

JAGATSINGHPUR UPDATE

1-31st AUGUST 2000

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PARTICIPATORY PROGRAMME REVIEW

After nine months of AAI and BGVS intervention in the cyclone affected areas of Jagatsinghpur, there was an urgent need to review the whole project. The main intention was to rectify the mistakes if any and to provide a new direction to the project. Harsh Mander, AAI, who suggested that instead of appraising each intervention of AAI and BGVS, it would be worthwhile to evaluate the project on the basis of its core principles and values, gave the lead in this direction. This review process gave insights regarding the principles and values, which need to be refocussed and reiterated in the future interventions. This review exercise, which was initially conducted among AAI staff, was replicated with AAI and BGVS staff (25th July 2000) and primary stakeholders in the village (14th August 2000).

Programme Review with Primary Stakeholders

Carrying forward the review process, an attempt was made in Gadakujanga GP, Erasama Block on 14th August 2000 to do the same with the active involvement of the primary stakeholders. The group consisted of members from Super Cyclone Reconstruction Project, Jagatsinghpur, Sarpanch (PRI Representative), Ward Members, Punar Nirman Sabhas (Village Reconstruction Committees) members, Community Care Volunteer (Sneha Abhiyan), Women Empowerment Volunteers (BGVS) and Gram Panchayat Volunteer (BGVS).

What was novel in this process was that the Sarpanch of the same Gram Panchayat -Mr. Rajan Behera, (PRI Representative) facilitated the whole review exercise. This not only lent a stamp of authenticity to the process but also led to a more freer and frank discussion.

The meeting started with a brief discussion about the intervention of AAI and BGVS for the last seven months. In this respect a set of principles were discussed basing on which AAI & BGVS had started its work in the locality. Some of the principles were put in a simplified manner for the better understanding of people instead putting it in its abstract form.

The Sarpanch facilitated the matrix developed by the scoring (Refer ANNEX-I for the details of the scoring.) given by the participants. All the participants agreed that following principles were given high scores:

- Honesty and Transparency
- Working together or Participation
- Maintaining Quality and Excellence

It was also agreed that the work on the basis of above-mentioned values need to be sustained and further improvement is required on the apprehensions shared by the participants.

The values and principles, which were the areas of concern, are as follows:

- Caring
- Gender Equity
- Assertion of Rights

The participants showed their concern to improve the adherence to the above values and principles and agreed to sit and introspect in this regard.

It is important to note that at least more than hundred women gathered to witness the process although only eleven were participating in the review. Some of the villagers were also giving constructive suggestions during the review process.

COMMUNITY MOBILISATION

I. Social Audit

The process of Social audit went on regularly in all the nodes (operational points) to ensure transparency and check corruption in all the AAI and BGVS operations. Following is the list of social audits held in the month of August:

Gadakujianga	:	3
Erasama	:	0
Baramundali	:	0
Borikina	:	3
Bhitaraandhari	:	1
Gopalpur	:	0
Olara	:	3
Goda	:	18
Total	:	28.

The major points of discussion in these social audits are as follows:

- Corruption issues were reflected in the social audits and people not only raised their voices against it but also took steps to rectify it. Through the social audits, the AAI / BGVS staffs and other PNS members were able to recover some person-days and money from the contact person and the PNS members, who cheated both with the PNS and the villagers.
- Instead of rapeseed oil, people suggested to provide mustard oil in FFW programme.
- People analysed and discussed their problems in the social audits. In this month, people expressed their frustration owing to irregularity of rains and imminent drought situation.
- Some PNS complained against the AAI & BGVS Staffs for the delay of flow of FFW entitlements and money. Some PNS are yet to get the cheque even after the

use of bricks in housing by the AAI for the construction of houses for the Mamata Gruha residents.

Major Action points / Suggestions given in the social audits are as follows:

- People suggested building of flood-cum cyclone proof shelters in their respective areas.
- People suggested for lift irrigation points to be set up to avoid drought. Digging canals for irrigation was also suggested under FFW.
- People favoured the construction of saline embankment through FFW
- The PNS members expressed the need for vocational training to women groups for their economic betterment. People also suggested the revival of cottage industries.
- The PNS members expressed their desire to undertake plantation in villages under FFW.

II. Women Empowerment

The status Self Help Groups (SHGs) formation in various nodes:

Node	SHG Created	Bank account opened
Gadakuja	72	25
Erasama	10	6
Baramundali	66	41
Borikina	0	0
Bhitarandhari	36	20
Gopalpur	2	0
Olara	30	24
Jankadeipur	5	0
Total	221	116

The women empowerment members (BGVS) raised certain issues in the creation of SHGs. Those were as follows:

- There is an urgent need for training in the creation of SHGs and it's strengthening.
- Certain banks are not cooperating to open the accounts of SHGs. It was agreed to take up this issues with the govt. agencies to smoothen the process of opening Bank Accounts of SHGs.
- They are facing serious problems regarding their own transportation to the villages in which they have to form SHGs.
- There is a need for clarification regarding the inclusion of villagers in the SHGs (Widows and destitute) who have received huge amount of money in compensation (Death, house damage or compensation in lieu of agricultural lands taken away by oil refinery).

Women leadership programme:

From 16th to 18th August, a three days Women leadership programme was conducted in Borikina node. About 40 local women volunteers participated in this programme. This programme was conducted to spread awareness regarding SHGs and advocating income generation activities in women societies.

LIVELIHOOD

I. Food for Work

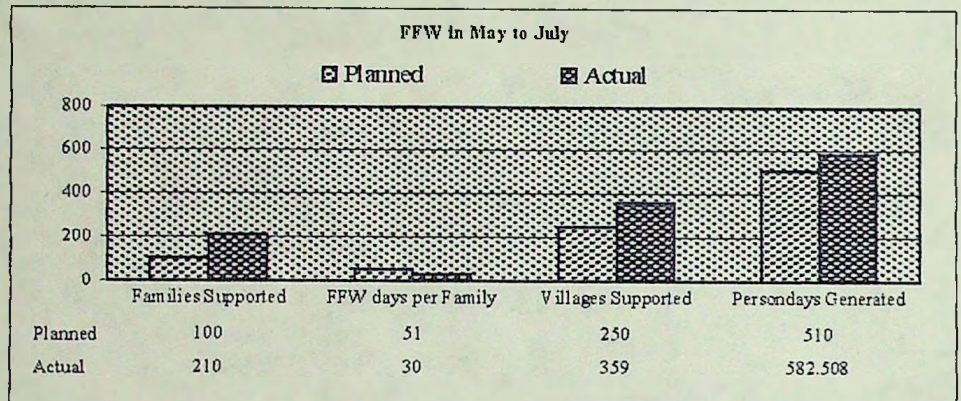
Serious concerns were raised regarding the escalation of FFW beneficiaries -more than what was initially planned (The graphs and figures are given below). Following reasons were given for it:

- More beneficiaries were allowed in case of joint families.
- Need was there even in the non-target group sections.
- Monitoring was not adequate.
- There is a need to check final figure of FFW beneficiaries, which fluctuate each month.
- In attempt to ease the social conflict, the numbers of beneficiaries were increased.
- The initial assumption of 10 thousand FFW beneficiaries was wrong.

Since there is only limited number of persondays left for FFW, it was decided that in the month of September there would be no FFW. This whole month will be devoted to re structuring and re organizing the FFW programme and to find out the real reasons behind the escalation of FFW beneficiaries. After the appraisal of the field situation by a team of cluster coordinators, associate coordinators and programme officers who interacted with PNS members, it was decided to continue FFW in some areas i.e., Bhitaraandhari and Jankadeipur node, where there will be FFW for 6 and 3 committees respectively.

The reduction of FFW beneficiaries will be on the basis of following parameters:

- Persons having occupations (above the monthly income of Rs2500/-)
- Persons having operating prawn aquaculture units.
- Persons having total monthly income of Rs2500/-.
- Persons having tractor and power tiller.
- Persons belonging to the vulnerable sections of the village.



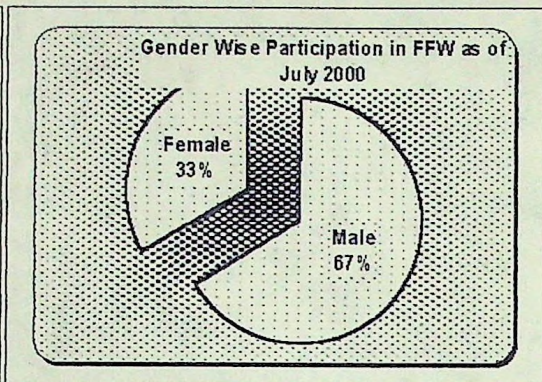
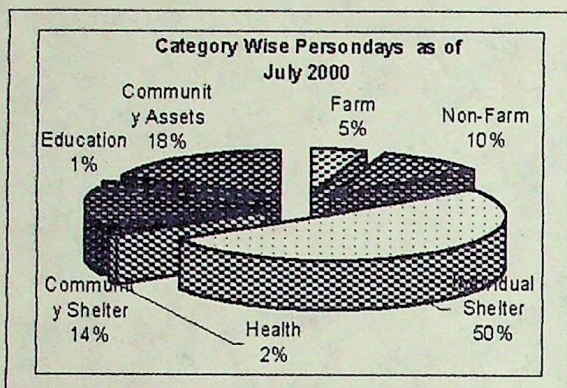
Actual and Planned Food For Work over May 2000 to July 2000:

	May	June	July	Total
Targeted number of Households planned to be Provided Support	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Actual number of Households Provided Support	21,000	21,000	21,000	21,000
Targeted number of person days of Employment to be made available per Household	17	17	17	51
Actual average number of person days of Employment made available per Household (rounded off to nearest integer)	6	13	11	30
Planned number of Villages / Hamlets be provided support	250	250	250	250
Actual Number of Villages / Hamlets provided support	359	359	359	359
Planned number of Person Days to be generated	170,000	170,000	170,000	510,000
Actual number of Person Days Generated	111,191	253,646	217,671	582,508

Food For Work (Accomplishment till July 2000)

What FFW Achieved (Further node wise accomplishments is given in Annexure III)

- * Enhanced food security for 21000 households of 359 villages
- * Reconstruction of essential village infrastructure: Roads, water sources, community shelters
- * Reconstruction/ Repair of traditional mudhouses of 9877 families
- * Reconstruction of productive / Protective Community assets: Fish Ponds, Saline Embankments
- * Supported for the cultivation of more than 12,000 acres of land of the poorest farmers
- * Mobilised social capital by facilitating formation of Community Based Organisation working for Village Reconstruction.
- * Encouraged Women's participation in Village reconstruction activities
- * Served as an entry point programme for comprehensive disaster preparedness initiatives.

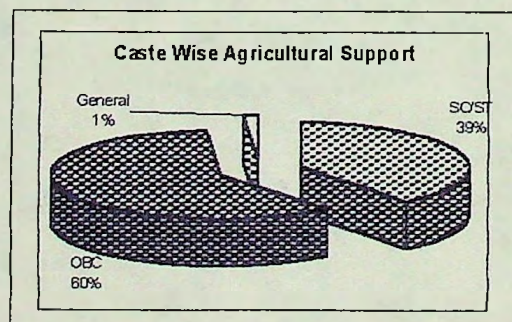
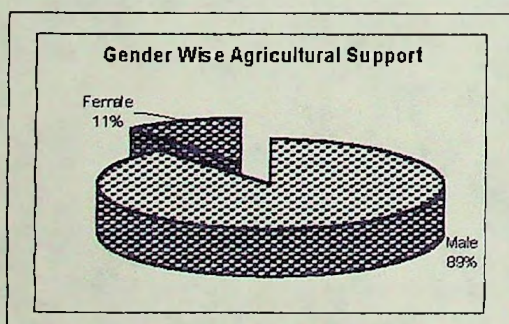


II. LIVELIHOOD: (AGRICULTURAL SUPPORT)

Seed and Tillage Support

- 12066 Families have been supported: 9877 in Erasama, 2189 in Balikuda
- Total support of Rs 500/- per HHs. Rs225 for seed and Rs 275 for tillage
- Rs. 350/- has been advanced as first installment for seed purchase and tillage
- The balance of Rs 150/- for seed and tillage support has been provided
- Only marginal farmers working under Food For Work Programme covered

Node	No. Of Families Supported	First Installment @ Rs350/-
GadaKujanga	2280	Released
Olor	2469	Do
Janakadeipur	2112	Do
Ersama	1998	Do
BhitaraAndhari	1018	Do
Borikina	1182	Do
Gopalpur	600	Do
Baramundali	407	Do



Agricultural Issues:

1. The Kharif paddy crop is in a precarious condition due to salinity and erratic rains.
2. Percentage of germination of paddy seeds was only 40-45%.
3. Dying of seedlings in the month of July was very high due to insufficient rain and seedling blight diseases.
4. In Erasama block, the salinity level is very high because of incursion of tidewater during cyclone.
5. In Gadakujanga and Dhinkia GP the acid level in the soil is high due to the incursion of acid water from the industries in Paradeep during cyclone.
6. Reddish yellow strain is marked in the skins of cultivators and bullock working in the field at Gadakujanga. It is a clear indication of ferrous chloride content in the water. The expected yield for this Kharif season will of about only 1 to 2 quintals per acre, which will not give food security for a long period.

A need was felt for a GP wise interaction programme with the cultivators not only to educate them regarding the need for soil testing and to adopt different cropping patterns but also to assess their needs and suggestions for future AAI & BGVS support.

III. Commodity & Material Management

Following table shows the details of FFW entitlements supplied to different node points. As in Erasama node there was no FFW in the month of August, no FFW entitlement has been supplied.

Sl. No.	Node Points	Rice		Dal		Oil	
		Bags	MT	Bags	MT	Liter	KG
1	Olor	1247	62.35	98	4.9	201	3.6984
2	Gadakujanga	1696	84.8	136	6.8	270	4.968
3	Erasama	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Bhitar Andhari	1544	77.2	124	6.2	239	4.3976
5	Janakdeipur	995	49.75	61	3.05	160	2.944
6	Baramundali	2341	117.05	196	9.8	396	7.2864
7	Borikina	950	47.5	73	3.65	151	2.7784
8	Gopalpur	254	12.7	24	1.2	47	0.8648
Total		9027	451.35	712	35.6	1464	26.9376

The closing balance of FFW entitlements as on 31st Aug 2000 is as follows:

Rice	:	99.7083 Mts
Dal	:	38.1647 Mts
Oil	:	33.7272 Mts

Purchase of FFW entitlement (Rice)

Since a short fall was expected in FFW rice component given by WFP, it was decided to purchase rice from open market under DFID support. This is based on the assumption that DFID supplies 0.5kg rice on each 2kg rice supplied by the WFP.

The detailed calculation is given below:

Total Rice requirement @ 2.5 kg. X 12,00,000 persondays is 3000 Mt.
WFP Rice available 1450 Mt. (Break-up given below)

April/May 2000	June/July 2000	July/August 2000	Total 2000
500.00 Mts.	500.00 Mts.	450.00 Mts.	1450.00 Mts.

Requirement (3000-1450) = 1550 Mt. (To be provided under DFID support)

A committee comprising of 6 (Six) members (including two BGVS staffs) formed to purchase 400 Mts. of Rice. It was finally decided to collect sealed quotations from Sambalpur, Bargarh, Balangir, Balasore, and Cuttack parties. It was ensured that whichever quotation is finally accepted, the concerned parties have to adhere to the **Quality Norms** prescribed in the quotation format (The format for inviting sealed quotation is given in the **Annexure - III**).

HABITAT AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

Status on Housing for Mamata Gruha residents with support from CARE-Today and Spain Housing as of 31st Aug 2000

72 no. of houses have been completed fully. (with fitting of door and windows)
18 no. of Houses have been completed up to the roof level (i.e. roof casting is over)
10 no. of houses have been constructed up to lintel level

Owing to bad connectivity, it was difficult to complete the required number of houses in time.

For the construction of these above houses, required amount of money is being spent for the purchase of construction materials like sand, cement, stone chips etc. To ensure transparency in the procurement of these materials, it was felt that a series of Social Audit should be conducted in the villages.

This series of social audits is planned for 17 Mamata Gruhas in six points between 7 to 16th of Sept'2000 to assess, share, and examine the expenses incurred for the construction of houses for the residents of Mamata Gruha. It is an attempt to take proactive role to share the information with all the stakeholders.

The objective is to conduct such meetings to disseminate information (including technical/non technical) regarding the individual house construction of the Mamata Gruha residents where, we can clarify most of the complaints, confusions and doubts (including corruption charges raised by various persons) of the community. This will also give us a chance to appraise our own work.

Persons expected to be present in the social audits:

- Beneficiaries of the housing
- PNS committee members
- Sneha Committee member
- Sneha Abhiyan GPC or above, and CCV.
- Sarapanch of the Panchayat, local ward members
- Suppliers of the concerned area.
- Labour contractor of the respective area
- Supervisor / site engineer
- Associate coordinator/Node in-charge of BGVS of concerned area
- POs from AAI, Jagatsinghpur
- Any local Govt. officer
- Any other person who are interested to attend Social Audit
- Govt., engineer / Junior Engineers if possible
- School teachers / senior elders.
- UN house representative

EVENTS

Independence Day celebrations

AAI & BGVS staffs opined that we should celebrate the Independence Day which would be taken as opportunity to address the principles like caring, rights, preparedness, which secured the lowest scores in the programme review.

Borikina Node:

Borikina node celebrated the Independence Day in every PNS of their node. They organised "JANASAMPARK SIBIR" at Begunia, Plantation programme at Amrutomano and "Mahila Sabha" at Basanta. Above 500 women and men were participated along with the members of BGVS.

VISITORS

Ros David, AA UK and Amar Jyoti Nayak AAI, Delhi visited the Social Reconstruction Project of Jagatsinghpur and Sneha Abhiyan Project of Erasama. It is important to share their feedback especially that of Ros David on the projects to amend the mistakes and refocus on our principles and values. Some important observations of Ros David, AA UK is as follows:

1. **Gender needs attention:** The position of women in the cyclone-affected areas is particularly striking – and depressing. The 'Super Cyclone Reconstruction Project' could at this stage be addressing the issue of gender. After all this is a priority within Action Aid's global strategy and also in the India country programme's strategy. Addressing gender means more than targeting women in food for work programmes, but spending time and effort understanding the gender relations within the community and working to support women to address their position. Micro level planning meetings brought up issues of sexual harassment by men of 'upper castes'. These issues need to be thought about carefully. So too does the composition of teams (both ActionAid and partners). The way the team functions (in terms of excessively long working hours) and the high elements of competition also need to be thought about carefully if the Orissa cyclone programme is to encourage strongly empowered women staff.
2. **Long-term solutions?** Action Aid's work in the cyclone-affected area is about to expand rapidly with DFID funding. This work will concentrate on supporting the development (or rather reconstruction) of livelihoods. However, there is also work that needs to be done on addressing some longer-term solutions to the vulnerability of the coastal people. As yet, it is unclear how ActionAid is engaging with people 'right to long term security'. The destruction of mangrove swamps (apparently by prawn farmers with 'high political connections') and the lack of tenure rights of the poorer farmers in the area make the issue highly contentious. The World Bank is purported to be developing plans to build a sea wall. The link between local level plans and long-term security could be made more explicit. It is unclear whether Action Aid's work in Orissa will be extended to supporting local people to fight for their rights to long-term security.
3. **Influencing others?** One final thought – I do hope the excellent work that the team are pioneering around transparency and social audit is being used to influence other INGOs and NGOs working in the area.

CAPACITY BUILDING

- There was an exposure visit to Bangladesh to build the capacity of AAI / BGVS team in Jagatsinghpur. Basanta Kar AAI, Rabindra Gouda AAI, Natabara Rout BGVS, Biren Nayak AAI visited the disaster projects in Bangladesh to explore the possibility of replicating their learning here in Jagatsinghpur. There was a meaningful interaction with the AAI Bangladesh team. Based on their experiences in Bangladesh, the team will prepare a comprehensive training model on disaster management.
- Ambika Prasad AAI, attended a training programme organized by NCAS (National Centre for Advocacy Study) Pune, as a follow up to this training, he will be conducting similar training for the programme staffs of AAI and BGVS, PNS members, PRI members to take up advocacy issues.

ANNEXE -I

Comparative Scoring on Principles of the Project
 14th August 2000, Gadakujanga GP, Erasama Block

Principles	Region												
	Hgh	Low	Rajan (Sapard)	Ratni (CM)	Doy/RNS (member)	Baur/GP (member)	Brdm	Bjaban	Susda	Edmann (d/Wtd member)	Gd/Parth (RNS member)	Os/Brka (RNS member)	Wrdj/RNS (Ac/Res)
			FR	AM	RNS	EDS	EDS	EDS	EDS	FR	RNS	RNS	FRD
1 Honesty & Transparency	11	0	9	7	10	8	10	9	9.5	10	10	9	10
6 Equity	2	0	7	6	7	6	6	7	7	8	7	7	8
2 Participation	9	0	8	8	10	6	5	8	8	10	8	10	9
4 Dignity & Self Reliance	6	0	8	7	8	7	10	9	9	7	6	5	9
5 Caring	4	1	7	6	8	6	2	7	7	8	8	7	9
7 Gender Equity	1	5	6	4	6	5	0	3	8	4	4	4	7
8 Rights of People	0	3	7	5	4	6	6	2	7	2	5	6	6
3 Quality & Excellence	7	0	8	5	8	7	8	6	6	10	10	8	9

ANNEXE - II

Node-wise Accomplishments under FFW

(The total target area for operational convenience has been divided into 8 nodes and each node covers 3 to 5 Gram Panchayats.)

Activities Nodes*	Individual houses (Numbers)		Saline embankment	Approach road construction	Pond Renovation	Community farming
	Repair ed	Construct ed				
Erasama	1203	60	<p>One Saline embankment of (200ft. LX12ft. BX4ft. Height) has been constructed at Kankana – 20 of Ambiki Gram Panchayat that prevents paddy fields of patana, Baghadi and kankana from saline water ingression.</p> <p>Saline embankment cum approach road at Siha of about 500 mtr LX6ft. BX4ft, H) have been constructed under FFW.</p>	Nearly 6kms of approach roads have been repaired in Ambiki and Japa Panchayat.		Plantation under FFW have been taken up by Kankana and Praharajpur women committees. Near about 3000 saplings of Bamboo, Casuarina and Coconut saplings have been planted in community land of the se villages.
Gadakujianga	2750	1200	<p>Balisahi Saline Embankment (.5km X 6ft ht.)</p> <p>More than 500 agricultural lands of 200 families will get benefit out of it.</p>	<p>Damaka to Gandamunda (1.5 KM) Panadia / Banapatta (1km) Kankardia / Batabelari (.5km) Bhuijanpal / Gadakujianga (1 km) Gadakujianga/ Polanga (1km) Dhinkia / Gobapada (1km)</p>		<p>Two Community betelvines at Polango village have been taken up by 60 families of the same village; preparatory stage work completed Through FFW</p> <p>*200 betel vine saplings to be purchased</p> <p>15 families of Damapada village are being supported under FFW to grow individual betelvine.</p>

	Individual houses		Saline embankment	Approach Roads	Pond Renovation	Community farming
	Repaired	Constructed				
Bhitara Andhari	620 Nos	85 Nos.	400 Mtrs Saline Embankment have been constructed at Rupakhandi that saves near about 200 acres of paddy field from saline inundation. Bareikhana, Nuadihi are also the two other villages getting benefit out of this saline embankment.	Near about 70 kms of approach roads of Nuadihi and Kunjakothi Gram panchayat have been repaired at different points. Also new approach roads from Rupakhandi to Pandua, Ghagada to Bareikhana and Mirzapur to Khapurikhia have been laid.	5 nos. of ponds have been renovated at Gajendrapur, Vaincha, Nuadihi, Bareikhana and Dhalipara villages of Nuadihi GP.	5000 saplings of Nilagiri, Casuarina Sesum, Gamhari and Chakhunda have been planted under FFW at Bareikhana and Mahimadeipur village.
Olara	240 Nos	456 Nos.	Saline Embankments at these following points have been constructed: Ramtara 3,4&5(1.5km LX5ft.HX4ftB) Ramtara 1 (500mt LX4ft.HX4ft.B) Kalabedi (1km LX4ft.HX4 ft. B) Saline Embankment Repair: Gadaharishpur-20 (2km LX3ft.HX5ft. B) Gadaharishpur-17&18(2.5km LX5ft.HX5ft.B)	New approach roads from Kiamundi to Kendumatha, Kalabedi to Balipatna, Kalabedi to Sanapata, Garia to Suakunda have been laid. Total length would be around 7km.	203 no. of ponds have been cleaned and renovated under FFW mostly in Padampur and Gadaharishpur GPs. Ponds in these are very small and sandy and Bengali immigrants depend on these ponds for household use instead of wells.	

	Individual houses		Saline embankment	Approach Roads	Pond Renovation	Community farming
	Repaired	Constructed				
Janakadeipur	1161	34	Saline embankment constructed at Muralipur(2.5kmX12ft widthX6 ft height) and Bangalisahi village(910 mtr length) saved nearly 500 acres of land from brackish water that used to gush in due to creek that flows along side the villages. Small embankments are constructed at Nalavedi and Janakadeipur villages by the community ,	About 7 Km length of new approach roads have been constructed and nearly 5 kms of road repair work at different points have been done under FFW in Goda, Janakadeipur and Garabishmupur Panchayats	9 no.of Ponds at harijan para, GopalpurBirakishorpur, A urin, JasapurGhosaghar Shobapat, and Rajpur villages of GODA Panchayat, 8no of ponds of Rahmatkana, Balabhadrapur, Sahada-7, Janakadeipur, Basudeipur, Gahamkana and Balarampur 16-17 ward of Janakadeipur Panchayat and one pond at Nalavedi of Gadabishmupur Panchayat have been renovated	2124 marginal farmers 9having less than 2.5 acre of land have been provided agriculture support @ one acre per farmer under FFW. Maximum of 20 persondays per acre for ancillary work will be given as per the decision of the inert PNS(Punar Nirman Sabha).i.e. village reconstruction committee, in the month of July 2000.
Baramunduli	250 nos.	15 nos.	Athagharia/Nendhara (3 km x 5ft x 5ft) Kathagharia/ Deokhandi (1km x 5 ft x 5ft) Agricultural land of Athagharia, Jamunabedi and Nendhara, deokhandi and kathagharia are free from saline inundation	Pariabedi/dandabedi 1km length Amarapata/thuriabasa 1.5 km. Length	35 nos. of pond renovated in Machagaon, Baramunduli, Anantapur, Kusupur and Naharana GPs.	100 acres agricultural land have been taken up for community farming (for paddy cultivation) by 407 marginal Farmers.
Borikina	855 Nos	50 Nos	Patapur to Devi river(150 mtr length) preventing the paddy fields of Patapur village from saline water. Also small saline embankments(ranging from 150 mtr to 200 mtrs length) have been constructed at places- Kundapur, Rambhila, Ramtola, Barimul, Chhotatira, Baragudipara, Dua and Barilo village.	Rahana/Prasanpur(1km) Patapur/Basanta(1km) Kosida/Baragadipara(800mtr) Barende/Durada(1km) Devi river side to Bdakul(1km) Rahana to Dua(1.5 km)	11 ponds in Rahana, Titira and Borikina Gram Panchayats have been renovated. Two new ponds at Ordanga and Ramtol village have been dug up by the villagers.	13 acres of land in village Khundapasa, Olasa, Ramatala, Barimula, Barabati a, Begunia, Rambhila and Kundapur have been taken up for plantation of coconut, Chakhunda, cashew and Bamboo by the PNS of these respective villages.

ANNEXE - III

Format used for Inviting Sealed quotations for purchase of 400 Mts. Par Boiled Rice

ActionAid India is an International Development Organisation is working for the cyclone affected people of Erasama and Balikuda Blocks of Jagatsinghpur District. For its Super Cyclone Social Reconstruction Project, Jagatsinghpur sealed quotation from the reputed Rice Mills / Dealers are invited for purchase of 400 Mts. of Par Boiled Rice to meet ongoing relief operation at Jagatsinghpur District under Food for Work (FFW) programme. Quotations should be completed in all respects / on following terms & conditions such as:

- 1) You should enclose photocopy of your valid Food Grain License, OST/CST Registration Certificates, Income Tax clearance certificate along with your sample.
- 2) Mention your rate per quintal. The prices shall be ex-Jagatsinghpur i.e. transportation and unloading charges at our Central Godown, Jagatsinghpur will be at your cost.
- 3) Net weight of rice should be 50 Kg. in a good quality Bag.
- 4) Rice should conform to the following quality specifications:
 - Refraction shall not exceed 1%
 - Moisture shall not exceed 14%
 - Broken shall not exceed 15%
 - In case of failure to comply with the above quality specifications, proportionate deduction shall be made by calculating weight loss equivalent to excess moisture/broken/refraction.
- 5) Rice shall be rejected outright if:
 - Refraction exceeds 3%
 - Moisture exceeds 18%
 - Broken exceeds 20%
- 6) Payment shall be released within 3 days of receipt of your material at our godown after weighment and quality testing of Rice at our Central Godown in presence of your representative and ActionAid representative who shall jointly sign the testing report.
- 7) You shall pay 100% of the Bank charges (DD Commission).
- 8) The payment shall be made on Demand Draft from our Regional Office, Bhubaneswar/ Jagatsinghpur Office.
- 9) Please super scribe, your envelope "Quotation for purchase of Rice" & give your full address with your Telephone Nos.
- 10) Any form of canvassing will lead to disqualification of your quotation.
- 11) Sealed quotations will be opened on 2nd September at our Regional Office, Bhubaneswar.

*** Please enclose this original format along with your quotation**

ActionAid India reserves the right to cancel the quotations at any stage without assigning any reason thereof.

Team Leader

ABBREVIATIONS

AA	: ActionAid
AAI	: ActionAid INDIA.
ADM	: Additional District Magistrate.
BDO	: Block Development Officer.
BGVs	: Bharatiya Gyan Vigyan Samiti.
CBR	: Community Based Rehabilitation.
CCV	: Community Care Volunteer.
CHV	: Community Health Volunteers
CBO	: Community Based Organisation.
DFID	: Department For International Development.
DLCC	: District Level Coordination Meeting
FFW	: Food For Work.
GP	: Gram Panchayat.
HO	: Head Office.
HQ	: Head Quarter.
IAS	: Indian Administrative Service.
IT.	: Information Technology.
Kg.	: Kilogram.
MGs	: Mamata Gruhas.
MLP	: Micro Level Planning.
NGO	: Non Government Organisation.
OBC	: Other Backward Class.
OSDMA	: Orissa State Disaster Mitigation Authority
PHC	: Public Health Centre.
PNS	: Punar Nirman Samiti
PRI	: Panchayati Raj Institution
RO	: Regional Office.
ROR	: Record Of Rights
Rs.	: Rupees.
SC	: Schedule Caste.
SHG	: Self Help Groups.
SLCC	: State Level Coordination Committee
ST	: Schedule Tribes.
UN	: United Nations.
WFP	: World Food Programme.
Mt.	: Metric Ton.