

**Grassroots Reachout and Networking in
India on Trade and Economics
(GRANITE) Phase II**

**Partners' Evaluation Report
Second Year (2008-09)**



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 Reachout 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, i.e., CUTS CITEE (Centre for International Trade, Economics and Environment), to assess the overall results and the impact of the project at the state level and to provide inputs for the design of the research agenda for the third 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 for 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 (NEED) Lucknow
West Bengal	CUTS Calcutta Resource Centre (CRC), 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 and 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 marginalised 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	Royal Norwegian Embassy, New Delhi, and Oxfam India
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	2	2 staff and 10 volunteers	Yes, in issues related to trade policy	2
CREAT-Karnataka	2	3	2	Yes, participated in the debriefing session on foreign trade policy	2
Samarthan-Maharashtra	2 full-time staff members and a part-time member as and when necessity arose	1 full-time staff member and 4 surveyors	One full-time staff member and a few other members are involved as and when required	Yes, the members were trained for conducting focused group discussions and surveys	4
CYSD-Orissa	3	3	3	There was a discussion among the CYSD team members to discuss various aspects of the study, including the detailed process and the outputs to be achieved at the end of the study	8 staff
CITEE-Rajasthan	3	2	2	3 training workshops on trade issues	3
CAG-Tamil Nadu	4	2	2	Yes. One training programme was conducted on foreign trade policy issues	2
NEED-Uttar Pradesh	8	2	12	Yes, on trade and economic issues	5
CRC-West Bengal	2	2	2	No	2

Product Selected and Why

Project Partner	Product Selected	Reason
Andhra Pradesh	Turmeric	The high production levels of turmeric in Andhra Pradesh, its export potential and competitive advantage were the major reason for its selection. Further, the non-exploitation and multipurpose usage of turmeric also influenced the choice.
Karnataka	Spice	Karnataka is the largest producer of spices in the country and has high export potential. However, the state is unable to derive benefits from the exports. Therefore, it was thought proper to study the bottlenecks in spice trade, particularly in the export business.
Maharashtra	Grapes	Grape is a horticultural product and Maharashtra ranks first in its production. It has high export potential, especially to the developed country markets. Further, Maharashtra shares the major share in the annual production of wine made out of grapes in India, which also has great export potential in developed country markets. Moreover, the product is used as a raw material for the wine industry, which has potential in the international market through wine export.
Orissa	Organic Spices (Ginger and Turmeric)	Orissa ranks second in the country for producing turmeric and the share of Orissa as regards ginger area and production has a prominent place in the country. These products of Orissa are of high demand abroad.
Rajasthan	Gems and Jewellery	Rajasthan contributes substantially to India's total export of cut and polished stones, aggregating over US\$10bn. Rajasthan is a leader in the coloured stones segment of the gems and jewellery sector. The key advantage offered by Rajasthan is the availability of skilled personnel. Jaipur has also traditionally been

Project Partner	Product Selected	Reason
		<p>a centre for jewellery-making for the domestic market. The industry's competitive position will further strengthen with the setting up of a dedicated Special Economic Zone in Jaipur. However, despite comparative advantage in the sector, this sector needs further attention to increase its export.</p>
Tamil Nadu	Black Tiger Shrimp and Tuna	<p>No exporters are willing to export a single product because all marine products are seasonal and a focus on one product will reduce the profits. Therefore, instead of selecting one marine product, the study focuses on the entire process of marine trade and is trying to understand the pattern of this trade in the light of NFTP.</p>
Lucknow	Lucknow Chikankari Crafts	<p>This is the most gender-based craft wherein about 4.5 lakh women in many districts of Uttar Pradesh are working. Moreover, the actual producer groups see very little of the foreign currency being earned out of this traditional craft. The trade, therefore, is distorted and does not encourage pro-poor/gender perspectives. Furthermore, GI implementation of the product is lacking and, therefore, awareness needs to be generated about the benefits of GI.</p>
West Bengal	Mango	<p>Mango, called the king of fruits in India, accounts for 40 percent of the national fruit production of 22.17 million tonnes a year and West Bengal is among the top ten mango-producing states in India. Mango constituted 22.3 percent of the total fruit production in the state during 2005-06.</p>

5. Benefits Accrued to the Organisation from the Project

5.1 CGS-Andhra Pradesh

The project has provided an opportunity to learn about the relevant issues in the trade policy of India and agricultural commodities. This has led to an improved understanding on the intricacies and various dynamics of economic policy formulation. Further, such a comprehensive study has also helped the partner organisations in understanding the impact of such policies on different types of stakeholders. The project highlighted the importance of formulating the advocacy document, which includes recommendations and suggestions required to achieve the policy objectives. Finally, the project has helped CGS in widening and deepening the network of individuals and organisations.

5.2 CREAT-Karnataka

The project has been an excellent means for CREAT to focus on trade and globalisation issues, as CREAT had no exposure to trade policies prior to this project given its focus on grassroots issues in India. It has not only provided an opportunity of capacity building to CREAT but has also increased its understanding of issues pertaining to trade policy and its impact at the grassroots level. It is because of the project that CREAT was able to establish a relationship with the state WTO cell and other trade bodies like APEDA, Trade Centre, DGFT, FEIO, etc. CREAT has also emerged as the only consumer group in Karnataka to focus on trade and globalisation issues. Most importantly, CREAT has been able to form and strengthen the network of media persons, experts, consumer groups and trade body representatives and work together on similar issues.

5.3 Samarthan-Maharashtra

Samarthan has immensely benefited from its involvement in GRANITE-II project. It is an organisation with expertise in lobbying with the Members of the Legislative Assembly (MLAs) at the grassroots level issues. The project has expanded on this core competency by allowing a strong grasp of the issues concerned with small farmers. The organisation is now in a better position to appreciate the linkages between trade and poverty through better policy framework. It has helped them understand the technicalities involved in export-oriented agriculture.

5.4 CYSD-Orissa

CYSD work focuses mainly on improving the lives of poor and deprived, including the farmers, through capacity building, production enhancement, research and advocacy. The project has helped the organisation in increasing its penetration at the grassroots levels and has provided it an opportunity to link the farmers in Orissa to export activities of the state, by informing these farmers about the availability of schemes/opportunities in the foreign trade policy. As a result, CYSD has gained immensely from the project and its activities. .

5.5 CITEE-Rajasthan

CITEE works on the trade and development issues from global to grassroots levels. The project has offered it to improve the organisation's understanding of Foreign Trade Policy of India. Further, the project activities helped it to sensitise various stakeholders on issues related to international trade, NFTP and its impact at the grassroots level. The project has also strengthened its networking among different grassroots level CSOs, cooperatives, exporters and policy makers.

5.6 CAG-Tamil Nadu

Through the project, CAG has been able to increase its effort and engagement on trade issues. Internal capacity in the organisation has increased during the implementation of the project. CAG has been able to reach out to a number of grassroots organisations and individual beneficiaries. It has also brought to the forefront a number of issues of domestic concern and, as a result, the ability to analyse trade policy has developed within CAG.

5.7 NEED-Uttar Pradesh

The project helped in strengthening the capacity of its team by way of understanding trade and economics from a wider perspective. Further, the project helped NEED to sensitise various stakeholders to the broader issue of trade policies and its impact on their livelihood.

5.8 CRC-West Bengal

The project helped the organisation to improve understanding of the implications of the National Foreign Trade Policy. It has also enhanced networking among different the grassroots, CSOs, cooperatives, exporters and policy makers.

6. Mechanisms Used for Programme Evaluation

6.1 CGS-Andhra Pradesh

- Consultation process (feedback from targeted beneficiaries); and
- Regular interaction and internal team meetings with staff members.

6.2 CREAT-Karnataka

- Programme evaluation using follow-up workshops; and
- Regular interaction with stakeholders.

6.3 Samarthan-Mumbai

- Direct interaction with people at the grassroots;
- Outreach meetings with various stakeholders, etc.

6.4 CYSD-Orissa

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

6.5 CITEE-Rajasthan

- Regular team meeting and monthly review of plan of action and execution;
- Organising and conducting several workshops; and
- Follow-up meetings regarding NFTP issues with government officials, media persons, grassroots people (such as NCU), etc., to understand the impact of the project on livelihoods.

6.6 CAG-Tamil Nadu

- Initial discussion among staff of work plan of the project prepared by the Project Coordinator; and
- Monthly review of implementation of the project to chalk out future plans.

6.7 NEED-Uttar Pradesh

- As per the tasks and corresponding timeline; and
- Regular interaction with various government officials and stakeholders.

6.8 CRC-West Bengal

- Internal review of plan of action, execution and reporting at every stage by seniors; and
- 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.

7. Outcome of the Programme Evaluation

7.1 CGS-Andhra Pradesh

- Improved strategies by focusing on direct access to farmers; and
- Moving in right direction in terms of achieving the project goal.

7.2 CREAT-Karnataka

- Identification of potential areas and areas that require improvement; and
- Reader-friendly materials on trade policies.

7.3 Samarthan-Mumbai

- Generation of awareness about gender dimensions on the relevant issue;
- Perception on the need for public awareness on various economic policies; and
- Involvement of media in information dissemination.

7.4 CYSD-Orissa

- Percolation of information related to foreign trade policy is less, especially at the grassroots;
- Perception on need for media, civil society organisations and government to supplement policy with pro-poor reach measures; and
- Need for proactive role of export promotion councils to boost the export of Ginger and Turmeric.

7.5 CITEE-Rajasthan

- Need for increased media intervention with regard to policy issue;
- Need for proactive role of the state WTO cell;
- Interaction with policy makers and grassroots people needs to be increased; and
- Information dissemination should be widespread.

7.6 CAG-Tamil Nadu

- Facilitation of understanding of progress made in work and timely completion of deliverables; and
- More involvement of the grassroots in the policymaking process.

7.7 NEED-Uttar Pradesh

- Observation made on lack of entrepreneurship in general; and
- Level of education found to be low.

7.8 CRC-West Bengal

- Enhancement of knowledge of researchers who reviewed and prepared the final document; and
- 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.

8. Project Rating

Organisation	Rating	Reason
CGS-Andhra Pradesh	Successful	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussions and debates generated were meaningful and contributed towards the project goals • The participation from the target beneficiaries was reasonably good
CREAT-Karnataka	Successful	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project has been successful because it is for the first time that a civil society organisation has focused on trade and economic issues in Karnataka. CREAT has observed that, before GRANITE, none of the projects had ever indulged in such an elaborate manner at the grassroots to analyse the impact of trade policy and its formulation at the grassroots level. The project's interventions approach of regular interaction with stakeholders such as farmers, small traders and so on is unique. Secondly, GRANITE project was able to identify a few civil society organisations in the state that were trained in economic issues. Thirdly, the project was able to build network among government departments, civil society organisations and a few media persons
Samarthan-Maharashtra	Partially successful	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project is a useful exercise in the sense that it generates not only awareness on trade policy and issues involved therein but also analyses the role of stakeholders at the grassroots level on policy formulation • Trade policy issues are vast and complex in nature, therefore, limited number of FGDs or workshops is not enough. More rigorous work is required to achieve its goal
CYSD-Orissa	Partially successful	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Although the project has been able to contribute largely on understanding the national foreign trade policy of India and its formulation, it has a limited scope with respect to capacity building of organisation. Outreach meetings and state level workshops have been able to provide policy information only to a limited and select number of groups • More capacity building is required of civil society groups, farmers'/producers' groups, as it has been found that knowledge about various trade policy is extremely low among the mentioned groups
CITEE-Rajasthan	Partially successful	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involvement of CSOs in the policy-making process must be made mandatory • More information dissemination is required • There is a need to raise more awareness through the media

Organisation	Rating	Reason
CAG-Tamil Nadu	Successful	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This project has been successful in creating awareness about trade-related issues among grassroots people (weavers and fishermen). Furthermore, even the officials were made aware of the linkages between trade, exports and livelihoods
NEED-Uttar Pradesh	Partially successful	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of interaction with NFTP officials from Centre Require more intervention through FGDs and outreach meetings
CRC-West Bengal	Successful	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Given the economic literacy of the people before the start of the project, the project is considered as successful in building grassroots stakeholders' perceptions and knowledge on trade and globalisation issues

9. Network Spread under GRANITE 2 (Approximate figure)

Project Partners	Media Personnel	Traders/Farmers	Government Officials	Grassroot NGO's	Export Promotion Councils	Others
CGS-Andhra Pradesh	75	500	25	30	1	70
CREAT-Karnataka	50	500	25	25	1	49
Samarthan-Maharastra	15	250	10	20	1	4
CYSD-Orissa	20	300	25	25	5	125
CITEE-Rajasthan	50	650	25	50	1	124
CAG-Tamil nadu	15	250	25	25	1	25
NEED-Uttar Pradesh	225	675	155	220	5	50
CRC-West Bengal	12	425	20	15	2	20

10. Impact of Such Initiatives

<p>CGS-Andhra Pradesh: Unlike the previous years, most of the stakeholders involved in this project at various levels are more knowledgeable and has been able to create definite opinions on the subject of their concern. Furthermore, they are more articulate about the issues and concerns related to trade and economics.</p>
<p>CREAT-Karnataka: The impact is yet to be seen.</p>
<p>Samarthan-Maharastra: Samarthan feels that the project has empowered farmers by providing information regarding legal aspects of contract farming.</p>
<p>CYSD-Orissa: Impact of project/such initiative is that it has resulted in enhancing the knowledge of the producers on the demand of their products in foreign markets. They have understood about the NFTP to a larger extent, which promotes five sectors that have direct bearing on the employment generation and economic development of rural and urban areas. Many of the government officials have assured that they will work on awareness generation programmes.</p>
<p>CITEE-Rajasthan: The National Foreign Trade Policy of India (2004-2009) had various provisions for creating a favourable export environment and providing the state government as well as exporters the freedom</p>

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.

CAG-Tamil Nadu: CAG was also able to sensitise the various stakeholders by providing them with a number of perspectives, in a holistic manner, for policy and decision-making. Fisher communities are now aware of various schemes under the NFTP. However, more information dissemination is required between the state government and stakeholders such as traders and exporters. Also, there is a need to record the perspectives of various stakeholders and implement those suggestions in new policies, which is yet to be done.

NEED-Uttar Pradesh:

- Project has been able to generate appreciation of the value of products.
- It has highlighted the perception on the need for strengthening IPRs.
- The project has been able to underline the importance and need to involve media for information dissemination.

CRC-West Bengal: The National Foreign Trade Policy, though aimed at holistic development, lacks the grassroots inputs. There is a distinct and visible information gap between the policy makers and the grassroots stakeholders. Major gaps in the policymaking process have been reflected from such initiatives. Such kind of initiatives help to minimise the information gap and build capacity and knowledge of grassroots stakeholders to be able to better utilise and benefit from the National Foreign Trade Policy (NFTP). As far as the exporters at the grassroots are concerned, it also strengthened their confidence and equipped them to participate and communicate their 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	Yes	Presently, they are aware of the institutions and individuals involved in the formulation of export policies. The understanding of this process would help them to understand on influence of stakeholders in policy formulation and also on its final shaping up. It has further enabled them to monitor the latest in trade policy vis-à-vis NFTP due to increased interest.	There has been an improvement in the level of awareness, although it is an ongoing process and requires sustained efforts.	The project has demonstrated the implications of trade policy on the production of agricultural commodities. However, this is minimal and more intensive work is required.
CREAT-Karnataka	The traders/exporters have been benefited. But, the growers/processors have not been benefited. GRANITE should	Level of awareness has increased fairly. However, the efforts need to continue for increased level of understanding.	Yes	Because of GRANITE, we have been able to explain and demystify trade jargon. The interactions have helped people to

Project Partners	Have People Been Benefited?	In What Way Has It Enhanced the Capacity?	Has the Programme Improved Awareness?	Importance of Participatory Process
	focus on these groups and their issues in the next phase			see the importance of participation
Samarthan-Maharastra	The relevant stakeholders have benefited from various trade policies. However, benefits specifically from the NFTP are not clear	Project has increased the awareness on NFTP and its relevant schemes. Farmers are now been able to reap the benefits offered by the international market due to the intervention of the project. Farmers are now aware of the certification process and also understand the price fluctuations in the international market. They have become aware of the importance of quality norms to be followed while choosing the inputs like fertiliser and pesticides. This process of empowerment is already under way in Maharashtra and GRANITE has played an important role in it	Yes	By making aware of the importance of precision farming and legal aspects of contract farming
CYSD-Orissa	Yes	Stakeholders' awareness at the grassroots has increased and now they are interested in knowing about the provisions under various schemes on NHM, NFSM, etc., for better production. With the revived extension system (which was defunct), the farmers are now able to come forward to adopt new farm technologies. However, in terms of participation in export, only limited Farmers Associations or private bodies have come up. Many of the potential exporters still prefer to do the	Yes	Due to the project's intervention and because of various outreach/advocacy meetings at district and state level, various stakeholders were provided with an opportunity to express the gaps in the NFTP and recommendations for improving the same

Project Partners	Have People Been Benefited?	In What Way Has It Enhanced the Capacity?	Has the Programme Improved Awareness?	Importance of Participatory Process
		business at domestic market rather than match the high quality standards of foreign consumers		
CITEE-Rajasthan	Yes. The project helped the traders and exporters to understand various schemes under the NFTP	Mainly through information and dissemination	As of now, the project is successful to a great extent to generate awareness with regard to NFTP among the grassroots stakeholders	During the focused group discussions, it has been noticed that the role of media is necessary. Moreover, a participatory process has to be implemented to take inputs from the grassroots before implementing any policy
CAG-Tamil Nadu	Yes, stakeholders, the fisher communities to implementing agencies, are now more aware and make well-informed decisions in utilising existing government policies	The various schemes currently in place focus only on export of the products. Processing and packaging are given importance, while little emphasis is placed on the capture methods of the marine products in question. All importance has been placed on the export process, which constitutes not even 10% of the process. More emphasis needs to be placed on the catching technology	Yes	The project has certainly been able to highlight the role of stakeholders in the policy formulation. The awareness levels among the stakeholders have vastly improved. Not only has there been an increase in awareness amongst fish workers but even the officials were made aware of the linkages between trade, exports and livelihoods
NEED-Uttar Pradesh	To some extent, follow-up work has to be done	Information and knowledge-sharing amongst stakeholders	Yes. The synergy between the framework provided by GRANITE and the focus work area of NEED has contributed immensely to increasing public awareness	It is primarily through outreach and perception studies which ascertained stakeholders' reactions
CRC-West Bengal	Yes, most certainly	The feedback from the participants evidently	An interface has been set up between	It involved a critique of the

Project Partners	Have People Been Benefited?	In What Way Has It Enhanced the Capacity?	Has the Programme Improved Awareness?	Importance of Participatory Process
	stakeholders have been benefited from knowledge dissemination about trade policy	<p>indicates their resolve to take make better use of specific and relevant government policies on exports of their respective products, as laid down in the NFTP.</p> <p>It has also been a morale booster to contemplate development in trade.</p> <p>It has facilitated one to one interaction with the relevant top officials. Even government officials have shown a more keen interest to understand their problems and take complete steps in this regard</p>	producers and exporters	policy where absence of CSOs in the Board of Trade has been reflected and this has been communicated to the DGFT. The recommendations sent to the DGFT had time and again hammered on this particular aspect and suggesting CSOs be included in the BoT

12. Specific Activities

Project Partners	Focus Group Discussions (Places)	Main Focus	Mechanism Used
CGS-Andhra Pradesh	Duggirala, Munnangi, Pedakurapadu, Nizamabad, Guntur, Mydukuru	Main focus of discussion was on NFTP and export potential of agro-products, especially on turmeric and on the impact of economic policy on livelihood of farmers	Primary survey, group meetings FGDs, state level conferences and informal interactions
CREAT-Karnataka	Hassan, Chickmagalur, Puttur and Bangalore	Role of civil society in trade policy formulation	Primary survey, group meetings FGDs, state level conferences and informal interactions
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
SAMARTHAN-Maharashtra	Nasik district	The National Foreign Trade Policy and its impact on grape economy	Interviews with producers, farmers' associations and trade organisations

Project Partners	Focus Group Discussions (Places)	Main Focus	Mechanism Used
			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
CITEE-Rajasthan	Jaipur	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regarding the National Foreign Trade Policy, its focus and implementation status 	Through Questionnaires, FGDs, state level meetings
CAG-Tamil nadu	Melpadi, Ranipet and Ambur village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NFTP in the context of leather products in Tamil Nadu Issues and challenges in leather exports 	FGDs, interviews with people involved in leather work in Tamil Nadu
NEED-Uttar Pradesh		<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 	It is more through outreach meetings and information dissemination
CRC-West Bengal	Malda district	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	A paper entitled 'Civil Society Participation in Trade Policy' is under preparation
Samarthan-Maharastra	E-Newsletter of GRANITE project
CYSD-Orissa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Newsletter <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 legislators' meeting is in progress. Proceedings of the state consultative meeting held on 25th June will also be used for this purpose Two-page advocacy document highlighting major issues has been prepared
CITEE-Rajasthan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project-based advocacy documents, E-newsletters, briefing papers

Project Partners	Advocacy Documents
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A research report based on a case study of National Foreign Trade Policy is being published
CAG-Tamil nadu	No
NEED-Uttar Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Vishwa Hat Main Hum Kaha</i> Hindi newsletter, published every three months. A total of 16 issues have been published till date <i>Woman for Change</i>, quarterly newsletter
CRC-West Bengal	<i>Safal Prayas</i> (Bengali publication)

14. Overall Project Rating

Project Partners	Opinion
CGS-Andhra Pradesh	The project has been successful in achieving its goal so far. However, the scale of the project needs to be increased so as to create greater/deeper impact.
CREAT-Karnataka	Though the project was good, it needs improvement in terms of number of meetings, more focused objectives, structures, budget, etc.
Samarthan-Maharastra	Satisfactory
CYSD-Orissa	GRANITE-II has created impact in the state. Nonetheless, there is still room for increasing benefits through grassroots level participation. The second year of the project was indeed very important in identifying issues, creating networks and also in chalking out a future road map with regard to NFTP and its impact.
CITEE-Rajasthan	Awareness among manufactures and exporters about WTO, globalisation or NFTP has been generated to a large extent after the implementation of the project. However, knowledge of policies used to enhance exports is still low. The project is making ceaseless efforts to link them with the international market.
CAG-Tamil Nadu	GRANITE II has been effective in spreading awareness in the marine sector and has successfully provided the link between exports, trade and livelihoods. At the same time, GRANITE II has brought to the forefront the problems created by subsidies under the NFTP on the marine sector.
NEED-Uttar Pradesh	The project so far has achieved its objective. However, a separate study must be commissioned to find out the impact of the Foreign Trade Policy on employment, livelihood generation and poverty alleviation.
CRC-West Bengal	Very satisfying till now.