

# Agricultural Development & Training Society (ADATS), Bagepalli

## Project No: 20120329 G

### Activity Report for Oct '13 to 'Mar 14

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#### 1. General Information

Name of the Organisation	Agricultural Development & Training Society (ADATS)
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Contact Person	Ram Esteves Project Director
Email	ram@adats.com
Project Title	Coolie Sangha Building in Chickballapur District
Project No:	20120329 G
Project Period	From 1 <sup>st</sup> January 2013 to 31 <sup>st</sup> December 2015
Reporting Period	From 1 <sup>st</sup> October 2013 to 31 March 2014
Date of Report	July 2014
Author	Ram Esteves

#### 2. Changes within the Organisation

##### 2.1. Related to management structure

None

##### 2.2. Related to your planning system

None

##### 2.3. Related to the composition of your staff

None

##### 2.4. Related to other issues

None

#### 3. Changes of social, political, economic and ecologic Project context

##### 3.1. Important changes in the Project's immediate environment since its inception

In our previous 6 monthly Report (which actually covered 9 months) we described a development that negatively impacted on 35% of the CSU Membership. This was confined to 2 of 5 Taluks, but we took it as a warning sign of what could happen if we did

not reassess the changed political economy and stay relevant to changing times. After a self-critical assessment that lasted several months, we took measures to revive contact with Member Coolie families.

#### Demography

The demographic composition of CSU Membership revealed:

Demographic Group			Interest
Pre-school (< 6 years)	476	1%	
School Age (6 to 17 years)	11,915	21%	
Youth (18 to 25 years)	10,814	19%	Have no idea as to how the Coolie Sangha was built; they just take it for granted, as a given Aspirations were not always matched with capacity, capability and opportunity.
26 to 40 years	14,232	25%	Schooled through the Coolie Sangha, and have faint memories...
41 to 65 years	15,430	27%	Had been active participants during the building of the Coolie Sangha, but under the leadership of the <i>Elders</i>
Senior Citizen (> 65 years)	3,548	6%	Today's <i>Elders</i> , who had originally given leadership to build the village CSUs through intense struggle, have shrunk to just 6% of the total population
<b>Total</b>	<b>56,415</b>	<b>100%</b>	

Then we separately examined changes that had taken place in the value position of Coolie women.

#### Occupations

In this reporting period, we completed an in-depth survey that started in the 2<sup>nd</sup> half of the previous reporting period. ADATS Field Workers and Mahila Trainers visited every single household in 393 villages, and meticulously recorded the occupation of each and every adult person in 9,135 Member Coolie families.

39,884 (91%) of the total adult population of 44,024 were interviewed.

In our last report, we had said that we suspected the composition of the Coolie Sangha had drastically changed and thereby their caste-class interests were also different. Now, we find that this is not the case.

- 37,418 individuals (94%) belong to just 9 major occupations which we had traditionally categorised as "Coolie".

Daily Labourer	15,117	38%	Working in Factory	504	1%
Cultivation	7,197	18%	Driver	372	1%
Student/Odd Jobs	7,131	18%	Tailor	329	1%
Domestic Work	4,915	12%	Grazing/Rearing	287	1%
Housewife	1,566	4%			

- The remaining 2,466 individuals who were surveyed (6% of the total number of adults) are in 98 different occupations, each comprising less than 1% of the total. Though they are a miniscule minority and belong to scattered occupations, they have a higher mobility, more access to information/populist misinformation, and are quite opinionated, when compared to the traditional “Coolie”.

Please see Annex B for a full list

### 3.3. Implications for the work, Project objective and achievement

After this diligent study of the demographic composition of Coolie Sangha membership and their individual occupations, we concluded that the only thing that had changed was a rise in unmet aspirations in one-fifth the adult population. As already stated in our previous Report, Aspirations are not always matched with capacity, capability and opportunity. Therefore they results in an anxious disquiet, and frustration that leads to mindless rebellion.

We decided that the sensible course for us would be to wait it out and continue to implement our carefully thought through 2009-19 Strategic Plan in a business like manner. Please see <http://www.adats.com/documents/book3/0328/>

This Strategic Plan is fairly ambitious. It covers many vital life processes of Member Coolie families. For some time, it will be wise to stick to what we have committed. We needn't pretend at an all-embracing mandate to cover every single facer of each individual's actions and behaviour.

A mature, tolerant and balanced “hands-on hands-off” approach has begun to pay off. Member Coolie families in Bagepalli and Gudibanda Taluks now realise that ADATS will not crumble in resolve just because of a single setback in May 2013. We will stay steadfast in promoting/protecting Coolie caste-class interests. But this will be within the means and manner negotiated with them in our 4-5 month long bottom-up planning process conducted in late 2008. Not more, not less.

## 4. Outcome and Impact

Complex and composed of different Project components; please see Annex A

### 4.1. Changes beyond ones described above

None

### 4.2. Direct negative outcome

None.

### 4.3. Incidents/events observed which could contribute to or interfere with accomplishment of development goal

- 1,604 families from Bagepalli Taluk and 705 families from Gudibanda Taluk declared their annual incomes, paid Sangha Tax and renewed membership in December/January 2014.  
86 of the 145 villages in Bagepalli and 36 of the 59 in Gudibanda returned to the fold, though not in full strength.
- An increase of 304 new Tax paid memberships in December/January 2014 and the fact that not a single pre-year Member family dropped out in 3 Taluks is a very positive indicator that they want the Coolie Sangha to continue.  
This is especially so because this increase is not due to the taking up of brand new villages.

### 4.4. Methods applied to asses Project's outcome and impact

In the months of June and July 2014, we completed our 9<sup>th</sup> annual Effects Monitoring exercise, which was long delayed due to national elections. Please find the same at <http://www.adats.com/documents/book9/0904/>

Apart from this, all ADATS Staff and senior Coolie Sangha functionaries closely monitored developments in each Gram Panchayat/Cluster in our weekly Monday Meetings. We tried to make sense of these developments within the framework of many sociological and political concepts/models like:

- Class, not as an exercise to place people on a financial/income/property ladder, but as relation to the prevailing Mode of Production.
- Caste as an operationalisation of the concept of *Varna* – thereby giving a religious sanction to consensual form of Oppression.
- Extra-economic Oppression in order to support economic Exploitation
- Religion, Fundamentalism and Majoritarian domination
- Fascism as an assault on Freedoms – highlights failure of Capitalism with lies and propaganda; Targeted Violence to instil Terror

We used Maslow's famous *Pyramid of Needs* to examine whether Coolie Youth really aspired to develop an Individuality, or if it was just a mindless ambition that forced them to reject established pathways. In this context, we improvised on Maslow by placing his Pyramid within the concentric circles of Immediate Family, Extended Family, Community, Religion and State, identifying push and pull pressures exerted by each circle on the Individual's path to self actualisation.

## 5. Conclusion for the future work

### 5.1. Need to change planned activities

None.

For half this reporting period, we continued to put on hold some planned activities like weekly Cluster Meets and monthly Taluk Coolie Sangha meetings in 2 of the 5 Taluks. We also slowed down some other activities like providing ambulance services, etc.

But they continued full swing in the other 3 Taluks.

From January 2014, after Tax paid membership was established, these forums have once again been revived in Bagepalli and Gudibanda Taluks, without compromising on discipline. Planned activities have also resumed.

In the remaining 21 months of this Project life, everything will go ahead as planned.

### 5.2. Consultancy services required

None

### 5.3. Important lessons learnt

In addition to the 2 learning stated in the previous Report, we have also learnt not to panic and over-react. When facilitating/accompanying a genuine people's organisation, there will be many a stumble. When the unexpected hit us 10 months back, we questioned ourselves severely. That was good. But getting partially paralysed was not.

# Annex A :

## # 4. Outcome & Impact

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### A. Coolie Families fully access all State Welfare & Transfers

A.1. Field Workers accompany Coolie Sangha through daily visits and attendance at weekly meetings and liaison work at Taluk headquarters

In the first half of this reporting period, Field Workers and Mahila Trainers concentrated on village Meetings for Income Declaration and Sangha Tax payment. In the second half, they attended mainly Cluster/GP Meetings and went to CSU and Mahila Meetings only when needed.

A.2. Election of 2 CSU Representatives per village every year

After Membership renewal through Sangha Tax, all CSU Representatives were changed in Bagepalli and Gudibanda Taluks. This happened in February and March 2014.

In the other 3 Taluks, Representatives were changed only quite recently. So there was hardly any change in these 6 months.

A.3. Annual Election and orientation of 57 Cluster/GP Secretaries

New Cluster/GP Secretaries were selected in Gudibanda and Bagepalli Taluks. The number of Clusters was also reduced due to drop in villages.

A.4. Annual Income Declaration and Tax Payment to retain CSU Membership

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.

A.5. Re-motivating return of 435 drop-out CSUs and 28,631 Cancelled families

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.

A.6. Identification of women family managers and altering CSU Membership to women's names (every year)

This was not emphasised this time.

A.7. Motivation of Coolie youth to represent families and alteration of CSU Membership  
This did not happen in any planned manner during this reporting period.

A.8. Annual membership appraisal at Executive Committee Meetings

There were intense discussions in the Executive Committee Meetings on this point, in January and February 2014.

A.9. Conducting 471 weekly CSU Meetings

There are 370 functioning CSUs in all 5 Taluks. The below table gives the Field Workers' assessment of their performance and regularity.

	Very Good	Average	Bad
Bagepalli	-	-	81
Gudibanda	-	-	22
Chickballapur	40	16	10
Siddalaghatta	34	43	15
Chintamani	32	60	17
<b>Total</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>145</b>

Bagepalli and Gudibanda Field Workers ranked all their CSUs under Bad category in regularity of conducting meeting because there was a big communication gap between the Staff and Member families. So this does not mean that no meetings were conducted. In the remaining 3 Taluks only 15% of CSUs were irregular in conducting CSU meeting.

#### A.10. CSU level resolution of inter-Coolie squabbles

In this 6 month reporting period, 28 inter-coolie squabbles were resolved at CSU level in 3 Taluks. These were 16 related to house sites and 12 land issues.

#### A.11. Responsive Legal Aid & Aid Distress for land and wage struggles

132 Member Coolie families received Legal Aid and Aid Distress worth ₹ 0.21 million, and another 110 received Medical Aid worth ₹ 0.28 million in this reporting period.

	Members	Legal Aid & Aid distress	Members	Medical Aid
Bagepalli	1	2,000.00	-	-
Chickballapur	112	147,900.00	46	76,000
Siddalaghatta	6	15,000.00	18	38,197
Chintamani	13	47,100.00	46	170,100
<b>Total</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>₹ 212,000.00</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>₹ 284,297</b>

#### A.12. Conducting 57 weekly Cluster/GP Meets attended by CSU Representatives and ADATS Field Staff

There are 46 Cluster/GPs in 5 Taluks. 24 GP meetings should have been held in each Cluster/GP during this reporting period. But nowhere were all conducted. The main reasons for cancellation in Chickballapur, Siddalaghatta and Chintamani were crop harvesting, Membership renewal time, and festivals.

	Total GPs	No. of Meetings held in each GP
Bagepalli	10	4
Gudibanda	4	-
Chickballapur	7	15
Siddalaghatta	9	18
Chintamani	16	18

#### A.13. Scrutiny and approval of Sangha Fund spending decisions

As we mentioned in A.11., the giving of Legal Aid/Aid Distress and Medical Aid, from Sangha Funds, were the main financial discussions in village CSUs.

Of 292 different applicants who presented their demands in the Mahila Meetings, only 242 members were approved.

#### A.14. Scrutiny and approval of CCF decisions

137 loans worth ₹ 692,400 were given out during this reporting period, mainly to buy woodstoves. It has been decided by most village CSUs that they will give only these “safe CCF loans” for Climate Projects.

#### A.15. Monitoring programme implementation

While day to day monitoring is done through our Online solution, an exhaustive annual review was conducted through our 9<sup>th</sup> Effects Monitoring exercise in all the Cluster/GPs.

#### A.16. Conducting 2-day Taluk Coolie Sangha Meetings every month, attending by CS Functionaries and ADATS Staff

During this reporting period, 5 Taluk Coolie Sangha Meetings were held in Chintamani and Siddalaghatta 1 had to be cancelled due to the enforcement of Code of Conduct during Parliament elections.

In Chickballapur, only 3 meetings were held. 3 Meetings were cancelled due to a festival, crop harvesting and Code of Conduct.

#### A.17. Election of 5 Taluk Secretaries every year; alternate annually by sex

No elections in this reporting period.

The position continued to be vacant in Bagepalli and Gudibanda Taluk.

#### A.18. Receipt of Cluster/GP Reports, monitoring finances and advice on decisions

#### A.19. Analysis and sharing of Coolie Sangha building trends and experiences with Member families

The demographic and occupation survey of 91% of adult persons in Coolie Sangha Member families was completed during this reporting period.

#### A.20. Village-wise allocation of decentralised budgets/top-up grants

None

#### A.21. Scrutiny and approval/rejection of ADATS Project Applications and Progress Reports

Not Applicable

#### A.22. Taluk Coolie Sangha decisions implemented by respective fortnightly Executive Committee Meetings

#### A.23. Deposit of unspent Sangha Funds into village Fixed Deposits

As on 31 March 2014, there was a total of ₹ 18,926,791 in the village CSU Bank Accounts and ₹ 53,062,800 in the decentralised village Fixed Deposits.

Thereby, instead of the usual practice of *depositing* unspent moneys into FDs, there was a *breaking and withdrawal* of FDs to the tune of ₹ 17,388,400 in this financial year. This is because a substantial portion of programme expenses are being met by Sangha Funds.

#### A.24. Execution of Corruption Free NREGA Works for 100 days every year

- 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 go for the work during harvesting of the crop, as they had enough to do on their own lands and also because they were getting paid more than NREGA wages during harvesting.

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

#### A.25. Support to Gram Panchayat level issues and struggles that emanate from identifying leakages in the implementation of NREGA

- 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 of work gangs.

#### A.26. Obtaining government pensions for old and disabled as per baseline surveys

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
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
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

#### A.27. Obtaining free government houses for needy, as per baseline surveys

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

#### A.28. Obtaining free books and clothes for children in government schools

Not Applicable

This activity will take place only in July/August 2014

#### A.29. Obtaining civic services and benefits as per the CD&S

No CD&S was conducted.



### A.30. Project Direction, Coordination and procurement of Reference Material

### A.31. Maintenance of 906 CSU and 906 CCF Accounts and meeting statutory requirements of the Coolie Sangha

The books of accounts of the Bagepalli Coolie Sangha were audited on 31 March 2014 and all statutory obligations fulfilled.

### A.32. Creation and maintenance of family-wise Membership database

*InfoNeeds* was constantly updated to meet the changing data needs of our work.

E.g. Earlier we would record only occupation of only the Head of Household. Now we need to record that of each and every adult person; Biogas Functionality calculations had to be done more diligently, etc.

## B. Coolie Women Attain a Person Status within their Families

### B.1. Holding weekly in camera Mahila Meetings in 471 villages

ADATS Mahila Trainers have ranked the regularity and performance of weekly Mahila Meetings as under. Once again, this does not mean that meetings were not held at all. It is just the appraisal of our Field Staff.

	Very Good	Average	Bad
Bagepalli	-	-	81
Gudibanda	-	-	22
Chickballapur	45	10	11
Siddalaghatta	32	49	11
Chintamani	67	28	14
Total	144	87	139

### B.2. Reviewing Vokkaku Sanchi Duddu usage and replenishing “lost” capital with Sangha Funds

### B.3. Checking that CSU Membership is in the names of women family managers (every year)

As we already mentioned we did not emphasise on women membership this year.

### B.4. Heightened support to inter-caste marriages and festivals

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

- 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.

## Health Activities

### B.7. Monthly skill upgradation and procurement of basic medicines for VHWs

Only one skill up gradation camp for VHWs, along with the newly created cadre of Biogas Workers, was conducted at Chintamani in February 2014. The main topics covered in this training were how to identify Cervical Cancer, HIV awareness, personal hygiene, sex education and how to utilize government's Free Ambulance Service.

Procurement and distribution of the basic medicine was done regularly during Taluk Coolie Sangha Meetings. This took place even when the monthly meetings were cancelled – i.e. Village Health Workers alone came and took their basic First Aid medicines for the month.

### B.8. Disposition funds to conduct surgeries and treat advanced reproductive ailment patients

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

- This whole 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.

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

- 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.

#### B.9. Providing ambulance services for hauling patients from villages to government hospitals

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

- 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

## Biogas CDM Project

### B.10. Monitoring, servicing and maintaining 23,500 domestic Biogas Units

A years back, 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.

Our Goal is that “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%”.

### Fixing the Baseline

We needed to fix the Baseline. 8 Biogas Case Workers visited each and every End User woman, whether the unit was constructed under the 1<sup>st</sup> or 2<sup>nd</sup> 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 week, on Saturday, the Case Workers updated the monitoring history in *InfoNeeds*, our intranet based database system.

### B.11. Developing a cadre of young and schooled women to gradually take over from aging VHVs and women CSU Representatives

We appointed 300 Biogas Workers or “business women” who would maintain an average of 60 units each in a financially sustainable manner. These “business women” were trained, supplied with tool kits and basic spare parts. Monthly training continued during day long meeting/training sessions every month. They were encouraged to charge End Users for their services and also the spare parts they used.

#### 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

We will pay only major repairs like repairing/re-plastering the domes and replacing stoves.

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* the monthly stipend of ₹ 500 we will give for the first 18 months.

**B.12. UNFCCC & GS Registration of Woodstoves CDM Project for 5,000 families without Biogas units in 300 villages**

Done and reported.

**B.13. Implementing a Woodstoves CDM Project for 5,000 families without Biogas Units in 300 villages**

119 more women from 7 villages took loans during this reporting period.

The cumulative total in this Project is now 533 Coolie women from 43 villages in Chickballapur, Siddalaghatta and Chintamani Taluks.

**B.14. Monitoring, servicing and maintaining 10,000 Woodstoves**

Not started.

**B.15. Creation of special instrument to legally hold the Woodstoves CDM Project**

A total of 5,755 families from 386 villages have paid up their shares in the “Bagepalli Fair Climate Producer Company Ltd.”

Taluk	Villages	Shareholders	No. of End Users under various Technologies				
			5,508 ADATS Biogas	11,666 BCS Biogas	652 A/R CDM	529 Woodstoves CDM	2,602 LCF
Bagepalli	112	1,304	853	379	117	-	199
Chickballapur	60	1,011	269	504	14	122	260
Chintamani	127	2,023	713	654	218	135	925
Siddalaghatta	64	1,173	357	364	75	123	685
Gudibanda	23	244	244	-	2	-	-
Total	386	5,755	2,436 44%	1,901 16%	426 65%	380 72%	2,069 79%

Only in Gudibanda Taluk there is absolutely no movement at all.

**B.16. Verification, Issuance & Sale of GS CERs**

Nothing to report.

**C. Sustainable Land Use Practices Adopted**

**C.1. Decision on crop choice, loan and collective sale taken in Mahila Meetings**

No special emphasis was given to this activity during this reporting period, since it is not the crop season.

**C.2. Provision of CCF crop loans based only on Mahila Meeting decisions**

No crop loans were given out from the CCFs.

**C.3. Encroaching and cultivating adjacent government waste lands**

None

**C.4. Distributing cleared government waste lands to landless and obtaining title deeds**

None

**C.5. Redeeming and protection of mortgaged lands**

None

## C.6. Implementing Sustainable Agriculture practices on 2,000 hectares belonging to as many families

### Low Carbon Farming

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

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<sub>2-e</sub>. Subsequently, at the time of writing this Report, the recalculated figure has crossed 9,000 tCO<sub>2-e</sub>.

## D. Coolie Families take advantage of New Economic Opportunities

### D.1. Releasing of need based CCF loans to borrowers

137 loans worth ₹ 692,400 were given out during this reporting period, mainly to buy woodstoves. It has been decided by most village CSUs that they will give only these “safe CCF loans” for Climate Projects.

### D.2. Scrutiny and veto of CCF decisions taken in 471 mixed CSU Meetings

This has become an SOP in the villages.

### D.3. Provision of veterinary care, insurance cover, marketing and follow-up support

Nothing to report

### D.4. Monitoring and recovering CCF Overdue loans

In the past 6 months, 89 loan instalments totalling ₹ 104,267 were repaid in 12 village CSUs.

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)

## E. Coolie Children's Needs are Met

### E.1. Listing of school-age children by Mahila Meetings

Nothing done in this 6 month reporting period since the activity will start only in June/July 2014

- E.2. Annual enrolment drive to government schools
- E.3. Awareness raising and pursuit of measures to prevent drop-out and under-age marriage, and support choice marriage
- E.4. Need assessment and allocation of scholarship benefits for school and college children by Mahila Meetings
- E.5. Distribution of child scholarships for 7,389 children in Middle and High School classes

## F. Coolie Youth Integrated into Coolie Sangha

- F.1. Job Skill Training and Placement of 900 school completed Coolie Youth (equal number of boys and girls)

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

- 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.

- F.2. Developing 300 school completed girls as Business Women in their respective villages

Right now, we are concentrating on the Biogas Workers. We have not identified more young women during this reporting period.



# Annex B :

## Occupations of 39,321 Adults in 9,135 Member Coolie families

Daily Labourer	15,117	38%	Musician	21	-	Helper	7	-
Cultivation	7,197	18%	Waterman	21	-	Welder	7	-
Student	7,131	18%	Painter	20	-	Biogas Worker	6	-
Domestic Work	4,915	12%	Dropout-Childcare	19	-	Cobbler	6	-
Housewife	1,566	4%	Petty Contractor	19	-	MT in ADATS	6	-
Working in Factory	504	1%	Dropout - DW	18	-	Advocate	5	-
Driver	372	1%	Cattle Trader	17	-	Ayah in School	5	-
Tailor	329	1%	Beedi Worker	16	-	Bonded Labourer	5	-
Grazing/Rearing	287	1%	FW in ADATS	16	-	PWD Gang Worker	5	-
Petty Business	194	-	Photographer	16	-	Nursery Work	4	-
Balakendra Teacher	170	-	Working in Hotel/Shop	16	-	Annual Labourer	3	-
Don't Know	135	-	Blacksmith	15	-	Case Worker	3	-
Mason	132	-	Business	14	-	Fair Price Shop	3	-
Petty Shop Keeper	102	-	Motor Winder	13	-	LCF Village Monitors	3	-
Anganwadi Worker	88	-	Cleaner	12	-	Mat Weaver	3	-
Stone Cutter	86	-	Cycle Shop	12	-	Shamiana Hire	3	-
Silk Rearing	85	-	Filature Worker	12	-	Armed Forces	2	-
House Servant	83	-	Potter	12	-	Coconut Business	2	-
School Teacher	78	-	Agarbathi Worker	11	-	Field Worker	2	-
Loom Operator	73	-	Milk Sale	11	-	Ice-candy sales	2	-
Cook	65	-	Neeriganti	11	-	Lineman	2	-
Dropout-Coolie	64	-	Pension	11	-	Poultry	2	-
Carpenter	60	-	Popcorn Business	11	-	Stamp Vendor	2	-
Milk Collector	54	-	Bangle Trader	10	-	Tractor Rent	2	-
Dropout-Grazing	53	-	Clerk	10	-	Vegetables Business	2	-
Motor Mechanic	44	-	In the City (job unknown)	10	-	Watchman	2	-
Market Trader	41	-	Rope Making	10	-	Auto Rickshaw	1	-
Cluster Secretary	38	-	Basket Making	9	-	Cable Operator	1	-
Electrician	38	-	Drama	9	-	Cluster Secretary	1	-
Government Employee	38	-	Forest Watchman	9	-	Knife Sharpener	1	-
Petty Govt Worker	37	-	Sheep/Goats Rearing	9	-	Panchayath Worker	1	-
Conductor	35	-	Village Priest	9	-	Petrol Bunk Worker	1	-
Annual Labourer	32	-	Brick Maker	8	-	Pigs Rearing	1	-
Barber	29	-	Salt Trader	8	-	Policeman	1	-
Flower/Fruit Vendor	27	-	Village Servant	8	-	VHW	1	-
Washerman	22	-	Flour mill operator	7	-			