

APPLICANT ORGANISATION

Agricultural Development & Training Society (ADATS)

Bagepalli 561 207,
Chickballapur district, Karnataka,
India.

PROJECT TITLE

Coolie Sangha Building in Chickballapur District
(6th Consortium Programme – April 2009 to March 2012)

1. BACKGROUND

1.1. ADATS & the Coolie Sangha

ADATS is a rural development NGO that has worked in 5 Taluks of Chickballapur district of Karnataka State, South India, for the past 30 years. We follow a 2-organisations policy and clearly stated intervention strategy, to build a strong membership based people's organisation comprising 38,615 small and poor peasant families in 915 villages. Member Coolie families have been effective in tackling their problems and altering the village power balance in their favour.

The Coolie Sangha has a presence in 65% of the villages and coverage of 18% of the total population of 5 Taluks in Chickballapur District. Within villages with functioning Coolie Sangha Units (CSUs) coverage is higher at 34%.

ADATS has implemented various programmes, projects and activities through the Coolie Sangha with a remarkable success rate.

1.2. The Region

The region is semi arid drought prone with low, erratic and spatial rainfall. The dust brown rocky terrain is severely undulating, with small hill ranges and outcrops that stud the topography. There is no mineral wealth and only a very thin and fragile soil cover.

An adverse land : person ratio creates a strong thirst for cultivable land. Less than one-half of the total area is fit for cultivation, with the remaining taken over by hills and rocky fields. Hardly 5% of the cropped lands are irrigated by an age-old network of rain-fed tanks (small lakes), each irrigating 2 to 10 hectares of wetland. The low water table is tapped through bore-wells drilled to more than 350 meters depth. Even these dry up in the hot summer months, from March to September every year, when temperatures rise to a dry heat of 36° Celsius.

The average rainfall is 560 mm a year and this is, moreover, erratic and spatial. As a result there is only 1 rain-fed crop a year, whose stand is from late June till December. Groundnuts are grown on these dry lands, inter-cropped with *red gram*, *cowpea*, *field beans*, *green gram*, *jowar*, *maize* and *castor* on the field bunds. Irrigated groundnut, mulberry, onions and sunflower are the common bore-well irrigated crops. *Ragi* (golden millet) and a coarse variety of paddy are cultivated under irrigation tanks. Every fifth or sixth year is a drought, followed by near famine conditions. This pattern is changing for the worse, with the region recently having witnessed 4-5 years of continuous drought.

1.3. Coolies & Ryots – then and now

While the region remains the same, the people inhabiting it have changed considerably. Power relations between the rich and the poor, Harijans and Upper Caste, men and women, have all been turned on their heads.

Big and Middle Peasants (the *Ryots*) comprise 35-40% of the population and own 80% of the cultivable lands through holdings of more than 25-30 acres of dry land plus 2-3 acres irrigated.

Small and Poor Peasants (the Coolies) comprise about 55% of the population and own an average of 4 acres of dry land. More than one-quarter of them are land poor or totally landless. During the 7 cropping months from June to December, daily wages fluctuate between Rs 85 and Rs 110. During the off-season these drop to as low as Rs 45 per day.

Some years back, Coolie families subsisted by working as agricultural labourers on *Ryot* lands for less than minimum wages, and by migrating during summer months. Before the building of the Coolie Sangha, seasonal migration by agricultural labourers was an annual occurrence. They used to come back every June/July to scratch a subsistence cultivation from small patches of scattered holdings, far away from the villages and hugging the hillsides, averaging less than 4 acres per Coolie family.

Regular DLDP works undertaken every summer, as well as an alteration in the power balance, substantially changed this situation over the past 30 years. Choice migration has, by and large, replaced forced migration. Coolie lands have also considerably improved through 23 years of DLDP works. Soil & Water Conservation works undertaken on 71,544 acres of Coolie lands has made 52% of their lands on par with that of neighbouring *Ryots*. Crop loans are now available through their village CCFs. These are village-level alternative credit arrangements owned and controlled by the village CSUs. Child labour, bonded labour, and horrendous forms of usury with heavy feudal overtones of the Patron:Client relationship, have completely disappeared.

The failing peasant economy can be described as semi-feudal. Till just a few years back, stark economic exploitation, along with a senseless socio-cultural and political subjugation to support it, kept the *Ryots* afloat. The harsh and unsparing terrain made social relations between *Ryots* and Coolies cruel and malicious.

The State subsidised this failing economy by allowing anti-poverty resources to be siphoned off by middle peasants through a political oligarchy. Access to these resources was made possible through political power. Electoral struggles in the region were contests between warring peasant factions to determine who could dip into the exchequer with care abandon. This was vehemently resisted by the Coolie Sangha who were instrumental in surfacing other facets of electoral politics like representation, voter rights, distributive justice and good governance.

Relentless struggle and much sacrifice by CSU Members has ushered in a far more benign democracy in most of the villages. While it cannot be described with any much euphoria, it certainly has ended the experience of Upper Caste-class manipulation. A person status, respectability and humanity have been obtained by Coolie families. The Coolie Sangha has occupied the position of a primary social institution in village society as provider of Identity to its Members.

Over the years, an impressive number of Coolie families have obtained State resources. These have been through welfare schemes, as well as transfers of rights and entitlement. Much of this has been got with zero or very little corruption. Every single bit has been gained through relentless struggle.

But not ALL State resources have reached everyone.

Various special instruments, along with an integration of gender into every facet of Coolie Sangha working, have radically altered the position of Coolie women. Women have a strong and visible presence in village society and even more within the structures of the Coolie Sangha. Their assertiveness and self confidence has increased by leaps and bounds. They have entered into non traditional occupations normally reserved for men. Reproductive health gets an unprecedented attention. Some practical gender needs have been met.

Much more needs to be done in terms of gaining recognition and decision making powers within their families.

83% of school-age children in the 5-16 age group are in school. Retention is high and 69% of the 44,636 children supported for the past 13 years through the Coolie Sangha's largely self-financed activity have finished school and college. Girls constitute 49% of the total High School children. The long term and tireless perseverance of the Mahila Meetings in this regard is unparalleled.

Income sources have diversified with a whole lot of Coolie youth and Coolie women taking up unconventional businesses. Average family incomes have risen to Rs 19,717 per annum with Harijans and Tribals registering Rs 1,000 less and Upper Caste Coolie families Rs 2,000 more than this average. Only 10% of the membership have a declared family income of less than Rs 12,000 per annum.

All this and much more happened because the Coolie caste-class has united across narrow and parochial divides. And also because of serious managerial inputs through which Staff and Functionaries have been empowered to deliver Results.

Critically strategized and carefully planned efforts in the coming years have to aim at safeguarding gains, completing partial achievements, sustaining results, and staying relevant to changed times. We cannot sit on our laurels and merely manage the achievements since gendered Results can easily revert.

1.4. Preparing this Project Application

The making of this document was a long drawn out, participatory and bottom-up exercise that has taken the best part of 5 whole months.

STRATEGIC REVIEW WORKSHOP

We started with a 3 day long Strategic Review workshop where ADATS Staff reflected on the ADATS/Coolie Sangha Vision, Mission, and major changes in our Work Environment. We made a SWOT Analysis and derived Strategic Priorities. These were immediately taken to each and every Cluster Meet where elected Functionaries and ordinary CSU Members discussed the 12 strategic priorities threadbare for 2-3 weeks.

Please find a Report on this workshop at <http://www.adats.com/studies/27/>

WORKSHOP ON MONITORING METHODOLOGIES

Then followed a 2 day workshop to discuss monitoring methodologies. Every single Main Effect and Sub Effect was examined to see if we were elucidating authentic and believable primary data in the 4 previously conducted Cluster Review exercises.

Please find a Report on this 2nd workshop at <http://www.adats.com/studies/28/>

5TH EFFECTS MONITORING EXERCISE

After some deliberation we decided that the audience for this 5th Effects Monitoring Report should be the primary stakeholders themselves. It was Member Coolie families and their elected Functionaries who should, at the end of the exercise, know where exactly they stood and where they wanted to go. Every single participant, ADATS Field Staff and Coolie Sangha Functionary, was clear that they would be brutally honest and self critical. They realised that it would be quite useless to make self serving statements, remotely removed from the reality.

85 Cluster Review Meets participated in this exercise. For 4 weeks, they gathered on their appointed Cluster Meet day, but did not transact normal business. Very many special CSU and Mahila Meetings were held to make headcounts and get more accurate data. ADATS Staff took thousands of copies of a variety of OnLine Reports that the Cluster Review Meets pored through. Lessons learnt by the Cluster Review Meets were recorded into our database and consolidated into Area, Taluk and Super Reports.

Please download this 5th Effects Monitoring Report at <http://www.adats.com/documents/book3/0327/>

STRATEGIC PLANNING WORKSHOP

In an immediately following 3 day long Strategic Planning workshop, all this learning was factored into our situation analysis, to formulate our next 10 year Strategic Plan.

We built upon the Vision & Mission statements and SWOT Analysis to construct a Problem Tree, reverse it into an Objectives Tree and construct the first 3 rows of the LogFrame – Goal, Purpose and Objectives, along with Indicators, Means of Verification and Assumptions.

This Problem Tree was revisited more than a dozen times in the weeks that followed. Every single draft was translated into the local language and sent back to the Cluster Meets to check for authenticity and understanding. Care was taken to ensure that every single word and phrase in the 61 “boxes” that made up the Problem Tree were utterances of the Coolies themselves. When it was more or less finalised, we wrote the narrative expansion of the Problems.

After that, we started working on the 4th row of the LogFrame – Activity Processes along with budgets and sources.¹

This Strategic Plan (2009-2019) is at <http://www.adats.com/documents/book3/0328/>

This Project Application to Icco & EED itself is available at <http://www.adats.com/documents/book3/0329/>

2. PROBLEM DESCRIPTION

2.1. Focal Problem

The Focal Problem facing Coolie families today is that they are unable to manage their lives in the suddenly changed political economy.

For the past 30 years, they had evolved effective strategies to counter semi feudal oppression and alter village power balances in their favour. Though the opening up of the Indian economy to global forces is more than 15 years old, it is only now that we witness an almost abrupt entry of market forces into this district. The direct influence of liberal market economics is being felt in just the past 3-5 years. Coolies find themselves in an uncertain world where there are no social or occupational guarantees.

New opportunities to earn and break out of caste ascribed occupations through respectable means like factory jobs, petty businesses, retailing, etc. have opened up. Alongside, a fundamental change in mainstream political and administrative practice has created highly lucrative but questionable occupations like election management, real estate, labour contractors, overseeing government contracts works, etc.

On the one hand, hardly 15-20% of them are able to take advantage of these openings. Even these few lack the certainty and assurances that semi feudal society provided, albeit in a severely stifling manner. Moreover there is an inbuilt gender bias with a blatant preference for smart and streetwise, school completed, male Youth.

On the other hand, the remaining 80% are still dependent on State support in the failing peasant economy. If they do not receive subsidised food grains, health coverage, free schooling, free houses, free electricity, guaranteed employment, *et al*, their day to day existence is as precarious as it always has been.

Empathy and concern for this vast majority has suddenly disappeared. Mainstream opportunities opened up for the small minority are quoted as the ideal model for advancement. The majority are blamed for not availing emerging opportunities due to supposed faults of their own.

The root cause for feelings of confusion and helplessness is because the Coolie Sangha has not evolved a new form of unity, capable of coming to terms with changed realities.

The negative impact is that the Coolie Sangha is under threat as a provider of identity and protector of freedoms.

¹ Please note that while a Strategic Plan itself is usually for a longish period of, say, 10 years, the LogFrame is for a shorter project duration. It forms the basis for Plans & Budgets in a project application.

We will now examine each of the 4 Main Problems that are the immediate causes for the just described Focal Problem.

- A. Coolie Families are unable to fully access all State welfare and transfers
- B. Many Coolie women are unable to realise a person status within their families
- C. Subsistence agriculture cannot support Coolie families
- D. Very few Coolies take advantage of new economic opportunities.

2.2. Main Problems

For a more detailed description of current problems, please see the “ADATS/Coolie Sangha Strategic (Plan 2009-2019)” at <http://www.adats.com/documents/book3/0328/>

The below paragraphs are a synopsis of the Narrative Explanation of the Problem Tree contained in that document.

A. Coolie Families Unable to Fully Access ALL State Welfare & Transfers (Project Output : Coolie Families Fully Access ALL State Welfare & Transfers)

CAUSES

After 30 years of hard work to build the Coolie Sangha, overworked Field Staff are now unable to attend all village CSU and Mahila Meetings. In most villages, this is not a problem since a good handing over has been completed. Elected Functionaries manage quite well. But in a few of the newer villages, the wrong people are elected and Functionaries get distanced from the primary Member families. This is largely because they haven't been socialised into the ideology of the Coolie Sangha and don't have a sense of it's history. And also because of naturally imbibed negative concepts of leadership from the mainstream.

This results in token membership and a programme mentality setting in during the annual membership drive, which gets debased to a mere chase for numbers. As a result, there is much fluctuation in CSU membership with the same families not continually paying their Sangha Tax and renewing membership, year after year. Village meetings are irregular in these villages. They are held only at times of need, when there is some benefit to be grabbed. Unity and discipline get weakened. To top it off, touts and election agents divide CSU Unity during all too frequent Panchayat Raj and State elections.

Consequently, not all State resources reach everyone. Another set of Causes are responsible for this state of affairs.

There are corrupt officials at the village & Taluk level. Though the village CSUs have them largely under control, they have not given up. Added to this is the fact that the general public seem to accept a patronising attitude in bureaucrats, instead of fighting for their rights and entitlement. This causes a deep and impenetrable indifference in government officials, bordering on sheer arrogance.

EFFECTS

The negative Effects that emanate from these sets of causes is an inability to control CSU Members who contest and win Gram Panchayat and Taluk Panchayat elections. In some belts, socio-political presence of the Coolie Sangha gets weakened. They are unable to contest and win all the seats. Consequently, they are not able to provide a good governance in all Taluks/Gram Panchayats.

This results in an irregular implementation of Employment Guarantee Act and the Public Distribution System. State resources are cornered by a few, and an ethnic elite gets developed from among the lower Castes. Corruption and leakage seep into pro-poor schemes and measures.

B. Many Coolie Women Unable to Realise a Person Status within their Families
(Project Output : Coolie Women Attain a Person Status within their Families)

CAUSES

Women not being able to realise a person status within their families is a complex gender problem brought about by the play of patriarchy. It has its roots in their respective paths to empowerment, with an inverse locus of control reserved for the two sexes. We have to examine 2 streams of causes that result in this problem – one related to the Coolie Sangha, and the other to male dominated society.

Token membership and less than honest Sangha Tax payment results in a few village CSU falling seriously short of cash to meet running expenses. The most significant of these Sangha expenditures is on children's schooling and health coverage. Schooling gets interrupted, and some lives are lost due to inadequate medical attention. When the every evening *Balakendra*, the most vital instrument of the Children's Programme, ceases to function in a village due to paucity of funds, it is a deep and bitter blow to Coolie women.

Another problem that Coolie women face is that they are supposed to do their domestic chores "somehow or the other". There is no serious or concerted search for appropriate solutions to these practical day to day problems of women. Coolie women are forced to cadge for fuel wood, water, plants, herbs and roots that they can use to meet their daily needs. In spite of all efforts to empower women, their practical gender needs are not fully met.

We will now go on to mention the next set of societal Causes.

In spite of more than 20 years of women's empowerment efforts, some traditional notions of loyalty to husband are deeply ingrained in most Coolie women. Cultural and practical barriers prevent many from taking laws like the recently enacted Domestic Violence Act to their full consequence.

EFFECTS

Over the past 20 years, the Mahila Meetings have done a lot insofar as emboldening women is concerned. Much of their achievement can be seen as a conversion of nominal status into real status. Within the Coolie Sangha, women enjoy an equal rank. This gets reflected in village society also. But at the family level, much still remains to be done.

The drudgery of unending and repetitive work that never gets completed, goes unnoticed, unrewarded, and comprises of harsh physical slog, continues.

Though the Mahila Meetings have been fairly effective in controlling domestic violence of a physical nature, it only of late that they have begun to recognise the mental torture that Coolie women are subjected to as a result of not having any say in family decision making. This results in an overall deterioration in the quality of family life that can directly be attributed to the non participation of wives.

The horrendous negative impact of these effects is that they will mount to a gradual erosion in the nominal and/or notional respect that women enjoy in communities and wider society at large, completely negating all these years of achievements. We have always maintained that gender achievements are not irreversible and could easily slither back.

C. Subsistence Agriculture Cannot Support Coolie Families
(Project Output : Sustainable Land Use Practices Adopted)

CAUSES

Most Coolie women have no property in their names even today. In spite of 4 years efforts, less than 10-15% of family properties have actually been transferred to the names of wives. There is a general willingness to do so, but various legal hurdles prevent actual registrations from taking place. As a result, women do not have an absolute say in crop choice, the extent to which the

family can afford to borrow, or even whether a crop should be raised at all in lieu of uncertain monsoon predictions. Instead, most men are guided by the *Ryot* axiom that if they are farmers, they cannot leave their lands barren. They try to imitate middle and rich peasants, who have a much higher risk bearing and technology adoption capacity, and land in a soup.

These are the two main causes for the continuation of subsistence agriculture through low return field crop cultivation in the villages, in spite of everyone knowing that it is not a profitable venture.

We will now list another set of causes that prevent any serious change in land use practices from Field Crops to Tree Crops.

Tree crop cultivation is a high risk venture in semi arid drought prone regions, especially on dry lands without any irrigation. It involves heavy expenses that even middle and rich peasants cannot meet, let alone small and poor peasant Coolie families. Moreover, Coolies holdings are scattered and far off from the village. 23 years of DLDP works has improved the quality of these lands, but not their physical location.

The chief overhead for Tree Crop cultivation is costly watering arrangements which are way beyond the capacity of Coolie families, even when done collectively. There just isn't enough NGO funds to support 15,000 families switch over from Field Crops to Tree Crops on 18,000 hectares of land. We need to source commercial carbon moneys for this purpose.

The main obstacles, however, is that Coolie families find it very difficult to prove land tenure. After three decades of struggle, they have absolute possession of the lands they traditionally till. But they cannot actually *prove* tenure rights with documents. Very many of them either do not have any title deeds, or the deeds are in the names of some long dead ancestor. As a result, they have only an approximate idea of the extent of each plot. Obtaining documents is a costly, time consuming and laborious, requiring a high degree of organisation and process management.

Due to these reasons, the outside world does not consider dry land horticulture to be an attractive proposition. It is simply presumed that semi arid patches cannot be reforested through fuel, fodder and fruit trees. They are best left for natural regeneration. Our *ad hoc* efforts of the past 12 years are not enough to systematically prove the contrary.

Carbon Investors claim that it is too risky to invest on projects that have such a long gestation. They also quote the lack of linking directives connecting ICERs and tCERs to the carbon market as another high risk.

The net result of all this is that it is very difficult to prepare an Afforestation/Reforestation CDM Project. Coolie families are unable to switch over to Tree Crops, however sensible and suited a land use pattern this may be for these peoples and region.

EFFECTS

Coolie lands are increasingly left barren. Not because of any deliberate choice, but due to a pauperisation that is taking place because of years of continuous drought. Moreover, schooled Coolie youth are disenchanted with low returns and refuse to participate in Field Crop cultivation. Seasonal migration by men, which had almost completely disappeared till about 2 years back, has suddenly reappeared.

A real estate mafia has developed in the district with agents vying with each other to procure all available agricultural lands on behalf of a burgeoning industrial class. Lured by fancy prices, many Coolies are tempted to sell off their lands. Village CSUs vehemently oppose this, but it is a bit like shouting against thunder.

At a cohesive level, Coolies fully realise that loss of agricultural lands in village society will directly and immediately results in loss of hard earned Status that they acquired as productive cultivators. But at the individual level, practical temptations dictate differently.

D. Very Few Coolies Take Advantage of New Economic Opportunities
(Project Output : Coolie Families Take Advantage of New Economic Opportunities)

CAUSES

Most Coolies do not have proper personal records like ration cards, election identity cards, tax receipts, school certificates, etc. These are vital documents that provide another form of identity and citizenry in the modern world. As a result, they are unable to avail subsidised bank loans and other welfare measures of the government.

Insofar as the few who do manage to get bank loans, these are normally political favours given to village touts and ethnic leaders as a reward for their contribution during elections. The intent behind these loans isn't good utilisation or timely repayment. So it is not just inability to utilise that causes misappropriation. However obliging the banks may be when lending out, they cannot and will not ignore non-repayment. They simply foreclose and confiscate properties put up as surety. There is not a single case that any bank in the district can showcase as a genuine success story for long term and sustained economic improvement in any village.

Many Coolie families are unable to utilise their own village CCFs due to a long festering Overdue problem that came about as much due to deliberate non-repayment as years of continuous drought.

Schooled Coolie youth lack livelihood skills that can provide them with employment, in spite of completing school and college.

EFFECTS

Most petty ventures taken up by the Coolie caste-class fail. Some for want of capital, others because they wrongly read the seasonal markets and didn't have the staying capacity to hold on a bit longer, some others due to bad cash flow planning, and yet others because they started off without proper skills. A clear distinction is not placed between income earnings and profits. Nothing is put aside to repay capital or replenish depreciated assets.

While the businesses run, for however short a period, earnings are not enough to meet the increased aspiration of ALL family members. The entrepreneur himself may appear well off, but his wife and children will be in tatters. Even the most common of commodities like soap, shampoo and toothpaste that find their way into the businessman's home are not available to everyone. This leads to a distancing and lack of family support for the venture. Consequently, there are no savings or building up of family assets.

The net result of all this is that there is no rise in the family's standard of living.

3. TARGET GROUP

30-35 small and poor peasant families from each village (population = 70 to 100 households) organise themselves into village Coolie Sangha Units (CSUs). These village associations are the primary units of the grassroots organisation, the Coolie Sangha.

The Coolie Sangha is a highly structured, disciplined and self-financed membership driven organisation which enters into a working relationship with ADATS.

- 38,615 small and poor peasant families from 915 villages have formed Coolie Sangha Units.
- 14,609 Coolies families from 484 village CSUs are presently active. They comprise of 55,432 adults and 22,045 minors.
These numbers will steadily rise at about 10% per annum to reach 19,500 families in 650 village CSUs during the 3 year project life.
- 35% of these Member families are represented by women, though only 10% are completely women headed households with no adult male relatives.
- 51% of Member families belong to Scheduled Castes/Tribes, 18% to Middle Castes and 31% to Forward Castes.

Ethnic cover comprises of 37% of the total SC/ST population in the region, 29% of Middle Castes and 32% of the Forward Castes.

- 34% of the population of villages with functioning CSUs are in the Coolie Sangha.

All of them are agricultural labourers, semi-skilled workers, artisans, petty traders or self employed marginal farmers. None of them employ others as wage labourers. Their caste-class are referred to as Coolies. They are pitted against their middle peasant adversaries, the *Ryots*, in the socio-economic and political arenas of a cruel and unsparing semi-feudal political economy. Except when responding to rare emergencies, ADATS does not work with the individual poor, within the conventional social work or charitable mode, in any patronising manner.

16,814 Coolie children (48% girls) will directly benefit the programme. They comprise 83% of the total school-age population (i.e. 5-16 year age group) from active Member families in functioning village CSUs.

29% of them are in Primary School, 21% in Middle School and 36% in High School classes. The remaining 14% are in college.

15,000 Coolie women will benefit the Biogas CDM Project during this 3 year period. They will each receive a biogas unit to cook on gas stoves.

In addition, they will also be compensated at about € 70 or Rs 4,500 every year, for 21 years, through the sale of Certified Emission Reductions (CERs) generated by their biogas units.

200 Coolie families will benefit from the Dry Land Horticulture Project being undertaken as a pilot project to prove viability and workability. This will pave the way for 15,000 Coolie families to benefit from a full scale A/R CDM Project that will be implemented on 18,000 hectares of Coolie lands.

4. OBJECTIVES

4.1. Development Goal:

Coolie Sangha Continues to Provide Identity & Protect Freedoms in the face of New Age Problems

4.2. Project Purpose:

Coolie Families Gain Control over their Lives in a Rapidly Changing Political Economy

5. INTERMEDIATE RESULTS AND ACTIVITIES

A. Coolie Families Fully Access All State Welfare & Transfers

OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS

- A.1. Trend and details of rent-free welfare resources acquisition, Rupee Terms, Taluk-wise
- A.2. Taluk-wise details of poor families brought under welfare umbrella
- A.3. Faultless Implementation of EGA Works & PDS

ACTIVITIES

REVIVING UNITY & DISCIPLINE IN ALL VILLAGE CSUs

- A.1. Role Transforming Field Workers & Mahila Trainers as Area Managers
- A.2. Orienting Village & Cluster Functionaries in concept of Representation
- A.3. Election of 2 CSU Representatives per village every yea

A.4. Annual Election and orientation of 87 Cluster Secretaries

Membership

- A.5. Annual income declaration and tax payment to retain CSU membership
- A.6. Re-motivating return of 431 drop-out CSUs and 13,529 Cancelled families
- A.7. Identification of women family managers and altering CSU membership to women's names (every year)
- A.8. Motivation of Coolie youth to represent families and alteration of CSU membership
- A.9. Annual membership appraisal at Executive Committee Meetings

500 weekly Village CSU Meetings

- A.10. Conducting 500 weekly CSU Meetings
- A.11. CSU level resolution of inter-Coolie squabbles
- A.12. Responsive Legal Aid & Aid Distress for land and wage struggles

87 weekly Cluster Meets

- A.13. Conducting 87 weekly Cluster Meets attended by CSU Representatives and ADATS Field Staff
- A.14. Scrutiny and approval of Sangha Fund spending decisions
- A.15. Scrutiny and approval of CCF decisions
- A.16. Monitoring the implementation of CD&S surveys in village baselines
- A.17. Monitoring programme implementation

5 monthly Taluk Coolie Sangha Meetings

- A.18. Conducting 2-day Taluk Coolie Sangha Meetings every month, attended by CS Functionaries and ADATS Staff
- A.19. Election of 5 Taluk Secretaries every year: alternate annually by sex
- A.20. Receipt of Cluster Reports, monitoring finances and advice on decisions
- A.21. Analysis and sharing of Coolie Sangha building trends and experiences with Member families
- A.22. Village-wise allocation of decentralised budgets/ top-up grants
- A.23. Scrutiny and approval/ rejection of ADATS Project Applications & Progress Reports
- A.24. Taluk Coolie Sangha decisions implemented by respective fortnightly Executive Committee Meetings
- A.25. Deposit of unspent Sangha Funds into village Fixed Deposits

ACCESSING STATE WELFARE & TRANSFERS

EGA Works

- A.26. Execution of corruption-free EGA works for 100 days every year from 2009 onward
- A.27. Support to Gram Panchayat level issues and struggles that emanate from identifying leakages in the implementation of the EGA

Obtaining State Benefits

- A.28. Making annual Customer Demands & Satisfaction (CD&S) Surveys of pressing needs by 14,609 Member families

- A.29. Obtaining govt pensions for old and disabled as per the Baseline Surveys
- A.30. Obtaining free govt. houses for needy, as per the Baseline Surveys
- A.31. Obtaining free books and clothes for children in government Schools
- A.32. Obtaining civic services and benefits as per the CD&S Surveys

Central Activities

- A.33. Project direction, Coordination and procurement of Reference Material
- A.34. Maintenance of 915 CSU and 915 CCF accounts and meeting statutory requirements of the Coolie Sangha
- A.35. Creation and maintenance of family-wise Membership database
- A.36. Administering 5 offices at as many Taluk headquarters
- A.37. Creation of linkages between the Coolie Sangha and wider society, including expert community
- A.38. Recognising and championing positive Coolie values and practices onto wider society

B. Coolie Women attain a person status within their families

OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS

- B.1. Men Share in the Mind Numbing & Repetitive Housework of Women
- B.2. Compensated for Unpaid Domestic Work through Carbon Revenues
- B.3. Equal Decision Making Role enjoyed within Families
- B.4. All Forms of Domestic Violence (Physical & Mental) Tackled and Stopped
- B.5. Positive Trends in Coolie Women's Health
- B.6. Increased Satisfaction with Functioning of Government Health Delivery System

ACTIVITIES

Village Activities

- B.1. Weekly in camera Mahila Meetings in 500 villages
- B.2. Reviewing Vokkaku Sanchi Duddu usage and replenishing "lost" capital with Sangha Funds
- B.3. Checking that CSU Membership is in names of women family managers (every year)
- B.4. Heightened support to inter-caste marriages and festivals

Cluster Activities

- B.5. Election and skill/ assertiveness training of Women's Committee Members
- B.6. Compulsory attendance of 87 WC Members at all CSU and Mahila Meetings

Health Activities

- B.7. Monthly skill upgradation and procurement of basic medicines for VHWs
- B.8. Disposition funds to conduct surgeries and treat advanced reproductive ailment patients
- B.9. Conducting Annual Health Check-ups for Coolie Children
- B.10. Providing ambulance services for hauling patients from villages to government hospitals

Biogas CDM Project

- B.11. Implementation of Biogas CDM Project of the BCS to provide 15,000 Coolie women with smoke free cooking

C. Sustainable land use practices adopted

OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS

- C.1. No Forced Migration due to Destitution
- C.2. No Temptation Sale of Coolie Lands, Lured by Fancy Prices
- C.3. Increased Area under Tree Crops with an 80% Survival Rate of planted saplings

ACTIVITIES

- C.1. Transferring of properties in the names of wives
- C.2. Decisions on crop choice, loan and collective sale taken in Mahila Meetings
- C.3. Provision of CCF crop loans based only on Mahila Meeting decisions
- C.4. Encroaching and cultivating adjacent govt waste lands
- C.5. Distributing cleared govt waste lands to landless and obtaining title deeds
- C.6. Redeeming and protection of mortgaged lands
- C.7. Implementing a Dry Land Development Pilot Project on 200 family hectare plots

D. Coolie Families take advantage of New Economic Opportunities

OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS

- D.1. Petty Business Ventures Become Profitable
- D.2. Family Savings & Assets Built Up

ACTIVITIES

- D.1. Releasing of need based CCF loans to borrowers
- D.2. Scrutiny and veto of CCF decisions taken in 443 mixed CSU Meetings
- D.3. Provision of veterinary care, insurance cover, marketing and follow-up support
- D.4. Monitoring and recovering of CCF Overdue loans

E. Coolie Children

OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS

Please see the separate Children's Strategic Plan and LogFrame annexed to this document

ACTIVITIES

- E.1. Listing of school-age children by Mahila Meetings
- E.2. Annual enrolment drive to government schools
- E.3. Awareness raising and pursuit of measures to prevent drop-out and under-age marriage, and support choice marriage
- E.4. Appointing Balakendra Teachers and train on teaching skills
- E.5. Conducting every evening *Balakendra* classes in 478 villages for children to learn and play
- E.6. Need assessment and allocation of scholarship benefits by Mahila Meetings
- E.7. Distribution of child scholarships for 9,595 children in Middle & High School classes, based on support table
- E.8. Conducting Annual Sports
- E.9. Conducting Coaching Classes

F. Coolie Youth

OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS

A separate Youth LogFrame is being developed

ACTIVITIES

- F.1. Forming Youth Groups
- F.2. Supporting Economic Ventures
- F.3. Supporting College Children
- F.4. Conducting Life Skill Training sessions
- F.5. Youth Programme Staff

G. Critical Project Output : New Form of Unity that preserves Member Participation & Concept of Representation Evolved by Coolie Sangha

OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS

- G.1. Steady CSU Membership, Year after Year
- G.2. CSU Members Stay United During Elections
- G.3. Regular & Disciplined Village Meetings

ACTIVITIES

There are no separate Activities to achieve this objective since these critical project output will occur as a cumulative result of all other activity processes.

6. HUMAN RESOURCES

	Total	Male	Female	Monthly Salary
Icco & EED Supported				
Project Director	1	1	-	15,000
Asst. Project Director	1	1	-	15,000
Chief Accountant	1	1	-	12,500
BCS President	1	1	-	6,000
BCS Treasurer	1	1	-	6,000
Area Managers	32	16	16	6,000
Taluk Secretaries	5	2	3	2,000
Desk Workers	5	2	3	10,000
IT Professionals	2	1	1	10,000
Horticulturist	1	1	-	15,000
Horticulture Extension Worker	1	1	-	7,500
Livelihood Extension Workers	5	5	-	7,500
Drivers	6	6	-	5,000
Helpers	15	5	10	2,000
Total:	77	44	33	
SCNZ Supported				
Children's Coordinator	1	1	-	10,000
CP Extension Workers	5	5	-	7,500
Case Workers	17	17	-	5,000

ADATS Project Application to Icco.& EED (April 2009 to March 2012)

Desk Worker	1	1	-	7,500
IT Instructors	2	-	2	6,000
Helpers	4	-	4	2,000
Total:	30	24	6	

NZ Govt Supported

Youth Coordinator	1	1	-	10,000
Case Workers	5	-	5	4,000
Total:	6	1	5	

CDM Project

CDM Coordinator	1	1	-	25,000
Biogas Workers	6	6	-	6,000
Total:	7	7	-	

7. BUDGET AND SOURCES OF INCOME

7.1. The Icco/EED Budget (April 2009 to March 2012)

1. PROGRAMME COSTS			
1.1 COMMUNITY ORGANISATION			
1.1.1	Food costs for monthly Taluk Coolie Sangha meetings @ Rs 15,000 p.m. x 5 Taluks x 10 months x 3 years	2,250,000	
1.1.2	Food costs for fortnightly Executive Committee Meetings @ Rs 500 x 5 Taluks x 36 months	180,000	
	Cost of holding meetings and training sessions for 32 Staff @ Rs 30 per day x 5 days x 4 sessions	19,200	
	Cost of holding Area-wise meetings for 100 Functionaries @ Rs 30 x 16 Areas x 5 days	240,000	
1.1.3	Cost of hiring experts & consultants, etc. @ Rs 10,000 per day for 20 days	200,000	
1.1.4	Stipend for 87 Cluster Secretaries @ Rs 500 p.m. x 36 months	1,566,000	
1.1.5	Stipend for 5 Taluk Secretaries @ Rs 2,000 p.m. x 36 months	360,000	
1.1.6	Disposition Fund to give Legal Aid & Aid Distress for land and wage struggles @ Rs 75,000 p.a. x 3 years	225,000	
	Cost of printing Income Declaration Forms @ Rs p.a. x 3 years	45,000	
1.1.7	Printing formats, minutes books, for weekly Cluster Meets x 87 Clusters @ Rs 500	43,500	
1.1.8	Travel expenses @ Rs 3,750 p.m. x 36 months x 5 Taluks	675,000	
1.1.9	Campus maintenance costs @ Rs 5,000 p.m. x 36 months x 5 Taluks	900,000	6,703,700 12%
1.2 DRY LAND HORTICULTURE PROJECT (Pilot for A/R CDM)			
1.2.1	Cost of pitting, burning, red earth and sand for 260 pits per hectare family plot @ Rs 20 x 200 hectares	1,040,000	
1.2.2.	Cost of 260 saplings of tamarind, mango, teak, neem, etc. per hectare family plot @ Rs 60 x 200 hectares	3,120,000	
1.2.3.	Cost of 260 pieces of Rockwool per hectare family plot @ Rs 60 x 200 hectares	3,120,000	
1.2.4.	Cost of replacing 52 saplings per hectare family plot in the 2nd year @ Rs 60 x 200 hectares	624,000	
1.2.5.	Cost of replacing 52 saplings per hectare family plot in the 3rd year @ Rs 60 x 200 hectares	624,000	
1.2.6.	Cost of 2 x 6,500 litre pre-fabricated PVC Field Tanks on each hectare family plot @ Rs 7,500 x 200 hectares	3,000,000	
1.2.7.	Labour compensation for @ Rs 1,000 per annum x 3 years x 200 hectares	600,000	
1.2.8.	Planting agave on the boundaries of each hectare family plot @ Rs 500 per family plot x 200 hectares	100,000	
	Fixed reimbursement of Tractor Hire for hauling water to fill the tanks @ Rs 6 per plant x 260 plants x 7 months every year x 3 years x 200 hectares	6,552,000	18,780,000 33%
1.3 COOLIE WOMEN			
1.3.1	Stipend for 87 Women's Committee Members @ Rs 250 p.m. x 36 months	783,000	
1.3.2	Conducting 2 Reproductive Health Camps every year @ Rs 10,000 x 5 Taluks x 3 years	300,000	
1.3.3	Disposition funds to conduct surgeries and treat advanced reproductive ailment patients @ Rs 100,000 p.a. x 3 years	300,000	
1.3.4	Holding fortnightly Family Planning Operation Camps through government facilities @ Rs 2,000 x 26 weeks x 3 years	156,000	

ADATS Project Application to Icco.& EED (April 2009 to March 2012)

1.3.5	Disposition Funds to replenish "lost" petty credit capital (VSD) to run their village level petty credit activity @ Rs 50,000 p.a.	150,000	1,689,000	
1.4	COOLIE CHILDREN			
1.4.1	Top-up grants to give scholarships for 11,656 school going children (25% of total cost)	4,270,463	4,270,463	7%
1.5	PROGRAMME STAFF			
1.5.1	Salary of 32 Area Managers @ Rs 6,000 p.m. x 36 months	6,912,000		
1.5.3.	Salary of Horticulturist @ Rs 15,000 p.m. x 36 months	540,000		
1.5.4.	Salary of 1 Horticulture Extension Worker @ Rs 7,500 p.m. x 36 months	270,000		
	Salary of 5 Livelihoods Extension Workers @ Rs 7,500 x 36 months	1,350,000		
1.5.5.	BCS President @ Rs 6,000 p.m. x 36 months	216,000		
1.5.6.	BCS Treasurer @ Rs 6,000 p.m. x 36 months	216,000		
1.5.7.	5 Desk Workers @ Rs 10,000 p.m. x 36 months	1,800,000		
1.5.8.	6 Drivers @ Rs 5,000 p.m. x 36 months	1,080,000		
1.5.9.	15 Helpers @ Rs 2,000 p.m. x 36 months	1,080,000		
1.5.10.	10% Staff Fund to cover medical insurance, children's schooling, etc.	1,346,400	14,810,400	26%
2.	COORDINATION & ADMINISTRATION			
2.1	CENTRAL STAFF			
2.1.1.	Project Director @ Rs 15,000 p.m. x 36 months	540,000		
2.1.2.	Asst Project Director @ Rs 15,000 p.m. x 36 months	540,000		
2.1.3.	Chief Accountant @ Rs 12,500 p.m. x 36 months	450,000		
2.1.4.	2 IT Professionals @ Rs 10,000 p.m. x 36 months	720,000		
2.1.5.	10% Staff Fund to cover medical insurance, children's schooling, etc.	225,000	2,475,000	4%
2.2	VEHICLE MAINTENANCE			
2.2.1.	Maintenance of 6 jeeps @ Rs 10,000 p.m. x 36 months	2,160,000		
2.2.2.	Petrol & maintenance for 26 motorcycles @ Rs 2,000 p.m. x 36 months	1,872,000	4,032,000	7%
2.3	ADMINISTRATION COSTS			
2.3.1.	IT maintenance charges @ Rs 3,000 p.m. x 36 months x 5 Taluks	540,000		
2.3.2.	Landline Telephone charges at Rs 4,000 p.m. x 36 months	144,000		
2.3.3.	Mobile Phone Recharge for 30 Staff @ Rs 500 p.m. x 36 months	540,000		
2.3.4.	Internet Charges @ Rs 6,000 p.m. x 36 months	216,000		
2.3.5.	Electricity charges @ Rs 26,000 p.m. x 36 months	936,000		
2.3.6.	Diesel for Genset @ Rs 12,000 p.m. x 36 months	432,000		
2.3.7.	Books, subscriptions and project direction costs @ Rs 15,000 x 36 months	540,000		
2.3.8.	Stationery costs @ Rs 2,000 p.m. x 36 months x 5 Taluks	360,000		
2.3.9.	Building taxes @ Rs 50,000 p.a. x 3 years	150,000		
2.3.10.	Audit Fees @ Rs 100,000 p.a. x 3 years	300,000	4,158,000	7%
2.4	CAPITAL COSTS			
2.3.1.	Cost of 7 Motorcycles @ Rs 55,000	385,000	385,000	1%
TOTAL			57,303,563	100%
		€ 1 = Rs 65	€ 881,593	

7.2. Sources of Income *(elaborated in the LogFrame)*

	Icco & EED	SCNZ	NZ Govt	Carbon Financer	Sangha Funds	Total
3 Year Budget	57,303,563	34,377,000	15,879,000	168,085,000	26,311,388	301,955,950
	€ 881,593	€ 528,877	€ 244,292	€ 2,585,923	€ 404,791	€ 4,645,476
	19%	11%	5%	56%	9%	100%

8. ASSESSMENT OF RISKS

The LogFrame identifies 9 serious risks:

Goal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Powers of Panchayat Raj Institutions are not encroached upon by the State
Purpose	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Corrupting influence of mainstream political practice is effectively countered
A. Coolie Families Fully Access All State Welfare & Transfers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no reversal in commitment to EGA & PDS at the National level
B. Coolie Women attain a person status within their families	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Men accept the intrinsic value in an equal status of women
D. Coolie Families take advantage of New Economic Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are no market distortions through mega forces It is accepted that everyone is not able and willing to run businesses The culture of living on credit is kept under check
C. Sustainable land use practices adopted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Village CSUs exhibit exceptional unity, wherein Individuals accept control by the Community
Critical Project Output : New Form of Unity that preserves Member Participation & Concept of Representation Evolved by Coolie Sangha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Everyone, across the board, accept that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Political economy has suddenly changed from semi-feudal to capitalism ➤ The Coolie Sangha ideology was evolved in an anti-feudal context ➤ Coolie Sangha strategy requires Revision to cope with current situation

Having identified these risks, we realise that 3 are totally outside our control. We are confident of being able to manage the remaining assumptions and ensure the success of the project.

The final set of Assumptions found against the Critical Project Output are the most serious of them all. Every single Project Outcome and Objective needs to be traced back and linked to the need for a new form of Unity in the changed political economy. If this is not done, a mechanistic implementation of the Project Means will fail to yield genuine Results.

9. SUSTAINABILITY OF THE PROJECT AND ITS IMPACTS/EFFECTS

9.1. Sustainability

Over the past 31 years, ADATS and the Coolie Sangha have developed a demand-led Intervention Strategy to build the structures and discipline of the Coolie Sangha, which provides a new identity and person status to Member Coolies. Organisation and institution building is achieved over a 9 year period, after which ADATS withdraws, leaving mature village units to manage their own affairs with minimum NGO support.

The ADATS/Coolie Sangha Organogram clearly traces the lines of reporting and control between the 2 Organisations, elucidating tasks, positions, responsibilities and reporting procedures of various Staff and functionaries.

Specially designed management aids are used to make the entire operation simple, transparent and efficient. A special monitoring software provides updates, information analysis, and administrative support.

Proven material for achieving targets are packaged into training and campaign material. Procedures are laid down for obtaining Coolie Sangha recommendations before extending assistance. Systems are in place to facilitate grassroots planning and CSU monitoring of economic activities.

Weekly Cluster Meets act as “Formal Points of Working Contact” between ADATS Staff and Coolie Sangha functionaries. Monthly Taluk Coolie Sangha Meetings recommend/endorse policy and programme choices, and ratify budget allocations to village CSUs. Effects Monitoring exercises are conducted every year.

ADATS does not relate to Coolie families directly. Our beneficiaries are, in this sense, the village CSUs and not thousands of Coolies in an individual or personal capacity.

9.2. Impact

The LogFrame identifies 5 Goal Indicators and 7 Purpose Indicators to measure impact. These will be evaluated, through an internal exercise facilitated by management and gender consultants, towards the end of this 3 year project period.

GOAL INDICATORS

- Good Governance in all 5 Taluks & 92 Gram Panchayats with CSU Coverage
- Respect & Stature that a majority of Women Enjoy in Village Communities & Wider Society Secured (through a matching status within their families)
- Hard Gained Status as Productive Cultivators in Village Society, gained through years of DLDP works, Retained
- Material & Nonmaterial Quality of Family Life Improved
- Overall Rise in Standard of Living of all Family Members

PURPOSE INDICATORS

- Overall Rise in Standard of Living of all Family Members
- Strong Socio-political Presence in Village Society
- Coolie Sangha Contest & Win all Taluk/Gram Panchayat Seats
- Electoral Influence of Ethnic Leaders Negligible
- CSU Winners in Taluk/ Gram Panchayats Made Answerable
- Zero Cases of Corruption & Leakage in Pro-Poor Schemes & Measures
- Fewer Women Suffer Humiliation

9.2. Effects

Effects will be measured through annual Effects Monitoring exercises. These are 7-8 week long affairs where 87 Cluster Meets sit for special data collection/reflection sessions for 5-6 hours every week, for 2 whole months. Primary data on each of the Indicators in the LogFrame is collected, and this is triangulated with secondary data generated by our online digitized monitoring system.

Once all the information is compiled, it is taken back to the Cluster Review Meets to attribute contributing factors and glean applicable lessons.

ADATS and the Coolie Sangha have conducted 5 such annual exercises and this institutional practice will continue during this 3 year project period.

10. ADATS/COOLIE SANGHA LOGFRAME (APRIL 2006 TO MARCH 2009)

INTERVENTION LOGIC	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS
DEVELOPMENT GOAL			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Coolie Sangha Continues to Provide Identity & Protect Freedoms in the face of New Age Problems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good Governance in all 5 Taluks & 92 Gram Panchayats with CSU Coverage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ TP/GP Performance Scores in Annual Cluster Review exercises 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Powers of Panchayat Raj Institutions are not encroached upon by the State
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respect & Stature that a majority of Women Enjoy in Village Communities & Wider Society Secured (through a matching status within their families) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ Study by Gender Specialist ⇒ Annual Cluster Review exercises 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hard Gained Status as Productive Cultivators in Village Society, gained through years of DLDP works, Retained 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ Recording of Case Studies ⇒ Annual Cluster Review exercises 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Material & Nonmaterial Quality of Family Life Improved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ Gendered QoL Study on Aspirations, Savings & Family Assets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall Rise in Standard of Living of all Family Members 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ Baseline, Mid-term & End-term Studies through Administered Questionnaire 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
PROJECT PURPOSE			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Coolie Families Gain Control over their Lives in a Rapidly Changing Political Economy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coolie Sangha Develops as an Effective Minority 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ Case Studies Analysed in Annual Cluster Review exercises 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strong Socio-political Presence in Village Society 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ Cluster & Taluk level Presence Ratings generated by InfoNeeds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coolie Sangha Contest & Win all Taluk/Gram Panchayat Seats 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ Depth Analysis of GP, TP & ZP Results 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electoral Influence of Ethnic Leaders Negligible 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ Case Studies Analysed in Annual Cluster Review exercises 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CSU Winners in Taluk/ Gram Panchayats Made Answerable 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ Annual Cluster Review exercises 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Corrupting influence of mainstream political practice is effectively countered
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zero Cases of Corruption & Leakage in Pro-Poor Schemes & Measures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ Taluk-wise Comparative Assessment ⇒ Annual Cluster Review exercises 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fewer Women Suffer Humiliation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ Illustrative Case Studies ⇒ Mahila Meetings Assessment, against Baseline, in Annual Cluster Review exercises 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">
PROJECT OUTPUTS			
A. COOLIE FAMILIES FULLY ACCESS ALL STATE WELFARE & TRANSFERS	A.1. Trend and details of rent-free welfare resources acquisition, Rupee Terms, Taluk-wise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ Annual Cluster Review exercises ⇒ ADATS/Coolie Sangha Database – CD&S Surveys 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">
	A.2. Taluk-wise details of poor families brought under welfare umbrella		
	A.3. Faultless Implementation of EGA Works & PDS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ Cluster Reports received in Monthly Taluk Coolie Sangha meetings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no reversal in commitment to EGA & PDS at the National level
B. COOLIE WOMEN ATTAIN A PERSON STATUS WITHIN THEIR FAMILIES	B.1. Men Share in the Mind Numbing & Repetitive Housework of Women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ Mahila Meeting Assessment in Annual Cluster Review exercises 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Men accept the intrinsic value in an equal status of women
	B.2. Compensated for Unpaid Domestic Work through Carbon Revenues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ Audited Accounts Statements ⇒ Process Monitoring & Analysis, using Case Studies 	
	B.3. Equal Decision Making Role enjoyed within Families	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ Mahila Meeting Assessment in Annual Cluster Review exercises 	
	B.4. All Forms of Domestic Violence (Physical & Mental) Tackled and Stopped		
	B.5. Positive Trends in Coolie Women's Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ VHW Database on Women's Health & Referrals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">
	B.6. Increased Satisfaction with Functioning of Government Health Delivery System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ Mahila Meeting Minutes 	
C. SUSTAINABLE LAND USE PRACTICES ADOPTED	C.1. No Forced Migration due to Destitution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ Annual Cluster Review exercises 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Choice Migrations to increase incomes are not counted
	C.2. No Temptation Sale of Coolie Lands, Lured by Fancy Prices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ Annual Cluster Review exercises 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Village CSUs exhibit exceptional unity, wherein Individuals accept control by the Community
	C.3. Increased Area under Tree Crops with an 80% Survival Rate of planted saplings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ ADATS/Coolie Sangha Database 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">

D. COOLIE FAMILIES TAKE ADVANTAGE OF NEW ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES	D.1. Petty Business Ventures Become Profitable	⇒ Business Studies on RoI (Return on Investment)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are no market distortions through mega forces It is accepted that everyone is not able and willing to run businesses
	D.2. Family Savings & Assets Built Up	⇒ Baseline, Mid-term & End-term Studies through Administered Questionnaire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The culture of living on credit is kept under check
E. COOLIE CHILDREN	Please Refer to Children's LogFrame		<ul style="list-style-type: none">
F. COOLIE YOUTH	Please Refer to Youth LogFrame		<ul style="list-style-type: none">
CRITICAL PROJECT OUTPUT			
G. NEW FORM OF UNITY THAT PRESERVES MEMBER PARTICIPATION & CONCEPT OF REPRESENTATION EVOLVED BY COOLIE SANGHA	G.1. Steady CSU Membership, Year after Year	⇒ ADATS/Coolie Sangha Database	Everyone, across the board, accept that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Political economy has suddenly changed from semi-feudal to capitalism The Coolie Sangha ideology was evolved in an anti-feudal context Coolie Sangha strategy requires Revision to cope with current situation
	G.2. CSU Members Stay United During Elections	⇒ Progress Reports on PRI Elections	
	G.3. Regular & Disciplined Village Meetings	⇒ ADATS/Coolie Sangha Database	

ACTIVITY PROCESSES	PROJECT COST : DETAILS	AMOUNT	SOURCE	ASSUMPTIONS
A. COOLIE FAMILIES FULLY ACCESS ALL STATE WELFARE & TRANSFERS				
REVIVING UNITY & DISCIPLINE IN ALL VILLAGE CSUs				
Staff & Functionaries				
A.1. Transforming Field Workers & Mahila Trainers as Area Managers	Cost of holding meetings and training sessions for 32 Staff @ Rs 30 per day x 5 days x 4 sessions	19,200	Icco & EED	
	Cost of hiring experts & consultants @ Rs 10,000 per day for 20 days	200,000	Icco & EED	
	Drawing up a new Job Description for Area Managers			
	Salary of 32 Area Managers @ Rs 6,000 p.m. x 36 months	6,912,000	Icco & EED	
	10% Staff Fund to cover medical insurance, children's schooling, etc.	691,200	Icco & EED	
	Travel expenses @ Rs 1,750 p.m. x 36 months x 5 Taluks	315,000	Icco & EED	

	Petrol & maintenance for 16 motorcycles @ Rs 2,000 p.m. x 36 months	1,152,000	Icco & EED	
A.2. Orienting Village & Cluster Functionaries in concept of Representation	Cost of holding Area-wise meetings for 100 Functionaries @ Rs 30 x 16 Areas x 5 days	240,000	Icco & EED	
	Drawing up a Charter for the Coolie Sangha and sharing it in each and every village CSU			
A.3. Election of 2 CSU Representatives per village every year	Changing old and ineffective village Functionaries			
	Bus charges for 1,000 CSU Representatives to attend monthly Taluk Coolie Sangha Meetings @ Rs 100 p.m. x 30 months	3,000,000	Coolie Sangha	
A.4. Annual Election and orientation of 87 Cluster Secretaries	Stipend for 87 Cluster Secretaries @ Rs 500 p.m. x 36 months	1,566,000	Icco & EED	
Membership				
A.5. Annual income declaration and tax payment to retain CSU membership	Cost of printing Income Declaration Forms @ Rs p.a. x 3 years	45,000	Icco & EED	
A.6. Re-motivating return of 431 drop-out CSUs and 13,529 Cancelled families				
A.7. Identification of women family managers and altering CSU membership to women's names (every year)				
A.8. Motivation of Coolie youth to represent families and alteration of CSU membership				
A.9. Annual membership appraisal at Executive Committee Meetings				
500 weekly Village CSU Meetings				
A.10. Conducting 500 weekly CSU Meetings				
A.11. CSU level resolution of inter-Coolie squabbles				
A.12. Responsive Legal Aid & Aid Distress for land and wage struggles	Disposition Fund to give Legal Aid & Aid Distress for land and wage struggles @ Rs 75,000 p.a. x 3 years	225,000	Icco & EED	
87 weekly Cluster Meets				
A.13. Conducting 87 weekly Cluster Meets attended by CSU Representatives and ADATS Field Staff	Printing formats, minutes books, for weekly Cluster Meets x 87 Clusters @ Rs 500	43,500	Icco & EED	

A.14. Scrutiny and approval of Sangha Fund spending decisions				
A.15. Scrutiny and approval of CCF decisions				
A.16. Monitoring the implementation of CD&S surveys in village baselines				
A.17. Monitoring programme implementation				
5 monthly Taluk Coolie Sangha Meetings				
A.18. Conducting 2-day Taluk Coolie Sangha Meetings every month, attended by CS Functionaries and ADATS Staff	Food costs for monthly Taluk Coolie Sangha meetings @ Rs 15,000 p.m. x 5 Taluks x 10 months x 3 years	2,250,000	Icco & EED	
A.19. Election of 5 Taluk Secretaries every year: alternate annually by sex	Stipend for 5 Taluk Secretaries @ Rs 2,000 p.m. x 36 months	360,000	Icco & EED	
A.20. Receipt of Cluster Reports, monitoring finances and advice on decisions				
A.21. Analysis and sharing of Coolie Sangha building trends and experiences with Member families				
A.22. Village-wise allocation of decentralised budgets/ top-up grants				
A.23. Scrutiny and approval/ rejection of ADATS Project Applications & Progress Reports				
A.24. Taluk Coolie Sangha decisions implemented by respective fortnightly Executive Committee Meetings	Food costs for fortnightly Executive Committee Meetings @ Rs 500 x 5 Taluks x 36 months	180,000	Icco & EED	
A.25. Deposit of unspent Sangha Funds into village Fixed Deposits				
ACCESSING STATE WELFARE & TRANSFERS				
EGA Works				
A.26. Execution of corruption-free EGA works for 100 days every year from 2009 onward				

A.27.Support to Gram Panchayat level issues and struggles that emanate from identifying leakages in the implementation of the EGA				
Obtaining State Benefits				
A.28.Making annual Customer Demands & Satisfaction (CD&S) Surveys of pressing needs by 14,609 Member families				
A.29.Obtaining govt pensions for old and disabled as per the Baseline Surveys				
A.30.Obtaining free govt. houses for needy, as per the Baseline Surveys				
A.31.Obtaining free books and clothes for children in government Schools				
A.32.Obtaining civic services and benefits as per the CD&S Surveys				
Central Activities				
A.33.Project direction, Coordination and procurement of Reference Material	Salary of Project Director @ Rs 15,000 p.m. x 36 months	540,000	Icco & EED	
	Salary of Asst Project Director @ Rs 15,000 p.m. x 36 months	540,000	Icco & EED	
	Salary of BCS President @ Rs 6,000 p.m. x 36 months	216,000	Icco & EED	
	Travel expenses @ Rs 5,000 p.m. x 36 months	180,000	Icco & EED	
	Maintenance of 1 jeep @ Rs 10,000 p.m. x 36 months	360,000	Icco & EED	
	Salary of 1 driver @ Rs 5,000 p.m. x 36 months	180,000	Icco & EED	
	10% Staff Fund to cover medical insurance, children's schooling, etc.	147,600	Icco & EED	
	Petrol & maintenance for 2 motorcycles @ Rs 2,000 p.m. x 36 months	144,000	Icco & EED	
	Books, subscriptions and project direction costs @ Rs 15,000 x 36 months	540,000	Icco & EED	
A.34.Maintenance of 915 CSU and 915 CCF accounts and meeting statutory requirements of the Coolie Sangha	Salary of Chief Accountant @ Rs 12,500 p.m. x 36 months	450,000	Icco & EED	
	Salary of BCS Treasurer @ Rs 6,000 p.m. x 36 months	216,000	Icco & EED	
	Salary of 5 Desk Workers @ Rs 10,000 p.m. x 36 months	1,800,000	Icco & EED	

	10% Staff Fund to cover medical insurance, children's schooling, etc.	246,600	Icco & EED	
	Audit Fees @ Rs 100,000 p.a. x 3 years	300,000	Icco & EED	
	Travel expenses @ Rs 5,000 p.m. x 36 months	180,000	Icco & EED	
	Petrol & maintenance for 1 motorcycle @ Rs 2,000 p.m. x 36 months	72,000	Icco & EED	
A.35. Creation and maintenance of family-wise Membership database	Salary of 2 IT Professionals @ Rs 10,000 p.m. x 36 months	720,000	Icco & EED	
	10% Staff Fund to cover medical insurance, children's schooling, etc.	72,000	Icco & EED	
	IT maintenance charges @ Rs 3,000 p.m. x 36 months x 5 Taluks	540,000	Icco & EED	
A.36. Administering 5 offices at as many Taluk headquarters	Stationery costs @ Rs 2,000 p.m. x 36 months x 5 Taluks	360,000	Icco & EED	
	Landline Telephone charges at Rs 4,000 p.m. x 36 months	144,000	Icco & EED	
	Mobile Phone Recharge for 30 Staff @ Rs 500 p.m. x 36 months	540,000	Icco & EED	
	Internet Charges @ Rs 6,000 p.m. x 36 months	216,000	Icco & EED	
	Electricity charges @ Rs 26,000 p.m. x 36 months	936,000	Icco & EED	
	Diesel for Genset @ Rs 12,000 p.m. x 36 months	432,000	Icco & EED	
	Campus maintenance costs @ Rs 5,000 p.m. x 36 months x 5 Taluks	900,000	Icco & EED	
	Building taxes @ Rs 50,000 p.a. x 3 years	150,000	Icco & EED	
	Salary of 15 Helpers @ Rs 2,000 p.m. x 36 months	1,080,000	Icco & EED	
	10% Staff Fund to cover medical insurance, children's schooling, etc.	108,000	Icco & EED	
	Admin Costs @ Rs 50,000 pm	1,800,000	SCNZ	
	A.37. Creation of linkages between the Coolie Sangha and wider society, including expert community	Hosting the Fair Climate Network meetings		
Facilitating and capacitating grassroots NGOs to prepare CDM Projects and access carbon finances				
Handholding grassroots NGOs through the CDM Process				
Assisting NGOs to negotiate with Carbon Financers				
Arriving at benchmarks and standards on sharing of Carbon Revenues between the people and Project Proponents				
A.38. Recognising and championing positive Coolie values and practices onto wider society	Facilitating project visits for development workers to study community organisation strategies & study the self-financed people's organisation			
B. COOLIE WOMEN ATTAIN A PERSON STATUS WITHIN THEIR FAMILIES				

Village Activities				
B.1. Holding weekly in camera Mahila Meetings in 500 villages				
B.2. Reviewing Vokkaku Sanchi Duddu usage and replenishing "lost" capital with Sangha Funds	Disposition Funds to replenish "lost" petty credit capital (VSD) to run their village level petty credit activity @ Rs 50,000 p.a.	150,000	Icco & EED	
B.3. Checking that CSU Membership is in names of women family managers (every year)				
B.4. Heightened support to inter-caste marriages and festivals				
Cluster Activities				
B.5. Election and skill/ assertiveness training of Women's Committee Members	Stipend for 87 Women's Committee Members @ Rs 250 p.m. x 36 months	783,000	Icco & EED	
B.6. Compulsory attendance of 87 WC Members at all CSU and Mahila Meetings				
Health Activities				
B.7. Monthly skill upgradation and procurement of basic medicines for VHWs	Stipend for 500 VHWs @ Rs 250 p.m. x 36 months	4,500,000	Sangha Funds	
	Monthly supply of basic medicines to 500 VHWs @ Rs 250 p.m. x 36 months	4,500,000	Sangha Funds	
B.8. Disposition funds to conduct surgeries and treat advanced reproductive ailment patients	Conducting 2 Reproductive Health Camps every year @ Rs 10,000 x 5 Taluks x 3 years	300,000	Icco & EED	
	Disposition funds to conduct surgeries and treat advanced reproductive ailment patients @ Rs 100,000 p.a. x 3 years	300,000	Icco & EED	
	Holding fortnightly Family Planning Operation Camps through government facilities @ Rs 2,000 x 26 weeks x 3 years	156,000	Icco & EED	
B.9. Conducting Annual Health Check-ups for Coolie Children	Stipends for Doctors to make annual health check ups @ Rs 2,500	127,500	SCNZ	
	Disposition Funds for referring Children to major hospitals	300,000	SCNZ	
B.10. Providing ambulance services for hauling patients from villages to government hospitals	Maintenance of 5 jeeps @ Rs 10,000 p.m. x 36 months	1,800,000	Icco & EED	
	5 Drivers @ Rs 5,000 p.m. x 36 months	900,000	Icco & EED	
	10% Staff Fund to cover medical insurance, children's schooling, etc.	90,000	Icco & EED	
Biogas CDM Project				
B.11. Implementation of	Cost of 15,000 Biogas Units @ Rs 11,000 each	165,000,000	Carbon Financer	

Biogas CDM Project of the BCS to provide 15,000 Coolie women with smoke free cooking	Salary of 1 CDM Coordinator @ Rs 25,000 pm x 36 months	900,000	Carbon Financer	
	Salary of 6 Biogas Case Workers @ Rs 6,000 pm x 36 months	1,296,000	Carbon Financer	
	Cost of 7 Motorcycles @ Rs 55,000	385,000	Carbon Financer	
	Petrol & maintenance for 7 motorcycle @ Rs 2,000 p.m. x 36 months	504,000	Carbon Financer	
C. SUSTAINABLE LAND USE PRACTICES ADOPTED				
C.1. Transferring of properties in the names of wives	Incentive to meet Legal and administrative costs to register 1,000 family lands into the names of wives every year @ Rs 500 per holding x 3 years	1,500,000	Sangha Funds	
C.2. Decisions on crop choice, loan and collective sale taken in Mahila Meetings				
C.3. Provision of CCF crop loans based only on Mahila Meeting decisions				
C.4. Encroaching and cultivating adjacent govt waste lands				
C.5. Distributing cleared govt waste lands to landless and obtaining title deeds				
C.6. Redeeming and protection of mortgaged lands				
C.7. Implementing a Dry Land Development Pilot Project on 200 family hectare plots	Cost of pitting, burning, red earth and sand for 260 pits per hectare family plot @ Rs 20 x 200 hectares	1,040,000	Icco & EED	
	Cost of 260 saplings of tamarind, mango, teak, neem, etc. per hectare family plot @ Rs 60 x 200 hectares	3,120,000	Icco & EED	
	Cost of 260 pieces of Rockwool per hectare family plot @ Rs 60 x 200 hectares	3,120,000	Icco & EED	
	Cost of replacing 52 saplings per hectare family plot in the 2nd year @ Rs 60 x 200 hectares	624,000	Icco & EED	
	Cost of replacing 52 saplings per hectare family plot in the 3rd year @ Rs 60 x 200 hectares	624,000	Icco & EED	
	Cost of 2 x 6,500 litre pre-fabricated PVC Field Tanks on each hectare family plot @ Rs 7,500 x 200 hectares	3,000,000	Icco & EED	
	Labour compensation for @ Rs 1,000 per annum x 3 years x 200 hectares	600,000	Icco & EED	

	Planting agave on the boundaries of each hectare family plot @ Rs 500 per family plot x 200 hectares	100,000	Icco & EED	
	Fixed reimbursement of Tractor Hire for hauling water to fill the tanks @ Rs 6 per plant x 260 plants x 7 months every year x 3 years x 200 hectares	6,552,000	Icco & EED	
	Salary of Horticulturist @ Rs 15,000 p.m. x 36 months	540,000	Icco & EED	
	Salary of 1 Horticulture Extension Worker @ Rs 7,500 p.m. x 36 months	270,000	Icco & EED	
	10% Staff Fund to cover medical insurance, children's schooling, etc.	81,000	Icco & EED	
	Cost of 2 Motorcycles @ Rs 55,000	110,000	Icco & EED	
	Petrol & maintenance for 2 motorcycle @ Rs 2,000 p.m. x 36 months	144,000	Icco & EED	
D. COOLIE FAMILIES TAKE ADVANTAGE OF NEW ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES				
D.1.	Releasing of need based CCF loans to borrowers			
D.2.	Scrutiny and veto of CCF decisions taken in 443 mixed CSU Meetings			
D.3.	Provision of veterinary care, insurance cover, marketing and follow-up support	Salary of 5 Livelihood Extension Workers @ Rs 7,500 x 36 months	1,350,000	Icco & EED
		10% Staff Fund to cover medical insurance, children's schooling, etc.	135,000	Icco & EED
D.4.	Monitoring and recovering of CCF Overdue loans	Cost of 5 Motorcycles @ Rs 55,000	275,000	Icco & EED
		Fuel & Maintenance for 5 Motorcycles @ Rs 2,000 pm	360,000	Icco & EED
E. COOLIE CHILDREN				
E.1.	Listing of school-age children by Mahila Meetings			
E..2.	Annual enrolment drive to government schools			
E.3.	Awareness raising and pursuit of measures to prevent drop-out and under-age marriage, and support choice marriage	1 Coordinator @ Rs 10,000 pm	360,000	SCNZ
		5 Extension Workers @ Rs 7,500 pm	1,350,000	SCNZ
		17 Case Workers @ Rs 5,000 pm	3,060,000	SCNZ
		1 Desk Worker @ Rs 7,500	270,000	SCNZ
		2 IT Instructors @ Rs 6,000	432,000	SCNZ
		4 Helpers @ Rs 2,000	288,000	SCNZ
		Medicclaim Insurance & Staff Fund	450,000	SCNZ
4 new Motorcycles @ Rs 55,000	660,000	SCNZ		

	Replacing 10 old Motorcycles @ Rs 40,000	1,200,000	SCNZ	
	Fuel & Maintenance for 23 Motorcycles (17 CW & 5 EW & 1 Coordinator) @ Rs 1,500 pm	1,242,000	SCNZ	
E.4. Appointing Balakendra Teachers and train on teaching skills	Stipend for 500 Balakendra Teachers @ Rs 500 pm	9,000,000	SCNZ	
	Workbooks & Teaching Material @ Rs 500	750,000	SCNZ	
	Food Costs for 500 Balakendra Teachers to attend 10 monthly training sessions for 2 days @ Rs 30 pd	900,000	SCNZ	
	Bus fares for 500 Balakendra Teachers to attend 10 monthly training sessions @ Rs 75 per training	1,125,000	SCNZ	
	Training Material & Disposables	900,000	SCNZ	
	Balakendra Teacher Kits @ Rs 500	750,000	SCNZ	
	E.5. Conducting every evening Balakendra classes in 478 villages for children to learn and play	Play & Study Material for 500 Balakendras @ Rs 3,000	4,500,000	SCNZ
Rent for 400 Balakendra Buildings @ Rs 100 pm (100 run in their own buildings)		1,440,000	SCNZ	
Electricity/Gas Filling Charges for 500 Balakendras @ Rs 75 pm		1,350,000	SCNZ	
E.6. Need assessment and allocation of scholarship benefits by Mahila Meetings				
E.7. Distribution of child scholarships for 9,595 children in Middle & High School classes, based on support table	Cash scholarships for 9,595 school going children (75% of total cost)	12,811,388	Sangha Funds	
	Top-up grants to give scholarships for 9,595 school going children (25% of total cost)	4,270,463	Icco & EED	
E.8. Conducting Annual Sports	Food & Travel Costs for 10 children per village, from 500 Balakendras to take part in annual Children's Day celebrations @ Rs 50 per child	750,000	SCNZ	
	Field Preparation Costs, Prizes etc. for 5 Taluks @ 20,000	300,000	SCNZ	
E.9. Conducting Coaching Classes	Food costs for In-house Coaching for 500 Children who fail in X Std @ Rs 30 p.d. x 15 days	675,000	SCNZ	
	Bus fares and pocket money for 500 X Std Children to attend In-house Coaching @ Rs 75	112,500	SCNZ	
	Miscellaneous expenses during the 15 days In-house Coaching in 5 Taluks	150,000	SCNZ	
	Stipends for 20 Temporary Teachers at 5 Taluk centres @ Rs 150 pd x 15 days	135,000	SCNZ	
F. COOLIE YOUTH				

F.1. Forming Youth Groups	Disposition Funds for Youth Group Formation	300,000	NZ Govt	
F.2. Supporting Economic Ventures	Disposition Funds to support Youth Groups in economic ventures	300,000	NZ Govt	
F.3. Supporting College Children	Texts & Note Books for 2,500 College students @ Rs 1,000 x 3 years	7,500,000	NZ Govt	
	Fee subsidies for 2,500 College students @ Rs 500 x 3 years	3,750,000	NZ Govt	
F.4. Conducting Life Skill Training sessions	Workbooks & Disposables to conduct ten month-long IT Camps and Life Skill Training every year x 3 years	225,000	NZ Govt	
	Electricity & Genset Maintenance @ Rs 14,000 p.m. for 10 months x 3 years	420,000	NZ Govt	
	Food cost for 10 batches of 40 children x 30 days x Rs 30 pd x 3 years	1,080,000	NZ Govt	
F.5. Youth Programme Staff	1 Coordinator @ Rs 10,000 pm	360,000	NZ Govt	
	5 Case Workers @ Rs 4,000 pm	720,000	NZ Govt	
	Cost of 6 Motorcycles	900,000	NZ Govt	
	Fuel & Maintenance for 6 Motorcycles	324,000	NZ Govt	
		301,955,950		
		€ 4,645,476		

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