CAC Phase-III Proposal

1. Name and address of the CSO

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1. 1 CUTS and PTF partnership in brief

CUTS Centre for Consumer Action, Research & Training (CUTS CART), one of the programme centers of *Consumer Unity & Trust Society (CUTS) International*, and Partnership for Transparency Fund (PTF), Washington DC, both are in partnership for last more than four years. CUTS CART implemented so far two projects in two phases. The first phase project was from Feb. 2007 to September, 2008 and the second phase was from May 2009 to September 2010.

2. A. Project results and lessons learnt from previous phase

CUTS in collaboration with PTF conceptualized the first phase mainly to test the potential of the RTI Act as a social accountability tool titled "Combating Corruption in Rajasthan State, India, by Applying RTI Act as a Tool". The intervention was executed in nine districts of two administrative divisions Jaipur (5 districts) and Ajmer (4 districts) out of seven divisions of in the state of Rajasthan, and informal watchdog groups namely 'Consortium of Groups Combating Corruption' (CGCC) were formed involving CSOs, common citizenries etc. and empowered to perform multi-disciplinary role, file RTI applications, hand holding and to play "watchdog" role in curbing corruption in *Panchayati Raj* & Rural Development Department (*PR* & RD), Government of Rajasthan in the identified districts.

Encouraged by the success and building on the phase-I outcomes, the second phase was formulated with a much focused approach which was titled as "Reforming the Processes in the Rural Development Department through Policy and Civic Engagement, based on RTI Act 2005, in Rajasthan, India". The project targeted three schemes, '*National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS)*', '*Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana*' (SGSY) and '*Indira Aawas Yojana*' (IAY) under the Rural Development Department and implemented in Jaipur and Tonk districts following a '*demonstration plot approach*'. It was done through diagnosing systemic causes of corruption and addressing those through simplifying, enhancing transparency and ensuring people's participation in the service delivery process of the selected schemes which created huge impact.

A network of trained & resourceful CGCCs, CSOs and other interested individuals working together for transparency and accountability in all 17 blocks of Jaipur and Tonk districts was formed. A 'RTI Advisory and Information Cell' (RAIC) was started to advice and educate the masses. A total 210 phone calls were received out of that 43 callers/visitors filed RTI applications in various departments and helped in getting services without paying any bribe.

The 'RTI Ground Realities and Corruption Vulnerability Survey (RGR&CVA)' was conducted which revealed that every beneficiary of NREGS (average Rs 303), IAY (Rs 1268) and SGSY (Rs 660) were paying bribes to avail the benefits. The findings were disseminated widely among common masses and service providers by organising 'RTI Block *Chaupals*' in all the 17 blocks of both the districts.

A 10-member delegation visited Kozhikode and Wynadu districts of Kerala which helped to visiting project stakeholder in understanding the best practices related to people's planning process at ward and *Gram Panchayat* level in Kerala. Efforts were made to develop one 'Model RTI Gram Panchayat' (MRGP) in two districts to ensure transparency, accountability and corruption-free service delivery system in selected schemes.

Two advocacy meetings were organised at the state level and participation of policy makers and media was ensured. As an outcome of these meetings, official orders were given to ensure transparency and accountability measures in governmental schemes. A set of recommendations for simplified and transparent service delivery processes of the selected schemes was submitted to the government and policy makers to take appropriate actions.

Finally, a model framework for replication or RTI Toolkit was published in which entire project-related experiences, tools, methodology, community participation model, success stories and best practices were incorporated so that similar intervention can be replicated elsewhere as well.

2. B. Building on the learnings of earlier phases:

In the proposed phase-III, the main focus will remain only on '*Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Guarantee Scheme (NREGS)*' in Jaipur and Tonk districts like earlier two phases. In the proposed phase all the entitlement holders of MGNREGS in Jaipur and Tonk districts can be the project beneficiaries but as per the project team and available CGCCs infrastructure the target will be up to 15 Percentage of entitlement holders of the selected 6 blocks. In Jaipur total number of Gram Panchayats is 489 in which around **4,97,627** House Holds (HH) including SC (27,554), ST (17,155) and others (4,52,918) are registered entitlement holders & job card holders under MGNREGS. And out of them around 2,64,167 job card holders demanded and 2,59,219 people got jobs under the scheme but only 12,157 households (**2.4 percent**) were able to complete their 100 days of employment and their average wages were Rs. **102.68** per day in the selected district and blocks. In Tonk total number of Gram Panchayats are 230 in which around **2, 66,457** HHs including SC (35,905), ST (48,017) and others (1, 82,535) are registered entitlement holders and job card holders. Out of them around 1,50,646 HHs demanded and 1,49,589 people were provided employment during the year but 3553 households were able to complete their 100 days of employment and their average wages were Rs. **93.77** per day in the district. The total budget spend during the 2010-2011 was Rs. 166.16 Crores in Jaipur district and Rs. 58.95 Crores in Tonk district (As per MGNREGS Website). Fund allocations for the current fiscal year for MGNREGS in both the districts are more than the previous year.

Under the project total number of identified beneficiaries would be not more than 15 percentage of the total job card holders as per the present capacity of project team and grassroots based CGCCs in the selected 6 blocks of two districts that comes around 40,000 to 46, 000. In Jaipur total 04 blocks will be covered under that around 2, 16,358 entitlement holders are there and in

Tonk total 02 blocks will be covered and under that around 93,000 entitlement are there. The project activities will be very much focused upon the above selected blocks and entitlements holders only.

We can see some symptoms of corruption on ground in MGNREGS in both the districts which indicate the huge quantum and scale of corruption. As per the phase-II survey total bribe paid by the entitlement holders was Rs. 14.9 Crores. Total 21 percent of people reported to pay bribe for getting jobs under the scheme and 53 percent of MGNREGS entitlement holders reported that they paid Rs. 146 on an average for registration and getting job card for the scheme and 43 percent of them paid Rs. 40 on an average at various levels for getting their wage payments. Almost 49 percent of the people believed that rate of corruption in MGNREGS is very high and 48 percent of them said that this rate of corruption is on the rise rather than going down. As per the findings of phase II every MGNREGS workers have to pay a bribe of Rs. 285 for getting their entitlements and wages. In the rural areas of selected two districts the awareness rate about RTI was 19 percent and rate of usage of RTI was merely 5.4 percent in selected districts. In both the districts total number of BPL families are 1, 02, 000 (Jaipur-65, 000 & Tonk around 37, 000) so this project will laid special emphasis on BPL community to get their entitlements of the schemes.

In MGNREGS definitely there are two forms of exclusion of the entailment holders and one form is non-issuance of job cards to them and rate of such type of exclusion is **0.11 %** of total entitlement holders under MGNREGS. Second type is denial of jobs by service providers. There are cases in which the stipulated days of employment is not provided and only **0.63 percent** entitlement holders are given the full entitlements. It is important to mention that there is not even a single case in which unemployment allowance has been paid to anybody. So under the project all these indicators will be strengthened by using RTI as tool by community itself.

As women are the major beneficiaries of the MGNREGS (Jaipur-79 percent & Tonk 70 percent) at the same time they are the prime victims of corruption. Because most of the MGNREGS staffs and Mates are males and they are in a dominating position upon women. On the other side women are less educated, less empowered and do not have access to information related to their entitlements, decision making processes and as a result they are even not aware that it is their right to demand the job under the scheme but at the mercy of the Gram Panchayats for that so rights based approach is missing among them. So this particular intervention will provide enough space to the women in CGCCs network, peer learning activities and women entitlement holders will be targeted so that project benefits can reached up to them. Proactive women from the community will also be made part of activities including women leaders, elected Panchayat Representatives and Women Mates and sensitized to women entitlement holders for developing rights based approach. So gender perspective will be a strong element throughout the intervention.

2.1 Major lessons learnt and how these will be used in the next phase

2.1.1 Constructive engagement
Working with government and other stakeholders like media

During the phase II, constructive dialogue was done with the policy makers and state level service providers but all of them gone out of the department due to reshuffle in the cabinet of present government and transfer of officials. So in next phase the process of dialogue will be started from scratch with new actors. Proactive politicians and media people who are pro governance can be identified and involved in the coming phase project activities so that policy changes can be made possible in a participatory manner. Based on the previous experience it can be stated as below.

- Number of officials and political leaders are supportive of such initiatives taken under various projects but their motivation has to be maintained during the intervention.
- Media people are very much supportive of such initiatives against corruption and play a good role in giving wider coverage to the initiatives and issues.

2.1.2 Community Mobilisation
Community mobilisation is a very important activity that results in awareness and action lead by them and strengthening the element of sustainability. For community mobilisation some local community facilitators have to be always part of the intervention so that they can own the project objectives and act accordingly with community.

a) Peer learning
- Peer learning widens the scope of experience sharing and provided the opportunity to learn the best practices. It is always good to be part of such peer learning programmes.
- Under the project peer to peer learning opportunities will be there on quarterly basis. Peer to expert leanings will also be there at the start, mid and end level of the project.
- Inter district exchange of CGCCs will be arranged so that they can learn from each other.

As result of peer learning capacity of key actors will be enhanced and their efforts towards combating corruption will be more systematic, experienced based, with cutting edge and more effective.

b) Knowledge generation
- During the project implementation avenues of knowledge generation are immense. During the baseline and end line surveys, Citizen Report Cards, evening classes, Community and Service Providers Interfaces always open the doors and avenues of new knowledge emerge for all the project stakeholders of all levels
- During the implementation of current project exposure visits, peer learning visits, training programmes for the key stakeholders will be organised for their capacity building.

As a result of knowledge generation key actors of the project will be empowered for more sustained and effective attempts towards battle against all forms of corruption.

c) Documentation
- Documentation of outputs, outcome and impact created is extremely important which helps in showcasing produced results, keeping this fact in mind; project outputs/outcomes, case studies, success stories were documented to share with wider stakeholders for replication.
- Evidences of impact created and outcomes achieved are tangible in form and sometimes can be captivated in document form. Therefore documentation will be

done of all the records produced of the project activities, outputs, outcomes and impact created.

d) Follow of lessons learnt in phase-II areas
- The network of CGCCs will be given chance to share their experiences in the new areas of proposed phase.
- The best practices of the phase II will be shared with the people of proposed phase areas by the people who made some success to share their success stories.
- Follow up visits will also be made in the MRGP areas of phase-II to see the progress and making strategies accordingly.

e) Usage of RTI Toolkit
- All the new CGCCs, proactive citizens and local CBOs or NGO representatives will be trained in to using the RTI Toolkit for replicating it in their working areas.
- New CGCCs and key stakeholders will learn the process of implementation for gearing up against their fighting corruption in the selected schemes and areas.

f) Power analysis of the interventional areas
- Power analysis will be done of the Model RTI Gram Panchayats, departmental level and state level to map the key actors who are influential in the area so that a partnership can be build up with those key actors and their cooperation can be sought to ensuring the planned results and impact. The power analysis will include both service providers and service recipients.

g) Qualitative measurement of change of attitudes and behaviors: (both Public Authorities and some power-holders/vested interests in village/district)
It is extremely important to measure the intangible changes occurred in the behavior and attitudes of the key stakeholders from community, policy makers and service providers. Following qualitative methods will be used to measure the behavioral changes of service providers and vested interests.
- Focus Group Discussions
- Personal interviews
- Feedback of CGCCs and key stakeholders and beneficiaries

e) Comments:
'The project has been well thought out, pulling on extensive experience of CUTS in the area, their understanding of governance deficiencies and their local networks of CBOs and local cadres. ….

Given the difficulty of the task and the context, it can be concluded that CUTS has been able to complete almost all activities planned in a satisfactory way. They also brought some innovations in the process and a very comprehensive set of complementary activities':
Source (Citizens Against Corruption (CAC) Program South Asia CUTS Project- Independent Project Completion Assessment Prepared by Ms. Stephanie de Chassey, PTF Volunteer Adviser, February 2011)

"All activities planned have been finished and the deliverables produced. The results for all objectives are impressive…….. In terms of substance this project is a winner……"
*Source (*Evaluation of "Combating Corruption in Rajasthan State by Applying RTI Act, 2005 as a Tool" October 2008)

3. Title of the project

''Contributing towards Corruption Free and Transparent Service Delivery in 'Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)' through Civic Engagement in Jaipur and Tonk Districts of Rajasthan, India''

4. Project Goal

"SELECTED 6 BLOCKS OF JAIPUR (04) AND TONK (02) DISTRICTS OF RAJASTHAN HAVE CORRUPTION-FREE MAHATMA GANDHI NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT SCHEME (MGNREGS)"

5. Objective level core Indicators

Following four objective level indicators are formulated to plan and monitor the achievements of the above Goal. Here target and identified entitlement holders mean 40,000- 45,000 people coming from the selected 6 blocks and down to Block from Gram Panchayats.

- Inclusion of the targeted and identified eligible entitlement holders of selected blocks of Jaipur and Tonk Districts in MGNREGS

- The targeted and identified entitlement holders of selected blocks of Jaipur and Tonk Districts are getting all the stipulated entitlements in MGNREGS – guaranteed days of employment, wages, allowances and facilities at the worksites.

- Effective Participation of the targeted and identified entitlement holders at all stages of MGNREGS – identification, planning, monitoring and evaluation – in the selected 6 blocks of the Jaipur and Tonk districts.

- Improvement of the quality of governance and reducing corruption in MGNREGS in Rajasthan, especially in Jaipur and Tonk Districts.

6. **Outcomes/Outputs**

6.1   To support and ensure inclusion of the targeted and identified excluded eligible families of the 6 blocks of Jaipur and Tonk districts by end of the Project period.

6.2   To ensure that the targeted and identified job-card holders of the 6 selected blocks get their stipulated entitlements during the Project period

6.3   To promote and ensure participation of the targeted and identified citizens/job card holders at all stages of MNREGS in Jaipur and Tonk districts.

6.4   To ensure better governance of the MGNREGS in Rajasthan

6.5   Policy advocacy with the government for reforming the service delivery processes in MGNREGS.

7. Methodology to reach out to the beneficiaries in the selected blocks

The targeted and identified project beneficiaries would 40,000-45,000 people hailing from various Gram Panchayats (GPs) under selected blocks and districts. The shortlisting of the GPs would be done in consultation with CGCCs. The initial number of GPs could be two to three GPs which could even more if GCGGs suggests about that. So total Number of GPs comes around 12 to 18 or more but these selected GPs would necessarily be having the total number of beneficiaries as mentioned above. The entitlement holders who are excluded from the MGNREGS would be identified from the selected 6 blocks in general and down the blocks in selected 12-18 Gram Panchayats.

In the Jaipur district project activities will be implemented in Phagi, Dudu, Sambhar and Govindgarh blocks and rest blocks would be control blocks and in Tonk project activities would be implemented in Niwai and Malpura blocks and rest would the control blocks. So in total six blocks of phase two project areas, project activities would be done. In the proposed phase since gender perspective is a new area to work on so the approaches and tools which can ensure that rights of the women entitlement holders are asserted will be used so that no discrimination is done against them. In the phase 2 RGR survey there is no baseline available for this.

8. Project Activities

(Categorise and group for each objective)

Output 1
Demands/Applications (number after baseline) for new job cards from eligible families;
New job cards issued to eligible families;

Activities:
- Identifying the entitled people for getting job cards in all 6 blocks of the districts.

- Making a list of excluded eligible families interested in joining MGNREGS in all 6 blocks of two districts.

- Application/demand made by the eligible excluded families for jobs cards under MGNREGS

- Starting 'Model RTI Gram Panchayats' Activities: 'Dialogue with Entitlement Holders on MGNREGS' (DEH), wall writing, strengthening the citizen participatory mechanisms like Gram Sabhas etc. in the Gram Panchayats. Also ensuring job guarantee, attaining the entitlements under the scheme. Picking up corruption issues from citizens and raising with Gram Panchayats and block authorities and rectifying the systemic issues. Taking part in Gram Panchayat routine meetings along with local citizens.

Output 2
Demands for the (different) stipulated entitlements;

(Different) Entitlements paid to the job card holders – days of employment, amount, number of beneficiaries, worksite facilities, etc.

Activities:
- Identifying the gaps in the service delivery in different stipulated entitlements under MGNREGS through Survey, visiting MGNREGS worksites and interacting with community in villages

- Demanding for 100 days of jobs by the eligible excluded families and getting fuller wages for it.

- Demanding for the unemployment allowances in case if not getting jobs after demand.

- Demanding for the worksite facilities as per the act like water, tent, crèche and medicine.

- Filing of at least 500 RTI applications or more after fixing areas of corruption at various levels. As a result, users are empowered to get information, exposing the corrupt system and share it with media, wider fellow citizens so that appropriate actions have been taken against the guilty officers. As a result problem of lack of transparency, lack of services for getting entitlements, lack of accountability and high rate of corruption is addressed.

- Filing of complaints (Individual or group) for lack of service delivery and denial of entitlements and knowing about the actions taken on it using RTI as a tool. At the same time using other newly formulated accountability tools as well like public service guarantee act etc. if required.

- Continued follow up of the filed RTI requests will be done till taking them some logical conclusion

Output 3
Number/proportion of citizens participated at different stages in MGNREGS
Number and type of suggestions made by the citizens on MGNREGS; and suggestions of citizens accepted by the authorities

Activities:
- Mobilising the MGNREGS entitlement holders to participate in identifying the works to be done under MGNREGS by putting requests.

- Mobilising citizens for taking part in the planning process and monitoring of the scheme by taking part in social audits in the MGNREGS scheme.

- Establishing dialogue process with Govt. Officials at block, for systemic changes, enhancing transparency and accountability in various forms of corruption so that these forms of corruption can be converted in to corruption free areas or reforms in the corrupt processes means processes will be more transparent, accountable and less corrupt.

- 'Block Interface on Systemic Reforms (BISR)' in all the 6 blocks. In this interface cum evidence based advocacy event areas of corruption, current rate of wages and employment etc. in the MGNREGS will be shared with block and district officials including the local media by the CGCCs and common people so that these can be eliminated from the system and transparency and accountability can be ensured. This will a half day event in all the

selected blocks and further follow up will also be done to track the decisions taken in this. After this BISR service providers would be well informed about areas of corruption, suggested ways to get rid of these and would more transparent, corrupt and accountable.

- 'Compendium of Transparency and Accountability Orders' and checking their Compliance status at Selected GP level. This compendium will include all the transparency, accountability and RTI related official orders passed so far by the department to implement and poor compliance of all of these is leading towards corrupt service delivery. The compendium will used as a tool of advocacy to show the service providers and policy makers that how things are working and how not and how things can work better. So using this compendium a strong advocacy with government will result in to compliance of these official orders in the state.

- Strengthening the participatory mechanisms at Gram Panchayats through making Citizens aware about the routine meetings at Gram Panchayat level on 5th, 12th, 20th and 27th of the month and raising their issuer related to the entitlements.

Output 4
The victims of corruption are using RTI as a tool against paying bribes for getting the stipulated entitlements under MGNREGS

Activities:
- *CGCCs are helping to the MGNREGS entitlement holders about using RTI*

- *Project team will visit the MGNREGS sights and advice accordingly*

- *Publishing newsletters and posters mentioning use of RTI*

Output 5
A sustainable enabling environment has been created in the project are for getting the stipulated entitlements by all eligible people under the scheme

Activities:
- Institutionalising self –sustainable networks of CGCCs, proactive citizenries, local CBOs and local networks through creating an online 'community of practice' in the area.

- Orientation of CGCCs on gender perspectives of MGNREGS and doing gender analysis to identify the factors working against women entitlement holders to get 100 days of job and full wages on time.

- Power analysis of key stakeholders in the MRGPs so that most powerful people can be involved in the activities as well as advocacy work at various levels.

Output 06
Policy advocacy with the government for reforming the service delivery processes in MGNREGS

Activities:
- Engaging in policy advocacy together with the coalition partners, CGCCs, MGNREGS entitlement holders and community in general.

Since advocacy is an important activity under the project so design of its methodology is essential. As per the planned strategy and methodology, the advocacy with the policy makers

will be done at two levels. One is at district level with the district authorities and another is at state level. It is important to mention that at state level one forum (*MGNREGS Sanwad* or MGNREG Dialogue) has been institutionalized in which most of the policy makers and top level service providers, MGNREGS Workers, NGOs working on MGNREGS take part regularly. It is open dialogue platform for all as above and concerns, issues, problems are raised by participants and solution/answered are provided or action is taken by policy makers or service providers. So this open dialogue forum will be mainly used for raising advocacy issues. Other than this forum individual dialogues, submission of memorandums or advocacy documents with policy makers and service providers will also be done.

- Formulating systemic reforms recommendations for policy advocacy with government based on the emerged out issues during implementation.

Other Complimentary activities:

- Continuation of 'RTI Advisory & Information Cell (RAIC)' to advice and provide necessary information on RTI Act. By this project team will be able to reach out to the entitlement holders within and beyond project areas to ensure the timely advice and help against corruption.

- Regrouping and widening the base and strengths of 6 Block level 'Consortium of Groups Combating Corruption (CGCCs), CBOs, and local NGO representatives who work with community as watchdogs and providing handholding.

- Making a plan for sustainability of CGCCs and institutionalising them. Starting a virtual network of CGCCs and starting some contribution to make them a sustainable group in long run and imparting some skills through training to all the CGCCs for generating some resources for making their action against corruption sustainable and joining new proactive people in their initiative.

- Formation of 'District RTI Media Groups (DRMGs)' in both the districts to publicize and control the corrupt processes. As a result sensitized media groups also become part of the intervention and help in to advocacy and mobilizing entitlement holders.

- 'Revisiting the Past and taking Future Steps' Workshop for CGCCs to share the consolidated experiences and adopted approaches during the previous phases. To provide guiding tips for formulating strategies to achieve project objectives. This workshop will be an attempt to equalize the knowledge and experiences of phase II CGCCs and new proactive citizens who will be part of the CGCCs. Best practices will also be shared with each other so that new key stakeholders can take off effectively and achieve results. CGCCs will also be oriented for the revenue generation skills and gender perspectives of MGNREGS.

- Conducting Baseline surveys as follows; STAP (Status of Transparency And Participatory mechanisms) for service providers and SCPM (Status of Corruption Vulnerability and Participatory mechanisms in MGNREGS) Survey for common citizens and entitlement holders. Base line and target values of the project will also be re-set after survey findings

- Pledge for not to pay bribe in future with citizens. As a result a saying no to corruption community will evolve as reference group in the interventional areas and others can follow them.

- Exposure Visit to Andhra Pradesh: As part of 'peer learning', Selected Service providers of project areas, CGCCs, CBOs representatives and project staff will be sent to Andhra Pradesh which is known for the successful implementation of Social audit and other transparency and Accountability mechanisms provisioned under MGNRES to share the experiences, good practices and governance aspects at Gram Panchayat level. The generated knowledge will be used in the respective field areas of the visitors.

- Quarterly 'Story Telling and Writeshops' in both the districts. As a result of this CGCCs and other key stakeholders will share their experiences with each other and they themselves will write the success stories.

- Final Dissemination cum Advocacy Meeting. Though dissemination cum advocacy will a continued activity but this will include the final advocacy issues before policy makers and service providers to take actions on these.

- Publishing periodic Newsletters and Posters. This will include success stories, project events, activities and other relevant information to share with CGCCs, key stakeholders and service providers to keep them all updated and involved in the project activities.

- Publishing a booklet on the forms of corruption and success stories under the project.

9. Expected Results and Targets

(Categorise and group for each activity)

- Reduction in the rate of corruption and incidences of bribery for providing the stipulated services under MGNREGS in the project areas.

- An enabling environment for getting the stipulated entitlements under MGNREGS by all eligible people in the project areas.

- Compendium of orders and circulars related to transparency and RTI passed by Rural Development Department, Govt. of Rajasthan in hand.

- Increased level of compliance of the orders and circulars related to transparency and RTI in the department offices in project area.

- 'Model RTI Gram Panchayats' (MRGPs) in place.

- Increased level of reporting of the issues and cases rose under the project RTI report in local media due to active DRMG.

- 'Soochana ka adhikar avam Jan Sahayata Kendra -SJSK (Right to Information and Community Assistance Centres)

- Jankari Sahayata Samooh (Information Help Group)

- A proactive collaborated group of empowered citizens and media persons is formed who are in taking efforts against corruption.

- Status of implementation of the participatory mechanisms and passes orders is known and Strategies are made for better implementation through advocacy.

- More than 20 peer learning events (District, block and GP level peer learning and an exposure visit to Andhra Pradesh).

- More than 100 success stories of obtaining corruption free services under targeted schemes.

- Booklet on identified forms of Corruption and Success Stories will be documented.

9. A. Geographical Area of work and Time Frame

The working area will be same as it was in Phase-II of the project which is jaipur (4 rural blocks) and Tonk (2 blocks) districts of Rajasthan, India. But the total number of blocks would be 6 in which project activities would be implemented. Under the project seven blocks from Jaipur and four blocks from Tonk district would be control areas in which project activities would not be implemented but these would be made part of evaluation and impact assessment process to compare the interventional and non-interventional areas. The rationale behind repeating the phase-III in the phase II areas is twofold. One is that the platform is already set for implementing the project with the availability of ground level infrastructure and secondly the rate of corruption in MGNREGS is still high in the areas.

9. B. Time Frame of the project

The project duration will be of 12 months starting from the date of contract signing with PTF.

10. Project Management, Monitoring & Evaluation

❖ **Methods:**
- Formation of a Project Management Team which will be responsible for management of the day to day implementation of the project activities and at the same time monitoring and evaluations of the same.
- 'Project Implementation Review' will be done on monthly basis.
- External evaluation of the project will also be done at the end of the project in consultation with PAC, Bangalore

❖ **Tools:**
  - Log Frame Matrix will be used
  - Stakeholder Evaluation
  - Internal Monitoring and Evaluation
  - External Evaluation
  - Power analysis of key actors

❖ **Results framework indicators measurement:**
  - Results Framework Indicators will be formed and measured through suitable research techniques

11. Organisational Team and Roles

❖ **Role of Senior Staff of the Organisation**
   - Overall supervision and monitoring of the project activities
   - Overseeing the effective implementation of the project activities
   - Providing expert advice as and when needed
   - He will be the main contact person under project related correspondences

❖ **Role of Project Coordinator**
   - Overall implementation of the project activities under the project and full time for the project
   - Preparation of the periodic reports and submitting to the PAC in consultation with the Project Management Team.
   - Work in the field areas of the project spending time with target groups
   - Any other work as per project requirement

❖ **Role of Project Assistant**
   - Assisting in carrying out the overall project activities
   - Coordinating the field activities, along with project coordinator and spending his/her full time for project related work
   - Any other work as and when assigned to carry out

12. **Role of Community Organisations in Objective Achievement**

   - Imbibing the project objectives and work accordingly.
   - CGCCs will work as a resource person to share their experiences and knowledge with the newly made Junior CGCCs.
   - Taking part in the project activities as and when being informed to do so.
   - Community Mobilisation against corruption and motivating common people for using RTI as a preventing measure against corruption and reforming the corrupt processes of service delivery in the selected schemes.
   - Report back to the Project about the developments taking place in their area as an outcome of the project activities as per their convenience or being requested to do so.
   - Taking part in any of the advocacy initiative taken under the project, with the policy makers at various levels in government as per their convenience.
   - Works as CGCCs in their working area and work for project targets given at the start of the project.
   - Involving local CBOs, NGOs and social activists as well if available in the concerned blocks or districts so that network of CGCCs can be widened and sustainability of the initiative against corruption can be ensured.

13. **Activities in Constructive Engagement**

   (Government, local self government agencies who will collaborate in this project)

   - An 'Advocacy Group' will be formed having CGCCs, Project Management Team' member and screened and actively engaged project stakeholders in it.

- A 'Target Policy Makers Group' will be identified and an Issue based discussion will take place from time to time at least one in each quarter so that the policy issues are discussed for reforming the processes of corrupt processes with the target group.

14. **Activities to promote Peer Learning**

- Exposure visits will be done
- Quarterly Meetings of CGCCs and key community stakeholders
- 'Story telling' and 'case study or success story writing Workshop will be done with the CGCCs during 'Quarterly Peer Learning Meetings'.
- Literature distribution with project news, outcomes and success stories.

15. **Initiatives for Sustainability**

❖ Technical Sustainability
- Use of LFA.
- Design of activities towards achieving the goals.
- Monitoring and Evaluation mechanism is strong enough

❖ Financial Sustainability
- CGCCs and key stakeholders will own the project activities which will be self-financed after completion of the project.
- Orientation of CGCCs for generating their own resources for making their any corruption in sustainable manner.
- Enhancing skills of CGCCs for joining new work force to join the hands with them regularly.

❖ Social Sustainability
- Ownership of the project activities among community and CGCCs will be developed during project implementation so that same can be sustained even after completion.
- Since CGCCs are part of community so the will guide the community beyond project period as well.

❖ Institutional Sustainability
- The reforms initiated under the project will be made part of the system so that it will become usual course in service delivery.

16. **Summary of Budget**

(Total outlay, with half yearly break-up details) Itemized Budget:

S.N.	Item	Amount (First six months)	Amount (Rs.) (Twelve months)

I.	**Personnel Costs** [No .X Months X Salary/Honorarium per Month X Time]	**2,70,000**	**5,40,000**
1.1	Project Director [1 X 12 X 75,000 X 10%]	42,000	84,000
1.2	Project Coordinator [1 X 12 X 29,000 X 100%]	1,68,000	3,36,000
1.3	Assistant Project Coordinator [1 X 12 X 20,000 X 50%]	60,000	1,20,000
II.	**Programme Cost**	**2,86,000**	**6,55,000**
2.1	Continuation of ' RTI Advisory & Information Cell (RAIC)' at CUTS CART (Nominal cost)	3,000	6,000
2.2	Support Fund for CGCC members (40,000 X2 Districts)	40,000	80,000
2.3	Advocacy: Establishing dialogue process with Govt. Officials for advocacy	6,000	12,000
2.4	Revitalizing 6 Block level 'Consortium of Groups Combating Corruption (CGCCs) and introducing new actors.	5,000	5,000
2.5	Formation of 'District RTI Media Groups (DRMGs)' in both the districts and media engagement	10,000	10,000
2.6	'Kick Start and Future Steps' Workshops for CGCCs (01X40,000)	40,000	40,000
2.7	Conducting Baseline surveys as follows; STAR and SCOR	40,000	40,000
2.8	Advocacy: 'Block Interface on Systemic Reforms (BISR)' in all the 6 blocks (6X7,000)	42,000	42,000
2.9	'Compendium of Transparency and Accountability Orders' and checking their Compliance status at Selected GP level	5,000	5,000
2.10	Quarterly 'Story Telling and Writeshops' in both the districts (03X15,000)	30,000	45,000
2.11	Exposure Visit to Andhra Pradesh	00.00	85,000
2.12	Filing of 500 RTI applications (50X9)	5,000	10,000
2.13	Final Dissemination cum Advocacy Meeting	00.00	45,000
2.14	MRGP Activities (02X30,000)	30,000	60,000
2.15	Publishing periodic Newsletters and Posters	30,000	65,000
2.16	End level Impact assessment survey and Focus Group	00.00	55,000

	Discussions (01X75,000)		
2.17	External Evaluation (In case if unused than can be used for peer learning)	00.00	20,000
2.18	Audit Fees	00.00	10,000
	Total	**5,56,000**	**11,95,000**
2.19	Overheads 5%	28,000	56,000
	Grand Total	**5,84,000**	**12,51,000**
	Total grant requested from the PTF (rounded up) US$1=INR 50)	**Approx. US$ 25,000**	

* Brackup of one MRGP Budget:

S.No	Activity (To be done in six villages of the GP)	Budget (Rs)
1.	A plan of action for project period for all the MRGP Activities	200
2.	Baseline survey of MRGPs	1,000
3.	Setting up 'Soochana ka adhikar avam Jan Sahayata Kendra - SJSK' (Right to Information and Community Assistance Centres) at MRGPs (Setting up and running cost)	20,000
4.	Formation of Jankari Sahayata Samooh (Information Help Group) in MRPGs	1,000
5.	Training on RTI will be imparted to GP officials and concerned service providers	8,000
6.	Service providers and service recipient Interfaces (02X1,000)	2,000
7.	Wall Writings	5,000
Total		**30,000**

18. **Risks and Assumptions**

- Support from the service providers or concerned government officials may or may not be as required by the project team and key stakeholders.
- Non-availability of relevant data on 'areas and level of corruption' in RWSP scheme.

- High-level leadership of the Panchayat Raj and Rural Development Department will remain committed to dialogues and systemic reform.
- Government will take number of initiatives for sincere and effective implementation of provision of the RTI Act and suggested measures for systemic reforms.
- Clashing the timings of important project activities with State run flagship campaigns.
- Active involvement and cooperation of various stakeholders.
- Impact of project activities for systemic reforms is visible in long run.
- The fear of losing benefits of social welfare if something has been done against the service providers, in the minds of local masses about The risk of loss of benefits
- The tedious process of disposing the second appeal at State Information Commission level may pull down the morale of proactive and enthusiastic RTI applicants.
- Most of the beneficiaries may or may not be giving feedback about assistance provided under project own their own.

Annexures:

1. Accreditation by Credibility Alliance (attach scanned copy of the certificate) **(√)**
2. Logical framework **(√)**
3. Project Planning Matrix (PPM) with budget **(√)**
4. Budget Detailed Map of Project area **(√)**

Green- Jaipur dist. Yellow-Tonk dist. In red MRGP

RAJASTHAN