



ENDLINE STUDY

# Tamil Nadu Flood Recovery Project



CARE India

5 – 24 June, 2017

## Executive Summary

In 2015, Tamil Nadu witnessed torrential rainfall and subsequent flooding in many of its coastal districts as the North East Monsoon intensified. The flood caused large scale damages to public and private infrastructure, properties, housing and assets resulting in loss of livelihoods for hundreds of thousand people and loss of 470 human lives. It was declared as 'calamity of severe nature' by the Government.

CARE was one of the first humanitarian agencies to be on the field to support the flood-hit communities. Poor households in Cuddalore, Kancheepuram and Chennai city were extended with required relief support to tide over the difficult circumstances caused by flooding. Subsequent to the relief support, CARE formulated a proposal to extend support for recovery for some of the worst affected families in the Kumaratchi block of Cuddalore district. CARE launched the '**Tamil Nadu Flood Recovery Project**' with the support of BNP Paribas, a renowned corporate in financial services.

The specific objectives of the project included

1. Repair 130 shelters of the worst affected households incorporated with Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) features.
2. Develop knowledge, skills and capacities of local masons / community on disaster resilient shelter construction and repairs in Cuddalore district.
3. Promote the concept of clean and green villages through establishment of Village Level Social Monitoring Committees (SMCs).
4. Provide livelihood support to 130 households through Direct Cash Transfer into the bank account of beneficiaries for a total of 15 days.
5. To monitor the repair of the houses at regular intervals to achieve the desired results.

Based on the initial assessments made, CARE identified three villages in Kumaratchi and Kattumannarkoil blocks and implemented the project in partnership with the 'Centre for Rural Education and Economic Development' (CREED), a long standing partner NGO of CARE. The project villages are

1. Veeranatham
2. Elleri East
3. Ponnankannimedu

CARE has facilitated an end line study now for the project to assess the degree to which the program has achieved its intended outcomes. At the beginning of the project, CARE had undertaken a baseline study and has recorded their status on various aspects. The end line assessment is in relation to the present conditions of their houses and how they have improved over the damages they have suffered due to the flooding in 2015 and the effect of the 'cash for work' program on the lives of the flood affected communities. The study also aimed at understanding the status of the masons and women engaged in construction labour after the training they received on masonry as part of the project; and the status of the 'Social Monitoring Committees' (SMCs) established as part of the intervention strategy in the project. The study adopted a simple random sampling process. It used structured questionnaires, Focussed Group Discussions (FGDs) and In-Depth Interviews (IDIs) for data collection. The key findings are presented below;

**Shelter:**

The project supported 130 identified families from across the three villages to repair and renovate their shelter that was damaged by the flood. The project enabled them to adopt the 'Disaster Risk Reduction' (DRR) features in the process of repair and renovation of their houses. The project extended technical as well as financial assistance to the participant families. As on 12<sup>th</sup> June 2017, a total of 90 houses have completed the repair and renovation process, while the remaining 40 houses are in different stages of work execution. It is envisaged by the project that all the 40 houses will also complete the process of repair and renovation before the end of the project period (i.e. by end June 2017).

- The entire 130 households who participated in shelter repair / renovation belong to the SC category. Likewise, all of them belong to the BPL category.
- Of the total beneficiaries, 67 percent were women headed households and 8 percent of households comprise of physically or mentally challenged persons.
- All the beneficiaries who were part of the survey revealed that they understood / learnt about the DRR features required for safe house construction from the training program organized as part of the project.
- About 83 per cent of the respondents observed that the financial assistance provided for repair was not adequate.
- The discussions with the beneficiaries highlight that on average Rs. 35000- 40000 per household is the minimum amount required to incorporate all the DRR features in the repair and renovation of the houses.
- Suggestion for the future programming included
  - Enhancement of the quantum of financial assistance so as to enable incorporation of more DRR features as part of the renovation.
  - To provide the assistance in kind form such as cement, bricks, thatches, sand etc.
  - To provide assistance for procurement of construction materials such that the beneficiaries get the advantages of scale when facilitated to procure collectively.
  - To commence the activities soon after the disaster in order that the vulnerable families can be protected from further risks of exposure.

**Cash for Work:**

The project implemented the 'Cash for work' component in all the three villages. The main objective of this activity is to help the flood affected communities, particularly the poorest and the most vulnerable households to gain labour opportunities such that they can compensate to the extent possible for the loss of wages and livelihoods. However, while doing so, the common assets of the village can be cleaned, repaired or renovated in order that the villages become clean and green and some of the collective interests of the communities can be fulfilled.

Across the three villages, activities carried out under Cash for work program focused mainly on removal of debris, cleaning of drainage channel, clearing irrigation canals, repairing common structure and creating awareness on clean green villages with focus on water and sanitation issues in the village.

- A total of 130 community members from across the three villages participated in the 'cash for work' activity and got benefitted. Among them 54 were men and the balance 76 were women.
- The activity provided 15 days of wage labour opportunity for the beneficiaries.
- A wage rate of Rs. 183/- per day was paid to the beneficiaries, without any differentiation between men and women. The wage rate is commensurate to the minimum wages fixed by the Government.
- Amount earned as wages was directly deposited in the individual bank account of the participant.
- Suggestions for future programming included the following;
  - To initiate the activities soon after the disaster in order that the affected communities get some wage income to tide over the difficult situation.
  - To increase the number of days of wage labour such that the beneficiaries get more wage income, particularly at times of no employment opportunities.
  - To increase the wages per day in a manner that the overall wage income increases for the beneficiaries.
  - To increase the number of beneficiaries from a village so that more proportion of the affected families can be benefitted.
  - To increase the number of beneficiaries from a family in a manner that both husband and wife can participate and benefit.

### **Masons Training:**

The project organized training program on masonry for local masons and women construction labourers. The main objective of the training was to complement the local knowledge and skills of existing masons to construct safe shelters that can withstand floods and other natural calamities in future. The five-day training program focused both on theoretical and practical aspects of masonry with a focus on incorporating DRR features, particularly through shelter repairs and maintenance. A total of 30 local masons and women construction labourers from across the three villages participated in the training program. Of these 15 were men and the balance 15 were women.

- The beneficiaries were able to recall their learning on the DRR features to a large extent. However, the number of features they were able to recall varied across individuals.
- About one-third of the respondents informed that they are already practicing what they have learnt from the training program, particularly those relating to cementing of floor, cementing of wall, provision for cross ventilation etc.
- More than four-fifth of the respondents informed that they would adopt the learning from the training program in future construction works they are involved in.

The beneficiaries suggested that the training programs in future shall focus on specific aspects like fixing of tiles, construction of slabs and scaffolding work. They opined that these special skills will enhance their employment opportunities.

### **Social Monitoring Committee (SMC):**

In a post disaster context the role played by the state and non-governmental relief agencies gets highlighted. The role of the local community - irrespective of the scale of devastation - usually is not visible. The inherent value of engaging the local community in relief and recovery is also not fully realized.

Local communities can play a critical role in issues like assessing damage, identifying and prioritizing beneficiaries, transparent and effective distribution of aid, developing recovery plans and also conducting disaster risk assessments and disaster risk reduction (DRR) actions with the future in mind. Communities can also play an important role in ensuring protection of vulnerable members of the community e.g. children and women who are at high risk of getting trafficked in post disaster situations.

Also, in a post-disaster context, the affected villages usually are strewn with debris. This is more so with the common spaces in the village. While the members clean their individual household premises, the public spaces remain dirty and unclean. This may sometimes lead to outbreak of diseases or make the public infrastructure defunct. It becomes imperative to make the villages clean and green as an outcome of the post disaster interventions so that disaster risks are reduced and their impact mitigated. It is in this context social monitoring Committees (SMC) become both relevant and important.

As a result, one of the efforts of the 'Tamil Nadu Flood Recovery Project' was to try and keep the role of the community through SMCs at the core of any actions undertaken. The project promoted SMC in each of the three villages, which comprised 16 men and 21 women as members.

- The SMC members noted that one-day training on roles and responsibilities and functions of SMC was useful but they stressed that additional refresher training is required in order to understand the concept better.
- About four-fifth of the members felt that they were able to discharge their role completely. Remaining felt that they need more facilitation and support to opine their voice because of their socio-economic conditions.
- More than half of the SMC members felt that the acceptance of the SMC by the community is high.
- About 70 per cent of the SMC members noted that the SMCs will function even after completion of the project. However, they added that the support and facilitation of the partner organization may be critical to ensure this.
- Suggestions for future programming included
  - Provision of incentives for SMC members to compensate for the loss of wages they undergo for fulfilling their roles as SMC members.
  - To organize refresher trainings on all aspects pertaining the SMC such as the roles and responsibilities of SMC members, shelter repair and renovation incorporating DRR features, concept of clean and green village, accountability and governance etc.
  - Continued facilitation and support by the partner / implementing NGO for sustainability of the SMCs.

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# 1. Introduction

## The Context:

In 2015, Tamil Nadu witnessed torrential rainfall and subsequent flooding in many of its coastal districts as the North East Monsoon intensified. On 10 -11 November 2015, a deep tropical depression came through the Bay of Bengal and hit the south eastern coast of India and Sri Lanka, causing heavy rain. Heavy rain resumed during Nov 16-19, with 30-37 cm of rain accumulating over the 9-day period. After pausing for several days, heavy rains resumed in early December. Chennai and other coastal districts received over 33 cm of rain in a 24-hour period from December 1-2, causing widespread flooding and damage. In Tamil Nadu, **Chennai city, Cuddalore, Kancheepuram, and Thiruvallur** districts were worst affected. Severe flooding on December 2 and 3 wreaked havoc, with large parts of the city and the districts under water.

The Tamil Nadu floods caused by torrential rainfall was declared as 'calamity of severe nature', as it caused large scale damages to public and private infrastructure, properties, housing and assets resulting in loss of livelihoods for hundreds of thousand people and loss of 470 human lives. The official estimate informed that a total 30.42 lakh houses and huts were affected, of which 4.93 lakh huts were either completely or partially damaged; 3.82 lakh hectares of crops affected; nearly a lakh livestock (including cattle, goats and pigs) were died. The Government of Tamil Nadu pressed its entire machinery into rescue and relief operations compensating for the losses of houses, crops and livestock.

CARE was one of the first humanitarian agencies to be on the field to support the flood-hit communities. Poor households in Cuddalore, Kancheepuram and Chennai city were extended with required relief support to tide over the difficult circumstances caused by flooding. Subsequent to the relief support, CARE formulated a proposal to extend support for recovery for some of the worst affected families in the Kumaratchi block of Cuddalore district. CARE opted for Kumartchi block as it is one of the most backward blocks in the district, where agriculture remained the mainstay of the people. Agriculture was severely damaged by the flood and therefore a significant proportion of the families in the block that depended on agriculture labour were extremely constrained to continue with the frugal means of living. CARE observed that these families required support for recovery.

CARE conducted a rapid assessment study in some of the worst affected villages in Kumaratchi block. The study brought out the following highlights of the conditions of the affected families.

- a. All the villages are situated at the Mean Sea Level (MSL) that have resulted in inundation
- b. Most of the houses damaged were huts/semi-permanent structures like tiled houses or with asbestos sheets.
- c. All the families whose houses were damaged are working in unorganized sectors as construction workers, agricultural labourers, street vendors and alike and they are not financially sound.
- d. The families whose houses were damaged are living well below the poverty line. They lack access to financial support. They are unable to repair / renovate their damaged houses.
- e. They suffer from lack of employment opportunities or seasonal employment.

On the basis of the outcome of the study, CARE launched the '**Tamil Nadu Flood Recovery Project**' with the support of BNP Paribas, a renowned corporate in financial services. The year-long project aimed at assisting flood affected poor families to undertake repair of their damaged houses for enabling them with a safe shelter.

### **Goal of the Project:**

To enhance disaster resilience for marginalized communities especially women and girls affected by the floods in Tamil Nadu, India through renovation of flood damaged houses in 3 villages of Kumaratchi block in Cuddalore district and through provision of income generation opportunity to the families through cash for work program for 15 days.

### **Objectives of the project:**

1. Repair 130 shelters of the worst affected households incorporated with Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) features.
2. Develop knowledge, skills and capacities of local masons / community on disaster resilient shelter construction and repairs in Cuddalore district.
3. Promote the concept of clean and green villages through establishment of Village Level Social Monitoring Committees (SMCs).
4. Provide livelihood support to 130 households through Direct Cash Transfer into the bank account of beneficiaries for a total of 15 days.
5. To monitor the repair of the houses at regular intervals to achieve the desired results.

### **Project Operational Areas and Partner:**

Based on the initial assessments made, CARE identified the following three villages in Kumaratchi and Kattumannarkoil blocks for implementing the project.

1. Veeranatham
2. Elleri East
3. Ponnankannimedu

The 'Centre for Rural Education and Economic Development' (CREED) is a non-governmental, non-religious, non-profit-making organization, registered in the year 1987, based at Chidambaram, working for the economic empowerment and social uplift of the weaker and vulnerable segments of the society. CREED has been a long standing partner for CARE India which together has implemented many relief, recovery and rehabilitation programs in the past including in disasters such as the Tsunami 2004, flood in 2005, and Thane cyclone in 2011.

## 2. Methodology

### **Purpose of the Study:**

Despite the fact that the project duration is very short and for just about a year, CARE intended to undertake an end line assessment in alignment to its organizational policies. The purpose of the end line study is to understand the effect of the project on the project beneficiaries. This is particularly in relation to the present conditions of their houses and how they have improved over the damages they have suffered due to the flooding in 2015. The study also aimed at understanding the effect of the 'cash for work' program on the lives of the flood affected communities. In addition, the study also focuses on the status of the masons and women engaged in construction labour after the training they received on masonry as part of the project. Further, the study also deals with the status of the 'Social Monitoring Committees' (SMCs) established as part of the intervention strategy in the project. These findings of the study are compared with the results of the base line study conducted at the beginning of the project and some meaningful insights on the effect / impact of the project on its target beneficiaries are arrived at. To sum up, the study will assess the degree to which the program has achieved its intended outcomes.

### **Objectives of the Study:**

The specific objectives of the study included

- To assess the degree to which the project outcomes have been achieved
- To assess the degree to which the project was relevant, effective and sustainable.
- To validate the achievements made as stated by project data (Including baseline survey, monitoring and secondary data)
- To specifically assess involvement of the community in general and participation of women in particular in implementation of the project.
- To capture any lessons learned and practical targeted recommendations to guide future implementation in areas of shelter repair, cash for work interventions, SMC formation and strengthening, training of masons and clean and green villages.
- To capture lessons on how to improve working with NGO partners in implementation of relief / recovery projects.
- To profile and document four powerful case studies with one each on the four project objectives.
- To collect quotes / testimonials from beneficiaries (male and female) of various project interventions across 3 villages.

## Sampling:

The four major components of the project included

1. Shelter repair – a total of 130 families participated and benefitted from all the three villages.
2. Cash for Work - One member from each of 130 members from all the three villages participated in the program and benefitted.
3. Mason Training – 30 members including 15 men and 15 women from the three villages took part in the training program
4. Social Monitoring Committee – 37 persons including 16 men and 21 women are members of the three SMCs formed @ one in each village

The study adopted a simple random sampling process for shelter repair and cash for work, for which the sample size has been fixed as 50 numbers each. This is more than 38 percent of the total population in both the components. In the case of mason training and SMC, the study made efforts to cover the entire population leaving aside the cases of not reachable. This is mainly because the numbers are small. The details of the sample distribution are presented below;

**Table 1: Details of Sampling**

PROJECT COMPONENT	NAME OF THE VILLAGE			SAMPLE SIZE	
	VEERANATHAM	ELLERI EAST	PONNANKA NNIMEDU	ACTUAL	PLANNED
Shelter Repair	23	15	10	48	50
Cash for Work	26	15	8	49	50
Mason Training	6	9	8	23	30
SMC	10	12	9	31	37
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>167</b>

## Data collection and analysis:

The study adopted a structured questionnaire for data collection. The study involved the field staffs of CREED in data collection. Earlier, the Project Manager of CARE oriented the enumerators on the details of the questionnaire and how data are to be collected for each of the questions. Further, CREED and CARE provided support and supervision while they interviewed the project beneficiaries. CARE also undertook some spot checks for ensuring quality.

**Structured Questionnaire:** There were four different sets of structured questionnaire, one each for the four different program components – shelter, cash for work, masons training and SMC. The questionnaire focused on aspects that are specific to program component. For example, in shelter the focus was on DRR features, adequacy of technical support, adequacy of the financial support etc.

However, all the four sets of questionnaires included the basic of demographic profile of the beneficiaries.

***Focussed Group Discussions (FGDs):*** The study conducted FGDs with the SMC members of the operational villages. This was mainly to understand and draw insights on many aspects pertaining their knowledge, attitude and skills. The study envisaged that the qualitative insights can be drawn from the FGDs, which can supplement the findings that emerge from the survey.

***In-Depth Interviews (IDIs):*** The study conducted in-depth interviews with two select project beneficiaries for each of the program components. Thus, a total of eight IDIs were conducted. The inputs from these interviews have been used to develop case studies, which again confirm a number of findings and interpretations that emerge from the survey. A total of four case studies are developed, one for each of the four program components.

The consultant used the filled-in questionnaires to compile the data and analyse using MS-Excel. The consultant had in-depth discussions with the CARE team to understand the project context and on aspects where clarifications were required. The findings are presented on the four program components of the project.

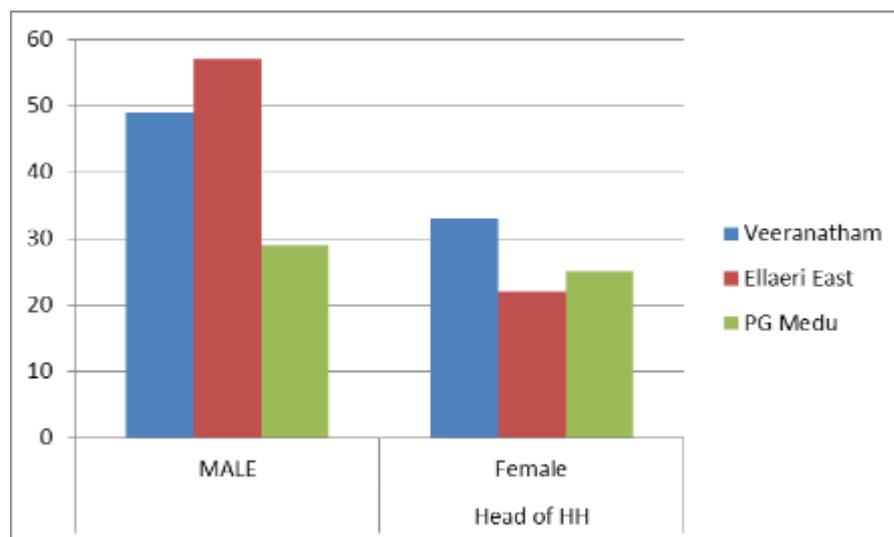
### 3. Socio-Economic Profile

#### Social Group Composition:

The project has exclusively targeted the members of the ‘scheduled caste’ community from across the three villages. It is these people who are at the bottom-most rung of the social ladder in the project villages. They are largely landless agricultural labourers. All the 151 respondent households belong to the ‘scheduled caste’ community. This is in alignment to the project intervention strategy.

#### Head of the Households

Sl. No	Village	Total HHs	Head of the HH		Female	% HH
			Male	% HH		
1	Veeranatham	65	32	49	33	51
2	Elleri East	51	29	57	22	43
3	Ponnankannimedu	35	10	29	25	71
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>151</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>53</b>



It may be noted that CARE has identified poorest and most vulnerable households from amongst the three operational villages. Women headed households is one of the criteria adopted for selection of the project beneficiaries. In general, the women headed households are found to be poorer and

more vulnerable. However, the other criteria are also applied to confirm that priority accorded to these households is correct.

Slightly more than 50 percent of the participant households in Veeranatham are women headed households. In Elleri East, 43 percent of the households are women headed families. However, this is quite high in the case of Ponnankannimedu, where more than 70 percent of the project beneficiaries are women headed households.

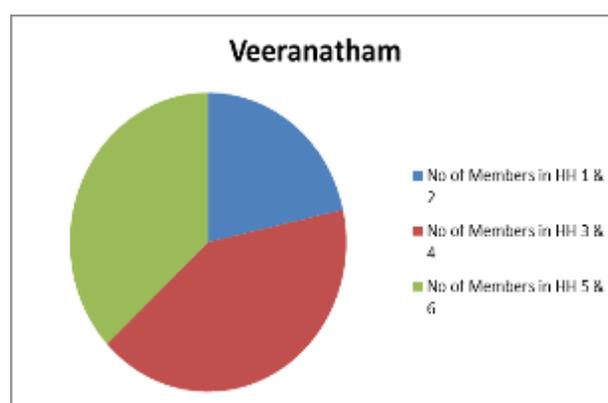
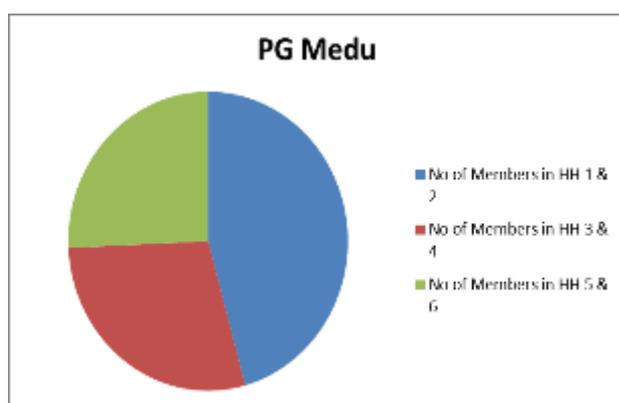
## Size and Composition of Households

Sl. No	Village	No of Members in HH			No of Adult Males		No of Adult Females		No of Male Children		No of Female Children	
		1 & 2	3 & 4	5 & 6	1 & 2	3 & 4	1 & 2	3 & 4	1	2	1	2
1	Veeranatham	14	27	24	53	11	54	9	16	3	13	4
2	Elleri East	14	19	18	38	7	39	9	5	7	9	4
3	Ponnankannimedu	16	10	9	22	7	29	3	4	1	6	1
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>44</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>9</b>

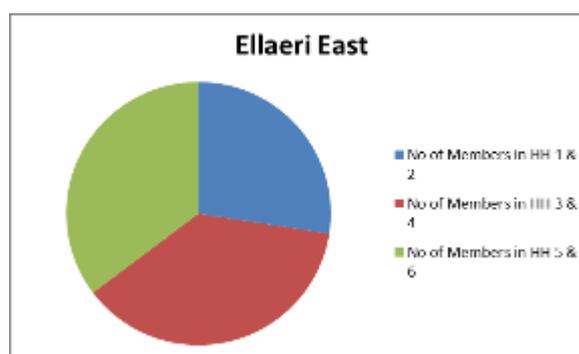
There are a total of 543 persons from these 151 households.

Slightly less than two-thirds of the households in Veeranatham and Elleri East villages had four or less than four members, while in Ponnankannimedu this is almost at three-fourth level.

The average size of households is 3.7, 3.9 and 3.2 respectively in Veeranatham, Elleri East and Ponnankannimedu villages.



In Veeranatham village, it is just one family which did not have an adult male member in the household. All other households have in an adult male member in the age range of 15 to 49 years. In Elleri East, more than 88 % of the families have the presence adult male members. In Ponnankannimedu, close to 83 percent of the families have adult male members. In all the three villages, a vast majority of these families have 1 or 2 adult male members, while the remaining have more than two adult male members. It is more than 80 percent in Veeranatham and Elleri East villages, whereas it is nearly three-fourth in the case of Ponnankannimedu village.



In all the three villages, more than nine out ten families has the presence of adult female members. This is almost 95 in case of Veeranatham and Elleri East villages and 91 percent in Ponnankannimedu village. A vast majority of these households have only 1 or 2 adult female members. Only a small proportion of the families have more than 2 adult female members.

Close to 50 percent of the families have one or more children below the age of 15 years. The distribution of families with male children is almost equal to that of families with female children. As much as 50 percent of these families have male children, while the other half has female children. More than three-fourth of the families have only one female child.

### Primary Occupation:

The survey reported that there is complete dependence on agriculture labour for these families to earn their household income. The primary occupation for a large majority of them is agriculture labour. For many women, the 'Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act' (MGNREGA) labour opportunity remains as their primary source of income. This is especially so for the elderly men and women. Their only source of income and livelihood is the MGNREGA work.

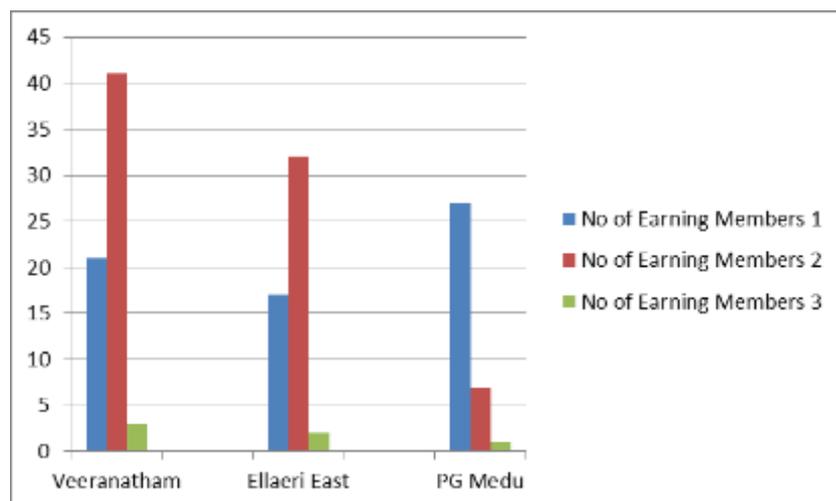
During the year 2016 - 17, with widespread drought in the region due to failure of monsoon, their income earning opportunities through agricultural labour has been severely undermined. In the year before, it has been the flood that affected their livelihood. Therefore, the communities are under severe financial and economic stress.

### Number of Earning Members:

Sl. No	Village	No of Earning Members			No of Male Earning Members			No of Female Earning Members				
		1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
1	Veeranatham	21	41	3	3	55	5	2	15	45	5	0
2	Elleri East	17	32	2	7	41	3	0	9	39	3	0
3	Ponnankanni medu	27	7	1	6	25	4	0	5	29	1	0
		<b>65</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0</b>

The study reported that while more than one-third of the families have only one earning member in the family a large part of the remaining families have two earning members. Less than five percent of the families only have three earning members. The village-wise details of the number of earning members are presented below;

One-third of the total families in Veeranatham are endowed with just one earning member only, while close to two-third families have two earning members. Families with more than two earning members are almost negligible. The scenario is almost eethe same In the case of Elleri East village too. However, in Ponnankannimedu, the situation is very different. Here, more than three-fourth of the families have only single earning member, while one-fifth of the families have two earning members. This clearly brings out that the target communities in Ponnankannimedu are poorer as compared to the other two villages.



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More than four-fifth of the families have one male earning member, while at least one-tenth of the families have no male earning member. A mere nine percent of the families have two or three male earning members.

Close to one-fifth of the families have no women earning member, while three-fourth of the families have only one female earning member. A mere five percent of the families have two female earning members.

#### Household Income:

Sl. No	Village	Annual Income		
		< = 24 K	24 - 48 K	> 48 K
1	Veeranatham	4	45	16
2	Elleri East	6	36	9
3	Ponnankannimedu	6	25	4
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>29</b>

Poor people who are engaged in agriculture labour do not keep track of their income. The labour opportunities in agriculture are not regular. The villages have only one paddy crop, which has also failed in the past two years due to vagaries of the monsoon. All that they can do is to provide a rough estimate of their income. Therefore, the incomes of the families reported in the study are rough estimates of their status. More than four-fifth of the families reported their annual income as < = INR 48,000/-. More than seventy percent of the families have incomes ranging between INR 24,000/- and INR 48,000/-. About 10 percent of the families have incomes that are less than INR 24,000/- per year. The income levels depended directly on the number of wage earning members in

the family. Most of the women headed families reported lower incomes of the range less than INR 24,000/-. They are dependent on the MGNREGA work as their sole source of income.

#### **Status of Bank Accounts:**

The study observed that 100 percent of the respondent families have bank account. It may be the effect of 'Jan Dhan Yojana', the mission driven national program for financial inclusion that started a couple of years back. Also, families that participate in the MGNREGA program are also facilitated to open bank account since the wages are deposited directly into the bank accounts only. It may also be the case that the project has facilitated for some of its beneficiaries to open a bank account since it routed all the financial assistance through bank accounts only.

In Veeranatham and Elleri East, most of them have their account in the Indian Bank at Lalpettai. In the case of Ponnankannimedu, a major chunk of families has their accounts in the Karur Vysya Bank at Chidambaram.

#### **Status of Aadhar Card and Mobiles:**

The penetration of Aadhar Card in these villages is quite high.

100 percent of the respondent families have Aadhar cards with them. It seems to have become the lifeline for receiving all government payments, be it relief or wage payments for their work as part of 'Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA). There has been a major push by the Government to make Aadhar card enrolments almost reach the level of complete coverage.

Mobile penetration amongst the respondent families is also near 100 percent. This may be because being project beneficiaries they would have given their relatives' mobile numbers in case they did not have one. They would want to ensure that they are not missed out in getting any information on the project and they would like to be doubly sure on this. In all probability, the elderly project beneficiaries would have resorted to this arrangement.

## 4. Profile of the Villages

### **Veeranatham Village**

Veeranatham is a medium size village located in Kattumannarkoil block of Cuddalore district, Tamil Nadu. According to Census 2011 information the location code or village code of Veeranatham village is 637000. It is situated at a distance of 8 kilometres from the sub-district headquarter Kattumannarkoil and 64 kilometres away from district headquarters, Cuddalore. Thirunaraiyur is the gram panchayat of Veeranatham village.

The total geographical area of village is 259.57 hectares. According to 2011 Census, a total of 245 families are residing in the village. The village has population of 1050 of which 542 are males while 508 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In the village, population of children with age 0-6 is 100, which makes up to 9.52 % of the total population of village. The Average Sex Ratio of the village is 937 which is lower than Tamil Nadu state average of 996. Child Sex Ratio for the Veeranatham as per the Census is 887, lower than Tamil Nadu average of 943.

The village has lower literacy rate compared to Tamil Nadu. In 2011, the literacy rate of Veeranatham village was 73.05 % compared to 80.09 % of Tamil Nadu. In Veeranatham, male literacy stood at 81.39 % while female literacy rate was 64.21 %.

In Veeranatham village, most of the villagers are from Schedule Caste (SC), which constitutes 66.19 percent of the village population. The Schedule Tribe (ST) was a negligible 0.48 % of total population in Veeranatham village.

In Veeranatham village out of the total population, 433 were engaged in work activities. About 52.66 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (employment or earning for more than 6 months) while 47.34 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 433 workers engaged in Main Work, 5 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 134 were Agricultural labourers.

### **Elleri Village**

Elleri is a large village located in Kattumannarkoil block of Cuddalore district, Tamil Nadu. According to Census 2011 information the location code or village code of Elleri village is 637001. It is situated at a distance of 5 kilometres from sub-district headquarter Kattumannarkoil and 65 km from district headquarter, Cuddalore. Elleri village is also a gram panchayat. The total geographical area of village is 465.71 hectares. Lalpettai is nearest town to Elleri.

It has a total of 996 families residing in the village. The Elleri village has population of 4267 of which 2092 are males while 2175 are females as per Population Census 2011. The village has two habitations – Elleri East and Elleri West.

In Elleri village population of children with age 0-6 is 511, which makes up 11.98 % of total population of village. Average Sex Ratio of Elleri village is 1040 which is higher than Tamil Nadu state average of 996. Child Sex Ratio for the Elleri as per census is 1028, higher than Tamil Nadu average of 943.

Elleri village has higher literacy rate compared to Tamil Nadu. In 2011, the literacy rate of Elleri village was 84.98 % compared to 80.09 % of Tamil Nadu. In Elleri, male literacy stands at 90.76 % while female literacy rate was 79.44 %.

As per Census 2011, the Schedule Caste (SC) constituted 22.33 % while the Schedule Tribe (ST) was 0.12 % of total population in Elleri village. A majority of the population belonged to the backward community.

In Elleri village out of total population, 1499 were engaged in work activities. 70.31 % of workers describe their work as Main Work while 29.69 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 1499 workers engaged in Main Work, 61 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 500 were agricultural labourers.

### **Ponnankannimedu Village**

According to Census 2011 information the location code or village code of Ponnankannimedu village is 636860. The village is located in Chidambaram Tehsil of Cuddalore district in Tamil Nadu, India. It is situated very close to (just 1 km) sub-district headquarter Chidambaram and 52 km away from district headquarter Cuddalore.

The total geographical area of the village is 262.48 hectares. It is a large village with total 983 families and a population of 4159 persons of which 2091 are males while 2068 are females as per Population Census 2011.

The village has 450 children in the age group of 0 – 6 years, which makes up 10.82 % of the total population. Average Sex Ratio of the village is 989 which is lower than the state average of 996. The Child Sex Ratio for the village is 940, lower than the state average of 943.

The village has higher literacy rate compared to the state. In 2011, literacy rate of the village was 92.61 % as compared to 80.09 % of Tamil Nadu. In the village, male literacy stands at 95.54 % while female literacy rate is 89.68 %.

In the village, most of the villagers are from Schedule Caste (SC), which constitutes 51.24 % of total population.

In the village, out of the total population, 1658 were engaged in work activities. 73.34 % of workers describe their work as main Work (employment or earning more than 6 months) while 26.66 % are involved in marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 1658 workers engaged in main work, 113 are cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 227 are agricultural labourers.

## 5. Key Findings – Shelter Repair

The project supported 130 identified families from across the three villages to repair and renovate their house that was damaged by the flood. The project enabled them to adopt the 'Disaster Risk Reduction' (DRR) features in the process of repair and renovation of their houses. The project extended technical as well as financial assistance to the participant families. As on 12<sup>th</sup> June 2017, a total of 90 houses have completed the repair and renovation process, while the remaining 40 houses are in different stages of work execution. It is envisaged by the project that all the 40 houses will also complete the process of repair and renovation before the end of the project period (i.e. by end June 2017).

### Role of SMC Members in shelter repair and renovation

The SMC members play a critical role in the process of shelter repair and renovation. They include



**Before Shelter Repair**

- Assessment of 130 households spread across the three villages to understand and document the damages they have suffered due to flood, type of repair / renovation required (in consultation with the household member) and materials required for the work.
- Facilitation of community consultation with the technical expert in regards to house repair / renovation with DRR features built-in.

- Monitoring of the house repair / renovation work and regular assessment of all 130 project households (Before – during – after intervention).
- Assisting in developing recommendations and value assessment report on cost of repair, construction material, time line followed by households on case-to-case basis covering all 130 houses from the three villages.



**After Shelter Repair**

### Project Beneficiaries:

The entire 130 households who participated in shelter repair / renovation belong to the SC category. Likewise, all of them belong to the BPL category.

Of the total beneficiaries, 67 percent were women headed households and 8 percent of households comprise of physically or mentally challenged persons.

Almost all of the project beneficiaries expressed that the selection process by the SMC in consultation with the community members helped in avoiding conflicts amongst the community members.

**Effect of Training on DRR Features:**

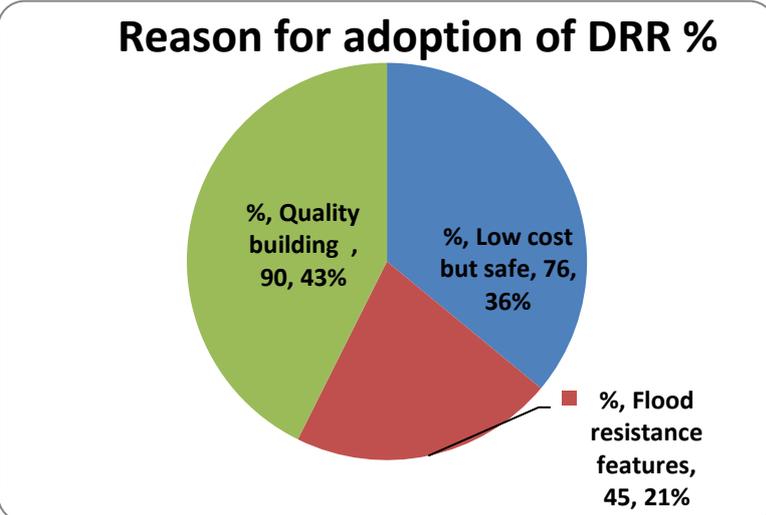
All the beneficiaries who were part of the survey revealed that they understood / learnt about the DRR features required for safe house construction from the training program organised as part of the project.

The study further reveals that they could recall the following DRR features to the extent as indicated in the table below. It may be observed that the first three DRR features ranked high in the list. The members were aware about some of these features even prior to the training program. However, the training program helped in reinforcing these concepts with enhanced understanding and clarity.

No	DRR Features	%
1	The floor level should be adequately raised	93
2	The floor should be plastered with cement	85
3	There should be cross-ventilation in the house	85
4	There should be a gap between the roof and the walls	71
5	In case of thatched roof, there should be pillar / pole support in all the 4 corners of the house	68
6	In case of thatched roof, the thatch shall be tied properly to prevent it from heavy winds	59
7	In case of RCC roof, the house shall have concrete foundation	64
8	In case of RCC roof, the roof shall be covered with weather proof tiles	33
9	The roof shall not have asbestos sheet	37

Number of respondents n=48

All the beneficiaries were aware about the DRR features and adopted two or more features in the repair and renovation of their houses. The reasons for adoption of the DRR features included



1. Construction of a quality building – at least 43 percent stated that they incorporated DRR features in respect to this reason
2. More than one-third participants expressed that they adopted DRR features since they

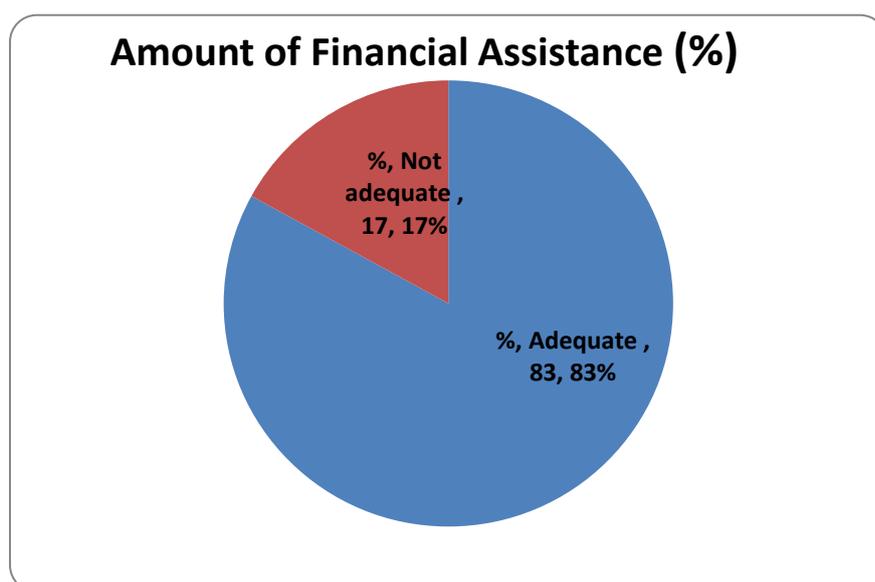
can have a safe building at a low cost.

3. The next major reason was that the buildings will be flood resistance – more than one-fifth of the beneficiaries felt so.

Further, all of them noted that they will apply and adopt DRR features learnt from the training program whenever they take up house construction or repair in future. The main constraints for them in adoption of DRR features include availability of adequate funds for repair and adequate space to incorporate the changes. In this context, the SMC members noted that they will facilitate adoption of DRR features in all the future constructions in their respective villages.

#### **Financial Assistance:**

The process of releasing funds through bank transfer in two instalments was very effective and minimized the diversion of funds for other purposes by the project beneficiaries.



A majority of the beneficiaries welcomed and appreciated the process. This aspect came out very clearly during the discussions with the beneficiaries. The beneficiaries expressed that they were completely satisfied with the mode of receiving

financial assistance through direct bank transfer.

On the same note about 83 per cent of the respondents observed that the financial assistance provided for repair was not adequate.

The discussions with the beneficiaries highlight that on average Rs. 35000- 40000 per household is the minimum amount required to incorporate all the DRR features in the repair and renovation of the houses.

#### **Gender Focus:**

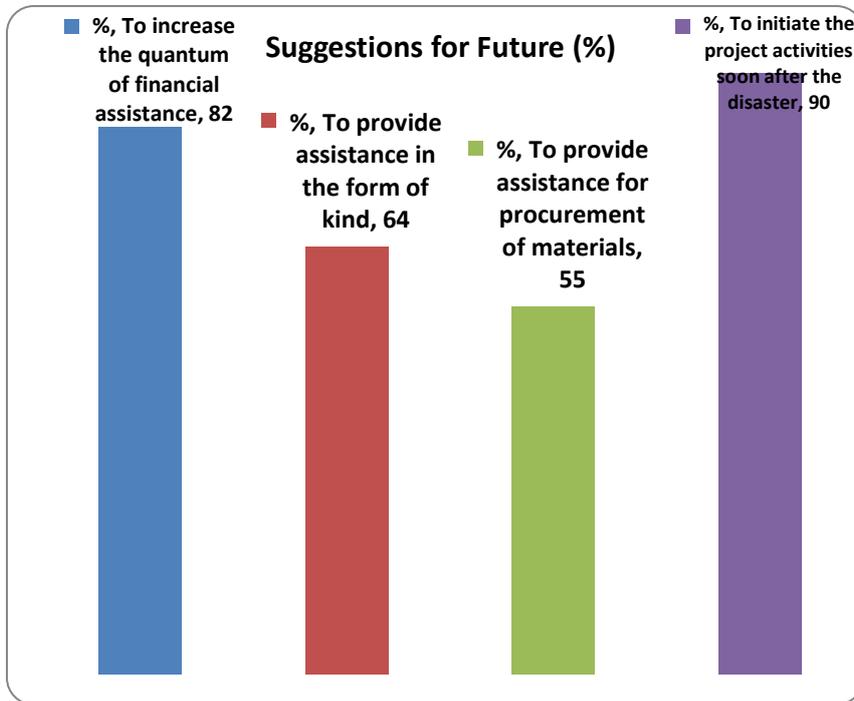
The study reveals that except for the women headed households, in all other families, the beneficiaries have consulted with women members before deciding on what type of repair or renovation work to be carried out.

A majority of the beneficiaries informed that involving women in decision making helps in avoiding any kind of misunderstanding between husband and wife. Further, it also helps in mobilization of additional fund that is required to complete the work. Sources of fund for women include own savings and from Self Help Group borrowings.

## Suggestions:

Following are the major suggestions that have emerged with respect to shelter repair and renovation.

1. More than four-fifth of the beneficiaries suggested that the quantum of financial assistance may be enhanced.



2. Nearly two-third of the respondents suggested that the assistance shall be in the kind form.

3. More than half of the beneficiaries suggested that they may be assisted in the procurement of construction materials. During this period, there was a severe shortage of sand since all the sand mines in the state have been temporarily closed.

4. A vast majority, as much as nine out of ten beneficiaries opined that the project activities shall be commenced soon after the disaster.

## Shelter less, but not hope less

Ms. Panchavalli is an elderly woman, perhaps in her late seventies, living in the village of 'Veeranatham' for more than five decades. She lost her husband a few years back, who died of aging and illness. Since then, she has lost the only companion she had to share her emotional burden. She is now left all alone to take care of her mentally challenged daughter, Ms. Shanthi, aged about 40 years. More than caring for herself, it is her special daughter that worries Panchavalli the most. She has been making all efforts to keep herself active and go for work even at this age, only to support her daughter. Her daughter remains at home, all alone, occasionally supported by the neighbours.

Panchavalli had a son who was also living just opposite to her house at the village 'Veeranatham'. He was living with his wife and four grown up children. After her husband's demise, Panchavalli still had some kind of emotional support from her son and grand-children. Though she was not receiving any material or financial support, at least she was at peace when she knew that her special daughter will be at the care of his son's family when she is away for work. This solace did not last long. Her son died some four years ago in a tragic

### BEFORE REPAIR



### AFTER REPAIR



accident. This was the end of any support from her son's family. Her daughter-in-law had no time and resource to take care of Panchavalli or her daughter. She had enough problems of her own. She had four children to bring up.

Ms. Panchavalli had a small hut with mud walls that was just on the banks of a channel that carry water from the 'Veeranam' reservoir to the village 'Veeranatham' and beyond. It was situated on a low lying surface. In the 'December 2015' flood, the entire village was marooned with flood water. She had to leave her hut and take refuge in a nearby relief camp arranged by the Government. When she returned from the camp after a few days, she found that the flood water had fully receded, but had already caused collapsed the mud walls of the hut and had brought down the hut completely. It was made completely uninhabitable. She got relief assistance from CARE and the ones given by the Government. But it was hardly sufficient for her to get back to normalcy.

With the mentally challenged daughter being with her, life was getting more and more difficult without a place to sleep. She was using the spaces in front of her neighbours' houses. Finding a safe abode during rainy days and nights was a nightmare for her. She continued to become more and more vulnerable with this kind of exposure to risks. But she did not know what to do and how to overcome this situation. All that she knew was to be hopeful. Life has taught her enough lessons.

When questioned about the support from CARE, she recalled, "It was only during one of these days, someone from CARE approached me. They informed me that they would support me to repair my hut. They added that the hut could be made stronger and safer with adoption of some simple techniques. Soon, they provided me a financial assistance of Rs. 10,000/-, which was directly deposited into my bank account. With the availability of technical support and the financial assistance, I was now confident that I can repair my house. I began to initiate the construction process. People from the village also offered their support in the procurement of construction materials like cement, bricks, thatches etc. My daughter-in-law also lent her helping hand as the construction process started. Now I have a fantastic hut with stronger walls and cement floor. It is like a dream come true for me. Certainly, it is a godsend help for me".

Ms. Panchavalli lives on meagre income that she receives from her engagement in the MGNREGA (100 days work) program. She manages with the rice she gets from the ration shop (PDS). As the work progressed she realized that the financial assistance provided by CARE would not suffice to complete the works. She hardly had any savings to deploy for the repair of the house. But she was determined to complete repairing of her house. She has not reached anyone of her relatives for any kind of support till then. This time she thought of seeking their help, at least for the sake of her daughter. She borrowed Rs. 1000/- each from three of her relatives and used the money to complete the repairing of her house. Today, the house is ready. She feels very happy for her daughter. She feels very grateful for CARE for the timely support.

## 6. Key Findings – Cash for Work

The project implemented the 'Cash for work' component in all the three villages. The main objective of this activity is to help the flood affected communities, particularly the poorest and the most vulnerable households to gain labour opportunities such that they can compensate to the extent possible for the loss of wages and livelihoods. However, while doing so, the common assets of the village can be cleaned, repaired or renovated in order that the villages become clean and green and some of the collective interests of the communities can be fulfilled.

The beneficiaries for the 'cash for work' component were selected by the social monitoring committee (SMC) of the respective villages based on a set of selection criteria. The guiding principles for such selection include the following aspects;

- Poor families who have lost their livelihoods due to flood.
- Families from Scheduled Castes and Schedules Tribe communities.
- Households with physically challenged persons, pregnant and lactating mothers etc.
- Women headed families
- Households displaced due to flood and living in common open land because of severe damages to their shelter

### **Salient Features:**

Across the three villages, activities carried out under Cash for work program focused mainly on removal of debris, cleaning of drainage channel, clearing irrigation canals, repairing common structure and creating awareness on clean green villages with focus on water and sanitation issues in the village.

- A total of 130 community members including 54 men and 76 women from across the three villages participated in the 'cash for work' program and got benefitted.
- The program provided 15 days of wage labour opportunity for the beneficiaries.
- A wage rate of Rs. 183/- per day was paid to the beneficiaries, without any differentiation between men and women. The wage rate is commensurate to the minimum wages fixed by the Government.
- Both men and women were paid same amount as wage for participating in the program.
- Amount earned as wages was directly deposited in the individual bank account of the participant.
- A majority of the male beneficiaries reported to have consulted the women members in the family before getting enrolled into the 'cash for work' program offered by the project. More than two-third of the families reported that mutual consultation and decision helps avoid any misunderstanding and dispute within the family.

### Beneficiaries' Feedback on the Program:

The project adopted the process of payment of wages for the work as direct cash transfer into the bank account of the project beneficiaries. The women beneficiaries expressed that the process helped them to use the money received for family expenses on their own. They would have normally depended on their spouses for such expenses. It helped not only to reduce dependence but also to

enable them take financial decisions at the household level.

#### BEFORE CLEANING



More than four-fifth of the beneficiaries expressed that the activity was a boon for them, especially at a difficult time when they were not finding much labour opportunity. They stated that the activity helped them to get additional income, which they were able to spend on essential family expenses such as payment of school fees, family medical expenditure etc.

Close to two-thirds of the beneficiaries informed that they are satisfied with the salary they received as part of the 'cash for work' activity. They noted that the wage rate was much better when compared with what they would get for agricultural labour.

Slightly more than one-third of the beneficiaries referred to the location of the work nearer to their homes or within the village. They reported that it was very helpful for them. This is a significant aspect for consideration in future interventions as well since many of the beneficiaries are from the elderly segment of the population.

At least one out of ten beneficiaries revealed that the work gave them satisfaction because they were involved in cleaning of drainage channel and irrigation canals of the village, which contributed to enhancing the cleanliness of the village besides improving their functionality.

## Suggestions for Future

More than two-third of the beneficiaries in the 'cash for work' activity of the project noted that such support shall be timed immediately after

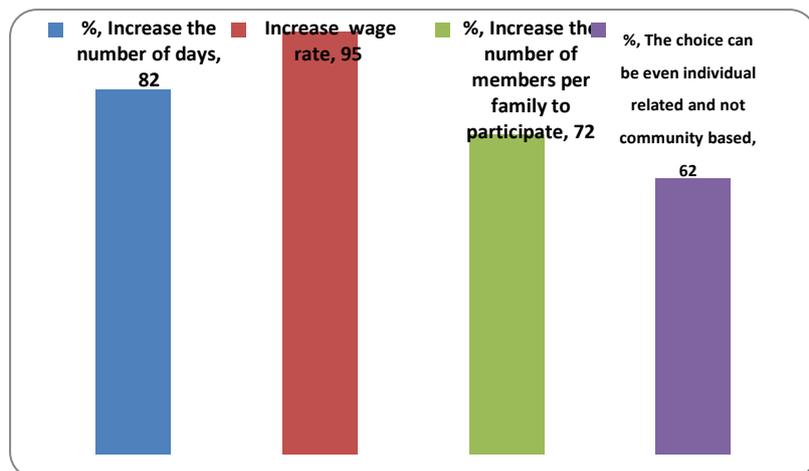
**AFTER CLEANING**



the disasters, in this case, flood. The wage income earned from this activity would have helped them to fulfil some of their immediate priorities. This would have also prevented some of them from selling off their household assets.

In addition to the above, there were also four other specific suggestions, which are as follows;

- More than four-fifth of the beneficiaries suggested to increase the number of days of labour opportunity. They expressed that 15 days is too low for the losses they suffered and their immediate needs.
- As much as 95 percent of the beneficiaries suggested for increasing the wage rate. They valued the principle of fixing the minimum wages prescribed by the Government. However, they cited that they show complete involvement in the works giving their full potential. Also, the wage rates in non-farm sectors are better as compared to the wage offered in this activity.
- Nearly three-fourth of the beneficiaries suggested increasing the number of beneficiaries from a single family. The project allowed only one member from a family to participate. More than two-third of the beneficiaries expressed that more than one member from a family can be allowed to participate, which will be purely based on the extent to which the family has been affected and made vulnerable. They felt that the community knows better about the status of its members.
- There was a suggestion about the choice of the works identified for the activity. About 62 percent of the beneficiaries stated that the identified works shall be benefitting even individuals and need not always be community based.



## CASH FOR WORK – AN OASIS IN THE DESERT

Life is staring hard at Ms. Kanagu, a widow of more than 60 years age. It is time for her to say goodbye to work and lead a retired life. For poor, there is hardly any retirement from work. Kanagu lost her husband about 5 years ago. She has three daughters, of which two have been married and settled in far off places from Chidambaram. Luckily, they were married when her husband was still alive. The third daughter was living with her. She dropped out of school after her 10<sup>th</sup> class. Some two years back, one of her relatives offered to help her daughter secure a job in Tiruppur, a textile hub in Tamil Nadu. Kanagu is a lot relieved after her daughter obtained this job. She is living all alone in the village of 'Ponnankannimedu'. It was hard to find work in the village in the past two years. It was only the MGNREGA work that was a solace for people like Kanagu.

For most villages in and around Chidambaram, agriculture is the lifeline. They depend on the water



from the 'Veeranam' reservoir. They cultivate at least one paddy crop, which is then followed up by a pulse crop. The paddy cropping season is the main source of labour opportunities for the people of these villages. Combined with this, they also received opportunities for earning some wage income from the MGNREGA (100 Days work) program. People were able to manage their lives from the two sources of income. Life was a struggle for most of them, but they got along. Some of them resorted to temporary migration in search of labour opportunities. However, this depended a lot on their ability to leave the children behind and take that risky venture of going out in search of labour.

The vagaries of the monsoon have been so severe on them in the past two years. While it was flood in 2015 that caused extensive and widespread damages to the crop rendering them jobless, the subsequent year was almost a drought with little rains, which again affected their labour prospects. The situation continues till now as the entire state is reeling under severe drought. Agriculture has failed in the past two years affecting not the farmers alone, but more importantly and severely the agricultural labourers. Like in most villages, it is the 'Dalit' community people who are landless and depend on agricultural labour. They are not only socially downtrodden but are forced to be economically weaker and fragile. The repeat disasters make them more and more vulnerable and push them to the fringes.

The affected communities use all the means of coping mechanism available with them. Some resort to temporary migration, and some take up distress sale of assets; yet a few resort to reduction of expenditure by way of rationing food and dropping children out of school. These are not just theoretical perspectives, but one could witness these coping mechanisms in many of the families here.

Realizing the plight of these families, CARE designed the 'cash for work' program such that the most vulnerable families in the program villages can get at least 15 days of labour opportunities. Income from this supplemented their income from the MGNREGA wages. The identification of works was done by the 'social monitoring committee' in consultation with the village community. Most often, works like cleaning of village common areas, temples, canals, schools and such premises that are common to all were undertaken. This served the twin purpose of making the villages clean and green, while providing labour opportunities for the people.

Kanagu was so grateful to CARE for selecting her for the 'cash for work' program. She said that the 15 days of labour opportunity was a great help for her, particularly at a time when the going was getting tough. She said it was very timely support and like an oasis in desert. It was a soothing support for the much starved life. She was so thankful to CARE and suggested that they could consider increasing the number of days of such engagement, increasing the number of beneficiaries from a village and facilitating for immediate payment of wages for the work done.

I am more than 65 years old now, living with my wife. My children are all married and have their own families. They hardly have time or means to support us. It is only the '100 days' work that offers some solace to us. For elderly people like us, the 'cash for work' activity has been a great support. It gave us an additional wage income. I spent that income on my wife's hospital expenses. I would have been happy if you have let my wife also participate in the activity. I thank you profusely for supporting me.

Mr. Chandrahasi, Beneficiary of the 'Cash for work' activity from 'Veeranatham' village



## 7. Key Findings – Masons Training

The project organized training program on masonry for local masons and women construction labourers. The main objective of the training was to complement the local knowledge and skills of existing masons to construct safe shelters that can withstand floods and other natural calamities in future.

The five-day training program focused both on theoretical and practical aspects of masonry with a focus on incorporating DRR features, particularly through shelter repairs and maintenance.

A total of 30 community members including 15 men masons and 15 women construction labourers from across the three villages participated in the training program organised as part of the 'Tamil Nadu Flood Recovery Project'. All of them are from only the three project villages.

During the training program, the beneficiaries (trainees) were paid an incentive of Rs. 350 per day. This was just to ensure that they get adequately compensated for the loss of wages during this period and protected from getting into financial stress.

### Learning and Retention:

A total of 23 beneficiaries (11 men and 12 women), who were part of the training program, were interviewed to understand their learning particularly in reference to the 'Disaster Risk Reduction' (DRR) features in construction of shelters. The following table indicates clearly the extent to which the beneficiaries are able to retain the learning.

SL. No	DRR Features	Percent of Respondents who are able to retain and recall
1	The floor level should be adequately raised	100
2	The floor should be plastered with cement	73
3	There should be cross-ventilation in the house	86
4	There should be a gap between the roof and the walls	80
5	In case of thatched roof, there should be pillar / pole support in all the 4 corners of the house	62
6	In case of thatched roof, the thatch shall be tied properly to prevent it from heavy winds	56
7	In case of RCC roof, the house shall have concrete foundation	44
8	In case of RCC roof, the roof shall be covered with weather proof tiles	21
9	The roof shall not have asbestos sheet	35

### **Expectations for Future**

The study probed about the expectations of the respondents for any such training programs in future. They suggested that such training programs shall focus on construction of slabs, fixing of tiles and scaffolding work.

More than three-fourth of the respondents suggested fixing of tiles to be included in future training programs. About 38 percent of the trainees responded that the future training program shall focus on construction of slabs.

Similarly, one-fourth of the respondents also suggested that the training program shall focus on scaffolding work as well.

### **Practicing the Learning:**

About one-third of the respondents informed that they are already practicing what they have learnt from the training program. In particular, they are able to practice aspects such as cementing of floor, plastering of walls, provision of cross ventilation, provision of adequate space between the roof and the walls.

More than four-fifth of the respondents informed that they would adopt the learning from the training program in future construction works they are involved in.

## Skill Upgradation for Masons Enhanced Livelihood Opportunities

Most masons in our country are not formally trained. It is also a male dominated occupation. Women masons are rare to find, although a majority of the construction labour are women. The villages where the 'Tamil Nadu Flood Recovery Project' is being implemented by CARE in the Chidambaram Taluk of Cuddalore District, there are a number of masons and a lot of men and women engaged in construction labour. However, none of them are formally trained. They pick up the skills through the on-the-job training opportunities, which happen over a long period. While most men and women remain as labour for ever in the construction industry, very few, particularly men are able to move forward in the value chain. They are able to become skilled and take up positions as masons.

Most masons are also not aware of the Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) features that can be embedded in the construction of houses. They use traditional methods that are not safe, particularly



to withstand disasters or mitigate the risks posed by the disaster. The Flood Recovery Project which focused on repairing of shelter found the need to train masons such that the shelter repair works undertaken in the project can

have DRR features. Accordingly, the Project identified masons and women engaged as construction labour and trained them on the DRR features. The idea was that they can adopt these methods in the on-going constructions as well as in all future constructions they take up. The training will make them more skilled and therefore, will enhance their livelihood opportunities.

Mr. Jayavel is one such mason from the 'Elleri (East)' village. He is 36 years old. His wife is a home maker, but will take up work under the MGNREGA (100 Days Work) program and any agricultural labour opportunity. They do not have children as yet. Mr. Jayavel started as an agricultural labour when he was young. He realized that there are not many opportunities in the agriculture sector and shifted to construction work. He started as an unskilled labour, but slowly learnt the masonry skills from his employer. It took about four years for him to learn the skills and become an independent mason. It is almost 12 years now since he has become a mason.

Masonry is the main source of income for him. He works in and around Chidambaram, Lalpettai, and Kattumannarkoil etc., which are urban centres in the vicinity. There are four masons in the village but he has never had any dearth of work. He is always on demand. When asked about the training details that he received from the project, he responded that it was for duration of 5 days. It happened in Kumaratchi. He vaguely remembered the exact contents of the training, but he informed that the training had practical sessions in each of the three project villages.

When questioned about the participation women in the training he responded, "There were more women in the training equal to that of men. As many as eight women trained under me. Five of them have picked up the skills well and are now finding regular employment. However, none of them has become a full-fledged mason. Mere a single training is not so adequate to make them so". He welcomed the idea of training women in masonry, which he said he has not seen anywhere. He added that women are nowadays into all walks of life, even able to fly aeroplanes and fighter jets. He expressed that the construction sector needs more and more women masons.

He also suggested that youth can be targeted to this kind of training with a focus on special skills such as placing of tiles, fitter work, scaffolding work etc. so that they are always on demand. Personally, he added that he is also keen to learn on scaffolding, fitter work etc. since they would enhance his opportunities for earning additional income and also to remain completely occupied. He is also of the opinion that these skills are having potential to make an entrepreneur as well.

## 8. Key Findings – Social Monitoring Committee

Based on the population of the project village members from within the community were selected to be part of the social monitoring committee. Of the 37 members in the three SMCs, 16 were men and 21 women members. Among the 31 SMC members interviewed for the study, 14 were men and 17 were women members.

No	Village Name	Total number of members	Members interviewed
1	Veeranatham	15	10
2	Elleri East	12	12
3	Ponnankannimedu	10	9
		<b>37</b>	<b>31</b>

In a post-disaster context, the affected villages usually are strewn with debris. This is more so with the common spaces in the village. While the members clean their individual household premises, the public spaces remain dirty and unclean. This may sometimes lead to outbreak of diseases or make the public infrastructure defunct. It becomes imperative to make the villages clean and green as an outcome of the post disaster interventions so that disaster risks are reduced and their impact mitigated. It is in this context social monitoring Committees (SMC) become both relevant and important. Main responsibilities of the SMC members include

- Defining selection criteria for the project beneficiaries for various components.
- Resolve any issues within the community during the selection of project beneficiaries.
- Identifying and selecting appropriate activities for cash-for-work component.
- Monitoring shelter repair and providing feedback on activities.

### Women Membership:

The study revealed that women consulted with their family members (husband, children and in-laws) before giving their consent to be part of the SMC. They opined that such decisions have to be a result of the consultative process. They help in avoiding misunderstandings between husband and wife and amongst the family members. Further, they also help to get full cooperation from the family members.

The study also highlighted that the discussion with family members helped the women to attend training programs organized outside the village as part of the project.

Women who agreed to be part of the SMCs fulfilled the following criteria

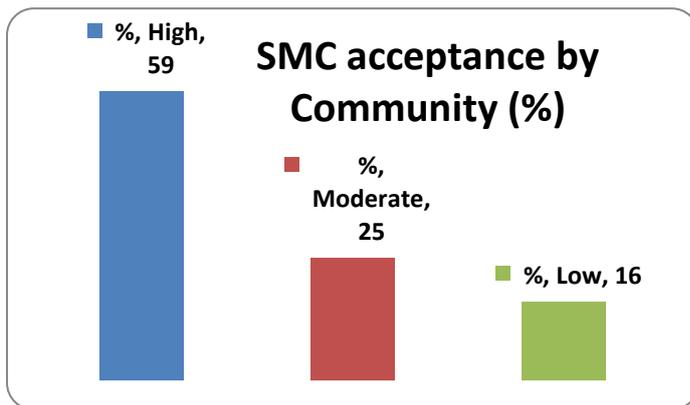
1. They were part of SHGs for more than a decade.
2. Their children were either in colleges or were already married and settled elsewhere
3. They were relatively free to take part in community activities.

**Training:**

The SMC members noted that one-day training on roles and responsibilities and functions of SMC was useful but they stressed that additional refresher training is required in order that they understand the concept better.

They also expressed that such opportunities for meeting members of other SMCs will help to share their field issues (like solving issues within the community during selection of beneficiary; selection of work for cash for work program) with each other and learn from one another.

About 80 per cent of the members felt that they were able to discharge their role completely. Remaining felt that they need more facilitation and support to opine their voice because of their socio-economic conditions.



More than half of the SMC members felt that the acceptance of the SMC by the community is high.

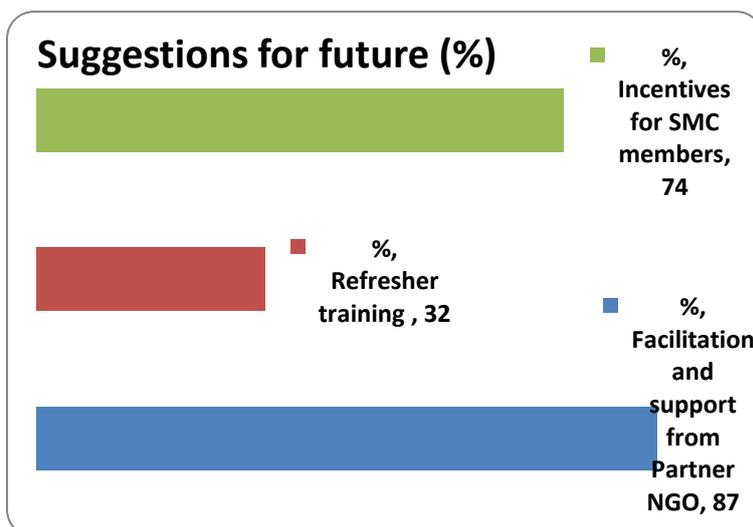
While one-fourth of the SMC members expressed that the acceptance is only at moderate level.

Only about 16 percent of the SMC members opined that the acceptance is low.

About 70 per cent of the SMC members noted that the SMCs will function even after completion of the project. However, they added that the support and facilitation of the partner organization may be critical to ensure this.

**Suggestions:**

The SMC members provided a few suggestions for consideration in future. They include,



1. Incentives for SMC members – the roles and responsibilities of the SMC members are such that they demand considerable time from them. Therefore, they opined that they be compensated for the loss of wages they may have to suffer. Nearly three-fourth of the SMC members interviewed offered this suggestion.

2. Nearly one-third of the SMC members stated the need for refresher training to be able to understand the concept better and to function more effectively.
3. A vast majority, as much as 70 percent of the SMC members expressed the need for facilitation and support of the partner organization for their continued functioning. This indicates clearly that one year is too short period for them to be on their own completely. This is in complete alignment to the experiences with SHGs and other community based organizations.

## Social Monitoring Committee – A Platform to Raise our Voice

Ms. Tamil Selvi is in her early forties. She lives with her husband and two children in 'Ponnankannimedu' village in Chidambaram Taluk of Cuddalore District. In the December 2015 flood, her village was completely marooned and most dwelling units were severely damaged. During that time, she came forward on her own and helped CARE and CREED team to distribute emergency relief kits to the affected households. She recalls her moments of participating in the relief assistance stating, "On my own, I was not able to help people of my village, although I wanted to do something. When CARE came here for relief work, I thought it was a great opportunity to join hands with them and do something for the good of my people. That is how I started associating with CARE".



When CARE initiated the 'Tamil Nadu Flood Recovery Project' in the village, she willingly came forward to be part of the Social Monitoring Committee (SMC). She attended the inception workshop and the training program organised as part of the project. She was quick to grasp her roles and responsibilities as a member of the SMC. She also helped other members to understand what is expected of them as members of SMC.

She feels proud of her association with the SMC. She says that being a house wife, she had never gone out of her village and participated in any community activities. But now she has got opportunity to participate in the training and is motivated to speak in public on community issues. She has mobilised community members to actively take part in the PRA exercise to identify the most affected deserving households for financial assistance to repair their houses. She has convinced community members to take decisions by highlighting the beneficiary selection criteria she learnt during the training. She has been an active member of the SMC since the beginning and has contributed immensely to the successful implementation of the project in the village.

She notes, "Being a leader of the SMC has given me an opportunity to help others. A lot of people appreciate and praise me for my contribution to their welfare, be it repair of their shelter or their participation in the 'cash for work' component. The SMC has served as a platform and has given me enough confidence now. I am even planning to contest in the ensuing panchayat elections such that I can continue serve the community".

## Social Monitoring Committee Enhances the Effectiveness of Community Participation

In a post disaster context the role played by the state and non-governmental relief agencies gets highlighted. The role of the local community - irrespective of the scale of devastation - usually is not visible. The inherent value of engaging the local community in relief and recovery is also not fully realized.

Local communities can play a critical role in issues like assessing damage, identifying and prioritizing



beneficiaries, transparent and effective distribution of aid, developing recovery plans and also conducting disaster risk assessments and disaster risk reduction (DRR) actions with the future in mind. Communities can also play an important role in ensuring protection of

vulnerable members of the community e.g. children and women who are at high risk of getting trafficked in post disaster situations.

Another important factor especially relevant in post disaster situations relates to some settlements with insecure tenure rights, like non notified slums or those facing forced evictions, where formal or informal local collectives are absent. It is in this context that the relevance of social monitoring Committee (SMC) becomes both relevant and important.

As a result, one of the efforts of the 'Tamil Nadu Flood Recovery Project' was to try and keep the role of the community through SMCs at the core of any actions undertaken. Though the project was short but it created positive energy among many SMC members because of its engagement with them has convinced us that the role of the community through SMCs is important. It takes time to change mind set and realign the way people look at their contexts and the possibility that things can be done differently.

Mr. Pichapillai, a man in his late fifties in the village of 'Veeranatham' is an active member of the SMC in the village. He is from the Dalit community. He is an agricultural labour. His wife is also an agricultural labour. He owns a small piece of land measuring 10 cents. He has two sons. The elder has completed graduation in engineering and is searching for a job now. The younger one has just completed his 12<sup>th</sup> class and is waiting to join a college.

Mr. Pichapillai is all praise for the work of the 'Tamil Nadu Flood Recovery Project' of CARE in the village. He said that even when the Government has not done much for the poor people but for giving out some relief assistance, it is only CARE that has helped them get better houses now. CARE has helped many of them to repair their houses and make them tenable now. Otherwise, they continued to take shelter in their relatives' and neighbours' houses or often sleep in the open spaces. Most vulnerable of these were the elderly people.

He also added that their village got cleaned up because of the 'cash for work' component of the project. Most common premises in the village got cleaned up. Further, he stated that as an SMC member, he got the opportunity to participate in the 'cash for work' component. When asked as to what benefits he derived being an SMC member, he responded negatively, "There is no specific benefit of being an SMC member. I spend my time and energy for the betterment of the village, for the common cause of the village development. While some people realize our contribution and praise us, some have suspicions about our involvement and curse us for not selecting them as beneficiaries even if they don't deserve to draw the benefits. When we have come out to be part of the public space and work, these critics are to be taken as part and parcel of the game. We have to keep going, fearing only for God and our conscience".

He added that the project gave them enough opportunities for training on the mandate of SMC, roles and responsibilities of SMC members, how to conduct SMC meetings, how to approach Government authorities and how to win the confidence of the people. He stated that there are a number of challenges for the SMC especially because the expectations of the people are so high on the SMC. He suggested that the financial assistance of Rs. 10,000/- per family for shelter repair is hardly sufficient. Many families have borrowed from outside sources to make good for the shortfall in the budget to report their shelter. He also suggested that the number of beneficiaries in the village should have been increased. With these suggestions, he reiterated that the workload has increased since becoming a part of the SMC, but he stands committed to fulfil his responsibilities.

## 9. CONCLUSION

The 'Tamil Nadu Flood Recovery Project' has been implemented so diligently in a manner that it fulfilled its intended objectives. Despite the fact that the project duration was just one year, it has been able to bring the envisaged outcomes. These outcomes included

1. 130 most disadvantaged poor and vulnerable families have improved shelter with DRR features incorporated. This is a result of enabling the families to repair and renovate their shelter through financial and technical support.
2. Enhanced wage income opportunities for 130 poorer families through 'cash for work' activity. This activity has not only helped poor families to receive employment opportunities for 15 days and earn wages, but also has contributed to cleaning and greening of the villages.
3. Skills upgraded for 30 masons and women construction labourers, who are now able to adopt DRR features in their construction activities. They also have enhanced demand for their skills in their locality.
4. Social Monitoring Committees (SMCs) are in place in all the three project villages with a strong will to continue their mandate even beyond the project. They demonstrate enhanced level of confidence and capabilities.

The beneficiary communities are quite appreciative of the efforts taken by CARE and its partner NGO, CREED. They acknowledge that their quality of life has enhanced now. They think that their shelters are much better now, capable of withstanding floods in the near future. They are more confident that they can continue the momentum to provide coordination and support for any future developmental activities in their villages. Their SMCs will ensure this process.

The project has given a lot of insights on each of its four major components. There have been a number of lessons from the project implementation perspective, while the beneficiary communities have also provided many valuable suggestions. These need to be reviewed by CARE in the spirit of learning and adoption for future. If and when possible, CARE can negotiate with the donors for a slightly longer term project and additional resources, which will bring in incremental impact on the disaster affected communities.

## ANNEXURE 1 – SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE FOR SHELTER



### ENDLINE SURVEY – Flood Recovery Project in Tamil Nadu

### SHELTER

**Statement to be Read before Interview Begins:** Hello. My name is \_\_\_\_\_. I am working with Centre for Rural Education and Economic Development (CREED). We are conducting a survey on Households who participated in the Flood Recovery Project implemented in Kumaratchi block of Cuddalore district, Tamil Nadu as part of assessing its impact. We therefore request you to feel free and provide frank and honest answers.

Date of Interview				
Name of the Interviewer (with signature)				
Questionnaire Number	<table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>			

#### Section 1 - General Information

Name of the village	1. Veeranatham	<input type="checkbox"/>
	2. Elleri East	<input type="checkbox"/>
	3. Ponnankannimedu	<input type="checkbox"/>
Name of the Head of the Household		
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Gender of the Head of the HH	Male	Female		
Number of persons living in the HH	Adult (15 to 49 years) : Female	<input type="checkbox"/>	Male	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Children (0 to 14 years) : Girls	<input type="checkbox"/>	Boys	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Elderly (50 years and above) : Female	<input type="checkbox"/>	Male	<input type="checkbox"/>
Community (Tick )	1. SC	2. ST	3. MBC	4. OC
What kind of benefit you received from the project?	1. House repair / House renovation 2. Cash for work 3. Mason Training 4. Social Monitoring Committee			

**Table II : Economic Status (List all the earning members)**

Name of the HH member	Gender		Primary Occupation	Secondary Occupation	Monthly Income (Average)	Annual Income (Average)
	Male	Female				

				<b>Total</b>		

**Table III : Provide details of the following proof of documents**

No.	Name of the proof	Status			Details (Account no., Bank name & place)
		Yes	No	Applied, not yet received	
1	Land documents (Patta or enjoyment certificate)				
2	Ration card Mention type of card (BPL / APL / Others)				
3	Bank Account				
4	Aadhaar Card				
5	Mobile number				

## Section 2 – Shelter Repair / Reconstruction

2.1. Are you aware of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) features required for a safe house construction?

a) Yes

b) No

2.2. If Yes, how did you come to know?

- a) From the training offered by the NGOs
- b) Trainings offered by the Government departments
- c) Training offered as part of the project
- d) Other sources (\_\_\_\_\_)

2.3. What are the DRR features you are aware of, which can be considered while constructing a new house or repair / reconstruction of an existing house?

a.

b.

c.

d.

e.

f.

(Enumerator may please prompt the respondent in the event he / she is unable to recall DRR features. Use the list of DRR features given below, read out and tick the ones he / she is aware of)

1. The floor level should be adequately raised
2. The floor should be plastered with cement
3. There should be cross-ventilation in the house
4. There should be a gap between the roof and the walls
5. In case of thatched roof, there should be pillar / pole support in all the 4 corners of the house
6. In case of thatched roof, the thatch shall be tied properly to prevent it from heavy winds



- b.
- c.
- d.
- e.
- f.
- g.

2.8 To what extent were you convinced with the justification given by the project team for taking up repair/ renovation of the house?

- a) Fully convinced
- b) Partly convinced
- c) Not convinced but tempted by the financial assistance provided

2.9 What was the mode of receiving the financial assistance for taking up repair/ renovation of the house?

- a) Directly in my bank account
- b) Cheque
- c) Cash
- d) Demand Draft
- e) Others (Please specify) .....

2.10 In how many installments did you receive the financial assistance?

- a) One
- b) Two
- c) More than 2

2.11 Did you receive the financial assistance on time ?

- a) Yes
- b) No



ANNEXURE 2 – SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE FOR ‘CASH FOR WORK’



ENDLINE SURVEY – Flood Recovery Project in Tamil Nadu

CASH FOR WORK

**Statement to be Read before Interview Begins:** Hello. My name is \_\_\_\_\_. I am working with Centre for Rural Education and Economic Development (CREED). We are conducting a survey on Households who participated in the Flood Recovery Project implemented in Kumaratchi block of Cuddalore district, Tamil Nadu as part of assessing its impact. We therefore request you to feel free and provide frank and honest answers.

Date of Interview				
Name of the Interviewer (with signature)				
Questionnaire Number	<table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>			

**Section 1 - General Information**

Name of the village	4. Veeranatham	<input type="checkbox"/>
	5. Elleri East	<input type="checkbox"/>
	6. Ponnankannimedu	<input type="checkbox"/>
Name of the Head of the Household		
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Gender of the Head of the HH	Male	Female		
Number of persons living in the HH	Adult (15 to 49 years) : Female	<input type="checkbox"/>	Male	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Children (0 to 14 years) : Girls	<input type="checkbox"/>	Boys	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Elderly (50 years and above) : Female	<input type="checkbox"/>	Male	<input type="checkbox"/>
Community (Tick )	2. SC	2. ST	3. MBC	4. OC
What kind of benefit you received from the project?	5. House repair / House renovation 6. Cash for work 7. Mason Training 8. Social Monitoring Committee			

**Table II : Economic Status (List all the earning members)**

Name of the HH member	Gender		Primary Occupation	Secondary Occupation	Monthly Income (Average)	Annual Income (Average)
	Male	Female				

				<b>Total</b>		

**Table III : Provide details of the following proof of documents**

No.	Name of the proof	Status			Details (Account no., Bank name & place)
		Yes	No	Applied, not yet received	
1	Land documents (Patta or enjoyment certificate)				
2	Ration card Mention type of card (BPL / APL / Others)				
3	Bank Account				
4	Aadhaar Card				
5	Mobile number				

## Section 2 – Cash for Work

2.1 Who in your family participated in the 'Cash for work' program?

- a) Myself
- b) My husband
- c) My son
- d) My daughter
- e) Others, Please specify \_\_\_\_\_

2.2 For how many days did the person was engaged in the 'Cash for work' program?

Please specify the number of days \_\_\_\_\_

2.3 How was the wages paid?

- a) as cash in hand
- b) as cash deposited in to bank account
- c) Others, please specify \_\_\_\_\_

2.4 How were you / your family member selected to participate in the 'Cash for work' program?

- a) By the project team directly
- b) By the Social Monitoring Committee in the village
- c) By the village panchayat
- d) Others, please specify \_\_\_\_\_

2.5 Whether women in the household was involved or consulted before deciding to participate in the cash for work program.

- b) Yes
- b) No

2.6. If Yes / No, do state the reasons.

2.7. What were the works undertaken by you in the 'Cash for work' program?

- a) Cleaning of drainage channel
- b) Cleaning of ponds
- c) Strengthening of bunds for ponds
- d) Others, Pl specify.....

2.8 Are you satisfied with implementation of the 'Cash for work' program?

- a) Yes
- b) No

2.9 If Yes or No, what are the reasons for the same?

Pl specify\_\_\_\_\_

2.10 What are your suggestions for future?

- a) Increase the number of days
- b) Increase the wage rate
- c) Increase the number of members per family to participate
- d) The choice can be even individual related and not community based
- e) Others, please specify\_\_\_\_\_

2.11 What is the level of your overall satisfaction on the interventions of CARE? (Pl rate on a scale of 1 to 5, 1 being the lowest and 5 the highest)

ANNEXURE 3 – SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE FOR ‘MASON TRAINING’



ENDLINE SURVEY – Tamil Nadu Flood Recovery Project

MASONS TRAINING

**Statement to be Read before Interview Begins:** Hello. My name is \_\_\_\_\_. I am working with Centre for Rural Education and Economic Development (CREED). We are conducting a survey on Households who participated in the Flood Recovery Project implemented in Kumaratchi block of Cuddalore district, Tamil Nadu as part of assessing its impact. We therefore request you to feel free and provide frank and honest answers.

Date of Interview				
Name of the Interviewer (with signature)				
Questionnaire Number	<table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>			

**Section 1 - General Information**

Name of the village	7. Veeranatham	<input type="checkbox"/>
	8. Elleri East	<input type="checkbox"/>
	9. Ponnankannimedu	<input type="checkbox"/>
Name of the Head of the Household		

Gender of the Head of the HH	Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female <input type="checkbox"/>
Number of persons living in the HH	Adult (15 to 49 years) : Female <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Children (0 to 14 years) : Girls <input type="checkbox"/> Boys <input type="checkbox"/> Elderly (50 years and above) : Female <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/>
Community (Tick )	3. SC    2. ST    3. MBC    4. OC
What kind of benefit you received from the project?	9. House repair / House renovation 10. Cash for work 11. Mason Training 12. Social Monitoring Committee

**Table II: Economic Status (List all the earning members)**

Name of the HH member	Gender		Primary Occupation	Secondary Occupation	Monthly Income (Average)	Annual Income (Average)
	Male	Female				

				<b>Total</b>		

**Table III: Provide details of the following proof of documents**

No.	Name of the proof	Status			Details (Account no., Bank name & place)
		Yes	No	Applied, not yet received	
1	Land documents (Patta or enjoyment certificate)				
2	Ration card Mention type of card (BPL / APL / Others)				
3	Bank Account				
4	Aadhaar Card				
5	Mobile number				

## Section 2 –Mason Training

2.1. Who in your family participated in the mason training organised as part of the project?

- f) Myself
- g) My husband
- h) My son
- i) My daughter
- j) Others, Please specify \_\_\_\_\_

If any man in the family has participated in the training program, please ask the question below

2.2 Whether women in the household were consulted in the decision to attend the mason training program organised as part of the project?

- c) Yes
- b) No

2.3 If Yes / No, do state the reasons.

If any woman in the family has participated in the training program, please ask the question below

2.4 How was the decision to attend the mason training program made by you?

- a. I decided on my own
- b. My husband decided and motivated me
- c. I consulted my husband and decided
- d. My children decided and motivated me
- e. I consulted my children and decided
- f. Others, please specify \_\_\_\_\_

2.5 For how many days did you participate in the training program?

Please specify the number of days \_\_\_\_\_

2.6 Did the training cover both theory and practical aspects?

a) Yes

b) No

2.7 What are the DRR features you learnt from the mason training?

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

(Enumerator may please prompt the respondent in the event he / she is unable to recall DRR features. Use the list of DRR features given below, read out and tick the ones he / she is aware of)

10. The floor level should be adequately raised

11. The floor should be plastered with cement

12. There should be cross-ventilation in the house

13. There should be a gap between the roof and the walls

14. In case of thatched roof, there should be pillar / pole support in all the 4 corners of the house

15. In case of thatched roof, the thatch shall be tied properly to prevent it from heavy winds

16. In case of RCC roof, the house shall have concrete foundation

17. In case of RCC roof, the roof shall be covered with weather proof tiles

18. The roof shall not have asbestos sheet

2.8 Do you use, DRR features learnt from the mason training program in practice

a) Yes

b) No

2.9 If Yes, List out DRR features that you adopted in household repair/ reconstruction as a trained mason as part of the project?

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

2.10 If No, do state reasons for not using the same.

2.11 In future when you are engaged for new house construction or repair, will you apply / adopt DRR features learnt as part of the project?

b) Yes

b) No

2.12 If Yes / No, do state the reasons.

2.13 What more aspects do you want the mason training program to cover ?

Pl specify \_\_\_\_\_

2.14 After the training program has your recognition as a trained mason increased ?

a) Yes

b) No

2.15 If Yes or No, what are the reasons for the same?

Pl specify\_\_\_\_\_

2.16 After the training program has your income increased?

a) Yes                      b) No

2.17 If Yes or No, what are the reasons for the same?

Pl specify\_\_\_\_\_

2.18 What is the level of your overall satisfaction on the interventions of CARE? (Pl rate on a scale of 1 to 5, 1 being the lowest and 5 the highest)

**ANNEXURE 4 – SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE FOR ‘SOCIAL MONITORING COMMITTEE’**



**ENDLINE SURVEY – Tamil Nadu Flood Recovery Project**

**SOCIAL MONITORING COMMITTEE**

**Statement to be Read before Interview Begins:** Hello. My name is \_\_\_\_\_. I am working with Centre for Rural Education and Economic Development (CREED). We are conducting a survey on Households who participated in the Flood Recovery Project implemented in Kumaratchi block of Cuddalore district, Tamil Nadu as part of assessing its impact. We therefore request you to feel free and provide frank and honest answers.

Date of Interview				
Name of the Interviewer (with signature)				
Questionnaire Number	<table border="1"> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>			

**Section 1 - General Information**

Name of the village	10. Veeranatham	<input type="checkbox"/>
	11. Elleari East	<input type="checkbox"/>
	12. Ponnankannimedu	<input type="checkbox"/>
Name of the Head of the Household		
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Gender of the Head of the HH	Male	Female		
Number of persons living in the HH	Adult (15 to 49 years) : Female	<input type="checkbox"/>	Male	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Children (0 to 14 years) : Girls	<input type="checkbox"/>	Boys	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Elderly (50 years and above) : Female	<input type="checkbox"/>	Male	<input type="checkbox"/>
Community (Tick )	4. SC	2. ST	3. MBC	4. OC
What kind of benefit you received from the project?	13. House repair / House renovation 14. Cash for work 15. Mason Training 16. Social Monitoring Committee			

**Table II : Economic Status (List all the earning members)**

Name of the HH member	Gender		Primary Occupation	Secondary Occupation	Monthly Income (Average)	Annual Income (Average)
	Male	Female				

				<b>Total</b>		

**Table III : Provide details of the following proof of documents**

No.	Name of the proof	Status			Details (Account no., Bank name & place)
		Yes	No	Applied, not yet received	
1	Land documents (Patta or enjoyment certificate)				
2	Ration card Mention type of card (BPL / APL / Others)				
3	Bank Account				
4	Aadhaar Card				
5	Mobile number				

## Section 2 – Social Monitoring Committee

2.1 Who in your family was member of the ‘Social Monitoring Committee’ (SMC)?

- a) Myself
- b) My husband
- c) My son
- d) My daughter
- e) Others, please specify \_\_\_\_\_

If any man in the family has participated in the SMC as a member or office bearer, please ask the question below

2.2 Whether women in the household were consulted in the decision to participate in the SMC promoted as part of the project?

- d) Yes
- b) No

2.3 If Yes / No, do state the reasons.

If any woman in the family has participated in the SMC as a member or office bearer, please ask the question below.

2.4 How was the decision to participate in the SMC made by you ?

- g. I decided on my own
- h. My husband decided and motivated me
- i. I consulted my husband and decided
- j. My children decided and motivated me
- k. I consulted my children and decided
- l. Others, please specify \_\_\_\_\_

2.5 Were you adequately trained about the roles and responsibilities of the SMC?

- a) Yes
- b) No

2.6 Were you able to discharge your role as a member of the SMC?

- a) Yes
- b) No

2.7 If Yes or No, what are the reasons?

Pl specify \_\_\_\_\_

2.8 What is the level of acceptance of the SMC by the village community?

a) High      b) Moderate      c) Low

2.9. Will the SMC continue to function after the completion of the project?

a) Yes      b) No

2.10 What are your suggestions on SMC for future?

2.11 What is the level of your overall satisfaction on the interventions of CARE? (Pl rate on a scale of 1 to 5, 1 being the lowest and 5 the highest)

## ANNEXURE 5 – PROFILE OF THE VILLAGES

### Veeranatham Village

Veeranatham - Village Overview	
Gram Panchayat :	Thirunaraiyur
Block / Tehsil :	Kattumannarkoil
District :	Cuddalore
State :	Tamil Nadu
Pin code:	608303
Area :	259.57 hectares
Population :	1,050
Households :	245
Nearest Town :	Kattumannarkoil

PARTICULARS	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
Total No. of Houses	245	-	-
Population	1,050	542	508
Child (0-6)	100	53	47
Schedule Caste	695	361	334
Schedule Tribe	5	1	4
Literacy	73.05 %	81.39 %	64.21 %
Total Workers	433	290	143
Main Worker	228	0	0
Marginal Worker	205	99	106

## Elleri Village

Elleri - Village Overview	
Gram Panchayat :	Elleri
Block / Tehsil :	Kattumannarkoil
District :	Cuddalore
State :	Tamil Nadu
Pin code:	608303
Area :	465.71 hectares
Population :	4,267
Households :	996
Nearest Town :	Lalpettai

PARTICULARS	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
Total No. of Houses	996	-	-
Population	4,267	2,092	2,175
Child (0-6)	511	252	259
Schedule Caste	953	475	478
Schedule Tribe	5	4	1
Literacy	84.98 %	90.76 %	79.44 %
Total Workers	1,499	1,179	320
Main Worker	1,054	0	0
Marginal Worker	445	306	139

## Ponnankanimedu Village

Ponnankanimedu - Village Overview	
Gram Panchayat :	C Thandeswaranallur
Block / Tehsil :	Chidambaram
District :	Cuddalore
State :	Tamil Nadu
Pin code :	608001
Area :	262.48 hectares
Population :	4,159
Households :	983
Nearest Town :	Chidambaram

Particulars	Total	Male	Female
Total No. of Houses	983	-	-
Population	4.159	2.091	2.068
Child (0-6)	450	232	218
Schedule Caste	2.131	1.063	1.068
Schedule Tribe	0	0	0
Literacy	92.61 %	95.54 %	89.68 %
Total Workers	1.658	1.152	506
Main Worker	1.216	0	0
Marginal Worker	442	247	195