

Performance Analysis 2003

Part 2: Project Portfolio Analysis

India



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1: Health Sector

Project/ programme	Development objective (long term)	Project/programme objectives (short term)	Planned outputs (short term)	Achieved outputs (short term)	Outcome/Impact (long term)	Comments
Child Survival and Safe Motherhood (CSSM) Period: 9507-0112 Budget: SEK 173 m Partner: UNICEF	To contribute to the National Health Policy goals articulated in the Government of India's CSSM Program to reduce infant, child and women's mortality.	To strengthen the capacity of the health sector to contribute to the reduction of infant and child morbidity and mortality. To reduce maternal mortality and improve overall women's health. To assist the government in developing indigenous capacity for vaccines and essential CSSM supplies and for maintenance of cold chain.	Reductions in deaths due to Acute Respiratory Infections (ARI(s)) through improved community case management and appropriate referral. Reduction in diarrhoea morbidity and mortality through improved hygiene and home management in dehydration. Provision of essential newborn care to reduce perinatal and neonatal mortality. Eradication/elimination/ reduction of Vaccine Preventable Diseases. Improved nutritional status (including Vitamin A) of infants and children under 3. Provision and increased utilisation of comprehensive Emergency Obstetric Care, EOC for pregnant women in rural areas and urban slums	Efforts to extend the training of ARI did not succeed. Number of children treated at subcentres for various ailments particularly diarrhoea and pneumonia was 50% higher in 2001 than 2000. An innovative approach to control diarrhoeas through social marketing of Oral Rehydration Solution (ORS) at community level piloted. Developed a community level care package for new borne. Developed management protocols for newborn care for medical officers and health workers. Nearly 8.5 million women in the childbearing age immunised during 1998- 2001 for NNT elimination. Coverage levels for BCG were around 67%, for DPT3	Stabilisation in the routine immunisation coverage after several years of negative trend in the rate of fully immunised children from 68% in 1995 to less than 50% in 2000 (47.4% for all India). Decline in total number of confirmed polio cases from almost 1934 in 1998 to 265 cases in 2000. (During 2001 there has been a slight increase in the number of cases reported (268). However there has been decline in the number of endemic districts from 88 in 2000 to 43 in 2001.	Safe Motherhood has elicited less importance compared to Child Survival component. UNICEF is attempting to change this situation through building a SM team within its health staff. From the lessons learnt during CSSM, the MHFW (GoI) and UNICEF agreed to focus in select districts (50) instead of spreading too thinly all over the country. The "Inter-State Border District Cluster Strategy"

			Improved maternal health and nutritional status through increased use of improved quality antenatal care. Decreased risk of maternal depletion and improved child health through effective use of birth spacing and improved maternal nutritional status. Improved adolescent health, including awareness of their reproductive health needs and the prevention of STDs including HIV. Greater knowledge of HIV/STDs among health workers and the community, including means of prevention, treatment/care and compassion. Indigenous production of BCG enhanced and OPV started. ILR/DFs produced and put to use. Maintenance infrastructure for cold chain developed.	61% and for measles 60% for the first nine months, 2001-02. More than 3 million children between 9-59 months immunised for measles control between 1999-2001. Urban measles campaigns held in 74 cities/towns with over 2 million children vaccinated over 3-year period. India adopted supplementary immunisation activity – Pulse Polio Immunisation (PPI) and till 1998 two rounds covering all children below 5 were organised. Vitamin A supplementation has not been consistent across districts due to inadequate stocks. Availability and accessibility of services for EOC are very low for most population residing in rural and peripheral areas. ISBDCS has started to show tangible results in EOC with an increase in ANC coverage of 7%.	(ISBDCS) and "Sub-Centre Revitalisation Strategy" is the outcome of this decision. Support to polio eradication, measles control and routine immunisation continues on a nation-wide basis. The MoHFW is aware of the shortfalls of CSSM program and has subsequently launched the RCH Programme that aims to focus on women's health, screening and treatment of RTIs/STIs, management of unwanted pregnancies and adolescent health.
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					64 out of 145 FRUs identified in ISBDCS received additional essential equipment and drugs for EmOC and approx. 20% MOs trained. However, low availability of anaesthetists and overall management problems of referral hospitals continue as obstacles to the quality of EmOC. Approx. 73% pregnant women had a minimum of three antenatal care visits. A major investment made in procurement of kits for dais, midwifery kits for ANMs and FRU kits. Five states are making intensive effort in addressing anaemia among adolescent girls. Over 3 million children in schools and over 50,000 out of school girls given weekly supplementation with IFA. Five regional workshops conducted and action plans prepared by states for HIV/AIDS education in the school system.			
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				Indigenous production has not taken place. Development of training manuals and guidelines for repair of voltage stabilisers and CFC free equipment. Developed the concept of creating a central technical cell dealing with cold chain. Maintenance responsibility passed on from GoI to the states.	
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Integrated Child Development Service Scheme (ICDS) II Period: 9307-9706 (extended through 1998). Budget: SEK 115 m Partner: Government of Tamil Nadu	The objective of the Sida support for 'additionalities' to the ICDS is: To improve the quality of certain activities and make the ICDS a more comprehensive development programme by: (a) encouraging testing of innovative activities not	To improve the health and nutritional status of children six months to six years of age, pregnant women, and nursing mothers, and adolescent girls 11-18 years of age through supplementary feeding. To eliminate micronutrient deficiency and vaccine-preventable diseases in children and mothers; improve referral of high risk pregnancies; reduce infant mortality	Ensuring the participation of 40% of the children 0-6 years of age, pregnant women, and nursing mothers. Immunisation of all pregnant women and children under six years of age. Provision of therapeutic nutrition for children in the lower grades. Supplementary feeding of three adolescent girls/centre under scheme I and 150	The Sida-ICDS scheme covered four district (over 4,600 AWCs) and provided 150,000 2-6 year old children with pre-school activities and a daily noon meal. It also helped to feed 100,000 children less than two years of age as well as 70,000 pregnant women and nursing mothers. Around 17,000 girls were taught vocational skills at the centres. Participation of 41% of children age six months to six years.	Supplementary feeding has been very successful. ICDS has nearly eliminated severe malnutrition and substantially reduced moderate malnutrition among participating children. Attendance for supplementary feeding increased dramatically after Sida support was initiated for the crucial 'non-traditional' groups of infants and lactating mothers. Generally, the health	Sida support initiated in eight blocks in 1989. By 1998, the project had been expanded to 47 blocks in four districts; Kancheepuram, Tiruvallar, Pudukottai, and Nilgiris. It is virtually impracticable, both in theory and practise, to draw a sharp

part of the standard ICDS package for possible replication on a larger scale,	rates; improve antenatal, intranatal, and postnatal services in co-ordination with the Health Department; and identify and integrate disabled children into the mainstream.	girls/project under scheme 2 Strengthening of the health component through supply of Health Cards, supply of weighing machines, orientation/refresher training for AWWs, monthly meetings with PHC/HSC staff for better co-ordination, Health and Nutrition Workshops, supply of drugs and equipment, campaigns for early detection of disability, provision of aids and appliances to the disabled, and strengthening of referral services for mentally retarded children.	Immunisation coverage rates over 90% in all districts. Provision of 'nutritious flour' for therapeutic feeding of malnourished children, food for participants in the adolescent girls' schemes I and II, and so called 'sundal feeding' to pre-school children in the afternoon. Participation rates in supplementary feeding around 80% for antenatal and postnatal women, slightly lower for children 6-24 months of age, and slightly higher for children 2-5 years of age. Provision of prophylactic medications, medicine kits, scales and registers. Growth monitoring conducted quite regularly in Sida-districts. Training of supervisors and over 500 AWWs in early detection of children with mild disabilities. More than 50,000 adolescent girls participated in Scheme I (11-15 years of	component is a success story although ensuring collaboration between ICDS and the Health Sector remains a challenge. Immunisation rates have been raised to relatively satisfactory levels in all districts. Little attention given to and little progress achieved in schemes for the disabled. Sida-supported pre-school activities have been largely successful and have contributed to high primary school enrolment, retention, and performance rates in the Sida districts, particularly among girls. Moreover, there has been an increased community interest in pre-school activities and pre-schools are mushrooming in Tamil Nadu. On the negative side: lack of creative activities and free play. The adolescent girls'	line of demarcation between the means and ends of the ICDS as a whole and the Sida-sponsored 'additionalities' as the very objective of the Sida support was to improve the quality and efficiency of the ICDS. Nutrition and health are the aspects of ICDS that have been given most attention. When asked what the main service of the AWC was, 57% of community members said supplementary nutrition and 35% said vaccination. Evaluations have found that beneficiaries generally were
(b) integrating these activities among sectors,	To ensure 100% enrolment of children in primary school; reduce the number of school drop-outs, create community awareness of the value of education; lay the foundation for the physical, cognitive, and socio-economic development of pre-school children; provide a congenial atmosphere for creative expression; and improve the efficiency of pre-school functionaries.	Adoption of non-formal educational approaches and the preparation of low-cost educational materials by the AWWs.			
(c) supporting special activities for girls and women		Provision of vocational training for adolescent girls.			
(d) reinforcing the ICDS administration.		Formation of women's groups for the WILL female literacy programme.			
The main objectives of the ICDS are to:		Promotion of Nutrition Gardens by providing the AWWs with horticultural training, supply of seeds and seedlings and support for			
(a) improve the health and nutritional status of children 0-6 years of age by providing supplementary food to beneficiaries 300 days a year,	To encourage adolescent girls to remain in school, train them in vocational skills, enable them to become self-reliant, prepare them for				
(b) to provide					

conditions necessary for child psychological and social development through early stimulation and education, (c) to enhance the mother's ability to provide proper care through health and nutrition education, and (d) to achieve effective co-ordination of policy and implementation among the various departments to promote child development. Services are provided in anganwadi centres (AWCs), each of which is staffed by an anganwadi	healthy motherhood, and postpone their age of marriage. To raise the status of women through education and training and empower them with skills to become economically independent. To encourage kitchen gardens in the centres and promote community awareness about the value of nutritious vegetables. To promote community awareness of the various activities in the AWCs. To improve the efficiency of AWWs and facilitate field visits in remote areas through provision of means of transport. To improve the infrastructure of the AWCs by providing buildings and improving water supply, sanitation, etc.	maintenance. Conduction of cooking demonstrations with low-cost ingredients. Production of films on relevant themes to be circulated for screening to theatres, railway station, and bus stands, and production and supply of communication materials. Community-education on themes as small family norm, birth spacing, baby care, etc., through Village Education Campaigns and Workshops for Eligible Couples. Conduction of Centre Days/Motivation Days in the AWCs and the introduction of incentives for the AWWs and awards for best centre. Funding of 21 new administrative posts. To provide 1/3 of AWCs with own buildings in Pudukottai, at least 2/3 of AWCs with own buildings in Nilgiris, and to repair all AWCs with major damages.	age) and more than 13,000 girls in Scheme II (15-18 years of age). Women's groups for WILL formed in very few centres. Over 90% of the AWCs had Nutrition Gardens, yet some problems with lack of funds and water scarcity. Cooking demonstrations conducted according to schedule. The Eligible Couples Workshops provided information on the small family ideal to 25 couples per block and year. Centre Days, Motivation Days, Nutrition Weeks, etc. conducted according to schedule. Community awareness of the AW pre-school activities could be better (41% of community members unaware that it existed). But nearly 90% of those who were aware of it felt it was very useful. 22 posts in the GTN	schemes had some effect in raising the self-esteem of girls, but little effect in increasing re-enrolment rates. The WILL Scheme hardly tried at all, and when tried was either very half-hearted or unsuccessful. The introduction of Nutrition Gardens and cooking demonstrations has served to broaden the range of nutrition activities. The integration of activities between the ICDS and the Health Sector has improved in Sida-supported ICDS areas. The 22 administrative posts funded by Sida have improved overall management of ICDS and the Sida-funded Joint Director (Health) post has greatly enhanced collaboration between the health and social sectors and facilitated the supply of medicines.	unwilling to participate in activities that did not yield direct benefits. Thus, cooking demonstrations were appreciated as they dealt with inexpensive but nutritious food, Adolescent Girls' Training (AGT) was appreciated as it presented potential opportunities for income generation, and the Nutrition Gardens were relatively successful as they provided opportunities to have free green vegetables at home. On the other hand, Motivation Days and WILL, which did not yield any direct tangible benefits for the participants,
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	worker (AWW) and a helper, both of which are to be recruited and trained locally.		Directorate of Social Welfare, the post of a Joint Director (Health) at state level, salaries for some AWWs, and relevant training and study tours funded by Sida to reinforce the overall management of the ICDS. A number of small trailers used for food transports purchased and 3,300 bicycles provided to AWWs. While most AWCs are only open three to four hours per day, in the Sida districts they are open from about 9 AM to 4 PM. 80 new AWCs constructed in Pudokottai (the construction of another 60 in Nilgiris delayed) as well as repairs to existing centres in all districts.	Many of the Sida additionalities have been replicated by the GTN in non-Sida ICDS areas and staff are able to incorporate lessons learned at no additional cost. Those which, at least to some extent, already have been replicated at state level include: afternoon feeding of sundal, Nutrition Gardens, cooking demonstrations, improved pre-school training, training for community participation, low-cost teaching aids, and incentives/rewards to motivate AWWs. The adolescent girls' scheme has been incorporated into the national ICDS programme. Moreover, the Sida approach of encouraging and funding innovation has attracted publicity and support from politicians, media and social workers. Some of these approaches have been replicated in part or completely by the community, by other donors as the World	were largely unsuccessful.
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						Bank, by GTN, or by GOI. Thus, the impact of the Sida support has gone far beyond the districts that directly benefited.	
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Project/ programme	Development objective (long term)	Project/programme objectives (short term)	Planned outputs (short term)	Achieved outputs (short term)	Outcome/Impact (long term)	Comments
Integrating Social Support in Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) Programme in Rajasthan, Period: 9705-0007 Budget: SEK 0.5 m Period: 0010-0303 Budget: SEK 2.9 m Partner: Rajasthan Network of NGOs	To improve the status of reproductive health (RH) among women and men and to enhance child survival and children health conditions.	To create demand for appropriate RCH services in the targeted villages through increasing awareness in the community. To emphasise gender sensitivity and women's equality in RCH matters. To act as links between the community and service delivery system to respond to the community needs. To strengthen the PRIs (local governance) for availability and sustainability of services. To follow a life cycle approach covering all	Increased knowledge on RCH among women, men and adolescents. Increased number of women attends antenatal clinic. Traditional birth attendants (TBAs) trained in safe delivery. Women's and adolescent groups formed in 75% of the targeted villages. Community participation in planning and monitoring strengthened through village core group formation. Core group trained in understanding of RCH and related issues. PRI members trained and actively involved in village	Environment building exercises were carried through rallies, street plays, puppet and film shows in 100 villages. 9673 people participated in 83 health check-up camps and 17170 in 94 health fairs. By 2001 Sept. 180 children were provided complete vaccination compared to 13 in Oct.2000. By 2001 Sept. 255 pregnant women received antenatal care, 290 received iron pills compared to 11 & 85 in Oct. 2000. In the targeted villages of 1231 deliveries 92% attended by trained personnel (67% by Dias 25% by doctors).	Reaching out to communities through concerted awareness drives has been a step towards demystifying reproductive health matters. Over the years the network has grown from four to eight NGOs and from coverage of 20 villages to 100 villages. Some of the NGOs have initiated the process of integrating / mainstreaming health in other development programs of their org..	The targeted villages are relatively remote and lack facilities for transport, communication, education, health and drinking water. Sizeable part of the population in these villages consists of SC/ST/OBC. Since the project objectives for both the Agreement period are same, the matrix shows the combined outputs.

		age groups and both sexes.	health matters. Links established with other sectors and service, eg. ICDS, Education, other NGOs.	100 women's groups formed all in 100 targeted villages in which 2600 women trained on RCH issues. 1554 adolescents trained in 100 adolescent groups. 96 core groups formed with 996 women and men as members. Core group trained in health mapping, micro planning and RCH issues. Door to door survey conducted in all the 100 villages and health maps prepared for micro planning. 19 meetings organised where 161 and 226 women panchayat members participated. 12 orientation meetings with health personnel conducted where 74 men and 113 women participated. In collaboration with the technical agency 'ARTH' a series of training camps for field personnel organised. Enhanced interpersonal communication among		
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					couples to discuss family planning and make decisions jointly. Couples able to understand and respond to pregnancy related risks and child health. Create a culture of planning management and monitoring, which empowers community, especially women to identify their RCH problems, needs & priorities.	
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Evolving strategies for Better Health and Adolescent Development of people, Phase I Period: 0002-0309 Budget: SEK 10.25 m (MAMTA 6.65, RFSU 3.10)	To optimise adolescent people's health and development with special focus on girls in the country context.	To access institutions and facilitate the process of taking up the issue of young people's sexual and reproductive health & rights (YRSHR). To establish countrywide networking and identify common areas of concern related to YPSRH.	Identify institutions to initiate partnership & work on a sustainable basis. Initiate the process of networking and build capacity of network partners to implement specific, need-based action plans at state level. Youth newsletter designed and developed by young people. Initiate advocacy efforts with the media, policy makers	Review of networks undertaken & selected representative of state NGOs for networking. Through consultations, identified common areas and strategies for networking and developed State plans. Youth information centres in two field areas established. Newsletter initiated and advocacy kit formulated. Eight articles addressing YRSHR issues published in national dailies.	Established network of organisations and individuals working on YRSHR issues. Guiding principles for the network and 5 state action plans developed. Information centre expected to fill some gap in the existing resources. Partnership with GO/NGO established. Identified data gaps for	Through the network processes and involvement of young people, the challenge will be to sustain the efforts. Given the current situation, there is ample scope to address the youth issues particularly from the rights

Partner: MAMTA/ RFSU	To collect existing information on YRSHR and disseminate it through various channels. To establish an information centre in MAMTA for strengthening its training, advocacy and policy initiatives. To have pilot interventions and share experiences through various documentation and research efforts. To strengthen MAMTA's capacity and MIS for a leadership role.	and medical fraternity. Collate information on YRSHR issues & disseminate it through various channels. Establish a documentation centre and create a YRSHR portal and MAMTA website. Initiate evidence-based interventions and document the process. Identify peer educators and orient them for peer education. Capacity building of MAMTA staff on gender and sexuality and youth friendly services. Develop YRSHR International Course curriculum.	Actively participated in government technical committees and advocated for one volume of Indian Paediatric Journal on YRSHR issues. Collection and development of IEC and training material in progress. Physical library functional and YRSHR portal and MAMTA website launched. Following needs assessment, interventions initiated in two areas, rural & urban, where gender & other development indicators are poor. Peer educators selected and trained. Sensitisation of community and service providers undertaken. TOT module on gender and sexuality in process. Training on sex and sexuality conducted by MAMTA for network partners. Completed the process of planning YRSHR course and curriculum prepared.	future research and working papers. Community based strategies designed and possibility to replicate these strategies is explored. Capacities built to undertake South East Asia YRSHR course.	perspective.
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AIDS STD Health Action, ASHA Period: 9601- 9906 Budget: SEK 1.3 m Partner: Mumbai Municipal Corporation	Promote safer sex and reduce the risk of STD/HIV transmission among commercial sex workers (CSWs) and their male clients.	To reduce the incidence of STD/HIV infection among women in prostitution and their clients in the target area of Kamathipura and Khetwadi. To function as an implementing, research and resource unit of MMC AIDS Cell for STD / HIV / AIDS intervention program. To develop partnership for intervention with NGOs and advocate for establishment of forum.	Reach out to 10,000 women in prostitution in the target area. Appoint and train animators. Rapport with women in prostitution established with free entry in the area/brothel. Easy access to CHCU for women and weekly health check-up for their children. Clinical and counselling services in CHCU upgraded.	About 18 animators cover a sex worker population of 5000 women in the target area. The women in the community see the animators as credible source of information and service facilitators. Despite limitations in diagnostic services and referrals, the CHCU has matured into a credible, friendly and accessible service.	Pioneered innovative HIV/AIDS/STI prevention work in red- light areas in Mumbai. Increased access for sex workers to STI services, HIV testing and counselling, TB screening and treatment and primary health care. Fostered greater sensitivity of clinic staff and effective outreach services.	The roles and responsibility of the main organisational stakeholders viz. MMC, ASHA project, MDACS and the community self-organisation were not worked out leading to a situation of ambiguity. This has had a direct impact on the morale of the project and impeded momentum and weakened community linkages. Due to resource limitations the activities for the male component have come to a stop.
			Reach out to 25,000 male clients. Number of clients seeking STD treatment increased. 800 hotel boys and 40 management staff contacted to create STD/HIV/AIDS awareness. Increased health-seeking behaviour among 400 hotel boys.	Apart from primary health care, some of the sexual health needs (STD/RTI) of the women are attended to in the CHCU. The CHCU has been able to link itself with some of the NGOs in the community and provide some nutritional supplement for women. The project has reached about 20,000 potential male clients but repeat contacts to reinforce adopting safer	Developed an empowered group of community workers (animators) who are dedicated to promoting safer sex, facilitating STI care and promoting compliance with medical treatment. Expanded condom distribution and promotion in the community.	
			10 condom distribution			
					The good quality ASHA	

			depot will be developed. Training provided to project staff in counselling and outreach skills, research methodology, reporting documentation, advocacy and gender. Training program for STD clinic and CHCU staff organised. IEC material (slides, posters, manuals and audio-visuals) developed. Network with NGOs will be established and strengthened. In collaboration with Prema, PSI, CCCT, Support & Sathi contact with 800 street children developed for increased knowledge in STD/HIV/AIDS. Organised meetings for youths in various categories eg. MSM, sexually abused or exploited.	behaviour have been low. The number of STD cases diagnosed and treated were 5855 and 4252 for 1999 and 2000, which shows a definite declining trend. >1900 hotel boys contacted and > 6500 condoms and >2000 pamphlets distr. STD clinic services reaching hotel boys is on the rise. More than 1000.000 condoms distributed through the various condom outlets. In addition to regular staff training, the project undertook training in counselling, STD case management for the CHCU and STD staff. The tools and methods used in communication are of high quality. The project has achieved collaborative arrangement with several CBOs and NGOs in the target area. These range from org. that work with street children, drug users, children of sex workers and other	staff was absorbed by the new structures of MDACS and MSACS. However this created a vacuum in the ASHA program and the system was unprepared in effecting a smooth transition.. Women's Collective in early stages of formation. Since there is no 100% coverage, there is an increasing trend in HIV infection in the community. There is a changing trend in STDs. Infections like Syphilis and Gonorrhea shows a downward trend, however there is an emergence of Herpes and Tinea. This indicates that there is a significant prevalence of HIV in the community among men.	
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					caregivers. In collaboration with an NGO, Humsafar Trust, contacted 25 MSM and distributed 130 condoms.	
Project/ programme	Development objective (long term)	Project/programme objectives (short term)	Planned outputs (short term)	Achieved outputs (short term)	Outcome/Impact (long term)	Comments
Community- based Outreach Intervention of HIV/AIDS among IDUs & their Sexual Partners Period: 9707-0006 Budget: SEK 0.9 m Period: 0007-0212 Budget: SEK 0.5 m Partner: Centre for Social Development (CSD)	To enhance public health in Manipur in the context of HIV/AIDS.	To minimise the spread of HIV among IDUs and their sexual partners. To build capacity of NGOs and communities to make them recognise and respond to HIV/AIDS.	Increased safer injecting and sexual practice among IDUs. Peer educators facilitate their friends for safer practices. Parents of IDU supportive to the harm reduction approach. Health care among AIDS patients improved. IDUs receive support services from community groups. Networking/ alliance on HIV/AIDS with groups from other districts increased. Community SHGs perform HIV/AIDS related activities and utilise resources from government.	New HIV infections among IDUs and their sexual partners reduced by 40% as reported from CSD's referral record of clients send for VCTC. The trend of HIV infection among IDUs in Manipur is reported 66.02% in 2000 and 56.27 in 2001. 90% of contacted IDUs use their own injecting equipment and 80% use condom regularly. Trained peer educators reaching out to IDUs with safer practice messages and supplies in the project area. 90% parents of IDUs are supportive to harm reduction approach.	The seropositivity rate among IDUs decreased from 72.78% in 1998 to 56.27% in 2001, as a result of collective efforts of several NGOs, women groups and CBOs and the government. Interventions on HIV/AIDS among different risk groups undertaken by 30 NGOs and supported by Manipur State AIDS Control Society. Harm reduction approach accepted in communities. Expansion in the role of CSD from providing outreach services to building capacity of community organisations and also in networking with other NGOs from the	There is no significant difference between the two Agreement objectives, the matrix combines the outputs of both the period.

			Number of drug users among school going children decreased.	Referral services for testing, counselling, detoxification and rehabilitation of IDUs are done by community people. 11 NGOs collaborate with CSD to take up activities related to HIV/AIDS in different districts. 25 CBOs at Moirang and 13 at Imphal joined hands to take up HIV/AIDS issue. 5 volunteers trained in outreach and referral work, able to conduct programs on HIV / AIDS for community on their own. 4 'district level widow's groups' formed a 'state level collective of womens' group' to advocate for the issues related to women and HIV/AIDS. School students actively participate in competitions on drug and HIV/AIDS issues. 15 school authorities collaborate with CSD.	region.	
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LIFE/AID- Prevention of HIV infection effective network of people living with HIV/AIDS Period : 0007 – 0212 Budget : SEK 0,9 m Partner : Lifeline Foundation	To enhance public health conditions in Manipur	To reduce the rate of HIV spread among 1880 IDUs and 600 SPs in Imphal & Thoubal districts through effective behaviour change, communication, condom promotion and needle/syringe exchange programme. To raise the awareness of 3000 youth/adolescents in Imphal & Thoubal districts to reduce their vulnerability to STD/HIV infection through effective IEC by three youth organisers over a period of two years. To develop a network of PLWHA in Manipur so that they can live a positive life with easy access to all the existing facilities; and to prevent further spread of HIV from them.	90% of the PTAs have clear knowledge about HIV/AIDS prevention. High-risk behaviour changed among 75% of the PTAs. Condoms distributed to IDUs and referral service for de-addiction and treatment for opportunistic infections made accessible to the IDUs. Youths in the target area have access to information centres. 90% of the youths in the target area are aware about sexual and reproductive health and the effects of early and unsafe sex. Train youths to assist the youth programme. A functioning network of PLWHAs through MNP+ developed and 4 self support groups of PLWHAs initiated.	Almost 2,000 IDUs and 200 SPs contacted by the outreach workers (ORWs) and peer educators (PEs) in the two project districts. Of the IDUs contacted, 27% abstained from drugs, almost 4% changed the mode of drug use, 36% switched to other drugs & almost 17% use their own injecting equipment. More than 20,000 condoms distributed to both IDUs and SPs. Two drop-in-centres (DIC) opened with 8-15 clients visiting everyday. 24 youths identified and trained on peer education and two youth forums formed with 62 members. 10 youth training programs, 9 non residential youth camps and 94 community youth participatory programs conducted for creating awareness on sexual and reproductive health and effects of early and unsafe sex.	Sero prevalence rate among IDUs remains stable at 56-58% during the last 2/3 years. Reported case of self- procurement of condoms and needle/syringe from pharmacies and Govt. RIAC projects. Community and youths becoming aware about HIV/AIDS/STDs. HIV/AIDS issues included in the manifestos of many of the political parties. PLWHAs access information and medical support.	Unstability in the political situation in the state with frequent strike curfews, road blockades delay the progress of the project.

Project/ programme	Development objective (long term)	Project/programme objectives (short term)	Planned outputs (short term)	Achieved outputs (short term)	Outcome/Impact (long term)	Comments
Prevention of HIV Transmission and AIDS care in Manipur Period: 9707- 0006 Budget: SEK 1 m Partner: Institute for Social Disease (ISD)	To prevent HIV/AIDS and intervene among 3,000 IDUs and their sexual partners (SPs) by promoting safe practices through outreach services.	To encourage safer injecting and sexual practices among IDUs, and safer sexual practices among partners of IDUs. To train IDUs and ex- IDUs as volunteers in outreach services. To conduct training for local youths in order to enable them to conduct community participatory programmes, and to train local youths as volunteers to support outreach services. To sensitise the community through community participation programmes. To provide rehabilitation services for young widows of IDUs. To provide home-	3,000 IDUs and their sexual partners change their unsafe injecting and sexual practices. 235 skilled peer educators (PEs) available to impart knowledge on HIV/AIDS and OR services to their peers. 400 youth leaders are aware of OR services and trained to conduct community participatory programmes on HIV/AIDS issues and different intervention needs. Community sensitised about HIV/AIDS and outreach services. Facilitate formation of Self-Help Groups (SHGs) among women and empower them to become self-reliant. Establish rapport with doctors to enable them to provide care and support.	964 IDUs and 603 SPs adopted safer injecting and sexual practices. 60 new clients visited drop-in- centre and 27% new clients are referred by trained peers. 57% of 949 IDUs started going to different centres providing relevant services. 202 skilled PEs share information of HIV/AIDS, safer practices and available services among themselves to facilitate behaviour change among 986 IDUs. 276 IDUs referred to deaddiction centres, NGOs, TB and STD clinics by PEs. 21 IDUs receive family support for harm reduction. 15-20 youths come to the office of ISD and 9-10 anonymous phone calls received every month seeking info. on RTI/STI//AIDS. 281 (211 M & 191 F) local youths trained and 298	A model project on Outreach Intervention (ORI) among IDUs is now available to the Manipur State AIDS Control Society. IEC materials on ORI among IDUs based on harm reduction strategy developed. ISD is now the trainer organisation for ORI for projects undertaken by the government of Manipur. ISD has been identified as a training organisation for training of trainers for ORI in the Northeast states. HIV/AIDS become an agenda in the existing programmes of the ISD collaborating agencies. Inclusion of HIV/AIDS /RSH issue as an agenda in the youth oriented programme such as	

		based care and hospital referral services for people living with HIV/AIDS (IDUs & their sexual partners).		community participatory programmes conducted (total attendance M4824 & F 3782) in 122 localities. In 78 localities community (M1833 & F1416) was sensitised about HIV/AIDS and also to accept OR services based on harm reduction approach. 2 NSS units of Manipur University have voluntarily participated in addressing the issue and contributed an article " Youth and Sexual Health". Family members of IDUs and their SPs now accept OR workers when they visit them at home. 51 widows from SHGs started to earn and have an average income of Rs 1000/month. >80 SHG members assist their peers to seek services from doctors and >75 consult on their own or with family support.	NSS/ NYK.	
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Project/ programme	Development objective (long term)	Project/programme objectives (short term)	Planned outputs (short term)	Achieved outputs (short term)	Outcome/Impact (long term)	Comments
Prevention of HIV infection among Male IDUs and Promotion of Sexual and Reproductive Health among Women Period: 0007 - 0212 Budget: SEK 0.9m Partner: Institute for Social Disease (ISD)	To improve public health situation in Manipur in the context of HIV/AIDS	To promote and sustain safer practices and health awareness among IDUs in regards to prevention and care of HIV/AIDS. To improve health awareness among IDUs. To integrate with government programs. To generate awareness among women's groups regarding their vulnerability to HIV/STD and to promote safer practices.	95% of 690 IDUs in the project area adopt safer drug use and 80% adopt safer sex. 60 group discussions on STD/HIV/AIDS, safer drug use and safer sex. 4 training in batches of 15 for IDUs to promote safer drug use and safer sex. Two educational programs of 15-20 batches to provide latest information on HIV/AIDS care and treatment. Three health check-up programs for IDUs in relation to STD/HIV/AIDS, TB and general illness. 45 IDUs motivated and empowered to go for treatment and purchase medicine. Distributed anti TB drugs to 50 IDUs. Functioning of one drop-in-centre (DIC).	1,250 IDUs adopted and continue safer injecting and safer sex practice. 903 SPs of IDUs adopted and continue safer sexual practices. >250 IDUs (PEs) trained to promote safer practices and to refer their peers to STD/HIV/AIDS care services. 209 IDUs are aware of TB, STDs/ HIV/AIDS care and treatment through 3 health check-up programmes, 3 peer training and 16 group discussions. 52 IDUs go for treatment and purchase medicines after attending 3 health check programme and 130 individual contact. 34 IDUs and 7 SPs received anti TB drugs from DOT programme. 160 IDUs come to the Drop-	SACS and 21 NGOs in the state and the region have started Outreach Intervention Programme. Relapse rate in the drug de-addiction centres has reduced considerably, particularly for those drug users who are referred from the HIV/AIDS outreach projects. Capacity building of human resources engaged in HIV/AIDS Outreach intervention taken up by MACS and other NGOs. Stigma and discrimination associated with IDUs and HIV/AIDS has reduced considerably. 260 families welcome outreach worker when visited. A training manual on Outreach Intervention	

		about the available health services and promote health check-ups. To develop vocational skills to enable the women for income generation.	Contacted 100 SPs to provide info. on STDs/ HIV/AIDS/RTIs, Reproductive Health and safer sex and condom use. In batches of 15, 8 training sessions conducted on health, income generation, SHGs and resource mobilisation. 52 group discussions conducted to motivate SPs to join SHGs and discuss economic and health status. 36 family meetings organised to motivate the in-laws and husbands to cooperate in SHGs activities. 9 educational programs organised to provide info. on services for health, vocational, legal services etc. 10 health check-ups conducted for SPs. 30 batches of vocational training provided to SPs. 3 functioning DICs for SPs.	in- centre (DIC) to enquire on HIV/AIDS/ STDs and procure needle/syringes and condoms. 86 SPs demand condom and enquire about AIDS, STDs, Safer sex, RTIs and reproductive health. 23 SPs are able to conduct awareness programme and group discussions. HOPE, a women SHG (facilitated by ISD) formed. 96 SPs are motivated to join SHGs and discuss economic and health status through 31 group discussions 28 in-laws and husbands are motivated to cooperate in SHGs activities through 23 family meetings 82 SPs provide information on services for health, vocational, legal services etc. through 5 educational programmes. 54 SPs consulted doctor through 6 health check-ups. 24 SPs have the skill of embroidery, incense making,	being developed. Chief functionary of ISD has become the member of National Technical Resource Group on IDUs (TRG), set up by NACO. Chief functionary of ISD has become the member of Technical committee and consultant of FHI-NACO on IDUs. Advocated and supported the state government in taking up a model project for HIV infected/affected women. Undertaken a situation assessment on spouses of IDUs and their children with the state government to work out an intervention design. Undertaken a situation assessment on reproductive and sexual health to study the needs, use in developing interventions and advocacy to the government.	
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					etc. through 32 vocational training programs. 22 SPs at each DIC come to access information on HIV/ADS, RTIs and Reproductive and Sexual Health and procure condoms. 40% of 270 (i.e. 108) trained volunteers from NSS, NYK and CBOs propagate RSH in their on-going programs. 40% of 4865 (i.e. 1946) participants of 695 group discussions conducted by trained youths are able to discuss about their sexual health freely.	
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Project/ programme	Development objective (long term)	Project/programme objectives (short term)	Planned outputs (short term)	Achieved outputs (short term)	Outcome/Impact (long term)	Comments
North East NGOs Network on HIV/AIDS Period: 0108-0301 Budget: SEK 0.89 m Partner:	To prevent HIV infection and reduce the impact of AIDS in the Northeast states of India.	<i>Regional level:</i> To strengthen the members of the network and facilitate networking in the region for advocacy and capacity building	<i>Regional level:</i> Regional Network Secretariat established. Network structure, system, procedure, and charters etc. developed. NGO capacity building in project management, policy advocacy and networking.	Network secretariat functioning from CSD in Manipur. A draft Policy document and Strategy paper of the network finalised. NGO core group underwent training on baseline research methodology, Counselling,	The network has just been formed and it is too early to have any impact.	The law and order situation in the region coupled with lack of infrastructure facilities is likely to pose a major challenge to the network.

Centre for Social Development (CSD)	network in undertaking core activities of the network and responding to HIV/AIDS. To strengthen and broad base the network and built alliance with other networks at regional, national and international level. <i>State level:</i> To initiate the process of state networking and build capacity at the state level To develop phased interventions to address the issues of injecting drug users (IDUs) in the states of Assam, Meghalaya and Mizoram, in collaboration with the respective state government To promote scaled-up interventions among IDUs in Manipur and Nagaland in collaboration with the respective state governments	Advocacy process initiated for policy formulation on AIDS by the NE Council. More NGOs collaborated in the activities. Regional plan of action developed. Advisory body formed with representative from national and international agencies. Technical committee formed. <i>State level:</i> State networking process initiated with the core member of the states. Capacity of the state NGOs built on outreach and harm reduction and gender. Dialogue initiated to scale up intervention among IDUs, adolescent and migrant population in collaboration with State AIDS Control Society. Process initiated for State policy formulation on AIDS in all the NE states.	Law ethics and HIV/AIDS and Accounting. Other than in Manipur, State AIDS policy not formulated. A core group of 12 NGOs formed. Process to formulate regional and state plans initiated. Contacted various experts within the country to form advisory group. An informal technical support committee formed. Exposure visit undertaken at Malaysia AIDS Council, Asia Pacific AIDS Organisation, Asian Harm Reduction Network and Diakonia. Nagaland, Meghalaya and Mizoram have initiated state networks. The Manipur Network of Positive People facilitated formation of positive networks in Assam, Nagaland and Mizoram.	Moreover, the networking strategy itself being a new approach and its way of working will be further demanding for the NGOs. The current support is focused on formation of the network only.
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		To develop intervention plans to address the issues of adolescent and migrant population		A series of workshops with PLWHA, women groups, health professionals, media and NGOs conducted in the different NE states. Study on IDUs in 5 states undertaken. Support from NACO and State AIDS Control Societies generated for IDU projects in Nagaland, Assam and Manipur. An Outreach Manual in the process of development in collaboration with NACO, UNAIDS and NE SACS.		
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2: Education

Project/ programme	Development objective (long term)	Project/programme objectives (short term)	Planned outputs (short term)	Achieved outputs (short term)	Outcome/Impact (long term)	Comments
Lok Jumbish II Period: 9507-9912 Budget: SEK 140 m Partner: Government of India	To universalise primary education (PE) in Rajasthan through: universal access, participation and achievement; elimination of gender and social disparities; reform of the content and process of education; and creation of an environment which promotes lifelong education.	To strengthen decentralisation of the management system and establish coherence with the state administration, including the panchayati raj system. To build capacity for quality improvement for a state-wide programme of UPE. To ensure community participation for a substantial increase in access to PE. To reformulate and implement the NFE programme as a complementary strategy and introduce flexibility in the school system. To improve significantly the overall retention rate of children from one class	The formulated bye-laws, powers and responsibilities; consensus building and partnerships; participatory planning and evaluation, staff selection and training, independence and autonomy and commitment to quality will permeate in LJ II. Involve PRIs in the management of LJ. Increase the percentage of women staff in senior positions. Strengthen and improve the District Institutes of Education and Training (DIETs). Form Village Education Committees to concretise public participation and keep Village Education Registers (VERs) to monitor participation of all children. Open new primary schools and upgrade primary schools	On the whole, the management system has been resilient and innovations have been initiated in practically all the blocks. A bottom-up approach has evolved and an inbuilt review and planning system has been established. Training of women panchayat members has been initiated. Women at headquarters faculty increased to more than 40%. Three DIETs transferred to LJ and improvements taking place. A trained cadre of 144 key resource persons and 900 master trainers available. VERs are available in most villages where school mapping is conducted (about 1,200 villages).	Decentralised management is operating in at least 6,000 villages where core teams, VECs and women's groups are engaged in school mapping and micro- planning. These committees have mobilised human, physical and financial resources and engaged parents and villagers in planning and supporting the education of children, especially girls. The project has positively affected the enrolment, participation, retention and learning achievements of over 4 million children in formal and non-formal primary education in the state. School mapping techniques and people's involvement have	

		to the next.	to upper primary schools.	LJ functions in close co-operation with Shiksha Karmi and progress has been achieved in improving the ratio between primary and upper primary schools and in the establishment of hostels. A total of more than 1,100 NFE centres functioning. MLL being implemented in 35 blocks, 80% teachers trained and 10 textbooks prepared for students. No beginning could be made in post-literacy and continuing education.	attracted the attention of educational planners. GOI has recognised the quality of the NFE programme and the LJ model is being used to improve the nation-wide programme of NFE. GoR has divided Rajasthan so that LJ takes responsibility for working in the 13 districts having the highest proportion of SC/STs, while DPEP covers the remaining 19 districts.	
		To undertake systematic programmes for the improvement of the quality of primary education. To pursue equity in gender education and in socially and educationally backward areas and provide basic education for disabled children. To create an environment of lifelong learning through post-literacy and continuing education programmes. To strengthen the existing ECCE programs and relieve girls and women for work and study. To initiate measures for mass mobilisation and women empowerment and thereby contribute to the achievement of UPE.	Set up learning centres for out-of-school children and develop appropriate teaching-learning materials. Minimum levels of learning (MLLs) to be achieved by all children. Distribute free school uniforms and textbooks in three to four blocks as an experiment and assess the participation rate of working children. Integrate children with mild and moderate level disabilities. Initiate courses that correspond to standards in formal education as well as vocational courses. Two ICDS blocks will be taken up for training Aganwadi Workers and improvement of learning environment for ECCE. Women's development: promotion of gender sensitivity among all persons working for and with LJ;	The scale of activity in ECCE is limited and no claim can be made about the impact it has on enabling girls to attend school or on improving school preparedness of first generation learners. Gender sensitivity has been built into all the programme components and work methods. Focus placed on girls' education and indicators developed with reference to girls' education and		

			creation of village women's groups; initiate awareness building programmes; and contact and co-ordinate with other Departments, agencies and organisations which work for women's development.	retention. Women's Residential Institute for Training and Education established.	
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Project/ programme	Development objective (long term)	Project/programme objectives (short term)	Planned outputs (short term)	Achieved outputs (short term)	Outcome/Impact (long term)	Comments
Shiksha Karmi Project (SKP) II Period: 9507-9812 Budget: SEK 60 m Partner: Government of India	Universalization of primary education (UPE) in remote, socio- economically and educationally backward villages in areas of the state of Rajasthan where primary education has been ineffective, inadequate, or non-existent.	To achieve a <i>quantitative improvement</i> of primary education in project villages by addressing problems of teacher absenteeism and poor enrolment, attendance, and retention rates, with the objective that all children in project villages will obtain a level of learning equivalent to grade five. To achieve a <i>qualitative improvement</i> of primary education in project villages by adapting the form and content of education to local needs and conditions and by employing innovative teaching-	The identification, training and continuous support of a cadre of voluntary local para-teachers, Shiksha Karmis (SKs; literally 'Education Workers'), who can teach children in selected project villages. The establishment of Shiksha Karmi Day Schools, Prehar Pathshalas (Night Schools), and Angan Pathshalas (Courtyard Schools). The creation of an extensive educational and administrative system at village, block, district, and state level to provide training (residential, participatory, and need-based) and support for the SKs.	As of March 1998, SKP employed 6,000 SKs, of which 12% were female, indicating the difficulty in meeting the target of at least 25% women SKs. Significantly, 58% of the SKs were drawn from socio-economically and educationally backward classes (SCs, STs, and OBCs). SKP activities have spread to 2,600 villages in 146 blocks covering all the 32 Districts in the State of Rajasthan. The project now caters to 200,000 students (84,000 girls) through 2,700 day schools, 4,300 Prehar Pathshalas, and 97 Angan Pathshalas.	SKP has significantly contributed to the improved overall enrolment, attendance, retention, and performance rates in its area of operation. SKP has made real gains in addressing the problems of teacher absenteeism. SKP has been successful in addressing low enrolment rates, which have risen to 83% for the age range 6-14 in the project villages. SKP has been reasonably successful in achieving educational gains amongst SCs, STs, and OBCs.	

		learning methods. To place special focus on measures to improve the enrolment, attendance, retention, and achievement of girls, Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs), and other marginalised groups.	The achievement of at least 25% women SKs by providing supplementary primary education to women SK trainees and by establishing special Mahila Prashikshan Kendras (MPKs); residential training schools for women SKs. The provision of free textbooks, school bags, and stationary as incentives for improving enrolment, attendance, and retention rates in day/night schools. The promotion of active involvement and participation of the local communities through Village Education Committees (VECs) and local NGOs. The positioning of the SKP as a complement rather than an alternative to the formal school system.	SKP has established 13 Mahila Prashikshan Kendras which have trained 350 Mahila Shiksha Karmis, activated 2,100 Village Education Committees (VECs), and involved 188 Shiksha Karmi Sahyogis and 330 Mahila Sahyogis. In addition, over 45 Subject Specialists and 800 Master Trainers are involved in the training of Shiksha Karmis. In SKP villages, 87% of the boys and 78% of the girls are enrolled in day schools and Prehar Pathshalas. The average attendance rate has increased to 85% with as many as 576 villages reporting 100% attendance. Retention rates have risen to 65%. students in the SKP villages, 71% come from SCs, STs, and OBCs, 41% of who are girls. 1% of children in SK schools are disabled. Prehar Pathshalas established in order to counter the role of domestic labour as a barrier to girls' education. The Mahila Sahyogis (escorts who accompany girls to the day	SKP has not been as successful as expected in addressing the gender gap in enrolment, attendance, and retention which, though narrowed, remains significant, especially in the tribal regions. There is still a 9% overall gender gap in enrolment and girls have higher dropout rates both in formal education and the SKP. SKP has not been as successful as expected in increasing the proportion of women SKs. Moreover, a large proportion of the Mahila SKs are drawn from the upper castes. SKP students are gaining admission to regular schools and their results compare favourable with government primary schools. 20 SK day schools have been upgraded to government primary schools. SKP has ensured substantial participation of local communities in	
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			schools and Prehar Pathshalas) is another attempt to ensure regular attendance. To address the gender imbalance in the appointment of SKs, SKP has set up Mahila Prashikshan Kendras (MPKs, residential training schools), in which selected girls in around one year are brought up to grade five level. These girls then undergo the SKs training programme before becoming SKs. SKP has initiated partnerships with NGOs, which provide ongoing support and participate in community mobilisation. Marking a departure from the formal school system, SKP has, moreover, initiated school mapping to involve the community in identifying children who are not in school.	school establishment and maintenance and has demonstrated the efficacy of government-NGO partnerships, bringing the relative strengths of each to the programme. SKP is showing promising signs of self-reliance and strong links with the mainstream educational system ensure potential for mainstreaming of project. The problem of eventual parity with and absorption into the system of formal government education remains, as does the concern about a resulting two-tier educational system. SKP has been instrumental in the development of a new language and culture of social/educational intervention with emphasis on participation, responsiveness, and social class and gender sensitivity.	
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					SKP has been able to validate its key hypothesis - that a hunger for learning exists in all segments of society and that ordinary persons, appropriately selected, trained and supported, can function effectively as teachers and agents of social change. However, successive evaluations of the SKP have also pointed to the lack of a gender perspective among SKP functionaries, deficiencies in training and curricula, and the competence of subject specialists.	
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Project/ programme	Development objective (long term)	Project/programme objectives (short term)	Planned outputs (short term)	Achieved outputs (short term)	Outcome/Impact (long term)	Comments
Decentralising Elementary Education Administration Period: 0002-0306 Budget: SEK 0.7 m	To achieve quality, compulsory and free primary education for all children in Tamil Nadu up to 14 years of age.	To build a public awareness campaign on the panchayat system and elementary education. To lobby elected representatives to decentralise the education system.	Consultations among NGO partners and other stakeholders at state and district level. Postcard campaign to make education a fundamental right. Training programme on “The role of PRIs in	The idea of a campaign for promoting decentralisation endorsed by all stakeholders. The meetings had good representation from all major stakeholders, e.g. Teachers Associations, State Governments, PRIs, political party and planning commission representatives,	The project was initiated at the right time when the campaign to make education a fundamental right was gaining strength all over the country. TanPIC is the convenor of the Tamilnadu Alliance for Fundamental Right to	During the preparatory phase, emphasis was placed on learning about the complexities of ensuring quality education with all stakeholders'

Partner: Tamil Nadu Primary School Improvement Campaign (TanPIC)	To provide support services as training, consultation and information for NGOs. To collect and disseminate information related to education. To carry on research on decentralisation of elementary education.	improving the quality of elementary education". Exposure visits. Document and disseminate information. Formation of a TN Citizen's Education Commission to present an alternative report on TN elementary education. Publish a people's manifesto on education for party leaders and contesting candidates. Network with Panchayath presidents and their associations. Develop and implement Panchayath Education Plans (PEPs) in 50 Panchayaths. Develop a Block Level Model (BLM). Conduct research activities to strengthen the network and campaign.	parents and NGOs. Distributed more than 15,000 postcards demanding the Lok Sabha Speaker to discuss the 83rd Constitution Amendment Bill. Training programme for 45 organisations conducted. Document on micro-level planning to improve the quality of education prepared and circulated. Study visits made to MP and Kerala to develop a broader understanding of the EGS scheme and the Panchayat Education Plans (PEPs). Published a book, a newsletter and two posters. Translated booklets on decentralisation of EE and examples of PEPs. An 11-member Citizen's Education Commission formed and discussions initiated for future actions. Published two people's manifestos during State Assembly and PRI elections and circulated among all party leaders and contesting candidates.	Education. The project is at a nascent stage and therefore it is too early to identify any significant impact. Indicators to measure long term impact are in the process of development e.g. decentralising more power and funds to the panchayats, panchayat presidents demanding decentralisation, an alternative report on the status of EE in Tamilnadu, all stakeholders proactive in making decentralisation of education a reality, analysis conducted of girls' education etc.	involvement. TanPIC is the only network working exclusively for quality education in EE in Tamilnadu. Lobbying and networking with elected representatives is challenging and risky since devolution of power is not supported by all. The situation of PRIs is not favourable in the state and therefore the network has to swim against the tide with resistance mainly from the bureaucracy and strong teacher unions. The objectives and plans of the project are in line with those of
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				Provided statistics to the opposition party MLAs to raise questions regarding the budget allocation for education during the August budget session. Staff members participated in two state level meetings of Panchayath presidents and organised a district level Panchayath presidents meeting. Invited the Secretary of the Tamilnadu Women Panchayath Presidents' Association to become a member of core committee. ToT on PEP conducted and cluster level PEP organised. 25 Panchayath Education Reports prepared. Block level meetings organised where 25 NGOs and 80 headmasters participated. In collaboration with the Madras University Anthropology Department a study on elementary education in three blocks was commissioned. Professor K. Ramakrishnan of Bharthiyar University is conducting a study on wastage in elementary education.		the recently initiated central scheme, SSA.
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3: Environment and Natural Resources

Project/ programme	Development objective (long term)	Project/programme objectives (short term)	Planned outputs (short term)	Achieved outputs (short term)	Outcome/Impact (long term)	Comments
PAHAL - Dungarpur Integrated Wasteland Development Project Period: 9 107-99 10 Budget: SEK 80 m Partner: Government of India	To regenerate natural resources through sustainable use by the most disadvantaged sections of society, i.e. the poor, and women in particular.	To strengthen sustainable land use management for local economic development. To contribute to socio- economic development in Dungarpur district. To inform operational policy development within rural development in Rajasthan.	Establish local management capacity in planning and implementation. Identify and rehabilitate potentially productive land. Strengthen existing ecologically sound and economically viable systems of land use and develop new methods and approaches. Improve policy, planning and implementation of larger government and NGO natural resource and wasteland development programmes in Rajasthan.	VLC implementation and management capacity increased. Little development of planning skills. Likely positive achievement but extent, quality and impact of land development uncertain. Lack of information on local land use systems but some positive achievements. Significant organisational and procedural innovation. Some possible influence on thinking within other GoR departments.	People have benefited considerably from the seasonal employment of the project. Forestry plantations had a visible and positive impact. Some features of the project are supportive of sustainability. High costs limit the replicability of the project. PAHAL was a relevant and innovative project though the objectives were ambitious, unclear and possibly conflicting. The most significant impact was in procedural innovation that was later incorporated in the National Guidelines for watershed management.	

Project/ programme	Development objective (long term)	Project/programme objectives (short term)	Planned outputs (short term)	Achieved outputs (short term)	Outcome/Impact (long term)	Comments
National Tree Growers' Cooperative Federation (NTGCF) Period: 9201-0106 Budget: SEK 50 million Partner: Government of India	To improve the living conditions of the poor part of the rural population.	To enrol nearly 30,000 rural families as members of village level Tree Growers' Cooperative Societies.	The short-term objectives are the outputs in this case.	By March 31, 1997, 451 Tree Growers' Cooperatives and other institutions had been organised with over 36,000 members who had planted trees on 73,00 hectares. By March 2001, over 22,900 hectares were under development with a direct involvement of over 100,000 villagers.	Though it is generally considered to be a good initiative, impact of the project is difficult to measure as no indicators were developed for measuring impact, efficiency and effectiveness.	The project approach was changed in 1996/97 and a revised project document was developed. Hereafter the project was to work with all institutional forms including cooperatives.
	To improve rural income through the creation of local institutions for the production, processing and marketing of trees and tree produce.	To plant trees, shrubs and fodder grasses on approximately 10,000 hectares of community wastelands and marginal agricultural lands.				
	To increase the availability of fuelwood, fodder and small timber.					
	To encourage stall feeding and reduce uncontrolled grazing and unauthorised felling of trees.					

Project/ programme	Development objective (long term)	Project/programme objectives (short term)	Planned outputs (short term)	Achieved outputs (short term)	Outcome/Impact (long term)	Comments
National Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme Period: 9804-0112 Budget: SEK 48.5 m Partner: Government of India/UNICEF	To contribute to India's goal of reducing mortality, morbidity and malnutrition among children below 5 years and the drudgery of women. To reduce water and sanitation related diseases and improve the provision of water and sanitation facilities.	To improve access to and use of safe water and sanitary facilities. To promote key practices for better hygiene (both domestic and personal). To promote community participation and management of water sources and sanitary facilities including community based water quality surveillance. To strengthen primary and secondary stakeholders and to facilitate women's empowerment. To establish inter-sectoral convergence for greater benefits.	Sector reform in the National Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme. Develop a suitable communication and social mobilisation strategy to bring about a behavioural change. Establishing inter-sectoral convergence. Promoting community participation and management. Access to sanitary facilities increased. Improved access to and use of safe water. Strengthening primary and secondary stakeholders. Promoting key practices for better hygiene.	The Rural Development Ministry has released USD 91 million to all states to promote rural sanitary marts to improve access and outreach of sanitary ware design. IEC cells established in all the five states and information and communication strategies developed. District nodal officers for implementing the programme were appointed to ensure convergence of services. Besides WES training modules were modified to reflect inter-sectoral convergence. Participatory Resource Appraisals were conducted in all project districts and Village Watsan committees were formed.	The project activities were initiated too recently to show any impact. It was realised that indicators for assessing the impact are not developed appropriately. Either they are too specific or too general.	

Project/ programme	Development objective (long term)	Project/programme objectives (short term)	Planned outputs (short term)	Achieved outputs (short term)	Outcome/Impact (long term)	Comments
Environment Protection, Training and Research Institute, Phase II (EPTRI II)	To improve the quality of life of poor people living in industrially developing areas of India.	To establish EPTRI as one of India's premier environment training and consulting institutions. To complete the development of EPTRI enabling it to stand on its own, technically, commercially, and financially.	To establish a business centre at EPTRI to generate national and international business for EPTRI and its Swedish partners. To upgrade the EPTRI laboratory. To strengthen the EPTRI information centre. To develop a well trained team at EPTRI on ISO 14001 certification. To develop a well trained team at EPTRI on hazardous waste management. To develop a well trained team in EPTRI on industrial zoning. To establish appropriate operational and financial planning and control systems.	A business strategy was developed. However, the business centre could not be established. There was a delay in recruiting the head of the business centre. The EPTRI laboratory was upgraded. The information centre was set up but the trained personnel left EPTRI, which led to uncertainty. EPTRI has well developed teams on ISO 14001, hazardous waste management and industrial zoning. A comprehensive management and financial control system was developed.	There has been a progressive increase in the revenues of EPTRI over the last three years. However, as a business entity these revenues are offset by high depreciation costs. Therefore it is difficult to assess if the objectives are met. There has been an increasing exposure of EPTRI to the business environment though this could not be translated into increased business. EPTRI has been widely recognised as a centre for excellence in geo-matics.	During the project period, the leadership of EPTRI has been very ad hoc. This resulted in a lack of continuity in project management and in following up business. This has further led to high staff turnover and thereby loss of trained personnel.

Project/ programme	Development objective (long term)	Project/programme objectives (short term)	Planned outputs (short term)	Achieved outputs (short term)	Outcome/Impact (long term)	Comments
Orissa Forestry Project Period: 9712-9911 Budget: SEK 13.5 m Partner: Government of India	To develop the concept of natural regeneration under the control of local people as an efficient method for restoring degraded forests.	To promote sustainable and community based management and use of forests and forestry lands, contributing to social and economic development in Orissa. To contribute to an institutional framework and environment conducive to joint Forest Management (JFM) and community based forest management. To contribute to a more effective Forest Department supportive of community based management and partnership with people's organisations. To contribute to an enabling development of sustainable village organisations for JFM. To contribute to cost- effective regeneration and restoration of	To develop a project document for implementation during the proposed stage II. To undertake reorganisation of the Forest Department. To establish a sectoral policy and planning unit. To establish district level working groups in five districts. To undertake eco- restoration activities in certain pre-determined areas. To undertake training and capacity building activities for the Forest Department.	A project document was developed and forwarded to Sida by the Government of Orissa. A plan for reorganisation and establishing a sectoral policy and planning unit was developed but not implemented. District level working groups were established in five districts. Eco-restoration activities were initiated. Some training programmes were implemented.		Impact is difficult to assess. The forest administration in Orissa is extremely slow. The Government of Orissa is in the process of undertaking a reorganisation of the Forest Department. It is currently with the Cabinet for approval. The project essentially focuses on reform and will therefore be time consuming.

		degraded forests, including restoration and safeguarding of the bio-diversity of forestry resources.				
		To contribute to increased availability of and benefits from forest produce to village communities.				
		To contribute to greater participation of women in JFM.				

Project/ programme	Development objective (long term)	Project/programme objectives (short term)	Planned outputs (short term)	Achieved outputs (short term)	Outcome/Impact (long term)	Comments
Environmental Policy Research, Advocacy and Awareness Creation Period: 9701-0009 Budget: SEK 9 m Partner: Centre for Science and Environment (CSE)	'To provide intellectual leadership in the understanding of issues that lie at the interface of environment, poverty and economic development.	'To strengthen awareness raising, information dissemination, policy research and advocacy. To set up a regional and popular base. To strengthen the organisation of CSE with particular emphasis on management, efficiency, and effectiveness.	Increase the circulation of the bi-weekly publication "Down to Earth". Establish a green rating unit and rate one major industry. Produce green files on international environmental events and work on global environmental governance issues. Establish a water network and increase the awareness of water issues. Increased awareness of air	There has been a discernable increase in the circulation figures of "Down to Earth" from 4,500 to approximately 10,000. The green rating unit has been established and the rating of the paper industry has been completed. CSE has participated from the South in global environmental negotiations and has been successful in bringing the southern issues to the fore.	There is an increased awareness of environmental issues both within the government and the civil society. The judiciary also is responding to environmental issues in a proactive manner. The government is taking the help of CSE in its negotiations with the international community on environmental matters. Dr. Anil Aggarwal was	

			pollution (the Right to Clean Air Campaign). Produce state-of-the-environment reports. Improve the institutional sustainability of CSE. Undertake decentralisation within CSE.	CSE published a book on traditional water harvesting systems that is very popular and has initiated a debate on rain-water harvesting systems. Air pollution issues are high on the government agenda as a result of the book "Slow murder".	appointed a member of the Environmental Protection Authority, a quasi-judicial body, to follow up on a ruling on air pollution in Delhi by the Supreme Court. CSE is becoming less dependent on the head of the organisation for running their activities.	
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Project/programme	Development objective (long term)	Project/programme objectives (short term)	Planned outputs (short term)	Achieved outputs (short term)	Outcome/Impact (long term)	Comments
Oxfam-Sida Collaborative Natural Resource Management Programme in Orissa Period: 9704-9912 Budget: SEK 4.2 m Partner: Oxfam (India) Trust	To contribute to the sustainable management of forest resources in Orissa.	To enable the vulnerable groups (forest dependent and tribal people) to decide on the factors affecting their lives by exercising their rights and managing the resources in a sustainable manner in relation to their livelihoods. To regenerate forests through community protection and other related initiatives.	Support to grass-root NGOs in the areas of community forest management, watershed management and NTFPs. Develop networking of forest protection groups at the state level. To develop the capacity of communities/ organisations/ individuals working to carry forward issues affecting the tribal and forest dependent people's rights and livelihood.	Over 25 NGOs and CBOs across Orissa have been supported by Oxfam. The Orissa Forestry Forum has been created. A number of studies and training programmes have been conducted.	The support through Oxfam to NGOs and CBOs across the state of Orissa was instrumental in consolidating the efforts of over 10,000 communities in protecting the forests. The Orissa Forestry Forum is very active and was instrumental in initiating changes in the NTFP policy. Currently it is negotiating with the government on a new JFM resolution.	Oxfam provided extensive support during the project preparation of the bilateral support programme with the Orissa government.

Project/ programme	Development objective (long term)	Project/programme objectives (short term)	Planned outputs (short term)	Achieved outputs (short term)	Outcome/Impact (long term)	Comments
Rehabilitating Infrastructure for Agriculture Based Livelihoods in Semi-Arid Northeast Rajasthan Period: 9701-0012 Budget: SEK 1.7 m Partner: PRADAN	To provide more secure livelihoods from agriculture in upper watershed regions of Northeast Rajasthan by rehabilitating traditional rain water harvesting infrastructure.	To restore existing infrastructure through people's groups and organisations. To experiment with ways to enhance the productivity of lands covered in paal system and those in its catchment area. To encourage people's groups to manage their common lands. To encourage older Paal Owners' Committees to work on lands belonging to panchayats and the revenue wasteland.	Construction of 174 paals, 199 spillways and undertake field bunding. Undertake demonstration of agriculture and plantations of horticulture and social forestry. Undertake capacity building activities in the communities.	Most of the physical activities, as the construction of paals and the agricultural demonstrations, have been completed. The communities have been formed into self-help groups and have formed a federation.	The communities have federated into an organisation that has been registered as a society. The sustainability of this organisation is not known. There are unsubstantiated reports of increased groundwater recharge and increased agricultural productivity which needs to be confirmed.	This is a high- cost project with the expected additionality in terms of good documentation not being undertaken as envisaged.

Project/ programme	Development objective (long term)	Project/programme objectives (short term)	Planned outputs (short term)	Achieved outputs (short term)	Outcome/Impact (long term)	Comments
Building of 450 Water Harvesting Structures in Alwar District of Rajasthan	To maintain ecological balance in the area, check degradation and promote regeneration.	To increase groundwater potential. To improve cropping patterns and increase agricultural production.	To build 450 water harvesting structures (johads) in Alwar district of Rajasthan.	Over 500 water harvesting structures constructed in Alwar and Sawai Madhopur districts in Rajasthan.	As a result of increased fodder availability, milk production increased in the project villages. Ground water levels improved in some of the	Tarun Bharat Sangh has initiated policy level advocacy work based on this experience. Mr. Rajendra

Period: 9801-0106	To reduce dependence of people on ecology.	To increase fodder production. To protect community property rights.			blocks in Alwar district . A rivulet was rejuvenated. Communities regulate their crops through a river water parliament.	Singh was awarded the Ramon Magsaysay Award for his achievements in water harvesting.
Budget: SEK 1.4 m						
Partner: Tarun Bharat Sangh.						

Project/ programme	Development objective (long term)	Project/programme objectives (short term)	Planned outputs (short term)	Achieved outputs (short term)	Outcome/Impact (long term)	Comments
Development of a Long-Term Multisectoral Programme for Oxfam-Sida Collaboration	To develop a long-term multi-sectoral proposal focusing on community based management of forests and water with mainstreamed gender concerns.	To develop a proposal for future funding from Sida and conclude past commitments.	Orissa (being more disaster prone) has lately taken most of Oxfam's time. Oxfam was also undergoing organisational change.	Oxfam finalised support to their partners but could not develop a proposal.	The support has since been concluded.	
Period: 0004-0111						
Budget: SEK 1.2 m						
Partner: Oxfam (India)						

Project/ programme	Development objective (long term)	Project/programme objectives (short term)	Planned outputs (short term)	Achieved outputs (short term)	Outcome/Impact (long term)	Comments
PAHAL – Sustainable Use and Rehabilitation of Land and Water	To continue the institution building activities and to initiate a process of federating the	To achieve greater convergence of services with other line departments with special reference to PRIs.	Capacity building of 147 VLCs in the areas of accounting, watershed management and bulk handling of services from the government.			

Resources in Dungarpur	village institutions.	To strengthen the existing village level committees so that they can identify and respond to farmers' needs.	To strengthen the existing village level committees so that they can identify and respond to farmers' needs.	Identify opportunities for trade in milk and vegetables.	Develop linkages with PRIs through joint training and implementation of project activities.		
Period: 0004-0103							
Budget: SEK 1.1 m		To enable farmers to place demands and get better services.					
Partner: PAHAL							

Project/ programme	Development objective (long term)	Project/programme objectives (short term)	Planned outputs (short term)	Achieved outputs (short term)	Outcome/Impact (long term)	Comments
Integrated Water Resources Programme in Rajasthan	To initiate, promote and support sustainable natural resource management and water development through the active participation of local people, networking and social advocacy initiatives.	To consolidate and strengthen women's fora, with special emphasis on Gender in Eco-Management.	Training in social engineering and transfer of technology to Mahila Mandals.	Linkage with a Jaipur dairy was established. Moreover, linkages with a number of government schemes were developed.	Many of these women have been elected to the local panchayats.	One of the professional organisations at the grass roots visited by former US President Bill Clinton.
Period: 9801-0106	To initiate water resource development interventions in selected villages on the banks of Bandi river.	To initiate water resource development interventions in selected villages on the banks of Bandi river.	Construction of anicuts and deepening of village ponds.	Three dams were constructed with community participation. Local politicians contributed financially to the activities.	Because of recurring draught of the last three years impact has not been observed.	They have secured a long- term funding arrangement from a consortium of EU donors.
Budget: SEK 1.1 m	To initiate support to villages to renovate the minor irrigation tanks and augment the existing water resource potential in Baran district in Rajasthan where water users' associations will be	To initiate support to villages to renovate the minor irrigation tanks and augment the existing water resource potential in Baran district in Rajasthan where water users' associations will be	Dissemination of information, training on water issues and support to a groundwater network.	Twelve ponds were constructed in the Baran area with active community participation.	In the Baran area, due to good rainfall, the impact of the ponds was immediately seen. It was observed that due to increased availability of water, tractors were bought and there is an increased dependence on commercial crops.	
Partner: CECODECO N			Concurrent monitoring and impact study consultations.	The newsletter Parambh is being published and circulated every month. A series of regional	No visible impact could	

		established. To promote and strengthen networking and advocacy in the field of water resources, specifically focusing on groundwater issues. To strengthen the documenting and monitoring cell of CECOEDCON and to provide opportunities for human resource development.		consultations, workshops and seminars were organised. The organisation has adopted various monitoring tools like LFA, PRA and has a yearly plan of operations.	be seen as the efforts of TBS often overshadow other efforts.	
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Project/ programme	Development objective (long term)	Project/programme objectives (short term)	Planned outputs (short term)	Achieved outputs (short term)	Outcome/Impact (long term)	Comments
Forest Protection: a People's Movement in Dhenkanal and Angul districts in Orissa Period: 9904-0109 Budget: SEK 1.0 m Partner:	To make the people partners in forest management and policy formulation in Dhenkanal and Angul districts in Orissa.	To make community institutions self-reliant and robust in managing the forests, including financial, technical and managerial self-sufficiency. To build a network of community institutions in order to achieve self-sufficiency.	Workshops at the regional, block and district level. Capacity building activities to impart managerial and organisation management skills. Systems design for communication and documentation.	More than 500 workshops were organised. These were essentially meetings to discuss and resolve various issues and conflicts within the communities and with the Forest Department.	The most significant impact is the increased forest cover as seen in satellite images of Dhenkanal and Angul districts. Communities now have good systems of organisation. Some have even started establishing schools with the revenues accruing out of forest management.	

People's Institute for Participatory Action Research (PIPAR)						
Project/ programme	Development objective (long term)	Project/programme objectives (short term)	Planned outputs (short term)	Achieved outputs (short term)	Outcome/Impact (long term)	Comments
Kadavakurichi Watershed Management Period: 9801-0006 Budget: SEK 1.0 m Partner: PHCC	To create a self-sustaining institution to manage the Kadavakurichi forest area.	Support to 19 villages in the Kadavakurichi watershed for land development through micro-credit.	A self-financing mechanism of land development activities in the Kadavakurichi watershed.	Partially implemented and a rudimentary system is functioning.	Not known	The management at the board level developed differences of opinion and neglected the project. The project has since been discontinued.

Project/ programme	Development objective (long term)	Project/programme objectives (short term)	Planned outputs (short term)	Achieved outputs (short term)	Outcome/Impact (long term)	Comments
Action Oriented Environmental Awareness Generation on the Western Ghats Period: 9701-0105	To preserve the rich but rapidly degrading ecosystem of the Palani Hills.	To increase the general awareness of the larger population in and around Palani Hills regarding mounting environmental degradation and its consequences.	To provide training to 3,500 participants from schools, local villages, and NGOs in environmental issues so that they take charge of managing their local environment.	Training provided to 3,500 participants from schools, local villages and NGOs.	There is an increased awareness in and around the Palani Hills with increasing attention given to pollution management in the Kodaikanal lake and other environmental concerns.	

Budget: SEK 1.0 m						
Partner: Anglade Institute of Natural History						

Project/ programme	Development objective (long term)	Project/programme objectives (short term)	Planned outputs (short term)	Achieved outputs (short term)	Outcome/Impact (long term)	Comments
Centre for Advocacy and Support in the Field of Environment and Natural Resources Period: 9810-0203 Budget: SEK 0.8 m Partner: SAMATA	To work for people's rights and amelioration of the environment.	To establish a Centre for Advocacy and Support. To establish working relations with EPTRI and APPCB. To establish a strong civil society representation for tribal groups across the Eastern Ghats. To establish an industry watch of projects in the Eastern Ghats. To build up capacities of local groups and NGOs in the Eastern Ghats.	Train the NGOs from the coastal area rural youth network (GRYNET) and provide technical expertise. Ensure the compliance with the EIA process as stipulated in the law for new industries. Provide legal aid services in environmental issues. Provide information, campaigning and media support.	More than 12 training programmes were conducted for NGOs on issues as accounting, legal aid, industry watch, mining and scheduled area issues. Samata ensured compliance with EIA in three cases. As a result three projects were shelved due to non- compliance with safety standards. In more than 15 cases legal aid was provided.	The APPCB now has made it a routine that the EIA process is implemented in letter and spirit. The Centre for Advocacy and Support is routinely asked for support from a number of organisations in environmental matters. There is an increased awareness of mining issues at the central and state government levels.	

Project/ programme	Development objective (long term)	Project/programme objectives (short term)	Planned outputs (short term)	Achieved outputs (short term)	Outcome/Impact (long term)	Comments
Integrated Wasteland Development and PRA Resource Centre Period: 9801-0006 Budget: SEK 0.3 m Partner: SPEECH	To support wasteland development and to build up a resource centre for the development of participatory methods.	To build and establish effective local self- government by federating the village organisations whereby the deprived sections of the community gain equal bargaining power. To increase the income level of communities by strengthening the agro- based knowledge and resources and to introduce organised regulated marketing system. To maximise the utilisation of natural resources entirely managed by the local communities whereby the benefits reach the poor. To revive traditional common property management systems. To increase the productivity of tank-fed	To undertake community farming with 100 small farmers and 45 land-less families. To de-silt the Kethanayakanpatti irrigation tank. Integrated land development and treatment of catchment area of the Kethanayakanpatti tank. Establish revolving crop loans. Strengthening of people's organisation through self- help groups. Establish village sangha and federate the sanghas. Set up a PRA resource centre and develop methodologies.	About 30 acres were developed and cultivated. Completed Completed Revolving crop loans at the rate of INR 1,000 per family and linkages with the self- help groups were established. These SHGs were in turn linked with the lead banks. Specific training courses have been conducted for functionaries from the NGOs and the government.	Not effective during droughts as no linkage with water harvesting was established. A well established system of sharing water from the tank was evolved and communities get water on a charge basis. The federation is functioning successfully and performing functions related to conflict resolution and have campaigns against chemical dumping in the area. The objectives defined in the original proposal on PRA training programmes have not been met.	There was no continuity in the project activities over the three agreement periods. Project management was weak with no second line of leadership.

					agriculture through establishment of alternative approaches and to experiment with innovative components for better water, land management and maintenance systems. To evolve appropriate farmer organisations to manage and maintain the tank systems in a sustainable way, with strong links to the panchayat system. To increase the knowledge and capacity of farmers and panchayat representatives to promote farmers' based tank irrigation systems.
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4: Human Rights and Democracy

Project/ programme	Development objective (long term)	Project/programme objectives (short term)	Planned outputs (short term)	Achieved outputs (short term)	Outcome/Impact (long term)	Comments
PRIA Improving the Functioning of Panchayati Raj Institutions in India Period: 0007-0212 Budget: SEK 6,4 m Partner: Society for Participatory Research in Asia (PRIA)	To promote PRIs as institutions of local self-governance, building their capacity to access and control resources through bottom-up planning	To synthesise lessons learned and assist the state governments in fine-tuning legislative and administrative mechanisms needed to speed up the process of decentralisation To encourage stronger linkages across the spectrum of individuals, institutions and civil society groups with the three tiers of PRIs To encourage the active participation of women in decision-making with a view to enhancing their role, status and leadership in local governance	To establish resource centres for PRIs in 12 states Promoting public ownership through Pre Election Voters Campaigns and other information strategies Capacity building of the panchayit raj system through Panchayati Raj Jagruti Abhiyan and strengthening Gram sabhas Local development through micro Planning in Gram Panchayats	Panchayat raj resource centres at the block level have been established in 12 states at the block level Pre election voter awareness campaigns (PEVAC) have been conducted in several states in active collaboration with the state election agencies PRIA and its partners have successfully placed the programme in the space provided by the state institutions for capacity building with varying sensibility in different states. They imparted the necessary process orientation at the gram sabha level.	Panchayati raj resource centres have been vital and effective in providing the institutional support for programme implementation. PEVACs have encouraged people to have a clearer orientation towards the choices available to them and provided for early dissemination of information about the structure and process of the panchayats to both electors and candidates While throwing up local issues for awareness generation and developing a training strategy, this has also helped the state institutions in using the inputs developed by PRIA for deployment elsewhere.	The need for a long term strategy in sustaining these centres was underlined in the lid term evaluation The actual impact in the subsequent elections was not something that could be measured

Project	Development objective (long term)	Project/programme objectives (short term)	Planned outputs (short term)	Achieved outputs (short term)	Outcome/Impact (long term)	Comments
Human Rights Law Network Period: 9905-0312 Budget: MSEK Partner: SLIC (Socio-Legal Information Centre)	1. To consolidate the Human Rights Law Network (HRLN) as the single largest network of lawyers and social activists specialising not only on rights, but more important, on access to justice for the poor.	1. See below.	1. See below.	1. See below. The National Conference was a huge success with 1400 lawyers, judges and social activists participating over one week.	1. A credible national institution on HRL, with judges actively participating, will act as a counter balance to communal and right wing forces seeking to discredit the judiciary and limit human rights. It will consolidate the forces of those working within the justice-system for the poor.	
	2. To set up various units of the HRLN for providing legal aid at all levels.	2. To expand the HRLN units to other states.	2. 9 units to be established by 2003 , 15 units by 2006.	2. 9 units established and functioning. 3 of these units substantially self-sufficient. All units functioning well.	2. HRLN has achieved visibility and presence in a number of states.	
	3. To expand and consolidate important and path breaking national level public interest petitions that have an impact on the country as a whole.	3. To raise important issues relating to the poor in the High Courts of the states and the Supreme Court, in order to relieve distress through court orders.	3. Public Interest Petitions, with result in the form of Court orders.	3. Important cases done/pending and results achieved particularly in respect of; starvation deaths, trafficking, child marriages, environmental degradation, occupational health and safety, population policy and police brutality, racial crimes etc.	3. As a result of these cases and orders an impact was felt in the country as a whole. The cases and orders were widely reported and created awareness. The NGOs were encouraged; their activities were strengthened.	

	4. To start HRL Training Institute to professionalise the training agenda. 5. To work closely with the judiciary by introducing judges to HRL-development both in India and abroad. 6. To expand and consolidate the Indian People Tribunal on Environment and Human Rights (IPT). 7. To consolidate "National Forum for Housing Rights" & "Eviction Watch", a journal. 8. To cons. the Criminal Justice	4. To do the preparatory work for the setting up of the Institute after 2003. 5. To involve High Court and Supreme Court Judges in Human Rights work. Also a few judges from abroad to teach Indian judges the developments abroad. 6. To involve senior judges of the High Court in investigations of gross human rights violation to show the people that the justice system cares for them. 7. To revive the housing movement in at least 6 cities of India after the disastrous collapse of the "National Campaign for Housing Rights" many years ago. 8. To bring all those working in the HRLN	4. To identify the persons who would operate the Institute, including judges, develop the courses and develop international collaborations. 5. To involve Indian Judges in programmes at all levels, to bring judges from South Africa to India, to conduct "Indian Peoples Tribunal" (IPT) investigation. 6. To do 4 investigations into gross human rights violation. 7. To bring groups from 6 cities together into the "National Forum for Housing Rights". To Publish "Eviction Watch". 8. Formation of the CJI and WJI National Programmes,	4. The first parts are substantially complete. Some progress in developing international collaborations is achieved. 5. High court judges from 7 states and 4 Supreme Court judges participated in the activities of HRLN. 6. Many investigations completed, widely reported in the press and very well received. In certain cases the investigation report has formed the basis for grant of bail wrongly arrested. 7. Objectives achieved. Forum meetings were held in 6 states. "Eviction Watch" 1st Report was published. 8. Both initiatives consolidated. Brochure of	4. A HRL Training Institute will make training systematic and professional, which will attract the judiciary. 5. The presence of serving Supreme Court and High Court judges at the programmes of HRLN and the presence of the South African Constitutional Court judges raised the profile of the HRLN. 6. This activity serves to heighten the awareness of the judiciary as a whole when they see their colleagues get involved in human rights work. 7. For the first time after many years, all the struggle groups got together and revived the movement. It is the only national organisation opposing evictions and trying to change housing policy. 8. Both CJI and WJI need to get out of the	
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Initiative (CJI) & Women's Justice initiative (WJI) as national activities.	into a national network, according to their area of work, so that they do not work locally but nationally.	and plan of action set out for the next two years. National coordinators appointed and activities planned in detail.	CJI done, while the brochure of WJI is under progress.	local profile and acquire a national profile. This will now be achieved through this consolidation.
9. To consolidate the collaboration with the UN's High Commission for Refugee on the Refugee Rights Programme. 10. Transition from local to national activities in the units; Child Rights, Environmental Justice and Sexuality Minority Rights. 11. To organisationally consolidate the Right to Food petition. 12. To develop; "National Campaign Against the	9. To consolidate the refugee unit in Delhi and encourage other units of HRLN to take up refugee rights work. 10. To connect all those from HRLN working in these three areas and begin to function as a national team. 11. To seek further orders from the Supreme Court and to expand the Right to Food Campaign. 12. To incorporate at least 4 metropolitan centres and later to spread to other parts of	9. 4 training-programmes, consolidation of Delhi and cases to be done by other units. 10. To begin functioning in terms of litigation, education, publications and investigations as a national team. 11. File applications in the Supreme Court for further orders, hold meetings and workshops to encourage the campaign. 12. To prepare the manifesto of both the campaigns, to bring together a core group of NGOs and	9. Training-programmes done as scheduled, Delhi a major unit for refugee rights, training of police is done. 10. The integration was achieved for Child Rights and Environmental Justice but not for Sexuality Minority Rights, since very few units worked on that issue. 11. All objectives were achieved. The Supreme Court made a series of orders. Campaign meetings were held in 8 states. 12. All objectives achieved.	9. The India Govt. has refused to sign the Refugee Convention though its practises are not particularly harmful. Coaxing the govt. to ratify the Convention would strengthen the refugee rights regime. 10. Child rights, Environmental Justice and Sexuality Minority Rights are issues of national importance. Some of the cases taken up by HRLN have had national level impact. 11. The long-term outcome is to hold the govt. accountable for the level of hunger prevailing in the country. 12. At a time where the death sentences are being handed down recklessly, the campaign has a

Death Penalty" & "National Campaign Against Child Sexual Abuse".	the country.	individuals and to conduct the initial meetings.		critical role to play. Child Sexual Abuse cases are rarely reported and no law exists. Here too the campaign has a pioneering role to play.
13. To develop three new projects: "Communalism and the Law", "Dalits and the Law" and "Disability and the Law".	13. To identify the national NGOs working in these areas; to identify principal legal issues, to define specific weakness in the legal approach and to work out a national collaboration.	13. Establishing the alliance with the main NGOs; working out a national level plan of action, doing specific P.I.L.'s, trainings and publications.	13. Public interest petitions were done in all areas. The alliances are in place, and the plan of action, necessary training have been completed on all 3 issues. Know-Your-Rights publication was done only on disability.	13. Communalism is on the rise, and also violence and discrimination against dalits. Disability is a completely neglected sector. Much work is anticipated in these areas.
14. To consolidate, professionalise and increase the circulation of "Combat Law".	14. To improve quality, to expand circulation, to make it financially stable by raising funds and hire professional staff.	14. To bring circulation up to 3000 by 2003 and to 5000 by 2005.	14. Circulation brought up to 3000.	14. "Combat Law" has filled a niche, as there does not exist any other HRL magazine.
15. To consolidate the 3-tier leadership of trustees, Dir's and Ass. Dir's.	15. To build a 3-tier leadership and to set up an Advisory Board.	15. To have the Dir's and Ass. Dir's function as the new proven leadership and take independent decisions in accordance with policies.	15. The leadership of Directors and Ass. Directors are in place. The Advisory Board will be in place soon.	15. A 3-tier leadership will give the organisation a stronger identity and will enhance continuity and maturity.
16. To establish professional communication and outreach programmes.	16. To set up a website by mid-2003. To publish books and posters.	16. To design, buy space and do all things necessary to have the website up by mid-2003. Publish at least 4 books and two posters/year.	16. The website construction is on target. Books and posters are being published every year as per target.	16. The website is expected to have a dramatic impact; will give a greater national/International profile, enhance outreach and it will help raise funds.

Project	Development objective (long term)	Project/programme objectives (short term)	Planned outputs (short term)	Achieved outputs (short term)	Outcome/Impact (long term)	Comments
Access to justice Period: 0102-0402 Budget: 2 MSEK Partner: PLD (Partners for Law in Development)	To promote access to justice for the marginalised sections of society through integration of rights based approach in community work. To promote the use of law as a resource for advancing and protecting the rights of the poor and the disadvantaged while at the same time raise a social consciousness among the lawyers.	Facilitate a partnership between NGOs and lawyers, to work together on a plan that comprehensively incorporates law in the NGOs work. To encourage NGOs to explore relevant ways of using law as a component in addressing disadvantage and discrimination. To document and share pro-active non-adversarial ways of using law to build a culture of respect for human rights.	Building capacity of Local Resource. Developing work-plans that incorporate rights/ law in the NGOs community outreach work. Rights Awareness through education.	Technical assistance, capacity building and rights awareness has been brought to the partners through different training's and workshops. Field based three-way partnership between NGOs, local lawyers and PLD.	A lot of people/groups of people have benefited legally and got access to justice via the NGO-lawyer-PLD-partnership. Achieved to get lawyers to take interest in social work and development. Local Lawyer – NGO partnerships develop into a rights based programme integral to the NGO's work Building capacity and perspective of the NGO on rights based applications and approaches in community work.	

Project/ programme	Development objective (long term)	Project/programme objectives (short term)	Planned outputs (short term)	Achieved outputs (short term)	Outcome/Impact (long term)	Comments
Empowering Rajasthan Low Income Widows and Other Women Alone through Organization, Training and Action Period: 9711-0108 Budget: SEK Partner: Astha Sansthan	To bring about changes in the social and economic status of widows such that they can live with dignity and respect, free from social discrimination and economic insecurity.	To create a state-wide Rajasthan Association of Strong Single Women with a well-developed structure at block, district, and state level, with thousands of widows and single women as members, and led by strong single women.	To hold a planning meeting with selected NGOs that work with women from six states of North India to work out a plan of action to mobilise and organise low-income widows. To contact NGOs in the selected states and involve them in identifying widows and their problems. To conduct meetings with male caste leaders, community youth group members, lawyers, and social workers as necessary. To establish a Research and Documentation Unit for the project. To hold a North Indian Widows Convention at the end of the initial two-year period for discussing pension, inheritance, land, and property rights of	Planning workshop with NGOs from six states in Northern India (Orissa, Bihar, UP, Punjab, Rajasthan and Gujarat) held in Udaipur in January 1997. Leaders of NGOs and of government programmes contacted and called together for district level meetings every three months. All political parties petitioned before the Nov. 1998 State Legislature elections and the Jan. 1999 Central Government elections. The State Level Committee meets the Rajasthan Chief Minister to discuss pension matters. State-wide Widow Convention held in Bassi in Rajasthan in Nov. 1999. An	There are today over 5,000 members of the Association. Co-operation with existing NGOs and government functionaries working with women did not result in much for the widows of Rajasthan. Therefore, the project was modified in its Second Phase where the objective was to create a new and independent organisation for widows and other single women in Rajasthan. Some progress achieved in improving the pensions and property rights of widows, partly as a result of active lobbying. After its victory in the State Legislature elections of November 1998, the Congress Party increased the widow	Even though there are 40 million widows in India, they are still a very neglected group. Of the six states represented at the initial workshop in January 1997 (Orissa, Bihar, UP, Punjab, Rajasthan and Gujarat), Sida decided to support the project in three states: Orissa, Punjab and Rajasthan. The work in Punjab was, however, not initiated and the project in Orissa was discontinued in November 1999

			widows, and the social problems still facing widows. Formation of a strong, active and effective State Level Committee of the Association. Formation of strong, active and effective District Level Committees of the Association. Formation of strong, active and effective Block Level Committees of the Association. Organisation of Block Level Awareness Camps for members of the Association. Formation of an Advisory Committee of Special People to meet with members of the State Level Committee and workers from Astha and Hadoti Hast Ship Sansthan to make decisions about how to take the project forward. Production of information materials to be used by Block and District Level Committee members to support their understanding and action.	interim Rajasthan Widows' State Level Co-ordinating Committee was selected by the participants and held its first meeting in Jan. 2000: decided to name the organisation Ekal Nari Shakti Sangathan and to include 'other women alone'. Training Programme for the State Level Committee with focus on communication skills held in Jaipur in March 2001. Block Level Committees formed in 21 out of 32 districts in Rajasthan. Block Level Committee meetings are held on a monthly basis to address issues of pensions, land and property rights etc. Training Programmes for Block Level Committee members conducted in 46 out of the 55 blocks with active Committees. Formation of an Advisory Committee of Ekal Nari Shakti Sangathan consisting of ten people. First meeting held in Feb. 2001. Pamphlets produced on	pensions in Rajasthan from Rs. 125 to Rs. 200 per month.	as a senior Astha worker identified some insurmountable problems.
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					issues as widow pensions, land and property rights, etc. Production of the newsletter Ekal Nari Ki Awaz.	
Project/ programme	Development objective (long term)	Project/programme objectives (short term)	Planned outputs (short term)	Achieved outputs (short term)	Outcome/Impact (long term)	Comments
Empowerment of Women through Panchayats in Rajasthan and Orissa Period: 9803-0003 Budget: SEK 1,4 m Partner: Institute of Social Studies (ISS)	To work towards political empowerment of women, i.e. to prepare them fully to become effective partners in the decision making process, thereby leading towards the envisaged decentralised planning process To bring about change in the patriarchal, caste-ridden hierarchical society into a more egalitarian and just society through making elected women representatives 'agents of change'	To identify concerns and priorities raised by women in meetings and analyse their treatment To articulate and find solutions to problems and conflicts which women members may face in their work To help women take up issues with higher authorities To instil confidence among women members by providing opportunities to meet their peers, share experiences and learn about their political rights and powers	To examine the nature and extent of women's participation in PRIs in light of their social background factors - class, caste, age, education, marital status - and to identify the factors which may hinder their participation in the political process and democratic institutions To monitor performance of women panchayat members and to codify the lessons learnt for wider dissemination for the benefit of women in other districts and other states	Questionnaires on the womens participation were circulated and an analysis was made of the findings and the results used for further intervention. A detailed paper on the social background of the women panchayat members was prepared and found useful. One day training programmes were conducted for training men and womene separately at the same time. Two day conferences of inter village panchayats, inter block panchayats at the district level and state level were organised.	The women started showing keen interest in panchayat administration and community development earning them respectability among the communities. The women acquired the confidence to share experiences and also meet higher authorities. Greater eagerness was demonstrated by women to accomplish social justice for the marginalised and the under privileged.	

Project/ programme	Development objective (long term)	Project/programme objectives (short term)	Planned outputs (short term)	Achieved outputs (short term)	Outcome/Impact (long term)	Comments
Resource Centre for Panchayat Training and Democratic Processes Period: 9708-0008 Budget: SEK 1,0 m Partner: Society for Social Uplift through Rural Action (SUTRA)	To improve the transparency and accountability of PRIs with a view to bridging the chasm between them and the people	To develop mechanisms to disseminate information about GPs achievements To promote people's participation in development activities of GP and PRI representatives' abilities to work towards achieving social justice. Through people's participation, lessen the vulnerability of GP representatives vis a vis government officials. To develop a mechanism for accountability and responsiveness among PRI members.	To initiate processes to form Panchayat Mandalis at village level in 25 Gram Panchayats (GPs), as support groups for women GP representatives To initiate training of PRB members to bring attitudinal change to consolidate the above process as well as to equip them with knowledge and information to fulfil their role	311 panchayat mandalis were formed in 41 panchayats in the three years with a participation of more than 39% scheduled castes. Over 5324 participants were trained in 209 awareness generation camps. A number of local issues were taken up in the areas of health, education, agriculture and marketing.	The programme gave excessive focus to the panchayat mandalis. Though relevant, it led to the development of a counter force to the panchayats. Therefore, despite the high advocacy role played by the project beneficiaries, the capacity building of the panchayats was side lined.	Two changes were made in the programme objectives of the project. Panchayat resource centres were not established and capacity building efforts directed towards the government and elected officials were instead focussed on the panchayat mandali members

5: Research Co-operation

Project/ programmes	Development objective (long term)	Project/programme objectives (short term)	Planned outputs (short term)	Achieved outputs (short term)	Outcome/Impact (long term)	Comments
Fuel cell technology for rural electrification Period: 1989/90-97 Budget: SEK 12.6 m Partners: Dep.of Bio- Energy, Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore; School of Energy Studies, Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana; Central Inst. for Agricultural Engineering, Bhopal; Dep. of Chemical Technology, Royal Institute of Technology (KTH), Sthlm	To contribute to the promotion of clean and technically efficient electricity generation in rural areas based on biomass (e.g. cattle dung, agricultural residues).	To develop a laboratory scale fuel processor for converting biogas and producer gas to hydrogen. To develop a laboratory scale, hydrogen-driven alkaline fuel cell in the kilowatt range.	A laboratory scale fuel processor A laboratory scale fuel cell To provide, at KTH, advanced specialised training to five counterpart Indian researchers Publications	Planned outputs 1, 2 and 3 have been achieved Three final research reports 12 international publications	R&D facilities and research competence have been strengthened at the Indian partner institutions. The technology developed has been publicised through an Asian regional seminar held at TNAU Coimbatore, with participants from India, the Philippines, Sweden, Thailand and Vietnam. Outputs have been reported at three international fuel cell conferences.	

Project/ programme	Development objective (long term)	Project/programme objectives (short term)	Planned outputs (short term)	Achieved outputs (short term)	Outcome/Impact (long term)	Comments
Applied biocatalysis: Cultivation of micro-organisms and the production of lactic acid by fermentation Period: 1990/91-1999 (extended until end of 2001 without additional funding) Budget: SEK 12.5 m Partners: Central Food Technology Research Institute, Mysore; Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi; Department of Biotechnology, University of Lund	Sustainable use of biological diversity in industrial development.	To develop a high-productivity biotechnological method for the production of lactic acid, which is an essential ingredient in food-processing, pharmaceutical and other industrial branches.	New technology for lactic acid production Biosensors for industrial applications Publications	The planned outputs 1 and 2 have been achieved. 6 national and 22 international publications	R&D facilities and research competence have been strengthened at the Indian partner institutions. The technology developed has been transferred to an Indian industrial firm for commercial production of lactic acid. The technology developed has been publicised through an international workshop held at CFTRI in Mysore, in November 1999, with participants from Argentina, Belgium, China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Nigeria, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Thailand and Zimbabwe.	

Project/ programme	Development objective (long term)	Project/programme objectives (short term)	Planned outputs (short term)	Achieved outputs (short term)	Outcome/Impact (long term)	Comments
Natural and recombinant proteins/enzymes as biosensors Period: 1992-2000 (extended until end of 2001 without additional funding) Budget: SEK 5.5 m Partners: Centre for Protein Engineering and Biomedical Research, The Voluntary Health Services, Chennai; Department of Pure and Applied Biochemistry, Centre for Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, Lund University	Sustainable use of biotechnology in industry, health care and environmental conservation.	To develop biosensor technologies of a generic kind for environmental, medical and industrial applications.	Techniques for stabilisation of proteins/enzymes in order to produce biosensors and biocatalysts Portable (miniaturised electronic), biosensor-based, thermal and optical devices for analytical and diagnostic work Publications	Planned outputs 1 and 2 have been achieved 27 international publications	R&D facilities and research competence have been strengthened at the Indian partner institution. The scientific findings and the techniques developed have been publicised through an international conference held at the Centre for Protein Engineering and Biomedical Research, Chennai, in November 2001, with participation of researchers from North Africa, East and South Asia, Europe and North America.	

Project/ programme	Development objective (long term)	Project/programme objectives (short term)	Planned outputs (short term)	Achieved outputs (short term)	Outcome/Impact (long term)	Comments
Tree Tissue Culture Period: 1992-2000 (extended until end of 2001 without additional funding) Budget: SEK 5,1 m Partners: Tissue Culture Division, National Chemical Laboratory, Pune; Department of Forest Genetics, Swedish University for Agricultural Sciences, Uppsala	Sustainable use of biological diversity in forestry development.	To develop tissue culture techniques for clonal multiplication of Indian pine tree species (conifers), for rapid mass production (micro-propagation). To achieve genetic improvement of Indian conifers by conventional breeding and by genetic modification (genetic engineering).	Techniques for clonal multiplication of four Indian pine tree species Techniques for scaling-up the culture of embryonic tissues in bio-reactors Method for genetic modification of a pine species Techniques for preservation of germplasm of pine and teak (tropical timber) trees at extremely low temperatures (cryo-preservation) Publications	Planned outputs 1 and 2 have been achieved, with some final work going on to arrive at 3 and 4. 4 national and 13 international publications	R&D facilities and research competence have been strengthened at the Indian partner institution. The techniques developed have been publicised through an international meeting held at the National Chemical Laboratory, Pune, in November 1999, with participants from 11 countries in East and South Asia, Europe and North America.	

Project/ programme	Development objective (long term)	Project/programme objectives (short term)	Planned outputs (short term)	Achieved outputs (short term)	Outcome/Impact (long term)	Comments
Advanced technology for combustion of biomass Period: 1998-2000 (extended until end of 2001 without additional funding) Budget: SEK 3 m Partners: Heat Transfer and Thermal Power Laboratory, Department of Mechanical Engineering, Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Chennai; Department of Energy Conversion, Chalmers University of Technology, Göteborg	Development of advanced renewable energy technologies.	To develop highly efficient and environmentally benign fluidised-bed technologies for the combustion of a range of Indian biomass for application in electric power generation and heat generation for industrial use.	Advancements in fluidised bed biomass combustion technology. Publications	Some components of the advanced technology have been developed.	R&D facilities and research competence have been strengthened at the Indian partner institution.	

Project/ programme	Development objective (long term)	Project/programme objectives (short term)	Planned outputs (short term)	Achieved outputs (short term)	Outcome/Impact (long term)	Comments
Bioremediation of mine dumps Period: 1998-2000 (extended until end of 2001 without additional funding) Budget: SEK 3 m Partners: National Environment Engineering Research Institute, Nagpur; Department of Biotechnology, University of Lund	Environmental conservation and rehabilitation.	To develop biotechnologies for the bio-remediation of the sites polluted by mining activity.	Technology and vegetation for removing heavy metals from mine dumps Methods for rejuvenating the fertility and productivity of soils polluted by mining activities Publications	Analyses of metal uptake by plant species selected for rejuvenation. Study of growth performance of selected plants planted on mine dumps. Isolation and cultivation of metal-sulphate reducing bacteria. Study of precipitation of metals following bacterial reduction.	R&D facilities and research competence have been strengthened at the Indian partner institution.	

Project/ programme	Development objective (long term)	Project/programme objectives (short term)	Planned outputs (short term)	Achieved outputs (short term)	Outcome/Impact (long term)	Comments
Small-scale gasification of agro-waste and biomass for rural areas Period: 94/95-96/97 (extended until end of 99 without additional funding) Budget: SEK 2.7 m Partners: ASTRA, Dep. of Mechanical Engineering, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore; Centre for New and Renewable Sources of Energy, Anna University, Chennai; Dep. of Chemical Technology, Royal Institute of Technology (KTH), Stockholm	Decentralised small-scale power production in rural areas using locally available biomass resources.	To develop open top-down draft gasifiers and fluidised-bed gasifiers in the 5 to 10 kW range. To operate and test producer gas-driven internal combustion engines. To overcome the tar problem by developing efficient tar cracking methods and thus to achieve reliable and sustainable power production.	Experimental units of the two types of gasifiers. Chemical characteristics of the tars produced by various types of local agro-waste and biomass, e.g. rice husk, saw dust, sugarcane residues, etc. Publications	The gasifiers have been designed, constructed and tested with rice husk, saw dust, sugarcane residues, etc. Some work on tar analysis and tar cracking methods has been conducted. One national and four international publications	R&D facilities and research competence have been strengthened at the Indian partner institutions.	

Project/ programme	Development objective (long term)	Project/programme objectives (short term)	Planned outputs (short term)	Achieved outputs (short term)	Outcome/Impact (long term)	Comments
Environmental aspects of energy use in large Indian metropolises Period: 1994/95- 1996/97 Budget: SEK 0.9 m Partner: Tata Energy Research Institute (TERI), New Delhi	To mitigate urban environmental pollution caused by urban energy use.	To describe, analyse and assess the environmental impact of energy use in large cities in three sectors: transport, industry and electric power generation. To develop a methodology of general applicability to urban areas for assessing the above-mentioned environmental impact. To develop policies for mitigating the environmentally negative impact of energy use in urban areas in India.	Publications Seminars or workshops involving top level participants from relevant Indian ministries, environmental agencies, energy utilities, and the private sector.	One final research report Two national and one international publication Two seminars	TERI has been able to present its research findings and policy recommendations to top officials in Indian government departments and agencies, and energy utilities.	

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