

0318. ADATS/Coolie Sangha 10 Year LogFrame (Apr 2001)

INTERVENTION LOGIC	OBJECTIVELY VERIFI- ABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERI- FICATION	ASSUMPTIONS
DEVELOPMENT GOAL			
<p>□ To ensure that Member Coolie families gain freedom from social oppression and realise a human identity, dignity and citizen status</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 90% of Member Coolie families, specially children, have 2 meals a day by March 2005 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ Sample Survey ⇒ Qualitative Interviews 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ADATS Staff and Coolie Sangha functionaries capacity to facilitate Coolie Sangha objectives
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Everyone in Member Coolie families have 3 sets of clothes by March 2005 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ Sample Survey ⇒ All Coolie children go to school wearing uniforms 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 80% of Member Coolie Families have proper flat-roofed houses by March 2010 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ Housing figures from Database (baseline 61.4%) 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 persons per Member Coolie family have completed 10 years schooling by March 2010 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ Education/Literacy figures from Database 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upper caste atrocities countered and stopped 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ External Evaluation 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No incidence of Bonded/ Contract Labour in the programme villages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ Annual Cluster Reviews 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sexual exploitation of Coolie women stopped 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ Qualitative interviews ⇒ Mahila Meeting Minutes Books reviewed in Annual Cluster Reviews 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Old and disabled people are cared for 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ Functioning of Safety Net 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forced summer migration reduced 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ Annual Cluster Reviews 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Coolie lands mortgaged to Ryots 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ 6 month Staff Review reported in Progress Reports 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 34,413 acres of dry land belonging to 13,293 landed Coolies under sustainable cultivation by June 2006 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ DLDP figures from Database ⇒ Annual Cluster Reviews 		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Credit worthiness of Member Coolie families not less than Rs 10,000 by March 2010 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ CCF borrowing figures from Database ⇒ Institutional borrowing figures reported at annual Cluster Reviews 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CCF Capital and Efficacy are built up side by side • Government/bank lending policies continue to favour the rural poor
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coolie families are supported when economic ventures fail 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ Functioning of Safety Net 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cases of Political parties negotiating directly with Coolie Sangha 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ Annual Cluster Reviews 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Coolie Sangha does not enter into populist electoral alliances
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cases of Harijans and Coolie women contesting and winning general, non-reserved categories from the next Panchayat Raj elections 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ Election Results in print media ⇒ 6 month Staff Review reported in Progress Reports 	
	PROJECT PURPOSE		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ To build the structures and discipline of the Coolie Sangha at the Village, Cluster and Taluk levels, and unify the poor 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 35% of village population are active members of the Coolie Sangha by 2010 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ Membership and Coverage figures from Database (baseline = 26%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Member Cancellation and village Drop Out trends are reversed
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All facets of Coolie life discussed and decided within Coolie Sangha fora 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ External Evaluation 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weekly Coolie Sangha meetings regularity maintained at over 70% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ 647 CSU & Mahila Meeting and 123 Cluster Meet Attendance Registers (baseline 70%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is no large-scale migration due to drought
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual increase in serious Tax paying Membership over next 9 years 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ Membership figures from Database (baseline 9,900 Member families in 2000) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No village CSUs drop out when ADATS paid VLWs are withdrawn and Sangha Tax practice introduced
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased value of physical and cash assets (CCF Capital, Sangha Funds, Buildings, etc.) in the independent CSUs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ BCS Audited Accounts Statements (baseline CCF = Rs 53.89 million, Sangha Funds = Rs 26.99 million, Other = Rs 30 million) 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 120 villages (3,700 Coolie families) in the Formation phase supported with 9 yrs of Coolie Sangha building measures by March 2010 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ Coverage figures from Database ⇒ 6 month Staff Review reported in Progress Reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 61 village CSUs (1,809 families) Consortium + 59 CSUs (1,891 families) Gudibanda
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 117 villages (3,913 Coolie families) in the Formalisation phase 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ Coverage figures from Database 	

	supported with 6 yrs of Coolie Sangha building measures by March 2007	⇒ 6 month Staff Review reported in Progress Reports	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 236 villages (5,562 Coolie families) in the Consolidation phase supported with 3 yrs of Coolie Sangha building measures by March 2004 	⇒ Coverage figures from Database ⇒ 6 month Staff Review reported in Progress Reports	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 174 villages (3,797 Coolie families) in Independent CSUs supported with post withdrawal measures till the end of the programme period 	⇒ Coverage figures from Database ⇒ 6 month Staff Review reported in Progress Reports	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 50% of 192 Dropped-out CSUs (8,957 Cancelled Coolie families) return to the fold before end of the programme period 	⇒ Coverage figures from Database ⇒ 6 month Staff Review reported in Progress Reports	

INTERVENTION LOGIC	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS
PROJECT OUTPUTS			
A. COOLIES TAKE CONTROL OVER THEIR OWN LIVES			
A.1. Pluralistic and enabling community established across caste-lines and gender divide	A.1.1. All facets of Coolie life discussed and decided within Coolie Sangha fora	⇒ External Evaluation	
	A.1.2. Variance between ethnic composition of CSU membership and village society	⇒ Ethnic cover figures from Database	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The poor are equally disbursed among Lower and Middle Castes
	A.1.3 Rise in cases of inter-caste marriages	⇒ Mahila Meeting Minutes Books reviewed at annual Cluster Reviews	
	A.1.4. Cases of inter-religious festivals jointly celebrated	⇒ Annual Cluster Reviews	
	A.1.5. Safety Net established for old and disabled people	⇒ BCS Audited Accounts Statements	
A.2. Person Status Acquired in Village Society	A.2.1. Increased self-esteem of Harijans	⇒ External Evaluation ⇒ Qualitative Interviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women and Harijans do not feel belittled because of their sex and caste
	A.2.2. Increased self-esteem of Coolie women	⇒ External Evaluation ⇒ Qualitative Interviews	

	A.2.3. Cases of joint action against upper caste oppression	⇒ Annual Cluster Reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Coolie Sangha strikes intelligent alliances with lower caste organisations
	A.2.4. Reduced cases of Member Coolies belonging to ethnic organisations for projecting parochial identities	⇒ Annual Cluster Reviews	
A.3. Physical protection and security ensured for Coolie families	A.3.1. Significant reduction in atrocities by upper castes	⇒ 6 month Staff Review reported in Progress Reports	
	A.3.2. Drop in the number of inter-Coolie dispute cases registered in Police Stations	⇒ CSU Minutes Books analysed during Annual Cluster Reviews	
A.4. Concept of Leadership replaced with that of Representation	A.4.1. Disproportionately higher benefits for the poorer	⇒ External Evaluation ⇒ Gender disaggregated data	
	A.4.2. Variance between ethnic composition of elected functionaries and membership	⇒ CSU Rep Analysis Report from Database	
	A.4.3. Elected GP/TP members report to Coolie Sangha meetings	⇒ Annual Cluster Reviews	
A.5. Independent, autonomous and self-financed village CSUs established at the end of 9 years Intervention	A.5.1. Growth in Membership and Coverage in the Independent CSUs	⇒ Membership figures from Database ⇒ 6 month Staff Review reported in Progress Reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coolie families do not drop out after receiving benefits The Coolie Sangha is not only for young male Coolies – i.e. the aspirations of women, children and the aged not ignored
	A.5.2. Reduction in average age of Coolie Membership from 47 years to 42 years	⇒ Membership figures from Database	
	A.5.3. Sangha Fund levels reach Rs 4,000 per Member Coolie family before ADATS withdraws	⇒ BCS Audited Accounts Statements (baseline = Rs 63 in Formation phase, Rs 439 in Formalisation phase, Rs 1,449 in Consolidation phase, Rs 3,668 in Independent CSUs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no compromise on honest Income declaration and timely payment of Sangha Tax Earnings from ethical investments higher than the 10% interest rate on bank deposits
	A.5.4. Cases of Financial Institutions negotiating directly with Coolie Sangha	⇒ Annual Cluster Reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ADATS does not stifle participation with a patronising role
	A.5.5. Cases of Development Bodies negotiating directly with Coolie Sangha	⇒ Annual Cluster Reviews	

B. POLITICAL PRESENCE OF COOLIE SANGHA ESTABLISHED			
B.1. Coolies Become Effective Minority	B.1.1. Extent by which Coolie votes determine election outcome	⇒ Election results as reported in 6 month Progress Reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no undue electoral violence or crime
	B.1.2. Capacity of coolies to differentiate between national, regional and local issues	⇒ 6 month Staff Review reported in Progress Reports ⇒ Qualitative Interviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are no opportunistic alliances There is no "wave"
	B.1.3. Incidence of Non-CSU women and poor people not in the Coolie Sangha joining hands when tackling wider struggles	⇒ Annual Cluster Reviews	
B.2. Local Body and Panchayat Raj Institutions captured by Coolie Sangha	B.2.1. Member Coolies elected to GPs/TPs in Clusters where population coverage is 35-40% in 2005	⇒ Election results as reported in 6 month Progress Reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coolie Candidates are available in every reserved category Coolies do not vote as a caste block
	B.2.2. Mahila Meetings capture 75% of all seats reserved for women in 2005	⇒ Election results as reported in 6 month Progress Reports	
	B.2.3. Quantity/quality of government benefits obtained by Member Coolie families	⇒ 6 month Staff Review reported in Progress Reports	
C. COOLIE WOMEN STRENGTHENED			
C.1. Coolie women contribute as equals to ALL decisions and activities of the Coolie Sangha	C.1.1. Sex parity of Coolie Sangha Membership	⇒ Gender disaggregated Membership figures from Database (baseline = 28%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no tokenism and these women genuinely are family managers
	C.1.2. Equal male-female attendance at Coolie Sangha Meetings	⇒ Annual Cluster Reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women sit alongside with men, without segregation
	C.1.3. Sex parity of Coolie Sangha functionaries at Cluster level	⇒ Staff/Functionary figures from Database (baseline 123 men : 80 women)	
	C.1.4. Absence of male influence in Sangha Funds spending	⇒ Mahila Meeting Minutes Books reviewed in Annual Cluster Reviews	
	C.1.5. Cases of CCF loans rejected/sent back on grounds of gender sensitivity	⇒ Mahila Meeting Minutes Books reviewed in Annual Cluster Reviews	

C.2. Coolie women contribute as equals to all decisions and activities in village society	C.2.1. Proportion of candidates for GP Elections selected by Mahila Meetings during next local body elections	⇒ Election results as reported in 6 month Progress Reports	
	C.2.2. Equal male-female attendance at Gram Sabha Meetings	⇒ Mahila Meeting Minutes Books reviewed in Annual Cluster Reviews	
	C.2.3. Increased number of initiatives taken by Mahila Meetings to resolve common village issues	⇒ Mahila Meeting Minutes Books reviewed in Annual Cluster Reviews	
C.3. Sexual exploitation of Coolie women arising from petty credit needs stopped	C.3.1. Absence of forced sexual favours granted to <i>Ryots</i>	⇒ Qualitative interviews ⇒ Mahila Meeting Minutes Books reviewed in Annual Cluster Reviews	
C.4. Personal Protection and material support to (single) women-headed households ensured	C.4.1. Each and every single woman headed household (i.e. without male support) in the project area assisted with WF Loans, WF Grants and other individually designed measures	⇒ Women's Fund Progress Reports	
	C.4.2. Zero cases of persecution or hardship raised at Cluster Meets	⇒ External Evaluation ⇒ Women's Fund Progress Reports	
	C.4.3. Cases of Single women contributing to agenda setting with regard to wider issues and struggles	⇒ External Evaluation ⇒ Women's Fund Progress Reports	
C.5. Feminist Organisational Culture Established	C.5.1. No bitter contests and divisions within Coolie Sangha	⇒ 6 month Staff Review reported in Progress Reports	• Annual Coolie Sangha elections are based on consensus
	C.5.2. No disputes in Coolie Sangha Financial Decisions	⇒ CSU Minutes Books	• Financial decisions are grass rooted, open, transparent and based on consensus
	C.5.3. Participation of entire families (and not just male Members) in taking collective decisions	⇒ External Evaluation – interviews with Coolie women	

D. COOLIE CHILDREN HAVE SECURE FUTURE OF THEIR CHOICE			
D.1. All Coolie Children attend schools	D.1.1. Enrolment of 2 children per Member Coolie family in Government Schools by 2004	⇒ School Records (baseline 13,645 children from 15,081 families = 0.9 children per family)	
	D.1.2. Retention of under 16 in school increased to 100%	⇒ KIDS Reports from Database (baseline 70%)	
	D.1.3. Total sex parity in Primary, Middle and High school classes	⇒ 6 month Staff Review reported in Progress Report	
D.2. Girl child protected	D.2.1. Proportion of Girls not withdrawn from school at puberty	⇒ KIDS Reports from Database ⇒ School records (baseline 75% continue schooling)	
	D.2.2. Zero cases of marriages of girls below the age of 18	⇒ Mahila Meeting Minutes Books analysed in the Annual Cluster Reviews (baseline 25%)	
	D.2.3. Number of cases of Choice marriages	⇒ Mahila Meeting Minutes Books analysed in the Annual Cluster Reviews	
D.3. Mothers empowered to provide Pre Primary Health Care Services	D.3.1. Technical performance of VHWs	⇒ Expert Assessment	
	D.3.2. Reduction in school days lost due to sick leave	⇒ School Records	
	D.3.3. Extent of family health needs met	⇒ Mahila Meeting Minutes Books ⇒ Interviews and observations	• Ambulance service is well established
D.4. Pre Primary Health Care Services made sustainable and self-financed	D.4.1. Health activities continue in Independent CSUs	⇒ BCS Audited Accounts Statements (baseline = 218 villages)	
D.5. Children's Programme made sustainable and self financed	D.5.1. Children's activities continue in Independent CSUs	⇒ BCS Audited Accounts Statements (baseline = Self-financed in 145 CSUs of Bagepalli)	

E. SURVIVAL CAPACITY OF COOLIE FAMILIES ESTABLISHED			
E.1. Coolie women exercise Decision Making Power in Agriculture	E.1.1. Equal wages for women and men (not based on equal work)	⇒ External Evaluation ⇒ Mahila Meeting Minutes Books re-viewed in Annual Cluster Reviews (baseline = this prevails only in 150 Independent CSUs)	
	E.1.2. Incidence of physical participation of women in male roles during agricultural operations	⇒ External Evaluation ⇒ Mahila Meeting Minutes Books re-viewed in Annual Cluster Reviews	
	E.1.3. Increased collective crop choice, crop loan and crop sale decisions taken by Mahila Meetings	⇒ External Evaluation ⇒ Mahila Meeting Minutes Books re-viewed in Annual Cluster Reviews	
E.2. Property Rights Secured for Coolie women	E.2.1. 50% of properties jointly registered in the names of husbands & wives by 8,500 Member Coolie families in 386 mature CSUs by March 2004	⇒ Mahila Meeting Minutes Books re-viewed in Annual Cluster Reviews (baseline = 0-5%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Patriarchal trends in petty officials is checked
E.3. Adequate Credit Available for Coolie cultivation	E.3.1. All villages have adequate CCF Capital (Rs 1,500 per Member family in Formation phase, Rs 2,500 Formalisation, Rs 5,000 Consolidation)	⇒ CCF Reports from Database (baseline = Rs 598 in 120 Formation, Rs 1,361 in 117 Formalisation, Rs 2,721 in 236 Consolidation villages)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EU participates in the 3rd Consortium Programme
	E.3.2. All Coolie holdings under proper title	⇒ Land holding figures from Database	
	E.3.3. No incidence of Coolie holdings left fallow for want of crop loans	⇒ CCF Reports from Database ⇒ 6 month Staff Review reported in Progress Reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CCF Overdue position in the villages is controlled
	D.3.4. No incidence of mortgage of lands by Member Coolies in project area	⇒ 6 month Staff Review reported in Progress Reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Holdings are not lost due to wanton neglect
E.4. Efficacy of CCFs Improved	E.4.1. Stabilised CCF Repayment Rates of 85% at all times	⇒ CCF Reports from Database (baseline over 90% in September; drops to under 80% in March every year)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Time Discipline is internalised and scheme mentality is overcome • "Bunched sanctions" are stopped
	E.4.2. Quantum of CCF Capital adjusted for inflation with influx	⇒ BCS Audited Accounts Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respective village CSUs have adequate Sangha Funds

	from Sangha Funds		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unutilised Sangha Funds are ethically invested in high yielding portfolios
	E.4.3. Database improved to provide more information on Loan Portfolio and Financial Viability	⇒ OnLine Reports	
E.5. Off Farm Ventures undertaken by Coolie families	E.5.1. Increase in Off Farm ventures as a proportion of Member Coolie families	⇒ CCF Reports from Database	
	E.5.2. Number of cases of effective training and forward/ backward linkages for CCF borrowers.	⇒ Attendance Register ⇒ 6 month Staff Review reported in Progress Reports	
E.6. Economic Literacy Campaign Implemented	E.6.1. Appearance of economic issues in Coolie Sangha Agenda	⇒ 6 month Staff Review reported in Progress Reports	
F. SUSTAINABLE RESOURCE-USE PRACTICES SET IN PLACE			
F.1. Dry Land Development Programme implemented in a phased manner	F.1.1. Quality of Master Plan	⇒ Expert assessment ⇒ Acceptance by ALL Member Coolie families	
	F.1.2. Increased yields/ incomes from 34,413 acres of dry land belonging to 13,293 Member Coolie families by June 2006	⇒ DLDP figures from Database reported in 6 month Progress Reports ⇒ Income and Tax Reports from Database	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EU participates in the 3rd Consortium Programme and S&WC works start in April 2001 SCNZ (VASS) contributes Rs 15 million over the next 5 years to supplement the Consortium budget The 4th Consortium Programme (2004 to 2007) is sanctioned and implemented
	F.1.3. Increased average holding	⇒ Landholding figures from Database (baseline 2.59 acres per family for land owning Member Coolies)	
	F.1.4. Reduced landlessness	⇒ Landholding figures from Database (baseline 25%)	
	F.1.5. Maintenance of S&WC structures	⇒ DLDP Staff Records ⇒ Annual Cluster Reviews	

F.2. Dry Land Horticulture Programme implemented	F.2.1. Tree crops established on 2,500 acres of Coolie land by March 2004	⇒ DLDP figures from Database	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Counterpart Intl. mobilises US\$ 1 million
F.3. Sustainable dry land practices established on Coolie lands	F.3.1. Increased per capita yield as proportion of number of Coolie cultivators	⇒ DLDP Staff Records on yields ⇒ Income and Tax Reports from Database	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multiple Cropping is preserved Equal Wages are paid to men and women There are no severe droughts, beyond the predictable cycle Ryots and others behave responsibly
	F.3.2. Availability of drinking water	⇒ Time/distance details recorded by Mahila Meetings	
	F.3.3. Rise in level of water table	⇒ DLDP Staff Records on - water levels in selected wells - increased command area under irrigation tanks	
	F.3.4. Increased availability of fodder	⇒ DLDP Staff Records on haystacks ⇒ Distress sale of cattle recorded in the Annual Cluster Reviews	
	F.3.5. Crop Loan return rates	⇒ CCF Reports from Database	
F.4. Common Property Resources protected	F.4.1. Cases of Common Properties inventoried and protected	⇒ Annual Cluster Reviews	
F.5. Positive values imbibed to tackle issues of gender, ethnicity and environment	F.5.1. Quality of Farming Systems Study	⇒ Expert Assessment by I/C Consult	
	F.5.2. Change in attitudes and mindset	⇒ External Evaluation ⇒ Content analysis of in-depth interview	
G. DIVERSIFIED ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT INITIATED			
G.1. Market opportunities identified	G.1.1. Decision on pilot Income Generating Projects	⇒ Consultants' Report/s	
G.2. Non-Farm livelihood opportunities secured	G.2.1. Successful start-up of at least 75% of the ventures initiated	⇒ Overdue figures in CCF Reports from Database	
H. STAFF CAPACITY DEVELOPED			
H.1. Project Management Skills Enhanced	H.1.1. Quality of suggestions and proposals from participants	⇒ 17 monthly PME Reports	
	H.1.2. Annual recommendations for mid course corrections of Plans & Budgets	⇒ Project Cycle Management Report	

H.2. Process Management Skills (participation, facilitation, listening and team work) Enhanced	H.2.1. Quality of implementation feedback	⇒ 17 monthly PME Reports	
H.3. Subject Matter Specialisation Enhanced	H.3.1. Efficiency and Effectiveness of programme implementation	⇒ Annual Cluster Reviews	
H.4. Capacity of Member Coolies and elected functionaries built up	H.4.1. Over 95% attendance of Member Coolies at Annual Training sessions	⇒ Attendance Registers ⇒ Annual Cluster Reviews	• All 13,272 active Member Coolies from older CSUs are able and willing to undergo training
	H.4.2. Effectiveness of subject specific training	⇒ Participant Evaluation ⇒ 6 month Staff Review reported in Progress Reports	

ACTIVITY (Apr 2001 to Mar 2004)	PROJECT COST : DETAILS	AMOUNT	SOURCE	ASSUMPTIONS
A. COOLIES TAKE CONTROL OVER THEIR OWN LIVES				
A.1. Pre-Formation Stage				
A.1.1. Uncovered village Coolies approach established Clusters				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Show interest for 6 months
A.1.2. Cluster Reps introduce the Coolie Sangha philosophy and functioning (6 months)				
A.1.3. Demographic survey and creation of village database (2 months)				
A.1.4. Selection and orientation of Village Level Workers	Stipend for 61 VLWs x Rs 250 x 36 months	549,000	Sangha Funds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Committed Coolie youth are available
A.2. In 61 Formation CSUs for 1,809 families (3 years)				
A.2.1. Weekly CSU Meetings	Transaction costs Rs 25 x 52 weeks x 61 CSUs x 3 years	237,900	Sangha Funds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hundi collections are in place
A.2.2. Election of 3 CSU Representatives per village: 1 of them a woman (after 1 year)				
A.2.3. Daily ALP Classes: mixed (9 months)	ALP material	Nil	Already procured	
A.2.4. Socio-political training: VLWs and VHVs (1 month)				
A.2.5. Creation of family-wise Membership database				
A.2.6. Electing women cheque signatories and opening CSU bank accounts				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Neo-literate Coolie women are available
A.2.7. Weekly Hundi collections				
A.2.8. Responsive Legal Aid & Aid Distress for land and wage struggles	Disposition Funds Rs 75,000 x 3 years	225,000	Consortium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cluster Meets examine and recommend
A.2.9. Formal induction as fully-fledged Members (at end of 3 years)				

A.3. In 117 Formalisation CSUs for 3,913 families (3 years)				
A.3.1. Weekly CSU Meetings	Transaction costs Rs 25 x 52 weeks x 117 CSUs x 3 years	456,300	Sangha Funds	
A.3.2. Election of 3 CSU Representatives per village: 1 of them a woman (every year)				
A.3.3. Identification of women family managers and altering CSU membership database to women's names (every year)				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gender training has had impact
A.3.4. Annual income declaration without tax payment				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economic agenda features in the CSUs
A.3.5. Changing existing men cheque signatories to women				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Neo-literate Coolie women are available
A.3.6. Weekly <i>Hundi</i> collections				
A.3.7. Deposit of unspent Sangha Funds into village FDs				
A.3.8. CSU level resolution of inter-Coolie squabbles				
A.3.9. Identifying, releasing and rehabilitating bonded labourers				
A.3.10 Responsive Legal Aid & Aid Distress for land and wage struggles	Disposition Funds Rs 100,000 x 3 years	300,000	Consortium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cluster Meets examine and recommend
A.4. In 236 Consolidation CSUs for 5,562 families (3 years)				
A.4.1. Weekly CSU Meetings	Transaction costs Rs 25 x 52 weeks x 236 CSUs x 3 years	920,400	Sangha Funds	
A.4.2. Election of 3 CSU Representatives per village: 1 of them a woman (every year)				
A.4.3. Gender training for men and women				
A.4.4. Heightened support to inter-caste unification of Coolies				
A.4.5. Annual income declaration and tax payment to retain CSU membership				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No CSUs drop out when ADATS paid VLWs are withdrawn and Sangha Tax practice introduced

A.4.6. Deposit of unspent Sangha Funds into village FDs				
A.4.7. Re-motivating return of drop-out CSUs and Cancelled Members				
A.4.8. Motivation of Coolie youth to represent families and alteration of CSU membership database				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Coolie Sangha is not only for young male Coolies – i.e. the aspirations of women, children and the aged not ignored
A.4.9 Responsive Legal Aid & Aid Distress for land and wage struggles	Disposition Funds Rs 100,000 x 3 years	300,000	Sangha Funds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sangha Fund spending decisions are transparent and dispute free
A.4.10. Intense training and preparation for ADATS withdrawal				
A.5. In 174 Independent CSUs for 3,797 families (3 years)				
A.5.1. Weekly CSU Meetings	Transaction costs Rs 25 x 52 weeks x 174 CSUs x 3 years	678,600	Sangha Funds	
A.5.2. Election of 3 CSU Representatives per village: 1 a woman (every year)				
A.5.3. Annual income declaration and tax payment to retain CSU membership				
A.5.4. Re-motivating return of drop-out CSUs and Cancelled Members				
A.5.5. Responsive Legal Aid & Aid Distress for land and wage struggles	Disposition Funds Rs 100,000 x 3 years	300,000	Sangha Funds	
A.5.6. Use of functional unity for sustainable socio-economic development				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economic agenda features in the CSUs
A.6. Cluster Activities				
A.6.1. Election and skill training of 123 Cluster Secretaries (every year)	123 Stipends x Rs 500 p.m. x 36 months	2,214,000	Consortium	
A.6.2. Weekly Cluster Meets attended by CSU Reps and ADATS Field and Executive Staff	Printing formats, minutes books, etc.	525,000	Consortium	
A.6.3. Scrutiny and approval of Sangha Fund spending decisions				

A.6.4. Scrutiny and approval of CCF decisions				
A.6.5. Processing and supplementing government pensions for old and disabled				
A.6.6. Obtaining government free houses for needy				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GPs/TPs are under the control of Coolie Sangha
A.6.7. 2-days intensive training and reflection for all 15,000 Members at respective Cluster centres (staged intervals)	Basic food costs	650,000	Consortium	
A.6.8. Annual Cluster Reviews of Strategic Plan implementation (selected Clusters)	Food costs Rs 62,500 x 3 years	187,500	Consortium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Groundwork is done by ADATS Staff
A.7. Taluk Activities				
A.7.1. Monthly 2-day Taluk Coolie Sangha Meetings attended by CSU Reps, Cluster Secretaries, WC Members and ADATS Staff	Food and travel costs 4 Taluks x Rs 15,000 x 36 months	2,160,000	Consortium	
A.7.2. Election of 4 Taluk Secretaries every year: alternate annually by sex				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No bitter contests; elections are held on consensus
A.7.3. Receipt of Cluster Reports, monitoring and advice on decisions				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No domination by male Cluster Secretaries
A.7.4. Village-wise allocation of decentralised budgets				
A.7.5. Scrutiny and approval/ rejection of ADATS Project Applications & Progress Reports				
A.7.6. Taluk Coolie Sangha decisions implemented by fortnightly Executive Committee Meetings				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Efficiency of Cluster Secretaries and WC Members improved through skill training
A.7.7. Annual membership appraisal at Executive Committee Meetings				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ADATS Staff provide sound analytical data
A.8. Central Activities				
A.8.1. Project direction, coordination and ref material procurement	Books, subscriptions and miscellaneous Rs 125,000 x 3 years	375,000	Consortium	

A.8.2. Analysis and sharing of Coolie Sangha building trends and experiences with Member families				
A.8.3. Negotiation on behalf of the Coolie Sangha with outside agencies				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ADATS does not stifle participation with a patronising role
A.8.4. Creation of linkages between the Coolie Sangha and wider society, including expert community	Training and meeting costs Rs 2,000 x 36 months	72,000	Consortium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ADATS cautiously selects sensitive experts who have a sense of history
A.8.5. Recognising and championing positive Coolie values and practices onto wider society				
B. POLITICAL PRESENCE OF COOLIE SANGHA ESTABLISHED				
B.1. Cluster Activities				
B.1.1. Training of Coolie Sangha functionaries in socio-political awareness and analytical skills				
B.1.2. Mahila Meetings drum-up support of non-CSU families for common grievances				
B.1.3. Cluster Meets make concrete recommendations on GP/TP budget allocation to their elected Members				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conventional leadership traits are replaced with representation
B.2. Taluk Activities				
B.2.1. Procedural training and skill enhancement of 678 GP/TP Members				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 678 Coolie Sangha and supported candidates have already won – next Panchayat Raj elections due in 2005
B.2.2. Organisation of strikes and <i>dharnas</i> in support of GP/TP Members' recommendations				
B.2.3. Support and assertiveness training for women GP/TP Members				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women are prepared to not be stooges of their husbands
B.3. Central Activities				
B.3.1. Negotiation with Rural Development & PRI officials				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ADATS does not stifle participation with a patronising role

B.3.2. Weekly analysis and sharing of socio-political and economic environment				
C. COOLIE WOMEN STRENGTHENED				
C.1. In 61 Formation Mahila Meetings for 1,809 women (3 years)				
C.1.1. Weekly <i>in camera</i> Mahila Meetings	Transaction costs Rs 25 x 61 Mahila Meetings x 52 weeks x 3 years	237,900	Sangha Funds	
C.1.2. Daily ALP Classes: women only (6 months)	ALP material	Nil	Already procured	
C.1.3. Receipt of <i>Vokkaku Sanchi Duddu</i> grants from ADATS	61 Mahila Meetings x Rs 5,000	305,000	Consortium	
C.1.4. Selection and training of Village Health Workers	Food costs 61 VHWs x Rs 20 x 36 months	43,920	Consortium	
C.1.5. Receipt and spending of decentralised grants for pre-primary health care	1,809 Member families x Rs 200 x 3 years	1,085,400	Consortium	
C.1.6. Monthly refresher training and supply of basic medicines to VHWs				
C.2. In 117 Formalisation Mahila Meetings for 3,913 women (3 years)				
C.2.1. Weekly <i>in camera</i> Mahila Meetings	Transaction costs Rs 25 x 117 Mahila Meetings x 52 weeks x 3 years	456,300	Sangha Funds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mahila Trainers develop techniques to record minutes without the presence of male Staff
C.2.2. Receipt and spending of decentralised grants for pre-primary health care	3,913 Member families x Rs 200 x 3 years	2,347,800	Consortium	
C.2.3. Monthly refresher training for VHWs	Food costs 117 VHWs x Rs 20 x 3 years	84,240	Consortium	
C.2.4. Review <i>Vokkaku Sanchi Duddu</i> usage and replenish "lost" capital	117 villages x Rs 500 x 3 years	175,500	Consortium	
C.2.5. Scrutiny and veto of CCF decisions taken in mixed CSU Meetings				
C.2.6. Responsive support and mobilisation on issues and struggles identified by Mahila Meetings				

C.2.7. Identification of women family managers and alteration of CSU membership database to women's names				
C.2.8. Train women cheque signatories, VHWs, and women CSU Reps on book-keeping and finance	Food costs 117 women x 3 days x Rs 30	10,530	Consortium	
C.3. In 236 Consolidation Mahila Meetings for 5,562 women (3 years)				
C.3.1. Weekly <i>in camera</i> Mahila Meetings	Transaction costs Rs 25 x 236 Mahila Meetings x 52 weeks x 3 years	920,400	Sangha Funds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mahila Trainers develop techniques to record minutes without the presence of male Staff
C.3.2. Receipt and spending of decentralised grants for pre-primary health care	5,562 Member families x Rs 200 x 3 years	3,337,200	Consortium	
C.3.3. Monthly refresher training for VHWs	Training costs 236 VHWs x Rs 20 x 36 months	169,920	Consortium	
C.3.4. Scrutiny and veto of CCF decisions taken in mixed CSU Meetings				
C.3.5. Checking that CSU Membership is in names of women family managers (every year)				
C.3.6. Review <i>Vokkaku Sanchi Duddu</i> usage and replenish "lost" capital	236 Mahila Meetings x Rs 500 x 3 years	354,000	Consortium	
C.3.7. Responsive support and mobilisation on issues and struggles identified by Mahila Meetings				
C.4. In 174 Independent Mahila Meetings for 3,797 women (3 years)				
C.4.1. Weekly <i>in camera</i> Mahila Meetings	Transaction costs Rs 25 x 174 Mahila Meetings x 52 weeks x 3 years	678,600	Sangha Funds	
C.4.2. Allocation and spending of Sangha Funds for pre-primary health care	3,797 x Rs 200 x 3 years	2,278,200	Sangha Funds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sufficient Sangha Funds have been built up
C.5. Cluster Activities				
C.5.1. Election and skill/assertiveness training of Women's Committee Members	Stipends 80 WC Members x Rs 250 x 36 months	720,000	SCNZ supported Women's Funds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Male Cluster Secretaries involve WC Members as equals

C.5.2. Compulsory attendance of WC Members at ALL CSU and Mahila Meetings				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ADATS discusses Cluster problems only with WC Members
C.5.3. Women contest for Cluster Secretary post				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Taluk Coolie Sangha Meetings support women contestants
C.5.4. Responsive support and mobilisation on property transfer to joint names of husbands and wives	Legal research and referral costs Rs 50,000 x 4 Taluks	200,000	Consortium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Male family members already have titles in their own names
C.6. Taluk Activities				
C.6.1. Fortnightly Women's Committee Meetings				
C.6.2. Training in gender issues, facilitation skills, property rights etc.: 5 women per village (2 days/year)	Food and training costs 588 villages x 5 women x 2 days x Rs 30	176,400	Consortium	
D. COOLIE CHILDREN HAVE SECURE FUTURE OF THEIR CHOICE				
D.1. Listing of school-age children by Mahila Meetings				
D.2. Annual enrolment drive to government schools				
D.3. Receipt of decentralised grants for child scholarships (Formation, Formalisation and Consolidation CSUs)	13,500 children x Rs 200 x 3 years	8,100,000	Consortium	
D.4. Allocation of Sangha Funds for child scholarships (Independent CSUs)	5,832 children x Rs 200 x 3 years	3,499,200	Sangha Funds	
D.4. Need assessment and allocation of scholarship benefits				
D.5. Awareness raising and pursuit of measures to prevent drop-out and under-age marriage, and support choice marriage				
E. SURVIVAL CAPACITY OF COOLIE FAMILIES ESTABLISHED				
E.1. Member training and proactive support (for men and women) on work and wage equality				
E.2. Training and demystification of sexist myths on agriculture				

E.3.	Provision of crop loans to single women				
E.4.	High profile demonstrations of women engaged in male farming activities				
E.5.	Decisions on crop choice, loan and collective sale taken in Mahila Meetings				
E.6.	Redeeming and protection of mortgaged lands				
E.7.	Receipt of grants to build CCF Capital	CCF Grants	7,500,000	Consortium	• EU sanctions this Project
E.8.	Selection and training of CCF borrowers	Food costs for 100 borrowers x 2 days x Rs 30 x 50 weeks x 3 years	900,000	Consortium	• Bunched sanctions and scheme mentality overcome
E.9.	Provision of veterinary care, insurance cover, marketing and follow-up support	Salary of 4 CCF Extension Workers, 4 Field Workers and Staff Fund	1,407,600	Consortium	
E.10.	Economic Literacy Campaign implemented (every 3 years)	ELC material	Nil	Already procured	
E.11.	Monitoring and recovering of CCF Overdue loans				• Economic agenda features in the CSUs
F. SUSTAINABLE RESOURCE-USE PRACTICES SET IN PLACE					
F.1.	Preparation of individual DLDP Plans for programme villages				
F.2.	Supply of tools and implements to first-time S&WC implementers	Tools & Implements 1,000 sets x Rs 200 Tools & Implements 435 sets x Rs 250	200,000 108,750	Consortium SCNZ	• EU sanctions this Project
F.3.	Execution of S&WC works (5 summer months)	DLDP Wages in Bagepalli, Chickballapur and Siddalaghatta Taluks (3 years) DLDP Wages in Chintamani Taluk (3 years)	14,590,485 6,706,500	Consortium SCNZ	• EU sanctions this Project
F.4.	Encroaching and cultivating adjacent govt waste lands				
F.5.	Distributing cleared govt waste lands to landless				
F.6.	Field visits and technical advice from Agriculturists	Salary of 3 Agriculturists and 3 DLDP Field Workers + Staff Fund Salary of 1 Agriculturist and 2 DLDP Field Workers	1,055,700 468,000	Consortium SCNZ	

F.7.	Hire of tractors and silt hauling (once-off)	Tractor hire	1,471,418	SCNZ	
F.8.	Hire of tractors and deep ploughing (every 3 years)	Tractor hire	704,273	SCNZ	
F.9.	Annual impact assessment of sustainable land use practices				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DLDP Staff trained in participatory effect monitoring skills
F.10.	Undertake participatory study on Farming Systems and develop agriculture strategies	Consultancy fees	150,000	Consortium	
F.11.	Inventorise and protect Common Property Resources				
G. DIVERSIFIED ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT INITIATED					
G.1.	Undertake studies for identification of Non Farm venture (IGPs) opportunities	Consultancy fees	50,000	Consortium	
G.2.	Development of detailed business plans	Consultancy fees	100,000	Consortium	
H. STAFF CAPACITY DEVELOPED					
H.1.	Conducting monthly PME Workshop (till March 2002)	Food costs 60 participants x 2 days x Rs 30 x 12 sessions	43,200	Consortium	
		Consultancy fees 17 x Rs 20,000	340,000	SCNZ	
H.2.	Review and monitoring of processes and procedures				
H.3.	Translation of Strategic Plan into local language and distribution to all Staff and functionaries	Translation and printing costs	150,000	Consortium	
H.4.	Training of Coolie Sangha functionaries in facilitation skills	Food costs 250 functionaries x 10 days x Rs 30 x 3 years	225,000	Consortium	
H.5.	Conducting PME Workshops for Cluster Secretaries and Women's Committee Members	Food costs 200 participants x 3 days x Rs 30 x 4 sessions	72,000	Consortium	