

0611. 1st Progress Report on the VASS DLDP (Feb 2002)

1. BACKGROUND TO THE SCNZ/VASS DLDP PROJECT

1.1. The Region

Chintamani taluk, which lies in North Kolar district, is a semi arid drought prone region. The average rainfall is 560 mm a year and this is, moreover, erratic and spatial. As a result there is only 1 rain-fed crop a year, whose stand is from late June till December. Every fifth or sixth year is a drought, followed by near famine conditions.

Less than one-half of the total land is fit for cultivation, and hardly 5% of the cropped lands are irrigated. The low water table is tapped through bore-wells drilled to more than 100 meters depth which dry up in the summer months, when temperatures rise to a dry heat of 38° Celsius.

Daily wages fluctuate between Rs 15 and 25. During the off-season these drop to as low as Rs 7 per day.

1.2. A Description of the DLDP

ADATS implements a Dry Land Development Programme (DLDP) from the 5th or 6th year of Coolie Sangha building, once a degree of functional unity is obtained in the villages.

- The initial objective of the DLDP is to enable agricultural labourers to cultivate their scattered patches and become Subsistence Farmers.
- The further objective is to shift from subsistence to Sustainable Land Use Practices.

All the Members from each village CSU collectively work on their patches of dry land for 100 days every year, to carry out various labour intensive works from March to June every year.

They clear pebbles and boulders, build stone contour bunds, check ravine and gullies, dig diversion channels, etc. Over a period of 8-9 years, Coolie lands are cleared, levelled and bunded. Rain water is retained, moisture in the soil is increased, and soil erosion prevented. Besides making the lands cultivable, yields and holdings dramatically increase.

DLDP works also includes hauling alluvial silt from the tank beds onto Coolie lands, compost making, seed treatment, planting trees, promoting kitchen gardens, building smokeless *Chullas* (fuel efficient wood stoves), assisting sweeper women to set up vermicompost units to make manure from earthworms, and a host of other activities.

Besides developing agriculture, the DLDP has had an important socio-political impact. It has brought land based exploitation to the forefront and settled many disputes between the Coolies and *Ryots*, enhanced a functional unity and destroyed caste feelings within the CSUs, raised peasant wages in the region, and ensured equal wages for women and men.

1.2. Land Survey

Towards the end of the year 2000, ADATS Staff and Coolie Sangha functionaries made a detailed survey of all the land holdings of each and every Member Coolie family in order to record soil condition, slope of the land, quality of the contour bunds, and the number of years of DLDP works done. This information was fed into our databank in order to generate the DLDP Master Plan.

1.3. DLDP Master Plan

Based on this exhaustive study, each village CSU could plan additional inputs they needed, over the next 5-6 years, in order to bring their lands to par with that of middle peasant *Ryots*. 34,375 acres of Coolie lands belonging to 13,293 Member families in 499 villages were studied. The DLDP Master Plan revealed that a total investment of Rs 38.62 million was needed, over the next 5 years, in order to clear, bund and level every single acre of Coolie land.

- 11,442 acres (33% of Coolie holdings) were fully developed and needed no further labour investment.
- 5,272 acres (15%) needed to be worked on for just 1 more year with an investment of Rs 3,163,200 (calculated at 40 persondays per acre x Rs 15 daily wages).
- 72 acres needed to be worked on for 2 more years = Rs 86,400
- 14,585 acres (42%) needed to be worked on for 3 years = Rs 26,253,000
- 17 acres needed to be worked on for 4 years = Rs 40,800
- 3,026 acres (9%) needed to be worked on for 5 years = Rs 9,078,000

3 sources were identified to finance this Master Plan over the next 5-6 years:

- Rs 14.6 million was budgeted in the 3rd Consortium Programme (April 2001 to March 2004).
- Save the Children, New Zealand, agreed to contribute to this Master Plan with Rs 9 million¹ for 3 years in Chintamani Taluk through this VASS Programme.
- ADATS and her funding partners would identify new sources to find the uncovered balance of Rs 15 million.

2. PROJECT GOAL

- The immediate goal of this 3 year project is to consolidate subsistence agriculture practices on 6,784 acres of land belonging to 2,738 small and poor peasant families in 99 villages, and bring it on par with mainstream *Ryot* cultivation
- The longer term goal of the total 5 year effort, and beyond, is to help Member Coolie families move toward Sustainable Land Use Practices

3. OBJECTIVES OF THE VASS DLDP

- Bring Coolie Families into the Mainstream of Peasant Cultivation as Tillers and Cultivators
- Improve Subsistence Cultivation Practices, Promote Off-Farm Ventures & Create a Food Security for the Poor
- Socio-political & Organisational Strengthening
- Move toward non-chemical farming & Link with urban activists to create a niche market
- Community Irrigation & Dry Land Horticulture

¹ This entire amount is not just for S&WC works in Chintamani – it includes silt hauling, deep ploughing, and administrative costs

4. REVIEW OF OBJECTIVES

– BRING COOLIE FAMILIES INTO THE MAINSTREAM OF PEASANT CULTIVATION AS TILLERS AND CULTIVATORS

4.1. Who Participated

1,725 Member Coolie families from 52 villages in Chintamani Taluk worked on 4,479 acres of land belonging to 1,353 families from March to June 2001. 372 landless families joined work gangs in their respective CSUs to work on everyone's lands under the SCNZ/VASS DLDP

Internal squabbles in 9 villages prevented Member Coolies from declaring their incomes, paying Sangha Tax and renewing their membership in the year 2001. As a result, 115 families did not participate in the DLDP. Most of these problems have been solved at the time of writing this Progress Report, and they will participate in the 2002 DLDP.

4.2. Tools & Implements

760 sets of instruments (a crowbar, shovel and an iron pan each) were distributed to as many Member Coolie families. The remaining 965 families already had instruments given during previous years.

4.3. Soil & Water Conservation (S&WC) Works

Agriculturists and DLDP Field Workers helped each village CSU to make their DLDP Plans. 100 days of labour were allocated among various landholdings according to size and need. Working together in gangs of 20-25, they descended on each other's lands according to these village-wise DLDP Plans.

Member Coolies constructed 68,165 metres of rock contour bunds, repaired 8,694 metres of existing bunds (built in previous years), checked 60 metres of ravines and gully with small check dams, and another 20 metres with boulders. 2,049 metres of revetment were built

Pebbles and boulders were cleared from 1,040 acres of land, and 147 acres of new land was brought under cultivation for the very first time.

	Icco Area	Novib Area	EZE Area	Total
Villages	15	26	11	52
Total Members	482	797	446	1,725
Who Worked	401	644	308	1,353
<i>Percentage</i>	83%	81%	69%	78%
Total Land	1,609	2,480	1,039	5,128
Worked On	1,493	2,151	835	4,479
<i>Percentage</i>	93%	87%	80%	87%
New Bunds	20,405	22,820	24,940	68,165
Repair to Bunds	4,716	3,898	80	8,694
Ravine & Gully Check	-	60	-	60
Boulder Check	-	20	-	20
Revetment	1,193	505	351	2,049
Pebble Clearance	568	351	121	1,040
New Land Cleared	61	78	8	147

An Agriculturist and 3 DLDP Field Workers visited the works on an every day basis in order to give advice, iron out problems, verify attendance registers and issue payment vouchers. After completing each work, the respective land owner brought her voucher to the taluk headquarters to collect wage payments which she, in turn, distributed to all the Members of the work gang who worked on her holding.

Cluster Meets and Mahila Meetings kept a close tab on progress and monthly reports were presented at the Chintamani Taluk Coolie Sangha Meeting.

4.4. Silt Hauling

In 12 villages,² the above described S&WC works were not carried out. Instead tractors were hired from friendly *Ryots* to haul alluvial silt onto their lands. ADATS did not pay out any wages in these villages.

- In 8 villages, Member Coolies worked for 3-4 months without any wage subsidy, digging up the tank beds, loading the tractors, and spreading the silt on their fields.
 - In 4 villages Member Coolies got an extra fillip. They were spared the ordeal of having to work in the hot sun without wages, and were able to haul even more silt onto their lands since the tractors were hardly ever idle.
- The government, under a drought relief scheme, de-silted a few irrigation tanks and offered the silt scooped up by their cranes, free of cost, to whosoever was willing to haul it to their fields.

A total of 705 acres was treated with silt in the year 2001, spending an average of Rs 415 on each acre of land.

4.5. Finances

Though we received only Rs 2,980,331 we decided to make a budget for Rs 3,157,545 for the year 2001. We spent Rs 2,808,882 and have a balance of Rs 190,970 (which includes the bank interest of Rs 19,541) which will be carried over to the year 2002.

- Tools and implements cost us more than we had anticipated (*120% of the 1st year budget*).
- Village-wise S&WC Plans totalled to Rs 2,537,245 but they utilised only Rs 2,259,853 (*89%*).
- Of the Rs 355,550 allotted for hauling silt from the tank beds onto Coolie lands, we spent only Rs 292,494 (*82%*).

Budget Realisation as on 31 December 2001

	DLDP Budget for 2001	Spent	
Tools & Implements	108,750	130,725	120%
Soil & Water Conservation Works	2,537,245	2,259,853	89%
Silt Haul	355,550	292,494	82%
Salaries & Transport	156,000	125,810	81%
	3,157,545	2,808,882	89%

4.6. Efficiency Rate

Immediately after DLDP works were completed, the Agriculturist and DLDP Field Workers re-visited each and every Coolie holding in order to re-assess the quality of contour bunds constructed in 2001 and update the DLDP Master Plan.

² In another 22 villages we will only be undertaking deep ploughing with tractors under the VASS DLDP Programme

- Contrary to earlier findings in the year 2000, they assessed that 470 acres of Coolie lands need at least some S&WC works. As a result, the figure for lands that needed no S&WC works dropped from 1,563 to 1,093 acres.
- Consequently there was an increase of 262 acres needing 1 year of S&WC works.
- The number of acres needing 3 years of S&WC works drastically reduced from 2,349 to 196 acres.
- Consequently the number of acres needing 2 years of S&WC works rose sharply from zero to 2,374 acres.
- Lands needing 5 years of S&WC works shifted to the 4 year column after the VASS DLDP was implemented in 2001.

Previous Master Plan & the Updated one (for 61 villages covered by the VASS DLDP)

	Land Holding		Investment (Rupees) (Acres x 40 Persondays x Rs 15 wages x Number of Years)	
	<i>Old Plan (made in 2000)</i>	Present Master Plan	<i>Old Plan (made in 2000)</i>	Present Master Plan
No Works Needed	1,563	1,093	-	-
1 Year S&WC Works	885	1,147	518,934	687,900
2 Years S&WC Works	-	2,374	-	2,848,800
3 Years S&WC Works	2,349	196	4,227,408	352,800
4 Years S&WC Works	-	400	-	958,800
5 Years S&WC Works	387	-	1,162,050	-
Total	5,164	5,209	5,908,392	4,848,300

In their overall assessment, the wage requirement for Soil & Water Conservation works dropped from Rs 5.9 million to Rs 4.8 million after spending Rs 2.26 million in the year 2001. The Efficiency Rate of S&WC Works carried out in the year 2001 can therefore be calculated to 47%.

Amount Spent on S&WC Works in 2001		2,259,853
Requirement before implementing S&WC Works	5,908,392	
LESS Requirement after implementing S&W Works	<u>4,848,300</u>	
This Investment gave a Result of		1,060,092
Efficiency Rate	$1060092 \div 2259853 \times 100 =$	46.9%

This is not to cast any aspersion on the gruelling hard work, sincerity and seriousness with which Member Coolie families descended on their respective holdings. Indeed, there was not a single instance of cheating the attendance register, shirking from work or sending children to be a part of the work gang. Instead it goes to show how difficult it is to develop marginal holdings of the rural poor. There are no quick-fix solutions. Their lands need a steady, systematic and long term investment before results/returns are visible.

A closer look at the figures shows a much higher efficiency rate for the 15 Independent CSUs where the DLDP has already been implemented for 4-6 years. These figures were dragged down by conversion in the newer villages.

Moreover, considering that the year 2001 was one where everyone was struggling to recover from 2-3 years of drought and bad yields, 47% is an acceptable figure.

5. REVIEW OF OBJECTIVES

– IMPROVE SUBSISTENCE CULTIVATION PRACTICES, PROMOTE OFF-FARM VENTURES & CREATE A FOOD SECURITY FOR THE POOR

The rains failed in 2001. After the first showers in early May everyone ploughed their fields and got ready for the June showers to make ridges and furrows and plant the seeds. These showers never arrived till late October. By that time the cropping season had passed and it was too late to raise the single rainfed dry land crop that 90% of the region depends on.

But rainfall is erratic and scattered. The pattern is not identical even from village to village:

- A few daring Ryots and Coolies who misread scattered drizzles in late June thought they could raise a late crop. They lost even the seeds they sowed.
- Some villages got their fair share of June showers. But they missed out on the October showers and their crops withered in the stand.
- The cruellest blow came in a few odd villages where the rains were like clockwork. But the late November showers failed and it was a pathetic sight to see them watering small patches with buckets in order to pull out a handful of groundnut seeds from the hard packed earth.

The overall yield for North Kolar district was less than 20% of the normal harvest. Under these circumstances, hardly anything could be done with regard to improving cultivation practices...

6. REVIEW OF OBJECTIVES

– ESTABLISH A VISIBLE & RECOGNISED ROLE FOR COOLIE WOMEN IN DOMESTIC FINANCE AND FAMILY AGRICULTURE

The year 2001 has been a precursor for Coolie women to position themselves to fight for a better position within their families. Though a general acceptance has been created for transferring properties into the joint names of husbands and wives, and a whole lot of procedural hurdles have been cleared to pave the way, hardly any concrete results were obtained.

But all the talk on feminism and the empowerment of women did have a singular effect. This was one of the first year in Chintamani taluk's history when Coolie women did not take a non-proportional burden of crop failure. Husbands did not "take off" to greener pastures abandoning women, children and old people. Relentless and steadfast emphasis on women and their problems did improve their position in a subtle and imperceptible, nevertheless real, manner.

WOMEN'S PROBLEMS	QUANTITY	PREVALENCE	RESULTS	
Want Women's Fund assistance	334	7.2%	-	0%
Want membership in their own names	162	3.5%	82	51%
Single women in dire straits	98	2.1%	10	10%
Domestic violence	55	1.2%	55	100%
Forced marriages in the offing	1	0%	-	0%
Possible widow remarriage	1	0%	1	100%

Coolie children got a special attention in the year 2001. A whole lot of their problems were solved in very novel and touching manners. Please read our 13th Consortium Progress Report (September 2001) for details.

CHILDREN'S PROBLEMS	QUANTITY	PREVALENCE	RESULTS	
Children Without Clothes	695	15.0%	695	100%
Children not in School	513	11.1%	267	52%
Children Going To School Hungry	218	4.7%	147	67%
Girls stopped after Std. VII	209	4.5%	78	37%
Want to go to college	43	1.0%	25	58%
Finished school – need jobs	289	6.2%	184	64%
Orphan children	24	0.5%	12	50%
Muslim girls in Madarasa (not schools)	5	0.1%	4	80%

7. REVIEW OF OBJECTIVES – SOCIO-POLITICAL & ORGANISATIONAL STRENGTHENING

7.1. Coolie Sangha Presence in Chintamani

In early 2000, the Coolie Sangha had an astounding level of electoral success in local body Gram Panchayats. Along with their allies, they polled 44% of the popular vote, won 53% of the seats they contested, and got a clear majority in 16 of the 34 Gram Panchayats in Chintamani taluk. Far bigger victories were obtained in Bagepalli, Chickballapur and Siddalaghatta taluks where the Coolie Sangha and their allies got clear majorities in 52%, 77% and 91% of the Gram Panchayats, respectively.

All this posed the danger of a particular type of complacency creeping in; a malaise that corrupts the cadre of socio-politically powerful organisations, distancing them from ordinary people.

Recognising the danger, ADATS and the Coolie Sangha undertook a major organisation development exercise in mid 2001 to clarify vision, mission, goals and objectives. Monthly workshops were conducted to develop management skills in the Staff and functionaries. Weekly exercises enhanced conceptual clarity and practical grasp. These were serious efforts to introduce a result oriented management culture, aimed at replacing socio-political rhetoric with concrete action. By early 2002, we finalised our 10 year Strategic Plan with concrete outputs, indicators and assumptions.

The entire community organisation/Coolie Sangha building processes were reengineered. We do not use this as a generic term for change or improvement or tinkering with existing procedures. We understand reengineering as a stepping back to look at existing processes and assumptions, and then embarking on a revamp of earlier activities that were supposed to provide outputs of value for our customers – Member Coolie families.

Facilitation skills were increased in the Area Field Workers, Mahila Trainers and elected Cluster functionaries. Response time to problems faced by ordinary Member Coolie families was quickened. *Ad hoc* responses and the hopscotch tackling of various petitions and individual appeals was stopped.

New processes gave the CSU Meetings, Mahila Meetings and Cluster Meets something solid to sink their teeth into. The earlier procedure where dreary problems were routinely heard in humdrum Cluster Meets (noted more for their regularity than accomplishment) was abandoned. Emphasis shifted from past achievements to future agenda. Anecdotal reminiscences of successes were replaced with business like talk on what needed to be done. Concrete decisions were taken and these were acted upon within the week.

Global issues and wider campaigns were put on the back seat. Throughout 2001, the Chintamani Coolie Sangha did not give a single generalised call against corruption or the inferior position of women or untouchability or whatever. Instead, when it was found that a large

number of Member families from a particular Cluster all faced a common problem like, for example, old people being denied government pensions because a petty official demanded bribes to process their application, they organised a single, common and united struggle. The overt emphasis shifted from ideology to results (thereby doing far greater justice to the ideological stance).

A paradoxical outcome resulted. The more we began to concentrate on the last Member family and not look at an entire mass of people as it were, the Coolie Sangha as a whole got a greater impetus and strength. Change in emphasis did not lead us into a depoliticised social worker mode. This is evidenced by:

- The seriousness with which Member Coolie families used their functional unity to solve problems identified through a baseline survey, and to implement various programmes, including the VASS DLDP.
- The huge increase in declared incomes and Sangha Tax paid, in spite of poor rains and crop failure in 2001.
- The massive rise in membership with Cancelled Members and dropped-out CSUs returning to the fold in 2002.

So much so that we can say, with a fair degree of certainty, that if efforts are maintained at the same pace for the next 2-3 years, the Coolie Sangha will definitely achieve its objectives to:

- Themselves capture all Panchayat Raj Institutions, without any alliances with self-serving political parties, in 2005.
- Make sure that government funds meant for development and poverty eradication actually reach the people for 5 full years.
- Eradicate the acute, debilitating and humiliating forms of poverty that exist today by the year 2010.

7.2. The Baseline Survey

A wide range of problems were systematically identified and tackled by the village CSUs in Chintamani taluk. In mid 2001, a Baseline Survey was made by asking each Member Coolie family what they would like to see solved through the functional unity obtained in the Coolie Sangha. A total of 4,634 families from 189 villages participated. Answers were collated, prioritisation was made, and action plans evolved. The Cluster Meets implemented these plans, reports were whetted³ in monthly Taluk Coolie Sangha Meeting, and results were monitored at the taluk level.

In this Progress Report, we have collated the 5th month Results of this effort, as reported in the January 2002 Taluk Coolie Sangha Meeting, into 5 broad categories – personal, land, government benefits, village amenities, and socio-political problems.

7.1.1. MOPPING UP OPERATION

These 5 tables have been sorted according to prevalence (quantification of the problem ÷ total number of families/villages). They show that, through 13 years of Coolie Sangha building, many personal problems caused by local factors of Ryot intimidation and cheating have already been turned on their head.

- When we first started there was *en mass* forced summer migration; whereas now only 4.7% of the families do so.

³ Checked for accuracy, corrected for exaggeration, etc. in front of all the assembled CSU Representatives and village functionaries from 200 villages.

- A mere 0.6% of the families are bonded to Ryots.
- Ryots prevented the vast majority of Coolie families from cultivating; whereas now only 9.5% keep their lands barren.
- Only 2.4% of the membership do not have proper titles for their lands.

Therefore the Baseline turned out to be a “mopping up” operation to complete the already impressive gains that the Coolie Sangha has obtained in solving Coolie problems. They reached out to the last and hitherto untouched Member families.

PERSONAL PROBLEMS	QUANTITY	PREVALENCE	RESULTS	
Forced summer migration	219	4.7%	15	7%
Old people need CSU help	53	1.1%	17	32%
Bonded labourers	28	0.6%	9	32%

LAND PROBLEMS	QUANTITY	PREVALENCE	RESULTS	
Tilling without title deeds	567	12.2%	193	34%
Lands left barren	438	9.5%	297	68%
Landless families	383	8.3%	61	16%
Mortgaged lands	329	7.1%	63	19%
Title deeds not in their names	111	2.4%	46	41%

7.1.2. GOVERNMENT BENEFITS

When it came to tapping Government benefits (both personal as well as for the entire village) the picture was different.

- A large number of families still hadn't electricity for their houses, very many didn't have proper houses, 635 old people still did not receive pensions and 542 families didn't have ration cards to avail the public distribution system.
- A quarter the villages needed *Crèches* for under-5 children and 40% did not have milk collection societies to sell the milk they produced by rearing CB cows.

GOVERNMENT BENEFITS	QUANTITY	PREVALENCE	RESULTS	
Need electricity	828	17.9%	367	44%
Need flat roof houses	693	15.0%	327	47%
Need old age pension	635	13.7%	210	33%
Need ration cards	542	11.7%	266	49%

VILLAGE AMENITIES	QUANTITY	PREVALENCE	RESULTS	
Need Milk Collection Society	76	40.2%	9	12%
Need <i>Anganwadi crèches</i>	47	24.9%	20	43%
Need Bus Route	42	22.2%	13	31%
Need Primary School	24	12.7%	12	50%

7.1.3. SOCIO-POLITICAL STRUGGLE

At the socio-political level, the organisational clout of the Coolie Sangha got Gram Panchayat Members elected with Coolie Sangha support to stop emulating political party persons. All but 1 have been humbled and now report to their weekly CSU Meeting.

Close to half the rejected applications were re-considered and sanctioned by the GPs after Member Coolies organised strikes and *dharnas* in front of their offices.

SOCIO-POLITICAL PROBLEM	QUANTITY	PREVALENCE	RESULTS	
GP Members who don't report	30	n.a.	29	97%
Applications refused by the GP	118	n.a.	49	42%

7.3. Cluster Reviews & Plans for 2002

Towards the end of the year, a detailed review of the 2001 DLDP works was conducted in all the participating Clusters.

In view of the recent spell of failed rains and continuous drought, the Chintamani Taluk Co-operative Sangha has requested that we:

- Exclude non-labour providing works like silt hauling and deep ploughing, and concentrate only on S&WC works like clearing boulders, building contour bunds, checking ravine and gullies, digging diversion channels, etc.
 - In effect, they have requested us to increase the budget for S&WC works from Rs 6.7 million to Rs 8.47 million.
 - They suggest that we do this by reducing Silt Hauling from Rs 1.47 million to Rs 0.29 million (i.e. the amount spent thus far), and eliminating Deep Ploughing (Rs 0.7 million).
- Use the diverted resources to extend the VASS DLDP Programme from the present 61 to as many villages of Chintamani Taluk as possible.

The revised VASS DLDP Budget would then read as under:

Revised VASS DLDP Budget

	3 Year Budget	Spent in 2001	Budget for 2002 & 2003
Tools & Implements	230,725	130,725	100,000
Soil & Water Conservation Works	8,467,722	2,259,853	6,207,869
Silt Haul	292,494	292,494	-
Salaries & Transport	468,000	125,810	342,190
	9,458,941	2,808,882	6,650,059

The just completed DLDP Master Plan update for the whole of Chintamani Taluk (i.e. not just the 61 VASS supported villages) justifies this need:

Previous & Updated DLDP Master Plan (for 196 villages in Chintamani Taluk)

	Land Holding		Investment (Rupees) (Acres x 35 Persondays x Rs 15 wages x Number of Years)	
	Old Plan (made in 2000)	Present Master Plan	Old Plan (made in 2000)	Present Master Plan
No Works Needed	6,376	3,171	-	-
1 Year S&WC Works	1,718	2,490	902,207	1,307,250
2 Years S&WC Works	-	4,398	-	4,617,375
3 Years S&WC Works	4,021	584	6,318,491	919,013
4 Years S&WC Works	-	1,289	-	2,705,850
5 Years S&WC Works	943	-	2,475,506	-
Total	13,049	11,931	9,696,204	9,549,488

- In the year 2002 we need to work on 8,760 acres. With a scaled down investment of 35 persondays per acre @ a daily wage of Rs 15, this works out to Rs 4,598,738
- In the year 2003 we need to work on 6,270 acres and invest Rs 3,291,488
- With the Rs 6,207,869 available in the revised VASS DLDP budget, it will be possible to meet 79% of this requirement.

ADATS appreciates the need for this proposed change, but awaits a formal approval from our funding partners – SCNZ and VASS.