

# ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 2000 – 2001

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# ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 2000 – 2001

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Sampark is a Voluntary Organisation started in the year 1990 and registered in July 1991 under the Karnataka Societies Registration Act, 1960. It is also registered under Foreign Contribution Regulation Act, 1974. Sampark's works with the mission to expand the capacity of vulnerable and poor people, especially women to improve their income earning capacity. Sampark works with a holistic approach to development, and incorporates gender and environmental sustainability.

Sampark also works as resource organisation and supports voluntary, private and government organisation in the planning, implementation, and evaluation of their credit, enterprise and gender related activities.

Following are the details about the activities that are taken up by the Sampark for the period of year i.e. 1<sup>st</sup> April to 31<sup>st</sup> March are the 1999 – 2000

## 2. TRAINING PROGRAMMES

As part of its commitment in building up of the capacity of senior level staff of different voluntary organisations and skill training of SHGs and individuals Sampark has organised several training programmes during the period of April 1<sup>st</sup> 1999 and March 31<sup>st</sup> 2000. The details of which are given below

### *2.1. Training of Trainers Programme*

#### **2.1.1. Programme on Identifying the Viability and Institutional Form of the Farmers Service Centre (FSC) for Samuha, Devdurg**

Sampark conducted a 3 days programme, between 1<sup>st</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> of December, 2000, on Identifying the Viability and Institutional Form of the Farmers Service Centre at Jalahalli, Samuha's office. This programme was conducted for the staff of Samuha, who were involved in starting a FSC at Devdurg taluk.

Samuha is an NGO working in the areas of disability, information technology, HIV/AIDs, urban development, educational technology, and people's organisation. Each Samuha project has its own identity, and the Devdurg project is one where Samuha has had 5 years of intervention. For long term impact, Samuha would like to leave a people's organisation, called the Farmer's Service Centre (FSC), in Devdurg in a way which will be sustainable in the future and will meet the needs of the rural people. In this context, a three day workshop was conducted with the ten Samuha's staff (eight field level staff, two staff at managers level). Along with these staff two resource persons and one consultant in dairy development activities also participated the programme.

The main Objectives of the workshop were

- To examine the feasibility and viability of a Farmer's Service Centre in Devdurg Taluk of Raichur District.
- To develop a suitable Institutional Structure for the Farmer's Service Centre.

During the workshop, first half day need based analysis was done and find their expectations of the workshop. Then in next two and half days, inputs were given on

1. concept of business and marketing
2. analysis of their individual businesses,
3. analysis of business related aspects of FSC and
4. Concept of business plan.

Through participatory exercises, participants worked out the viability of different aspects of FSC. Then discussed on various types of institutional forms to help them to identify the suitable form to FSC.

Through this workshop the participants got more clarity about the concept of FSC from the business point of view and also clarity about stakeholders of FSC. They also understood the concept of finding out the viability of businesses.

During the last day of the workshop it was decided that first there is need to workout the feasibility of different sections of FSC and then as a whole we have to see the viability of FSC and decide whether all the sections have to be combined as FSC keep them as separately.

### **2.1.2. Workshop on Rural Livelihood Systems**

Sampark has been involved with Rural Livelihood Systems and Natural Resource Management research project as part of the Indo Swiss Research Collaboration funded by the Swiss National Science Foundation. The 9 square mandala was developed as part of a seven-year research project. In order to share the concept and consider its applicability at the field level, with development practitioners, two workshops in Punganoor and Hyderabad were conducted. Some key development workers, researchers, academics,

field based NGO workers from the network of the Swiss Agency for Development Co-operation (SDC) attended the workshops.

The main objectives of these workshops were to transfer the learning of the RLS nine-square mandala concept from researchers to those who are in a position to apply in at field level. The intention was to introduce the holistic concept in an action learning situation (that of the backdrop of field work of one of the supported NGOs), and then see if any of the partners would find the concept useful for application within their development action programs.

These workshops resulted that the nine square mandala was found to be a useful and holistic concept, which can assist in situational analysis, planning, monitoring, and evaluation of development projects. The use of the mandala was acknowledged to bring out new aspects, and people's perspectives of their livelihood systems. Participants made action plans for field application of the concept. A plan was made to share the progress of participants with further work on the mandala.

### **2.1.3. Exposure cum Training Programme on Micro Credit Systems and its Institutional Forms**

Sampark has involved in a project on formulating a strategic business plan for CARE's CREDIT project in partnership with NBJK, Ranchi. As apart of this project, Sampark organised a 10 days exposure visit cum training programme on Micro Credit Systems and its institutional forms. The main objective of this programme was to provide a perspective of different institutional forms and operational decisions and systems including MIS.

Ten participants from CARE, NBJK and PRADAN and two from Sampark participated in this programme. The participants were taken exposure visits to SHARE, BASIX, MYRADA, SRFS, Out reach, WWF, DHAN, ASA. Along with these exposure visits, two days training programme was organised at ISI, Bangalore to consolidate the learnings and also share the experiences of Mr. Vijaya Bhat, Project Manager, Sanghamitra, and Mr. James mascaranas, Director of Outreach on operation of different kinds of micro credit modules.

### **2.1.4. Workshop for redesign of CREDIT-III Project, Bastar**

Sampark has conducted a workshop to help the CARE team to discuss and understand the following

- the situational constraints for improvement of income;
- the reasons why the current project design is appropriate/inappropriate
- a reasoning for project redesign
- the key interventions which will help achieve the project goals, with a view of to CARE and NGO partners' strengths

The processes involves the discussions with staff of CARE- Delhi and CARE- MP and intensive field visits by facilitator and all participants including CARE staff. The key findings of the workshop and field visits were mentioned below

- The CREDIT project as it is formulated now is not appropriate for the region and the needs of women.
- The goals of the project can be achieved to the extent that 6500 women can be reached, and their income earning abilities can be enhanced significantly.
- CARE needs to provide support not only for training and capacity building, but also for systems design and external networking and linkages.

### 3. FIELD PROJECTS

An overview of the projects implemented by Sampark field level are detailed below

#### 3.1. Sampurna – A Holistic Development Project

##### 3.1.1. Introduction

Sampark –Sampurna project started in November 1997, at Koppal. Initially we conducted lot of participatory exercise (PRA) like Social mapping, Wealth ranking, Resource mapping etc., with villagers in selected project villages. In the beginning we started our project on our own and started working in six village. In early 1998, Karnataka State Women Development Corporation (KSWDC) has extended its support to form and monitor 20 self-help groups, then it extended in 1999, to 25 more self-help groups. Initially, Sampark team was moved from Bangalore to Koppal and struggled lot to impart the knowledge to people. Slowly we built-up good rapport with village community and progress our fieldwork. The following reports narrates the progress of financial year 2000 –2001.

##### 3.1.2. Project Outreach

In the beginning of 2000, worked with 15 villages supporting 45 women’s group covers 637 families. During this reporting period, we reached 20 villages and totally supporting 65 groups covering 900 women. The groups reached the savings of Rs.8,76,455/- and they mobilized Rs.6,38,000 from external sources. During this year the project is extended to few more villages, they are tabled below.

Sl.No	Villages	No.of.Groups
1	Madhanur	2
2	Vadagnal	1
3	Handral	3
4	Chiksindhogi	5
5	HosaGondabal	2

6	Existed village	7
	Total	<b>20</b>

**Bank accounts:** 18 groups were newly opened SB accounts at Banks, totally 41 groups having Bank accounts, staffs are concentrating all groups to have bank accounts to understand the finance operation and to link for the credit purposes.

**Bank linkages:** During this period four groups were linked with banks for credit, the bank managers visited and assess the groups before released the loan. Out two groups received subsidy loan and common work shed under Swarnajayanthi Grameen SwarajYojana. These groups has started units of Dairy and Human Hair processing. the total project costs of these units Rs.5.25 lakhs, it supported for group activity, 27 women are got benefit through this link-up. Another two groups gone for pure bank loan, they mobilized Rs.40,000/- and used for business purposes. All four groups do regular repayment to Bank from their income.

**Men groups:** This year we had several times discussions with men's group regarding water and land management aspects. Through this discussion in Mudhaballi and Bikkanalli, we formed men groups. In future we are planning to have men group for market linkages for their agriculture inputs and outputs.

**Assets created to group members:** Worth of Rs.1,52,000/- common building constructed for Durgadevi SHG mudhaballi, with support of TP, Koppal. Worth of Rs.1, 00, 000/- common building to Govisiddeshwara SHG, B.Bandi with support of Taluk Panchayat (TP), Koppal.

### 3.1.3. New programmes during 2000-2001

**Functional Literacy Centres:** Equipping women and children with literacy is another milestone in their social and economic empowerment. Sampark has started a functional literacy programme in Koppal from December 2000, with support of 'Friends of Ruedi Hogger' from Switzerland. Seven villages are being covered in the initial phase and there are about 200 working children and 60 women attending the literacy class at evenings. With a limited budget, basic and necessary materials have been provided to all 7 centres.

**Development of Devadasi's Community:** *Credit Linkages:* Sampark concentrate on development of Devadasis family through our training and credit linkage programmes. We encouraged and given special attention to them to participate on skill training programmes, there are 5 members trained on Tailoring and 4 members were selected for Kasuti training. One of the group at Muddhaballi, which having 7 Devadasi women and another group in B.bandhi having 4 devadasi women linked with S.G.S.Y. scheme for dairy activity and human hair process activities.

*Education:* We organised literacy classes for the children of Devadasi community, there are more than 25 children comes to our centres in the evenings.

*Research Study:* We also conducting a study to understand the Devadasi community and Issues related to sexual health and Sexual behavior, which may help us to draw some action oriented programme for development of Devadasi community, which is supported by NIMHANS, Bangalore.

**Micro –Credit to women to Start Business:** We approached The Bridge Foundation, is an organisation extending Micro Credit to women’s group members, exclusively for Business activities. They visited the groups and sanctioned the loan to 20 women members as a pilot phase (Rs.one lakh), now they are willing to support more women to start IGP activities. These 20 women are utilized the money on which the purpose they have asked, they invest the money on activities like dairy, petty shop, pan shop, STD booth, provision stores etc. The repayment of the loan is 100%

### 3.1.4. Training to SHG members

Training on different aspects has been given, which are listed below

**Skill Training:** Sampark has organised 3 different skill training programmes i.e. tailoring, dairy, and human hair processing. Approximately 100 women SHG members have been covered through these training programmes.

**Motivational Training:** Many motivational training programmes were conducted to create awareness and strengthen the groups and become sustain in the long run. They are tabled below

Sl.No.	Name of the Training	Name of the month	Persons received the training
1.	Management of finance & Concept of Federation	May 2000	Representatives of 20 groups
2.	Leardership Training	June 2000	Leaders of all the groups
3.	Concept and methods of functional literacy	October 2000	Volunteers selected for conducting literacy classes
3	Operation of Micro Credit	November 2000	Women who need credit from TBF
4.	Concept of SHG	November 2000	New group members
5.	Awareness on S.G.S.R.Y	February 2001	Representatives of all the groups
6.	Concept of SHG	February 2001	New group members
7.	Organised Medical Camp	April 2000	About 250 people in the villages

### **3.1.5. Audit of SHGs and Records**

Chartered accountant, along with the Sampark team, audited the group accounts, as on March 31<sup>st</sup> 2001. This was done in daily rounds of 8 –10 groups, and women were given advice on how to maintain their accounts better. The process worked as auditing cum training, and standard of accounts writing has improved significantly. Good maintenance of financial records by women is an achievement, as only 2% of the group members are literate. From April 2001, we replaced records and accounts to the new record books which is very well format by Sampark team, it is simple to write and manage by women group members by themselves.

### **3.1.6. Support to Other staff of VOs and Government Departments**

1. Iramma and Uma given one day (30-10-2000) SHG training to CDPOs and their staffs at CDPO office, Koppal. They were taken to Akkamahadevi SHG at B.bandri for exposure.
2. Jeyan, Uma and Iramma given SHG training to all Aganawadi workers from Koppal taluk (about 150 staff) from 21-11-2000 to 27-11-2000 at CDPO office , Koppal
3. Jeyan and Rajashekar taken a session on Leadership qualities, at TOT training to government officials and NGOs staff. The intention is that the trainers have to organise training to newly elected Grama Panchayat members. It was organised by Zilla Panchayat Koppal. (12-10-2000)
4. Iramma and Nirmala has given SHG training to staff of Mahila Smakiya, an NGO and their group leaders on 25-1-2001 at their office, Koppal.
5. SHG training to BAIF staff by Jeyan on May'2000.

### ***3.2. Implementation of STEP Programme***

Support for group formation and training was provided to Karnataka Milk Federation (KMF), as part of the STEP project of Department of Women and Child Development, Delhi. Sampark involved in implementation of STEP in partnership with KMF and related district milk unions. This programme has been taken up in Kolar and Bellary district.

The main aim of this project is to empower the members of the Women's Dairy Co-operative Societies (WDCS) with the objective of ensuring that women manage these societies. Another objective, was to benefit women from the poorer sections to form self-help groups and avail of credit.

### 3.2.1. Process of the Implementation of the Project

Sampark's main role in the project was to form self help groups and provide follow up training on women's empowerment aspects for improvement of the family and managing the Society in a profitable way by themselves. Sampark has implemented these objectives in Kolar in 29 societies (out of 34 societies) covering 1450 target members in 8 taluks and in Bellary in 25 societies, (out of 36) covering 1415 target women members.

#### Approach followed by Sampark are

- Group formation
- Follow up of target group
- Linkages with government schemes
- Linkages with banks
- Helping women to take over management and leadership of cooperative societies

Village and house hold visits, conducting training and project review was the methodology used in this project.

### 3.2.2. Achievements

The achievements have been detailed in three major sections, i.e. achievements at the SHG level, at the Society level and at the target member's level.

At the Self Help Groups (SHG) Level

#### Overview of the Self Help Groups

Particulars	Bellary	Kolar
Total groups functioning in 49 villages (29 in Kolar & 20 in Bellary)	25	45
Total Number of groups formed by Sampark	25	29
Total women members in 25 groups in Bellary & 45 groups in Kolar	373	807
Total No. of groups that opened bank accounts	25	45
No. of groups opened accounts with the support of Sampark's team	25	36
Total savings	Rs. 1,85,657/-	Rs.3,17,887/-
Total interest earned	Rs. 4,761/-	Rs.4789.50/-
Total group funds (savings + interest earned)	Rs. 1,90,418/-	Rs.3,22,476/-
Average savings per group	Rs. 7,426/-	Rs.7064/-
Average savings per member	Rs. 498/-	Rs.394/-
Total savings disbursed as loans to members	Rs. 87,900/-	Rs. 114400/-

The achievements of the one-year partnership by Sampark have been the following:

- Supporting 1450 women members from 29 societies to participate and manage their activities,

- Organising 29 SHGs and facilitated 45 SHGs to manage their savings and credit activities,
- Linking all the 45 groups with banks and facilitating 18 groups to get a total financial support of Rs.6, 41,300/- from banks and government departments.
- Supporting one society each in all the taluks to obtain grants (for building the Society) from the taluk Panchayat. Also facilitating 7 individuals to get financial support for the purchase of cows and get cow insurance money.
- Providing gender sensitisation inputs to 309 people (both men and women).
- Providing empowerment training on leadership, various government schemes, dealing with Panchayat and Banks, to members of SHGs and societies.
- Sampark supported implementing action oriented programmes like Sanitary Latrine (Nirmala Karnataka Jojane) and smokeless chula programmes.
- During the one-year period Sampark also monitored the dairy and empowerment related activities.

### **3.2.3. Partnership Experiences**

All the staff and senior officers from all the camp offices, society office bearers have cooperated well with us at all the stages during our implementation of the project. Initially people were skeptical with the staff; later on they cooperated well with us to implement all the activities. We gained some good insights when we worked with the Society's activities.

The support and co-operation from the MD, the Manager, core team leaders and the STEP project staff for implementing the activities was good. In Kolar But the change of the Core team leaders, women extension officers have made it difficult to plan and work according to different person's approaches and expectations at work. This has sometimes created blocks in speeding up the work.

The expectations of the Union, unrealistic. They focus only on the target, not on the quality of the activity. The villages selected for the programme are wide spread across taluks and do not follow the cluster approach. This made the staff difficult to meet the coverage village per week scheduled by the unions.

Payments from the Unions are not regular and in time as per the agreement. This has put us into difficulties in making payments to the staff and other expenses.

The staff has gained lots of confidence in implementing field level projects for women. They have learnt to understand people's situations well, especially in understanding women's issues and working according to their conditions (time, emotions, and other surrounding issues). They have gained knowledge on dairy development activities including the technical aspects of dairy.

### **3.2.4. Suggestions and Recommendations**

#### For Government & KMF

- TG members should not be limited to 50, it should depend on the number of poor families who are members of in the Society.
- NGO inputs should at least be given 3 years to make paths for the Unions to continue the tasks to make the programmes successful.
- Mid term evaluation by an external person would help review the progress of the projects and make strategies for effective implementation.

#### For the Milk Unions

- Selection of TG members should be based on the designed criteria; the service should be targeted to the poorest of the poor rather than the big farmers.
- Since many of the poorer people are left out, the Union should find strategies to cover the poorest people by including them along with the existing members, or extending the services through SHGs.
- The selection of the villages should be based on the cluster approach (selecting villages close by for effective implementation).
- The Union should appoint field staff for STEP activities.
- Quarterly or half yearly internal programme reviews have to be done by the Union for planning and effective implementation of the projects.
- Before providing margin money, the Union should do thorough assessments of the people. After the loans are disbursed, they need to check members on the utilisation of the loan amounts. In Kolar, several people used the loans for some other purposes and did not invest them for the purchase of animals.
- Union Supervisors or any persons who take over the tasks handled by Sampark's team, should continue to provide the following inputs for the people:

At the SHG level there is need to attend all the group meetings regularly and facilitate and monitor regular meetings, savings, attendance, loan repayments and regular maintenance of books. Need to follow up with bankers for getting the financial support for the group and motivate members to do alternate businesses.

At the Society Level, all the societies need to be motivated to deposit the collected repayment amounts regularly in the banks and update the information in the registers. Need to motivate the Secretary and the MCM members to continue conducting regular meetings

The full impact of this project has not yet been reached. There is a need to recognise that such partnership must be drawn at least for a 3-4 year duration if the full development potential of the inputs are to be achieved. Therefore Sampark recommends that the KMF and the Union should continue to provide the necessary support to those beneficiaries in order to reach the development impact. Also we recommend that the Government and the KMF should consider the long-term partnership with development professionals.

## **4. RESEARCH AND EVALUATION**

### ***4.1. Development support for Transformation Process of NBJK for CARE Bihar, CREDIT (Credit Rotation for Empowerment and Development through Institutions and Training) Project.***

The role of Sampark is to assist in the process of transformation of NBJK's CREDIT project into a financially sustainable credit operation. The scope of work covered advising on appropriate institutional form for the micro credit operations, appropriate MIS systems as well as usage of CARE's corpus fund after the project period.

Sampark studied the process of NBJK's credit system through conducting longitudinal study with their senior and field level staff. Based on these observations, a Strategic Business Plan (SBP) was developed for CARE's CREDIT project. The process has been participatory and has involved exposure visits to major micro credit organisations in the country, as well as workshops for visioning and business planning. A detailed loan estimation exercise was done by and validated again through key staff in CARE and NBJK, as inputs for the business plan. Based on this process which was spread over ten months, the strategic business plan has been formulated.

Sampark also developed SEEP framework, which assesses needs as a micro enterprise organisation passes from the development stage to sustainability stage and finally to expansion stage. Reviewing an organisation through this framework brought out clearly the strengths and weaknesses of an organisation that seeks to become an enterprise development organisation. It was identified that there is need to install the suitable MIS and supported in identifying

Under the conclusions it was mentioned that reiterate the importance of attending to organisational changes in terms of ensuring adequate capacity of staff and systems, and ensuring viability of the credit portfolio. Institutional form is another important decision, on which groundwork remains to be done. It is also important to continue and deepen work on the longitudinal impact study to ensure that the end of project impact evaluation has some good base line information available

This assignment has helped Sampark internally develop skills to plan credit project as an individual project and also find out business plan for the viability of credit project. These inputs would be later transferred to Koppal field credit project, which we have started with the relationship of TBF.

### ***4.2. Research on Gender and Rural Livelihood Systems***

Since 5 years Sampark is engaged in gender sensitive research on Sustainable Rural Livelihood Systems (RLS) and Natural Resource Management in semi – arid regions in

India, in association with Indo Swiss Research Collaboration funded by the Swiss National Science Foundation. In this research, Sampark has looked at the gender and leadership aspects related to sustainable. Last year Sampark has developed a video film on Gender and Leadership, depicting a leadership-imaging tool that can be used for teaching, participatory research.

As a part of its 2000 – 2001 contribution, Sampark has participated in the meeting on 28<sup>th</sup> July 2000 along with research partners. The main purpose of this meeting was to discuss and take decisions related to the publication of RLS research results as a book. According to these decisions sampark revised chapters on

- a. Introductory on gender sensitive research methodology
- b. Gender based analysis of Leadership.

These chapters has been evolved as a research results in phase I and phase II. Research team is coordinating with one of the research partner who has taken the responsibility of printing the booklet.

Two workshops on RLS has been conducted to transfer the concept of nine square mandala that has been conceived as a result of the research. In these workshop Sampark provided inputs as resource organisation from India along with Swiss National Science Foundation. Documenting the process of these workshops is in the process. This helps to add inputs to the research about the impacts on implementing research results at field level.

#### ***4.3. Research on Social Learning for Sustainability (SOLES)***

Sampark has been involved in research on sustainable rural livelihood systems for over 7 years. With this experience Sampark got an opportunity to be as part of partnership research project on “Learning process and platforms for Negotiating Sustainable Resource Management (SRM); potentials and constraints of Autpdidactic Learning for Sustainability in an Intercultural Perspective”. For easy communication purpose in short it is called as SOLES. It is three years partnership project between Centre for Development and Environment (CDE) and partner institutions in India i.e. Sampark, Bolivia and Mali.

Objectives: The main objective of the research is

- To evaluate the potentials and constraints of social learning and negotiation process for SRM, as well as their potential to allow new platforms for negotiation to emerge and
- To identify how learning and negotiation processes can be enhanced by Autodidactic Learning System (ALS) at the level of individuals, communities and development institutions.

ALS is the on the job learning individually and in groups. This has been developed by CDE to use in the use of SNRM.

Process: The main components of the research are

- Study and analyse different development approaches, which helps to enhance understanding of local livelihood strategies.
- Conduct ALS workshop and study the social learning processes that takes place in relation to SNRM. This will be studied at the levels of individual, community and development institutions/organisations.
- Understand livelihoods in relation to social learning process, micro finance and use of natural resources.

Methodology: The methodologies, which would be followed during the research

- In-depth interviews for collecting case studies
- Group exercises
- Social mapping
- Role plays
- Songs
- Pictures etc.

Contributions for the year 2000 and 2001. Sampark has done

- Internally research team has done exercises to understand the research and ALS guide lines provided by the CDE.
- Studied and analysed rural livelihood approaches developed by DFID, CARE, Urs Wiesmann and Swiss National Science Foundation (nine square manadal), CDE (ALS). These analyses has been documented and made ready for publishing in journals.
- Two of the Sampark's research team planned ALS workshop internally. Then they worked with field staff and people in the 7 villages of Koppal district where Sampark is working to make understand the concept and purpose of the ALS workshop. Through participatory exercises Bikanhalli village is selected as place to conduct 3 weeks workshop on ALS.
- Research team visited CDE, Switzerland to share the ALS workshop plan and the whole three years research. After discussing with research partners at CDE the detailed 19 days ALS workshop planned to conduct in Bikanhalli village, Koppal from May 25<sup>th</sup> to June 15<sup>th</sup> 2001. The participants for this workshop would be village people (men & women), development workers with the expertise and experience in agriculture, agronomy, forestry and dairy etc.

#### ***4.4. Research on Sexual Health and Sexual Behaviour in Rural in Rural Karnataka***

Sampark's research project on Sexual Health and Behaviour of Sex Workers in Koppal for the National Institute for Mental Health and Neural Science (NIMHANS) is progressing well. So far, the research methods have been developed and pilot tested, and data collection is finished. At field level forty in-depth case studies were collected from devadasi women and key informants. Translating these case studies from Kannada to English is in the process.

Through several trainings from NIMHANS staff capacities in conducting research on sensitive issues has developed.

#### ***4.5. Developing a Role Play on Conflict Resolutions***

Sampark has developed script for a role play on conflict resolution in Koppal. So far interviews were conducted with labourers and contractors working in the activity of stone cutting, managers of marble quarries etc. The script for role play on conflicts arising among people who are working in stone cutting (mentioned above) and development worker, public prosecutor has been developed. The processes of developing a role play from this script is in the processes.

This project enabled Sampark to identify and raise awareness of issues around stone-cutting practices in Koppal. Sampark will use this community outreach opportunity to help determine whether further intervention is useful and necessary to promote alternate lifestyles to the back-breaking, environment degrading practice of stone-cutting in Koppal.

## **5. NETWORKING**

### ***5.1. Identifying Enterprise Resource Organisations for Asia Network Promote Youth Enterprise***

Sampark worked with the Common Youth Programme to identify the resource organisations in Asia to promote youth enterprise.

The main objective of this project is to identify and collect and compile organisational profiles of organisations, institutions and agencies involved in youth and enterprise development.

The project was carried in two phases. Total profiles of 160 organisations were collected and entered into computer according to the electronic database design. The collected information is analysed based on

- a. Categories of State wise – especially 4 southern states
- b. Type of Products & services they will provide
- c. Type of products & services they required to fulfil their organisational objectives

The documentation of the same is submitted to CYP to develop network of these organisations and promote activities related to youth and enterprise. Proposed to CYP that Sampark would like to work as an umbrella organisation for the Asia Network with partners by coordinating the youth and enterprise related activities.

## **6. STUDENTS PROJECTS**

Sampark provides an opportunity for international exchange programmes. In this endeavor, below mentioned persons worked with Sampark towards achieving Sampark's objectives.

- Mr. Jijo Jose Olassa and Mr. Joe G. John students of Xavier Institute of Management and Entrepreneurship undergoing PGDBM course at the Institute were with Sampark for period of 3 weeks. They have supported to the research on sexual health and sexual behaviour in rural Karnataka through collecting review of literature on devadasi systems. They also visited our field project at Koppal to understand the living conditions of villagers and the functions of SHGs. After seeing the situations at Koppal they would like to contribute some of their time to the development projects at Koppal after completing their course.
- Ms. Jyothi and Ms. Sangeetha, students of NMKRV, who are doing their PG in social science worked with Sampark for 2 weeks and collected the information on Laws for working women, child labour, contract labour, reservations and tribal labour. This information would be used to create awareness among the women at Koppal.
- Ms. Rijutha Gandhi, housewife who has done Bachelors in economics and diploma in computers, worked as a volunteer and helped to update the mailing list. She also trained the staff on accounts.

## **7. INTERNATIONAL LINKAGES**

Ms. Sarah Kamal was with Sampark for a period of six months through Sustainable Development Research Institute of the University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada. She has supported Sampark in collecting cases related to Gender in Sustainable Land Management and developing as an article. This article has been submitted to CDE,

University of Bern, Switzerland. She also developed good computer system and trained staff in utilising that system.

## **8. VISITORS TO SAMPARK**

The visitors who had visited head office and branch office during this year are listed below

### ***8.1. Visitors to Head Office***

- Dr. Wijaya Jayatilaka visited Sampark at Bangalore. He also visited our field project and provided his valuable feed back to the staff.
- Dr. Ruedi Hogger visited Sampark twice to review the research project on Gender and Rural Livelihood Systems and also to plan for one - week RLS workshop at Punganoor.
- Mr. Somashekar, from Samuha visited Sampark to have follow up discussion on the workshop on Identifying the Viability and Institutional Form of the FSC.
- Ms. Helen Zewfile visited to understand the activities of Sampark.
- Identifying the Viability and Institutional Form of the Farmers Service Centre
- Mr. Anil Mehra, Chattered Account visited twice to Sampark to complete the work related to CARE Transformation Project.
- Mr. Arun Kumar, International Labour Organisation and Sangeetha Purshotham, Best Practices visited to discuss proposal on identifying the alternative income generating activities to the beedi workers at Mangalore district.
- Ms. Sudha Gopiraju, Inter Cooperation Hyderabad, visited to discuss on RLS workshop at Punganoor.
- Ms. Shyamala, Cooperative Development Foundation (CDF), Hyderabad, visited to collaborate with Sampark in organising a workshop at Bangalore.
- Ms. Sunanda Eswaran, Narsee Moniji Institute of Management Studies, Bombay visited to discuss about enterprise related aspects.
- Mr. Vijaya Bhatt, MYRADA (Sanghamitra) visited to discuss about the operation of credit system at Sanghamitra to the officials from CARE.

## 8.2. Visitors to Branch Office

- Ms. Lalitha Rao- SIDBI, Bangalore, visited for the project assessment for micro credit programme.
- Mr. Carlex Thomas– TBF, Bangalore visited for project assessment for micro credit programme.
- Mr. Rejo- TBF, Bangalore, visited to review the micro credit project.
- Ms. Gandhimathi – IC, SDC, Bangalore visited for assessment of SHGs for NRM related projects.
- Mr. Gudagi, General Manager- Karnataka State Women Development Corporation, Bangalore visited to review Mahila Abhivrudhi Swavalambane Yojana ( MASY)
- Mr. Jijo Jose Olassa and Mr. Joe G. John –XIME, Bangalore, to view the village situation and learn more about devadasi system.
- Mr. T.K.Moza, NABARD Bangalore visited for project assessment for Kasuti skill training programme.

## 9. STAFF GROWTH

### 9.1. Workshops and Programmes attended by Ssampark's staff

With the intention of enlarging the experience, skill and knowledge of the staff, Sampark has deputed the staff (field and Bangalore based) to attend the workshops and programmes, which were conducted in different places. The details of some of these are tabled below:

Sl. No.	Name of the staff	Period	Particulars of the Programme/Workshop
1.	Ms. Shameem Banu	Feb. 2001	'Participatory Research in Development work'
2.	Ms. Shameem Banu and Ms. Meenakshi	March 2001	'Seminar on Strategies for the dissemination of the Karnataka Souharda Sahakari Act, 1997'
	Ms. Uma, Ms. Irramma, Ms. Nirmala and Mr. Rajashekar	June	Training research related qualitative data collection from NIMHANS
	Mr. Rajeshekar	Octo 2000	Meeting with Lead bank manager
		Nov. 2000	Programme Orientation under STEP project

	Ms. Prameela	Nov 2000	RLS Workshop
	Ms. Akkamma, Ms. Jayanthi and Ms. Meena.	Nov 2000	Concept on SHG by MYRADA.
	Ms. Shameem Banu and Ms. Meenakshi	Jan. 2001	“Business Between the Breast and the Baby”
	Mr. Jayaseelan, Ms. Meena	Feb 2001	Review of achievements of Zilla Parishad (ZP) at Koppal
	Ms. Prameela	Feb 2001	Workshop on Beedi Industry
	Ms. Jayanthi and Ms. Meena	March 2001	Plan and Targets of ZP office at Koppal.

Along with above-mentioned programmes, Sampark organised several internal training programmes which helped them to build their capacities in different areas. They are as follows

- improved capacity of field staff to improve SHG operation and credit activities (Koppal and Kolar)
- improved capacities of field staff to give training on the concept of SHG to the staff of other Vos and Anganwadi workers on SHGs (Koppal)
- increased capacity in conducting research by field staff (Koppal)

### ***9.2. Staff Strength***

Sampark's is having 20 full time staff and 3 part time staff. Out of twenty, 16 are women.

### ***9.3. Core Committee and Internal Staff Meetings***

Internal meetings are being conducted once a month to decide on important matters of Sampark. This apart two staff meetings were conducted where all the staff from field and Bangalore attended the meeting. In this meeting all the staff shared their work experience related to projects achievements and its impacts with the people. They also find out the skills they learnt in Sampark and what type skills they like to acquire in future. Account manager shared about the financial position of Sampark to the staff.

### ***9.4. Management Committee Meetings***

One Management Committee meeting was held on December 7<sup>th</sup>, 2000 at 5 pm. Four Bangalore based members and five invitees were attended the programme. Sampark's project progress after 10<sup>th</sup> AGM and expected new projects were discussed. Members looked and liked the Sampark's new website information and July 22<sup>nd</sup> article in the Deccan Herald on Sampark. They suggested that Sampark should concentrate on

compiling and publishing Sampark's training materials for TOTs and SHGs as this represents wealth information to the development world.

### ***9.5. Internal Development of Sampark***

Sampark is currently involved in external image building in order to facilitate its move from dependence on development contractors for funds to developing internal fundraising presence and capacity. Some activities in developing an external presence include

- Sampark's first published annual report (gone to the designer)
- Launch of website (at <http://www.sampark.s5.com>) as was presented to the members before the meeting
- Updated brochure and organizational profile
- Updated database of contacts