

Agricultural Development & Training Society (ADATS), Bagepalli 561 207

9th Effects Monitoring Report

Period: 1 April 2013 to 31 March 2014

A. COOLIE FAMILIES FULLY ACCESS ALL STATE WELFARE & TRANSFERS

ACTIVITIES

Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA)

After tardy implementation in preceding years, the Government took up NREGA seriously during this reporting period. Every single family got a fresh Job Card. Wage payments were strictly to their respective bank accounts.

Member Coolie families formed themselves into work gangs and applied in the Form 6 for specific works. But in most villages they did not get the specific works they asked for. Instead, it was GP Engineers and Secretaries who decided.

Some works do not qualify as NREGA in the letter and spirit of the entitlement. The government decided, for example, that every rural household should have a bathroom and toilet under the *Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan* scheme. Of the ₹ 15,000 given to each SC/ST family (and ₹ 10,000 to other caste categories), ₹ 5,348 was paid out under NREGA as 28 days wages @ ₹ 191 per day.

On the whole, Member Coolie families got a surprisingly high 42 days of wages (*up from 38 in the last Report*) plus 28 days under the bathroom/toilet scheme = a total 70 against their entitlement of 100 days. ADATS Field Staff supported 13 struggles when payments were delayed.

Legal Aid & Aid Distress

Legal Aid and Aid Distress expenses (just as on children's schooling) was taken over by the Sangha Funds in the past 2 years. Village CSUs have assisted Coolie families with Legal Aid and Aid Distress worth ₹ 1.48 million in 2012-13 and another ₹ 0.25 in 2013-14.

A.1. TREND AND DETAILS OF RENT-FREE WELFARE RESOURCES ACQUISITION, RUPEE TERMS

A.1.1.	No. of Bank Loans applied by Coolie Families this Year	734
	No. of Bank Loans availed by Coolie Families	527
	No. of Bank Loans did not availed by Coolie Families this Year	207
A.1.2.	Rupee Value of Bank Loans obtained this Year	₹ 1,96,00,000

NUANCED UNDERSTANDING

Reasons for availing Loans:

- Coolie Sangha members, with the support of political leaders, got Loans: 101
- Members bribed bank officials to get loans 5
- Through MP Influence in Pragathi Scheme of Small Scale Industries got loans 200

- A new rule from bank, i.e. compulsory loans for Account Holders 173

Reasons for not availing Loan

- CSU members in Bagepalli and Gudibanda lost demanding power 19
- Bank Managers not interested to promote Loans 64
- Bank has reached its targets 124

A.1.3.	No. of Coolie Families who applied Coop Society Loans this Year	540
	No. of Coolie Families who availed Coop Society Loans	430
	No. of Coolie Families who did not avail Coop Society Loans this Year	110
A.1.4.	Rupee Value of Coop Society Loans obtained this Year	₹ 1,05,96,000

NUANCED UNDERSTANDING

Reasons for availing Coop Society Loans

- Cooperatives reactivated and started giving loans 240
- Cooperatives got special grants from State Government to clear the previous credits and issued new Loans 96
- A new Taluk level Cooperative has started to meet various needs of Milk Producers 94

Reasons for not availing Coop Society Loans

- New share holders' applications are kept pending for this year and they were guaranteed to get loans next year 61
- Rejected during the Field Visits by Cooperative directors and Bank Officials 49

A.1.5.	No. of Coolie Families who applied Other Loans this Year	456
	No. of Coolie Families who availed Other Loans	259
	No. of Coolie Families who did not availed Other Loans this Year	197
A.1.6	Rupee Value of other Loans obtained this Year	₹ 1,48,20,000

NUANCED UNDERSTANDING

Reasons for availing other Loans

- Through MLA Quota got Loans 26
- SC/ST Corporation adopted Muddenahalli GP to provide better livelihoods for SC/ST families and issued different Loans 38
- SC/ST Corporation sanctioned vehicle loans for experienced drivers 41
- NABARD facilitated few banks to grant loans for Cross Bred cows 154

Reasons for not availing other Loans

- In Bagepalli, Banks are not willing to provide loans because members lost their credibility 32

- In Bagepalli, Siddalaghatta and Chintamani MLAs sanctioned loans only to their followers 165

A.1.7.	No. of Women who applied Stree Shakthi Loans this Year	1,657
	No. of Women who Availed Stree Shakthi Loans this Year	1,038
	No. of Women who did not Availed Stree Shakthi Loans this Year	619
A.1.8.	Rupee Value of Stree Shakthi Loans obtained this Year	₹ 1,42,45,000

NUANCED UNDERSTANDING

Reasons for Stree Shakthi availing Loans

- From Child and women welfare department, special grants for well performing Stree Shakthi groups 231
- Stree Shakthi groups has a regular way of the providing annual loans to every women, once the previous loans were cleared, through this procedure most of the women got loans 807

Reasons for not Stree Shakthi availing Loan

- Bank does not agreed to provide loans for Newly formed SSG 327
- Internal Political within the representatives of the group cancelled loans 29
- Women who are not actively participating in SSG, did not get loans 263

Plan Of Action (A.1.1 to A1.8)

- Select Educated youth as CSU Functionaries
- Collect information about various schemes of loans and share it.
- Motivate CSU Members to be active in Cooperatives

A.2. TALUK-WISE DETAILS OF POOR FAMILIES BROUGHT UNDER WELFARE UMBRELLA

A.2.1.	No. of Persons who applied for Old Age Pensions (OAP) from Government this year	679
	Total no. of Persons who are now getting OAP	1,941
	No. of Persons who are not getting OAP	134

NUANCED UNDERSTANDING

Reasons for getting OAP

- Government has made a very easy system to apply and follow up for OAP to senior citizens and strict action against Government Officials who delays the process. Through this most of the Old age persons got OAPs.

Reasons for not getting OAP

- Application is not rejected and it is under process 121
- Provided fake age proof and rejected 13

A.2.2.	No. of Women who applied to Government For Widow Pensions this Year	53
	Total no. of Women who are getting Widow Pensions	715
	No. of Women who are not getting Widow Pensions	2

NUANCED UNDERSTANDING

Reasons for getting widow pension

- Area Managers supported widow women to get Mandatory documents and facilitated them to apply 43
- Few women are now aware on how to apply and get Government Mandatory documents 8

Reasons for not getting widow pension

- Mismatch between the proof of Identities and rejected 2

A.2.3.	No. of Persons who applied for Physically Challenged Pension this year	41
	Total no. of Persons who are now getting these Pensions	315
	No. Of Persons who are not getting these Pensions	3

NUANCED UNDERSTANDING

Reasons for getting PCP

- Panchayat level committees has made by a NGO working for the welfare of Physically challenged persons, through them the process became easier.

Reasons for not getting PCP

- Rejected because there are not fit into eligibility criteria which stipulates that disability should be >70%

Plan of Action (A 2.1 to A.2.3):

- Follow up on the regularity of payments for OAP, WP and PCP

A.2.4.	No. of Families living in Bad Houses	837
	No. of Families who got Free Houses sanctioned in the past 1 year	510
	No. of Families applied who did not got Free Houses sanctioned in the past 1 year	327

NUANCED UNDERSTANDING

Reasons for getting Free Houses

- Most of the GPs in Chintamani, Chickballapur and Siddalaghatta were Captured by CSU members, as a result while selecting the beneficiaries preference has given to CSU members
- Compared to Last year this year new schemes for housing has launched by State government
- Government System for implementation has made more transparent by use of GPS system before construction and all the process of construction has been digitized

Reasons for getting not Free Houses

- Most of the CSUs in Bagepalli and Gudibanda are inactive when they applied so there was no support from Area Mangers and CSUs are do not have say in GP level.
- Few Rejected during inspection by Government Officials because they have already own built house.
- Applied and Sanctioned but not followed up the process of implementation.

A.2.5.	No. of Families	9127
	No. of families with electricity	9127
	No. of families who are eligible for free electrification	476

NUANCED UNDERSTANDING

- Almost all houses have access to electricity but as stated in the previous report Government Has stopped the free electrification scheme, as a effect of this still 476 families who were eligible for free electrification are awaiting for the scheme.

A.2.6.	No. of Families who now live in Huts & Thatched Houses, and genuinely need houses	327
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NUANCED UNDERSTANDING

- No. of Families living in Huts 51
- No. of Families Living in Mud wall and Tile roof 182
- No. of Families living in Mud wall with Wooden roof 94

Plan of Action (A 2.4 to A.2.6):

- Pressurize GPs to conduct regular Gram Sabha once in 2 months
- Get information on various housing schemes in village level programmes conducted by Government Such as *Jnanaspandana*, Ward Sabha etc.
- Organise members to protests against GPs
- Follow up on payment of applied in the Government websites

A.3. FAULTLESS IMPLEMENTATION OF EGA WORKS & PDS

A.3.1.	No. of NREGA Works planned from April 2013 to March 2014	1,388
	No. of NREGA Works done from April 2013 to March 2014	1,272
	No. of NREGA Works not done from April 2013 to March 2014	116
A.3.2.	Total No. of Days as entitlement	100
	Average No. of Days of NREGA Works obtained from April 2013 to March 2014	42
	Average No. of Days of NREGA Works lost April 2013 to March 2014	58
A.3.3.	Total NREGA Wages Paid out from April 2013 to March 2014	₹ 3,41,80,598

A.3.4.	No. of Cases where NREGA Wages were paid after protests, strikes & struggles	13
A.3.5.	No. Of families applied for Job Cards this year	9,127
	No. of Families who have NREGA Job Cards today	9,127
	No. of Families who do not have NREGA Job Cards today	Nil

NUANCED UNDERSTANDING

- This year NREGA has been used by members effectively mainly for the construction of toilets, construction of back yard cow & sheep rearing sheds, preparation of harvesting field etc.
- Payment modes of NREGA are faster compared to last year.
- Establish relations with Government Departments such as Agriculture, horticulture, Sericulture etc.
- Government appointed METI workers facilitated to apply for jobs; their capacity has been upgraded to even do social audits
- GP Secretaries delayed, not allowed and de motivated members by saying during election time i.e. code of conduct no works can be updated and you will not get payments if you do the works.
- Members did not went for the work during harvesting of the crop, as they have enough to do in their own lands and also they are getting paid more than NREGA wages during harvesting.
- Most of the protests were made only for delay in the payments
- Most of the works done were planned by Government officials not by members or the work gang.

Plan of Action

- Collect and Share more Information on NREGA
- Capacitate members to contest in GP election
- Strengthen GP level meetings
- Organize members to conduct protests/strikes when necessary
- Motivate members to attend Gram/Ward Sabha

A.3.6.	Total No. of Families	9,127
	No. of Families who have Ration Cards	8,946
	No. of Families who do not have any Ration Cards	181
A.3.7.	No. of Families who have APL Ration Card	250
	No. of Families who have BPL Ration Cards	8,696
	No. of Families who do not have BPL Ration Cards in spite of being poor and eligible	175
A.3.8.	Total No. of Ration Shops	165
	No. Of Ration Shops running without corruptions	136
	No. Of Ration Shops running with little corruption	29
	Cases of protests, strikes & struggles to run the Ration Shop	10

NUANCED UNDERSTANDING

- 181 Families do not have ration cards for the following reasons like officials delayed the process due to Elections. These are not rejected; they will be issued shortly.
- Most of the families who have APL card in spite of being poor mainly because of the negligence & lack of knowledge of IT to the data entry operators at Panchayat offices.
- People are well aware of PDS system and are getting as much they have allotted. In spite still they are few cases where the dealers are selling ration for more price, contaminated food stock, less kerosene. These issues are minor and resolved at the village levels.
- A very few protest were made to stop Dealers for not giving the ration that is allotted and saying that they are sharing it to the one do not have Cards. But in fact they are not giving to any one, instead selling it for more price to retailers

Plan of Action

- Create awareness on how to use Food Department helpline (1967)
- Facilitate members to apply for new ration cards, modify and track ration cards
- Mahila Meetings keep a vigil on Ration shops and kerosene dealers

A.3.9.	No. of Government Works approved from April 2013 to March 2014	620
A.3.10.	Budget Allocated for all these Works	₹ 8,57,00,000
A.3.11.	Actual Amount Spent on these Works in the year	₹ 4,27,80,000
A.3.12.	No. of Works done without any corruption	231
A.3.13.	No. of Works done with a little Corruption	227
A.3.14.	No. of Works done with a Lot of Corruption	162

NUANCED UNDERSTANDING

- Works done without Corruption and little corruption :Small works such as mini water supply, drainages, school repairs, cement roads etc. which are directly delivering/benefitting to people. These types of works were visible and people will question for this, so most of the works were done without corruption and little corruption
- Works done with lots of corruption : Large work such as Tank De-silting, Village Roads, Village Water supply, Construction of PHCs and Hostels etc. People are unaware and not bothered about these contractual works. So here there is a Massive amount of corruption is taking place.

B. COOLIE WOMEN ATTAIN A PERSON STATUS WITHIN THEIR FAMILIES

ACTIVITIES

Mahila Meetings

211 of the 393 villages were active in conducting Mahila Meetings. In Bagepalli and Gudibanda Taluks, they were largely responsible in bringing back 2,296 membership in 122 villages.

3,584 (39%) of Coolie Sangha memberships in all 5 Taluks 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 635 (7%) 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), 59% 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	8,486	93%	27,687	88%	11,982	84%
Women Headed Households	635	7%	3,715	12%	2,248	16%
Membership in Men’s Names	5,537	61%	21,125	67%	5,900	41%
Membership in Women’s Names	3,584	39%	10,277	33%	8,330	59%

The demographic breakup of Member families is also interesting, even though a full and proper survey of every Non CSU family is still underway and not yet been completed.

	Active CSU Members		Inactive Families		Non CSU Families	
Pre-school (< 6 years)	472	1%	91	-	182	1%
School Age (6 to 17 years)	11,583	21%	13,460	9%	3,167	9%
Youth (18 to 25 years)	10,805	19%	28,713	19%	3,498	10%
26 to 40 years	14,185	25%	43,128	29%	13,317	38%
41 to 65 years	15,405	28%	50,917	34%	14,027	40%
Senior Citizens (> 65 years)	3,541	6%	13,255	9%	883	3%

ADATS & BCS Biogas CDM Projects

- [ADATS-Velcan Project](#)

At the time of writing this Report, a total of 145,702 GS CERs have been generated by 5,500 Biogas units we built in 2006 and 2007. Of these, 80,720 have been verified and issued into the UNFCCC and Gold Standard registries. After the next verification, we will clear our ERPA Commitment and every single Rupee of Carbon Revenue generated henceforth will go to the End User women.

- [BCS-FCF Project](#)

Under this second CDM Project, another 11,633 Biogas units have been built and commissioned. These have, since April 2010, generated 80,983 GS CERs.

- [Problems & Functionality](#)

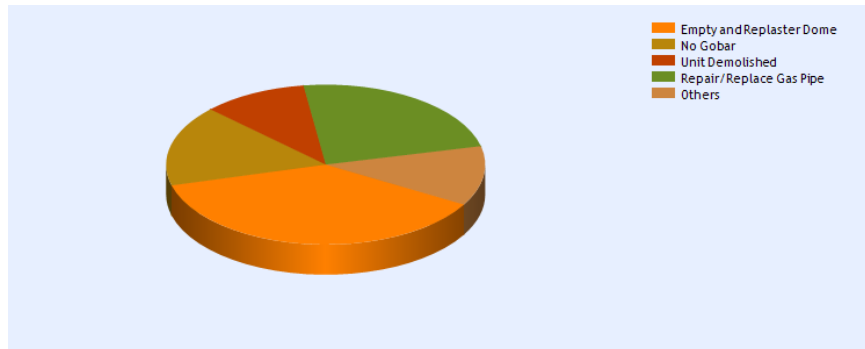
The above 17,121 units in 884 villages have faced 6,243 problems

	Fatal Problems	Non-Fatal Problems	Total
Problems	4,110	2,133	6,243
Fixed	2,152	1,509	3,661
Outstanding	1,958	624	2,582

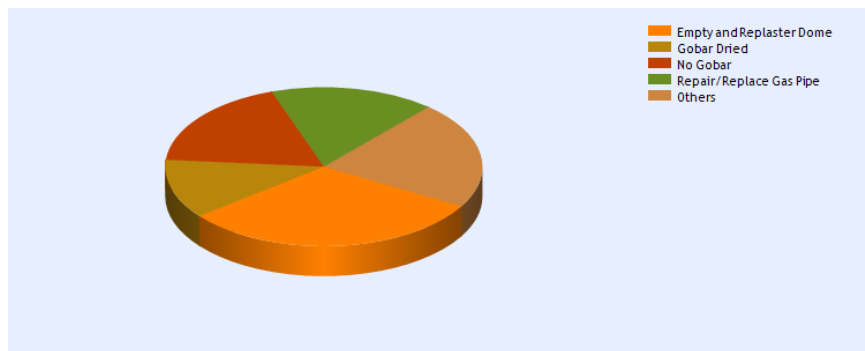
From mid 2012, the Functionality of the first 5,500 units started dropping. But since the units are 8 years old, overall Functionality has been retained at 99%. Similarly, in the second Project, functionality started dropping from early 2014; but overall Functionality is at 97%.

These numbers are of no consolation to 2,582 End User women who still face major and minor problems. Major (Fatal) problems are those that result in no gas being produced; Minor (Non Fatal) problems cause discomfort to End Users.

ADATS-Velcan CDM Project



BCS-FCF CDM Project



Biogas Monitoring System

In our last Effects Monitoring Report, we had said that our concern was to speed up the construction process. But this had resulted in a drop in functionality. In the current reporting period, we concentrated on setting up the *System* to monitor and maintain the units.

We realised that only by putting a *System* in place would everything work smoothly, all the time. Repair and Problem Fixing was only a very small, but important, part of it.

Goal : “Every single End User woman is fully satisfied with her Biogas Unit”

In order to reach this Goal, the Objective is : “Functionality maintained at over 95%”

- *Biogas Workers*

We appointed 300 Biogas Workers who would each maintain an average of 60 Biogas units in a financially sustainable manner. These “business women” were trained, supplied with tool kits and basic spare parts, and offered a meagre stipend of ₹ 500 pm for the first 18 months. Continual skill upgradation would happen in day long meeting/training sessions every month. They were encouraged to charge End Users for their services and also the spare parts they used. We will pay only major repairs like repairing/re-plastering the domes and replacing stoves.

Examples:

A stove knob costs ₹ 15 in the Taluk headquarters. The Biogas Worker will charge the End user ₹ 50 to cover her expenses and make a profit.

A Nozzle cost ₹ 50 in the Taluk headquarters. The Biogas Worker will charge the End User ₹ 150

At the time of writing this Report, more than 200 Biogas Workers are earning an average of ₹ 1,500 to ₹ 2,000 every month, *over and above* their monthly stipend.

- **Fixing the Baseline**

The next step was to fix the Baseline. 8 Biogas Case Workers visited each and every End User woman, whether the unit was constructed under the 1st or 2nd CDM Project, and obtained the history of each unit from the date of commissioning to date. Every single problem faced by the End User, how she fixed it, who fixed it, etc. was noted down. In the case of old history dating back 6-8 years, approximate dates were entered. More time was spent with those who said they had faced no problems at all, in order to learn and set an example to the rest of the village.

This was a massive exercise undertaken from December 2013 till March 2014. By the end of this reporting period, 89% of End Users had been interviewed in their homes. Every Saturday, the Case Workers updated monitoring history in *InfoNeeds*, our intranet based database system.

Woodstoves CDM Project

533 Coolie women from 43 villages in Chickballapur, Siddalaghatta and Chintamani Taluks took CCF loans and installed 2 Chulika woodstoves each in this reporting period.

B.1. MEN SHARE IN THE MIND NUMBING & REPETITIVE HOUSEWORK OF WOMEN

B.1.1.	No. of CSU Families	9,127
	No. of Husbands who Cook for at least 2-3 days ever week	684
B.1.2.	No. of Fathers who get Children ready for School and help with Homework on a daily basis	1,878
B.1.3.	No. of Husbands who help with Cleaning the house, washing Clothes, etc. on a daily basis	689

NUANCED UNDERSTANDING

- Majority home where men cooks are both Husbands and wives are employed locally either local Garment industries, Small shops in towns, Anganwadi, etc. And Husbands feel that women are sharing their responsibility so now it's their turn to support them in their day to day work.
- Few men are professional cooks, it's their job/hobby of cooking. So they are cooking in Home
- Few men cooks because Biogas made Cooking process easy and clean.
- Slowly the thought "Kitchen work is subjected to women " is vanishing.
- Now a day's parents were giving more importance to educating their children. They feel educating children is equal to buying an asset to their family. If father is educated he will Help children in their school activities, otherwise mother or anyone in the family who is educated they will help.
- Husbands in the Families who are having cow sheds/sheep yards will regularly cleaning sheds on a daily basis as their wives will busy in cooking food their children. Many men will help their wives

when they are washing clothes by supplying water, drying clothes etc. Few men will also help their wives for cleaning the houses occasionally.

- Many men feel that sharing domestic work will save their time. In that they can do more income generating activities improves economic status. Also patriarchal attitude of men is gradually decreasing. Men are giving more importance to their sustainable future rather being trapped in to Patriarchy which leads them in to vulnerable situation

Plan of Action

- Share success stories of families where domestic work is actually shared
- Enhance different business skills in women

B.1.4.	Total No. of Young & Brave Single Women	578
B.1.5.	No. of Single Women who were running Successful Businesses Last Year	114
B.1.6.	No. of Single Women who are still running those Businesses	108
B.1.7.	No. of Single Women who stopped running their businesses	6
B.1.8.	No. of New Single Women who have Started Businesses This Year	31

NUANCED UNDERSTANDING

- Many women are still running those business for the following reasons they are aware of local market and knows how to grab available opportunities and also how to face constraints ;Few women got some additional money for the investment through Stree Shakthi groups; Many women feels its only the source of livelihood.
- Only few women failed for reasons like inability to compete, gave too much credit to customers and couldn't collect back, etc.
- Stree Shakthi Groups facilitated 31 single women to start different business such as vegetable trade, petty shops, bangle business, flower business and roadside hotels.

Plan of Action

- ADATS Staff to undergo the MOVE training module with Best Practices Foundation
- Create awareness on opportunities and threats in the market economy

B.2. WOMEN COMPENSATED FOR UNPAID DOMESTIC WORK THROUGH CARBON REVENUES

	No. of CSU Families	9,127
	No. of CSU Families participating in Biogas CDM projects	3,562
	No. of Inactive CSU Families participating in Biogas CDM projects	3,195
	No. of Non CSU Families participating in Biogas CDM projects	10,464
	No. of CSU Families participating in Woodstove CDM project	482

NUANCED UNDERSTANDING

- Most of the women are aware of the CER revenue they are going to get directly in their account after ERPA period. But they are giving much importance to change in their Social Status (Identifying and valuing their domestic work), Reduced stress, improved their physical health and happiness in home.
- Most of the women feel proud as they are doing environmental service
- Most of the women were got into different occupations in free time and improved their family incomes
- A new Cadre of Business Women is created to monitor/repair of the biogas locally
- Families who do not have the space to build the biogas units got an opportunity to get wood stoves. Most of the women know it's not clean technology as Biogas but still they are happy with this. Somehow it is reducing their strain.

Plan of Action

- Get families to pay their share and become members in the newly formed Producer Company

B.3. EQUAL DECISION MAKING ROLE ENJOYED WITHIN FAMILIES

B.3.1.	Total No. of Families	9,127
	Cases of Women who have no say in their Family Expenses, Loans, etc. (Powerlessness Indicator)	74
B.3.2.	No. of Marriages Took Place in past 1 Year	449
	Of above, No. of Choice Marriages	83
	Cases of Women who expressed they can support their Daughters in their choice of marriage	60
	Cases of Women who expressed they could not support their Daughters in their choice of marriage	23

NUANCED UNDERSTANDING

- 22 women are not interested to take part in family decisions, they do not want break traditional seal(i.e. *Pasupu kum kum Bhavana*). 29 women are interested to take part in family decisions but scared to express their feelings in front of men especially in Joint families. And 23 women were not allowed by men to take part in major family decisions.
- Most of the choice marriages were supported by mothers for the following reasons in few cases mothers are educated so accepted their daughter choice after getting details of boy. Few mother supported because they have faith on their daughters that, their choice will be better compared to them, as they are employed in cities and are capacitated themselves to find a suitable partner.
- Few Mothers are traditional, they feel daughters will be secured if the will get marry with parents choice within relations. In a few cases mother wanted to support but their husband not allowed them to support.

Plan of Action

- Conduct Gender training at GP level.
- Involve more women in livelihood activities
- Conduct special camps on women's rights

B.3.3.	No. of Women suffering from different health ailments	61
	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)	13
B.3.4.	No. of Women who suffered the insult of not being able to cook for their families because there was no Rations, Fuel wood and/or Water for 1-2 days (Poverty Indicator)	None

NUANCED UNDERSTANDING

- Very few women were not able to do their normal household activities because:
 - 3 underwent cardiac surgery
 - 5 cancer patients
 - 4 accident victims
 - 1 neurology problem, not able to walk
- Nowadays the Government gives each family 30 kg of rice and children get midday meals even during summer holidays. No family starved due to hunger this year, and no women suffered the insult of having no rations.

Plan of Action

- Mahila Meetings Focus on timely distribution of monthly rations in the PDS shops
- Provide financial assistance through Sangha fund or Aid distress for treatment

B.4. ALL FORMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE (PHYSICAL & MENTAL) TRACKED AND STOPPED

B.4.1.	No. of Domestic Violence reported during this year	69
B.4.2.	No. of Domestic Violence Stopped	65
	No. of Domestic Violence not Stopped	4
B.4.3.	No. of Husbands and Wives Separated on advice of Mahila Meeting Cases	None
	No. of Legal Divorces obtained during the past one year	4

NUANCED UNDERSTANDING

- Most of the Domestic violence's reported that has stopped is the classic example of small
- misunderstanding between husband/wives, drunkard husband beating wives and also Disputes between In laws. All the above addressed were solved either by warning in Mahila Meetings or with the intervention of functionaries in their home itself.
 - in 2 cases, the husbands secretly married other women without their wives' knowledge. First wives opposed and filed complaints against them and followed up with legal divorce.
 - In 2 cases, the couples did not have mutual understanding. They fought on each and every issue. These also resulted in legal divorce.

Plan of Action

- Conduct trainings on Domestic Violence Act once every 6 months

- Provide legal assistance when needed
- Make active CSU women members in Court appointed Para Legal Committees

B.5. POSITIVE TRENDS IN COOLIE WOMEN'S HEALTH

B.5.1.	No. of Women who Reported Reproductive Ailments in the Mahila Meetings	352
	No. of Women with Reproductive Ailments Treated Locally by VHWs	114
	No. of Women with Reproductive Ailments brought to Health Camps by VHWs	238
	No. of Women with Reproductive Ailments taken to City Hospitals after Health Camp	182
	No. of Women with Reproductive Ailments who are not treated	56

NUANCED UNDERSTANDING

- This year we did not conduct any health camp. In spite of this, ADATS Mahila Trainers supported many women to attend special reproductive health camps run by the government in their respective Taluks. Some of these were conducted by the Social Welfare Department of Multi Speciality Hospitals. Most women were taken to specialized hospitals for treatment, few at free of cost. A few received subsidised treatment.
- ADATS/Coolie Sangha supported 53 women to undergo surgery in this past one year. Another 56 women have been given dates for surgery.

Plan of Action

- Mahila Meetings keep regular track on women with reproductive health problems
- Conduct special training for newly appointed/changed VHWs on reproductive health ailments
- Get specialized hospitals to conduct health camps at ADATS campuses in all 5 Taluks
- Provide financial assistance through Sangha Fund
- Enrol CSU Members in Government health Insurance schemes.

B.5.5.	No. of Childbirths that took place in the past 1 year	465
B.5.6.	No. of Childbirths conducted by the VHW in the Village	None
B.5.7.	No. of Childbirths conducted in Government and Pvt Hospitals	465
B.5.8.	No of Mother and/or Child Deaths during Childbirth in the past 1 year	1
B.5.9.	No. of Young Mothers who underwent family planning operation this year	303
	No. of Young Mothers who underwent Family Planning Operation after 1 Child	58
B.5.10.	No. of Young Mothers who underwent Family Planning Operation after 2 Children	183
B.5.11.	No. of Young Mothers who underwent Family Planning Operation after 3 or more Children	62

NUANCED UNDERSTANDING

- Most of the Childbirths were conducted at nearby PHC with the intervention of VHWs. Each Village now has a Government appointed Asha Worker. Asha Workers, along with our VHWs, keep a record on pregnant women and facilitate them to reach PHC 1-2 days before expected date. VHWs and Asha Workers advise pregnant women to go to the PHCs for deliveries in order to protect child and mother from many infectious diseases
- One child died during delivery because mother had Thyroid and she had to undergo emergency delivery at 7 months. Though the foetus was developed, the child died.
- Most women underwent family planning operation immediately after delivery, thinking of future expenditure and sustainability of their family. They believe that the less the number of children, they can provide better education and other facilities.
Few couples are progressive; husbands encourage their wives to undergo family planning. A few women underwent family operation due to health issues.

Plan of Action

- Encourage and facilitate women to undergo family planning operation
- Support women to get Government Benefits
- Train more women CSU Members to become government paid Asha Workers

B.6. INCREASED SATISFACTION WITH FUNCTIONING OF GOVERNMENT HEALTH DELIVERY SYSTEM

B.6.1.	No. of Ambulance Calls availed	884
B.6.2.	No. of Strikes & Struggles against Government Doctors & Nurses	3

NUANCED UNDERSTANDING

- Special trainings on the benefits of “108 Ambulance” were conducted at Chintamani, Siddalaghatta and Chickballapur by the “108 Services” District Coordinator. Details were shared in village meetings by CSU functionaries who attended the training.
- This year the Government’s 108 Free Ambulance Service was widely used 836 times for the following purposes:

Deliveries	292
Common health problems	393
Accident cases	119
Snake bites	30
Burn cases	2
- ADATS Vehicle is used 48 times for the Following purposes:

Dropping women home after childbirth	4
Accident cases	2
Taking referred cases to specialized hospitals	36
Bring back dead bodies from hospitals to village	6
- A protests was made against doctors of Chintamani Government Hospital, since they were referring delivery patients to Kolar hospitals saying serious problem, in the middle of the night; but in truth they were just lazy and did not want to take the trouble of attending to these women
- Another protest was made against the Taluk Health Officer, Chintamani, for transferring a good doctor from Burudugunta PHC

- A third protest was made against Taluk Health Officer, Siddalaghatta, for cancelling 24 x 7 Delivery facility at Ganjigunta PHC

C. SUSTAINABLE LAND USE PRACTICES ADOPTED

ACTIVITIES

Low Carbon Farming (LCF)

For many years, ADATS introduced the idea of Low Carbon Farming and promoted it in Member NGOs of the Fair Climate Network. In mid 2012, ADATS decided that we will also adopt LCF in our villages, with our Member Coolie families.

We appointed 4 LCF Case Workers who assisted 882 families in 42 villages to record their exact practice in Plot Diaries on 1,319 discrete plots covering a total of 2,165 acres. They did not implement any SA Package of Practices (PoP). This exercise was conducted in order to set the baseline. We needed to know exactly what our Member Coolie families were doing:

- What are the Main Crops they are growing and which are the Inter-crops?
- How do they prepare their lands? With country ploughs or tractors? How deep is the tillage? How do they de-weed?
- Which Organic Manures do they use? How much? Which Chemical Fertilizers? How much? What do they use to control Pests and Diseases?
- How much Yield do they get during Harvest? What do they do with Crop Residues?
- Etc.

Our database system, *InfoNeeds*, was programmed to feed in all this Plot Diary information and analyse it online and in real time. Based on actual practices being followed, we developed a Sustainable Agriculture PoP to be implemented in the 2013 crop season.

Targets were doubled. 1,526 families in 82 villages recorded their exact practice in Plot Diaries on 2,246 discrete plots covering 3,994 acres. This time, they strictly implemented an SA PoP that our LCF Staff, Experts from the FCN Tech Team, and *the Farmers themselves* had together developed. Besides being infinitely *doable*, this SA PoP was *owned* by Participating Farmers.

In the 2014 crop season, at the time of writing this Report, 1,574 families in 78 villages have started maintaining Plot Diaries on 2,317 discrete plots covering 4,343 acres. Targets have not been increased too much. But the SA PoP has got vastly revived to include not just sustainable practices, but also address GHG Emission factors.

A/R CDM Project

We integrated our A/R CDM activities into LCF since growing farmer friendly trees is an integral part of Low Carbon Farming. In December 2012 a UNFCCC registered DOE Verification of all trees planted on the LCF Plots showed a sequestration of 8,205 tCO_{2-e}. Subsequently, at the time of writing this Report, the recalculated figure has crossed 9,000 tCO_{2-e}

End User Producer Company

Low Carbon Farming (plus Trees) does not produce only Emission Reductions. More importantly, it produces chemical-free or poison-free food. This has a market not just with a *niche* elite in the cities. Even ordinary people in *Moffusil* towns want poison-free food grains, at least for their infant children.

Therefore, we started forming the “Bagepalli Fair Climate Producer Company Ltd.” 5,754 Member Coolie families have paid their shareholding from 386 villages. Our Legal Advisors have started drafting the legal papers.

C.1. NO FORCED MIGRATION DUE TO DESTITUTION

C.1.1.	No. of persons who Migrated due to lack of food and employment	None
C.1.2.	No. of Families (children and aged) who suffered because earning Member was not at home	None

C.2. NO. OF TEMPTATION SALE OF COOLIE LANDS, LURED BY FANCY PRICES

C.2.1.	No. of Coolie families who own their own land	7,076
C.2.2.	No. of Coolie families who actually sold their lands during the past one year	1
C.2.3.	No of Coolie families who attempted to sell their lands during the past one year	8

NUANCED UNDERSTANDING

- There is no forced migration any more since there are multiple job opportunities created in nearby towns itself. In Chickballapur many new factories have started providing local jobs.
 - In Chintamani people from Kaiwara belt go to factories in a nearby Industrial Area called Pillagumbe and return back every night.
 - Upperpete belt has a garments factory, from Devanahalli has provided bus facility, so many people are going there and returning back daily.
 - In Siddalaghatta, many families spend 6 months on their lands, doing agriculture work, and in the remaining time they utilise NREGA.
 - Siddalaghatta south is famous for rearing silk worms and producing cocoons. So many families earn their livelihoods in their village itself.
 - In Bagepalli Taluk, most people go for construction daily labour to nearby Moffusil towns.
 - In Bagepalli there are 6 garment factories. Many women from Bagepalli and Gudibanda towns work in these factories.
 - Hundreds of members from South Gudibanda and North Chickballapur work in a warehouse of Hindustan Level Ltd. in Chickballapur.
 - Families from Chelur and Mittermari Hobli go to Sreenivasapura during Mango season for of 2 month because they get more money.
- Those youth who have migrated to Bangalore city are well settled. Family members who work and stay outside send money to their families on a regular basis and visit at least once a fortnight.
- No one migrates due to helplessness and lack of food. As explained earlier in this Report, under B.3.4., the Government is now providing rations at a very cheap price. This too contributes to stopping forced migration.

- Only one member from Chickballapur Taluk sold his 5 cents of land at ₹ 2 lakh per cent. He used the money to buy another 1 acre piece of land, close to his village. Most people feel that once they sell their land they will lose their identity and also cannot purchase another piece of land. Another important reasons for non sale of the Land is the start of LCF (Low carbon farming) in Chintamani, Siddalaghatta and Chickballapur Taluks
- A cadre of 110 Village monitors is appointed to monitor the LCF practices in the Farmer's land.
- About 6 trainings for LCF monitors has been conducted to train monitors on how to promote POPs, how to record diaries, How to motivate more members to get in to LCF etc.
- And also two technical training is also conducted with the support of Agriculture Department on Good crop Management practices. LCF promoted old techniques of agriculture in a scientific way.
- As a result of this LCF team successfully able to promote LCF practices in the villages.
- For the 2014 cropping season Bagepalli and Gudibanda are prepared to participate under LCF.
- Please go through the table below for details of the implementation of LCF project at ADATS for the cropping season monsoon 2013.

Taluk	Villages	Farmers	Plots under LCF	Acres
Chintamani	52	901	1,313	2,487
Siddalaghatta	32	674	1,040	1,714
Chickballapur	16	251	323	456
Total	100	1,826	2,676	4,657

C.3. INCREASED AREA UNDER TREE CROPS WITH AN 80% SURVIVAL RATE OF PLANTED SAPLINGS

NUANCED UNDERSTANDING

- Actual Survival Rate is at 48%
- Already the trees were established a long back. Only few are planted recently.
- Recently a verification of pilot A/R CDM has conducted, through this verification most of the members are getting CER revenue equivalent to their tree crop. By looking in to this many people are now planning to participate under A/R CDM.

A/R CDM Taluk-wise Progress Report

Taluk	Villages	Families	Acres Planted	Saplings	Survived	Survival Rate
Bagepalli	50	189	412 ac	47,831	16,115	34%
Chickballapur	10	19	35 ac	5,293	2,546	48%
Chintamani	54	257	362 ac	44,610	28,316	63%
Siddalaghatta	23	137	255 ac	27,885	13,241	47%
Gudibanda	5	10	3 ac	360	236	66%
Total	142	612	1,068 ac	125,979	60,454	48%

Plan of Action

- Motivate CSU Members to undertake Sustainable Agriculture Practices, including Agro-forestry

- Collect and disseminate details on various government schemes for farmers
- Use the government Agriculture Department to conduct GP level training
- Facilitate Verifications of LCF & A/R CDM

D. COOLIE FAMILIES TAKE ADVANTAGE OF NEW ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES

ACTIVITIES

Coolie Credit Funds (CCFs)

When it comes to lending figures, the village CCFs seem to have finally got their act together. 654 loans amounting to ₹ 2.95 million were given out by 48 village CSUs in this 2 reporting period (108 loans totalling ₹ 0.7 million by 13 village CCFs In the year 2011-12).

All these loans were given out in Chickballapur, Siddalaghatta and Chintamani Taluks; not a single Rupee in Bagepalli and Gudibanda.

At first look, the recovery figures also look astounding. 7,090 loan instalments amounting to ₹ 13,862,080 were repaid by 316 villages to their respective village CCFs (355 instalments totalling ₹ 1.73 million to 66 village CCFs In the year 2011-12).

But this is misleading. Practically the whole of Bagepalli and Gudibanda Taluks decided that they could no longer run their village CCFs. So they gave out “Safety Net” to all borrowers and made a clean slate of it. Therefore only 25% of this amount has actually been repaid by the borrowers themselves (even though Sangha Funds are contributed by and belong to Member Coolie families).

	Villages	Instalments	Amount	
Bagepalli Taluk through Safety Net	167	3,128	₹ 8,707,678	63%
Gudibanda Taluk through Safety Net	57	837	₹ 1,678,459	12%
Actual Repayments in other 3 Taluks	92	3,125	₹ 3,475,943	25%
Total	316	7,090	₹ 13,862,080	100%

The Bagepalli Coolie Sangha took a hard decision that CCF Loans would henceforth be used only to finance Climate Change enterprises by End User. It would no longer be used to meet petty credit needs of Members families since a whole lot of alternate credit was now available, as detailed in Indicator A.1. of this Report. In Bagepalli and Gudibanda Taluks, if CSU Members wanted to avail CCF Loans for such enterprises, they first have to return the “Safety Net” amounts to their respective village Sangha Funds.

However, the net result is that the health of the credit system as a whole showed remarkable improvement:

- Exposed Portfolio Rate in the functioning villages has improved and is at 34%; overall 40% (2 years back, it was 45%; overall 52%)
- Delinquency Rate dropped to 33% in functioning villages; overall 39% (2 years back, it was 43%; overall 51%)
- Recovery Rate has risen to 93% in functioning villages (overall 92%) (2 years back, it was 89%; overall 86%)
- Cumulative loans given in the past 30 years stands at ₹ 191.81 million (₹ 188.86 million, 2 years back) through 60,847 loans (60,193).

	Overdue by Active Members			Overdue by Inactive Members		
697 Dropped CSU (511, 2 years back)	-	-	-	2,659 (4,379)	₹ 7,000,576) (₹ 11,471,068)	53% (50%)
505 Functioning CSU (393, 2 years back)	977 (1,863)	₹ 3,381,020 (₹ 5,479,371)	25% (24%)	1,298 (2,603)	₹ 2,930,386 (₹ 6,181,149)	225 27%

(figures in parenthesis are of 31 March 2012)

437 village CSUs have zero overdue, and another 1110 have less than ₹ 10,000 overdue in the entire village.

	Village CSUs	Member Families	Overdue Amount	
Zero CCF Overdue	437 (512)	-	-	-
Less than ₹ 10,000	110 (136)	501 (602)	₹ 638,680 (₹ 788,702)	5% (3%)
₹ 10,000 to ₹ 20,000	119 (152)	1,015 (1,340)	₹ 1,803,540 (₹ 2,310,970)	14% (10%)
₹ 20,001 to ₹ 40,000	145 (211)	1,711 (2,606)	₹ 4,090,283 (₹ 6,198,389)	31% (27%)
More than ₹ 40,000	93 (191)	1,707 (4,297)	₹ 6,781,384 (₹ 13,833,527)	51% (60%)
Total	904 (1,202)	4,934 (8,845)	₹ 13,313,887 (₹ 23,131,588)	100% (100%)

(figures in parenthesis are of 31 March 2012)

D.1. PETTY BUSINESS VENTURES BECOME PROFITABLE

D.1.1.	No. of Self-Employed Business Units that were running Successfully Last Year	122
D.1.2.	No. of Youth who were in those Self-Employed Business Units Last Year	370
D.1.3.	No. of those Self-Employed Business Units that are still running Successfully Today	119
D.1.4.	No. of New Self-Employed Business Units that have Started This Year	10

NUANCED UNDERSTANDING

- Actual running businesses of last year are 167 units, but we don't have the data of 45 units because CSUs are dropped in Bagepalli and Gudibanda this year.
- 119 businesses started last year are still running successfully till today. They are:
- Tamarind Business 23
- Popcorn Business 06
- Brick Works 19
- Cattle Trade 16

Fruit Trade	15
Poultry Farm	1
Cloth Business	1
Sheep Trade	11
Stone Quarrying	5
Lime stone Business	1
Vegetable business	5
Flower trade	4
Contract works	4
Cable network	1
Handloom	4

- The broad reasons for their success came out in discussions were vegetable traders have direct access to producers they are making more profit; Almost youth are matured in these groups problems came but they resolved within themselves and continued their business ; few units have very good market knowledge and business skills.
- Only 3 business that were running the previous year have now stopped – 2 in Chintamani, and 1 in Bagepalli:
 - A popcorn business because the youth suffered health problems
 - Another a sheep trade which underwent loss
 - The third a popcorn business, because their group got split during elections.
- 10 new businesses were started last year – 4 cattle trade, 3 mango trade, 2 tamarind trade, and 1 vegetable trade.

Plan of Action

- Use the MOVE skills we acquire in the Capacity Building programme to counsel and support various businesses

D.2. FAMILY SAVINGS & ASSETS BUILT UP

D.2.1.	No. of Families who have Bank/Post office Accounts	9,127
	Average Family Savings in Bank/Post office Account	₹ 2,000
D.2.2.	No. of New Assets (Land, House & Cattle) Purchased by Member Coolie Families	290
D.2.3.	Total Value of New Assets Purchased	₹ 1,11,48,000

NUANCED UNDERSTANDING

- Almost all CSU Members have opened bank accounts last year itself. Details are given in the previous Effects Monitoring Report.
- This year 290 families have purchased different assets:

Land	18
Cattle	77
Cross Bred Cows	115
Sheep	19
Built houses	4
Bought house sites	46
Vehicles	11

Plan of Action

- Facilitate new CSU Members to open bank accounts
- Make Case Studies of successful families and share in village meetings
- Support CSU Members to insure their assets

E. COOLIE CHILDREN

Though ADATS has been running a children’s programme for the past 34 years, we have solid data on the largely self financed activity for only 18 years. The Coolie Sangha have supported a total of 56,959 children, 47% girls. 66% of these children have either completed 10 years of schooling, or are still in school. Failure to retain is 34%

A careful look at the numbers does reveal a slackening in the past 2 years. When compared to March 2012 figures found in our 8th Effects Monitoring Report at <http://www.adats.com/documents/book3/0337/>, the percentage of success has dropped from 69% to 66% and failure has risen from 31% to 34%. The percentages are more skewed against girls where the success rate has dropped by 4% whereas boys has dropped by 3%.

This was to be expected. It is now 4 school years since ADATS completely stopped even minimal financial support for the Children’s Programme. So it is no longer “largely self financed...” but “*wholly* self-financed programme of the Coolie Sangha”, with the Government schooling infrastructure playing a greater role. A slackening is to be expected. But we will keep close tabs to ensure that things don’t slip to the dismal condition of regions/belts/villages without the Coolie Sangha...

	Total Children		Boys		Girls	
Supported by Coolie Sangha	56,959	100%	29,968	100%	26,991	100%
Left after Primary School	12,678	22%	6,345	21%	6,331	23%
Left after Middle School	6,901	12%	3,599	12%	3,302	12%
Left after Completing School	18,591	33%	9,533	32%	9,058	32%
Left after College	11,366	20%	6,825	23%	4,541	23%
Still in School	7,425	13%	3,666	12%	3,759	12%
Failed to fully Support	19,577	34%	9,944	33%	9,663	36%
Successes	37,382	66%	20,024	67%	17,357	64%

As on 31 March 2014, only 66% of School Age Children (i.e. 5-16 age group) from Active Member families in functioning CSUs are in School. This is because the programme had virtually come to a standstill in Bagepalli and Gudibanda Taluks, for reasons elaborated elsewhere in this Report. Also because we did not enter data for any College youth. However, the percentage of supported Girls went up from 48% to 51% because Chickballapur, Siddalaghatta and Chintamani Taluks traditionally gave more support to the Girl child.

	Children		Boys	Girls
Primary School (1 to 5)	2,528	34%	50%	50%
Middle School (6 to 7)	1,771	24%	50%	50%
High School (8 to 10)	3,126	42%	49%	51%
Total	7,425	100%	49%	51%

F. COOLIE YOUTH

F.1. COOLIE YOUTH OBTAIN CITY JOBS

F.1.1.	No. of Schooled Completed Youth	1,849
F.1.2.	No. of Schooled-completed Youth who are in City Jobs (cumulative total as on today)	967
	No. of Girls among them who are in City Jobs Today (cumulative total as on today)	186
F.1.3.	No. of School-completed Youth who are NOT in Jobs (cumulative total as on today)	882
F.1.4.	No. of Youth who came back from City Jobs after 3-6 months and are now Unemployed	15
F.1.5.	No. of Youth who came back from City Jobs and started their Own Businesses in the Village	9

NUANCED UNDERSTANDING

- Most of the Youth who are in city jobs now are working in cities for a long period. ADATS staff this year not focussed on sending Youth for Job skill training. But In Chintamani, ADATS has conducted a Job drive camp in the month of November. 19 Companies have represented, 136 youth were attended the Job drive camp. Of them 108 selected to different jobs in MNCs like KFC, Westside, McDonalds, Eureka Forbes, First source BPO etc. Finally 85 youth reported to the job. The remaining few are not interested and few are not happy with the pay scale offered to them.
- Many youth are still unemployed and prefers to stay back in the village. Nowadays these youth are driven by a batch of political touts. These youth even not responding to their parents and to the Sangha. The one and only thing they think about is only money, for money they are ready to do anything, especially during elections. In turn they are becoming threat to the ideology and principles of the Coolie Sangha. Even they are not aware of the problems going to face in future in the upcoming fascism and the present capitalism without Coolie Sangha and unity.

Plan of Action

- Find ways and means by which boys can finance their college education
- Counsel youth to get into jobs or businesses
- Facilitate Youth to attend Job skill trainings at different Institutions free of cost.
- Conduct Taluk level Job drive camps

F.2. MARRIAGE AGE PUSHED ABOVE LEGAL MINIMUM

F.2.1.	No. of Marriage-age Girls (over 18 years)	815
F.2.2.	No. of Marriage-age Girls who are in College	453
F.2.3.	No. of Marriage-age Girls who are in Jobs	186
F.2.4.	No. of Marriage-age Girls who are doing petty businesses	14

F.2.5.	No. of Marriage-age Girls who are at Home	162
F.2.6.	No. of Attempts made to stop Under-Age Marriage	None

NUANCED UNDERSTANDING

- Regular intervention of Mahila Meetings in matters of Girl Child for a long period of more than 30 years has changed the mind-sets of parents. They accept that educating their daughters is important. Most parents trust their daughters, and don't care a damn about gossip based on traditional values. They want their daughters to live the life they choose. But at the same time, they are very concerned about their physical safety, especially when daughters go for city jobs.
- In part, Government Act and reservation for girls are more effective, contributing support to educate girl child through different scholarship schemes and also to get in to jobs.

Plan of Action

- Find ways and means (financial, hostel seats, logistics, etc.) by which girls can pursue college education
- Conduct sex education
- Support girls to get jobs

G. NEW FORM OF UNITY THAT PRESERVES MEMBER PARTICIPATION & CONCEPT OF REPRESENTATION EVOLVED BY COOLIE SANGHA

G.1. STEADY CSU MEMBERSHIP, YEAR AFTER YEAR

Income Declaration, Sangha Tax payment & Membership Renewal

2 years back, we reported a 20% fall in membership. In 2012, this picked up a bit. But as on 31 March 2014, we saw a further fall of 24% in terms of Coolie families declaring their annual incomes and paying Sangha Tax and renewing membership.

- 9,127 Coolie families from 393 village CSUs paid a total of ` 2.74 million as Sangha Tax.
- Bagepalli saw a drop of 1,596 families, and Gudibanda 705.
- In Chickballapur, Siddalaghatta and Chintamani Taluks, there was a rise in membership of 101 families (7% increase), 66 families (3% increase), and 136 families (5% increase), respectively.

Sangha Funds

Over the past 20 years, 857 (68%) village CSUs and 36,530 (67%) Member Coolie families have participated in the Sangha Tax process. 56% of these villages and 68% of the total membership have fared excellent and very good.

For the first time in 20 years, there was a negative growth in Sangha Funds the past 2 years. In 2012-13 the volume of Sangha Funds dropped by 5% and in 2013-14 by another 14% to stand at ₹ 72.66 million. There are 3 reasons for this:

1. Major Coolie Sangha programmes are no longer supported with (foreign) external funding.
2. In this reporting period, as stated earlier, Sangha Funds to the tune of ₹ 10,386,137 were used by 224 village CSUs to give "Safety Net" and clear CCF Overdue of 3,965 borrowers.
3. Sangha Tax collections in Bagepalli and Gudibanda Taluks fell drastically due to drop in membership.

Growth in Sangha Fund Balances

	31 March 2006	31 March 2007	31 March 2008	31 March 2009	31 March 2010	31 March 2011	31 March 2012	31 March 2013	31 March 2014
Village Fixed Deposits	42,443,417	54,625,000	61,043,200	61,043,200	63,854,200	71,420,200	73,666,700	70,451,200	53,062,800
Village SB Accounts	12,331,701	7,002,869	6,313,348	11,962,912	11,852,287	11,816,227	13,072,600	13,072,600	18,926,791
Taluk Fixed Deposit	450,000	450,000	450,000	450,000	450,000	450,000	450,000		450,000
Taluk SB Account	41,826	449,004	515,233	889,744	1,377,187	2,168	1,461.774	203,425	225,268
Total	55,266,944	62,526,874	68,321,781	74,345,856	77,533,673	83,688,595	88,651,074	84,177,225	72,664,859
+/- from pre-Year	12%	13%	9%	8%	4%	8%	6%	- 5%	- 14%

Membership Strength & Coverage

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	393	45,480	9,121	20%	12,333	27%	4,184	9%	25,638	56%
Dropped out CSUs	515	48,637	-	-	19,075	39%	3,219	7%	22,294	46%
Non CSU Villages	344	29,758	-	-	-	-	6,827	23%	6,827	23%
Total	1,251	123,875	9,121	7%	31,408	25%	14,230	12%	54,759	44%

G.2. CSU MEMBERS STAY UNITED DURING ELECTIONS

In February-March 2013, each of the 5 Taluk Coolie Sangha meetings took a major sociopolitical decision after elaborate discussions in their village CSUs, Mahila Meetings and Cluster/GP levels. 65% of the membership stayed true to this decision, but the remaining 35% did not. This had a negative impact in Bagepalli and Gudibanda Taluks, but strengthened the other 3 Taluks.

We went into the question of Relevance and examined the changed political economy of the region. We realised that the Coolie Sangha had not kept pace with change and not understood the changing needs of Coolie households. Corrective action was taken and the situation has since improved.

For a detailed analysis, please read para 3. of our January to September 2013 Activity Report at <http://www.adats.com/documents/book9/0902/>

G.3. REGULAR & DISCIPLINED VILLAGE MEETINGS

G.3.1.	No. of CSUs	393
	No. of CSUs who held Regular weekly Meetings	185
	No. of CSUs who do not held Regular weekly Meetings	208
G.3.2.	No. of Mahila Meetings	393
	No. of Mahila Meetings who held Regular weekly Meetings	211
	No. of Mahila Meetings who do not held Regular weekly Meetings	182
G.3.3.	No. of Panchayat Meets held regularly with quorum in the past year	30

NUANCED UNDERSTANDING

- In Bagepalli and Gudibanda, meetings are conducting only when ADATS Field Staff attended. Otherwise no meetings were conducted. Even Mahila Meetings were not conducting at regular basis. Women were more interested in benefits coming to them through various schemes of Government such as Stree Shakthi, etc. They were not bothered about their social status and losing of their identity within their family.
- In Chintamani, Siddalaghatta and Chickballapur 40% of the CSU and Mahila Meetings are conducting meeting regularly once a week. 35% of the CSU and Mahila Meetings are conducting meetings once a fortnight and the remaining conduct only if there is a issue to be resolved.

Plan of Action

- In Bagepalli and Gudibanda, their loss of status and self respect has to be brought home in a blunt and hitting manner by our Mahila Trainers. Only a self-critical look at what happened will revive the Mahila Meetings in these 2 Taluks.
- Further improve regularity of Mahila Meetings in the other 3 Taluks.
- Accept the fact that in this day and age, weekly meetings may have to be changed to once a fortnight. This was also the Evaluation recommendation of Ramappa.

G.4. UNIFICATION ACROSS CASTE LINES

Secondary Data

- ADATS totally works with 54,749 families. Of them, 40,529 are in the Coolie Sangha and 14,230 benefit from Climate Mitigation Projects we implement. They belong to all castes and communities.

Caste Category	Population (Families)		Active Families & Ethnic Cover		Inactive & Ethnic Cover		Non CSU Families & Ethnic Cover		Overall Ethnic Cover	
SC	37,729	30%	3,125	8%	12,631	33%	2,393	6%	18,149	48%
ST	17,200	14%	1,284	7%	4,741	28%	1,601	9%	7,626	44%
BCM - A	25,139	20%	1,637	7%	6,325	25%	2,173	9%	10,135	40%
BCM - B	40,245	32%	2,940	7%	7,156	18%	7,891	20%	17,987	45%
General	3,562	3%	135	4%	555	16%	172	5%	862	24%
Total	123,875	100%	9,121	7%	31,408	25%	14,230	11%	54,759	44%

Primary Data

G.4.1.	Total No. of Marriages that took place in the past 1 Year	449
G.4.2.	No. of Simple Marriages in Village Temples, in front of Houses & in Mass Marriage Functions	317
G.4.3.	No. of Marriages performed according to Rituals and in Marriage Halls	109
G.4.4.	No. of Marriages Registered with the Sub Registrar	18
G.4.5.	No. of Inter-Caste Marriages that took place in the past 1 year	4
G.4.6.	No. of Inter-Caste Marriages where Girl was from Upper Caste	3
G.4.7.	No. of Inter-Caste Marriages where Boy was from Upper Caste	1
G.4.8.	No. of Hindu-Muslim marriages without any Conversion	1

NUANCED UNDERSTANDING

- This is year 70% of the marriages were performed in a simple way. These parents feels that spending money for marriages a waste. They did not want spend money unnecessarily; instead they wanted their children to buy some assets which would be helpful.
- 24% of the Marriages were performed with rituals, in function halls. The reasons that came out during this year's Effects Monitoring discussions was that they are still traditional, a few for prestige, a few others because they had only child and wanted perform her/his marriage in grand way, and some due to pressure from the groom's family.
- 18 marriages were registered with Sub Registrar. All these marriages were choice marriages and the couple wanted legally binding proof.
- In the past one year, 4 Inter-caste marriages took place. 3 were girls from upper caste and in one case the boy was from an upper caste. ADATS/CS was not too involved in these marriages; they happened at the couples' own behest.
- 1 Inter religious marriage took place at Nimkayalapalli, between a Hindu boy and Muslim girl who eloped and got married. After 2 months, they came back to the village and ADATS Field Staff convinced both parents to accept them. Now they are leading a happy life in the village itself.

Plan of Action

- Continue to support simple and Inter-caste marriages
- Encourage couples to register their marriages