

**EVALUATION REPORT OF THE PROJECT**

**"CONTINUATION OF THE LEGAL AID  
NETWORK IN ORISSA"**





**SUPPORTED BY  
MISEREOR E. V. GERMANY.**

**Project No. 321-914/008B**

**IMPLEMENTED BY  
COMMITTEE FOR LEGAL AID TO POOR (CLAP)**

## PART-I

### **ORGANISATIONAL PROFILE**

-  CLAP - A Brief Introduction
-  Purpose of the Society
-  Organogram
-  Core Value

## PART - I

### **ORGANISATION PROFILE**

#### **1. CLAP - A BRIEF INTRODUCTION:**

The **COMMITTEE FOR LEGAL AID TO POOR (CLAP)** originated in the year 1980 (as the successor of Adhoc Committee on Legal Aid) as a specialised organisation in the field of Legal Support Services and Legal Education. The vision of CLAP is based on Laws, Legal Systems and Legal Processes as a tool for empowerment and development of the marginalised, disadvantaged as well as underprivileged section of the society. The CLAP was thus committed towards rendering Justice-social, economic and political for the victims of injustice through legal support services as an instrument of social change and effective means for social engineering.

The CLAP exclusively works with the community of legal-aid-eligibles consisting of women, children, scheduled caste, scheduled tribes, bonded labourers and physically handicapped as well as poor people. Usually the legal supports given by CLAP are intended to enable legal-aid-eligibles to improve their situation through protection of their right and establishment of their entitlements. The CLAP has coined a concept of legal-aid-eligible community which means a community which is exclusively resided by the above categories of legal aid eligible.

Since the inception, CLAP as a specialised organisation in the field of law has been engaged in a number of legal support programmes. The major services rendered by CLAP include legal aid and advice, legal literacy through awareness generation, entitlement surveys, legal aid clinics, legal networking, demystification of law, para legal workers training and cadre development, publication and dissemination of legal information, fact finding, documentation, promotion of public interest litigation and public interest negotiation, legal research and advocacy etc.

The CLAP originated as a pioneer and specialised organisation in the field of legal support services. Therefore, CLAP's philosophy is based on Laws, Legal Systems and Legal Processes as a tool for Empowerment and Development of the people. During the last decade CLAP handled a large number of legal issues brought to its notice by the NGOs of Orissa. Even in the recent past a number of requests have been received from various NGOs to provide legal resource and service support, so that a more integrated approach can be given to their already existing development programmes by incorporating legal action as a major initiative.

Apart from CLAP's legal support activities from the beginning of CLAP, it emphasises on various aspects of Social Development creating possible links of law, legal processes and legal system with development. Therefore, CLAP undertook studies relating to vital links between law and social development from various points of view and aspects that are significant in the realisation of human right with dignity. For this purpose CLAP implemented various activities which contribute to the social development process from the legal aspect. Such social engineering initiatives are termed as Meta Legal Approach by CLAP. The Meta-Legal Development initiatives are being taken up for realisation of socio-economic and cultural rights apart from civil and political rights.

The genesis and existence of CLAP fulfilled a long required need of the society in matters of law and justice. The initiative of CLAP is not restricted to legal service in court proceedings. Rather it contributes to democratic development as by way of rendering legal services CLAP demands that it facilitates promotion of concept of Rule of Law, a major pillar of democracy. CLAP believes if everything is regulated by laws then a situation can be created where good governance become a reality. Thus promotion of Rule of Law is attributed to reform for good governance. The CLAP endeavours and strives to promote this aspect of democracy in its legal intervention programme.

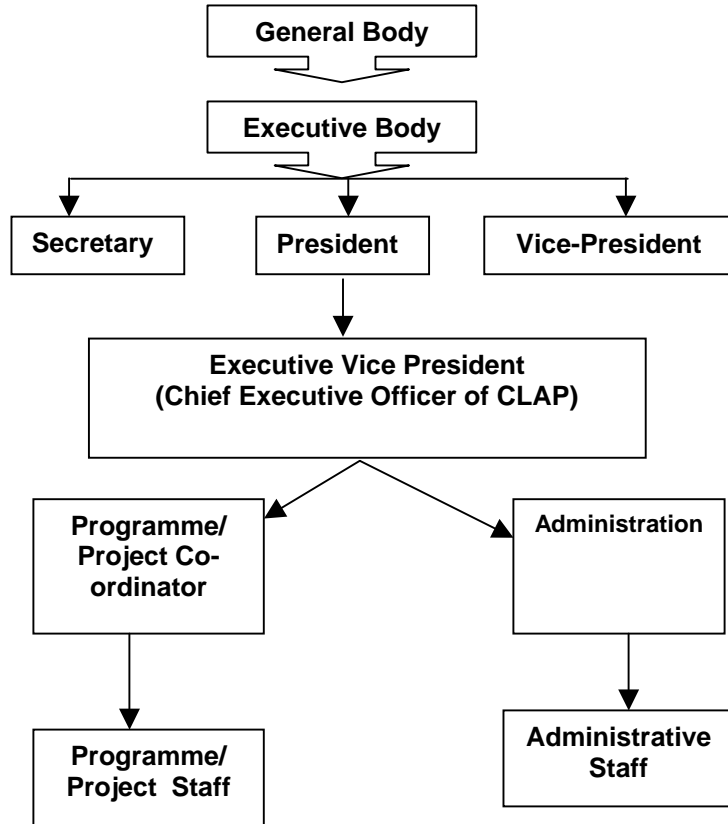
Law is not used as a curative measure as happens in an adversary system, which is in-existence in the present day society. On the other hand the Legal Intervention Strategy of CLAP woven around preventive injustice initiatives in a comprehensive approach starting from creating access to justice to legal reform and civil society participation.

## **2. PURPOSE OF THE SOCIETY:**

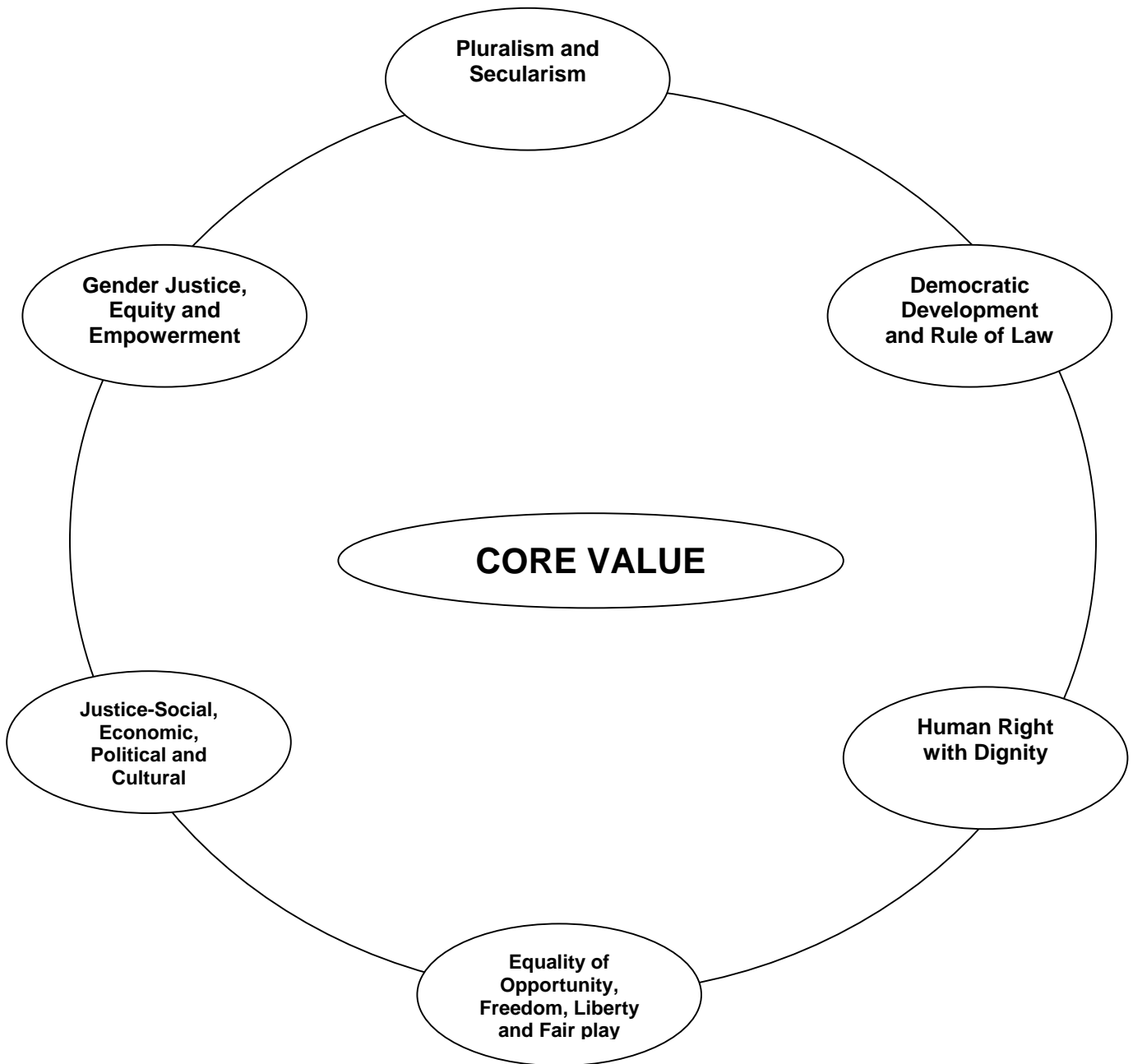
The purpose for which the CLAP was evolved was to render both processual and procedural justice and to secure human rights with dignity. The legal intervention strategy developed by CLAP aims at elimination of all those unjust institutions which generate and perpetuate poverty and emphasises on the creation of a new socio-economic and political order based on liberty, equality, fair-play and dignity of individual. Thus, the legal support services can help the underprivileged to come out of their condition of helplessness and hopelessness by asserting their rights and entitlements through legal knowledge and empowerment. The Meta Legal Approach initiated by CLAP aims at self-help by the disadvantaged section by themselves with a view to making them initiators of change and fighters against the whole network of legal, social, economic and political injustices.

Briefly speaking, the purpose of CLAP is to promote law, legal system and legal processes as the instruments of social transformation and provide equal access to law and justice system. CLAP in its Legal Intervention Strategy addresses & also works closely with the whole institutions of a democratic government that is the Legislative, Executive & the Judiciary with the earnest hope that all these institutions have a role to play in ensuring Rule of Law. For example in a given social legislation it is the legislature which enacts the law, whereas executive implements it. The judiciary has the duty to ensure equality, fairplay & justice. Thus CLAP identifies its role in working with these institutions influencing, mobilising, monitoring or assailing in various forms of legal intervention. CLAP believes that if a comprehensive legal intervention strategy is adopted which is not restricted to legal action in court proceedings then only good governance can emerge ultimately bringing social transformation with core values like justice, equity, fairplay & human rights with dignity.

3. **ORGANOGRAM:**







4. CORE VALUE:



**PART - II**

**PROJECT EVALUATION**

-  Objective of the Evaluation
-  Evaluation Team
-  Evaluation Methodology
-  Evaluation Study Duration

## PART-II

### **PROJECT EVALUATION**

#### 1. OBJECTIVE OF THE EVALUATION STUDY:

An evaluation study has been undertaken at the end of the project keeping the following objectives in the terms of reference:

To assess the core concern of the project and its effectivity as well as the impact on different group of people and the amount of efficiency and efforts the organisation CLAP has rendered for the grand success of the project.

To take stock of the outcome & result of the project & the performance of the organisation in the accomplishment of desired objectives.

#### 2. EVALUATION TEAM:

##### **Impact Assessment Committee:**

- i) Mr Binod Mohanty, Civil Right Activist, PUCL.
- ii) Mr Arnava Bhattacharjee, Senior Advocate.

##### **Evaluation Advisor:**

Mr Prabhakar Senapati, Senior Programme Manager,  
Xavier Institute of Management, Bhubaneswar.

##### **Chief Evaluator:**

Mrs Chandana Singh, Development Consultant (Freelance)  
Senior Programme Manager,  
Xavier Institute of Management, Bhubaneswar.

#### 3. EVALUATION METHODOLOGY:













Field visit,  
Review of records,  
Case study,  
Resource materials,  
Group interview with Network members,  
Group interview with beneficiaries,  
Capacity building training feedback sheets,  
Media clippings,  
Video/Audio cassettes,  
Interaction with project staffs,  
Photographs of events,  
Copy of the process documentation.

#### 4. EVALUATION STUDY DURATION:

Total duration 3-month in two phases.

In the first phase comprising of 45-days a field impact assessment in 30-districts covering 500-legal network members has been made whereas remaining 45-days were solely devoted for review, interaction, process study and references.

**PART-III****PROJECT PROFILE**

-  **Name of the Project**
-  **Duration of the Project**
-  **A brief introduction regarding the Project**
-  **VMG of the Project**
-  **Project Approach**
-  **Goal of the Project**
-  **Immediate Objective**
-  **Project Input**
-  **Target People and area**
-  **Activities undertaken**
-  **Subsequent Addition**
-  **Monitoring and Reporting System**

PART - III

**PROJECT PROFILE**

**1. NAME OF THE PROJECT:**

**"Continuation of Legal Aid Network in Orissa".**  
**REF: Project No. 321-914/008B**

**2. DURATION OF THE PROJECT:**

**2-years.**

3-months extended later on the request of the implementing agency for reporting & duly approved.

**3. A BRIEF INTRODUCTION REGARDING THE PROJECT:**

CLAP initiated a project called "Law in Development" during 1994-95 with the financial assistance from MISEREOR. This was the 1<sup>st</sup> phase of the present project for securing social justice and human rights. During this phase emphasis was laid on legal support services on developmental activities undertaken by NGOs in different areas where poor and needy people live and participate in the developmental process on long-term basis. Thereby, the project tried to reach the disadvantaged and marginalised sections of the society through common action programmes with a number of NGOs. This endeavour to integrate legal intervention strategies to the broader development approach of NGOs, resulted in the emergence of a forum of NGOs which later on was named as "Legal Network" (Legal Resource and Service Support Network), a common platform to deliberate various issues affecting the society from the perspective of law, legal process and legal system.

During the second phase the emphasis was given on "**Development of Legal Intervention Strategy**" through legal resource and service support programme with the objective to integrate legal services in the broader development approach of NGOs. This phase was, therefore, named as "Legal resource and service support programme in Orissa".

In order to use the learning and experience of first two phases CLAP decided to undertake a third phase as the final phase and planned accordingly to have backward linkages with the earlier phases.

It was hopefully believed by CLAP that by the end of the 3<sup>rd</sup> phase project CLAP will be in a position to bring into focus that civil society groups contribute to the social development process by integrating legal intervention strategies for protection and promotion of rights and entitlement of the disadvantaged sections of the society. That became the vision of the present project.

In order to fulfil the vision of establishment of legal rights and entitlements of the marginalised, disadvantaged and underprivileged section of the society, the project mission focused on involvement of civil society groups by integrating legal intervention strategies in their broader development approach, so that self-sustainable local effort can be developed.

Through this process rights and entitlements can be established which will gradually contribute to the whole process of social development.

Legal support activities are absent commodities in the Orissan context. So this project was exclusively a harmonious combination of legal oriented social development activities which provided support and back-up through the use of law, legal process and legal system. CLAP from its earlier project experienced the fact that the legal support services are demonstratively in demand and most of the NGOs of Orissa were of the view that there should be some mechanism available in the sphere of social activism so that they can turn up for legal support at the time of demand and emergency. CLAP through its concerted efforts has tried its best to cater these expectations of its partners by providing legal support services, legal education and awareness.

The project has provided a common platform for the "Legal Resource and Service Support" Network members promoted by CLAP. This network is an aggregation of 826 registered NGOs of Orissa working on different issues in their respective fields & have a vision to integrate legal intervention strategy of various forms in their broader development approach for effective social transformation.

The project emphasised on advocacy in favour of integration of legal intervention strategy in the broader development objectives of the network members, so that the process of development can be given an orientation from the rights and entitlement perspectives with the focus on law, legal processes and legal system. The whole process has contributed a lot to promote self-sustainable local effort with the involvement of civil society groups.

The project has put a sufficient amount of effort in order to strengthen effectiveness of the network members by providing professional legal support, especially through capacity building process.

The nature of the project has successfully looked into the mobilisation of a group of grassroot level NGOs through the process of advocacy and has found a place in the broader development approach through legal intervention strategy.

#### 4. VMG OF THE PROJECT:

## VMG OF THE PROJECT

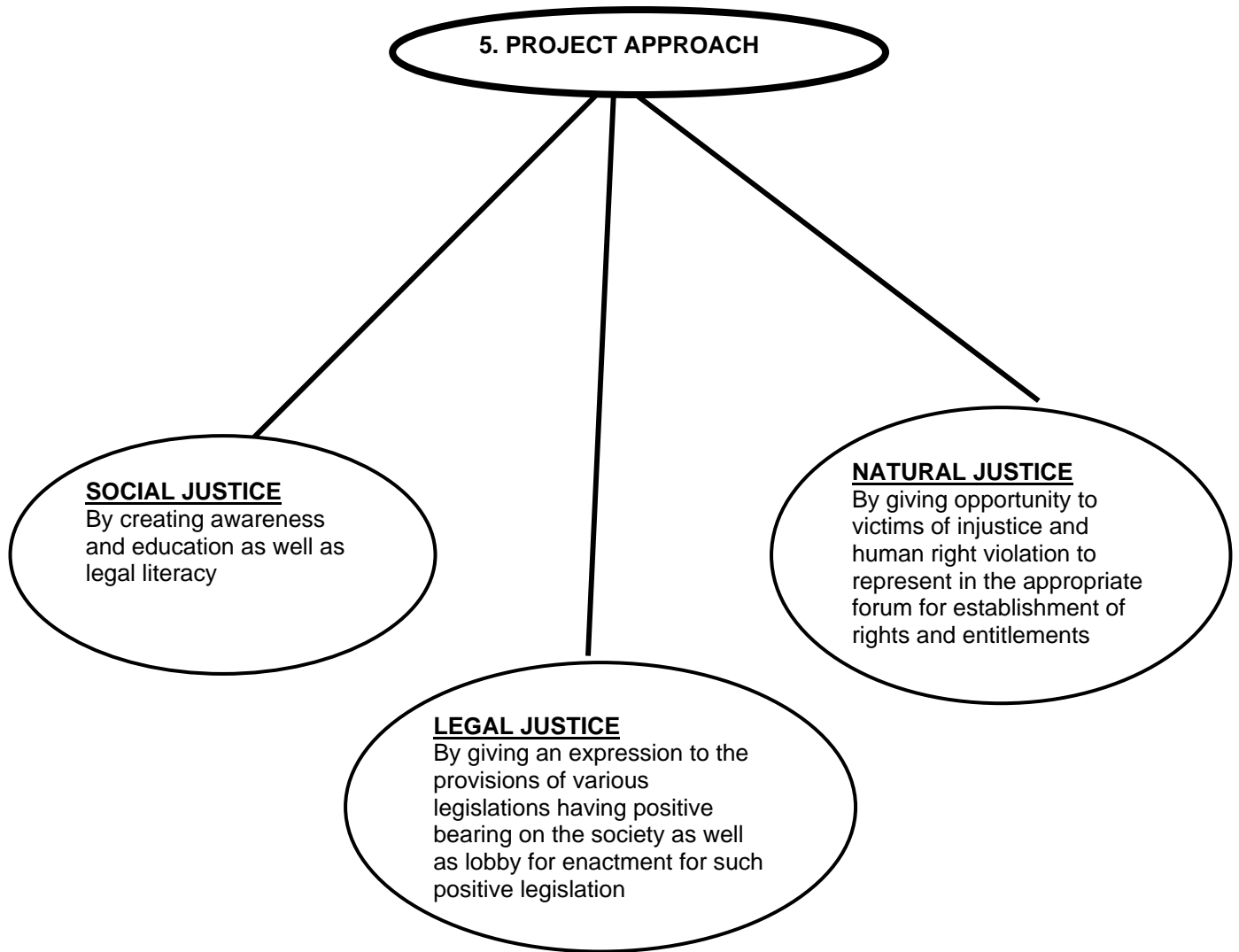
**VISION:** To protect and promote rights as well as entitlements of the marginalised, disadvantaged and underprivileged section of the society by using law, legal system and legal process.

**MISSION:** To involve civil society groups by integrating legal intervention strategy in their broader development approach in order to establish rights and entitlements of the target groups which will gradually contribute to the whole. process of social development.

**GOAL:** To promote institution building on legal support concept by incorporating and integrating legal intervention strategy in the broader development approach of the participating NGOs in the state of Orissa within a period of 2 years and 3-months.

**CORE CONCERNS:** Non-availability of access to Justice system, entitlement deprivation, absence of good governance, lack of will among policy makers and apathy of executive, delayed justice delivery.

5. PROJECT APPROACH:



## 6. GOAL OF THE PROJECT:

To promote institution building on legal support concept by incorporating and integrating legal intervention strategy in the broader development approach of the participating NGOs in the state of Orissa within a period of 2 years and 3-months.

## 7. IMMEDIATE OBJECTIVES

- ▶▶ To promote advocacy among NGOs to renew social development process from the legal perspective and development of a rights based approach,
- ▶▶ To render legal support services for protection of Rights and Entitlements,
- ▶▶ To mobilise and strengthen legal networking among NGOs and alliance building with key actors and representative bodies,
- ▶▶ To sensitise NGOs regarding positive legislation having bearing on the marginalised sections of the society,
- ▶▶ To develop capacity of NGOs in using laws as an instrument of social change and engineering by education and training as well as by offering hands on experience in holding legal support programmes.

## 8. PROJECT INPUTS:

### ***TOTAL BUDGET ALLOCATION:***

INR 16,86,939.90 (Rs 36, 939.90 is the excess expenditure over income)

### ***PROJECT STAFF:***

1. Project Co-ordinator - one,
2. Project Officer - one,
3. Administrative Assistant - one.

### ***OUT-SOURCED EXPERT CONSULTATION***

Since the project was a technical one, professional and expert consultations from legal experts as well as jurists have been supplemented. Besides this, the service of lawyers has been solicited in conducting cases.

### ***GUIDANCE BY EXPERIENCED ACTIVISTS***

The project team always got support from a very experienced team of Social Activists & Legal professional through out the project implementation. The President who is a highly acclaimed social activist with legal educational background was the moving spirit behind the team. Due to his long standing experience in the field of legal actions the team could effectively perceived the project goals & its achievements.

## 9. TARGET PEOPLE AND AREA:

70, 000 legal aid eligible communities determined by CLAP.  
700 legal network members are the via-medias to reach out to these communities.

## 10. ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN:

### **1:- Advocacy:**

- a:- Sensitisation,
- b:- Conceptual clarity for key net-work members,
- c:- Alliance Building.

### **2 :- Capacity Building of legal network members:**

- a:- Education,
- b:- Training,
- c:- Hands on experience .

### **3 :- Legal Support services:**

- a:- Legal aid, advice and counselling,
- b:- Cases of public interest litigation, special cases and test cases.

### **4 :- Networking among NGOs:**

- a:- Organising legal service clinics,
- b:- Organising legal awareness camps,
- c:- Conducting Lok Adalats or People's Courts,
- d:- A hand book on legal intervention strategy,
- e:- NGO Directory cum Status Report,
- f:- Entitlement Survey.

### **5 :- Institution Building:**

- a:- Introducing a culture and philosophy to develop legal intervention strategy,
- b:- Strengthening capacities of key players,
- c:- Promoting long term self-sustainable local efforts,
- d:- Integration of legal intervention strategy in the broader development approach,
- e:- Mobilisation of civil society on right based approach.

## 11. SUBSEQUENT ADDITION:

### **Innovation in social action**

- 1:- March for development (Bikash Yatra)
- 2:- Mega NGO convention (Swechhasevi Mahasamabesh)
- 3:- Public hearing on Disaster
- 4:- Public Interest Negotiation

**12. MONITORING AND REPORTING SYSTEM:**














To ensure effective implementation of the project internal monitoring was reported to have been done by CLAP through a project co-ordination committee, which consisted of 3-members. This committee was represented by CLAP and the Legal Network. The committee met once in every quarter to review the progress of the project and plans for subsequent period.

The progress of the project was regularly monitored by the Project Co-ordinator using monitoring sheets based on which reports were prepared.

Besides there were also regular meetings with network members, beneficiaries and project staff, senior members of the organisation to ensure smooth co-ordination of the project.

The project team developed a monthly Plan of Action, which governed the prioritisation of work & follow-ups.

**PART-IV****FINDINGS OF EVALUATION**

-  **Major Project Achievements**
-  **Capacity Building Training - An important Project component**
-  **Development of Legal Intervention Strategy Workshop - Strengthens Institution Building**
-  **Consolidation Meet on different issues - Alliance Building for Social Transformation**
-  **Special Documents of the Project**
-  **Video Documentation**
-  **Special/Important Events of CLAP**
-  **Important Visitors/Guests During Project Operation**
-  **Project Adequacy and Competency**
-  **Shortcomings of the Project**
-  **SWOT Analysis of CLAP**
-  **Personal Opinion**
-  **Emerging Areas of Intervention - Follow up Action**

## PART-IV

**FINDINGS OF EVALUATION**

## 1. MAJOR PROJECT ACHIEVEMENTS:

I. Qualitative:

Qualitative Achievements	Indicators
<p><b>Advocacy</b></p> <p>1:- Critical awareness regarding "integrating legal support services in the broader development approach" has become possible among the network members as they are practising the concept in their respective fields with lots of efforts and interest.</p> <p>2:- The publication of the monograph on "Adalati Panchayat" further strengthened the initiative of advocacy for promotion of Adalati Panchayat (Grass root Judicial Forum)</p> <p>3:- The civil society groups are now able to identify their role in securing Rights and Entitlements of the marginalised sections of the society</p> <p>4:- As a result of the conceptualisation process 65 network NGOs have organised para-legal camps in their own areas with the direct/indirect support and guidance of CLAP and identified various cases and referred it to CLAP or other such organisations.</p> <p>5:- After being conceptually sound on legal intervention strategy 200 NGOs rendered support for organising a large public hearing covering 12 districts with a population of more than one million.</p> <p>6:- The legal vulnerability of 280 para-legal workers have been reduced through different training and now they are able to provide the first aid legal service in case of violation or injustice.</p>	<p>1:- No of cases identified and referred by the net-work NGOs.</p> <p>2:- Report copies of workshops and awareness programmes for sharing of information.</p> <p>1:- Declaration of the Chief Minister on the Orissa Day about Govt's plan to constitute Adalati Panchayat.</p> <p>1:- Grass-roots actions found on right based approach like land entitlement, housing right, freedom of association and public assistance for social security.</p> <p>1:- No of cases identified and referred by the net-work NGOs.</p> <p>2:- Report copies of awareness programmes.</p> <p>3:- Ltter seeking legal support of CLAP.</p> <p>1:- Fact sheet on Orissa Super Cyclone.</p> <p>2:- Report of the fact finding team.</p> <p>1:- Enhancement of skill in rendering legal services in practical field.</p> <p>2:- Conceptual clarity regarding legal services.</p> <p>3:- Ability to approach appropriate mechanisms for</p>

<p>7:- Wider partnership with representative bodies like "FORCES", "Campaign Against Death Penalty", "Human Right Law Network", "BPNI", "CACL" and "Right to Food Campaign", Amnesty International, International Bar Council, "for effective lobby to influence public policy and law.</p> <p>8:- Legal resource materials have been used as legal informative tools by network members while rendering legal support services.</p> <p>9:- The capacity building training process generated a cadre of socio-legal activists who with their legal technical know-how could perform at the grass root level and mostly in invisible pockets as intermediaries in bridging the social gaps through a process of social engineering.</p> <p>10:-The legal services provided an environment of opportunity for greater access to justice system.</p> <p>11:-An effective proactive net work in the field of law for the first time in Orissa could be emerged and put into operation as a dynamic force. It performed the role of a pressure group at apex level to influence public policy and law.</p> <p>12:-All the net-work NGOs have had the hands on experience by organising or attending legal service clinics, legal awareness camps and lok adalats/people's court which they are now using in the real practical field. Some of the most recent examples are women legal awareness programmes being held in different parts of Orissa sponsored by the National Commission for Women, New Delhi.</p> <p>13:-The status report/NGOs Directory can provide the complete profile about the 820 network members. It can be useful for different donor agencies, Govt agencies and others to identify an NGO, its area and all details when required whereas, NGOs can also take advantage of each one's skills and expertise.</p> <p>14:-The willingness of network members to take up legal action programmes shows a culture of right based approach due to the impact of the project as it is demonstratively being followed.</p>	<p>redressal of grievances.</p> <p>4:- Expanded vision to look beyond the court and police in matter of legal intervention and emphasis on governance reform.</p> <p>1:- Membership acknowledgement, 2:- Copies of memorandum on various issues, 3:- Govt Response, 4:- Participation in consultation.</p> <p>1:- Interaction with network members, their understanding and practical applicability in the field.</p> <p>1:- Entitlement surveys on land rights, mid-day meal in schools, public assistance and relief for super-cyclone victims.</p> <p>1:- Filing of PIL, test cases and individual cases where people were denied access to justice system.</p> <p>1:- Field effectivity of net-work members.</p> <p>1:- Interaction with network members, their understanding. 2:- Communication with National Commission for Women. 3:- Verification of programme records.</p> <p>1:- The status report /NGO Directory.</p> <p>1:- Interaction with Network Members. 2:- Communication between</p>
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	CLAP and Network Members. 3:- Annual Report of Network Members.
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## II. Quantitative:

Quantitative Achievements	Indicators
<b><u>Advocacy</u></b>	
1:- Three nos. of issue based Monographs named (1) Orissa Relief Code (2) Entitlement of Rural Women (3) Good Governance - Adalati Panchayat have been published and distributed among the network members and other Govt/Non-Govt agencies.	1:- Published monographs, verification of register and feed backs from recipients.
2:- 6 nos. of 3 day duration workshops covering 300 organisations have been organised with the objective to give an orientation to the legal network members to integrate legal intervention strategy as a part of broader development approach.	2:- Participant list, photographs, video cassettes, nomination forms, proceedings, list of resource persons.
3:- 72 district wise fact-sheets covering 6 different core concerns in 6 volumes have been developed during the period and subsequent submission of representations to public authorities.	3:- 6 volumes of fact sheets , response of special relief commissioner, response of district collector, Direction of NHRC, press reporting.
4:- 700 NGOs have had the opportunity to share ideas in a common platform as well as to take part in the project activities directly and indirectly.	4:- Minutes of the issue based consultative meetings, photographs, Participant list, video cassettes, proceedings, list of resource persons.
<b><u>Capacity Building of Legal Network Members</u></b>	
1:- 4 nos. of legal resource materials covering different issues named (1) Police Law (2) Consumer Rights and Remedies (3) Human Right Law (4) Land Entitlement have been published and distributed among network members.	1:- Copy of the resource materials, Verification of register.
2:- More than 300 network members have been capacitated through 6 phases of 3 day duration capacity building workshops/orientations.	2:- Photographs, Participant list, video cassettes, proceedings, list of resource persons, feed back sheets, action commitment papers.
3:- 5 nos. of para-legal workers training camps have been organised in different phases.	3:- Photographs, Participant list, list of resource persons, feed back sheets, action commitment papers,

<p>4:- Five one day duration legal clinics have been organised by covering more than 1200 legal service beneficiaries.</p> <p>5:- 1102 cases relating to housing compensation, non-payment of death ex-gratia, reconstruction of educational institutions, mismanagement, food security and livelihood issues have been identified and legal actions were initiated mostly in the form of legal referral services</p> <p><b><u>Legal Support services</u></b></p> <p>1:- During the project period CLAP has entertained a total no of 309 nos. of Test cases and special cases of greater public importance.</p> <p>2:- 17 no of Public interest litigation cases have been filed.</p> <p>3:- 50 nos of Writ, Civil, Criminal cases have been filed in the Hon'ble High Court of Orissa.</p> <p>4:- 39 nos. of Matrimonial cases have been filed in the Family Court.</p> <p>5:- 3 nos. of Consumer Disputes cases have been filed in the Consumer Dispute Redressal Forum, State Consumer Dispute Redressal Commission and National Consumer Dispute Redressal Commission.</p> <p>6:- 28 nos. of Land dispute and compensation cases have been filed in the Coal Bearing Tribunal.</p> <p>7:- 2 nos. of starvation and Human Right violation cases have been filed in the National Human Right Commission.</p>	<p>course design, video documentation</p> <p>4 :- Copy of grievance petitions, video documentation, 6 volumes of fact sheets, list of internal/external resource persons.</p> <p>1: Copy of grievance petitions,</p> <p>2: Volumes of fact sheets response of special relief commissioner, response of district collector, Direction of NHRC, press reporting and subsequent court proceedings</p> <p>1:- Case records, court orders , media reporting, case registers, petition copies.</p> <p>2:- Case records, court orders , media reporting, case registers, petition copies.</p> <p>3. Case Records, Court Orders, Interaction with beneficiaries, case register, case reporting in Law Journal.</p> <p>4:- Case register, interaction with clients, record of counselling process.</p> <p>5. Case Register, Petition copies, Counter Affidavits, order of the Commissions.</p> <p>6. Petition copies, interaction with beneficiaries, Counter Affidavit by Coal Authority.</p> <p>7. Petition before National Human Right Commission. Large number of Media clippings, Order of the Commission.</p>
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<p>8:- 2 nos. of Service cases have been filed before State Administrative Tribunal.</p> <p>9:- 4 nos. of Claim cases have been filed.</p> <p>10:- 61 no of legal disputes have been amicably settled through regular counselling, follow-up process and Court proceedings.</p> <p>11:- Under legal referral service 86 nos. of cases have been forwarded to different grievance redressal agencies.</p> <p>12:- Legal services to 17 nos. of cases relating to human rights defender.</p>	<p>8. Petition before Tribunal, Counter Affidavit, Tribunal Order.</p> <p>9. Claims Petition, interaction with beneficiaries.</p> <p>10. Case register, interaction with clients, record of counselling process.</p> <p>11. Verification of referral service register, list of cases settled by other grievance redressal agencies, follow-up register.</p> <p>12. Court orders releasing human rights defenders, case register.</p>
<p><b><u>Net-working among NGOs</u></b></p>	
<p>1:- 7, 000 socio-legal activists have been created educated and trained through various means in an educationally backward state like Orissa.</p> <p>2:- CLAP has made it possible to bring 20 different net-works of Orissa to a common platform to voice against the policy regulation of Orissa Govt. So it has promoted a net-work of net-works which is really a very noteworthy achievement of the project</p> <p>3:- Five one day duration legal awareness camps have been organised in order to provide legal knowledge to the community inhabitants as well as the net-work members to give a broad idea on how to organise legal awareness camps in rural areas.</p> <p>4:- Five "Lok Adalats" or "Peoples courts" have been organised in different places and around 50 disputes have successfully been amicably settled.</p> <p>5:- A handbook on "Legal Intervention Strategy" has been published and distributed among network members for their future reference and guidance.</p> <p>6:- A directory cum status report of NGOs who are involved in legal net-</p>	<p>1:- List of socio-legal activists, feed back sheets, action commitment papers, Verification of net-work enrolment register.</p> <p>2:- Minutes of the meetings, photographs, Participant list, proceedings, video documentation, news paper cuttings</p> <p>3:- Photographs, Participant list, video documentation, news paper cuttings, list of resource persons</p> <p>4:- Compromise petitions, proceedings of failure cases</p> <p>5:- Copy of the book, despatch register, acknowledgement letters, feed-back of recipients</p> <p>6:- Copy of the directory,</p>

<p>work process and programmes has been prepared which may be quite helpful and supportive in the process of legal net-working as well as alliance building among NGOs of Orissa and specifically shaping various issue based future programmes.</p>	<p>formats containing organisational profiles</p>
<p><b><u>Institution Building</u></b></p> <p>1:- 67 no of legal action programmes like legal awareness camps, legal service clinics and legal support in court proceeding have been undertaken by net-work members.</p> <p>2:- 457 legal network members made a declaration regarding initiation of legal action programmes.</p> <p>3:- On the spot impact assessment by a task-force consisting of social activists and lawyers</p>	<p>1:- Photographs, news paper cuttings, invitation letters and verification of "legal support need file"</p> <p>2:- Declaration statement in the organisational profiles submitted by net-work members</p> <p>3:- Assessment report of task-force</p>
<p><b><u>Subsequent Addition</u></b></p>	
<p><b><u>Innovation in social action</u></b></p> <p>1:- <u>March for development (Bikash Yatra)</u>        March for development which was organised in the context of the "International Year Of Volunteers" (IYV-2001) covered all the 30 districts of Orissa over a period of 45 days by involving 180 net-work members and conducted 130 public meetings, 90 press conferences and 45 "march on foot" in different pockets. It generated 6600 volunteers through-out the state</p> <p>2:- <u>Mega NGO convention (Swechhasevi Maha Samabesh)</u>        A Mega NGO convention was organised in the context of the "International Year Of Volunteers" (IYV-2001) and in response to Govt's move to regulate NGOs by curtailment of freedom of association. CLAP acted as the focal point for the convention. For the first time in the history of voluntary action in Orissa all the networks came to a common platform headed by CLAP to raise their voice. It was attended by 750 voluntary organisation of Orissa.</p> <p>3:- <u>Public Hearing on Disaster</u>        CLAP organised a public hearing on Orissa Super Cyclone on 16<sup>th</sup>-17<sup>th</sup> September, 2000 to redress the grievances of marooned victims of the Super Cyclone. The public hearing was headed by a high level 7-member jury under the chair-manship of Justice Rajindar Sachar the former Chief Justice of Delhi High Court. This public hearing was considered to be the largest ever made public hearing . it was also for the fist time that a public hearing was held on the topic of " disaster" in the world.</p> <p>4:- <u>Public Interest Negotiation</u>        11 nos. of issues were taken up for Public Interest Negotiations on the</p>	<p>1:- 35 video cassettes, press cutting files, information brochure, proceeding in Oriya language, report, photographs</p> <p>2:- Video documentation, press cuttings, proceeding, report, photographs, memorandum presented to Governor of Orissa</p> <p>A complete proceeding and copy of the citizens report namely "Brutal Mischief", Three video documentation namely-Mitigating Miseries, Life After Super Cyclone - Opportunities Lost and Public Hearing.</p> <p>Communication with</p>

<p>following issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Housing Rights, Livelihood security, Education, Ex-gratia payment, Environment, Governance relating to Orissa Super Cyclone.</li> <li>ii) Legal Services, Freedom of Association, Death Penalty, Dowry Prohibition and rehabilitation of women in moral danger.</li> </ul> <p>5:- CLAP has initiated the process of "institution building on legal services which includes various aspects like development of a culture &amp; philosophy which may help in developing legal intervention strategies in cases of critical legal issues. Secondly, strengthening the inner capacities of key players, which may be called upon and demanded in the future. It also entails a capacity to cope with the growth and changes due to integration of legal intervention strategy in the broader development approach.</p>	<p>authorities, copies of Memorandum, Media reporting.</p> <p>Interaction with key players, declaration, action commitment, Report of the Impact Assessment committee.</p>
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## 2. CAPACITY BUILDING TRAINING - AN IMPORTANT PROJECT COMPONENT:

Every one of us know that the "Training is not to learn more but to change the behaviour". Imparting training for intermediary catalysts/para-legal activists who are supposed to carry the message of law and develop legal intervention strategy, was one of the major component of this project. The main objective of this capacity building training programmes was to build up confidence among 280 participants to perform better by expanding the horizon of legal intervention that assume greater accessibility to justice system.

The most important event of each training was all the participants have had the opportunity to share their views with representatives of judiciary and law makers/legislators. This interaction among NGOs and representatives of judiciary and law makers/legislators has not only strengthened NGO's capacity but it was also quite helpful in sensitisation of judiciary as well as lawmakers.

### Target Participants

280 NGO representatives. These 280 trainees were divided into 5 batches.

### The Selection Criteria

A selection criteria was fixed before imparting any training programme. Those were: -

- (a) Each trainee must be a representative of CLAP's legal network NGO
- (b) Each trainee must be a functional literate
- (c) Each trainee must have the minimum experience of 3 years in any of the developmental field
- (d) Each trainee must be young, energetic and having the interest and capacity of quick grabbing
- (e) Women participants were more encouraged

### Logistic Arrangements

All the training programmes were residential programmes. Free boarding and lodging as well as second class rail/bus fare has been provided to each participant.

**Topics covered**

A detailed course design and syllabus for each training was prepared by CLAP. The main topics of each training were revolved round different aspects of legal intervention strategy as well as law, legal process and legal system such as follows:

1. Constitutional Rights,
2. Police Law,
3. Legal Aid and Advice and Counselling.
4. Human Rights special reference to Women and Child Right.
5. Land Right.
6. Public Interest Litigation
7. Role of Para Legal Activist
8. Institutional Mechanism
9. Panchayatraj Institution
10. Public Interest Negotiation
11. Reporting and recording systems in dealing of cases.

**Methodologies Followed**

The following methodologies were adopted during the each training phase

- Lecture
- Sub group discussions
- Case studies
- Individual/Group Assignments
- Observational Field Visits
- Film/Video/Slide Shows
- Legal Support Service Experiments
- Role Play/Simulation Exercise.

**Details of Training Programmes**

S. N.	Name of the Programme	Date and Venue	Objective	Resource Persons/Guest	Number of Participants
1.	Para Legal Activists Training-I	12 <sup>th</sup> - 15 <sup>th</sup> July, 2000, Venue-Disaster Management Training Centre, Redcross Bhawan, Bhubaneswar.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Enhancement of Legal Knowledge.</li> <li>2. Development of Legal Intervention Strategy.</li> <li>3. Knowledge in reporting Human Right Violation and accessing justice system.</li> <li>4. Developing skill to use Law as a tool for Social Development.</li> <li>5. Promotion of Legal Activism.</li> <li>6. Making Legal Aid and Advice accessible to rural poor.</li> <li>7. Development of</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Prof. P. K. Sarkar,</li> <li>2. Prof. Karnadeva Muduli,</li> <li>3. Advocate Sidheswar Mohanty.</li> <li>4. Dr. V. Prithviraj</li> <li>5. Advocate Bikash Das</li> <li>6. Advocate Bijaya Panda.</li> <li>7. Shri Shyam Sundar Das.</li> <li>8. Advocate Bikash Mohapatra,</li> <li>9. Mrs. Minati Bindhani.</li> <li>10. Prof. Raghunath Pattanaik,</li> </ol>	50

			strategy to deal with common critical legal issues.	11. Ms. Namrata Chaddha. 12. Mr. Ramakant Satapathy.	
2.	PLAT-II	10 <sup>th</sup> - 13 <sup>th</sup> October, 2000, Venue: Yatrivas, Bhubaneswar.	-do-	1. Advocate Bikash Das 2. Mr. Shyam Sundar Das 3. Mr. Ramakant Satapathy 4. Mr. Govind Sethy. 5. Mr. Binod Mohanty. 6. Mr. Bhaktabatsal Mohanty. 7. Mr. Jairam Barik. 8. Mr. Madhusudan Das	57
3.	PLAT-III	3 <sup>rd</sup> July - 6 <sup>th</sup> July, 2001, Venue: Disaster Management Training Centre, Redcross Bhawan, Bhubaneswar.	-do-	1. Prof. P. K. Sarkar, 2. Prof. Karnadeva Muduli, 3. Ms. Chandana Das. 4. Advocate Sidheswar Mohanty. 5. Advocate Bikash Das 6. Dr. V. Prithviraj. 7. Shri Shyam Sundar Das. 8. Advocate Kedarnath Jena. 9. Prof. Raghunath Pattanaik, 10. Ms. Ashima Mahananda. 11. Ms. Namrata Chaddha. 12. Mr. Ramakant Satapathy 13. Advocate Bijaya Panda.	56
4.	PLAT-IV	27 <sup>th</sup> -30 <sup>th</sup> September, 2001, Venue: Disaster Management Training Centre, Redcross Bhawan, Bhubaneswar.	-do-	1. Hon'ble Biswabhusan Harichandan, Minister Law, Govt. of Orissa. 2. Prof. P. K. Sarkar, 3. Prof. Karnadeva Muduli, 4. Ms. Chandana Das.	63

				5. Advocate Sidheswar Mohanty. 6. Dr. V. Prithviraj 7. Advocate Bikash Das 8. Advocate Bijaya Panda. 9. Shri Shyam Sundar Das. 10. Advocate Bikash Mohapatra, 11. Mrs. Minati Bindhani. 12. Prof. Raghunath Pattanaik, 13. Ms. Namrata Chaddha. 14. Mr. Ramakant Satapathy.	
5.	PLAT-V	10 <sup>th</sup> and 13 <sup>th</sup> November, 2001, Venue: ETC, Bhawanipatna Kalahandi.	-do-	1. Advocate Bikash Das. 2. Prof. P. K. Sarkar 3. Mr. Ramakant Satapathy.	54

### 3. DEVELOPMENT OF LEGAL INTERVENTION STRATEGY WORKSHOP - STRENGTHENS INSTITUTION BUILDING:

In the similar line of capacity building programme the project had a component of sensitisation of Network Members for effectively integrate legal intervention strategy in their broader development approach. In this process 300 members were given clarity about the framework of Legal Intervention Strategy. The Strategy developed by CLAP through its long-standing experience in the field of legal action field covers various dimensional level of intervention, which is not restricted to legal aid in court proceedings. Thus the approach is a comprehensive, value based & a result oriented one. The following workshops were organised to mobilise civil society groups to make Social Justice a movement and not an event. This movement-based mobilisation of Network members by sensitisation effort under the project helps in building a culture of right based approach for all development initiatives & strengthens institutional growth in the society. This will definitely ensure self-sustainable initiatives.

S. N.	Name of the Programme	Date and Venue	Objective	Resource Persons/Guest	Number of Participants
1.	Development of Legal Intervention Strategy Workshop	20 <sup>th</sup> November to 22 <sup>nd</sup> November 2000. Venue- town Hall, Cuttack.	1. Promotion of Legal Activism, 2. Orientation to view Legal Intervention Strategy as an integral part of broader development	1. Advocate Bikash Das 2. Mr. Shyam Sundar Das 3. Mr. Ramakant Satapathy 4. Prof. P. K. Sarkar	47

			<p>approaches.</p> <p>3. Development of comprehensive legal intervention strategy and common legal action programme.</p> <p>4. Ensuring social justice.</p>		
2.	-do-	13 <sup>th</sup> February to 15 <sup>th</sup> February, 2001. Venue- Pantha Niwas, Cuttack.	-do-	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Advocate Bikash Das</li> <li>2. Advocate Sidheswar Mohanty.</li> <li>3. Mr. Govind Sethy.</li> <li>4. Mr. Binod Mohanty.</li> <li>5. Prof. P. K. Sarkar</li> </ol>	55
3.	-do-	7 <sup>th</sup> - 9 <sup>th</sup> June, 2001, Venue: Hotel Roxi, Cuttack.	-do-	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Advocate Bikash Das</li> <li>2. Mr. Shyam Sundar Das</li> <li>3. Mr. Ramakant Satapathy</li> <li>4. Advocate Bijay Panda.</li> <li>5. Mr. Binod Mohanty.</li> <li>6. Prof. P. K. Sarkar</li> </ol>	52
4.	-do-	19 <sup>th</sup> - 21 <sup>st</sup> August, 2001. Venue: ICM, Bhubaneswar.	-do-	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Prof. Raghunath Pattanaik</li> <li>2. Prof. Karnadev Muduli</li> <li>3. Mr. Shyam Sundar Das</li> <li>4. Advocate Sidheswar Mohanty.</li> <li>5. Advocate Bijay Panda</li> <li>6. Advocate Bikash Das</li> </ol>	58
5.	-do-	18 <sup>th</sup> October to 20 <sup>th</sup> October, 2001. Venue- Disaster Management Training Centre, Redcross Bhawan, Bhubaneswar.	-do-	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Prof. Raghunath Pattanaik</li> <li>2. Prof. Karnadev Muduli</li> <li>3. Mr. Shyam Sundar Das</li> <li>4. Advocate Sidheswar Mohanty.</li> <li>5. Advocate Bijay Panda</li> <li>6. Advocate Bikash Das</li> </ol>	49

6.	-do-	27 <sup>th</sup> to 29 <sup>th</sup> October, 2001, Venue- Hotel Garden Inn.	-do-	1. Prof. P. K. Sarkar, 2. Prof. Raghunath Pattanaik 3. Mr. Ramakanta Satapathy 4. Advocate Bikash Das 5. Mr. Shyam Sundar Das	43
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#### 4: CONSULTATION MEET ON DIFFERENT ISSUES - ALLIANCE BUILDING FOR SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION:

The unique think of the project is that it provided opportunity to its Network members to deliberate on current issues affecting the society on different occasions. Such platforms helped in promoting common action on specific issues. There were two specific examples where such deliberation created a whole lot of impact such as Consultation on Disaster Management Legislation & Consultation on NGO Regulation Bill. The Project team was also in a position to show on record communication with stakeholders about the issues & their positive responses. Every consultation has had several follow up initiative to arrive at logical conclusions.

S. N.	Name of the Programme	Date and Venue	Objective	Resource Persons/Guest	Number of Participants
1	Consultation Meet on Disaster Management Legislation.	Date: 29 <sup>th</sup> October, 2000 Venue: Redcross Bhawan, Bhubaneswar.	To review the existing laws and policies concerning disaster management in the context of constitution of National High Powered Committee on Disaster Management.	1. Prof. P.K. Sarkar, 2. Hon'ble Justice S.K. Mishra, 3. Dr. V. Prithviraj.	72
2.	Consultation Meet on Land Right.	Date: 12 <sup>th</sup> December, 2000 Venue: ETC, Bhawanipatna	To develop a strategy to address entitlement deprivation relating to land rights of indigenous groups.	1. Sri Binod Mohanty, 2. Sri Shyam Sundar Das.	45
3.	Consultation Meet on Orissa Relief Code.	Date: 15 <sup>th</sup> March, 2001 Venue: CLAP Meeting Hall, Cuttack.	To take stock of relief measures undertaken for victims of Orissa Super Cyclone as per the norms of Orissa Relief Code.	1. Sri Shyam Sundar Das 2. Sri Bikash Das. 3. Prof. Karnadeva Muduli.	23
4.	Consultation Meeting on NGO Regulation Bill.	Date: 6. 5. 2001. Venue: Hotel Roxy, Cuttack.	To examine the future implication and repercussion of the Bill and to chalk out the future strategy to be adopted by the civil society groups.	Internal Resource Persons.	57
5.	Consultation Meeting of NGO on	Date: 26. 6. 2001. Venue: Soochana Bhawan,	This Convention deliberated upon the emerging trend in the	1. Padmashree Tulasi Munda, 2. Hon'ble Justice	700

	NGO Bill.	Bhubaneswar.	gamut of Voluntary Sector and Strategy to be adopted for mobilisation of Civil Society regarding the complementary role being played by NGOs in a multi-dimensional approach. This was also an occasion to review the NGO-Govt. relationship in Orissa for social development.	S.K. Mishra.	
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#### 5. SPECIAL DOCUMENTS OF PROJECT:

Sl. No	Name	
1	"Legal Intervention Strategy"	Book
2	Police Law	Legal Resource Material
3	Consumer Rights and Remedies	-Do-
4	Human Right Law	-Do-
5	Land Entitlement	-Do-
6	Orissa Relief Code	Monograph
7	Entitlement of Rural Women	Monograph
8	Good Governance - Panchayat Institutions and Adalati Panchayat	Monograph
9	"Brutal Mischief"	Citizens Report
10	Report of "March for Development"	A Report Regarding "March for Development" (Unpublished Document)
11	NGO Status Report	NGO Directory
12	Impact assessment of institutional mechanisms for women.	A Study Report
13.	Death Penalty- A Study of Orissa	A Study Report

#### 6. VIDEO DOCUMENTATION:

S.No	Name of the Documents	Content	Duration
1.	Life After Super Cyclone	It reflects the severity and enormity of Orissa Super Cyclone and the unending sufferings of the marooned victims. It also reveals the bureaucratic apathy and inefficacy in ensuring rights and entitlements of the victims.	
2.	Mitigating Miseries	It records the Post Disaster relief operation initiated by CLAP.	35 Minutes 20 Second
3	Public Hearing	It envelops the process followed to organise a Public Hearing along with depositions by victims before	

		jury.	
4.	Para Legal Activist Training	Process and methodology of holding Para Legal Activist Training.	13 minutes
5.	Swechhasebi Mahasamabesh	It covers the first one of its kind convention of voluntary organisation.	
6.	Legal Awareness Programme in TV-National Electronic Media (Doordarshan) -	Provides pros and cons of the legal aid programme in the state.	28 minutes 45 second
7.	Sikshya Yatra (India March towards Education)	It covers the entire process of the event.	15 Minutes.

#### 7. SPECIAL/IMPORTANT EVENTS OF CLAP:

SI. No	Name of the Event	Date of Occurrence
1	March for development (Bikash Yatra)	15 <sup>th</sup> Nov-26 <sup>th</sup> Dec, 2001
2	A public hearing on Orissa Super Cyclone	16 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup> September, 2000
3	Mega NGO convention (Swechhasevi Maha Samabesh)	26 <sup>th</sup> June, 2001
4	5"Lok Adalats" or "Peoples courts" have been organised	During the year 2000-02
5	Five legal awareness camps have been organised	-do-
6	Five one day duration legal clinics have been organised	-do-
7	6 nos. of 3 day duration workshops covering 300 organisations have been organised	
8	National meet of FORCES Net-work	17 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> , Jan, 2001
9	Creation of Cuttack district chapter of "Campaign Against Child Labour"	May, 2001
10	Convenorship of "Campaign Against Death Penalty"	July, 2000

#### 8. IMPORTANT VISITORS/GUESTS DURING PROJECT OPERATION:

SI. No.	Name
1.	Hon'ble Justice Rajindar Sachar, Retd. Chief Justice, Delhi High Court, New Delhi.
2.	Hon'ble Justice H. Suresh, Retd. Judge Mumbai High Court, Mumbai.
3.	Hon'ble Justice Manoranjan Mallick, Retd. Judge, Kolkata High Court, Kolkata.
4.	Hon'ble Justice S.K. Mishra, Retd. Vice-Chairman SAT, Orissa, Bhubaneswar.
5.	Prof. Manoranjan Mohanty, Professor of Political Science, Delhi University, New Delhi.
6.	Prof. Vinod Kumar Sharma, National Centre for Disaster Management, IIPA, New Delhi.
7.	Shri P.K.S. Madhavan, Chairman AWARE, Hyderabad.
8.	Padmashree Tulasi Munda, Orissa
9.	
10.	
11.	Ms. Mina Swaminathan, MSSRF, Chennai.
12.	Ms. Devika Singh, FORCES Secretariat, New Delhi.
13.	Dr. Vandana Prasad, FORCES Secretariat, New Delhi.
14.	Mr. Tom Olsen, State Representative, UNICEF, Bhubaneswar.
15.	Ms. Liana Gertsch, Bernard Van Leer Foundation, The Netherlands.
16.	Mr. Peter Laugharn, Bernard Van Leer Foundation, The Netherlands.

17.	Ms. Maria Bexelius, Uppsala University, Sweden
18.	Prof. Dr. Baidyanath Mishra, Former Vice Chancellor, Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology, Bhubaneswar.
19.	Mr. Ajaya Kanchan, South Asia Manager, OXFAM, New Delhi.
20.	Ms. Saheen Nilofer, Regional Manager, OXFAM, Bhubaneswar.
21.	Luz Baastrup, Researcher, Department of Government, Uppsala University, Sweden.
22.	Mr. Johan Wingborg, Journalist, Sweden
23.	Ms. Josephine Carlsson, Journalist, Context, Stockholm, Sweden.
24.	Representatives from Human Right Law Network, New Delhi.
25.	Representatives from Child Line Foundation, Mumbai.
26.	Mr. Henri Tiphagne, Hon. Director, People's Watch, Tamilnadu.
27.	Chairperson and Members of State Commission for Women, Bhubaneswar.
28.	Hon'ble Sri Biswabhusan Harichandan, Law Minister, Govt. of Orissa, Bhubaneswar
29.	Hon'ble Sri Duryodhan Majhi, Minister Information and Public Relation, Govt. of Orissa, Bhubaneswar.
30.	Sri G. Sriramappa, Director, OXFAM (INDIA) Society, Bangalore.
31.	Mr. Umi Daniel, Regional Manager, Actionaid, Bhubaneswar.
32.	Ms. Monica Banerjee, Programme Officer, National Foundation for India, New Delhi.
33.	Ms. Rupsa Mallick, National Foundation for India, New Delhi.
34.	Mr. Piet Hein Van Heesewijk, Government and Institution Development Adviser, DFID India, New Delhi.
35.	Ms. Kumud Sharma, Centre for Women Development Studies, New Delhi.
36.	Ms. Laxmi Krishna Murty, Independent Consultant, Chennai.
37.	Prof. Pradeep, Indira Gandhi National Open University, New Delhi
38.	Hon'ble Justice Pradeep Ray, Orissa High Court, Cuttack.
39.	Mr. Manabendra Mandal, Executive Director, Socio-Legal Aid Research and Training Centre, Kolkata.
40.	Representatives from BGVS, Orissa, Bhubaneswar.
41.	30-representatives of Electronic and Print Media.
42.	Advocates of Orissa High Court, Cuttack and Supreme Court of India, New Delhi.
43.	Prof. P.K. Sarakar, Department of Law, Utkal University, Bhubaneswar.
44.	Prof. Raghunath Pattanaik, Department of Law, Utkal University, Bhubaneswar.
45.	Ms. Bullu Sarini, YWCA, New Delhi.
46.	

## 9. PROJECT ADEQUACY AND COMPETENCY:

Considering the project duration and an assessment of the inputs put forth by CLAP in this project, the evaluation team feels that the efforts have been in the right direction towards realisation of the objectives set in the programme. The team appreciates CLAP's efforts in dissemination of legal information for awareness building, helping people and the civil society groups to understand law and legal systems and making legal interventions in individual/community or public interest cases as an approach to make legal services accessible.

The promotion of a vast legal network has been the right strategy for carrying forward CLAP's messages to people in rural communities. Efforts have been made to sensitise NGOs/ grassroots organisation, as an approach to generate awareness in their respective communities so that the people are able to identify their own problems and issues of concern affecting their life and also seek legal assistance when needed.

The key staffs of the project have relevant educational backgrounds and experience to handle the project responsibilities. Even though due to inadequate budgetary provisions for staff exposure & training very little orientation could be given to the project personnel yet the performance as a whole was satisfactory.

#### **10. SHORTCOMINGS OF THE PROJECT:**

The number of project staffs was only three, which was absolutely insufficient in comparison to the heavy planned activities of the project.

During the interaction with the project staffs it was clearly expressed that there was the need for further orientation, training and exposure as the process and the mode of operation was totally based on professional skill and knowledge. Due to heavy work load and compact budgetary provision this requirement was not fulfilled.

Although, the project staffs are well versed with the project objective and the core concern yet due to heavy workload and short time span some of the important project concerns could not be completed in time.

The amount of achievement from such type of project depends on the project duration. Unfortunately, CLAP has failed to calculate the required time duration for the project. This type of project can not be kept in a compact disk. The nature of the project is self-explanatory and it should be a longer-term project, particularly, the outcome of PIL can be achieved over the period as judicial process requires adequate time to bear fruit.

The project was supposed to be a single project. But as per CENDERET, Xavier Institute of Management, Bhubaneswar's pre-funding appraisal report it had to be divided into three phases and that also without keeping any continuity, There was time gap between different phases which should not be for which the project had to suffer a lot and that has created lots of confusion among net-work members.

There is some kind of dissatisfaction along with some network members regarding the filing of test cases and public interest litigations. Even though CLAP has crossed the target boundary as per the project provision in filing cases still the feeling of being "Neglected" exists among some members as their cases are not being heard.

The dependency of NGOs on CLAP has not been reduced as the concept was totally new to them and this is not the appropriate time for CLAP to be phased out.

Most of the network members are yet to internalise the project culture. The reason may be it is too early to assess the impact and internalisation of a culture which requires professional expertise. Even though, there were explicitly pronounced, still in every stage it was observed that the dependency syndrome goes along with legal actions.

CLAP has not seriously put efforts for developing a culture probably for the reason that there was a handful of staff, limited resource and mounting of pressure from network members.

In the matter of training, even though the CLAP covered the target number of participants, still it seems such vast groups are not ideal for a training programme.

The reason may be heavy pressure of work, shortage of project personnel & inadequate budgetary provision.

It was very difficult to ascertain the exact figure of 7, 000 socio-legal activists because the records only show the number of network members and an action commitment from its chief-functionaries, list of para-legal workers trained, list of executive functionaries who attended the workshops and occasional feed-backs from representatives of network members.

In terms of infrastructures the project was poorly equipped.

## 11. SWOT ANALYSIS OF CLAP:

## **SWOT ANALYSIS OF CLAP**

<u>Strengths</u>	<u>Weaknesses</u>	<u>Opportunities</u>	<u>Threats</u>
<p>Work culture and commitment towards the issue            Legal net-work            Committed and competent staffs            Legal expertise and practical experience in the field of law since last two decades            Legal resource materials in different languages            Public relation, public support and contact with various Govt line departments            Non-controversial existence in the NGO world            Appropriate documentation and information dissemination            Regular monitoring by legal experts and adoption of correctional measures            Adoption of Capability Improvement Intervention Plan (CIIP)            Systematic process documentation of each project            Work culture and commitment towards the issue</p>	<p>Non-existence of field labs            Indirect association with the target beneficiaries            Inadequate financial resources            Frequent shifting of priorities            Inadequate advocacy skill            Inadequate staff strength            Unability to address the critical emerging issues            Ineffective follow up in legal section</p>	<p>Out-sourcing of human resources from various backgrounds            Consultation with key actors for lobby and advocacy            Alliance building            Lobby with Govt            Regular staff development programmes            Organisational renewal process (OR)            Public interest litigation and negotiation            Access to different courts and Judicial forums            Forward and backward linkages            Clear vision, mission and goal            Existing database            Democratic set up and leadership            Issue based partnership building with net-work members            Greater access to justice system</p>	<p>Possibility of becoming the eye-sore of Govt and policy makers            Chances of political pressure            Lobby with Govt may not give a significant result            Govt support and co-operation may be challenging            Improper prioritisation of issues            Hostility from opportunistic NGOs            Inappropriate convergence of programmes            Not being selective in taking up cases            High expectations of net-work members</p>

## 12. PERSONAL OPINION:

The project in its earlier two phases had already laid down the foundation for integration of legal intervention strategy in the broader developmental approach of the civil society groups and had aimed to build a more practical super structure during the final phase . Thus the final phase of the project was most important to reach at a concrete destination for realisation of its goal of protection and promotion of Rights and Entitlements of the underprivileged sections of the society. This was definitely a modest attempt to achieve a long-term benefit for the society. The project since its inception has initiated and also strengthened the NGO Movement in the state Orissa in the field of law by providing professional expertise and fulfilling the needs of the civil society groups to reach at their common goals of social transformation and development in order to secure Rights and Entitlements of the disadvantaged sections of the society.

During the evaluation period the team exclusively realised the fact that the project is an excellent combination of legal oriented social development activities which provided support and backup through the use of law, legal process and legal system as the legal support activities were like the absent commodities in the Orissan context. This was a tested fact as the earlier surveys conducted by CLAP revealed the fact that the legal support services are demonstratively in demand. CLAP in this context, has become able to cater the needs of its partners as well as the need and urgency of the time through its concerted efforts. So CLAP's intervention in the appropriate time , in an appropriate target area, with the support of an appropriate group is really challenging and praiseworthy. The demand of CLAP that within a short span it emerged as one of the most influential advocacy group bears significance with corroboration from field review.

During the evaluation team's interaction with the network members the team strongly felt the need of a follow up phase as the concept and process was new but interesting and especially included with technical legal knowledge. According to the network members this phase should not be called as the final phase as there is the need of another follow up phase and such a socio-legal movement in a backward state like Orissa should not be left on the mid-way. The enthusiasm of such a big legal network for the first time in Orissa should not be left behind.

Legal support service being a special component of the project has really justified its services and demand through undertaking varied nature of cases of public interest which not only serve the purpose of giving opportunity to assail natural justice but also it left behind it a greater impact on the society.

CLAP's effort to develop and integrate legal intervention strategy in the broader development approach had the final goal to promote self-sustainable local effort for which the project had planned to undertake several project components/activities like capacity building of NGOs through various training programmes, awareness programmes etc, which can promote their effectiveness to understand and cater the needs of the target people. CLAP has proved that , this unique step has become successful as most of the civil society groups are now critically aware regarding the use of law, legal process and legal system for social engineering as well social transformation.

Another important achievement of the project is it has already developed various area based common legal action programmes on different issues identified through group venture. The idea of identifying and undertaking various common action programmes especially on legal issues and that also in an area like Orissa is really valuable and in time respond to the need of the hour, people and area. In this context the theme "Disaster Relief

as a matter of Entitlement" is being more adapted by CLAP so also other network NGOs as per the need of the area and people. Such an event in the state of Orissa has also its spread over impact on the other states of the country for which CLAP is being invited by many other Govt/Non-Govt agencies through-out the country for its legal expertise.

The murmuring voices from different inaccessible corners of Orissa are in the process of knocking the doors of different courts in order to get justice. More than 1200 cases are now in the process to get justice . So the negative thinking of "Justice is far behind" has now turned into "Injustice can never go unnoticed" among the under privileged and disadvantaged sections of the society. This has proved that the idea of establishing human rights in the society and preventing human rights violation is possible where there is the united effort of 700 civil society groups.

The noble attempt made by CLAP to reach, mobilise, organise and sensitise 700 civil society groups from different corners of Orissa during the project period is not a small achievement . Organising and strengthening of 10 numbers of socio-legal activists from each civil society groups , that means 7, 000 socio-legal activists are now in functioning stage directly or indirectly in different fields. So the new mode and strategy of CLAP to create operational field labs by covering such a big area can never be unmentioned. If 700 civil society groups as well as 7000 socio-legal activists can be guided and taken care of properly , then success story of such a big socio-legal mass movement in Orissa will be written in golden letters in the history of the country.

It can be mentioned here that the best achievement of the project is "Media Coverage". almost all the local as well as national daily newspapers have been delighted with the news item of such a process and NGO movement . Radio and television programmes, talks, interviews, captions and daily news coverage was a regular affair during the project period. Various local, national and also international magazines have published the achievement of this united effort. So the unique thrust of socio-legal change in the society as well as the optimal use of law, legal process and legal system for social engineering as well as social transformation had the broader scope to reach the people of each and every corners of the country.

Undoubtedly, the whole process of the project has contributed a lot to popularise the concept of legal support service related institution building among NGOs.

All the net-work NGOs have had the hands on experience through the initiatives undertaken by CLAP to provide opportunity to learn the methods of legal intervention strategy from the practical experiences by organising or attending legal service clinics, legal awareness camps and lok adalats/people's court. This knowledge and experience can be a sustainable asset for the concerned NGOs and undoubtedly such type of humanitarian legal support may open-up the fortunes of many unfortunate rural inhabitants of Orissa who are now far away from the legal mainstream.

CLAP has made it possible to bring 20 different networks of Orissa to a common platform to voice against the policy regulation of Orissa Govt and in the context of the International year of volunteers. So it has promoted a network of networks which is really a very big achievement of the project . Although, it didn't form a part of original project proposal, yet this initiative can be considered as a major achievement as it contributed significantly to meet the original project vision, mission and goal.

The attempt of publishing and distributing a hand book on "Legal Intervention Strategy" basing upon the experiences of CLAP during the last two decades in the field of legal

support services has its own importance as this type of experience is unique in the field of development especially in Orissa very few people have hardly experimented on this fact for a period of two decades .

A concept of public interest negotiation was evolved in course of CLAP's quest for justice. As a philosophy this concept propounds that instead of insane conflicts and disputes a new order can emerge through public interest laws. CLAP experimented this approach under the project and successfully arrived at negotiations on 11 different issues.

At the end of the evaluation the team appreciates that CLAP as an agency has made sincere efforts to use its legal expertise in the desired manner in accomplishing the objectives of this project.

The strength of the organisation lies in the legal expertise, knowledge and experience of the members of CLAP and commitment of the staff. In course of its working CLAP has developed good rapport with legal experts and organisations working on legal and human rights which is proving very useful in its endeavours.

The State Commission for Women, a statutory government body for women have referred 23 numbers of Family Disputes cases during the Project Period and CLAP has successfully handled these cases through Court proceedings. It seems that there is an arrangement between CLAP & State Commission for Women for rendering such legal assistance to women who are made victims in various forms. Although the CLAP is firmly of the opinion that it is a legislative requirement that the Commission should have a provision for legal assistance for women nevertheless such association of CLAP generated a degree of mutual appreciation between Govt. & Non Govt. There were several examples where the Commission endorsed the view of CLAP as a result the Govt could be mobilised for proactive policies for women. The open recognition of CLAP's support by the Commission also helped the CLAP to emerge as one of the influential Advocacy group. The CLAP also submitted a number of Memorandums to Govt both at the central level as well as provincial level along with Women Commission for reform of legislation to make such laws vibrant.

Coming to the alliance building aspect of the project, the CLAP's pursuit for excellence & impact of advocacy initiative got a Philip with the culture of building alliances with existing Network to put forth the micro issues at the apex level. CLAP strives to link micro issues with macro policies as a result CLAP could effectively put forward issues. Some of the exemplary alliance that CLAP has built over the period is with Forum for Crèches & Childcare Services, Campaign Against Death Penalty, Campaign Against Child Labour, Breast Feeding Promotion of India & Right to Food Campaign at el. The important thing is that CLAP could effectively mobilise these groups to address the legal issues in all the Networks. In most of the Network CLAP becomes one of the key decision-makers as appears from the report of the Networks. Briefly the CLAP as a matter of policy does not work in isolation rather work in partnership with the existing groups to make its voice heard at the policy level.

The amount of enthusiasm shown by the entire project team & the key office bearers during the time of evaluation almost speaks for itself. Some of the immediate achievements & successful lobby about which the project team repeatedly brought to the attention also reflects the confidence & satisfaction the organisation has derived from the whole process of project operation.

The story tellers while sharing the successful efforts emphasised some of the following immediate achievements of the project:

- During the 2<sup>nd</sup> phase of the project CLAP along with one of its Network member Ekta Parishad filed a Public Interest Litigation on the premises that the deployment of Central Reserve Police Force in Banpur tribal pockets resulted in human right violation of worst forms & there was an intrusion in the cultural life of the tribals. The High Court ordered an enquiry in the matter. Now this year the Government of Orissa decided to withdraw the Force.
- During 1998 when no one was aware about the Concept of Adalati Panchayat, an indigenous form of judicial body CLAP started a public interest negotiation under the 2<sup>nd</sup> phase of the project. During this phase of the project a monograph on the topic was also prepared. After a successful lobby this year the Chief Minister declared that Adalati Panchayat will be brought to operation as a matter of judicial governance.
- In the International Year of Volunteers, the Orissa Legislative Assembly made a resolution to bring a Law to regulate NGOs. CLAP took the lead for the first time in the history of voluntary sector of Orissa all the Networks came to a common platform to protest against it. Finally the Government refrained from bringing legislation. CLAP terms such regulatory Acts as curtailment of freedom of association.
- CLAP organised a Public Hearing on Orissa Super Cyclone, which is the first of its kind in the field of disaster preparedness & management. Due to its impact throughout the nation with media coverage many such public hearings took place in different parts of the nation on different aspects of disaster. The Public hearing is also considered to be the largest public hearing in the world in terms of participation of victims.

### 13. EMERGING AREAS OF INTERVENTION - FOLLOW UP ACTIONS:

In course of evaluation, it was revealed that the project team as well as the organisation has developed a comprehensive Plan of Action as a follow up to the project. Therefore, the future Action Plan is well in place. The following activities have been drawn up by the organisation to carry forward the vision in a strategic manner.

- Group formation from among the network members on the basis of the issue they are working and development of a common action programme.
- Follow up action and orientation programme for Para legal Activists.
- To provide back up support to the unfinished cases.
- Follow up orientation programmes for NGO chief functionaries who are members of the legal network to experiment legal intervention strategy in furtherance of their organisational objective.
- To launch **justice line** - a telephone legal advice service.
- To launch a website for linking micro issues with macro movements and advocacy initiatives, civil society debate on recent trend in legislation, introduction of new legislation and effort for amendment of legislation.
- Expansion of Legal Network to bring within its orbit lawyers, law students, law teachers communities thereby covering many other streams apart from present involvement of NGOs.
- Strengthening Legal Network in terms of outreach in areas where a strong membership base is yet to be made and development of issue based platforms.
- Promotion of Public Interest Negotiation (PIN) as an innovative method of Public Advocacy and Lobby.

- Development of a Human Right Monitoring System in the name of Legal Watch with the help of Legal Network Members to investigate and bring into focus Human Right violations.
- For purposes of dissemination of legal information and creation of debate in civil society a sponsored television programme will be launched in the name of Naya Patha (In the Path of Justice).
- Impact Assessment of Social Legislation.
- Legal Education.

The Future Action Plan suggested by CLAP appears to have direct link with previous project. Hence, it is suggested that proposals may be developed & submitted to the donor agency for consideration. It should be done immediately as a follow up phase.

**Date: 7.10.2002**  
**Place: Bhubneswar**

**Ms. Chandana Singh,**  
**Development Consultant**  
**Bhubaneswar, Orissa.**

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**MS. CHANDANA SINGH,**  
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**VIM - 147, SAILASHREE VIHAR,**  
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**BHUBANESWAR, ORISSA.**

Ref: 221/Evlt/CLAP  
Date: 07.10.2002

TO

The President,  
**Committee for Legal Aid to Poor,**  
367, Marakat Nagar, Sector-6,  
Cuttack- 753 014, Orissa.

**Sub: Evaluation Report of the Project "Continuation of Legal Aid Network in Orissa" .**  
**Ref No.: Project No 321-914 /008B, supported by MISEREOR E.V. Germany.**

Sir,

Enclosed please find final Evaluation Report conducted by me along with 3-others in different capacity in respect of your Project viz. **Continuation of Legal Aid Network in Orissa, Project No. 321-914/008B** supported by MISEREOR E.V. Germany during 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2000 to 30<sup>th</sup> June, 2002.

The Report elaborately analysed the project in different parts. You are requested to submit all relevant documents concerning the project which we have mentioned in different parts of the Report to make the Funding Agency understand the outcomes of the Project in an effective manner.

We are marking a copy of our Evaluation Report directly to the MISEREOR E.V. Germany for their information and record.

Regarding follow up actions you are at liberty to mobilise possible funding sources to support the great initiatives.

Finally, the Evaluation Team would like to put on record its appreciation for giving us the opportunity to learn about your organisation by closely associating ourselves with the entire team of CLAP and its beneficiaries.

We wish your endeavour a great success.

With Regards,

Sincerely Your,

**(CHANDANA SINGH)**  
**DEVELOPMENT CONSULTANT,**  
**BHUBANESWAR.**