

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

1.1. Name of Organisation	Agricultural Development & Training Society
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1.9. Project Title:	Coolie Sangha Building in Chickballapur District
1.10. Project Number:	Icco 03-02-679 & EED 20090222 G
1.11. Project Period	1 April 2009 to 31 March 2012
1.12. Reporting Period:	1 October 2011 to 31 March 2012
1.13. Date of the Report:	14 September 2012
1.14. Author of the Report:	Ram Esteves

2. OUTCOME AND IMPACT

2.1. Which is the agreed upon objective of the project and its indicators:

Project Objective:	Coolie Families Gain Control over their Lives in a Rapidly Changing Political Economy
Indicator 1:	Coolie Sangha Develops as an Effective Minority
Indicator 2:	Coolie Sangha Contest & Win all Taluk/Gram Panchayat Seats
Indicator 3:	Electoral Influence of Ethnic Leaders Negligible
Indicator 4:	CSU Winners in Taluk/ Gram Panchayats Made Answerable
Indicator 5:	Zero Cases of Corruption & Leakage in Pro-Poor Schemes & Measures
Indicator 6:	Fewer Women Suffer Humiliation

2.2. In case your project has different components, what were the agreed upon objectives of those components and their indicators?

Component 1:	A. Coolie Families Fully Access all State Welfare & Transfers
Indicator 1:	A.1. Trend and details of rent-free welfare resources acquisition, Rupee Terms, Taluk-wise
Indicator 2:	A.2. Details of poor families brought under welfare umbrella
Indicator 3:	A.3. Faultless Implementation of NREGA Works & PDS

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

Component 3:	C. Sustainable Land Use Practices Adopted
Indicator 1:	C.1. No Forced Migration Due to Destitution
Indicator 2:	C.2. No Temptation Sale of Coolie Lands, Lured by Fancy Prices

Component 4:	D. Coolie Families Take Advantage of New Economic Opportunities
Indicator 1:	D.1. Petty Business Ventures Become Profitable
Indicator 2:	D.2. Family Savings & Assets Built Up

Component 5:	E. Coolie Children
Indicator 1:	E.1. Mahila Meetings Exercise Control over Govt. Schools
Indicator 2:	E.2. School Children Receive their Dues from Govt. Schools
Indicator 3:	E.3. Coolie Children Receive a Childhood
Indicator 4:	E.4. Coolie Children Perform on Par with other Children

Component 6:	F. Coolie Youth
Indicator 1:	F.1. Coolie Youth Obtain City Jobs
Indicator 2:	F.2. Marriage Age Pushed Above Legal Minimum

Component 6:	G. New Form of Unity that Preserves Member Participation & Concept of Representation Evolved by Coolie Sangha
Indicator 1:	G.1. Steady CSU Membership, Year after Year
Indicator 2:	G.2. CSU Members Stay United during Elections
Indicator 3:	G.3. Regular & Disciplined Village Meetings
Indicator 4:	G.4. Unification Across Caste Lines

2.3. To what extent could the project objective be achieved? Please report by using the agreed upon indicators. Please, refer to indicators differentiated by sex or with a gender dimension, too. If you have several project components, please report along the objectives and indicators of those components.

A. Coolie Families fully access ALL State Welfare & Transfers

Indicator A.1 : Trend and Details of Rent-free Welfare Resources Acquisition

No. of Bank Loans availed by Coolie Families this year	588	Loans
Rupee Value of Bank Loans obtained this year	2,94,03,000	Rupees
No. of Coolie Families who availed Coop Society Loans this year	391	Loans
Rupee Value of Coop Society Loans this year	97,73,500	Rupees
No. of Coolie Families who availed Other Loans this year	438	Loans
Rupee Value of Other Loans obtained this year	1,94,80,000	Rupees
No. of Women who availed Stree Shakthi Loans this year	1,157	Loans
Rupee Value of Stree Shakthi Loans obtained this year	1,24,42,000	Rupees

Indicator A.2 : Details of Poor Families brought under Welfare Umbrella

No. of Families who are now getting Old Age Pensions from Govt (OAP) today	2,063	Families
No of Women who are now getting Widow Pensions from Govt. today	810	Women
No of Persons who are now getting Physically Challenged Pension from Govt. Today	336	Persons
No. of Families who got Free Houses sanction in the past 1 year	733	Houses
No. of Houses that got Free Electricity in the past 1 year	0	Houses
No. of Families who now live in Guts & Thatched Houses and genuinely need houses	553	Families

Indicator A.3 : Faultless Implementation of NREGA Works & PDS

No. of NREGA Works done	438	Works
Average No. of Days of NREGA Works obtained	38	Days
Total NREGA Wages Paid out	3,12,75,650	Rupees
No. of Cases where NREGA Wages were paid after protests, strikes & struggles	117	Cases
No. of Families who do not have NREGA Job Cards today	196	Families
No. of Families who do not have any Ration Cards at all	364	Families
No. of Families who do not have BPL Ration Cards in spite of being poor and eligible	216	Families
No of Cases of protests, strikes & struggles to run the Ration Shops	52	Cases
Total No. of Govt. Works approved from	603	Works
Total Budget Allocated for all these Works	9,22,51,500	Rupees
Actual Amount Spent on these Works	6,97,90,000	Rupees

No. of Works done Without Corruption	242	Works
No. of Works done with a Little Corruption	204	Works
No. of Works done with a Lot of Corruption	157	Works

B. Coolie Women Attain a Person Status within their Families

Indicator B.1 : Men Share in Mind Numbing & Repetitive Housework of Women

No. of Husbands who Cook for at least 2-3 days every week	1,334	Cases
No. of Fathers who get Children ready for School and help with Homework on a daily basis	2,095	Cases
No. of Husbands who help with Cleaning the house, Washing clothes, etc. on a daily basis	1,177	Separations

Total No. of Young & Brave Single Women	785	Single Women
No. of Single Women who were running Successful Businesses Last Year	220	Business Women
No. of Single Women who are still running those Businesses	205	Business Women
No. of Single Women who Stopped running their Businesses	15	Failed Businesses
No. of New Single Women who have Started Businesses This Year	56	New Business

Indicator B.2 : Women Compensated for Unpaid Domestic Work through Carbon Revenues

No. of CSU Families	11,426	Families
No. of CSU Families participating in Biogas CDM projects	4,008	Families
No. of Inactive CSU Families participating in Biogas CDM projects	1,777	Families
No. of Non CSU Families participating in Biogas CDM projects	8,633	Families

Indicator B.3 : Equal Decision Making Role Enjoyed within Families

Cases of Women who have no say in their Family Expenses, Loans, etc. (Powerlessness Indicator)	126	Cases
Cases of Women who expressed they could not support their Daughters in their choice of marriage	127	Cases
No. of Women not able to do their normal household/outside work for more than 1-2 months in the last year (Bad Health Indicator)	60	Women
No. of Women who suffered the insult of not being able to cook for their families because there was no Ration, Fuel wood and/or Water for 1-2 days (Poverty Indicator)	0	Women

Indicator B.4 : All Forms of Domestic Violence (Physical & Mental) Tracked and Stopped

Cases of Domestic Violence reported during this year	214	Cases
Cases of Domestic Violence Stopped	208	Cases
Husbands and Wives Separated on advice of Mahila Meeting	3	Separations
Legal Divorces obtained during the past one year	3	Divorces

Indicator B.5 : Positive Trends in Coolie Women's Health

No. of Child births that took place in the past 1 year	763	Births
No. of Child births conducted by the VHW in the Village	135	Village Births
No. of Child births conducted in Govt and Pvt. Hospitals	638	Hospital Births
No of Mother and/or Child Deaths during Child birth during the past 1 year	00	Deaths
No. of Young Mothers who underwent Family Planning Operation after 1 Child	63	Women
No. of Young Mothers who underwent Family Planning Operation after 2 Children	287	Women
No. of Young Mothers who underwent Family Planning Operation after 3 or more Children	87	Women

C. Sustainable Land Use Practices Adopted

Indicator C.1 : No Migration Due to Destitution

No. of Persons who Migrated due to lack of Food and Employment	00	Persons
No. of Families (children and aged) who suffered because Earning Member was not at home	00	Families

Indicator C.2 : No Temptation Sale of Coolie Lands, Lured by Fancy Prices

No. of Coolie Families who Mortgaged their Lands to Ryots under Bhogyam in the past 1 year	5	Mortgages
No. of Coolie Families who actually sold their lands during the past 1 year	10	Cases
No. of Coolie Families who attempted to sell their lands during the past 1 year	00	Cases

D. Coolie Families take Advantage of New Economic Opportunities

Indicator D.1 : Petty Business Ventures Become Profitable

No. of Self-Employed Business Units that were running Successfully Last Year	136	Units
No. of Youth who were in those Self-Employed Business Units Last Year	485	Youth
No of those Self-Employed Business Units that are still running Successfully Today	132	Units
No. of New Self-Employed Business Units that have Started this Year	35	Units

Indicator D.2 : Family Savings & Assets Built Up

Average Family Savings in Bank Account	1,000	Rupees
No. of New Assets (Land, House & Cattle) Purchased by Member Coolie Families	476	Cases
Total Value of New Assets Purchased	2,43,59,150	Rupees

F. Coolie Youth

Indicator F.1 : Coolie Youth Obtain City Jobs

No. of Schooled-completed Youth who are in City Jobs (cumulative total as on today)	1,032	Youth
No. of Girls among them who are in City Jobs (cumulative total as on today)	317	Girls
No. of School-completed Youth who are NOT in Jobs (cumulative total as on today)	1,325	Youth
No. of Youth who came back from City Jobs after 3-6 months and are now Unemployed	96	Youth
No. of Youth who came back from City Jobs and started their Own Businesses in the Village	35	Youth

Indicator F.2 : Marriage Age Pushed Above Legal Minimum

No. of Marriage-age Girls (over 18 years)	1,268	Girls
No of Marriage-age Girls who are in College	636	Girls
No. of Marriage-age Girls who are in Jobs	317	Girls
No of Marriage-age Girls who are doing Petty Businesses	23	Girls
No. of Marriage-age Girls who are at Home	292	Girls
No. of Attempts at Under-age Marriages Stopped	0	Cases
No. of Under-age Marriages that could not be Stopped	0	Cases

G. New Form of Unity that preserves Member Participation and Concept of Representation evolved by the Coolie Sangha

Indicator G.1 : Steady CSU Membership, Year after Year

ADATS works in a total of 1,208 villages, of which the Coolie Sangha covers 906 villages. The remaining 302 are villages where Climate Mitigation Projects are taken up with non-CSU families

- There are 11,525 Active Member families in 471 villages. They comprise 24% of the population.
- These same villages have 13,901 Inactive families who have not declared their incomes, paid Sangha Tax and renewed membership for 2012. They comprise 28% of the population.
- Finally, there are 4,411 non-CSU families who avail benefits from the 2 CDM Projects that ADATS and the Coolie Sangha implement. They comprise another 9% of the population of these 471 villages with functioning CSUs.

The total coverage of ADATS in all 1,208 villages is therefore 51% of the population.

CSU Membership & Ethnic Coverage (as on 31 March 2012)

	Villages	Population (families)	Active CSU Members		Inactive Families		Non CSU Families		Total Families	
Functioning CSUs	471	49,025	11,525	24%	13,901	28%	4,411	9%	29,837	61%
Dropped out CSUs	435	34,955	-	-	14,718	42%	1,975	6%	16,693	48%
Non CSU Villages	302	17,896	-	-	-	-	5,799	32%	5,799	32%
Total	1,208	101,876	11,525	11%	28,619	28%	12,185	12%	52,329	51%

Indicator G.2 : CSU Members Stay United during Elections

No Elections were held during this reporting period.

Indicator G.3 : Regular & Disciplined Village Meetings

No. of CSUs	463 CSUs
No. of CSUs who held Regular weekly Meetings	355 CSUs
No. of CSUs who do not held Regular weekly Meetings	108 CSUs
No. of Mahila Meetings	463 Mahila Meetings
No. of Mahila Meetings who held Regular weekly Meetings	389 Mahila Meetings
No. of Mahila Meetings who held Regular weekly Meetings	74 Mahila Meetings
No. of Panchayat Meets held regularly with quorum in the past year	1,441 Meetings

Indicator G.4 : Unification Across Caste Lines

Secondary Data

ADATS totally works with 101,876 families. Of them, 40,144 are in the Coolie Sangha and 12,126 benefit from Climate Mitigation Projects we implement. They belong to all castes and communities. The caste category of Member families clearly shows that it is the SC, ST and BCM-A and BCM-B families who are attracted to the Coolie Sangha, in that descending order.

- 12% of the total SC households in the villages, and the same percentage of ST families are attracted to the Coolie Sangha
- In the case of Backward Castes & Minorities, it is 11% of the total population
- When we combine Active and Inactive families, the numbers jump to 68% of SC families and 43% of ST families
- In the case of BCM-A and BCM-B it is 39% and 31% respectively

Caste Category	Population (Families)		Active Families & Ethnic Cover		Inactive & Ethnic Cover		Non CSU Families & Ethnic Cover		Overall Ethnic Cover	
SC	32,425	32%	3,976	12%	11,753	36%	2,125	7%	17,854	55%
ST	14,507	14%	1,708	12%	4,272	29%	1,439	10%	7,419	51%
BCM - A	20,756	20%	2,195	11%	5,718	28%	1,968	9%	9,881	48%
BCM - B	31,252	31%	3,485	11%	6,346	20%	6,448	21%	16,279	52%
General	2,936	3%	161	5%	530	18%	146	5%	837	29%
Total	101,876	100%	11,525	11%	28,619	28%	12,126	12%	52,270	51%

Primary Data

G.4.1.	Total No. of Marriages that took place in the past 1 Year	625 Marriages
G.4.2.	No. of Simple Marriages in Village Temples, in front of Houses & in Mass Marriage Functions	497 Marriages
G.4.3.	No. of Marriages performed according to Rituals and in Marriage Halls	114 Marriages
G.4.4.	No. of Marriages Registered with the Sub Registrar	03 Marriages
G.4.5.	No. of Inter-Caste Marriages that took place in the past 1 year	11 Marriages
G.4.6.	No. of Inter-Caste Marriages where Girl was from Upper Caste	8 Marriages
G.4.7.	No. of Inter-Caste Marriages where Boy was from Upper Caste	3 Marriages
G.4.8.	No. of Hindu-Muslim marriages without any Conversion	Nil

2.4. *What other observations did you make? Please mention anything that may be enlightening for the progress of the project. Provide case stories if any in the annexure.*

Please see our 8th Effects Monitoring Report at <http://www.adats.com/documents/book3/0337>

2.5. *In case that you observed any direct negative outcome, please describe.*

None

2.6. *Could you say impact (positive or negative) be observed in the wider context of the project that might be related to the project intervention? Do those observed facts contribute to achieving the development goal?*

We have not monitored the Impact through a critical examination of Indicators for the Project Objective:

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

We had hoped that this would be done in the external evaluation exercise conducted in 2011, but that was not so. Therefore we can only give an impressionist opinion on Impact.

Impact Indicator 1 : Coolie Sangha Develops as an Effective Minority

We cannot already claim that the Coolie Sangha has already developed as an Effective Minority. This is far more than influencing their own lives – it implies that the Coolie Sangha is able to positively impact the lives of others. It has certainly happened in environmental programmes where a chunk of End Users are non-CSU Member families from non-CSU villages. But in the sociopolitical sphere there is still much to be desired.

- The total population of 1,219 villages we work in is 49,025 families.
- Population coverage in the functioning village CSUs is 24%, but overall population coverage of Active Member families is only 11%.
- Inactive Member (families who have not paid their Sangha Tax and renewed current year membership) add another 28% to the overall population coverage. Even if only half of them stand with the Coolie Sangha in wider sociopolitical struggles, overall coverage increases to 25%.
- Non CSU families comprise 13%. These are those who benefit from our Biogas CDM Project and do not necessarily subscribe to the larger ideology of the Coolie Sangha.

The Presence in 5 Taluks, which is far more than population coverage, is calculated at 29% (with a possibility to increase to 56% in a best case scenario).

Impact Indicator 2 : Coolie Sangha Contest & Win all Taluk/Gram Panchayat Seats

In the last PRI elections, held a little more than 3 years back, there wasn't an impressive showing by CSU chosen candidates. The Coolie Sangha lost majority control in most Gram Panchayats. Since then, no other elections have been held.

But our guess is that if PRI elections were to be held today, the Coolie Sangha will not do as well as it did 8 years back. There still is some way to go before the electoral strength of the Coolie Sangha can be restored.

In part, this is because large volumes of moneys are channelled through the Panchayat Raj Institutions, without sufficient check and control mechanisms, making it easy for elected Members to siphon off huge sums. Mainstream politics, willy-nilly, gives license to this theft of public moneys. The twin concepts of representation and accountability have, by and large, been given a go-by.

Impact Indicator 3 : Electoral Influence of Ethnic Leaders Negligible

The electoral influence of ethnic leaders on active and perhaps even inactive CSU Member families is low. The influence of Money has overtaken Caste loyalties. This is not what we had meant when framing the Indicator.

We had then meant that the Coolie Sangha would have a greater non-parochial and secular influence *over all the voters*. This is not yet proved.

Impact Indicator 4 : CSU Winners in Taluk/ Gram Panchayats Made Answerable

A total of 145 candidates selected by their respective village CSU won and became Gram Panchayat Members. However, we had a rather poor showing 2 ½ years back and lost majority in most GPs in the 5 Taluks.

- 67 CSU Winners (46%) have stayed true to the Coolie Sangha. Even today, they fight for the proper functioning of the GPs, attend CSU and Mahila Meetings in their villages, and report weekly in the Cluster/GP Meets.
- Another 44 CSU Winners (30%) are good persons, but largely ineffectual.
- The remaining 34 (23%) have turned bad.

67 CSU Winners in the Gram Panchayats relentlessly persevere in doing the right thing. They could not give up their instinctual character to fight for justice.

We do not believe that the remaining are particularly evil. All CSU Winners found themselves in the minority in most Gram Panchayats. After some attempts to do the right thing, 44 of them gave up. They developed a *blasé* attitude towards the misdeeds of the ruling majority in their GPs. They claimed to be helpless in stopping GP Members from dipping into the coffers.

In the case of the remaining 34 CSU Winners, *blasé* soon changed to being co-opted and they joined the muck and mire.

This situation cannot be rectified either by choosing "better candidates", nor by exercising Voter vigil forever. People cannot struggle endlessly; they too want to sit back and enjoy the fruit of their struggle.

Instead, the Coolie Sangha needs to realise that electoral contests are serious business. They are not to make a statement or have a token representation. They are there to win. Only winning will enable the Coolie Sangha to attain majority control of local bodies and run the institutions properly, without giving elected Member any chance to misbehave.

Impact Indicator 5 : Zero Cases of Corruption & Leakage in Pro-Poor Schemes & Measures

The Cluster/GP Review Meets discussed this Impact in some detail when conducting their 8th Effects Monitoring Report.

Bagepalli & Chintamani

In the Cluster Review Meets it clearly came out that works done inside and near the village were implemented without corruption or a little corruption. E.g. cement roads, water supply, drains.

But works done through Contractors who had bid tenders were implemented with lots of corruption. E.g. road works, irrigation tank works, check dams, de-silting, etc.

Gudibanda

Majority of the works done without corruption are school buildings because the budgets were controlled by the SDMC or School Betterment Committee. SDMC Members and Teachers are generally more honest than contractors. In a few schools, Teachers were scared of village CSUs and did not misuse budgets.

Nobody has correct details on tender works done through contractors. The contractors display the Budget Board after completing the work only for the sake of formality. So it is very difficult to initially analyse how much was sanctioned and how much was spent. That is why there is a lot of corruption in tender works.

Chickballapur

4 Gram Panchayats were captured CSU Members. Elected CSU GP Members were honest. All works were planned according to the need of the village and decided in Gram Sabha meetings with the involvement of common voters. There is transparency. As a Result, most works were done without corruption.

Siddalaghatta

6 of the 9 GPs have Coolie Sangha elected members as GP Members. Works done through them are largely honest. Little corruption can be noticed even inside the village, where the works were done through non-CSU GP Members.

Most tender works are announced online and CSUs are unaware of the budget allocated, who the contractor is, etc. Almost outside Class 1 grade contractors (from other States) get these works. Majority of the works done through them are bad in quality and not up to the mark.

Plan of Action

- Use RTI to get Information about the Tender works.
- Share information about the Budget allotted for Tender works at GP level.
- Force GPs to conduct Gram Sabha meetings.
- Plan/support protest when necessary.

Impact Indicator 6 : Fewer Women Suffer Humiliation

The Indicators for Objective B. above clearly show that the position of Coolie women has improved. But this is an area where we should be self-cautioned not to sit back on our laurels. We have always maintained that gender achievements reversible and could easily slither back.

The instrumentalities set up to give primacy to Coolie women, especially with regard to the spending of Sangha Funds, should be alive and kicking. This will mean continuous training to Cheque Signatories, healthy discussions on funds available and their expenditure in the Mahila Meetings, etc.

ERPA commitments of the first Biogas CDM Project will get over in a few more years. Thenceforth, 100% of carbon revenues from the sale of CERs should go to End User women. It should be made abundantly clear that they are getting compensated for rendering environmental services – hitherto unpaid work of cooking, cleaning, child care, *et al.*

A fact we need to acknowledge is that the Mahila Meetings have been built up because of supreme sacrifice by Village Health Workers. Every one of them is a woman who has suffered the material deprivation and personal insult of being a “single woman without male support”. Personal experiences and a subjective affront to their private dignities is what instilled a passion in them to pursue a feminist organisational culture in the Coolie Sangha.

Though not trained in a conventional community health programme, VHWs have made impressive achievements in the health of Coolie women. They have done so by emboldening women to come to the centre stage speak and speak of their problems in an open manner. Thereby the tackling of cervical cancer and many reproductive ailments; thereby a perfect sex ratio of girls and boys in high school, past the glass ceiling of puberty; thereby the emphasis on the girl child and pushing marriage age above 22 years; thereby the control that Mahila Meetings exercise over Sangha Funds.

This cadre of VHWs is ageing and ailing. Their average age is well past 55 years. The Coolie Sangha needs to develop a fresh Cadre of young women, pertinent to the times.

If socialist feminism has to be taken forward in the Coolie Sangha, it cannot be at the same cost of personal sacrifice and self denial as the VHWs of yore. A positive gender emphasis should no longer be driven by negative motivations and needless sacrifice.

Programmes like Biogas and Woodstoves CDM, their being Rural Bankers in the Financial Inclusion programme, etc. offer the perfect opportunity to develop young businesswomen in each and every village CSU.

Young women who are a product of this day and age, and understand today’s needs and compulsions, need to be sensitised and developed as next generation Cadre.

2.7. Which methods did you use for assessing outcome and impact?

For the past 8 years, every year, in the months of April and May, ADATS and the Coolie Sangha conduct an annual exercise involving thousands of Coolie Sangha functionaries and ordinary CSU Members along with our Staff.

5 times, this was conducted for the first 10 year Strategic Plan. 3 times after that, we monitored the Effects of a new 10 year Strategic Plan that we developed in late 2008 and started implementing from April 2009. The process improved each year, based on earlier experience.

Every year, at each Cluster Review Meet, the elected Cluster Secretary and Women’s Committee Member conducted the review. CSU Representatives, Cheque Signatories and Village Health Workers from the 5-6 village CSUs that comprise the Cluster/GP attended. 5-10 longstanding CSU Members from each village also participate. The concerned Field Worker and Mahila Trainer sit with them and supply Online Reports on various programmes. Each Cluster conduct an average of 3 Effects Monitoring meetings.

Each Indicator (Sub Effect) is objectively examined through the gathering of Primary Data. We refer to information gleaned from these Cluster Review Meet sittings as “Primary Data”. Information that is entered in our online digitized monitoring solution, InfoNeeds, is called “Secondary Data”. However the purist can rightly argue that both are, in reality, primary data since the latter is collected *as and when a process is recorded*.¹ Yet we make the distinction chiefly in order to triangulate data.

¹ E.g. Date and amount of loans given out, along with the date and amount of instalments repaid, computed as Repayment Rate or Delinquency Rate, etc. are actually primary data. Similarly, the recording of children passing exams and getting promoted to the next class in school, annual family income declared and renewal of current year membership through the payment of Sangha Tax, etc.

Activities are designed to achieve an Objective/Outcome (Main Effect) and do not pertain to a particular Indicator (Sub Effect). Otherwise, the programme would amount to “*managing the Indicators*”.² A Sub Effect (Indicator) is something that happens as a cumulative outcome of various activities. In spite of knowing this at a theoretical level, overworked development programmes do tend to emphasise on activities that immediately result in the showcasing of good and immediate Sub Effects.

We then look into the actual Factors that contributed to the Result – more often than not, these are external causes and influences, coupled with project efforts. It is not easy for overworked Secondary Stakeholders who, quite justifiably, need to pat themselves on their backs and feel good that they have achieved something *all because of their hard work*, to escape subjectivity.

This is why we bring an outsider who has an overall framework, and also a sense of history of the organisation and its efforts, to complete the exercise. Unfortunately, due to lack of time, we could not bring this element of objectivity into the last 3 Effects Monitoring exercises.

Finally, we strictly confine the recording of primary and secondary data to the 12 month period. But this has not always been possible when it comes to discussions in the Cluster Review Meets. Reflections on the past year are influenced by tumultuous events like PRI elections, even if they are technically outside the reporting period.

3. ACTIVITIES

A. Coolie Families Fully Access All State Welfare & Transfers

Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA)

This year, CSU Member struggled a lot in getting NREGA work, due to various reasons elaborated in this Effects Monitoring report. Field Workers in all Taluks gave special attention and supported CSU Members apply for jobs under NREGA. The government renewed all Job Cards and new Job Cards were issued. As of now 11,230 Coolie families have Job Cards, but they got only an average of 38-40 days work against their entitlement of 100 days.

Other Issues & Struggles

There were a total of 96 protests organised by CSUs with the support of Field Workers at GP level for different issues.

72 Protests were related to NREGA works. All the protests were against GP members and Government officials for the reasons like not issuing Form 6, not allotting works on time, purposely finding fault in works done, not deciding the works in Gram Sabha meetings, not issuing bills for the works done and last year’s pending bills, not agreeing to appoint CSU Youth as METI workers, etc.

16 Protests were made against Health Department. Most of the protests were near PHCs at GP level for the reasons like Doctors not staying at PHC, ANMs are not visiting villages allotted to them, improper maintenance at PHC, etc.

8 Protests were done against Ration Shop Dealers to stop their illicit behaviours in issuing rations.

² E.g. “Percentage of Children who Pass Annual Exams” is an acceptable Indicator for a schooling programme. This has to be achieved through regular classes, timely completion of syllabus, attention to weaker children, a good work-play environment, etc. If instead the Indicator were to be managed, then we could have a single activity – Giving the question paper to children a week before exams!”

Legal Aid & Aid Distress

ADATS and the village CSUs have together assisted a total of 399 coolie families with Legal Aid and Aid Distress worth Rs 0.7 million in this reporting period.

	No. Of Cases	Amount
Medical Aid	191	Rs. 397,100
Legal Aid & Aid Distress	208	Rs. 312,930
Total	399	Rs.710,030

B. Coolie Women Attain a Person Status within their Families

Mahila Meetings

389 CSUs were active in conducting Mahila Meetings. Discipline was brought in Conducting Mahila Meetings by Mahila Trainers and CSUs, by changing most of the Representatives about 6 months back. CSU functionaries especially VHWs actively took part in all Mahila Meetings. Mahila Meetings have succeeded in solving needs of individual members came up in the Meetings. The main agendas of the Mahila meetings were children/youth data entry, allotting child scholarship, passing health bills, legal aid and aid distress, identifying women with health ailments and taking them for camps, monitoring Biogas usage, appointing Biogas Workers, monitoring government school infrastructure and functioning, vigil on domestic violence, sending youth for skill training and jobs, declaration of income and membership renewal, CCF and Celina Fund repayment, selecting eligible CSU Members for Woodstove CDM, selecting new villages for Biogas CDM etc.

Women in the Coolie Sangha

4,122 (36%) of Coolie Sangha memberships are in the names of women – i.e. these families have women managing family affairs. Indicators used for this count are control and decision making on finances. But only 891 (8%) families are genuinely single women headed – i.e. without any male adult in the household.

In Non-CSU families (the ones who participate only in environmental projects), 52% memberships are in women's names. This shows they are token. Since Biogas, Woodstoves, etc. are "women's prerogatives" men "allow" them to represent their families in these activities.

	Active CSU Members		Inactive Families		Non CSU Families	
Male Headed Households	10,634	92%	24,982	875	10,126	84%
Women Headed Households	891	8%	3,632	13%	1,978	16%
Membership in Men's Names	7,403	64%	19,444	68%	5,860	48%
Membership in Women's Names	4,122	36%	9170	32%	6,244	52%
Adults	51,034	77%	119,088	895	25,286	89%
Minors	14,999	23%	14,483	11%	2,968	11%

Training

In the last 6 months, there were no special training conducted for VHWs either in children deliveries nor personal hygiene. But Mahila Trainers linked VHWs to Asha workers appointed by health department, which benefitted a large number of pregnant women and children by getting protein rich food, money and other special schemes.

Health Activities

No Health Camps were conducted, but Mahila Trainers and VHWs facilitated 220 Coolie women who were suffering from reproductive ailments to attend Health Camps conducted by specialized hospitals, and followed up their treatment. 90 women were treated in the early stages with medicines, and 109 women underwent surgeries. The remaining 21 women have just been diagnosed.

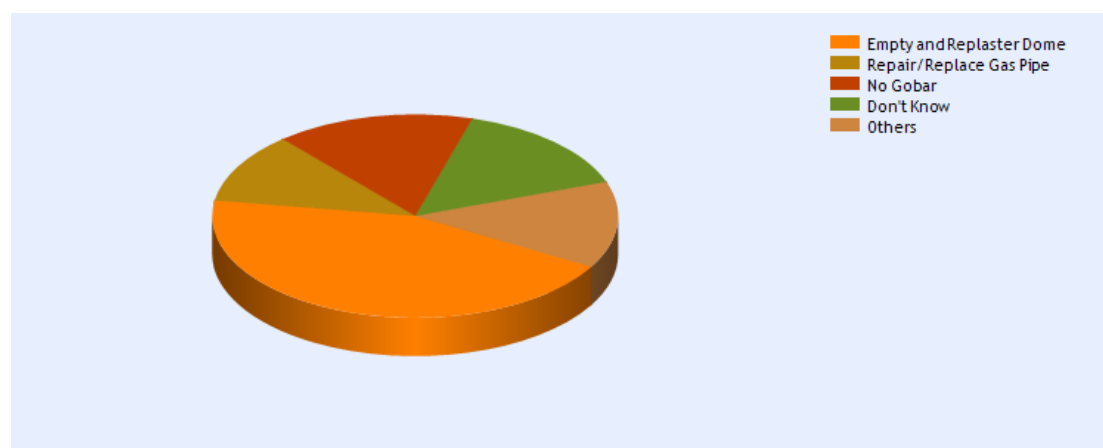
Biogas CDM Projects

At the start of this reporting period, we took stock of the 2nd Biogas CDM Project and were not happy with the speed and efficiency with which we were building units. After several weeks of introspection, we realised that giving total autonomy to Biogas Staff and separating them from Field Workers and Mahila Trainers was a big mistake. Community participation had reduced to a mere formality. Village CSUs and Cluster/GP Meets were not really involved, especially when the units were built in non-CSU villages, for non-CSU Members. Another issue was that, in order to build as many as they could each month, quality suffered.

We decided to rectify these problems by bringing the Biogas Staff under the direct control of village CSUs, Field Workers and Mahila Trainers. Selection of villages and End Users would henceforth be done only by them and Biogas Case Workers would merely execute jobs to quality. Some Case Workers had to be asked to leave.

But there was a terrible price to pay. Functionality has dropped to 87% and this is not at all acceptable in such a new programme where the Units are hardly 1½ years old. By comparison, the Velcan Units which are 7 years old, have a functionality of 89%.

Towards the end of this reporting period, we realised that we had only set right the construction process. We are still lacking in a proper system for repair and maintenance. Problems can be small ones like changing nozzles, replacing the knobs of stoves, and repairing broken inlet/outlet tanks. Or they can be major ones like emptying and re-plastering the digester dome, which accounts for 44% of the days lost due to non-usage. Repairing and replacing gas pipes is the second biggest problem, accounting for 11% of days lost.



Only by immediately identifying problems and quickly solving them can functionality be improved. And this can be done only by developing a village-level cadre of young and schooled women as Biogas Workers to cover 800 villages where we have built Biogas units. Currently, we are in the process of identifying and orienting these young women.

As on today, we have built a total of 14,214 domestic Biogas units under 2 CDM Projects. Of them, 12,487 are Commissioned – i.e. End User women are using them and they are generating CERs. Another 950 are under construction in the 2nd CDM Project.

The 2 projects have together generated 113,735 CERs. 187.83% of investment has been recovered in the 1st CDM Project, and 21.3% in the 2nd.

Woodstoves CDM Project

Gold Standard stakeholder meetings have been conducted, the PDD has been submitted for validation by a DOE, and we are waiting for Host Country Approval. We expect that this GS CDM Project will get registered with the UNFCCC just before the end of this project, in December 2012.

Most importantly, through extensive consultations in each and every village CSU, we have decided on the implementation strategy:

- i. 4,500 End User families will each borrow the cost of 2 Chulika woodstoves from their respective village CCFs
- ii. They will install 9,000 stoves in their homes, and destroy the traditional chullas they hitherto used.
- iii. Biogas Workers will monitor daily usage and regularly update the Tristle® Woodstoves Monitoring Solution.
- iv. In mid 2014, after 1½ years of usage, we will contract a DOE to conduct a Verification.
- v. The Project should have generated 22,747 CERs per annum @ 3.38 CERs per family per annum.
- vi. Simultaneously, we will consult financial and legal experts and create a Special Instrument to legally trade in CERs.
- vii. We will sell these issued GS CERs in the Carbon Market, realise about Rs 17.7 million, and distribute approximately Rs 4,000 to each End User
- viii. 4,500 End Users will, in turn, return their entire borrowing to their respective CCFs.
- ix. For the remaining 8½ years of the project life, all Carbon Revenue will go to the End Users after every verification, issuance and sale.

C. Sustainable Land Use Practices Adopted

A/R CDM Project

After investing 12 long years and close to Rs 6 million the Coolie Sangha has succeeded in registering one of the few A/R CDM Projects in the world. This will enable them to switch from field crops to tree crops and re-establish a more sustainable farming system where they can lead contended lives.

From 1996 to date, they planted a total of 85,871 saplings on their dry lands and achieved a survival rate of 44%. Of these, 40,418 saplings were planted without a single Rupee of external support, and the survival rate of these cohorts is even higher at 58%.

Every three months, an extensive monitoring is undertaken to count the number of survived saplings and measure their average height and girth. This year, in this reporting period, 3,358 saplings were planted on 75 acres of Coolie lands this year.

But these were pilot efforts to test the technology and develop an implementation strategy. Now they have to reach a daunting target of 5.3 million saplings on 10,503 hectares belonging to 9,359 Member Coolie families in 403 villages. This requires an exponential expansion by more than 60 times!

This year, everyone has thoroughly discussed and together arrived at an implementation strategy to take the registered A/R CDM Project forward:

- i. Participating families will undertake planting on their own, with absolutely no financial support from ADATS.
- ii. Field Workers will crosscheck to ensure that they have planted within one of the 12,347 discrete plots that form the project boundaries.
- iii. They will follow one of the 3 Planting Models detailed in the PDD.
- iv. 3 years down the line, if there are 510 standing trees on each hectare of land, ADATS will forward sell ICERs that will be generated in the next 17 years.
- v. Carbon Revenues obtained from these forward sales will be passed on, in full, to participating families.

Everyone realises that this is the only workable plan. They have formally agreed to it. They know that, unlike Biogas, we cannot sell Carbon Offsets in advance to forward purchasers with full confidence that they can deliver on their ERPA. They realise that it is their own making – a 44% Survival Rate over the past 16 years does not give anyone the confidence to conclude that trees will survive, ICERs will be generated, and delivery will be on schedule. They also know the horrible financial consequence of default.

Yet they grumble that they don't have resources to undertake planting on their own. Rational realisation and acceptance alone do not ease the reality of not having resources...

Coolie Women & Agriculture

For more than 10 years, we have been strengthening Coolie women to participate in decisions on crop choice and crop loans. CCF crop loans are given out only on the approval of Mahila Meeting.

This continued in this reporting period also. The decision to not waste time and resources by trying to raise a crop when the rains failed in 2011 can largely be attributed to the sound common sense of Coolie women. Mahila Meetings also kept track on who was tempted to sell or mortgage their lands and did their best to prevent disinvestment.

D. Coolie Families take Advantage of New Economic Opportunities

Coolie Credit Funds (CCFs)

The village CCFs haven't got their act together and movement was much less than last year:

- 108 loans amounting to Rs 0.7 million were given out by 13 village CSUs.
(last year 74 loans totalling Rs 4.35 million by 71 village CCFs)
- 355 loan instalments amounting to Rs 1.73 million were repaid by 66 villages to their respective CCFs.
(last year 478 instalments totalling Rs 2.15 million by 86 village CCFs)

The health of the credit system as a whole, which showed improvement for the first time last year is holding:

- Exposed Portfolio Rate in the functioning villages has slightly improved and is at 45% (overall 52%)
Last year = 44% (overall 55%) last year
- Delinquency Rate increased slightly to 43% in functioning villages (overall 51%)
Last year = 41% (overall 50%) last year
- Recovery Rate has stayed rock steady at 89% in functioning villages (overall 86%)
Last year = 89% (overall 86%) last year

Cumulative loans given in the past 26 years stood at Rs 188.86 million through 60,193 loans.

It is probable that this will continue since the Mahila Meetings are hell bent to bring the CCFs back to health and borrow to buy *Chulikas* and participate in the Woodstoves CDM Project. They will first concentrate on recovering 24% of the Overdue from Active (tax paid) Members in functioning village CSUs, then they will target 27% of the overdue which is with Inactive Members in these same villages.

	Overdue by Active Members			Overdue by Inactive Members		
697 Dropped CSUs	-	-	-	4,379	11,471,068	50%
505 Functioning CSU	1,863	5,479,371	24%	2,603	6,181,149	27%

When getting despondent with the Overdue problem, we forget that there are 512 village CSUs where there is not a single Rupee overdue, and another 136 villages with less than 10,000 overdue in the entire village!

	Village CSUs	Member Families	Overdue Amount	
Zero CCF Overdue	512	-	-	-
Less than Rs 10,000	136	602	788,702	3%
Rs 10,000 to Rs 20,000	152	1,340	2,310,970	10%
Rs 20,001 to Rs 40,000	211	2,606	6,198,389	27%
More than Rs 40,000	191	4,297	13,833,527	60%
Total	1,202	8,845	Rs 23,131,588	100%

E. Coolie Children

Though ADATS has been running a children's programme for the past 32 years, the largely self financed activity of the Coolie Sangha is now 16 years old.

They have supported a total of 54,388 children, 47% girls. 66% of these children have either completed 10 years of schooling, or are still in school. Failure to retain is 34%

	Children		Boys		Girls	
Supported by Coolie Sangha	53,207	100%	28,076	100%	25,131	100%
Left after Primary School	10,825	20%	5,377	19%	5,448	22%
Left after Middle School	5,713	11%	3,029	11%	2,684	11%
Left after Completing School	14,549	27%	7,512	27%	7,037	28%
Left after College	7,461	14%	4,621	16%	2,840	11%
Still in School	14,659	28%	7,537	27%	7,122	28%
Failed to fully Support	16,538	31%	8,406	30%	8,132	32%
Successes	36,669	69%	19,670	70%	16,999	68%

As on 31 March 2012, 83% of School Age Children (i.e. 5-16 age group) from Active Member families in functioning CSUs are in School

	Children		Boys	Girls
Primary School (1 to 5)	4,314	29%	50%	50%
Middle School (6 to 7)	2,578	18%	50%	50%
High School (8 to 10)	4,811	33%	49%	51%
PUC	1,545	11%	51%	49%
Degree	1,004	7%	63%	37%
Diploma/Other	345	2%	72%	28%
Total	14,659	100%	51%	48%

F. Coolie Youth

Youth Groups

After funding from SCNZ stopped, all 80 youth groups we formed are now inactive. But they did serve a purpose by introducing some youths into active participation in Coolie Sangha affairs.

City Jobs

It has become a regular job of Field Workers and Mahila Trainers to identify schooled completed Coolie youth and facilitate them to get city jobs. On the 16th of every month, at our Bagepalli campus, screening is done for candidates who want to attend a month long training at the Mangalakara Job Skill Training Centre in neighbouring Andhra Pradesh. Selected candidates get free food and accommodation. After their training, each candidate who wants to go for a city job is given Rs 1,500 for start up expenses.

- In this reporting period, 118 (100%) school finished Coolie Youth were interviewed and of them, 88 (74%) were selected.
- 77 (100%) of them attended a month long specialised job skill training course, and 61 (79%) of them were placed in city jobs.
- All the 61 youth who were placed are still continuing their jobs

Month	No. Of Youth who attended Interviews	No. of Youth Selected	No. Of Youth Went for Training	No. Of Youth Went for City Jobs	No. Of Youth who are Continuing City Jobs
11-Oct	42	32	26	17	17
11-Dec	23	18	15	15	15
12-Jan	25	20	20	15	15
12-Feb	28	18	16	14	14
Total	118	88	77	61	61

According to their interest and aptitude, these youth are trained in IT skills, communication English, retailing, personal effectiveness, etc. The Training Centre helps place them in jobs that give reasonable salaries, sometimes with accommodation provided. ADATS and Mangalakara Staff together visit these youth at least once a month.

Another 46 youth went to city jobs in this reporting period, without direct project intervention, with peer support. They were taken by their siblings or close relatives and friends. So the total number of youth who went for city jobs in this reporting period is 107.

S. No	Industry/Organization	No. Of Youth	Designation	Salary
1	TATA West Side	29	Retail Sales Executives	Rs. 6500
2	PUMA Showroom	8	Retail Sales Executives	Rs 6,000
3	KFC, Restaurant	24	Customer Support Executive	Rs 7,000
4	Shahi Exports Pvt. Ltd	26	Tailors	Rs 5,200
5	Arvind Mills	20	Tailors	Rs 5,200
Total		107		

G. New Form of Unity that Preserves Member Participation & Concept of Representation Evolved by Coolie Sangha

CSU & Mahila Meetings, Cluster Meets, Taluk Executive Committee Meetings, Taluk Coolie Sangha Meetings, & Executive Committee Meetings

As reported earlier, there has been considerable improvement in the regularity of meetings held during this reporting period.

Income Declaration, Sangha Tax payment & Membership Renewal

This was the worst year in terms of Coolie families declaring their annual incomes and paying Sangha Tax and renewing membership. 20% of the previous year's Membership was lost.

- 11,607 Coolie families from 471 village CSUs declared an average income of Rs 33,780 in December 2011. This was a 24% increase from last year's average income of Rs 27,314
- Of them, 11,546 families from as many villages paid an average of Rs 292 each as Sangha Tax.
 - 10,205 families were CSU Members the previous year
 - 901 were inactive Member families who re-joined after a gap of a few years
 - 440 were brand new families who joined the CSU for the very first time
- As a result, total Sangha Tax collections stayed at Rs 3.37 million

Sangha Funds

Over the past 18 years, 854 (71%) village CSUs and 36,139 (69%) Member Coolie families have participated in the Sangha Tax process. 56% of these villages and 69% of the total membership have fared excellent and very good.

Growth in Sangha Funds has been 6%, a slight drop from last year.

Growth in Sangha Fund Balances

	31 March 2004	31 March 2005	31 March 2006	31 March 2007	31 March 2008	31 March 2009	31 March 2010	31 March 2011	31 March 2012
Village Fixed Deposits	36,997,717	42,443,417	42,443,417	54,625,000	61,043,200	61,043,200	63,854,200	71,420,200	73,666,700
Village SB Accounts	6,046,805	6,274,335	12,331,701	7,002,869	6,313,348	11,962,912	11,852,287	11,816,227	13,072,600
Taluk Fixed Deposit	450,000	450,000	450,000	450,000	450,000	450,000	450,000	450,000	450,000
Taluk SB Account	11,216	27,447	41,826	449,004	515,233	889,744	1,377,187	2,168	1,461,770
Total	43,505,737	49,195,199	55,266,944	62,526,874	68,321,781	74,345,856	77,533,673	83,688,595	88,651,070
Increase from pre-Year	12%	13%	12%	13%	9%	8%	4%	8%	6%

Spending Sangha Funds

Expenditures incurred by village CSUs in 2011-12

Head of Account	Amount
Miscellaneous	18,000
Old Age Pensions	1,700
Legal Aid & Aid Distress	1,021,660
Travel Allowances for CSU Representatives	416,250
Children's Scholarships	3,966,450
Medical Aid	607,535
VHW Stipends	905,850
VHW Medicines	398,163
Total	Rs 6,937,843,163

4. CHANGES IN THE ORGANISATION

Did any important events or changes during the reporting period take place within the organisation:

4.1. *Related to management structure?*

No

4.2. *Related to planning system?*

No

4.3. *Related to staff composition?*

No

4.4. *Related to other issues?*

No

5. CHANGES IN DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT AND PROBLEM ANALYSIS

5.1. *Are there important changes in the direct political environment since the inception of the project:*

No

5.2. *Are there important changes in the direct social environment since the inception of the project:*

No

5.3. *Are there important changes in the direct natural environment since the inception of the project:*

No

5.4. *Do those changes have implications for the relevance of the project?*

No

5.5. *Do those changes have implications for the project's development goal?*

No

5.6. *Do those changes have implications for the project's objective?*

No

5.7. *Is the underlying problem analysis of the project still valid?*

Yes

6. CONCLUSIONS FOR THE FUTURE WORK

6.1. *Based on your experience, do you see a need for changing the planned activities in order to achieve your project objectives?*

6.2. *If necessary, please update the project planning:*

This was done in June 2012 when we made the next 3 year application to EED. Please see <http://www.adats.com/documents/book3/0338/>

6.3. *In case of need for consultancy: In what area?*

6.4. *What are the lessons learned? Please refer to gender equality issues also.*

In a quiet and non-demonstrative manner, we need to improve the sociopolitical presence of the Coolie Sangha in Chickballapur district. This has to be done by continuing to ensure that the structures and discipline are maintained without any let up. Field staff and elected functionaries should be fully empowered, weekly meetings have to be held with quorum, each and every decision should be followed up.

Simultaneously, the Coolie Sangha should give leadership to mass movements that include a wider section of society – i.e. not just tax-paid CSU Members. This is already being done through environmental programmes like domestic biogas, where women are encouraged to take control over their lives.

It needs to be extended to campaigns for zero tolerance of corruption in NREGA, PDS and anti-poverty programmes. Measures like financial inclusion (opening and operating biometric bank accounts, *et al*), following up on complaints of non payment and delayed payment, etc. have to be taken up far more vigorously.

A good implementation technology has to be developed for the A/R CDM, including a finance strategy that overcomes cash flow problems of participating families while, at the

same time, ensuring responsible care of saplings, survival rate, and verified carbon sequestration through sinks.

ADATS has to develop a sound policy, strategic plan, and programme for Coolie Youth and ensure that the Coolie Sangha of tomorrow stays relevant to the changed sociopolitical milieu.

We need to make improvements to our financial management system to meet requirements of new laws and regulations. While doing so, we should be proud of our totally open and transparent systems that have ensured economy and diligence. We should be ever so careful not to bureaucratise in the name of professionalism.