

# **Oxfamnovib Institutional Grant to Myrada**

**Project Number: IDA-501505 - 0005307**

Project Period: April 1, 2007 to March 31, 2010

This Report is for the period:  
**April 1, 2009 to March 31, 2010**  
**(12 months)**

## Terms and Abbreviations used in this Report

### TERMS :

**Project :** In Myrada parlance, this refers to a geographic unit in which the organisation is working, e.g. Chitradurga Project, Kadiri Project, and so on.

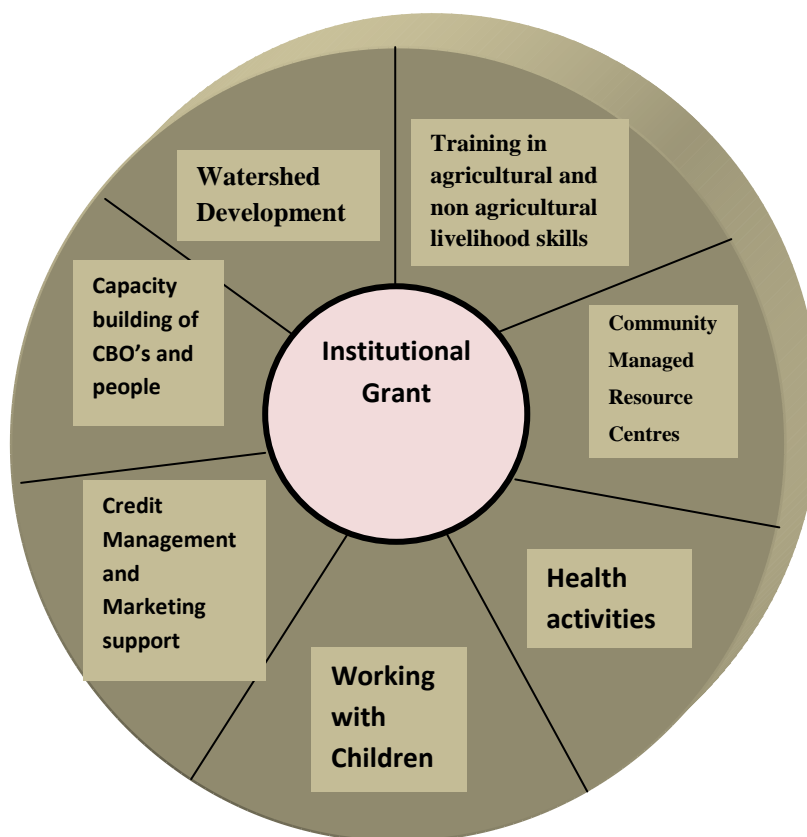
**Programme :** This refers to a sector of activity, e.g. watershed programme, eco-san programme, and so on.

**CMRC :** The expansion of this acronym is given in the table below. It is a federated structure of community based organisations (mainly self help groups) within a defined geographical area, that provides a wide range of services to its member CBOs as well as individuals and the community at large. The services are fee-based.

AG	Area Group
AME	Agriculture-Man-Ecology
ATMA	Agricultural Technology Management Agency
CMRC	Community Managed Resource Centre
CBO	Community Based Organization
FDP	Farm Development Program
GAA	German Agro Action
IFAD	International Fund for Agriculture Development
INM	Integrated Nutrient Management
ISRO	Indian Space Research Organisation
KHPT	Karnataka Health Promotion Trust
KVTSDC	Karnataka Vocational Training and Skills Development Corporation
KVK	Krishi Vigyan Kendra
LEISA	Low External Input Sustainable Agriculture
MFI	Micro Finance Institution
MES	Modular Education Scheme
MYKAPS	Myrada Kaveri Pradeshika Samasthe
NCDEX	National Commodities and Derivatives Exchange
NWDPRA	National Watershed Development in rainfed Areas
NABARD	National Agriculture Bank for Rural Development
SSS	Soukhya Samudaya Samasthe
SHG	Self Help Group
SPIN	SHG Promoting Institutions network



Oxfam Novib’s Institutional grant to Myrada which ended as on 31<sup>st</sup> of March, 2010 has helped Myrada to achieve in a legitimate way the overall organizational objectives which are a sum of all plans and programmes funded from any source during the grant period. Unlike other partnerships this one has been extra special for Myrada as other donors usually restrict their grants to support one or two programmes and decide how and where it has to be utilized. Whereas, the institutional grant has given enough flexibility to Myrada to use the funds legitimately to fill gaps in areas where lack of funds would have meant the discontinuation of the programme. The reporting has also not been limited to the funds but against the corporate goals and objectives. Myrada is grateful to Oxfam Novib for the faith and confidence it has shown in the integrity of the organization. The diagram below shows the major activities for which the institutional grant helped plug the gap when there was a shortage of funds from other sources to ensure continuation.



The Oxfam Novib report for year two of the institutional grant mentioned a shift in the positioning of Myrada. In the past Myrada’s organogram featured Myrada in the centre of the institutions it promoted. Now the Myrada head office resembles a holding company which allows the projects to take decisions and work towards its financial sustainability. At the beginning of 2008 a project wise exercise was undertaken in sustainability budgeting and planning. The objective being, to enable the projects in each location to estimate its income and expenditure, understand the extent of gap and work towards filling this gap by fundraising, cost cutting and raising the income through service provision. This exercise has been well taken and has helped Myrada projects to work towards sustainability and self sufficiency. Institutions promoted by Myrada such as the CMRCs are well on their way to achieving financial sustainability. A more detailed write up on this has been given in the later part of the report. Still Myrada will continue to remain partially donor dependent even in the long run as it cannot generate revenue only from its services as it works with the poor.

Corresponding with one of Myrada's objectives to provide Vocational education for the rural poor, The European Union is funding Myrada to promote Vocational education for employment of rural youth from low income and socially marginalised groups. This is a three year program in which youth will be identified to undergo vocational education and training with the ultimate goal of finding suitable employment which will give them a regular income. Gulbarga, Chitradurga in Karnataka and Kadiri in Andhra Pradesh are the districts which will benefit under this program.

A similar programme is being offered by the Karnataka Vocational Training and Skills development corporation (KVTSDC) under the Modular Employment Scheme. This programme is open to all the districts of Karnataka. This scheme also offers organizations such as Myrada which has considerable experience in the domain of skills training and vocational education and with proper infrastructural facilities a license to impart vocational training. Myrada has taken up this opportunity and has encouraged the CMRCs to take up this programme to help the youth in their working areas.

In Gulbarga district, for the first time in the history of Myrada as a pilot an intervention has been started where it proposes to bring together 5400 small and marginal Tur (pigeon pea) growing farmers to market tur on an electronic platform setup by NCDEX. This project was conceptualized to reduce the hold of middlemen and to give the farmer a platform to sell the produce on a later date when he/she decides to sell. This platform also gives the farmer the choice to decide the sell price of his produce. The first phase of this project is complete and the second phase will begin in the month of December 2010.

The HIV/AIDS programme in which Myrada has been involved in several of Myrada project locations are being phased out in a systematic manner over a period of time. These programmes are being transitioned to Soukhya Samudaya Samasthe(SSS), the institutions which emerged as part of Myrada's targeted interventions to female sex workers and MSMs in these project locations.

UNICEF has awarded Myrada KVK with a gold medal on the 26<sup>th</sup> of January,2010 as a mark of appreciation for the credible work that Myrada KVK has put in three Grama Panchayats which are Talavadi, Thiginarai and Arakkankottai in the areas of water and sanitation management. These three Grama Panchayats have also been awarded the Nirmal Gram Puraskar by the Government of India.

A manual on gender was written and published in the local language by Myrada in this reporting period as a guide to the trainer to impart gender sensitive trainings to the CBOs. This manual was funded by Welthungerhilfe and the same will be translated to other languages in the near future.

Myrada saw a leadership change this reporting period. Mr. Aloysius Fernandez who has been with Myrada for over 30 years retired as the Executive Director of Myrada and made way for Mr. Arvind Risbud. Mr. Risbud took voluntary retirement from the Indian Administrative Service (IAS) and took charge as Executive Director of Myrada in September 2009. Mr. Fernandez though has retired from day to day administrative duties will continue to be on the board of Myrada as the Member Secretary.

Finally there has been a smooth transition from Oxfam Novib to Oxfam India. Myrada has established contact and relationship with Oxfam India and has had several dialogues with them. Myrada which has partnered Oxfam Novib(earlier NOVIB) for over 3 decades is sad to see this relationship end , at the same time is looking forward to a similar fruitful and meaningful relationship with Oxfam India.

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## **Annual Progress report - April 2009-March 2010**

### **1. Watersheds and Farm Development**

**Plans:** The 3-year (2007–2010) target is to take up and complete erosion control, run-off management and watershed development measures on 50,000 hectares of land, including the already ongoing programmes carried over into 2007 and newly taken up programmes since then. The strategy is to implement these programmes in a fully participatory manner through watershed development associations, of which there will be at least 400, including those carried over into 2007 and those newly formed. In addition, the plans include taking up water harvesting measures, repairing/reviving existing water bodies, and creating new water bodies as appropriate, and the promotion of LEISA technologies on 1,000 farms.

**Progress:** Myrada has managed to take up and complete erosion control, run off management and watershed development measures on 79,615 hectares of land. The programmes have been implemented in a participatory manner through watershed development associations. Myrada has mobilized funds from the government, overseas donors, in country donors such as the Azim Premji Foundation for several watershed development activities. Myrada's focus will continue to be on such land development activities and improving the livelihood of the poor even in the future. An overview of the area treated is as follows:

**Table -1**

<b>Locations</b>	<b>Newly added hecatres during the reporting period</b>	<b>Total completed during the reporting period</b>	<b>Cumulative completion</b>	<b>Ongoing at the end of this reporting period</b>	<b>Source of Funding</b>
Bellary	300	297	2050	250	Welthungerhilfe, Germany, Life Japan
Chitradurga	0	2858	16,164	335	World Bank & Govt. of Karnataka Sujala Watershed Project
Dharmapuri	1,377	2205	2405	1,337	NABARD CBP, FIP Programme
Gulbarga-Chincholi	250	2,032	3,780	572	Oxfamnovib, NABARD, SDC, IC
Kadiri	250	450	12950	0	Oxfamnovib, APRLP, DDP, HIDA-Canada and NABARD
Kattery	-	-		-	
Kolar	0	0	15,466	555	World Bank & Govt. of Karnataka Sujala Watershed Project, Premji foundation
Kollegal	0	2205	3059	333	Oxfamnovib and NABARD
Mysore (MYKAPS)	0	0	8,741	4,595	PLAN, NABARD, NWDPR, IWDP
Talavadi-Germalam	5,000	5038	15,000	0	NWDPR - next phase, Welthungerhilfe
Western Ghats	0	0	0	0	
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,177</b>	<b>15,085</b>	<b>79,615</b>	<b>7,977</b>	

- During this reporting period agricultural land to the extent of 35000 hectares was damaged affecting the livelihoods of the people in Bellary district due to unprecedented rains and floods. Myrada was involved in the rehabilitation measures such as house construction, repair work, strengthening of field bunds, ponds, support for agriculture inputs to cover the crop loss and other livelihood programmes. Welthungerhilfe extended their project period for 1 more year at Bellary to help address this situation.
- In Kollegal taluk in Karnataka, 115 hectares of uncultivable land has become cultivable with land treatment practices such as bund plantation, weed control, multiple crop practices and through protective irrigation etc.,
- The Kadiri project in Andhra Pradesh is facilitating 35 Common Property Resources (CPR) plots for the development of environment regeneration and management under National Rural Employment Generation Scheme (NREGS) programme for 14000 acres of land in Anantapur district.
- NABARD for the first time in the state created a corpus fund for maintenance of watershed development activities in Gulbarga district. The Gram Panchayats of Halchera have been shouldering more responsibility in the implementation of watershed programmes through village subcommittees formed by it. This sub committee at Halchera has built up a corpus over the years for watershed development activities, the interest of which is lent to the farmers to take up land development activities such as earthen bunds, nala bunds, boulder bunds, silt application etc. The recovered loan it used as a revolving fund to assist SHGs in taking up livelihood activities.
- The Myrada Krishi Vignyan Kendra project completed 5 years of the National Watershed Development for rainfed areas (NWDPRRA) programme in March 2010. This programme should have ended as of March, 2009 but was extended due to several issues such as delay in fund allocation from the donor, non-payment of salaries for the Watershed Development Technicians involved in this programme on time which resulted in staff turnover etc. Myrada KVK field staff and the technical staff gave additional time to complete the programme and to spent the budget balance accrued due to delay in fund allocation.
- In Kamasamudram Village of Kolar District 121 eco-san toilet pits were installed in which the waste turns to manure after a couple of months of use. Arghyam Trust which is funding the Integrated Domestic Water management programme has supported the construction of such toilets which have been effective in reducing use of water and in controlling open defecation in these villages to a great extent; the manure produced is of very high quality.

A detailed list of watershed treatment works whose activities ranges from erosion control through run-off management, water harvesting, soil improvement is available with Myrada and can be shared on request.

Myrada continues to implement watersheds through CBOs like the Community Managed Resource Centre. Myrada spends time and energy to build the capacities of these CBOs to ensure proper implementation of the project. As there have not been many new watershed

programmes which have come to Myrada in the past year there has not been a major increase in the watershed groups. Several of the watersheds have ongoing programmes; the CBOs formed at the beginning of the programme continue to implement them. Given below are the number of groups from the watersheds where work may have been completed the previous year but the groups themselves are continuing to function in order to maintain the structures and invest in livelihoods:

**Table 2**

<b>FY 2009-10</b>	
<b>Locations</b>	<b>Number of Watershed CBOs</b>
Bellary	12
Chitradurga*	52
Dharmapuri	23
Gulbarga-Chincholi	17
Kadiri	12
Katterly	39
Kolar	33
Kollegal	60
Mysore (MYKAPS)	95
Talavadi-Germalam	20
Western Ghats	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>363</b>

\* In Chitradurga the third phase of the Sujala Watershed program ended which reduced the number of Watershed CBOs. From the last reporting period there has been a reduction of 57 groups. They have all been handed over to the Watershed committees.

As mentioned in the previous reports, Myrada projects have been actively promoting the practice of LEISA technologies in its working areas. Myrada's endeavour has been to introduce an attitudinal change to adopt LEISA technology not only among small and marginal farmers but also among large farmers who have the resources to invest in external inputs on their farms. The small and marginal farmers often imitate the better off farmers as they often work as labourers on the lands of these farmers. Hence Myrada has been working towards bringing about this attitudinal change in the farmers with whom it has been working with for the past several years and has been able to achieve this to a large extent in some of its project areas.



The table in below lists the various technologies promoted during the year along with a cumulative list for the last 3 years:

**Table 3**

Technologies and Location-wise number of farms where promoted	Bellary	Chitradurga	Dharmapuri	Gulbarga-Chincholi	Kadiri	Katterly	Kolar	Kollegal	Mysore (MYKAPS)	Talavadi-Germalam	Western Ghats	Total of 2009-2010	Cumulative for 3 years
Vermicomposting	15	20	0	0	0	29	25	6	0	20	0	115	1028
Composting	42	0	0	0	0	29	46	27		20	0	164	482
Panchagavya	80	0	0	0	0	29	0	0	0	20	0	129	409
Bio-fertilizer application	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	29	135
Drip irrigation	16	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	23	65
Mulching, green manuring	5	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	10	51
SRI cultivation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
Integrated pest mgmt.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	57
Azolla cultivation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	20	152
Kitchen gardening	214	89	0	0		0	0		0		0	303	689
Neemcake application	0	0	0	0	270	0	0	0	0	0	0	270	490
Gypsum application							255					255	387
Improved cattlesheds	12	0	0	0	0	8	0	26	0		0	46	466
Rainwater harvesting	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	0	0	0	0	37	204
Silage making	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Urea trtmt. for dry fodder	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	0	32	71
Fodder cultivation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6				6	161
Eco-san toilets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	811
Water storage tank	0	0	0		0	0	0	14	0	0	0	14	32
Rainwater farm ponds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	281
Trench-cum-bunding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	109	0	0	109	271
Biogas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30		30	164
Citronella with LEISA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	70	0	70	142
Community rainwater tank	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>393</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1662</b>	<b>6567</b>

During this reporting period ITC has supported Myrada KVK to set up a bio-control lab where the culture for biofungicides ( Pseudomonas Fluorescens and Trichoderma Viride) is produced. These cultures are then multiplied by the SHG women of Thenkodu CMRC at Kalipatti. These are then packaged and sold. They have sold it to 500 farmers to apply to crops such as Turmeric, Sugarcane, paddy, cotton, groundnut and rosemary. A better and healthier practice of farming protects the environment; the commodities have zero insecticidal residues and they also fetch premium prices in the market. The fact that the commodities fetch better prices also has been one of the motivating factors for many farmers willing to take up organic farming and practicing LEISA technology.

Out of the large basket of technologies Myrada's aim was to ensure that the farmers on their own initiative and through the support from the project chose at least 2 to 5 technologies for regular practice on their land. The table below indicates what has been accomplished in this reporting year and also cumulatively for the last 3 years.

**Table 4**

Location	Number of farms that have taken these activities					Sources of funds	Total activities		
	1 or 2 activities		3 or 4 activities		5 or more activities				
	DRP	Cum	DRP	Cum	DRP	Cum	Total during the reporting period	Total for 3 years	
Bellary	3	71	31	63	67	67	Welthungerhilfe, Germany , Life, Japan	101	201
Chitradurga	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0
Dharmapuri	17	96	0	0	0	0	AME (F)	17	96
Gulbarga/Chincholi	470	770	0	0	0	0	KVK, VDS , IC,NABARD,GP	470	770
Kadiri	1140	1913	288	600	0	0	Oxfamnovib, HIDA, Gov., Community on their own and NGO	1428	2513
Kattery	0	0	0	0	31	75	Own funds, Oxfamnovib	31	75
Kolar	66	491	0	0	0	0	World Bank & Govt. of Karnataka Sujala Watershed Project, Azim Premji foundation,	66	491

							Netherlands embassy, Arghyam Trust.		
Kollegal	0	0	45	50	0	61	Oxfamnovib	45	111
Mysore (MYKAPS)	0	1038	0	0	0	0	ITC - Limited	0	1038
Talavadi/Germal am	0	280	0	8	80	142	Oxfamnovib, HIDA, KVIC, Ministry of Agriculture	80	430
Western Ghats	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1696</b>	<b>4659</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>721</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>345</b>		<b>2238</b>	<b>5725</b>

In Bellary Project, Mr. Basavarajjappa has been practicing Vermicompost technology. A tub of earth worms placed adjacent to his cattle shed is being maintained by him. He adds agriculture, kitchen waste and cow dung slurry to this tub and keeps it moist. He has been able to collect vermi compost every 2 months and has collected over 5500kgs of it till date. He has been using the compost on his land where he grows onion, paddy and maize which has helped in reducing the application of chemical fertilizer to a great extent. His overall profit during this reporting year from the sale of worms, sale of vermi compost and reduction in chemical fertilizer has been Rs.36572. Along with vermi compost he has also adopted appropriate cultivation practices such as selection of good seeds, intercultivation, weed removal etc., He is a progressive farmer in Bellary and has encouraged many others to adopt LEISA technology

In Kollegal Project, Mr. Sengoden and Mr. Angappa both own 2.5 acres of land each and also cattle. They were sent on an exposure visit to Myrada KVK project where they learnt to prepare Panchagavya (ghee, milk, urine, cow dung, ripe banana, jaggery and toddy) Beejamrutha (cow dung and urine, jaggery and pulses). After their return they upgraded their cattle shed to ensure that the dung and urine gets collected in a proper way for the preparation of Panchagavya and Beejamrutha. They applied it to their Turmeric and chilli crops. By applying this they noticed that pest attacks had reduced and the crop looked healthier. They were happy to report that their input costs for inorganic inputs had reduced and they were able to save Rs.3000 each. 28 farmers have come forward to take up organic farming after being influenced by them.

Green fodder increases milk production and improves animal health. It is easily palatable, contains easily digestible nutrients and is slightly laxative. Under the Farm Development Program (FLD) Myrada KVK has demonstrated a new variety of Green fodder called CO4 which is highly suitable for cattle. Training on this variety of fodder has been given to 20 farmers at 3 different villages and Myrada KVK also has released a folder containing special features and importance of CO4 fodder.

## Policy and Practice Changes from Watershed and Farm Development

**Expected Changes:** Government and other agencies adopt the planning and implementation of watershed programmes through participatory bodies like area groups / mini-micro catchment associations instead of representative groups (watershed committees).

**Progress made:** The Government funded Watershed programmes are all being implemented through participatory approach and managed by User groups, Area groups and Village organizations.

- The district administration of Erode identified Myrada KVK as a resource agency to implement watersheds activities in 2000 hectares' through participatory watershed development approaches in the district.
- NWDPR has entrusted Myrada Gulbarga project in Sarasamba village to ensure that area groups are formed to work along with the Watershed committee for effective implementation of the project. This was an unexpected and welcome change as NWDPR programme is managed by People's Institutions.

**Expected Changes:** There is widespread acceptance of LEISA and encouragement to LEISA by various agencies as a consequence of Myrada Projects' efforts.

**Progress made:** There has been widespread practice of LEISA technology and organic farming in all of Myrada's project areas which is evident from the data above. Myrada's initiatives have also motivated more government agencies and NGO's to adopt LEISA technology in their working areas. Mentioned below are examples where Myrada's initiatives have impacted other organizations/institutions to take up a proactive role in introducing LEISA technology

- The Government of Tamilnadu under the ATMA programme has intensified its efforts to spread LEISA technology across the state.
- NABARD Promoted Farmers Facilitation Clubs has accepted LEISA Technology and practices regularly in its working areas.
- The AME foundation has introduced a magazine exclusively on LEISA technology in local languages.

## 2. Training in Agricultural and Non-agricultural Livelihood Skills

**Plans:** The 3-year (2007-2010) target is to support interventions through which at least 3,000 rural households have regular income from the employment of youth on skilled jobs in the agricultural and non-agricultural sectors.

**Progress Made:** During this reporting period Myrada has been involved in 2 major vocational training programmes which are being supported by European Union and by Karnataka Vocational Training and Skills Development Corporation (KVTSDC). The trainings being provided under these programmes are in off-farm skills and give the trained individual a wider opportunity to find employment in several sectors. The European Union programme on vocational education for youth focuses on individuals from the backward and

minority sections of the society. Myrada continues to promote agricultural based livelihood skills in some of its project locations as the demand for such skills are area specific.

KVTSDC an institution set up under the Modular Education Scheme (MES) managed by the under the Labour Department of the Government of Karnataka to promote Vocational training programmes has supported to several training centres in the villages and towns. The CMRCs of Myrada are being issued a license to impart training as a representative of KVTSDC. The Myrada promoted CMRCs have the necessary infrastructure and have in the past imparted trainings to several individuals. But the fact that the individual who has completed a course from the CMRCs will get the same kind of acceptance as a person who has completed training from other recognized institutions while finding employment is an added advantage to the CMRCs as well as to the individuals.

Two distinct changes can be noticed in these programmes a) The training centres are closer to the individual and are approachable and b) relaxation on the educational qualification required for entry to the individual. In the past all government run training institutions specified that the enrolment will only be for those who had completed schooling upto the 10<sup>th</sup> standard. Government of Karnataka has relaxed this rule to a great extent to include others. This is beneficial especially to the rural poor as many are unable to continue their education in view of their financial conditions, distance to school etc. Along with imparting training two centres run b Myrada in Kollegal and Hosur, Myrada also sponsors interested youth to other specialised institutes for training in employable skills. Besides, the CMRCs are also supported to conduct similar trainings in off-farm skills. Tailoring, garment making are in great demand. A list of what has been done in this year is as follows:

**Table 5:**

Table - 5	FY 2009-10												
	Bellary	Chitradurga	Dharmapuri	Gulbarga /Chinchol	Kadiri	Katterry	Kolar	Kollegal	Mysore (MYKAPS)	Talavadi/Germalam	Western Ghats	Total for 2009-10	FY 2007-08 ,2008-09, 2009-10
Computer operation	32	320	0	0	0	0	95	0	77	0	0	524	1413
Tailoring and garments skills	97	0	230	25	215	0	50	0	319	30	0	966	1855
Incense stick rolling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	109	0	0	109	998
Carton making	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	889
Motor rewinding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	889
Welding and fitting	0	0	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	915

Activities	Bellary	Chitradurga	Dharmapuri	Gulbarga /Chinchol	Kadiri	Kattery	Kolar	Kollegal	Mysore (MYKAPS)	Talavadi/Germalam	Western Ghats	Total for 2009-10	FY 2007-08 ,2008-09, 2009-10
Two wheeler Mechanics	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	901
Electronics /electricals	0	0	0	0	10	0	38	0	0	0	0	48	937
Construction technology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	889
Borewell repair	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	889
Candle making	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	889
Carpentry	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	14	903
Driving	28	163	0	0	39	0	0	112	0	0	0	342	1231
Photography	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	127	3	0	0	130	1019
Cellphone Servicing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	65
Automo bile mechanic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
Making food products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	95
Beautican course	0	20	0	0	0	0	22	0	20	0	0	62	123
Paper Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Printing /screen printing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25
Banjara crafts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30
Jute craft and soft toys	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	0	0	50	60
Various handicrafts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
Television servicing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Auto driving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
Catering	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Bricks making	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Cable operator	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Plumbing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Stationery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Embroidery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	62
Weaving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
Watch repair	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Cycle shop	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Grinder/Mixer repair	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13

Activities	Bellary	Chitradurga	Dharmapuri	Gulbarga /Chincholi	Kadiri	Kattery	Kolar	Kollegal	Mysore (MYKAPS)	Talavadi/Germalam	Western Ghats	Total for 2009-10	FY 2007-08 ,2008-09, 2009-10
Terracotta Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30
Bamboo Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Fashion design	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35
Banana fibre	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25
Marketing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	79
Power tiller	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>503</b>		<b>25</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>578</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>7737</b>
Agro-Based skills	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Areca peeling machine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Areca leaf plate making	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30
Maize peeling machine management	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Millet powder making	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ragi powder making	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pickle making	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grain cleaning machine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fruit & Vegetable processing	0	0	0	0	0	26	0	0	0	0	0	26	26
Procecesing groundnut	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bio-product from ragi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tomoto processing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	54
Organic vegetable making	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
Honey harvesting	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	169
Nursery raising	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	0	40	237
Vermicompost making	0	4		2	0	0	0	0	0	90	0	96	280
Floriculture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	120
Tea cultivation	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	13	263

Activities	Bellary	Chitradurga	Dharmapuri	Gulbarga /Chinchol	Kadiri	Katterly	Kolar	Kollegal	Mysore (MYKAPS)	Talavadi/Germalam	Western Ghats	Total for 2009-10	FY 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10
Organic Farming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	168
Med//aromatic herbs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	150	0	150	662
Mushroom cultivation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	74
INM in vegetable cultivation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	79
Wheat Cultivation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
Garlic Cultivation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
Animal Promotion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26
Vegetable sorting +grading	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
Organic veg. marketing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
Leaf plate making	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	70	0	0	70	101
Diary animal management	0	0	0	62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	62	422
Artificial insemination	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	17	25
LEISA in grundnut	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
Non disaggregated data	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	329
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>3050</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>507</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>264</b>		<b>438</b>	<b>478</b>	<b>1226</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3911</b>	<b>12318</b>

Several youth (including semi litererate) have found gainful employment from undergoing these trainings. While some seek employment outside some are self employed. There have also been some instances where youth have undergone training with the hope of finding alternate employment but have gone back to doing what they were doing. This happens more with youth who want to move away from agricultural activity but eventually change their mind and go back to what they have been accustomed to.



Prabhuswamy belonging to the Bandalli village in Kollegal Taluk had learnt carpentry from his father who had taught him some very basic designs. His mother a member of the SHGs promoted by Myrada was informed that training will be given to interested youth on carpentry and new designs will be taught. Prabhuswamy enrolled himself in this course. After completing the course he is now able to produce better designs and quality of furniture and is making a good profit from the sales.

Under Rural Innovation fund, NABARD has provided training to SHG members at Kanagal in Periyapatna Taluk on production of sanitary pads. Production has started and pads are being sold for Rs.2 a piece on the brand name "RELAX". This has given employment to several women in this village.

### **Policy and Practice Changes from Training in Skills:**

**Expected Changes:** Government recognizes and opens technical training institutes for all literate youth – whether they have passed high school or not (as against only high school completed youth) – to find employment in the emerging non farm sectors.

**Progress Made:** After several years of hoping for a change like this, especially from the government, we can finally say that the government has recognized and is opening its technical training institutes for all semi- literate and school drop out youth. As mentioned earlier KVTSDC has relaxed its rules and is open to school drop outs and illiterates. There are still some government institutions which still follow these rules to completely do away with such policies may be difficult. Some private run institutions have always been open to semi-literates and school dropouts but youth have not been able to benefit from this to a great extent as these institutions charge a higher fee whereas the government run institutions are either free or have a very low fee structure.

### **3. Credit Management and Marketing Support**

**Plans:** (i) The 3-year (2007-2010) target is to enable 12,000 CBOs/SHGs (existing and newly formed) – with 95% membership of women – to have linkages with formal sector financial institutions, of which 3,250 SHGs will have been issued with loans in this 3-year period to the value of Rs. 3.5 crores. (ii) To develop a model to mobilise and organise the poor who have not so far been members of self help groups, and form 500 groups with around 7,500 members from this left out section of the poorest. (iii) To develop a model for community managed warehouses and enable at least 600 families in two locations to safely store their produce, and realise better income. (iv) To enable value addition to agricultural produce and ensure that at least 150 families realise better incomes through such value addition (including the production and marketing of organically grown products). (v) To assist at least 25 CMRCs to set up market information systems/marketing contacts/market outlets/marketing strategies in support of their constituencies.

**Progress:** The target for Myrada for 3 years was to support linkages to more than 12000 CBOs/SHGs. During this reporting period the members of SHG groups in Myrada has reduced according to the data given below. This is not because the SHGs /CBOs have collapsed but as part of Myrada's decentralization policy several CMRCs have become

independent and financially sustainable especially in the Dharmapuri area where Myrada was involved for several years. These CMRCs expressed that they would like to run independently as they were sustainable and Myrada agreed to this. As they no longer fall under Myrada's purview the SHGs which come under those CMRCs have not been included in the data. There has been a drop in SHGs even in MYKAPS project area. The reason behind reduction of SHGs in MYKAPS Project is also similar to the above. Further SHGs formed in the Madaksira project supported by PLAN have not been included as the project came to an end; the strategy did not promote CMRCs in the area.

Myrada with the support of Welthungerhilfe/German Agro Action at Chitradurga Project made special efforts to include the poorest of the poor into the institutional framework. 607 new SHGs were formed by covering left out vulnerable families in the district with the joint efforts of the CMRCs and SPIN NGOs. Out of these 431 SHGs engaged in internal lending and Rs. 3,822,586 totally was lent towards 2038 number of loans. Cumulative loan amount of Rs. 17,813,387 was lent in 10106 number of loans. The beneficiaries have combined the funds received from the project along with the credit funds of banks and their own small savings to raise these loans. During reporting period 27 groups have mobilized credit of Rs.5,90,000 from banks and Rs.9,81,000 from Sanghmitra (MFI). Members utilised loans mainly for medical treatment, consumption, purchase of agriculture inputs, livestock and for running micro businesses. During the period, the project extended financial support for 271 members for development of skills. This has helped some of them to start self-employment and to get jobs. So far, project has supported cumulative of 602 persons from these groups to develop livelihood skills.

The table below shows the number SHGs promoted by Myrada:

**Table 6**

<b>FY 2009-10 : Number of SHGs - Location wise (cumulative)</b>			
<b>Location</b>	<b>Total Number of SHGs</b>		<b>Total SHGs</b>
	<b>Men's</b>	<b>Women's</b>	
Bellary	65	596	661
Chitradurga	43	1136	1179
Dharmapuri	51	458	509
Gulbarga/Chincholi		936	936
Kadiri	91	594	685
Kattery	19	100	119
Kolar	60	1005	1065
Kollegal	13	566	579
Mysore (MYKAPS)	94	1530	1624
Talavadi/Germalam	227	525	752
Western Ghats	0	757	757
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>663</b>	<b>8203</b>	<b>8866</b>

(This data includes the Soukya groups (sex workers groups) and a small number of homosexual men/transgender community)

Almost all these groups above have been linked with banks and other financial institutions such as Sanghamithra Rural Financial services. Those groups which have been formed during this reporting period will be helped to save from their internal savings and the loans given will be from this saving. Myrada's links the groups to the banks only after the groups prove that they are saving regularly and have a good amount of saving in their common fund. The books being maintained are regularly audited and this helps in linking the groups to the banks and other financial institutions. Unfortunately several MFIs in the country have been lending to individuals and joint liability groups formed by selecting the better off members from SHG and making the into a Joint Liability group: loans are being given with very minimum documentation and at their doorstep. This has created several problems as one group or an individual is able to take loans from several quarters and when it comes to repayment they are unable to do so. In extreme cases this has led to tensions and even suicides due to their inability to return the loan. Myrada SHG groups are not usually targeted by these MFIs as the group members are aware of the consequences of such linkages.

The financial resources – including loans and grants- that the CBOs (SHGs,WDAs, CMRCs) have been able to mobilize in this reporting year are as follows:

**Table 7**

<b>LOCAL RESOURCES MOBILISED to SHGs</b>				
Table - 7				
<b>Indian Rupees</b>				
<b>Particulars</b>	<b>FY 2007-08</b>	<b>FY 2008-09</b>	<b>FY 2009-10</b>	<b>Cumulative</b>
Donations/contributions from the community towards various programme	64045388	2,75,89,282	3,87,60,157	<b>13,03,94,827</b>
Loans from banks, other financial institutions and other sources	32,03,29,375	57,76,70,410	34,14,09,772	<b>1,23,94,09,557</b>
Grants from Zilla Panchayaths and Grama Panchayaths	4,45,84,644	10223444	30,56,973	<b>5,78,65,061</b>
Grants from funds allotted to Members of State Legislature/Parliament	10,50,195	10,00,000	15,00,000	<b>35,50,195</b>
Grants from various Government Department	3,98,72,403	16987323	60,39,550	<b>6,28,99,276</b>
Grants from various other types of resource institutions	11,84,148	1,28,95,315	34,29,828	<b>1,75,09,291</b>
	<b>47,10,66,153</b>	<b>64,63,65,774</b>	<b>39,41,96,280</b>	<b>1,51,16,28,207</b>

During the first reporting period a paragraph was written in which it was mentioned that KHPT at the beginning had concerns that Myrada was forming groups of sex workers with the intention of persuading them to leave sex work and take up other employment options. Myrada however, was keen on helping them to develop and manage their own institutions starting with small groups. These groups were called Soukhya groups and not SHGs. The objective of the sex worker Soukhya groups were “ Safe sex, no oppression from pimps and no harassment fro society or officials”. Though Myrada did not introduce savings and credit dimensions to this group they adopted these on their own looking at the other SHGs in the area. These Soukhya groups have grown and are in a position to manage their own institutions and federated at the Taluk and District level as Soukhya Samudaya Samasthe. Myrada is in the process of transitioning the HIV/AIDS programmes to these groups and the funding will reach them directly from KHPT.

- In Talavadi/Germalam project area, 14 community warehouses have been established benefiting around 700 families. All these warehouses are being managed and monitored by the CBOs in their respective villages. Separate committees have been formed to monitor these warehouses and separate books of accounts and documents are maintained and audited every financial year. The average produce stored in these warehouses is 2383 bags.
- In Gulbarga a similar attempt to store Tur (pigeon pea) in warehouses has been initiated by Myrada to avoid distress selling and to eliminate middlemen. Though this is not a community managed warehouse concept the intentions are very similar which is to help small and marginal farmers to avoid distress selling of their produce and to decide on the sale price. During this reporting period the Tur stored in the warehouses established by NCDEX is 430 tons.

In the area of value additions to agricultural products attempts have been made in some of the project areas to get organic certification. This certification helps in getting a better price for the produce. The shortcoming here is that the products at the moment have only a niche market and the process of getting the certification in itself is a very difficult process. In some Myrada projects areas the farmers have been successful in getting certification for a few of their products.

- In Kattery project 31 families involved in LEISA practices and cultivation of tea and vegetables in a cluster have been able to obtain organic certification for their produce. This certification has to be renewed every year after inspection by IS COP, the certifying agency.
- The 168 farmers who had received Organic certification for cotton in MYKAPS project have been able to get the certification even this year. In the ITC supported programme where organic ragi, turmeric, coriander and chillies are being grown in 38 acres of land in MYKAPS project, inspection for certification is complete.
- Myrada KVK along with Sarvasakthi federation has enrolled 50 farmers for Organic Certification for ragi, tamarind and rosemary with the department of seed certification agency. Organic certification will be received by them soon.

As far as the progress of CMRCs involving themselves in setting up marketing outlets/market linkages and market information is concerned, the progress has been as below:

- The NABARD supported rural mart in Anthiyur in the Myrada KVK project area has been able to sell vermicompost,ragi, tamarind and footmat to the extent of Rs.2.23,880 in this reporting period.
- In Kolar, the Budikote CMRC announces daily market rates to the farmers of vegetables only prevailing in APMC market Yard and Safal. Earlier they were doing it through loud speakers but now they are able to broadcast this on radio which reaches 125 villages as this CMRC is running a fully functional radio station completely managed by the community.
- In Chitradurga District, 2 garment units production cum training centres has been established in Challakere CMRC. These garment units have been linked to local buyers.
- In MYKAPS Project, a group of SHG women are producing incense sticks in a village named Shyanuboganahalli in the brand name “Vandana Agarbathi”. They have not only produced the sticks but are involved in packaging and marketing these products. This reporting year they have opened a shop in KR Nagar by availing loans from the banks. This group is also involved in renting out Shamiana (a tent which are used for parties and weddings ) and have hired 2 men to install them.
- In Kadiri, Prathibha CMRC at Nallacheru has established a Bio-fuel unit to produce neem oil.

*In the Myrada KVK project in order to disseminate season based information to farmers on crop diseases , suitable weather conditions, marketing details etc., a Short Message Service(SMS) has been planned. ICAR had developed the system for the same and it will be introduced in all KVKs soon to be disseminated to farmers via mobile phones.*

## **Policy and Practice Changes from Credit management and marketing Support**

**Expected Changes:** A model for working with the poorest will be developed (in Chitradurga). Other Myrada Projects and other agencies will adopt this model of including the left out and special categories of the poor.

**Progress made:** In Chitradurga 607 SHGs have been formed by the CMRCs and the SPIN NGOs over the last 3 years. A study of the inclusion of the poorest into the institutional framework has been completed and report is in the process of being printed.

## **4. Capacity building of CBOs and People**

**Plans:** (i) The 3-year (2007-2010) target is to ensure that CBOs already formed and those newly to be formed (at least 12,000 SHGs, 340 federations, 400 watershed institutions, and other CBOs promoted by Myrada) will be functioning effectively and independently as per the institutions’ grading criteria of Myrada, and that the SHGs, federations and CMRCs will be well aware of legal provisions under the Domestic Violence Act, Right to Information, and other enabling legislation. (ii) Vision Building training will be taken up for 100 Grama Panchayaths who will use it to formulate their visions and action plans.

**Progress Made:** The CBOs are regularly undergoing several capacity building trainings to help them function effectively and efficiently. The trainings given to these CBOs are on several varied subjects such as book writing, health, agriculture related, legal issues, child and adult rights, domestic violence etc., (A list of trainings imparted to these CBOs are given below and also to other institutions and organizations working with objectives similar to Myrada)

Myrada grades these CBOs on several parameters and gives them an A, B or C grade. The system developed by Myrada for grading is being used by several other NGO's who are promoting SHGs. Myrada staff and the CMRC staffs is regularly invited by other organizations to grade their CBOs.

**Table 8**

A	On-Project trainings for Myrada Communities	Trgs.	Days	M	F
A.1	Training Programmes conducted for Myrada SHGs	4,075	3,942	3,103	64,090
A.2	Training Programmes conducted for Myrada Federations	499	566	233	9,771
A.3	Training Programmes conducted for Myrada CBO bookwriters	294	379	445	5,501
A.4	Training Programmes conducted for Myrada watershed farmers	115	129	2,554	735
A.5	Training programmes conducted for Myrada School Committees	25	24	403	49
A.6	Training programmes conducted for Myrada Health Committees	56	59	567	986
A.7	Training programmes conducted for Myrada Forest Committees	-	-	-	-
A.8	Trainings conducted for Myrada children/children's clubs	4	4	14	75
A.9	Trainings for Myrada farmers/farmers' associations	266	293	5,353	3,396
A.10	Trainings conducted for Myrada CMRCs/ECs/BoDs	155	180	149	1,197
A.11	Training programmes for Myrada VDAs/VDC, etc.	95	107	488	1,211
A.12	Trainings for conducted Myrada Community Resource Persons	86	157	562	756
A.13	Trainings for Myrada Promoters/Animators/Volunteers	36	67	240	415
A.14	Vocational trainings for selected Myrada groups/individuals	89	1,553	175	1,079

A.15	Training programmes conducted for Myrada staff	200	227	783	2,098
A.16	Any other groups not included above	526	625	16,096	10,358
	<b>CBO Related Trainings</b>	<b>6,521</b>	<b>8,312</b>	<b>31,165</b>	<b>1,01,717</b>
<b>B</b>	<b>On-Project trainings for outsiders (i.e. non-Myrada)</b>	-	-	-	-
B.1	For participants from Indian NGOs/their communities	124	188	2,134	1,694
B.2	For participants from Indian Government Departments/their communities	20	59	238	484
B.3	For participants from Indian Banks/their communities	32	56	552	434
B.4	For groups having combination of Indian NGOs, Govt., Banks, etc.	45	104	748	454
B.5	For participants from Indian Schools/Colleges	15	93	242	304
B.6	For participants from non-Myrada bilateral/multilateral projects in India (i.e. IFAD, World Bank, etc.)	3	18	36	25
B.7	Any other groups not included above	98	133	998	1,223
	<b>Trainings for Non-Myrada</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>651</b>	<b>4,948</b>	<b>4,618</b>
<b>C</b>	<b>Foreign Participants</b>	-	-	-	-
C.1	For foreign participants	11	56	74	37
	<b>Foreign Participants</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>37</b>
<b>D</b>	<b>Off-site trainings where Myrada has provided faculty support</b>	-	-	-	-
D.1	Within India (please list below the names of the agencies who requested the training)	33	39	13	193
D.2	Outside India (please list below the countries and the names of the agencies who requested the training)	1	15	-	23
	<b>Myrada Faculty Support</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>216</b>

<b>E</b>	<b>Myrada Staff sent outside as participants in training programmes conducted by others</b> (please list the locations and the agencies to which the staff were sent)	-	-	-	-
<b>Myrada Staff as Participants</b>		<b>86</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>178</b>

Myrada's efforts to conduct a vision building exercise for the Gram Panchayat members have not been very successful except during the District level Micro plans exercise in Mysore, Gulbarga, Chitradurga and Chamarajnar districts and for 3 panchayats in the Talavadi project area. The reasons for failure is when Myrada invited them to participate they are not backed by any authority from the government so the members are neither interested nor obliged to participate in such an exercise. Myrada believes that essential services to the poor will not improve unless governance in Gram Panchayats and Grama Sabhas improves and corruption decreases. Myrada continues to work with the Panchayats with the hope to make a difference some time and is progressing slowly.

In Mulbagal Town, a vision building exercise has been planned for the Town Municipal council (TMC) as part of the Integrated Urban Water Management programme supported by the Arghyam Trust. This is the first time that Myrada has involved itself in an Town project. Myrada has concentrated only on rural areas except in the HIV/AIDS project. This attempt of visioning for the TMC will be a new and different experience and will be a success if it backed by the authorities.

### **Policy and Practice Changes in Capacity Building of CBOs and People**

**Expected Changes:** Vision building and resource management modules will be introduced by the Government in the training of Panchayaths.

**Progress Made:** Though no progress has been made in creating vision building and resource management modules by the government, a small success has been that the State Institute for Rural Development (SIRD) has invited Myrada to evaluate their resource persons who train newly elected Gram Panchayat Members. This evaluation exercise will be taken up by Myrada during financial year 2010-2011.

## **5. Community Managed Resource Centres**

**Plans:** (i) The 3-year (2007-2010) target is to ensure that 90 Community Managed Resource Centres (existing and newly planned) are acquiring the skills and strengths to function effectively and that at least 45 of them become financially stable and have the capacity to raise their own resources. (ii) The V-SAT Hub at Myrada Head Office, the CMRC-based remote terminals in 14 locations, and the Community Radio Station at Budikote are effectively reaching out to rural populations for tele-education and tele-medicine purposes.

**Progress:** There are totally 100 CMRCs in Myrada project areas out of which 40 are self sustainable, 33 of them are able to manage 75% of their costs as of march 2010, 8 of them are able to manage over 50% of their costs and 19 CMRC are able to manage their costs below



50% only. The plan is to make another 41 totally self sustainable by the end of 2011 and the other 19 by the end of 2012. Several CMRCs during this reporting period has been merged to facilitate better accounting system and some of them are registered as the main CMRC with several sub CMRCs under them.

The table below shows the data on the number of CMRCs in each Myrada project locations which have become sustainable and the progress of others.

Locations	Total CMRCs	Financial Independence of the CMRCs			
		No. that are able to earn enough to cover all their costs	No. that are able to earn enough to cover approx. 75% of their costs	No. that are able to earn enough to cover approx. 50% of their costs	No. that are less than 50% self sufficient as yet
Bellary	4	0	1	0	3
Chitradurga	12	10	1	0	1
Dharmapuri	18	7	7	0	4
Gulbarga-Chincholi	10	6	2	2	0
Kadiri	9	6	1	1	1
Kattery	1	1	0	0	0
Kolar	11	0	6	3	2
Kollegal	8	0	4	0	4
Mysore (MYKAPS)	15	8	5	0	2
Talavadi-Germalam	9	1	6	0	2
Western Ghats	3	1	0	2	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>19</b>

\* In Chitradurga 2 CMRCs were merged so the number has reduced from 14 to 12.

\*In Mykaps from 18 CMRCs it has reduced to 15 as 2 got moved under Kollegal project and 1 of them has been merged

The Board members of these CMRCs are regularly trained and their capacities built to handle the total administration such as day to day operations, accounting, management of staff, recruiting, to collect progress report etc., They are also trained on conducting meetings especially board meetings, annual general body meetings, keeping minutes, review of the previous minutes, to check on the action taken based on the previous minutes etc. Most of these board members from the registered CMRCs have become very aware and are in a position to manage their institution effectively and efficiently. They undergo capacity building training very often to update their skills.

The CMRCs provide a number of services to members from whom they collect a nominal fee for the services rendered. Some of the CMRCs such as in Chikkajajur in Chitradurga district have started garment stitching units which give them an extra income. Similarly the CMRC running the community radio station receives several visitors each year from whom the CMRC collects a nominal charge for facilitation and in organizing meetings with the farmers, beneficiaries of these programmes etc., The other services that the CMRCs provide include filling applications, announcing school and college results, booking gas stoves, providing facilities to approach doctors, lawyers, remitting bills, stocking commodities

needed by the community members etc., An exhaustive list of the services provided can be made available on request.

Some of the services rendered by the CMRCs have been listed below:

- The CMRC at HB Halli in Bellary district has assisted families to get PAN card. They have also linked the Below Poverty Line Families to an insurance programme which gives insurance to the girl child.
- In Kollegal all members of the CMRCs have been registered in the Taluk Panchayat to assist them in availing the SGSY scheme. 524 toilets have been constructed in the villages by these CMRCs after mobilizing a subsidy from the Gram Panchayat.
- The CMRCs at Kolar have been assisting their members to get land line phone connections and have developed linkages with Reliance industries

During the reporting period the programmes and attendance in VSAT have considerably reduced for various unforeseen reasons on which Myrada had very little control. There were several technical problems and the support centre was very slow in attending to technical calls. The equipments such as the computer monitors, CPUs, UPS systems need constant servicing in each of these VRCs. The capital investment to replace them is high. Many CMRCs with technical problems were unable to participate in several programmes as they could not log in to the network. Finding appropriate resource persons was also difficult as many ask for a high honorarium which Myrada is not in a position to pay. A proposal has been submitted to NABARD with the hope of finding some funding for the programme. Still with all these problems the Myrada VSAT Expert Centre at Bangalore has been able to disseminate 192 programmes this year. The programme details are given below:

**Table 10**

<b>VSAT Programmes During the year 2009-10</b>			
<b>Category</b>	<b>Resource Persons arranged by</b>	<b>No. of programmes</b>	<b>No. of persons attended at 14 VRCs/ CMRCs</b>
Agricultural topics	Myrada		
	ISRO	7	235
	Agri. University	48	2205
Animal Husbandry	Myrada	3	119
Health issues	Myrada	6	188
	Karuna Trust	0	0
	ISRO	5	441
	Chitradurga Hospital	2	44
Programmes of interest and relevance to women	Myrada	6	205
Career planning / skills development	Myrada	0	0
<b>Category</b>	<b>Resource Persons arranged by</b>	<b>No. of programmes</b>	<b>No. of persons attended at 14 VRCs/ CMRCs</b>
Kids fun programme	Myrada	30	3,949

	Centre for child development of disability (CCDD)		
Education programmes	Myrada CCDD	57	6,619
Legal awareness	Myrada with the assistance of Rohit Das and Co.,	4	101
Information/awareness on various topics	Myrada	6	254
Special programmes	Myrada	0	0
Telemedicine	Myrada with the assistance of Chitradurga Hospital,	5	36
Offline	Myrada VRCs	13	375
Video film shows	Myrada	0	0
<b>T O T A L</b>		<b>192</b>	<b>14,771</b>

The most important development during this reporting period on the VSAT programme has been the revival of telemedicine program. The Expert Centre along with the Chitradurga District hospital has been organizing health consultations over VSAT. The consultations with the doctors have been on skin ailments, eye ailments, general health etc., At the moment the consultations have been given only to the Myrada Boodikote CMRC as they have the necessary equipments for the same. There are plans to scale it upto to another 2 or 3 CMRCs this year.

The community radio programme run by the CMRC at Boodikote Village has been doing extremely well. The station though received its FM license in the month of December,2008 but the actual operations began only during the month of July,2009. This community has received support from Oxfam Novib, UNESCO and the Member of the Parliaments fund. Programmes are being broadcast for 7 hours a day which is good achievement for the first year of operations after obtaining license. The radio station has a reach of more than 125 villages and the programmes disseminated are very relevant to the rural community. For its sustainability the radio station has to look for some financial assistance in the near future. This radio station has become one of the truly community owned station in India.

## **Policy and Practice Changes from Community Managed Resource Centres**

**Expected Changes:** The CMRC Concept is adopted by other Governmental and non-governmental agencies.

**Progress made:**

- A circular issued by NABARD to indicate its willingness to provide financial support to federations lists 3 models of federating and in this list, the 'Myrada CMRC Model' is the first.
- The Government of Karnataka has held several rounds of discussions with Myrada to develop something similar for incorporation in the Stree Shakti Programme. Myrada has been invited to present and discuss this concept at a series of 4 meetings to be held in June 2008 for batches of its officers from across the State. The Karnataka Government has formed 176 block level federations and the idea is based on Myrada's CMRC approach.
- The Tamilnadu Women's Development Corporation has similarly invited Myrada for discussions to understand the CMRC approach in the context of the Mahalir Thittam Programme.
- In building capacities of Panchayat Level Federation the Government of Tamilnadu especially the Tamilnadu Women Development Corporation have been sending their staff and beneficiaries to the CMRCs for gaining experience.
- MAVIM(Maharashtra Women Development Corporation) has incorporated the CMRCs in all its programmes.

## 6. Health Activities

**Plans:** (i) The 3-year (2007-2010) target is to promote greater awareness on health issues, including clean water, reproductive and child health, household sanitation, and HIV-AIDS and STIs, across approximately 2,000 villages or a population of around 500,000. (ii) To cover at least 20,000 households under suitable health insurance schemes.

**Progress made:** The CMRCs are continuing to have several health camps and awareness programmes. During the reporting year H1N1 virus was virulent in India and several awareness campaigns were given to the people in meetings, through VSAT and Community radio etc. Doctors were invited to give talks on the subject. In many villages mosquitoes were causing Chicungunia a fever which affects the muscles. Several awareness campaigns were given on this disease. Similarly the HIV/AIDS Targeted Intervention for sex workers and general public are being continued in the Myrada Project areas. Though Myrada itself is slowly withdrawing from this programme the institutions built are taking over these activities in their respective locations.

In Kolar district and MYKAPS project the Integrated Domestic Water Management programme ongoing. In MYKAPS project over head water tanks for drinking water connections were constructed by the Zilla Panchayat as a contribution to this project and in Kolar the donor, Arghyam trust has invested in the construction of the over head tanks.

Myrada along with the CMRCs are working towards creating awareness on the issue of open defecation in the villages. In view of the unavailability of water to flush the toilets people prefer to defecate in the open. For the women and young girls defecation is an activity which has to be completed very early in the morning or late in the night which is not safe as many a times they get attacked by animals. Myrada has been creating awareness and especially for women in the SHGs on the benefits of using a toilet. In the process in all Myrada project

areas 7241 have been constructed which includes single pit toilets, eco-san toilets, toilets cum bathrooms which are being used.

Several awareness campaigns have been completed in Myrada project areas and few of these have been mentioned below:

In Bellary project, 575 awareness training on HIV/AIDs have been given to auto drivers, pimps, police covering a population of 6242 people. In 25 villages this project has monitored the pulse polio programme.

The Kadiri project has been involved in the immunization of 2500 children and 926 pregnant women have been distributed iron tablets provided by the Government.

The Indiramma Grammam programme introduced by the Andhra Pradesh Government has benefitted 9575 families and these families will get facilities like a proper house with toilet, drainage facility etc.,

HIV/AIDS awareness have been given to pregnant women in Kollegal taluk. 16 of them have been found positive with HIV. Several eye check up , diabetes check up and blood donation camps were organised by this project.

In providing Health Insurance schemes for the rural community Myrada and the CMRCs have formed linkages with several health and Life insurance providers such as the Birla sun Life Insurance Company and National Insurance etc. People have opted for more number of life insurance schemes than health insurance schemes as the premium for health insurance is higher and it mostly covers hospitalization. The number of people linked to health insurance schemes during the year 2009-10 is 15016 for health insurance and for life insurance it is 40088 in the Myrada project areas.

### **Policy and Practice Changes in Health activities**

**Expected Changes:** Panchayath is more actively involved in addressing HIV-AIDS issues in its working areas.

**Progress made:** In the areas where HIV/AIDs programmes are being implemented the Panchayats are cooperating ,attend trainings and participate to an extent. This is mostly because the Karnataka Government is backing Myrada in these programmes.

**Expected Changes:** Government is replicating the community health monitoring concept on a wider scale.

**Progress Made:** Under National Rural Health scheme(NRHS)) a Village Health Committee is set up in every village consisting of local representatives from the Government as well as the community. Monitoring people's health and health services is expected of this committee. However, in most villages the committee has been either defunct or very passive and Myrada has been trying to revive them and work with them in several of the project areas.

Recently, the Government has introduced the concept of Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) who is a person from the community and is compensated on an incentive basis to perform a range of healthcare monitoring and referral services. Since this is a recent introduction, the performance has to be assessed.

The STI treatment model demonstrated by Myrada has been appreciated and adopted by the Karnataka State AIDS Prevention Society and is replicated through them. KHPT played a role in this process.

**Expected changes:** Government, private and alternate sector healthcare providers are closely associated with the project communities in extending their services to them.

**Progress Made:** Myrada at the beginning of the HIV/AIDS project had refused to set up its own clinic for sex workers and had preferred to work with the referral clinics set up by the government. This was accepted as these doctors will continue to be in the area even after the project ended. The referral doctors are closely associated with Myrada and so are the doctors from PHCs and other government and private hospitals who are available for health camps, awareness programmes etc.,

## 7. Working With the Children

Though sponsoring children was initiated at Myrada when Plan International was supporting H.D.Kote, Dharmapuri and Madaksira projects many non PLAN Myrada projects also worked with children.

- Dharmapuri project organized 316 children and adolescents clubs covering around 8700 children in the age group of 9-18 years. This was a platform created to make the children participate in several self developmental activities.
- The VSAT programme managed by the Myrada Head Office has given several programmes for children on subjects such as arithmetic and science, spoken english classes for high school children, several fun activities throughout the summer break for young village children.
- In Kolar Project, under the Azim Premji Foundation programme an old school building was renovated to provide the children with better facilities.
- India Sudar an organization set up by several soft ware engineers are helping 100 students with tuition from the remote villages of Chicholi and Gulbarga.
- Several 9<sup>th</sup> grade school children from Hyderabad visited MYKAPS project on an exposure visit to learn the developmental work as well as visit the children's clubs set up by MYKAPs.
- 2 CMRCs are running pre-nursery schools for 105 children in the Chitradurga Project area.

There has been a downsizing of activities meant directly for children due to budgetary constraints in the Myrada Project areas.

## 8. Other Important Activities in the reporting period :

During the reporting Myrada has taken up evaluation/studies with the intention of finding out if Myrada is going in the right direction and also to learn from its experiences. These evaluations have been funded with the budget allocated for such studies from institutional grant provided by Oxfam Novib. These evaluations have been made on Myrada promoted SHGs, CMRCs and on the watershed and LEISA related activities in the Myrada project areas.

The first of these evaluations was on “Self Help Groups promoted By Myrada” by APMAS an organization from Hyderabad. This study chose SHGs which are more than 8 years old and it covered 60 SHGs of 3 districts in 2 states (Ananthapur district in Andhra Pradesh; Chamarajnagar and Chitradurga district in Karnataka).

The specific objectives for the study were:

- ◉ To assess the quality of SAGs and the practices and processes that are working well to promote empowerment process and livelihood strategies
- ◉ To analyse the financial performance of the SAGs
- ◉ To analyse the loan utilization pattern and repayment practices
- ◉ To understand the impact of the SAGs relations and linkages with financial institutions (banks and MFIs etc), Government and resource agencies
- ◉ To assess the impact of livelihoods and empowerment
- ◉ To assess equity within the group, management skills, assertiveness and gender roles and perceptions both within the family and in the community
- ◉ To identify the perceptions that the community/family members have of the SAGs and their impact and
- ◉ To understand the role of staff of Myrada and the CMRC with regard to SAGs

This study has been completed and the final report is attached to this report.

Similarly 2 more studies have been completed, one by Ms. Ranjini K Murthy on the CMRCs and on the impacts of the Watersheds and LEISA activities in Myrada project areas by Ms. Smitha Ramanathan and Ms. Meenakshi Angadi. These reports will be ready soon and will be sent to the donors Oxfam Novib.

A one month study was taken up by the students of National Institute of Rural Development on the newly initiated Tur (commodity Marketing on an electronic exchange) programme at Gulbarga. The report can be made available on request.

On the training front Myrada has had visitors from Meghalaya, Myanmar and Kenya during the reporting period. Other than this several Myrada staff have gone on training assignments to several states in India.

Myrada staff were invited by 2 organizations to evaluate their programmes during the year. The first one was the Joint Review mission at Uttarkhand to review the “Livelihood

Improvement project for Himalayas in the month of August 2009 and the second on was at AKRSP-Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh during the month of September 2009.

The HIV/AIDS programme staff go on evaluation visits to several states such as Goa, Lucknow etc., regularly. Besides this, Mr. Fernandez is on several national advisory committees and regularly consulted by IFAD on developmental programmes and strategies in India and abroad.

*One of the highlight of this year was the visit to Kolar by the Chairman of Wipro, Mr.Azim Hassan Premji along with his wife Mrs. Yasmin Premji and son Mr.Rishad Premji in the month of September, 2009. They spent the entire day interacting with villagers at the Myrada Kamasamudram project area where the Azim Premji Foundation has sponsored a watershed programme on 555 hectares of Land. This visit of Mr. Premji benefitted the villagers as the Premji Foundation has agreed to release an additional fund to construct 2 community halls,repair a school and provide a borewell for on of the villages with severe water shortage.*

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