

Partners Evaluation Report

1. Introduction

CUTS International, Jaipur with the support of the Royal Norwegian Embassy, New Delhi and Novib (Oxfam, The Netherlands) is implementing the study *Grassroots Reach-out and Networking in India on Trade and Economics* in eight Indian states: Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal.

This evaluation has been undertaken by the National Coordination Unit (NCU) of the project, operating from CUTS, CITEE (Centre for International Trade, Economics and Environment), to assess the overall results and impact of the project at the state level, and to provide inputs for design of the research agenda for the second year of the project. The evaluation is based on an open-ended questionnaire administered to all eight state partners, and field visits to the associated states.

2. Partner Organisations

State	Partner Organisation
Andhra Pradesh	Consumers Guidance Society, Hyderabad
Karnataka	Consumer Research, Education and Awareness Trust (CREAT), Bangalore
Maharashtra	Samarthan, Mumbai
Orissa	Centre of Youth and Social Development (CYSD), Bhubneshwar
Rajasthan	CUTS International, Centre for International Trade, Economics and Environment, (CUTS CITEE), Jaipur
Tamil Nadu	Citizen Consumer and Civic Action Group (CAG), Chennai
Uttar Pradesh	Network for Entrepreneurship and Economic Development, Lucknow
West Bengal	CUTS Calcutta Resource Centre, Kolkata

3. Project snapshot

The GRANITE Phase II project aims to foster equity and accountability in the system of economic governance in India, ensure better economic literacy, enhance positive linkages between good economic governance & human development and generate a more coherent civil society voice on the economic governance of globalisation issues and its effects on the livelihoods of the poor, particularly women and other marginalized sections of the society.

GRANITE II is a concerted attempt to expand the present limited involvement of civil society in issues related to globalisation to a sustainable and higher level. In the context of the National Foreign Trade Policy of India, the project seeks to adapt the policy through consultations with a larger set of stakeholders on issues relating to international trade, particularly in regard to employment generation and poverty reduction, and to activate and institutionally strengthen the State WTO Cells for advocacy purposes.

Title	Grassroots Reachout & Networking in India on Trade & Economics (GRANITE)
Funded by	Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD), through the Royal Norwegian Embassy, New Delhi, and Oxfam Novib, The Netherlands
Starting date	1 July 2007
Duration	3 Years
Implementing Agency	CUTS Centre for International Trade, Economics & Environment (CUTS CITEE)
Focus states	Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal
Focus sectors	National Foreign Trade Policy (2004-09)
Project focus	The project focuses on the five major thrust areas under the NFTP, namely agriculture, handloom & handicrafts, leather & leather products, marine products and gems & jewellery

4. GRANITE 2 (Management)

Project Partner	Staff Members working on GRANITE	Staff Members involved in research	Staff Members involved in field	Any training orientation undertaken	Staff members whose capacity in trade policy has been improved
CGS-Andhra Pradesh	5	5	4	Yes. Four training programmes	3
CREAT-Karnataka	2	1	2 staff members and 3 non staff members	Yes. Issues related to WTO and Foreign Trade	4 staff members and 5 non staff members
Samarthan-Maharashtra	Depends (As per the need of each programme)	1 along with external consultants	Through networkers and grassroots groups	No	2
CYSD-Orissa	3	2	2	1 staff has undergone training on advocacy and campaign making	8 staffs (3 in Central office and 5 in field offices)
CITEE-Rajasthan	3	2	2	3 training workshops on trade issues	3
CAG-Tamil nadu	5	2	2	Yes	2
NEED-Uttar Pradesh	5	2	7-10	Yes, both internally as well as through CUTS International	4-5
CRC-West Bengal	2	2	4	Yes	4-5

5. Benefits that have accrued to the organisation from the project

5.1 CGS-Andhra Pradesh

- Improved access to discussions and knowledge regarding trade policies
- Improved opportunities to work on trade policy issues
- More opportunities to interact with farmers and weavers on trade issues
- Human capital augmentation of staff
- Improved access to resources, especially financial
- Generation of understanding of the gaps between the existing trade policy and the reality at the grassroots and how these gaps affect the livelihood of vulnerable communities

5.2 CREAT-Karnataka

- Facilitated broadening of area of work and involvement in trade and economic issues.
- Development of good relationships with research and academic bodies (Indian Institute of Management, Institute for Social and Economic Change, National Law School of India University, Bangalore) involved in trade and globalisation issues.
- Development of rapport with government departments -- working partnerships were established with the WTO Cell of Government of Karnataka, APEDA, FIEO, and other trade bodies such as the Visweswaraya industrial Trade Centre, the apex body looking after export issues in Karnataka.
- Conceptualisation and establishment of the Forum for Economic Governance, a think tank.
- Recognition by UNCTAD and subsequent invitation to a recent UNCTAD workshop in Delhi.

5.3 Samarthan - Maharashtra

- Increased awareness about the ground realities.

5.4 CYSD-Orissa

- Development of a focus on livelihood security activities through capacity building of farmers & civil society organisations, agro development, research & advocacy etc
- Generated linkages of farmers with export activities
- Facilitated information dissemination to farmers about the provisions of the foreign trade policy, thereby creating greater opportunities for them.
- Creation of a space for farmers in export marketing. Through sensitisation of Govt. officials and media

5.5 CITEE-Rajasthan

- Improved understanding about the National Foreign Trade Policy
- Sensitisation of various stakeholders in the course of the baseline survey.
- Enhanced networking among different grassroots level CSOs, cooperatives, exporters and policy makers.
- Direct links to media persons and policy officials
- Team building for dealing with trade and economic issues
- Generated knowledge about actual cases and stories relating to the pro-poor perspective
- Domestic cum international exposure
- Dissemination of knowledge about international trade and economic issues to the grassroots

5.6 CAG-Tamil Nadu

- Increase in engagement in trade issues.
 - Increase in internal capacity of the group
 - Generation of linkages with many grassroots organisations and individual beneficiaries.
- Use of above listed benefits, particularly awareness about issues of domestic concern, to augment ability to analyse trade policy

5.7 NEED-Uttar Pradesh

- Direct interaction with media persons and policy officials
- Organisational recognition and identity
- Team building for dealing with trade and economic issues
- Generation of knowledge about actual cases and stories from pro-poor perspectives
- Domestic cum international exposure
- Increase in visibility of the organisation
- Collaboration with various formal institutions which has strengthened the impact of programme
- Dissemination of knowledge about international trade and economic issues to the grassroots

5.8 CRC-West Bengal

- Improved understanding about the implications of the National Foreign Trade Policy
- Collection of first hand data about perception and awareness of various stakeholders regarding the National Foreign Trade Policy.
- Sensitisation of various stakeholders during the baseline survey
- Enhanced networking among different grassroots CSOs, cooperatives, exporters and policy makers.

6. Mechanisms used for programme evaluation

6.1 CGS-Andhra Pradesh

- Consultation process
- Regular interaction with staff members
- Field visits and interaction with the community regarding NFTP and WTO

6.2 CREAT-Karnataka

- Programme evaluation using follow up workshops, personal interviews, briefing papers (in local language) etc. as well as assessment of the impact of outreach programmes organised under GRANITE.

6.3 Samarthan-Mumbai

- Direct interaction with people at the grassroots
- Meetings with government officials
- Outreach meetings with stakeholders etc.

6.4 CYSD-Orissa

- Reflections by project team,
- Interaction with project staff, farmers etc.
- Informal evaluation by senior managers of the organisation of the NFTP impact on grass roots farmers, state level government functionaries etc.

6.5 CITEE-Rajasthan

- Organisation of many workshops and follow up meetings with government officials, media persons, grassroots people (as NCU) etc to understand the impact of the project on livelihoods
- Evaluation of the programme through tools such as focus group discussions (FGDs).

6.6 CAG-Tamil Nadu

- Initial discussion among staff of work plan of the project prepared by the Project Coordinator
- Monthly review of implementation of the project to facilitate chalking out of future plans

6.7 NEED-Uttar Pradesh

- As per the tasks and corresponding time line.
- Concurrent evaluation

6.8 CRC-West Bengal

- Internal review of planning, execution and reporting at every stage by seniors.
- Invitation of critical comments and feedback at the planning stage from experts outside the organisation and their appraisal and criticisms after an event or programme. For example, the State Level Networking Meeting on May 7, 08 was endorsed by all participants as a worthwhile initiative and CUTS-CRC was asked by DGFT to give recommendations for inclusion in the NFTP 2009.

7. Outcome of the programme evaluation

7.1 CGS-Andhra Pradesh

- Improved strategies
- Increased focus and facilitation of direct access to farmers

7.2 CREAT-Karnataka

- Identification of potential areas and areas that require improvement. For example, evaluation studies have shown that there is a need to educate farmers about various economic policies
- Observation of the need for producing reader friendly materials on trade policies.
- Perception of need for various trade and government institutions involved in trade to forge a link with the common man.

7.3 Samarthan-Mumbai

- Perception of the need for awareness among people about different economic policies
- Generation of awareness about gender dimensions
- Involvement of media in information dissemination
- Generation of linkages between the state and the centre
- Generation of communication between the state government and people at the grassroots

7.4 CYSD- Orissa

- Generation of the finding that information has not reached the ground: poor and marginalised segments are still ill-informed about policy
- Perception of need for media, civil society organisations and Govt. to supplement policy with pro-poor reach measures.

7.5 CITEE-Rajasthan

- More Public-Policy dialogue
- More media intervention with regard to policy issues
- More interaction with policy makers and grassroots people
- More knowledge sharing and information dissemination
- More involvement of the grassroots in the policymaking process

7.6 CAG-Tamil Nadu

- Facilitation of understanding of progress made in work and timely completion of deliverables

7.7 NEED-Uttar Pradesh

- Observation made about lack of entrepreneurship among people
- Apathy revealed towards government-sponsored training programmes
- Detection of unwillingness/hesitancy among farmers to accept new machines and production methods
- Level of education found to be low

7.8 CRC-West Bengal

- Enhancement of knowledge of researchers reviewing and preparing the final document.
- Development of a more coherent team to deal with issues related to globalisation, international trade and its implications for key sectors like agriculture and handloom.
- Confidence Building
- Increased awareness

8. Project Rating

Organisation	Rating	Reason
CGS-Andhra Pradesh	Partially successful	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Bringing trade and economic issues into the public domain is a challenging task in an atmosphere where debates are centred on political issues• More intensive work is required, as awareness levels have to increase for good impact• More resources are required
CREAT-Karnataka	Partially Successful	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• It has been partially successful because this is the first time that a civil society organisation has taken up trade and economic issues in Karnataka. We have observed that before GRANITE none of the organisations had ever thought of meeting farmers, small traders and others impacted by trade and economic policies. Secondly, GRANITE project was able to identify a few civil society organisations in the state who were trained in economic issues. Thirdly, the project was able to build linkages among government departments, civil society organisations and a few media persons.• It has been partially successful also because

		GRANITE was restricted to certain pockets of the state and also focused on particular issues within the broader realm of trade and economic policies. For example, only Foreign Trade policy is being focused on.
Samarthan-Maharashtra	Partially successful	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trade policy has many aspects and it is difficult to capture them all through some limited number of FGDs or workshops. One can move closer to finer aspects by studying specific commodities – a goal which we hope to achieve in future
CYSD-Orissa	Partially successful	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This project has a limited scope with respect to capacity building. Outreach meetings and state level workshops have been able to provide policy information to a limited and select number of groups. Although newsletters have been circulated, their reach has been limited by low levels of literacy. More capacity building/sharing sessions are required with civil society groups, farmers'/producers' groups, policy makers etc. Capacity building on trade affairs, advocacy etc is required. Similarly, IEC materials need to be developed in simplified regional languages for the better sensitisation of general masses to trade related policies.
CITEE-Rajasthan	Partially successful	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More people's involvement in the policy making process must be made mandatory. More information dissemination is required toward government policies, schemes through training workdhops. Ensure more employment through new opportunities provided by export. Raising more awareness level especially through the media.
CAG-Tamil nadu	Successful	This project has been successful in creating awareness about trade related issues among grassroots people (weavers and fishermen). It has also been an opportunity to understand the relationship among exporting activity, other trade and livelihoods.
NEED-Uttar Pradesh	Partially successful	Lack of interaction with NFTP officials from Centre
CRC-West Bengal	Successful	Given the economic literacy of the people before the start of the project, the project may be considered as successful in at least building grassroots stake holders' perceptions and knowledge about globalisation and trade issues.

9. Network spread under GRANITE 2

Project partners	Total	Media Personnel	Traders/farmers	Government officials	Grassroot NGO's	Export promotion councils	Others
CGS-Andhra Pradesh	516	70	300	50	80	1	15
CREAT-Karnataka	612	50	500	25	25	2	10
Samarthan-Maharashtra	234	5	200	8	10	1	10
CYSD-Orissa	350	20	200	20	30	5	75
CITEE-Rajasthan	857	55	550	25	125	2	100
CAG-Tamil nadu	258	12	200	14	6	1	25
NEED-Uttar Pradesh	857	112	550	102	150	5	50
CRC-West Bengal	417	14	350	20	11	2	20

10. Impact of such initiatives

CGS-Andhra Pradesh: It is too early to assess the impact and implications
CREAT-Karnataka: The impact can be gauged by the awareness created among people about trade policies. Earlier none of those targeted had knowledge of various economic policies and NFTP. Secondly, various government and trade bodies were able to interact with the public. They were able to move outside state capitals. Thirdly, those sensitised under GRANITE have started compelling the government departments and trade bodies to disseminate information at the village level.
Samarthan-Maharashtra: Samarthan feels that what is important for the farmers is not just the sensitization about policies but the practical knowledge of how they can make optimum use of these policies and linkages to traders.
CYSD-Orissa: Although in this commodity oriented market system producers have to compete with their foreign and domestic counterparts for markets, even then grass root level producers are ignorant about the dynamics of trade liberalisation and its possible adverse impact on them. Lack of awareness about such issues results in sale at non-remunerative prices. Hence, more information flows to the grass root level are required from the WTO cell and respective Govt departments.
Grass root farmers who had earlier lamented that their representatives did not meet them once they got elected have learnt that they have to submit written representations and participate in regular meetings and other modes of protests informing the representatives about local problems. They have also realised that the Grama Sabha/Palli Sabha is a very important forum for participation and discussions

on village level issues.

Continuous engagement with Govt. bodies has led to some rethinking of the functionality of WTO cell. WTO cell action steering committee has been reformed few months back. Through state level consultations some trade promoting measures like establishment of Agricultural Export Zones have been included in the recently revised State Agriculture Policy 2008.

CITEE-Rajasthan: The National Foreign Trade Policy of India [2004-2009] has various provisions for creating a favourable export environment and providing the state government as well as exporters the freedom to access the international market. However, the existing exporters and traders mostly do not understand the provisions. The producer is largely ignorant of terms such as 'export' and 'globalisation'. Through this project a sense of accountability has been developed.

The objective of GRANITE-2 is to enhance economic literacy and ensure pro-poor development reforms in the existing policy through institutional consultations involving producer groups, and traders, policy makers and implementers. This project achieved the goal of enhancing economic literacy to a great extent.

CAG-Tamil Nadu: The sensitisation of stakeholders to various relevant policies has created awareness among the people about ways and means to benefit from policies. The bargaining power of producers has increased.

NEED-Uttar Pradesh:

- Generation of appreciation of the value of products
- Perception of need for strengthening IPRs
- Appreciation of the need to harness the resources commanded by the NFTP

CRC-West Bengal: The present government policies aim at holistic development; yet they lack grassroots inputs. There is a distinct and visible information gap between the policy makers and the grassroots stakeholders. The state governments are also often not consulted on issues and policies aimed to ensure sustainable development and poverty reduction.

Though there is a wide array of policies which can address the mentioned problem, the impact on grassroots stakeholders is not significant.

Major loopholes in the policymaking process have been reflected by initiatives launched thus far. Such efforts have tried to minimise the mentioned information gap and build stakeholder capacity and knowledge to facilitate better utilisation of government policies. These have also succeeded in increasing confidence and ability to participate in discussions and communicate feedback more articulately.

11. Impact of the overall project

Project Partners	Have people been benefited?	In what way has it enhanced the capacity?	Has the programme improved awareness?	Importance of participatory process
CGS-Andhra Pradesh	Not yet	Awareness about the existence of the trade policy has increased. However, more intensive work would increase the capacity to utilise such knowledge	Yes	Awareness has been generated.
CREAT-Karnataka	Yes. People have been provided with preliminary information about trade policy. Given the technical language of the policy documents and non-availability of materials in the form understandable to the common man, the benefits accruing to the people are limited.	Awareness has been increased	Yes	<p>The outreach programmes and interactions with local level farmers, artisans, peoples' representatives and civil society organisations have shown that people are very interested in trade issues. But they lack the capacity.</p> <p>GRANITE has been able to bridge this gap by providing information and access to documents.</p> <p>There is a demand from civil society groups for training on various economic issues</p> <p>A novel feature of GRANITE is that it has been able to demystify</p>

Project Partners	Have people been benefited?	In what way has it enhanced the capacity?	Has the programme improved awareness?	Importance of participatory process
				<p>FTP and other economic policies. Before GRANITE was launched there was a feeling among stakeholders that FTP and other trade policies were not of importance and would not affect their day-to-day life. This is partly because there was no agency to explain the intricacies of the policies to the common man. Programmes under GRANITE have been able to make people understand the effect of economic policies. As a result people have shown interest in participation.</p>
Samarthan-Maharastra	To some extent	Farmers, traders and Govt. officials got the opportunity to interact with each other through the inception workshop & state level workshop. This helped them	Yes	Interaction between traders and producers; interaction among farmers.

Project Partners	Have people been benefited?	In what way has it enhanced the capacity?	Has the programme improved awareness?	Importance of participatory process
		share information and become aware of the practical difficulties faced by each other as well as each other's viewpoints.		
CYSD-Orissa	Some of the traders'/farmers' associations have started thinking about direct export of spices to foreign countries instead of depending on exporters who siphon off the huge difference between the price at terminal agencies of foreign markets and procurement price accruing to farmers.	So far not much improvement has been seen in terms of using government policies on exports.	Yes. At least a section of people who are involved in production and trade activities have realised that improved production will lead to marketability as well as a link to export potentialities.	Outreach meetings have been used to persuade farmers to take active part in Village level planning meetings. They have been persuaded to represent their issues in writing to representatives and to exercise their right to information where ever they apprehend any malpractice in implementation.
CITEE-Rajasthan	Yes. The project helped the farmers/traders to understand various schemes under the NFTP such as Visesh Krishi Yojna (VKUY-special agriculture product scheme)	Mainly through outreach meetings with the farmers/trades. Apart from outreach meetings, a proper knowledge sharing process through information dissemination helped to improve their capacity.	As of now the project is successful to a great extent to generate awareness with regard to NFTP among the grassroots people	During the Focused Group discussions it has been noticed that the role of CSO's are very important. Moreover, a participatory process has to be implemented to take inputs from the grassroots before implementing any policy.

Project Partners	Have people been benefited?	In what way has it enhanced the capacity?	Has the programme improved awareness?	Importance of participatory process
CAG-Tamil nadu	Yes, knowledge dissemination has enhanced their capacity in terms of making better use of government policies.	For instance, in the marine sector, the fishermen who have been involved in fishing alone have shown interest in trading now. Earlier, they were selling raw fish to traders. Now, they have understood the trading process and are planning to start a food processing unit in Tuticorin district. Officials from MPEDA along with CAG are organizing a meeting on maintenance of fish quality and marketing techniques.	The awareness levels among the stakeholders have improved a lot through the GRANITE project. Through GRANITE II, even officials have been made aware about the linkages among trade, exports and livelihoods.	Yes, GRANITE II has been instrumental in underlining the importance of participatory processes. However, a great deal of work needs to be done to incorporate stakeholder inputs into trade policy.
NEED-Uttar Pradesh	To some extent	Information and knowledge to some extent	To some extent	Through outreach meet
CRC-West Bengal	Yes, most certainly people have been benefited from knowledge dissemination about trade policy. Different stakeholders have been benefited in different ways.	The feedback from participants in workshops and interactive sessions evidently indicate their resolve to take make better use of specific and relevant government policies related	An interface was facilitated between producers and exporters.	It has involved a critique of the policy: the absence of CSOs in the Board of Trade has been reflected and this issue has been communicated to the DGFT. The importance of participatory decision making

Project Partners	Have people been benefited?	In what way has it enhanced the capacity?	Has the programme improved awareness?	Importance of participatory process
		to exports of their respective products as laid down in the NFTP. It has also been a morale booster for contemplation of development in trade. It has facilitated one-to-one interaction with the relevant top officials. Even government officials have shown a keener interest to understand their problems and take complete steps in this regard.		in making policies more effective as well as involving the State Government in framing National Foreign Trade Policy has been highlighted. During the workshop the Secretary, Department of Agriculture, Government of West Bengal, Mr Sanjeev Chopra requested CUTS to make suitable policy recommendations so that the primary producers could get a part of the profit being earned from exports of their products.

12. Specific Activities

Project Partners	Focus group discussions (Places)	Main focus	Mechanism Used
CGS-Andhra Pradesh	Guntur, Duggirala, Pedakurapadu, Vijayawada, Hyderabad, Bystavasripeta, Munnagi, Madalavarigudem	NFTP and its thrust areas; the importance of economic literacy and how the lack of coherency between the trade policy and the grassroots reality adversely affects livelihoods of vulnerable communities; and the need for stakeholders to participate in trade policy formulation.	Questionnaires, FGDs, informal interactions and formal meetings, RTI requisitions

Project Partners	Focus group discussions (Places)	Main focus	Mechanism Used
CREAT-Karnataka	Five different places in Karnataka	NFTP and its thrust areas	Out reach programmes, interviews, and discussions.
Samarthan-Maharashtra	Trimbak, Shethphal, Ranmasale, Dhekalewadi Telangwadi, Jawalekadlag Nashik, Kupkheda	Problems faced by exporters and farmers in realising the export potential of the agricultural produce.	FGDs
CYSD-Orissa	Koraput district and Kandhamal district	The National Foreign Trade Policy, its focus and implementation status.	Interviews with producers, farmers' associations and trade organisations were conducted. Similarly through outreach meetings farmer/producer inputs were collected. The grass root inputs were shared at state level consultations for further policy modification/action. Respondents were sensitised for participation in village level planning meetings and discussions on market related activities. Farmers were helped to meet/write to the MLAs to establish cold storages for vegetables and to contact Block office for agriculture promotion extension activities etc.
CITEE-Rajasthan	Jodhpur district, Sri Ganganagar, Jhalawar district, Jaipur	Regarding the National Foreign Trade Policy, its focus and implementation status.	Questionnaires, FGDs, informal interactions and formal meetings.

Project Partners	Focus group discussions (Places)	Main focus	Mechanism Used
CAG-Tamil nadu	Tuticorin, Chennai, Arani (Thiruvallur district), Kancheepuram, Manapadu (Tuticorin district), Kanyakumari, Thirunelveli, Ramnad, Gudiyatham (Vellore district), Salem district	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NFTP in the context of marine and handloom products in Tamil Nadu • To bring in the need for participation in policy formulation and implementation • Issues and challenges in marine exports 	FGDs, interviews with weavers and fishermen associations.
NEED-Uttar Pradesh	Lohanipur, Paltu Tanda, Gangaganj, Pharpur Khaso, Sarawan, Didaur, Barwar, Dariba, Bargada, Lakhansingh ka tola villages in Harchandpur Block, Rae-Barelley Upper fort, Ramghat road, Sarai Rehman, Sarai Sulatani, Chappati, Purani Chungi, Vishnu Puri, Seema Talkies, Aligarh District Kotla Chungi, Station Road, Dak Bangla, Nanavati Chauraha and S.G.Road, Firozabad District etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing space to develop ideas on how to mainstream gender concerns into NFTP such that trade implications can be utilised for the marginalised sections of our society. • Gaining better understanding of the ways in which liberalised trade has influenced gender inequalities and relations in specific sectors. • Providing feedback on the launch of a forthcoming CUTS initiative on gender and trade which will delve further into the issues raised in the workshops. 	It is more through outreach meetings and dissemination
CRC-West Bengal	Dhanekhali (Hooghly)-15.01.08; Malda (Ratua and Amriti)-17.12.08 and 18.12.08; Murshidabad(Hariharpara and Nabagram)-25.12.08 and 26.12.08; Siliguri (Bidhannagar)- 4.2.08; State Level Networking Meeting-7 May,08;	Awareness about NFTP, RTI, exports, process of policy making and about whether people are being consulted during the policy making process	Questionnaire survey, FGDs, one-to-one interviews, intense interactive sessions with representatives of various stakeholders.

13. Advocacy document for information Dissemination

Project Partners	Advocacy Documents
CGS-Andhra Pradesh	E-Newsletter of GRANITE project
CREAT-Karnataka	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Karnataka Government had set up a task force on WTO. Recommendations given by the task force have not been implemented even though 5-6 years have elapsed. An advocacy paper is being prepared to pressurise the government to implement the recommendations after making some changes to suit developments in the recent years. • Last year the Government of Karnataka published its Agriculture Policy. With the fall of the government the policy went out of discussion. CREAT is trying to revive a debate on this issue.
Samarthan-Maharashtra	E-Newsletter of GRANITE project and briefing papers produced under the GRANITE project
CYSO-Orissa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • News letter <i>Banijya Darpan</i> (Oriya) has been circulated among 450 stakeholders from various sections. • Quarterly newsletter is under preparation and will be sent for printing. Preparation of documents for Legislator's meeting (planned in Dec'08) is in progress. Proceedings of the state consultative meeting held on 25th June will also be used for this purpose.
CITEE-Rajasthan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project based advocacy documents, E-newsletters, briefing papers. • A research report based on a case study of National Foreign Trade Policy is being published.
CAG-Tamil nadu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • E newsletters and briefing papers • One advocacy document is under preparation
NEED-Uttar Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Vishwa Hat Main Hum Kaha</i> Hindi news letter, published every 3 months. A total of 16 issues have been published till date. • <i>Woman for change</i>, quarterly news letter.
CRC-West Bengal	<i>Safal Prayas</i> (Bengali publication)

14. Over all project rating

Project Partners	Opinion
CGS-Andhra Pradesh	While the focus of the project is proper and appropriate, the scale of the project is very small. It needs to be increased for achieving better impacts.
CREAT-Karnataka	GRANITE – II has certainly helped CREAT and other civil society organisations venture into unknown areas like that of economic policies. It has given a new direction to the civil society movement.
Samarthan-Maharashtra	NFTP is a very broad policy document without any specific trade policy initiatives. This document however was the pivotal document for the project. Choice of a specific product or specific scheme related to export policy would have been more effective.
CYSD-Orissa	GRANITE-II has had some impact in the state. But still we have miles to go to attain the expected benefits from grass root level participation. Many stringent guidelines of DGFT need to be simplified. Farmer associations have to play a very proactive role in encouraging group farming and stimulation of participation in foreign trade endeavours. There is a need for more government initiative in establishment of Agricultural Export Zones in the region specialising in the production of organic spices.
CITEE-Rajasthan	Awareness among farmers about WTO, globalisation or NFTP has been generated to some extent after the implementation of the project. Now they are aware of terms such as ‘export’ in general. However, knowledge of policies used to enhance exports is still low. This is also due to the fact that at the most they can think of selling their produce to the local trader or the <i>mandi</i> . The project is making ceaseless efforts to link them with the international market.
CAG-Tamil nadu	From the study, it was found that awareness among stakeholders was low. GRANITE II has been very successful in creating awareness among the stakeholders regarding the relationship among exports, other trade and livelihoods. Further, it was an opportunity to present the views/opinions of the stakeholders and lobby to get their demands included in the policy documents. Through Focus Group Discussions, issues of domestic concern have also been brought to the forefront resulting in the development of the ability of CAG to analyse trade policy in detail.
NEED-Uttar Pradesh	Still to create an awakening
CRC-West Bengal	Very satisfying till now