

**Agricultural Development & Training Society (ADATS), Bagepalli 561 207**  
**7<sup>th</sup> Effects Monitoring Report**

*Period: 1 April 2010 to 31 March 2011*

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

## **7<sup>th</sup> Effects Monitoring Report**

*Period: 1 April 2010 to 31 March 2011*

### **INTRODUCTION**

#### **THE PROCESS**

##### *Background*

This is the 7th time that ADATS and the Coolie Sangha conducted a bottom-up exercise to record Results as perceived by thousands of Coolie Sangha Members, and the 2nd time that the new 2009-19 Strategic Plan is getting monitored.

##### *Cluster/GP Review Meets*

The 461 functioning village CSUs fall under 49 Gram Panchayats with a sound presence, and 32 GPs where there are just 2-3 CSUs. In April and May 2011, all 461 village CSU participated in this elaborate Effects Monitoring exercise through a total of 50 Cluster/GP Effects Monitoring meetings. Elected functionaries from the remaining 31 Clusters/GPs chose to sit in at neighbouring meetings and participate.

As has become a standard annual practice, 5-10 longstanding CSU Members from each village CSU also participated, besides the elected Cluster Secretary, CSU Representatives, Cheque Signatories, Village Health Workers, and Balakendra Teachers. The concerned Field Worker and Mahila Trainer sat with them.

They gathered on their appointed Cluster/GP Meet day, but did not transact normal business. Review Meets started at about 1 pm and went on till 6-7 pm. Mid week, many special CSU and Mahila Meetings were held to make headcounts and get more accurate data. ADATS Staff took scores of printouts of a variety of OnLine Reports that the Cluster/GP Review Meets pored through.

##### *Primary & Secondary Data*

Indicators (Sub Effects) were objectively examined using Primary Data that the participants themselves provided. ADATS refers to information gleaned from these Cluster/GP Review Meet sittings as “Primary Data”. Information that is entered in our online digitized monitoring solution, *InfoNeeds®*, is called “Secondary Data”. However it can rightly argued that both are, in reality, primary data since the latter is collected as and when a activity process is recorded.

##### *Activities*

Keeping in mind the need for brevity in an already long document, we have not repeated the standard activities that have been described in earlier Effects Monitoring Reports.

##### *Reporting Period*

Cluster/GP Review Meets strictly confined themselves to recording primary data pertaining to the 12 month period April 2010 to March 2011.

They spent quality time to obtain a nuanced understanding of Results obtained under each Sub Effect (Indicator). They examined the *real reasons* why certain Results were obtained, some not obtained, etc. Based on this, they made their Plan of Action for the next 12 months.

ADATS can confidently state that annual Effects Monitoring exercises have got internalised in the Coolie Sangha and, moreover, they are exercises conducted *for their own sakes*.

## WAKE UP CALL

When drawing up this 10 year Strategic Plan through an honest, elaborate and self critical exercise in late 2008, we identified the foundational Cause for the Focal Problem as a general weakening of unity and discipline in the village CSUs. We said this was because overworked ADATS Field Staff and elected Coolie Sangha Functionaries had got themselves distanced from Member Coolie families. This had resulted in token membership and a programme mentality, fluctuating CSU membership, irregular meetings held only at times of need, etc.

Our entire 10 year Strategic Plan was designed to correct these weaknesses. In our 6th Effects Monitoring Report, a year back, we reported on progress made in that direction. Obviously, we hadn't done enough and the problem hit with a vengeance.

In the last days of 2010, the Coolie Sangha suffered a severe sociopolitical setback when all the candidates supported by village CSUs lost in Taluk and Zilla Panchayat elections. Serious and self-critical introspection took place at all levels of the Coolie Sangha to ferret the reasons behind this debacle.

We realised that a deep complacency had set in through a concentration of administrative and political power through a 11 year long spell of continuous victory in all local body elections. ADATS Staff and senior Coolie Sangha functionaries had taken matters for granted. Worse still, we had been blind to negative developments like petty corruption and bossism that had developed in the polity of our allies.

Several hard organisational decisions were taken in early 2011:

- ADATS Field Workers and Mahila Trainers accepted that their only job, for the next 6 months, would be to go to the villages and re-establish an intimacy with each and every Member Coolie family.
- Each individual in the village CSU would be encouraged to express her views, criticism and dissatisfaction. She would then be requested to state her expectations – i.e. where she felt the Coolie Sangha had failed her and what she wanted.
- The very next morning, Field Workers and Mahila Trainers would receive the aggrieved person at the Taluk Headquarters and sort out her problem – be it timely financial assistance from the Sangha Fund without procedural delays, representation at a government office, or whatever.

Our digitized monitoring solution, *InfoNeeds*®, was modified to permit the monitoring of Sangha Fund expenditure at the village, GP, Area and Taluk levels.

- The erstwhile Clusters, which comprised just 5-6 village CSUs, were reorganised to cover an entire Gram Panchayat. This brought the administrative units of the Coolie Sangha in tune with that of Panchayat Raj Institutions. The new "Cluster" therefore refers to a much larger number of villages and is synonymous with "Gram Panchayat".
- The current Cluster Secretaries and Women's Committee Members would resign, *en mass*, and the expanded Cluster/GP would select new functionaries after a few months.
- The new Clusters/GPs would develop closer contact and working relationships with Gram Panchayat officials and functionaries.

- The Biogas CDM Project of the BCS, which was hitherto run as a separate and independent executive wing would immediately be amalgamated into the Area Teams. Biogas Case Workers would henceforth work together with Area Field Workers and Mahila Trainers.

Member Coolie families responded with a few decisions of their own.

- Village CSUs, who are the final authority on membership related matters, would screen Income Declaration, Sangha Tax payment and Membership renewal very strictly, even if it meant a big loss in membership in 2011.<sup>1</sup>
- Special efforts would be made to bring back the core values and ideology of the Coolie Sangha which, they felt, had got diluted over the years when the Coolie Sangha enjoyed absolute power.

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<sup>1</sup> They came up with a revealing analogy. The Coolie Sangha, they declared, was like a Temple. A temple was the house of God and remained so even if no worship took place and not a single devotee visited. It didn't matter if the membership strength of the Coolie Sangha dropped to zero. It still enjoyed a powerful existence and would remain a Primary Social Institution that would, in due course, get revived.

## A. COOLIE FAMILIES FULLY ACCESS ALL STATE WELFARE & TRANSFERS

### ACTIVITIES

#### *Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA)*

In the year 2010-11, a mere 22 days of work was obtained against their entitlement of 100 days wages. This is partly because the works started late with Coolie families doing assorted agricultural works till December and then trying to cram for their entitlement in the last quarter of the financial year by more than one person per household going for work.

But even more so it was because government and elected officials who had earlier surrendered to people's pressure found a new way to bypass the system and loot the exchequer. In the beginning, NREGA was seen as an exclusive entitlement for wage labourers, their prerogative into which no one else could dip into. After a year or so, local government, Gram Panchayat and elected officials realised that there was "too much money" flowing into the hands of the poorest of the poor. The devised ways by which they could siphon off this money.

First it was the insistence of GP Engineers that they had to "approve" work plans, in total violation of NREGA norms. Resources started getting diverted to works that would benefit their cronies on the one hand, and complete other works for which there were different budget lines on the other. This was the first source of ill begotten revenue.

Then was the discovery of the clause that said that 40% of NREGA funds could be used for "material supply". The design was that works conducted entirely with wage labour would need some material to make them permanent. E.g. a diversion channel dug by people would need to be paved to make it last for many years. The 40% was meant to be *for each individual work* undertaken by a work gang. Taluk Panchayat officials instead lumped it all together to draw bills for brand new works that hardly had any wage component at all. Contractors were called in to execute these works. Since they were under NREGA, there was no need to call for tenders and the transparency rules were flouted with legal impunity.

Taluk and Zilla Panchayat officials were prompt in releasing the 40%, but abnormally delayed the release of the 60% wage component. The "dippers" grew more and more. Elected representatives started demanding their share. NREGA soon became the fat cow to be milked dry.

State and Central government intervened with strictures. Cases were booked against errant GP officials, but even this became a source of corruption through the bullying of the corrupt for lessening the charge against them. District officials who tried to intervene were quickly neutralised or transferred out. NREGA was temporarily discontinued. All to no avail. No sooner than a new measure was put in place, a dozen ways to circumvent it were created.

Coolie Sangha Members, in most villages, were hapless victims. It is the few village CSUs where they protested that resulted in at least an overall 22% utilisation. These few works were done with an unbelievable zeal since those who did manage to do NREGA works wanted to prove a point. The quantity and quality of these works is on par with our erstwhile DLDP.

#### *Other Issues & Struggles*

139 village level squabbles occurred among members between April 2010 and March 2011. Mahila Meetings and Village CSUs resolved 105 of the cases which included 49 disputes over land, 18 disputes over house site ownership, 14 clashes over access to drinking water, 11 personal grudges between VHVs and Representatives, 1 clash over the selection of the *Anganwadi* Teacher, 1 argument over use of Community Hall, 4 disputes over Milk Society Secretary election, 2 disputes over the post of mid-day



meal cook, 2 fights between families that resulted in water pipe line destruction, 1 dispute over ownership of land containing a bio gas unit, 1 dispute over equal distribution of water for crops, and 1 disagreement between brothers over the profit from crops.

ADATS staff supported CSUs in settling 34 minor disputes that had been brought to the police, avoiding the registering of cases.

CSUs made 22 protests against ration shop dealers to stop various types of corruption rampant in the ration shops.

### *Legal Aid & Aid Distress*

ADATS assisted CSU members in 49 cases of Legal Aid & Aid Distress during this reporting period totalling ₹ 187,323.

These included 13 lawyer fee payments for legal aid, 8 medical aids, 5 for house repairs after fires, 3 for HIV health care, 2 for simple marriages, 1 for a funeral, and 1 to repair a leaky roof, and 16 to celebrate the *Dasara* festival.

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

A.1.1.	Trend and details of rent-free welfare resources acquiring, Rupee terms, Taluk-wise	
	Number of bank loans Coolie Families applied for this Year	787
	Number of bank loans Coolie Families received	496
	Number of bank loans denied to Coolie Families this Year	291
A.1.2.	Rupee Value of Bank Loans obtained this Year	₹ 16,761,500

## **NUANCED UNDERSTANDING**

### *Reasons for not availing bank loans*

- 134 CSU Members lacked required documentation
  - 66 SC, 41 ST, 2 Muslim, 25 General
- 101 had outstanding loans due to other banks
  - 58 SC, 26 ST, 2 Muslim, 35 General
- 5 were sanctioned a higher amount than borrowers had requested; borrowers themselves refused the amount
  - 2 SC, 1 ST, 2 Muslim
- 10 were refused when political touts intimidated banks
  - 2 SC, 2 ST, 6 General
- 30 were refused because the Banks had already reached their target for loan disbursement
  - 6 SC, 8 ST, 16 General
- 11 Applicant did not met Bank requirements in terms of becoming a customer with good standing
  - 5 SC, 2 ST, 1 Muslim, 3 General

### *Plan of Action*

- Assist CSU Members in obtaining all their personal and property documents – i.e. enhance citizenry
- Collect detailed information on all types loans available from Banks and share this information in CSU Meetings

- Educate all CSUs and Mahila Meetings about importance of paying off previous loans and maintaining good credit.
- Select educated youth to serve as CSU functionaries

A.1.3.	Number of Coolie Families who applied Coop Society Loans this Year	675
	Number of Coolie Families who received Coop Society Loans	384
	Number of Coolie Families who did not receive Coop Society Loans this Year	291

## NUANCED UNDERSTANDING

### *Reasons for denial of Coop Society Loans*

- 199 title deeds for family are still in the names of their dead forefathers
  - 79 SC, 51 ST, 6 Muslim, 63 General
- 33 *Darkhast* and *Inamathi* lands do not qualify for any kind of loans
  - 11 SC, 5 ST, 14 Muslim, 5 General
- 4 persons were too new to the Coop Societies – they had only just paid their share capital
  - 2 SC, 2 ST
- 21 owed monies to other Banks
  - 12 SC, 5 ST, 2 Muslim, 2 General
- 8 loans were stopped through the intervention of political touts
  - 4 SC, 3 ST, 1 General
- 12 borrowers themselves refused to take loans because they have applied for ₹ 1 Lakh each but were granted only 50%
  - 5 SC, 5 ST, 2 General
- 14 CSU Members were not given enough time by the Banks to produce required documents
  - 10 SC, 4 ST

### *Plan of Action*

- Force *Darkhast* Committee to issue land Title Deeds.
- Facilitate CSU members to correct Title Deeds.
- Motivate CSU Members to campaign against incumbents and become members in Coop Societies.

A.1.4.	Rupee Value of Coop Society Loans obtained this Year	₹ 6,204,650
A.1.5.	Number of Coolie Families who applied Other Loans this Year	1,260
	Number of Coolie Families who received Other Loans	904
	Number of Coolie Families who did not receive Other Loans this Year	356
A.1.6	Rupee Value of other Loans obtained this Year	₹ 13,041,000

## NUANCED UNDERSTANDING

### *Reasons for not receiving Bank Loans*

- 141 didn't get because the Coolie Sangha supported MLA turned corrupt. He blocked the giving of loans by SC/ST Corporation until he got his share
  - 73 SC, 62 ST, 6 General

- 8 were not processed by TDS/NRDS (an NGO) because SC/ST composed less than the required 70% of the village population
  - 4 SC, 4 ST
- 4 borrowers themselves refused the loan because bank offered less than requested amount
  - 2 SC, 2 ST
- 7 prospective borrowers were delinquent in repaying past loans
  - 3 SC, 4 ST
- 30 were rejected by Bank staff who expected bribes
  - 6 SC, 4 ST, 3 General
- 65 for lack of proper documentation
  - 34 SC, 21 ST, 1 Muslim, 9 General
- 20 people applied but did not follow up
  - 12 SC, 2 ST, 2 Muslim, 4 General
- 21 didn't get loans because Banks had already reached their targets for loan disbursement
  - 14 SC, 5 ST, 2 General
- 48 were refused since political pressure from the MP prevented the MLA's supporters from receiving loans in Chintamani
  - 22 SC, 12 ST, 2 Muslim, 12 General
- 29 were refused when political touts intimidate banks
  - 18 SC, 9 ST, 2 General

#### *Plan of Action*

- Facilitate CSU Members to revive their village CCFs.
- Conduct protests, strikes and struggles.
- Staff educate themselves, and then CSU Members, about various loan opportunities.

A.1.7.	Number of Women who applied Stree Shakthi Loans this Year	1,707
	Number of Women who received Stree Shakthi Loans	1,437
	Number of Women who did not receive Stree Shakthi Loans this Year	270
A.1.8.	Rupee Value of Stree Shakthi Loans obtained this Year	₹ 14,984,000

#### *NUANCED UNDERSTANDING*

##### *Reasons for not receiving Stree Shakthi Loans*

- 139 Women were in a Group for less than one year
  - 40 SC, 37 ST, 14 Muslim, 48 General
- 21 Women did not maintain regular attendance at weekly meetings
  - 11 SC, 10 ST
- 76 Women failed to repay old loans in a timely manner
  - 28 SC, 19 ST, 1 Muslim, 28 General
- 2 Women demanded too high amount
  - 1 SC, 1 General
- 14 didn't get because their Stree Shakthi Groups didn't have enough funds
  - 5 SC, 7 ST, 2 Muslim
- 18 Women didn't get because the Group as a whole already had overdue loans and so more individuals could take

- 8 SC, 6 ST, 2 Muslim, 2 General

#### *Plan of Action*

- Involve many more active Coolie women in Stree Shakthi groups.
- Train Coolie women in local business ventures.
- Encourage timely loan repayments by Coolie women.

### **A.2. DETAILS OF POOR FAMILIES BROUGHT UNDER WELFARE UMBRELLA**

A.2.1.	Number of Persons who applied for Old Age Pensions (OAP) from government this year	1,664
	Number of Persons who are now getting OAP	1,184
	Number of Persons who are not getting OAP in spite of sanctions	33
	Number of Persons who are not getting OAP	447

#### **NUANCED UNDERSTANDING**

##### *Reasons for not getting OAP*

- 376 persons didn't get OAP because of a difference between age printed on Senior Citizen Cards and actual age of applicants
  - 128 SC, 107 ST, 23 Muslim, 118 General
- 20 got delayed due to intervention of political touts
  - 12 SC, 5 ST, 3 General
- 84 applied but did not follow up
  - 38 SC, 25 ST, 11 Muslim, 10 General

#### *Plan of Action*

- ADATS Field Workers follow up delayed OAP applications.
- Correct the information in Senior Citizen Cards.
- Elect educated Coolies as CSU functionaries.

A.2.2.	Number of Women who applied to government for Widow Pensions	596
	Number of Women who are getting Widow Pensions	447
	Number of Women who are not getting Widow Pensions from government today	149

#### **NUANCED UNDERSTANDING**

##### *Reasons for not getting Widow Pensions*

- 99 Death Certificate were not produced on time
  - 47 SC, 27 ST, 3 Muslim, 22 General
- 12 were disqualified because there were other wage earners in the families
  - 2 SC, 4 ST, 1 Muslim, 5 General
- 38 are currently under review
  - 13 SC, 2 ST, 8 Muslim, 15 General

#### *Plan of Action*

- Support widows in immediately obtaining Death Certificates.
- Field Workers follow up on all applications.

A.2.3.	Number of Persons who applied for Physically Challenged Pension this year	228
	Number of Persons who are now getting these Pensions	194
	No. Of Persons who are not getting Pension	34

#### *NUANCED UNDERSTANDING*

- There are a total of 365 physically challenged persons in the Coolie Sangha.
- Of them, 331 are getting pensions due to the cumulative effort of the NGO, Association for Physically Disabled (APD), over the years

#### *Reasons for not getting PCP*

- 5 Applied but did not follow up
  - 1 SC, 4 General
- 29 were Ineligible, with disability less than 40%
  - 13 SC, 3 ST, 13 General

#### *Plan of Action*

- Register physically challenged CSU Members with APD.

A.2.4.	Number of Families living in Bad Houses	1,179
	Number of Families who got Free Houses sanctioned in the past year	534
	Number of Families who applied who did not get Free Houses in the past year	645

#### *NUANCED UNDERSTANDING*

- Only 534 families got houses due to the government's new "Lucky Draw policy"
  - 181 SC, 174 ST, 42 Muslim, 137 General

#### *Plan of Action*

- Put pressure on the government to stop their "Lucky Draw policy" and make need-based allotments.
- Protest against Gram Panchayat to not play favourites.
- Follow up on applications.
- Assist in registering house sites in women's' names so that families will be eligible for government Free Housing scheme.
- Motivate CSU Members to contest GP elections.

A.2.5.	Total number of Families	10,559
	Number of families who are eligible for free electricity, but don't have connections	889

#### NUANCED UNDERSTANDING

- 889 Families are very poor and unable to pay for new connection. Some of them have tapped into electricity illegally.

#### *Reasons why some Houses do not have Free Electricity*

- Bhagyajothi free electricity scheme has been discontinued.

#### *Plan of Action*

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A.2.6.	Number of Families who now live in Huts & Thatched Houses, and genuinely need houses (199 SC, 241 ST, 84 Muslim, 121 General)	645
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#### NUANCED UNDERSTANDING

- Some families feel that it was only luck that prevented them from receiving a house through the government scheme, and believe that next time they will succeed.
- Some families feel they do not have moral support for learning about and accessing government benefits, because the Coolie Sangha is new and has not yet established a strong relationship with the community. In some cases, the members are new, and have not yet established a trusting relationship within the Coolie Sangha.

#### *Plan of Action*

- Use Sangha funds for house repairs.
- Follow up on applications.
- Assist in transferring house sites into the names of wives, so that families become eligible.

#### A.3. FAULTLESS IMPLEMENTATION OF EGA WORKS & PDS

A.3.1.	Number of NREGA Works planned from Apr 2010 to Mar 2011	634
	Number of NREGA Works done from Apr 2010 to Mar 2011	278
	Number of NREGA Works not done from April 2010 to March 2011	356
A.3.2.	Total Number of Days as entitlement	100
	Average Number of Days of NREGA Work obtained from Apr 2010 to Mar 2011	22
	Average Number of Days of NREGA Work lost Apr 2010 to Mar 2011	78
A.3.3.	Total NREGA Wages Paid out from April 2010 to March 2011	₹ 25,154,560
A.3.4.	Number of Cases where NREGA Wages were paid after protests, strikes & struggles	93
A.3.5.	No. Of families applied for Job Cards this year	10,559
	Number of Families who have NREGA Job Cards today	9,971
	Number of Families who do not have NREGA Job Cards today	588

## NUANCED UNDERSTANDING

### *Reasons for delays in NREGA Implementation*

- Delay in the processing of Job Cards by government officials.
- Neglect of government officials in planning and monitoring NREGA works.
- GP Members and government officials hired contractors for NREGA works instead of labour
- Delay in last years' NREGA Payments.

### *Plan of Action*

- Support CSU members in submitting Job Applications (Form 6) at the beginning of the financial year.
- Conduct protests/strikes against PRI's.
- Focus on CSUs who have lost faith in the NREGA.
- Keep constant watch on government officials.
- Force GP to give priority to CSU members when selecting METI workers.
- Encourage and support active CSU Members to contest GP elections.
- Monitor performance of Coolie Sangha Members elected as GP Members

A.3.6.	Total Number of Families	10,559
	Number of Families who have Ration Cards	10,297
	Number of Families who do not have any Ration Cards	262
A.3.7.	Number of Families who have APL Ration Card	1,373
	Number of Families who have BPL Ration Cards	8,924
	Number of Families who do not have BPL Ration Cards in spite of being poor and eligible	216

## NUANCED UNDERSTANDING

### *Reasons for having APL rather than BPL Ration Cards*

- 216 due to inept monitoring by government officials
  - 64 SC, 36 ST, 32 Muslim, 84 General

### *Reasons why Families do not have any Ration Cards*

- 262 Extended families applied as nuclear units
  - 81 SC, 57 ST, 26 Muslim, 98 General

### *Plan of Action*

- Assist CSU Members in obtaining temporary Ration Cards through relevant department.
- Negotiate with government officials to get BPL Cards.
- Apply for permanent Ration Cards and follow up on all applications.

A.3.8.	Total Number of Ration Shops	161
	Ration Shops running without corruption	105
	Number of Ration Shops running with little corruption	56
	Cases of protests, strikes & struggles to run the Ration Shop without corruption	22

## NUANCED UNDERSTANDING

### Reasons for Protests

Every single strike and protest has been against Ration Shop dealers in their respective villages:

- 7 because they cheated beneficiaries in the measurement of rations.
- 2 because they were not punctual in opening the shops at predetermined days and times.
- 3 because they were charging more than the price fixed by the government.
- 1 because he was selling kerosene in the Black market.
- 3 to open new Ration Shops since people had to walk 2-3 kilometres to get their rations.
- 2 because they were issuing rations bi-monthly instead of monthly; CSU pressure resulted in 1 licence being cancelled.
- 2 because they were issuing fewer rations than allotted in the BPL card holders (12 Kg rice instead of 16 Kg).
- 1 because he was issuing 2 litres of kerosene instead of 3 litres.
- 1 to cancel the Ration Card license, because he was a government employee.

### Plan of Action

- Monitor dealers and conduct protests/strikes.

A.3.9.	Number of government Works approved from April 2010 to March 2011	439
A.3.10.	Budget Allocated for all these Works	₹ 149,921,000
A.3.11.	Actual Amount Spent on these Works in the year	₹ 87,635,000
A.3.12.	Number of Works done without any corruption	174
A.3.13.	Number of Works done with a little Corruption	126
A.3.14.	Number of Works done with a Lot of Corruption	139

## NUANCED UNDERSTANDING

- 174 Works done without corruption
  - 30 government school kitchens, 82 cement roads, 22 drains, 22 water supplies, 16 water cisterns, 2 Anganwadi buildings
- 126 Works done with little corruption
  - 21 cement Roads, 24 drains, 24 overhead water tanks, 13 government school compound walls, 30 water supplies, 8 government school toilets, 2 hospital buildings, 2 community huts, 2 Anganwadi buildings
- 139 Works Done with Lots of Corruption
  - 74 village water tanks, 32 road, 3 bus shelters, 24 overhead water tanks, 6 water supplies

### Plan of Action

- Train CSUs on using RTI to obtain information on government Works.
- Conduct protest/strikes.
- Motivate active CSU Members to contest GP elections.



## B. COOLIE WOMEN ATTAIN A PERSON STATUS WITHIN THEIR FAMILIES

### ACTIVITIES

#### *Mahila Meetings*

Due to the repeated emphasis on the importance of regular Mahila Meetings during Taluk Meetings, Executive Committee Meetings and Cluster/GP Meets, 331 out of 461 villages held Mahila Meetings faithfully. The remaining 130 are only meeting at times of need, due to ineffectual functionaries.

Throughout this reporting year, the primary agendas of Mahila Meetings has been updating database of school-aged Children, monitoring the quality of government schools, sending schooled youth to skill trainings, monitoring and repairing ADATS/VELCAN Biogas units, gathering data and implementing the new BCS Biogas Project, repayment of CCF and Celina Fund loans, selecting End Users for Woodstove, etc.

They have also talked about the importance of Family Planning operations, discussed women's health issues, assessed the effectiveness of Balakendra Teachers, use of *Vokkaku Sanchi Duddu*, changing functionaries, local body election performance, renewal of annual membership, significance of harmonising the Clusters with GPs, and Effects Monitoring.

At the time of writing this Report, all women Cheque Signatories have undergone training on Sangha Fund utilization.

#### *Women's Committee Members*

In the early months of this reporting period, 11 Women's Committee Members were replaced out of a total of 61 – 3 for health reasons, 1 was aged and could no longer travel, 6 for irregularity in attending Mahila Meetings, 1 for going against the Sangha decision during the recent GP election.

The remaining 50 WC Members performed well in these positions.

In the last quarter of the reporting period, when the Clusters were expanded to Gram Panchayat, all of them were asked to resign. The selection of Women's Committee Members and Cluster Secretaries at the GP level has not yet happened.

#### *Women in the Coolie Sangha*

4,036 (35%) of Coolie Sangha memberships are in the names of women – i.e. these families have women managing family affairs. Indicators used for this count are control and decision making on finances. But only 916 (8%) families are genuinely single women headed – i.e. without any male adult in the household.

The difference of about 3,120 families, as explained in the previous Effects Monitoring Report, after discounting an element of tokenism, represents women who have taken on family management in spite of having men around

	Active CSU Members		Inactive Families		Non CSU Families	
Male Headed Households	10,722	92%	24,379	87%	7,533	82%
Women Headed Households	916	8%	3,732	13%	1,610	18%
CSU Membership in Women's Names	4,036		8,943		3,579	
Adults	49,363	76%	1,13,965	87%	18,142	89%
<b>Minors</b>	<b>15,641</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>17,490</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>2,228</b>	<b>11%</b>

### *Training*

4 Special trainings for the VHWs were conducted during this reporting period. One was on how to use fuel efficient Woodstoves, another on how to use the government's Emergency Call service, and two to educate Coolie women on malaria and dengue fever.

### *Health Activities*

Once a month, at the end of the Taluk CS Meeting, Village Health Workers meet with their Mahila Trainers to receive updates on usage of medicine, family planning operation dates, health check up dates, etc. Mahila Trainers respond to specific queries.

4 special trainings for VHWs were conducted during this reporting period.

4 Health Camps were conducted on reproductive health. About 70% of the VHWs are experienced in their work. They successfully identified serious cases that genuinely needed special attendance, and brought 350 women to these Health Camps. Of them, 320 were taken to specialized hospitals for further treatment.

In spite of the government's 108 Ambulance service, ADATS vehicles were used for more than 300 health related trips. These included deliveries, snake bites, bringing back dead bodies, taking referred patients to city hospitals, etc.

### *Biogas CDM Projects*

A total of 9,566 Biogas Units have been built for as many End User families and another 2,340 are under construction. These Units have and are being built under the world's first 2 Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) projects registered with the UNFCCC.

	Villages	Active CSU Members		Inactive Families		Non CSU Families		Participating Families	
Biogas Units Built	546	3,731	39%	1,286	13%	4,549	48%	9,566	100%
Under Construction	186	183	8%	324	14%	1,833	78%	2,340	100%

ADATS and the Coolie Sangha have reflected on the fact that 54% of the Biogas units have been/are being built for Non-CSU families. Many are not even from villages with Coolie Sangha Units. Though we have followed strict procedures to ensure that these Non-CSU End Users are selected on the recommendation of nearby CSUs and the Cluster/GP Meet they fall under, what is the *raison d'être* and what will be the consequences? We realise that construction, maintenance and monitoring will not be as smooth as in CSU villages. Even the communication of Purpose to every single End User will not be easy.

After much deliberation we have come to the conclusion that if we are not able to expand the benefits of pro-poor technologies implemented with carbon revenues to neighbouring villages in our own district, then we certainly do not have the authority to give leadership to a Network that attempts to do so nation-wide, all over India.

*In short, we have no choice but to develop processes that make the construction of these Biogas Units as successful in Non-CSU villages as in those with CSUs.*

### *ADATS/Velcan Bagepalli Biogas CDM Project*

Balakendra Teachers and village volunteers continued to monitor Daily Usage of the 5,485 built largely from 2006 to March 2008.

**Results as on 31 March 2011**

Number of Biogas Units built	5,485
Total Usage Days	8,915,104
Less: Days Not Used	430,088
Actual Usage Days	8,485,016
Emission Reductions Generated @ 3.56 tCO <sub>2-e</sub> per unit per annum	82,758
Euro Value @ € 17.7 per tCO <sub>2-e</sub>	€ 1,448,264
Rupee Value @ € 1 = ₹ 64	₹ 92,688,919
Total Expenditure to date	₹ 62,065,420
Average Cost per Unit	₹ 11,268
Investment Recovered	157 %

More than 50% of the committed 140,000 CERs have been generated by this project. After our ERPA commitment to the carbon investor who bought these CERs is completed, carbon revenues will start to flow to End User women who actually use the Biogas Units.

After our serious electoral debacle, we realised that one among many reasons for the general dissatisfaction among Coolie families could be the less-than-optimal functioning of biogas units. A problem identification drive was taken up in early 2011. We discovered that many End Users were indeed stuttering around with their less than optimally performing biogas units. After 4-6 years of continuous usage, stoves needed servicing, knobs had come off, gas pipes had leaks and were patched up with plastic and plaster, gate valves and nozzles needed changing, etc. 104 units had even more serious problems and needed emptying and re-plastering.

**Biogas Repairs undertaken**

Taluk	Gate Vales	Stove Knops	Stove Nipples	Repairs	Repair Domes	Cost
Bagepalli	2,521	2,456	84	1,325	63	483,154
Chickballapur	432	341	217	342		89,650
Chintamani	180	221		120	19	41,338
Siddalaghatta				14		7,300
Gudibanda	65	61		14	22	25,056
	3,198	3,079	301	1,815	104	₹ 646,498
Additional Material Used						
620 meters Gas Pipe						8,060
200 rolls Braided Pipe						273,000
Total Expense to date						₹ 927,558

It is entirely to the credit of enlightened End Users that they had not abandoned usage and refused to revert back to firewood or kerosene. Even after an extensive survey we found that the Days Lost had not increased! That was due to a serious internalisation of the Project Purpose that had taken place.

We immediately formed Taluk level teams to inspect and repair. In the course of this reengineering we realised that there was a serious flaw in the process design. We were flooded with information on Usage, without flagging and drawing immediate attention to Non-Usage. Our digitized monitoring solution was modified to record not just Daily Usage, but Breakdown & Repair.

At the time of writing this Report we are well on the way to once again claiming that *we have 5,485 satisfied Coolie women!*

2 more important events have occurred:

- In May 2011, the verification process for CERs generated from Aug 2009 to July 2011 was initiated by Velcan Energy.
- In June 2011, 24,061 (50.5%) of the 47,633 CERs of the earlier issued quantities are now labelled as Gold Standard through retrospective verification.

<http://cdm.unfccc.int/Projects/DB/DNV-CUK1131002343.1/view>

#### Biogas CDM Project of the BCS

As with the first Biogas CDM Project, the implementation of this technology is also through the forward sale of all the Gold Standard CERs that End Users will generate in the first 8-9 years of the 21 year project life, to a carbon investment company set up by Icco, the Netherlands.

When negotiating the price at which we would sell CERs generated in the first 8 years of the project, we were over ambitious and calculated an exchange rate at € 1 = ₹ 66.39. In reality, we received only ₹ 59.84 and incurred a notional loss of ₹ 7.9 million. The real loss is less, but serious enough to put the Coolie Sangha in serious jeopardy.

- Actual Receipts in the first year (including bank interest earned) ₹ 73.1 million
- LESS: Expenditure to date ₹ 67.6 million
- Balance available ₹ 5.5 million
- Amount needed to complete 6,000 units ₹ 9.5 million
- Actual Shortage ₹ 4.0 million

Progress in this 2<sup>nd</sup> Biogas CDM Project that we started implementing from September 2009 is negatively impacted, in spite of best efforts to brave it out. Against our first year target of 6,000 units, we have constructed only 5,866. Of them, only 4,078 End Users have filled Gobar and started using the Units.

We are faced with a similar exchange rate loss in the second year also. The Carbon Investor remains intractable, refusing to acknowledge our problem. In spite of claiming to be a social entrepreneur, they prefer to bask in the windfall they obtained through a weakening of their national currency. The Coolie Sangha has agreed to try it out for a while longer and will then reconsider the ERPA.

In the meanwhile, the Carbon Investor has started preparing the Monitoring Report for verification of the first batch of 4,000 GS CERs later in 2011.

#### Gender Analysis of End Users in the Biogas CDM Project of the BCS

Taluk	Male headed	Women headed	SC	ST	BCM-A	BCM-B	General	Total
Bagepalli	88%	12%	12%	19%	13%	44%	1%	1,936
Chickballapur	92%	8%	13%	7%	11%	67%	2%	1,258
Chintamani	81%	19%	16%	9%	17%	58%	1%	1,729
Siddalaghatta	91%	9%	11%	8%	16%	64%	1%	1,102
Gudibanda	91%	9%	20%	12%	21%	46%	1%	474
<b>Total</b>	<b>88%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>56%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>6,499</b>

### Woodstoves CDM Project

We offer fuel efficient woodstoves as an alternate technology to poor families who do not own sufficient cattle or those who do not have space next to their kitchens to build Biogas Units.

ADATS Case Workers and Mahila Trainers spent many months explaining climate change, carbon offsetting and the subtle nuances of CDM Projects to over 8,500 families in 273 villages. To begin with, they concentrated on villages where we had already implemented the ADATS/Velcan Biogas CDM Project since not a single additional Biogas Units could be built in these villages, under UNFCCC regulation.

This survey is not yet completed since we would like to make maximum use of the small scale methodology limit of about 22,000 families/44,000 woodstoves.

	Villages	Active CSU Members		Inactive Families		Non CSU Families		Participating Families	
Families Surveyed	273	3,400	39%	2,810	33%	2,418	28%	8,628	100%
Monthly Kerosene Usage (litres)		5,230		4,224		3,873		13,327	
Monthly Firewood Usage (kgs)		9,15,038		7,26,208		5,98,872		22,40,118	
Daily Cooking Hours		3		3		3		3	
Three Stone Stove		582	40%	437	30%	420	29%	1,439	100%
Mud Stove		2,338	38%	2,130	34%	1,722	28%	6,190	100%
Kerosene Pump Stove		2,007	38%	1,825	34%	1,515	28%	5,347	100%
Brick Stove		1,097	45%	715	29%	622	26%	2,434	100%
Cement Stove		460	45%	365	35%	208	20%	1,033	100%

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

B.1.1.	Number of Families	10,559
	Number of Husbands who Cook at least 2-3 days every week	1,281
B.1.2.	Number of Fathers who get Children ready for School and help with Homework on a daily basis	1,901
B.1.3.	Number of Husbands who help with Cleaning the house, washing Clothes, etc. on a daily basis	1,241

### NUANCED UNDERSTANDING

- Only about 10% generally share in domestic work. The remaining help out only when the wife is away or sick. In some villages, they are very clear that if wives continue to be overburdened they will simply die. There are many examples of this happening.
- Most men will share the work if the woman is out earning wages (it's an exchange of labour)
- In nuclear families there is very high sharing. In joint families there is very low sharing because there are so many women to do the work.
- No correlation between caste and sharing of domestic work, but there is a correlation with occupation, i.e. if a man goes to work all day and is not at home to take part in domestic work
- Some women do not want husbands to interfere in cooking, especially when cooking becomes easy with biogas.
- Majority of men think cooking is "women's work."
- Some men do not know how to cook

- When the man is a cook by profession,, he normally takes charge of the home kitchen and the women don't like it.
- Some men are ready to help with cooking provided there are "clean" technologies like biogas and wood stove (smokeless Chulika). They don't want to get their hands dirty or smoke in their eyes. That is reserved for women.
- Most CSU Members are demanding wood stove (smokeless Chulika) because they are not eligible for Bio Gas CDM Project.
- Helping with homework – zero, because they themselves are illiterate.
- Some parents are not educated, but still they are highly invested in their children succeeding in school, i.e. telling their children to study well, and enquiring in school about their attendance and performance.
- In nuclear families, helping with homework is high because the majority of the parents are educated.
- Getting kids ready for school – very common. It has become the fashion for men to help children get ready and bring them to school
- Washing clothes – zero
- Cleaning, sweeping – common
- Only 10% of men feel they will be called hen-pecked
- Steadily increasing number of men share domestic work year-by-year.
- Some Mahila Meetings have put the sharing of domestic work as a "main agenda"

#### Plan of Action

- Empower women to become family Managers
- Implement CDM Projects like Biogas & Woodstoves for Coolie women
- Conduct Gender Training at Gram Panchayat level

B.1.4.	Total Number of Young & Brave Single Women	872
B.1.5.	Number of Single Women who were running Successful Businesses Last Year (65 SC, 39 ST, 18 Muslim, 44 General)	166
B.1.6.	Number of Single Women who are still running those Businesses	154
B.1.7.	Number of Single Women who stopped running their businesses (4 SC, 4 ST, 4 General)	12
B.1.8.	Number of New Single Women who have Started Businesses This Year (12 SC, 4 ST, 3 Muslim, 11 General)	30

#### NUANCED UNDERSTANDING

- 154 Businesses which have been running successfully since last year
  - 30 petty Shops, 2 bangle trade, 15 dairy farming, 33 vegetable trade, 13 sari business, 6 tailoring shops, 6 tea shops, 20 flower shops, 12 seasonal fruit trade, 2 coconut water trade, 13 sheep trade, 2 chicken shop
- 12 Single Women stopped running their businesses
  - 8 single women moved into city jobs
  - 2 experienced loss in sari business
  - 2 were aged and could no longer carry their goods from village to village
- 30 New Business started this year

- 9 petty shops, 2 bangle trade, 7 vegetable vending, 3 sari business, 3 tailoring, 1 tea shops, 2 seasonal fruit business, 2 tamarind business, 1 toy business

#### *Plan of Action*

- Counsel single Coolie women to take up different business ventures
- Release Celina Fund & Women's Fund loans
- Support single coolie women in applying for different bank loans
- Encourage all single women to apply for various loans.

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

B.2.1.	Number of Families	10,559
	Number of Active CSU Families participating in Biogas CDM projects	3,731

#### **NUANCED UNDERSTANDING**

- Majority are damn satisfied but some lost total faith in the biogas technology because:
  - They were fed up with reporting problems and having no action taken
  - They still believe that ADATS is serious but have lost faith in local functionaries and ADATS Field Staff
  - Their men folk refused to bother when their wives nagged them to get small spare parts, etc., from the town
- "Richer" end users are less interested in biogas since they have alternatives for cooking
- Some people exaggerate the problem. Example, when only 2 of 28 units are not working, they say nothing is working.  
"Crying wolf" makes the Cluster insensitive.
- Political divides that took place during GP elections made the CSUs socially boycott a few End Users. The majority refuse to listen to ADATS staff's pleas that we had a 21 year business contract.
- Majority have full faith that CER Revenue will reach them.
- In CSU villages every single person knows the terms of the ERPA. But no one is sure if this is the case in non-CSU villages.
- The Coolie Sangha itself needs to take responsibility for the selection, implementation, and monitoring of non-CSU villages for CDM projects. After selecting new villages, they can educate the non-CSU villagers about the benefits of CDM. If this is done properly, these people too could form a village CSU.
- Due to the benefits of CDM projects, membership will increase. Due to membership increase, politically the CSU will have more power to benefit its members.

#### *Plan of Action*

- Share knowledge of CDM with the End Users
- Select more villages for Biogas CDM project.
- Enable Biogas Staff to implement the project
- Make End User Agreements
- Monitor Biogas usage
- Repair Biogas units speedily

### B.3. EQUAL DECISION MAKING ROLE ENJOYED WITHIN FAMILIES

B.3.1.	Total Number of Families	10,559
	Cases of Women who have no say in their Family Expenses, Loans, etc. (Powerlessness Indicator)	52
B.3.2.	Number of Marriages Took Place in past Year	650
	Of the above, number of Choice Marriages (46 SC, 48 ST, 3 Muslim, 41 General)	138
	Cases of Women who stated that they can support their Daughters in their choice of marriage (21 SC, 34 ST, 2 Muslim, 18 General)	85
	Cases of Women who expressed they could not support their Daughters in their choice of marriage (28 SC, 12 ST, 1 Muslim, 12 General)	53
B.3.3.	No. Of Women suffering from different health ailments	249
	Number of Women unable to do their normal household/outside work for more than 1-2 months in the last year (Bad Health Indicator) (39 SC, 20 ST, 4 Muslim, 25 General)	88
B.3.4.	Number 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) (6 SC, 5 ST, 1 Muslim, 1 General)	13

### NUANCED UNDERSTANDING

- A few husbands limit their wives' roles to domestic work, because they believe that is all they are capable of. These women do not have any say in the family expenses.
- 88 Coolie women were unable to do their normal household/outside work for more than 1-2 months:  
(8 paralysis cases, 7 mentally challenged, 2 caesarean operation, 21 prolapsed uterus operation, 3 swollen legs, 12 typhoid fevers, 10 dengue fever, 8 fractured hands, 3 fractured legs, 2 severe burns, 1 cardiac surgery, 1 breast cancer, 10 eye operations)

### Plan of Action

- Continue to discuss all Marriages in Mahila Meeting
- Give moral support to women who want to support their daughters in choice marriages
- Force government health department to conduct Health Camps
- Follow up on referred cases
- Encourage CSU Members to participate in Hospital Committees
- Conduct gender training at GP level

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

B.4.1.	Number of Domestic Violence reported during this year	161
B.4.2.	Number of Domestic Violence Stopped	157
	Number of Domestic Violence cases that were not Stopped	4
B.4.3.	Number of Husbands and Wives Separated on advice of Mahila Meeting	



	Number of Legal Divorces obtained during the past year	2
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### NUANCED UNDERSTANDING

- Some believe that as long as there is sanctity in marriage, no laws will work.
- Many CSUs do not see domestic violence in a feminist light. They try to be “neutral” and find out “who is wrong”. The reason is that they are blood related to both husband and wife due to interfamily marriages.
- Many Mahila Meetings see one of the primary causes of Domestic Violence as inter-family marriages between closely blood-related couples.
- Majority of women theoretically agree that the first beating should be the last they endure. But only a few are willing to say so. Even fewer actually act on this principle.
- Small town women are more confident about divorce. They know they can live alone. But remote village women are very scared.
- Physical domestic violence is more common in nuclear families. Mental torture is more in joint families.
- Spread of consciousness on domestic violence has reached the peripheral non-CSU villages.
- The issue is serious at night, when the husband come home drunk, but vanishes the next morning – the “*Streetcar Named Desire*” phenomenon.
- Some cases of domestic violence are directly related to the age difference between husband and wife. A few cases of domestic violence also correlate to choice-marriage since neither side has family support.
- Domestic violence is more prevalent in older couples, and less in younger couples who tend to be more schooled and supportive of each other. CSU has been unable to change the behaviour of the older couples.
- Some CSUs feel that scolding in the Mahila Meeting is not enough for the men. A sound thrashing in the police station is needed.
- Some CSUs feel that making domestic violence public is progressive and so increases respect of the village. Other CSUs feel the opposite. that domestic violence should not be reported to the police, because the feudalistic standing of the village will get hurt.
- Some CSU Members feel reluctant to interfere because they believe the domestic violence is the result of difficult financial times within families. They pretend that the fortunes of couples will change without their having to get involved.
- Fathers wash their hands of their responsibility as soon as the daughter is “given away” in marriage.

### Plan of Action

- Hold regular discussions on domestic violence in Mahila Meetings and CSU Meetings.
- Counsel individual couples.
- Arrange camps on the legal rights of women.

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

B.5.1.	Number of Women who Reported Reproductive Ailments in the Mahila Meetings	532
B.5.2	Number of Women with Reproductive Ailments Treated Locally during early stages with the help of VHWS	182

B.5.3	Number of Women with Reproductive Ailments brought to Health Camps by VHWs	350
B.5.4	Number of Women with Reproductive Ailments taken to City Hospitals after Health Camp	320
	Number of Women with Reproductive Ailments who are not treated	30

#### NUANCED UNDERSTANDING

- 182 Women were treated at early stages because VHWs were experienced.
- 30 Women with Reproductive Ailments had not yet been treated, because they were identified with problems by VHWs only late into this reporting Period.

#### Plan of Action

- Conduct regular Health Camps once every 3 months.
- Take cases referred by health camps to city hospitals.
- Conduct special trainings for new VHWs on reproductive ailments.
- Liberally support women through Sangha Funds for surgeries and treatment.

B.5.5.	Number of Child births that took place in the past year	866
B.5.6	Number of Children delivered by the VHW in the Village	168
B.5.7.	Number of Child births conducted in government and Private Hospitals	698
B.5.8.	No of Mother and/or Child Deaths during Child birth during the past year	25
B.5.9.	Number of Mother who underwent family planning operation this year	418
	Number of Young Mothers who underwent Family Planning Operation after 1 Child (29 SC, 12 ST, 1 Muslim, 19 General)	61
B.5.10.	Number of Young Mothers who underwent Family Planning Operation after 2 Children (87 SC, 80 ST, 9 Muslim, 102 General)	278
B.5.11.	Number of Young Mothers who underwent Family Planning Operation after 3 or more Children (25 SC, 18 ST, 14 Muslim, 22 General)	79

#### NUANCED UNDERSTANDING

- 61 Young Mothers underwent Family Planning Operations after 1 Child during delivery itself for health reasons
- 357 Women underwent family planning operation due to counselling from Mahila Trainers.

#### Plan of Action

- Educate young mothers about the benefits (economic and physical) of undergoing family planning operations
- Provide obstetrics training for VHWs yearly

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

B.6.1.	Number of Ambulance Calls availed	1,348
B.6.2.	Number of Strikes & Struggles against government Doctors & Nurses	34

### NUANCED UNDERSTANDING

- 1,348 Ambulance calls were made for 596 deliveries, 62 snake bites, 39 cholera cases, 95 accidents, 14 cardiac problem, 5 to pick up dead bodies & 538 other ailments
- Strikes and struggles against government Doctors & Nurses were for:
- 2 to demand that permanent doctors be appointed to the PHCs
- 1 to appoint a female Doctor and another to appoint more ANMs to PHC
- 8 against doctors who were not punctual.
- 10 against ANM for not visiting the Villages on fixed days
- 3 against doctors who sent patients to purchase medicine from private medical shops, when these were available, free of charge.
- 3 to stop the misuse of medicines by the pharmacist and the ANM.
- 1 to demand more beds in the PHC
- 1 to construct staff quarters at the PHC so that they would stay put
- 1 against a doctor who charged for free services
- 1 against a female doctor for not staying at PHC overnight; after protest she started staying
- 1 against an ANM who charged patients for free tablets and immunisations
- 1 when a Mother and Child died during delivery due to the doctor's negligence

### Plan of Action

- Train new CSU Members on how to use the "108" free Ambulance Service
- Support CSU Members to get into Hospital Monitoring Committee

## C. SUSTAINABLE LAND USE PRACTICES ADOPTED

### ACTIVITIES

#### A/R CDM Project

After the second and final validation visit by TÜV SÜD, München, in July 2010, verification finally got over. The world's first pro-poor Afforestation Reforestation Project is finally being registered. We have already paid the registration fee to the UNFCCC and are waiting for the final approval.

This project covers 12,437 discrete plots of land totalling 22,293 acres and belonging to 8,116 families in 397 villages. Of them, 2,130 families are currently Inactive since they have not paid their Sangha Tax and renewed membership.

	Villages	Active CSU Members	Inactive Families	Participating Families
Families in A/R CDM	397	5,986	2,130	8,116
Plots in A/R CDM		9,517	2,920	12,437
Acres in A/R CDM		17,057	5,237	22,293

#### C.1. NO FORCED MIGRATION DUE TO DESTITUTION

C.1.1.	Number of Persons who Migrated due to lack of food and employment	0
C.1.2.	Number of Families (children and aged) who suffered because Earning Member was not at home	0

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

C.2.1.	Number of Families who have their own Land	8,699
	Number of Coolie Families who Mortgaged their lands to Ryots under Bhogyam this Year (6 SC, 5 ST, 2 Muslim, 6 General)	19
C.2.2.	Number of Coolie Families who actually sold their lands during the past year (3 SC, 4 ST, 1 Muslim, 12 General)	20
C.2.3.	Number of Coolie Families who attempted to sell their lands during the past year (1 SC, 1 Muslim, 1 General)	3

### NUANCED UNDERSTANDING

- Most CSUs said that there is no forced migration, but there is choice migration for city jobs because they get more money for their work.
- 19 Coolie Families mortgaged Land:
  - 6 coolie families mortgaged their lands to pay for children's higher education.
  - 6 Coolie families mortgaged land to pay the medical bills of family members.
  - 1 Coolie Family mortgaged their land out of desperation. The husband is irresponsible, not take caring of the family and uninterested in agriculture.
  - 6 Coolie Members Mortgaged lands to pay for their Daughter's Marriage.

- 20 Coolie Families sold their land:
  - 7 Coolie families sold land to pay the medical expenses of their family members.
  - 1 Coolie Family sold their land to cover the expenses of Court and Lawyer fees.
  - 4 Coolie Families Sold land because they got a huge amount since lands were near to National highway.
  - 1 Member sold land because Coolie Sangha convinced him to give land to GP for Issuance of free sites to poor people.
  - 3 Coolie members sold their land in advance of acquisition by Railway department.
  - 1 sold arid land for money to purchase wet land.
  - 1 Sold to raise funds to pay off debt.
  - 2 sold to cover expenses of daughter's marriage.
- 3 Coolie Family attempted to sell due to family members' pressure, but the village CSUs stopped them.
- Families who own land plan to shift from food crop to tree crops under the A/R CDM Project.

#### *Plan of Action*

- Release timely CCF loans to those in need.
- Assist Coolie families in accessing subsidised loans from Banks and Coop Societies.
- Encourage CSU families to implement the A/R CDM Project.
- Encourage Coolie families to apply for subsidised loans from Banks and Coop Societies.

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

#### *Secondary Data*

412 families have planted fruit trees on their lands and have an overall survival rate of 43%. They have not, however, planted the required number of trees nor the planting model, to quality under the almost registered A/R CDM Project.

Families Planted	101	341	71	412
Survival Rate		44%	37%	43%

We examined the low survival rate, in spite of watering support and the use of *Rockwool*, and realised that it was largely because everything was being given free in the Pilot Project. We also realised that if the trees survive for 3 full years, further mortality is almost zero.

The Coolie Sangha is in the process of developing an implementation strategy wherein A/R participants have to actually pay to establish their trees and will get fully compensated, with 20 years carbon revenue, only in the 4<sup>th</sup> year.

## D. COOLIE FAMILIES TAKE ADVANTAGE OF NEW ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES

### ACTIVITIES

#### Coolie Credit Funds (CCFs)

There was hardly any movement in this reporting period:

- 74 loans amounting to ₹ 4.35 million were given out by 71 village CSUs.
- 478 loan instalments amounting to ₹ 2.15 million were repaid by 86 villages to their respective CCFs.

But ironically, and inexplicably, the health of the credit system as a whole improved with this slow down:

- Exposed Portfolio Rate in the functioning villages further dropped to 44% (overall 55%)  
*Last year = 71% (overall 81%) last year*
- Delinquency Rate also dropped substantially to 41% in functioning villages (overall 50%)  
*Last year = 68% (overall 81%) last year*
- Recovery Rate climbed to 89% in functioning villages (overall 86%)  
*Last year = 82% (overall 78%) last year*

Cumulative loans given in the past 26 years stood at Rs 188.11 million through 60,081 loans.

#### D.1. PETTY BUSINESS VENTURES BECOME PROFITABLE

D.1.1.	Number of Self-Employed Business Units that were running Successfully Last Year	102 Units
D.1.2.	Number of Youth who were in those Self-Employed Business Units Last Year (125 SC, 128 ST, 92 Muslim, 112 General)	457
D.1.3.	Number of those Self-Employed Business Units that are still running Successfully Today	102 Units
D.1.4.	Number of New Self-Employed Business Units that have Started This Year	14 Units
	Number of youth who are self-employed in new business unit (20 SC, 19 ST, 23 General)	62

### NUANCED UNDERSTANDING

- 102 Self-Employed Business Units have been running Successfully Since Last Year:
  - 9 brick making, 31 tamarind trade, 6 popcorn business, 7 stone business, 19 cattle trade, 1 Lime stone, 1 car rental, 2 caterers, 17 sheep trade, 4 vegetable trade, 1 dairy farm, 1 beedi works, 1 sericulture, 2 others
- 14 New Self-Employed Business Units that have Started This Year
  - 3 popcorn business, 6 tamarind trade, 2 brickwork, 3 cattle business
- There are 1,915 schooled coolie youth who are unemployed. Of them, about 25% are interested in starting a group business but lack the capital to do so.

#### Plan of Action

- Release CCF loans to Youth Groups who want to start businesses
- Support youth groups in applying for loans from Banks and other financial institutions
- Conduct Business Skills Training

## D.2. FAMILY SAVINGS & ASSETS BUILT UP

D.2.1.	Number of Families who have Bank/Post office Accounts	10,075
	Average Family Savings in Bank/Post office Account	1,100
D.2.2.	Number of New Assets (Land, House & Cattle) Purchased by Member Coolie Families	422
D.2.3.	Total Value of New Assets Purchased	₹ 27,242,000

### NUANCED UNDERSTANDING

- 422 new assets purchased by Member Coolie families are:
  - 45 lands, 27 houses, 149 cattle, 23 house sites, 56 sheep, 121 CB cows, 1 mechanic shop
- These Bank Accounts have been opened only because NREGA wages have to be paid into bank accounts, and not because CSU Members realize the need to save. Moreover, our attempt to open digital bank accounts for every adult is getting terribly delayed because of the incompetence of the IT Service Provider and Bank.

### Plan of Action

- Develop campaign material and educate CSU Members on the PM's Financial Inclusion plans
- Pressure Service Provider and Bank to quickly appoint Rural Bankers (Business Correspondents), to open and operate digital bank accounts.
- Start with a single Gram Panchayat, achieve 100% coverage, give wide publicity, and then extend Financial Inclusion GP after GP.

## E. COOLIE CHILDREN

Save the Children, New Zealand (SCNZ) had been providing top-up support for the largely self-financed Children's Programme of the Coolie Sangha since 1997. In the current 3 year consortium programme they had made a commitment of ₹ 29 million. But they took a unilateral decision to close shop in New Zealand and remitted only ₹ 12.4 million (43%).<sup>2</sup>

This caused some consternation but the Coolie Sangha decided they would continue the activity without let or hindrance and spent ₹ 14.2 million from their Sangha Funds.

In January 2011, a thorough Effects Monitoring was conducted by ADATS Staff and Balakendra Teachers. Please see this document at <http://www.adats.com/documents/book4/0420/>

## F. COOLIE YOUTH

### F.1. COOLIE YOUTH OBTAIN CITY JOBS

F.1.1.	Number of Schooled Completed Youth	2,976
	Number of youth in City Jobs who have completed their schooling (cumulative total as of today) (336 SC, 262 ST, 70 Muslim, 393 General)	1,061
F.1.2.	Number of Girls among them who are in City Jobs Today (cumulative total as on today) (74 SC, 57 ST, 17 Muslim, 97 General)	245
F.1.3.	Number of School-completed Youth who are NOT in Jobs (cumulative total as on today)	1,915
F.1.4.	Number of Youth who came back from City Jobs after 3-6 months and are now Unemployed (70 SC, 32 ST, 11 Muslim, 48 General)	161
F.1.5.	Number of Youth who came back from City Jobs and started their Own Businesses in the Village (9 SC, 3 ST, 8 Muslim, 12 General)	32

### NUANCED UNDERSTANDING

- 32 Youth who came back from the city and started their own businesses:
  - 4 small hotels, 2 trade in maize, 1 has a bore well agency, 4 are in dairy farming, 4 run petty shops, 1 has a mobile recharge shop, 9 are auto drivers, 2 have photo studios, 2 tailor shops, 1 is a poultry farm, 1 a two-wheeler mechanic, and 1 in DTP.

### Plan of Action

- Identify and send youth to various Skill Training centres.
- Establish relationships with the Corporate sector for the employment of trained Coolie Youth.
- Monitor performance, safety, etc. of Youth placed in city jobs.

<sup>2</sup> Even this was due to Herculean pressure from their Indian counterpart, Save the Children, Bal Raksha. SCBR insisted that formal commitments made, especially to channelize NZ government funds, should be honoured.



## F.2. MARRIAGE AGE PUSHED ABOVE LEGAL MINIMUM

F.2.1.	Number of Marriage-age Girls (over 18 years)	1,310
F.2.2.	Number of Marriage-age Girls who are in College (201 SC, 141 ST, 38 Muslim, 262 General)	642
F.2.3.	Number of Marriage-age Girls who are in Jobs (74 SC, 57 ST, 17 Muslim, 97 General)	245
F.2.4.	Number of Marriage-age Girls who are doing petty businesses (1 SC, 1 General)	2
F.2.5.	Number of Marriage-age Girls who are at Home (163 SC, 95 ST, 30 Muslim, 133 General)	421
F.2.6.	Number of Attempts made to stop Under-Age Marriage	6
F.2.7.	Number of Under-Age Marriages that could not be Stopped (2 ST, 1 General)	3

### NUANCED UNDERSTANDING

- Mahila Meetings could not stop three underage marriages because Girls were in love with the boys and eloped.

### Plan of Action

- Provide guidance to girls who are in High school and Colleges.
- Mahila Meetings keep a special focus on girls who have dropped out from school and college.
- Support girls in accessing college scholarships.
- Provide training for schooled girls, and send them to city jobs.

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

As explained in all previous Effects Monitoring Reports, it's difficult to clearly separate Activity Processes from Results for this critical project Objective. Please read the activities between the lines of Indicator descriptions.

### G.1. STEADY CSU MEMBERSHIP, YEAR AFTER YEAR

#### *Income Declaration, Sangha Tax payment & Membership Renewal*

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

- However, in terms of honest declaration, we hit a record of sorts. 11,642 Coolie families from 461 village CSUS declared an average income of ₹ 27,314 in December 2010.
- Of them, 11,639 families from as many villages paid an average of Rs 288 each as Sangha Tax.
  - 10,330 families were CSU Members the previous year
  - 830 were inactive Member families who re-joined after a gap of a few years
  - 479 were brand new families who joined the CSU for the very first time
- As a result, total Sangha Tax collections dipped only 16% to ₹ 3.35 million

#### *Sangha Funds*

Over the past 17 years, 849 (75%) village CSUs and 35,699 (73%) Member Coolie families have participated in the Sangha Tax process. Our digitized monitoring system automatically calculates performance and shows:

- Cumulatively, 54% of these villages and 68% of the total membership have fared excellent and very good.
- 45% of the villages and 27% of the membership treated the self finance mechanism of the Coolie Sangha as just a matter for perfunctory compliance.

Growth in Sangha Funds has been fairly good at 8%, in spite of large amounts being spent on programme expenditure by the village CSUs.

#### **Growth in Sangha Fund Balances**

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

### Spending Sangha Funds

9% of the budget of the current 3 year consortium programme is financed by the Coolie Sangha itself.

#### Sanctioned Budget for the 3 year Consortium Programme

EED, Germany	29,770,000.00	10%
Icco, the Netherlands	28,651,805.00	9%
SCNZ, New Zealand	7,442,400.00	2%
NZ Government	21,596,250.00	7%
Carbon Investor	188,107,045.10	62%
Sangha Funds	26,292,500.00	9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>₹ 301,860,000.10</b>	<b>100%</b>

Sangha Funds were largely used to meet programme costs

#### Audited Expenditure Statement as on 31 March 2011

	Foreign Donors		Carbon Investor		Sangha Funds	
<b>PROGRAMME COSTS</b>						
Community Organisation	3,695,032	6%			-	
Dry Land Horticulture	9,994,277	16%			3,202,690	5%
Health, Legal Aid, Stipends & Disposition Fund	264,296	0%			4,177,311	7%
15,000 Biogas Units	-		16,772,787	26%		
Coolie Children	6,616,957	10%			5,241,870	8%
Coolie Youth	2,979,389	5%			55,500	0%
Programme Staff	6,280,403	10%			-	
<b>COORDINATION &amp; ADMINISTRATION</b>						
	-				-	
Central Staff	838,900	1%			-	
Vehicle Maintenance & Administrative Costs	3,997,110	6%			1,100	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>34,666,363.45</b>	<b>54%</b>	<b>16,772,787.00</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>12,678,471.00</b>	<b>20%</b>

### Membership Strength & Coverage

CSU Membership dropped 20% from last year to a mere 11,639 Sangha Tax paid Members. The number of functioning village CSUs also dropped 5.6% to 461 after the income declaration, tax payment and membership renewal process got completed on 31 January 2011.

Another 9,143 Non-CSU families benefit from various CDM Projects that ADATS and the Coolie Sangha implement.

The coverage of the entire population of the region (i.e. all 1,125 villages) is 20% when we include Non-CSU families. But within villages with functioning CSUs, coverage is 24%.

#### CSU Membership (as on 31 March 2010)

	Villages	Active CSU Members		Inactive Families		Pop Cover	Non CSU Families		Participating Families		Extended Cover
Functioning CSUs	461	11,639	100%	13,226	47%	24%	4,005	44%	15,644	75%	32%
Dropped out CSUs	441	-	-	14,890	53%	-	1,190	13%	1,190	6%	3%
Non CSU Villages	223	-	-	-	-	-	3,948	43%	3,948	19%	22%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,125</b>	<b>11,639</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>28,116</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>9,143</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>20,782</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>20%</b>

G.2.	CSU Members Stay United during Elections	
	Total Membership in the year 2010	14,506
	Total Membership in the Year 2011	11,639
	Loss in Membership	2,867

## NUANCED UNDERSTANDING

### *Reasons for loss in Membership*

- 1,088 families didn't renew membership due to opportunism
- 556 because of a bad communication gap between Staff and CSU Members
- 404 opposed BCS selected candidates during elections
- 819 refused to give reasons for dropping out

### *Plan of Action*

- Focus on reliability of CSU and Mahila Meetings
- Restart the Customer Demands & Satisfaction (CD&S) surveys
- Maintain honesty and time discipline during declaration of income, even if it means loss of membership

## G.3. REGULAR & DISCIPLINED VILLAGE MEETINGS

### *CSU & Mahila Meetings*

262 CSUs met regularly on a fixed day every week. The number of *in camera* Mahila Meetings that were regular was higher at 331. As is the practice for the past 33 years, village meetings discussed personal issues, matters that could be solved by ADATS programmes, government activities, and with their own united action. But, most importantly, they were able to critically discuss lapses and take hard decisions.

### *Taluk Coolie Sangha Meetings*

5 Functionaries from each CSU represent their village CSUs in the monthly 2-day Taluk CS Meetings on fixed weekends.

Of 60 Taluk CS Meetings that should have been held in this reporting period, only 45 were held. 3 were cancelled due to preoccupation with harvesting, 7 due to not having a quorum of two-third, 3 due to festivals that fell on the same dates, 1 when local body election results came out, 1 due to heavy rains.

Throughout the reporting period, the main agendas of the Taluk meetings were A/R CDM validation, correcting Title Deeds of CSU Members, determining End Users for BCS Biogas units, local body elections, regularity of CSU and Mahila Meetings, irregularity in the public distribution system, selection of Woodstoves End Users, Life Skill Training, selecting Village Bankers for the Financial Inclusion Programme, NREGA pending bills; Celina Fund and CCF repayment, discussion on Low Carbon Farming and other CDM Projects undertaken by NGOs all over India, the change from Cluster to GP, ADATS/Velcan Biogas repairs and monitoring, utilization of Sangha Funds, accessing state welfare, distributing VSD grants, renewal of membership and Effect Monitoring.

### Executive Committee Meetings

From April 2010 to January 2011, 53 Executive meetings were conducted. Cluster Secretaries, Women's Committee Members, Taluk Secretaries, and ADATS staff in each Taluk met separately for these fortnightly meetings in order to implement Taluk CS decisions.

Since February 2011, no Executive Committee Meeting has been held because CSUs have not yet selected their new GP secretaries and Women's Committee Members after the Clusters got expanded to cover entire Gram Panchayats.

G.3.1.	Number of CSUs	461
	Number of CSUs who held Regular weekly Meetings	262
	Number of CSUs who did not hold Regular weekly Meetings	199
G.3.2.	Number of Mahila Meetings	461
	Number of Mahila Meetings which met weekly	331
	Number of Mahila Meetings which did not meet weekly	130
G.3.3.	Number of Gram Panchayat Meets held regularly with quorum in the past year	80

### NUANCED UNDERSTANDING

- A few CSUs and Mahila Meetings who were not conducting their meetings very regularly are new to the Coolie Sangha. They only conduct meetings when a need arises.
- Some CSUs do not hold regular meetings because of the negligence of village functionaries.

### Plan of Action

- Field staff will visit 2 villages per day and maintain direct contact with CSU members.
- Change weak functioning through fresh elections
- Promote the use of Sangha Funds by CSU members

### G.4. UNIFICATION ACROSS CASTE LINES

While there is a mix of all castes and communities in the 461 functioning village CSUs, a vast majority of Member Coolie families belong to the Scheduled Castes and Backward Castes & Minorities "B" categories. Ethnic cover refers to the number of families from each Caste/Community category who are Active Members of the Coolie Sangha. Extended Ethnic Cover refers to the percentage of Active Members plus Non-CSU Families from each Caste/Community category.

#### Caste composition of CSU Members (as on 31 March 2011)

	Active CSU Members		Inactive Families		Ethnic Cover	Non CSU Families		Participating Families		Extended Ethnic Cover
SC	4,109	35%	11,536	41%	13%	1,734	19%	5,843	28%	18%
ST	1,740	15%	4,136	15%	12%	1,036	11%	2,776	13%	19%
BCM - A	2,171	19%	5,565	20%	10%	1,464	16%	3,635	17%	18%
BCM - B	3,413	29%	6,162	22%	11%	4,788	52%	8,201	39%	26%
General	206	2%	717	3%	7%	121	1%	327	2%	11%
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,639</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>28,116</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>9,143</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>20,782</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>20%</b>

G.4.1.	Total Number of Marriages that took place in the past Year	650
G.4.2.	Number of Simple Marriages in Village Temples, in front of Houses & in Mass Marriage Functions (202 SC, 115 ST, 39 Muslim, 146 General)	502
G.4.3.	Number of Marriages performed according to Rituals and in Marriage Halls (21 SC, 17 ST, 18 Muslim, 86 General)	142
G.4.4.	Number of Marriages Registered with the Sub Registrar	6
G.4.5.	Number of Inter-Caste Marriages that took place in the past year	12
G.4.6.	Number of Inter-Caste Marriages where Girl was from Upper Caste	10
G.4.7.	Number of Inter-Caste Marriages where Boy was from Upper Caste	1
G.4.8.	Number of Hindu-Muslim marriages without any Conversion	1

#### NUANCED UNDERSTANDING

- 10 Inter caste Marriages took place where the Girl was from upper caste:
  - 5 Vokkaliga Girls to Harijana Boys
  - 1 Vokkaliga Girl to a Bovi Boy
  - 2 Vokkaliga Girls to Valmiki Boys
  - 1 Balijiga Girl to a Valmiki Boy
  - 1 Kuruba Girl to a Valmiki Boy
- 1 Inter caste Marriages took place where Boy from upper caste:
  - 1 Vokkaliga boy to a Harijana girl
- Hindu-Muslim marriages without any Conversion:
  - 1 Balijiga Girl to a Muslim Boy

#### Plan of Action

- Conduct training sessions on importance of registering marriages in order to qualify for government benefits.
- Demonstrate support for Inter-Caste marriages by guiding them, obtaining legal registration/recognition, and providing physical security.
- Enable young couples to get city jobs.
- Assist Inter-Caste married couples receive government benefits.

#### PROVIDING LEADERSHIP TO THE FAIR CLIMATE NETWORK

The Fair Climate Network, that ADATS provides leadership for, has grown from strength to strength.

- 19 FCN Members are developing 30 pro-poor CDM and LCF Projects:
  - 8 Domestic Biogas
  - 3 Photovoltaic Lamps
  - 7 Fuel Efficient Woodstoves
  - 1 CFL Light Bulbs
  - 11 Low Carbon Farming
- Together these Projects will cover 366,400 rural families/farmers and contribute to an annual emission reduction of 562,000 tCO<sub>2</sub>-e of Greenhouse Gases.
- The Tech Team has expanded to a strength of 8 full time Staff.

ADATS continued to provide field training, using our on-going and under-preparation CDM Projects as living examples for other grassroots NGOs and CBOs. We used our own resources to cover food and local transportation costs, refusing to charge either the visitors or the FCN.

- Ninety one farmers and village volunteers were extensively trained in Low Carbon Farming at Bagepalli through 8 week-long batches.
- Several meetings of the 1<sup>st</sup> FCN-LCF Coalition were held at Bagepalli.
- A new Coalition of 4 grassroots NGOs who wished to collectively develop a single Biogas CDM Project was formed during this reporting period.
- Eleven 2-day long NGO visits were made to Bagepalli to discuss and finalise the financials of CDM Projects under contemplation/preparation.
- 3 NGOs, one of them from Azerbaijan, spent an average of a week each to understand CDM and LCF.
- The Icco Directors and senior staff came to meet with ADATS and important FCN Members.
- EED brought representatives of the Rhine Valley Churches for an exposure.
- All the Climate Programme Officers of Icco were with us for 8 days to orient themselves on climate change, CDM and LCF.
- We had 3 visits from colleagues in EDF, New York.

Besides the above listed formal meetings and visits, ADATS continued to average at 2 groups of climate change visitors, every single week, for about 30 weeks. Besides, we handheld the 19 grassroots NGOs with constant emails, phone calls and individual visits.

In December 2010 the Network sent 2 persons to join EDF at CoP 16, Cancun, to explain Low Carbon Farming to a wider international audience.

The Coolie Sangha wholly and completely shares this self imposed and voluntary labour of love. They patiently explain the community ownership aspects of CDM and LCF to groups of visitors over and over again.