெறவில்லை.



## பயிற்சிகள் / திறன் வளர்த்தல்

- ❖ குழந்தை உரிமை பயிற்சி
- ❖ சுயஉதவிக்குழு திறன் வளர்ப்பு பயிற்சி
- ❖ தாதியர் பயிற்சி
- ❖ மூலிகை பயன்பாடு பயிற்சி
- ❖ மண்புழு உரம் தயாரிப்பு பயிற்சி
- ❖ வீட்டுத்தோட்டம் பயிற்சி
- ❖ சுற்றுச்சூழல் பாதுகாப்பு பயிற்சி
- ❖ CLA அமைப்பு திறன் வளர்ச்சி அமைப்பு
- ❖ கூட்டமைப்பு பயிற்சி
- ❖ வெளியிட நேர்காணல்
- ❖ காலநிலை மாற்றம் பயிற்சி

மேற்கண்ட பயிற்சிகளில் SHG, CRPC, CC, CMCJ மற்றும் கிராம பிரதிநிதிகள், PRI உறுப்பினர்கள் கலந்து கொண்டுள்ளனர். அமைப்புகள் மூலம் எடுத்து தீர்வு காணப்பட்ட பிரச்சனைகளுக்கு இப்பயிற்சியில் தங்களுக்கு கிடைத்த அனுபவமே என கூறினர்.

## முன்னோடி திட்டங்கள்

- குழலிகுளம் கிராமத்தில் முன்னோடி திட்டங்களாக ஒரு நபருக்கு அவர்களின் 40% பங்களிப்புடன் கழிப்பறை கட்டப்பட்டுள்ளது.
- இரண்டு நபர்கள் மழைநீர் சேகரிப்பு அமைப்பு போட்டுள்ளனர்.
- CMCJ அமைப்பு மூலம் குழந்தைகள் சென்னை, பெங்களூர், டெல்லி சென்று வந்துள்ளனர்.
- CMCJ அமைப்பு மூலம் பாலித்தீன் சேகரிப்பு நடைபெறுகிறது.

## குழந்தை உரிமை கண்ணோட்டம்

கிராமத்தில் குழந்தைகள் உரிமை பற்றி தெளிவாக அறிந்து உள்ளனர். குழந்தைகள் தங்களுக்கு உரிய நான்கு உரிமைகளை தெளிவாக கூறுகின்றார்கள். கல்வி, சுகாதாரத்தில் பெற்றோர்கள் குழந்தைகள் மீது அக்கறை எடுத்துக் கொள்கின்றனர். SHG மூலம் குழந்தைகளின் உரிமையை உறுதி செய்யும் வகையில் கல்வி மற்றும் மருத்துவ தேவைக்காக கடன் கொடுத்துள்ளனர். CRPC குழந்தையின் வளர்ச்சிக்கான உரிமையை உறுதி செய்யும் வகையில் கல்வி நிதியை நிர்வகித்து வருகின்றனர். தற்சமயம் 36,000/- ரூபாய் வைத்துள்ளனர். குழந்தைகளின் முயற்சிகளுக்கு பெரியவர்களின் ஒத்துழிப்பு அளித்து வருகின்றனர்.

## திட்டத்தின் தாக்கம்

- பள்ளிச் சேர்க்கை 100% உள்ளது.
- பள்ளி வயது குழந்தைகள் அனைவரும் பள்ளி செல்கின்றனர்.
- பள்ளி இடைவிலகல் முழுமையாக தடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது.
- உயர் மற்றும் மேல்நிலைப்படிப்பவர்கள் எண்ணிக்கை கூடி உள்ளது.
- உயர் கல்வி செல்கின்றனர்.
- பெண் குழந்தைகளுக்கு பள்ளி செல்லும் வாய்ப்பு கூடி உள்ளது.
- குழந்தைகளின் விளையாட்டு வாய்ப்பு கூடி உள்ளது.
- கிராமத்திற்கு செவிலியர் வருகை கூடி உள்ளது.
- தடுப்பூசி முறையாக போடப்படுகிறது.
- மூலிகை வைத்தியம் பயன்படுத்துகின்றனர்.
- கிராம அளவில் தாதியர் உருவாகி உள்ளனர்.
- வீட்டுத் தோட்டம் போடுபவர்களின் எண்ணிக்கை கூடியுள்ளது.
- அரசு ஆரம்ப சுகாதார நிலையம் அரசு மருத்துவமனை உபயோகிக்கப்படுவது கூடி உள்ளது.
- நிலங்கள் கூடி உள்ளது.
- கால்நடை மூலம் லாபம் அடைந்துள்ளனர்.
- வேலை உத்திரவாதம் கிடைத்துள்ளது.
- வருமான வாய்ப்பு கூடி உள்ளது.
- அரசு மூலம் அடிப்படை வசதிகள் பெற்றுள்ளனர்.
- பொது/குழந்தை உரிமை சார்ந்த காரியங்களை எடுத்து செய்ய அமைப்புகள் உருவாகி உள்ளது.
- குழந்தை உரிமை சார்ந்த கண்ணோட்டம் உள்ளது.
- பிரச்சனை / தேவைகளை முன் வைக்க வந்துள்ளனர்.
- பிரச்சனைகளை எடுத்து தீர்வு கண்டுள்ளனர்.
- நிதி ஆதாரம் உருவாக்கி உள்ளனர்.
- அரசு ஆதார தொடர்பு கூடி உள்ளது.
- காலநிலை மாற்றம் குறித்த விழிப்புணர்வு ஏற்பட்டுள்ளது.
- தற்காலிக / நிரந்தர இடப்பெயர்ச்சி தடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது.
- மக்களின் பேரம் பேசும் திறன் கூடி உள்ளது.



## பரிந்துரைகள்

- கிராம பொது கட்டிடம் கட்ட வழிவகை காண வேண்டும் (முயற்சி எடுத்து நடைபெறாதது)
- குழந்தைகள் தங்கள் கல்வியை தொடர உதவிகள் தேவைப்படுகிறது.
- கழிப்பறை கட்ட ஆர்வமாக உள்ளார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு வாய்ப்புகளை உருவாக்கி கொடுத்தல்.
- மழைநீர் சேகரிப்பு குறித்து இன்னும் விழிப்புணர்வு கொடுக்க வேண்டும்.
- ஆடு வளர்ப்பு திட்டத்தை விரிவு படுத்தலாம்.
- பள்ளி குழந்தைகளுக்கு பஸ் வசதி பெற முயற்சி செய்ய வேண்டும்.
- நல்ல குடிதண்ணீர் கிடைக்கச்செய்யவேண்டும்



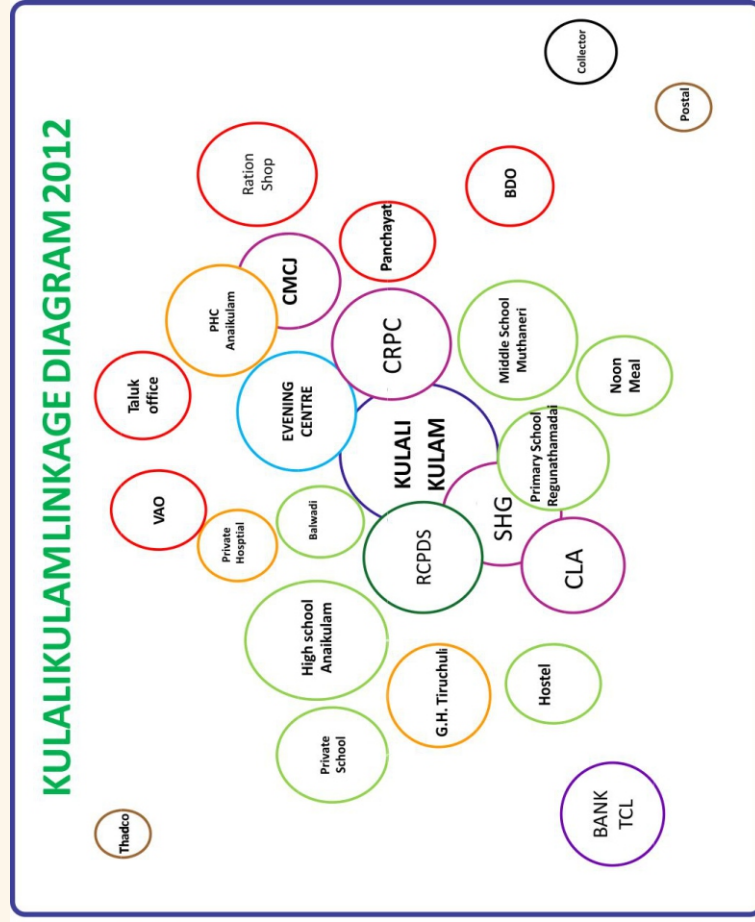
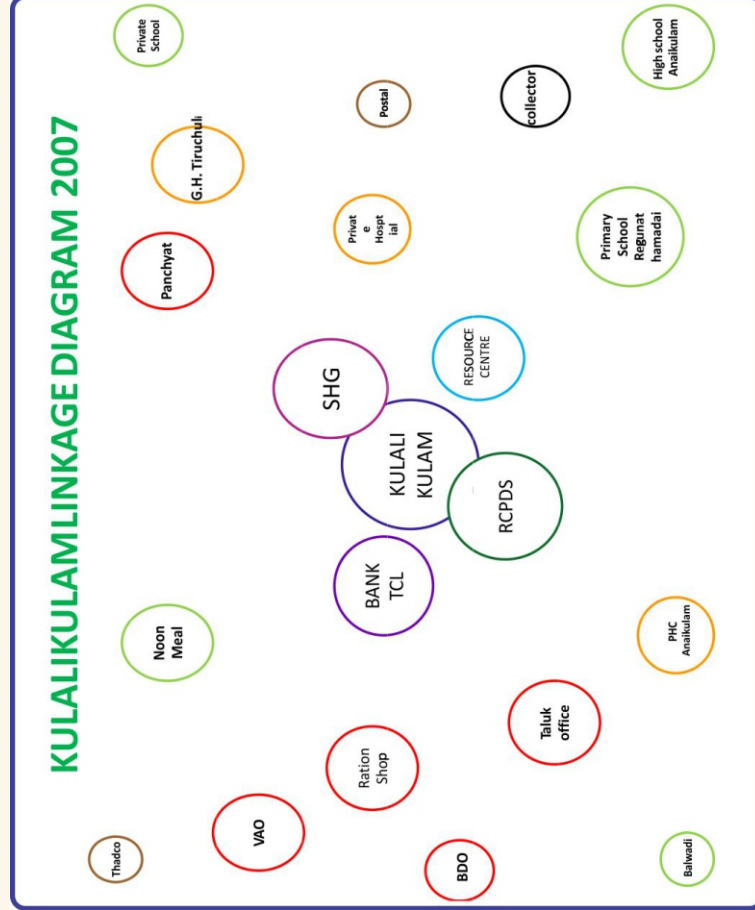
## MATRIX RANKING

கிராமம் : குழலிகுளம் ஊராட்சி : ரெகுநாதமடை  
உணவு பாதுகாப்பு வரிசைப்படுத்துதல்

உணவு ஆதாரம்	2007 நிலை	2012 நிலை
மானவாரி பயிர்	☆☆☆☆☆	☆☆☆☆☆☆
வீட்டு தோட்டம்	☆☆	☆☆☆☆☆☆
கால்நடை	☆☆☆☆	☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆
கண்மாய் பாசனம்	☆☆☆☆☆	☆☆☆☆☆☆
தோட்டக்கால் / கிணறு	☆☆	☆☆
பொது விநியோகம்	☆☆☆☆	☆☆☆☆☆☆
தானியம் சேமிப்பு	☆☆☆	☆☆☆☆☆☆
கடைகளில் வாங்குதல் (கூலி பணம்)	☆☆	☆☆☆



## Access and Control improvement visual (as perceived by Women) – PIA process Sept '12



## குழந்தைகள் உரிமை 2007-2012 நிலவரம்

2007

2012

பிரிவுகள்	பிரச்சனைகள்	பாதிப்புகள்	திறன்கள்	வெளிப்பாடுகள்
கல்வி	பால்வாடி செல்வதில்லை.	குழந்தைகளின் கல்வி வாய்ப்பு தடைபட்டு உள்ளது.	பெற்றோர் குழந்தைகளை படிக்க வைக்க வேண்டும் என்ற தெளிவு கிடைத்துள்ளது.	பள்ளி சேர்க்கை 100% உள்ளது.
	ஆசிரியர்கள் முறையாக வருவதில்லை.	கல்வித்தரம் மோசமாக உள்ளது.	பள்ளி செல்வதில் குழந்தைகளிடம் ஆர்வம் கூடி உள்ளது.	உயர் கற்றும் சேகரிக்கையில் 14 குழந்தைகள் உள்ளனர்.
	பள்ளி கட்டிடம் பழுதடைந்துள்ளது.	வளர்ச்சிக்கான உரிமை பாதிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது.	பள்ளி குழந்தைகளிடம் ஆர்வம் உள்ளது.	பள்ளி இடைவிலகல் தற்சமயம் முழுமையாக இல்லை. தற்சமயம் பள்ளி செல்லும் பிள்ளைகள் எண்ணிக்கை 42.
	பள்ளி இடைவிலகல் உள்ளது.	குழந்தைகளின் மனரீதியான தேவைகள் கிடைக்காத நிலை.	கல்வித்தரம் கூடி உள்ளது.	அரசு மூலம் பள்ளி கட்டிடம் சீர் செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளது.
	குழந்தை தொழிலாளர்			பள்ளியில் ஜாதி பிரச்சனை தீர்வு காணப்பட்டுள்ளது.
				ஆசிரியர் எண்ணிக்கை மற்றும் வருகை முறைப்படுத்தப்பட்டுள்ளது.
				ஆதார மையத்தின் மூலம் விளையாட்டு பொருட்கள் வழங்கப்பட்டுள்ளது.
				உயர்கல்வி 2 பேர் செல்கின்றனர்.

பிரிவுகள்	பிரச்சனைகள்	பாதிப்புகள்	திறன்கள்	வெளிப்பாடுகள்
சுகாதாரம்	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- கிராம செவிலியர் கிராமத்திற்கு வருவது இல்லை.</li> <li>- தடுப்பூசி முறையாகப் போடப்படுவது இல்லை.</li> <li>- பாதுகாக்கப்பட்ட குடிநீர் கிடைக்காது.</li> <li>- சத்து இணை உணவு கிடைப்பதில்லை</li> <li>- கழிப்பிட வசதி இல்லை</li> <li>- மருத்துவமனை செல்வது குறைவு.</li> <li>- மூலிகை பயன்பாடு இல்லை.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- குழந்தைகள் சத்து குறைவாக உள்ளனர்.</li> <li>- பிரசவ காலங்களில் அதிக சிரமம் உள்ளது.</li> <li>- தண்ணீரினால் பரவும் நோய்கள் அதிகம்.</li> <li>- சுற்றுப்புற சுகாதாரம் பாதிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது.</li> <li>- சுகாதார ரீதியான பாதிப்புகள்</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- மூலிகை பற்றிய அறிவு பெற்றுள்ளனர்.</li> <li>- அவசர / ஆரம்ப சிகிச்சை முறைகள் அறிந்துள்ளனர்.</li> <li>- அரசு தொடர்புகள் கூடி உள்ளது.</li> <li>- குழந்தைகளின் உயிர் வாழ்வதற்கான உரிமை அறிந்துள்ளனர்.</li> <li>- தடுப்பூசி போடுவதின் உணர்ந்து உள்ளனர்.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 22 பேர் மூலிகை வைத்தியம் பற்றி அறிந்து உள்ளனர்.</li> <li>- வருடத்தில் 3 முறை மருத்துவ முகாமில் கலந்து கொண்டுள்ளனர்.</li> <li>- தடுப்பூசி அனைவரும் போடுகின்றனர்.</li> <li>- 108 சிகிச்சை ஊர்தியை பயன்படுத்தி உள்ளனர்.</li> <li>- குழந்தைகள் ஆதார மையத்தின் மூலம் தன் சுத்தம் பற்றி அறிந்துள்ளனர்.</li> <li>- 4 நாட்கள் தாதியர் பயிற்சி பெற்று பயன்படுத்தி வருகின்றனர்.</li> <li>- 70% குடும்பங்கள் வீட்டுத் தோட்டம் போடுகின்றனர்.</li> <li>- தற்சமயம் ஊட்டச்சத்து குறைவான குழந்தைகள் இல்லை.</li> </ul>

பிரிவுகள்	பிரச்சனைகள்	பாதிப்புகள்	திறன்கள்	வெளிப்பாடுகள்
கட்டமைப்பு	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- சாலை வசதி இல்லை.</li> <li>- பஸ் வசதி இல்லை.</li> <li>- பொது கட்டிடம் இல்லை.</li> <li>- கண்மாய் சீரமைக்கப்படாத நிலை.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- நேர விரயம்</li> <li>- வருமானம் இழப்பு</li> <li>- விளைச்சல் குறைவு</li> <li>- விளை பொருள்களை எடுத்து செல்வதில் சிரமம்.</li> <li>- குழந்தைகள் பள்ளி செல்வதில் சிரமம்.</li> <li>- அவசர காரியங்களுக்கு வெளியில் செல்ல முடியாத நிலை.</li> <li>- பெண் குழந்தைகளுக்கு பாதுகாப்பின்மை.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- தேவைகளை உள்எனர்.</li> <li>- பிரச்சனைகளை எடுத்து செய்யும் தெளிவு கூடியுள்ளது.</li> <li>- அரசு/ஆதார தொடர்பு கூடி உள்ள.</li> <li>- ஒருங்கிணைந்து செயல்படும் பக்குவம் உள்ளது.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- உரிமை கண்ணோட்டம் ஏற்பட்டுள்ளது.</li> <li>- மறியல் செய்ததின் மூலம் சாலை போடப்பட்டுள்ளது.</li> <li>- பிரச்சனையை எடுத்து செய்யும் அமைப்புகள் CRPC, SHG ஏற்பட்டுள்ளது.</li> <li>- கண்மாய் சீர் செய்யப்பட்டு உள்ளது.</li> <li>- பஸ் வசதி ஏற்பட்டுள்ளது.</li> </ul>
பிரிவுகள்	பிரச்சனைகள்	பாதிப்புகள்	திறன்கள்	வெளிப்பாடுகள்
அமைப்பு	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- பிரச்சனைகளை எடுத்து செய்ய முடியாத நிலை.</li> <li>- தேவைகளை முன் வைக்க முடியாத நிலை.</li> <li>- அரசு திட்டங்கள் வந்தடையாத நிலை.</li> <li>- அடிப்படை வசதிகள் பூர்த்தியாகாத நிலை.</li> <li>- அமைப்புகள் இல்லை.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- அடிப்படை வசதிகள் குறைவு.</li> <li>- முக்கியத்துவம் கிடைக்காதது.</li> <li>- உரிமை இழப்பு</li> <li>- நேரம் / வருமானம் இழப்பு.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ஒற்றுமையின் அவசியத்தை உணர்ந்துள்ளனர்.</li> <li>- பிரச்சனைகளை முன்னுரிமைப் படுத்த அறிந்துள்ளனர்.</li> <li>- ஆதார வாய்ப்புகளை அறிந்து உள்ளனர்.</li> <li>- அரசு / ஆதார வாய்ப்புகளை பயன்படுத்தி உள்ளனர்.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- SHG / CRPC அமைப்பு ஏற்பட்டுள்ளது.</li> <li>- CC/CMCJ குழந்தைகள் அமைப்பு ஏற்பட்டுள்ளது.</li> <li>- திறன் வளர்ப்பு பயிற்சிகளில் கலந்து கொண்டுள்ளனர்.</li> <li>- நிர்வாக திறன் கூடி உள்ளது.</li> <li>- நிதி ஆதாரம் கூடி உள்ளது.</li> </ul>

பிரிவுகள்	பிரச்சனைகள்	பாதிப்புகள்	திறன்கள்	வேளிப்பாடுகள்
மணப்பாங்கு / பார்வை	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- குழந்தை உரிமைகள் பற்றி அறியாத நிலை.</li> <li>- தேவைகளை உணராத நிலை.</li> <li>- தலித் என்பதால் தாழ்வு மனப்பான்மை.</li> <li>- ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளும் மனப்பக்குவம்</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ஜாதி பாகுபாடு உரிமைகளை முடியாத நிலை.</li> <li>- சார்பு நிலை.</li> <li>- குழந்தைகளுக்கு உரிமை பாதிப்பு இழப்பு.</li> <li>- தேவைகள் பூர்த்தியாகாத நிலை.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- தங்களின் சுய மரியாதை பற்றி உணர்ந்துள்ளனர்.</li> <li>- குழந்தை உரிமை / மனித உரிமை பற்றிய அறிவு கூடி உள்ளது.</li> <li>- தங்களை பிரச்சனைகளை உணர்ந்துள்ளனர்.</li> <li>- அரசு / ஆதார தொடர்பு கூடி உள்ளது.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- தேவை / பிரச்சனைகளை கையாண்டு தீர்வு கண்டுள்ளனர். (சாலை, மணல் கொள்ளை)</li> <li>- எண்ணம் சிந்தனையில் மாற்றம் ஏற்பட்டுள்ளது.</li> <li>- குழந்தைகள் நலனில் அக்கறை எடுத்துள்ளனர்.</li> <li>- பெண் கல்விக்கு முக்கியத்துவம் அளிக்கப்படுகிறது.</li> </ul>



## 8 WAYS FORWARD

**Based on the key findings and learning from the study, the assessment team recommends the following areas of action that may be given attention by the project in the coming years.**

- ❖ In villages Shankar Nagar and N. Pudhupatti where RCPDS has started two year back, the development momentum seems to be slow compared to other villages due to lack of community cooperation. However, RCPDS may consider working in these villages for few more villages or continue to provide support to these villages through federation
- ❖ Though the capacities of community institutions are satisfactory, considering the dynamics of change RCPDS need to extend handholding support and capacity building on programmatic and management areas
- ❖ More focus should be given in the areas of mainstreaming and linkages in the coming years for consolidation and sustaining the benefits
- ❖ From Child Rights perspective, though children are exposed sufficiently through the institutional arrangements – Child Club, Palar Panchayat and CM CJ – there is a clear need to strengthen linkages with adult CBOs such as CRPC, federation and adult panchayats for mainstreaming child rights
- ❖ Considering increase in demand for higher education especially among dalit girl children who are first generation scholars, it is important that adequate opportunities are created either through direct or indirect assistance through linkages
- ❖ The successfully demonstrated pilot model of individual household toilet construction and sanitation need to be scaled up by the project through linkages with government subsidy schemes
- ❖ The proven model of Children Led Ecological Farming and Learning Centre may be replicated and scaled-up to reach more children to ensure food security and environmental protection
- ❖ Wherever there are gaps or emerging needs in the programme areas of education, health, livelihood as identifies by the study team may be given attention during the coming years through federation
- ❖ Considering the magnitude of suicidal cases among children especially adolescent girls, there is a strong need for developing a peer counseling mechanism and career guidance cell within the project villages
- ❖ The felt need of provision of protected drinking water may be considered by the project either by direct or tapped from other sources
- ❖ On livelihood, market opportunities may also be explored for promotion of non-farm based micro enterprises



## *Some of the Visuals from Balasakthi Project*



## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The participatory impact assessment documented in this report has been self commissioned by RCPDS, India as a self reflective measure of our home team with partner communities and better understand the way how they perceive and value our partnership. To what extent our partnership contributed to the children from vulnerable communities to withstand the pitfalls and to sustain change in the long run. Our sincere thanks to Kindernothilfe, Germany, our International partner, for their constant support, encouragement above all the best recognition they have extended for our work. It is highly important to mention the great support we received from Rev. Guido Falkenburg, KNH Germany who had been the inspiration. The field work was importantly supported by our Children, CBOs, Block level Federation, Representatives CLA and Federation, who are the prime assessors in the Participatory impact Assessment process, RCPDS Field staff - Edwin Ponnarasan, Murugan, Nirmal, Venkatraman, Knox Jawarlal and Rajadurai.

The study would not have been possible without the support of many, foremost the Local leaders, SHG members, Child clubs, Palar Panchayats, CMCJ, youth groups and CRPCs, who spared their valuable time to participate in the assessment; furthermore, the many respondents who patiently participated in the interviews. Initial input into the study was provided by Mr. Sathish Samuel, KNH India Co-ordinator and Mr Johnson, Catalyst Management Services who shared their knowledge and experience from similar field studies by way of analysis, synthesis and consolidation. The great support by SPEECH Media Division, in particular Mr Newton Ponnamuthan and Mr Palani Kumar is appreciated for their excellent contribution in designing and formatting this report. Last but not least, Mr Arunodayam Erskine, Chief Executive Officer of SPEECH, importantly contributed to the study with his guidance and advice.

**Dr Devavaram, John**  
**Director**  
**01 November 2012, Madurai**