

## Contents

1. Acknowledgment .....	03
2. About Us .....	07
3. Administration .....	09
4. Swallows Report .....	25
5. Case Studies .....	29
6. We Trust Report .....	137
7. Programme & Administration Team 2019-20 .....	178
8. Governing Board Members 2019-20 .....	179
9. Account Statement 2019-20 .....	181







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With gratitude we acknowledge our donors The Swallows India And Bangladesh for their financial support and co-operation.

With Appreciation we acknowledge our donors WE Trust from HONG KONG for their financial support and co-operation.

We appreciate the support given by the Government Departments, Grama Panchayats, Judiciary, and Our Network Groups in Kolar and in Karnataka,

We also extend our heartfelt thanks to Banks and Financial Institutions in the project area.

We extend our heart full thanks to the support provided by the communities in our Project Villages

A special thanks to our Auditors M/S. Ashok Kumar and Prabhashankar & Co. Bangalore for their continuing help and co-operation.

A special thanks to our Auditors M/S. Phillipos & Co. Bangalore for their support and co-operation.

Last but not least, we convey our thanks to the staff of GMO

Governing Board  
Grameena Mahila Okkuta





## About Us



## About us

Throughout the developing world women tend to be left out of the community planning and development process, resulting in their further marginalization. Grameena Mahila Okkuta, or GMO, which is based in Kolar District, is helping to raise consciousness of women about their rights and entitlements conferred on them by the Constitution of India and help them grow as empowered leaders in their own right.

GMO organizes groups of rural women in villages with objective of raising their consciousness about their rights as individuals and as gender, and empower them as stakeholders in social and economic development programs that benefit entire communities ranging from livelihood enhancement projects, improved healthcare, education, water and sanitation, and participation in local governance. The GMO groups have been in the forefront of combating violence against women (VAW) in their villages. Of late, GMO has begun educating young girls about their rights and empowerment.

GMO has developed a cadre of empowered women, who are community leaders, and who influence thinking on communities on need to educate girl children, combat VAW, enable other women to access entitlements such as government programmes, and raise consciousness about need for women to own productive assets such as land and housing. GMO also trains women in income generation programmes, land development, latest agricultural techniques, and entrepreneurial activities.

GMO believes that livelihoods of people are closely linked in conservation of local natural resources. It has been conducting campaigns on conserving lakes and tanks, fighting mafias that exploit natural resources such as rocks and sand.

GMO has developed a statewide network of like-minded women's groups and federations that works on women's rights and entitlements.

## Who Are We?

- GMO is a rural poor women's organisation located in Kolar District of Karnataka state in India
- For more than two decades, GMO functioned as apex federation of SHGs in Kolar District
- At present, GMO works 50 villages in three blocks in Kolar District and works in another 4 districts in Karnataka, in partnering with other federations.

## Goal

Facilitating women to emerge as leaders of communities and agents of change, who work towards bringing about change within families and communities towards greater gender equality

## Objectives

- Organising groups of women in communities
- Increase capacities of women's groups to consciousness levels among women regarding their social, economic and political rights
- Train women as thought leaders to raise consciousness in communities about the nexus between conservation of natural resources and sustainable livelihoods
- Train women in livelihood options, including sustainable agriculture and entrepreneurial activities
- Networking with other women's organizations for strengthening gender solidarity, share experiences and best practices, and to lobby with elected representatives on policies affecting women and rural poor

## Focus Areas

- Educating women in their rights



- Bringing about attitudinal change in thinking about rights of women among communities, chiefly men
- Raising consciousness about environmental conservation
- Networking with similar organisations for policy impact
- Being resource organization for other federations SHG promotion and nurturing
- Creating environment to enable women to speak out against violence against women and sexual harassment
- Increasing family incomes through strengthening livelihoods and skill-building

### Challenges

- Bringing about change in thinking among individuals and communities towards women's empowerment
- Bringing about attitudinal change among men in families and communities towards women's rights and entitlements
- Ensuring that individuals and communities across the gender divide imbibe the positive side of change in social, economic and technological change
- Empowering women to participate as equitable stake-holders in the development processes

### Strengths

- Experience of GMO and its track record in working for and with communities, mainly women in the operational area
- Acceptability of GMO as an organization of intervention in the operational area
- A huge cadre of empowered women activists from communities in villages

- Experience of working with diverse donor organizations and projects
- Close contact

### Opportunities

- Continued need in the operational area for an organization that facilitates women to adjust to change
- Kolar district is a socio-economically backward area that needs organizations like GMO that work with people on issues to bring about sustainable change
- GMO is a grassroots organization, and not a migratory NGO. Its members have stakes in local communities.

### Impact of its work since its inception

GMO previously served 9000 women members of 500 SHGs spread over 240 villages in Kolar District of Karnataka. Indirectly, through the SHGs and its range of services, the organization impacts approximately 33,000 plus individuals. GMO is also facilitated and nurtured the Karnataka Grameena Mahila Maha Okkuta (KGMMO), a network of federations of SHGs in Karnataka. KGMMO members are estimated at approximately 150,000 women.

GMO's work on issues has brought about change in communities about thinking in terms of women's empowerment, ownership of assets, girl child education, health and hygiene, and improvement in economic status of members' families

GMO's public education campaigns on alcoholism, tanks conservation, conservation of natural resources, political participation of women, improved pro-people functioning of panchayats have earned it the trust and respect of communities, and even official agencies.



## Operations Infrastructure and Delivery Mechanism

GMO campus serves as the focal point for all administrative, training and coordinating tasks of the federation. The structure groups organized by GMO provides for a participatory and democratic system. The general body of GMO, which is the policy-making body of the organisation is made up of 2 members from each village, ensuring wide and deep democratic participation.

- GMO has formed Vigilance Committee comprising young women to counter sexual violence and domestic violence
- GMO has also formed Community Resource Centres managed by Local Animators, which provide information, visual material and capacity building on gender rights and legal entitlements to counter violence
- The centres are meeting point for women and youth to discuss VAW and counter-strategies
- To bring about behavioral change among men, Community Development Committees have been formed, with the representation of women, youth and men
- GMO facilitates connect between communities and institutions such as panchayats as well as officers of relevant government departments and agencies

## Marketing & Promotion

Regular communication with members is maintained through weekly, monthly and by-monthly meetings at the different levels. In addition, house visits, letter campaigns, training activities at the GMO campus are also conducted.

## Human Resources

GMO currently has 7 core staff and 4 field staff.

## Strategic Partners

GMO has partnered with NOVIB of The Netherlands, Ford Foundation and DANIDA, NABARD, GTZ, NNRO (National Network of Resource Organization), GFW (Global Fund for Women), Action Aid, Wada Na Todo, The Swallows India and Bangladesh and We Trust.

## Current Donors

1. The Swallows India Bangladesh-2017 onwards
2. WE Trust from Hongkong-2017

## Administration

The GrameenaMahilaOkkuta has been engaged in Women Empowerment programmes from the last 23 years and has been striving for social, economical and political upliftment of women.



In the year 2017, GMO extended its works to 5 districts in Karnataka State and started working to educate the people about incidents of violence against women, disseminating information about women's rights and skill development and livelihoods. The organisation has been implementing various programmes and activities under the SWALLOWS and We Trust projects. In this regard the organisation has been working in coordination with various



Government Departments, Banks and through Gram Panchayats, Community Development Committees, Village Development Committees, Vigilance Committees, Community Resource Centres, and has been striving to reach out economical resources to the beneficiaries under various government programmes and projects.

The organisation has appointed staff under SWALLOWS and We Trust projects for the year 2019-2020 to work in the area of women upliftment.

## Board Members Meetings



A total number of 11 board meetings at the rate of two meetings per month have been conducted during this year. Discussions about the various administrative programmes, financial issues and donors visits, network development, administrative board members rules, policies and responsibilities, and programme plannings have been held in these meetings.

### Decisions taken in the meetings:

- Financial discipline and strengthening the system;
- Conducted interim evaluation;
- Brought changes in giving honorarium to the administrative board members;
- Developed gender policy at the organisation level/ holiday rules/ health insurance policies done;
- Joined hands with other networks and worked.

## Annual Budget

The audit of GrameenaMahilaOkkuta for the year 2019-2020 was conducted by Meesrs. Mr. Ashok Kumar and Prabhashankar and Company, Bengaluru and submitted the audit report.

## We Trust Audit

The annual audit of the We Trust supported programme, donors of GMO, for September 2018 to August 2019 has been conducted by Auditors Ashok Kumar and Prabhashankar and Company, Bengaluru. The annual audit report according to the donor rules and policies has been sent.

## SWALLOWS Audit

The annul audit of SWALLOWS India and Bangladesh, who are the donors of GMO has been conducted by Fillipos and Company, Bengaluru, appointed by the donor companies itself. As per the agreement the audit of the SWALLOWS programmes from January 2019 to December 2019 was conducted in the month of January 2020, at the Okkuta office. A report was submitted to the Okkuta, which has been forwarded to SWALLOWS India/Lund office.

## Expenditure details of GrameenaMahila Okkuta:

Approval for the grants received by the donors has been taken by the board for the programmes approved, as per the project. It is decided to manage the budget transparently and with accountability.

## Annual Report:

The annual report of GrameenaMahilaOkkuta has been prepared in English and Kannada languages. The report has been prepared both in English and Kannada languages as per the format provided by the donor and sent to the donors. The annual report for renewal of





registration for the year 2019-2020 has also been submitted.

### Annual General Body meeting:

The annual general body meeting for the year 2019-20 was conducted on 08.05.2019.



Reports about the topics discussed during the earlier general body meeting, programmes implemented and problems solved was submitted in this meeting. The following decisions were taken:

### Topics discussed:

- Presentation of previous year-2018/2019 minutes of the meeting
- Presentation of annual report of the Okkuta for the year 2018-2019
- Presentation and approval of the 2018-2019 audit report
- Election of board members and office-bearers for the year 2019-2020
- Appointment of auditors for the year 2019-2020 and fixing of honorarium;

- Regarding new donors and future activities of the Okkuta;
- Discussion about the selection of new women members for the board as invitess
- Regarding preparation of agricultural plans in the villages that come under the Okkuta function area;
- Other topics with the permission of the chair.

The board members for the year 2019-2020 have been Elected with the consent of all the members. Likewise, Election of office-bearers for the year 2019-2020 has also been made as per the desicion of the board members.

### List of Governing Board members for the year 2019-2020

Sl. No.	Name	Designation
1	Ms. Dakshyini	President
2	Ms. Shaheena	Vice-President
3	Ms. C.R. Venkatamma	Secretary
4	Ms. Naryanamma	Treasurer
5	Ms. M.G. Papamma	Member
6	Ms. H.M.Lakshamma	Member
7	Ms. Saraswathi	Member
8	Ms. D. Papamma	Member
9	Ms. S. Lakshamma	Member
10	Ms. Vijayamma	Member
11	Ms. Amaravathi	Member



## Donors and Funds for the year of 2019-20

Sl No.	Date	Name of the Donors	Title of the Project	Amount
1	9.04.2019	The Swallows India Bangladesh Spolegatan 5, 222 20, Lund, Sweden www.svalorna.org	LEAP-Livelihood, Empowerment and Awareness programme	9,90,494.00
2	5.10.2019	The Swallows India Bangladesh Spolegatan 5, 222 20, Lund, Sweden www.svalorna.org	LEAP-Livelihood, Empowerment and Awareness programme	14,10,917.00
3	25.11.2019	We TRUST Rm 1203, 12/F, Man Yee Building, No. 68 Des Voeux Road Central, Hong Kong	Empowering Women to Access their rights”	21,57,435.00
4	30.01.2019	We TRUST Rm 1203, 12/F, Man Yee Building, No. 68 Des Voeux Road Central, Hong Kong	Empowering Women to Access their rights”	3,551.00
		<b>Total</b>		<b>45,62,397.00</b>

### Donors visit:

The SWALLOWS India-Bangladesh has been the donor for GrameenaMahilaOkkuta for the last 3 years. In 2019 Ms. AnithaSanthakumari and Mr. Abdul from SWALLOWS had visited the Okkuta office and did the Review of the programmes and projects of the Okkuta. They also discussed about the changes in the SWALLOWS programmes during the last 6 months.

A discussion was held in detail covering all the aspects including all the hurdles and shortcomings in the SWALLOWS Leap project Head Office in Sweden.

The Review of progress of activities and works under SWALLOWS programme has been conducted.

With respect to VAW two persons in each village has been selected as the Vigilance



Committee members and efforts have been made to resolve the problems in the villages. Efforts have also been made to educate these vigilance committee members to monitor the programmes, personal development, awareness, legal awareness, trainings, link with the government departments, introduction of officers and helplines. They also discussed about collection of documents with respect to incidents of violence against women, hold discussions with the Community Development Committee members regarding finding solutions to the problems and face-to-face discussions were held regarding how much they know about all these aspects.

Review continued for the second day, On 25.08.2019 Ms. AnithaSanthakumari, Mr. Abdul Syka of SWALLOWS India-Bangladesh, donor for GMO visited the Okkuta office and discussed about our target and how much we have achieved, the strategies and mechanisms that we planned to reach the target, and made efforts to know whether this project/programme has been helpful and how many people have adopted. They inspected all the relevant reports about these aspects.

They discussed about the benefits received by the government departments under MGNREGA programme, skill based training programmes, bank loan facilities, incidents and cases of violence against women, works and outcomes under SWALLOWS programme through indicators.

### Resource persons visit to Okkuta:

**Suggestion/ consultation:** Mr. K.V. Ramesh, well wisher of Okkuta came to the Okkuta office on 19.02.2020 and discussed about the various programmes and activities of the Okkuta and financial condition.

On 11.01.2020, Ms. Asha Ramesh visited Okkuta office as a resource person and provided information to the interns about gender concept

and equality. She also discussed about the works of the Okkuta and shared information about the meetings of other organisations. Then she discussed with the administrator about the Okkuta's other works.

### Staff meeting:



A staff meeting was held at the Grameena MahilaOkkuta. This meeting is held four times in a month.

### Topics discussed:

- How should the staff face problems and hurdles while implementing the programmes in the community;
- Revise the programmes that have already been conducted and prepare an action plan for next month;
- More women should encourage the men in their families to involve in MGNREGA works and try to increase income of the households and involve them in the Community Development Committees and educate them;
- In case if there are any financial problems under MGNREGA the staff members should discuss with the above mentioned officers and prepare relevant documents and plans;
- If there are problems that come to notice in the Community Development Committee monthly meetings held in the villages, the staff should provide information to the



Departments concerned and discuss about the problems immediately and try to solve them;

- Make a list of major problems in the community and invite the Government Department officials concerned and prepare plans and conduct the meetings in those villages itself;
- The staff members were asked to provide the community people information about the various facilities and programmes available from the various Government Departments and the women should be

introduced to the Departments and officials concerned.

- Make efforts to conduct meetings in the villages from the concerned Gram Panchayat offices to disseminate information with respect to the various facilities and projects available from the panchayat;
- Involve Vigilance Committee members and Community Resource Centre activists in the Community programmes and create awareness among them.

### GrameenaMahilaOkkuta – Kolar District GMO- Swallows Villages List

SL.NO.	Village Name	Taluk	Grama Panchyathi
1	Kadaripura	Mulbagal	Kurudumale
2	Cheluvanayakanahalli	Mulbagal	Kurudumale
3	Siddagatta	Mulbagal	Kurudumale
4	Madhagatta	Mulbagal	Kurudumale
5	Sangasandra	Mulbagal	H.Gollahalli
6	Chikkabandahalli	Mulbagal	Sonnavadi
7	Doddabandahalli	Mulbagal	Pichaguntlahalli
8	Chamaredahalli	Mulbagal	Pichaguntlahalli
9	Kasivereddahalli	Mulbagal	Pichaguntlahalli
10	Sonnavadi	Mulbagal	Sonnavadi
11	Kavathnahalli	Mulbagal	Sonnavadi
12	Gumlapura	Mulbagal	Sonnavadi
13	D.Kurubrahalli	Mulbagal	Mallanayakahalli
14	Puttenahalli	Mulbagal	Mallanayakahalli
15	Beemanatha	Mulbagal	Mallanayakahalli
16	K.B. Kotturu	Mulbagal	Timmaravuthnahalli
17	Bhatrahalli	Mulbagal	Alanguru
18	Mannenahalli	Mulbagal	Alanguru
19	Padmagatta	Mulbagal	Kappalamadagu
20	Basavarajapura	Mulbagal	Mallanayakahalli
21	Moparahalli	Mulbagal	Mallanayakahalli



**GrameenaMahilaOkkuta – Kolar District**  
**CDC (Community Development Committees)**

SL. No.	Name of the Programme	Name of the Village	Total No. of Members
1.	CDC Review and planning meetings	Bhatrahalli	20
2	CDC Review and planning meetings	Mannenahalli	30
3	CDC Review and planning meetings	Padmagatta	15
4	CDC Review and planning meetings	Chikkabandahalli	30
5	CDC Review and planning meetings	Doddabanhalli	30
6	CDC Review and planning meetings	Chamaredahalli	30
7	CDC Review and planning meetings	Kasaviredahalli	20
8	CDC Review and planning meetings	Cheluvanayakanahalli	20
9	CDC Review and planning meetings	Sidagatta	15
10	CDC Review and planning meetings	Madagatta	25
11	CDC Review and planning meetings	Sangasandra	20
12	CDC Review and planning meetings	Sonnavadi	20
13	CDC Review and planning meetings	Kavathnahalli	30
14	CDC Review and planning meetings	Gumlapura	15
15	CDC Review and planning meetings	D.Kurubrahalli	15
16	CDC Review and planning meetings	Puttenahalli	35
17	CDC Review and planning meetings	Bevanatha	40
18	CDC Review and planning meetings	K. B.Kotturu	35
19	CDC Review and planning meetings	Kadaripura	30
20	CDC Review and planning meetings	Basavarajapura	35
21	CDC Review and planning meetings	Moparahalli	30
22	CDC Review and planning meetings	Egamadgu	35



## CDC (Community Development Committees) Review and planning meetings

Sl. No.	Period / No. of Meetings	Venue	Name of the Programme	Resource Person / Department	Participants/ Women/Men/ Youth
1.	April to March Meetings-12	Bhatrahalli	CDC Review and planning meetings	GMO Staff	242
2.	April to March Meetings-12	Mannenahalli	CDC Review and planning meetings	GMO Staff	234
3.	April to March Meetings-12	Padmagatta	CDC Review and planning meetings	GMO Staff	226
4.	April to March Meetings-12	Chikkabanda halli	CDC Review and planning meetings	GMO Staff	222
5.	April to March Meetings-12	Doddabanhalli	CDC Review and planning meetings	GMO Staff	301
6.	April to March Meetings-12	Chamareda halli	CDC Review and planning meetings	GMO Staff	225
7.	April to March Meetings-12	Kasavireda halli	CDC Review and planning meetings	GMO Staff	207
8.	April to March Meetings-12	Cheluva nayakanahalli	CDC Review and planning meetings	GMO Staff	233
9.	April to March Meetings-12	Sidagatta	CDC Review and planning meetings	GMO Staff	200
10.	April to March Meetings-12	Madagatta	CDC Review and planning meetings	GMO Staff	246
11.	April to March Meetings-12	Sangasandra	CDC Review and planning meetings	GMO Staff	258



12.	April to March Meetings-12	Sonnavadi	CDC Review and planning meetings	GMO Staff	224
13.	April to March Meetings-12	Kavathnahalli	CDC Review and planning meetings	GMO Staff	247
14.	April to March Meetings-12	Gumlapura	CDC Review and planning meetings	GMO Staff	169
15.	April to March Meetings-12	D. Kurubra halli	CDC Review and planning meetings	GMO Staff	208
16.	April to March Meetings-12	Puttenahalli	CDC Review and planning meetings	GMO Staff	240
17.	April to March Meetings-12	Bevanatha	CDC Review and planning meetings	GMO Staff	231
18.	April to March Meetings-12	K. B.Kotturu	CDC Review and planning meetings	GMO Staff	238
19.	April to March Meetings-12	Kadaripura	CDC Review and planning meetings	GMO Staff	317
20.	Jan to March 3 Meetings	Basavaraja pura	CDC Review and planning meetings	GMO Staff	105
21.	Jan to March 3 Meetings	Moparahalli	CDC Review and planning meetings	GMO Staff	90
22.	Jan to March 3 Meetings	Egamadgu	CDC Review and planning meetings	GMO Staff	75
				<b>Total</b>	<b>4738</b>



## Visit to Government Departments

Name of the Dept.	Activity
Gram Panchayat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To invite officials for the programmes and works under MGNGREGA;</li> <li>• To provide Form-6 to the beneficiaries in the villages with respect to the works under MGNREGA;</li> <li>• Follow up of the problems faced by the labourers with respect to release of wages for the work done;</li> <li>• Follow up of preparation of an estimate by the Panchayat engineer with respect to the works;</li> <li>• Providing necessary documents to prepare job card and follow up of the completion of the process;</li> <li>• Discussed with the PDO, Engineer, Secretary of GP regarding getting the action plan on construction of agricultural ponds, gokunte canal works;</li> <li>• Visit with respect to submit application seeking financial help for health and establish contact with the members and panchayat.</li> <li>• Visited to get NMR documents;</li> <li>• Visited to get FTO documents.</li> </ul>
Agriculture Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Established contact between the women farmers, rural farmers with the Department officials;</li> <li>• Visited to submit applications of the farmers under the KisanSammanYojana;</li> <li>• Invited the officials of various government departments to provide information about the various projects and programmes;</li> <li>• Made efforts to help the farmers to get seeds under subsidised rates;</li> <li>• Applied for tarpaulin and provided the same to the farmers.</li> </ul>
Horticulture Department, Kolar & Mulabagilu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Visited to apply for distribution of fruit plants under free subsidy programme, about Fruit App;</li> <li>• Visited to establish contact between the men and women of the community with the Department. Undertaking agriculture in government land;</li> <li>• Visited to invite the government officials to disseminate information about the various programmes of the government department;</li> <li>• Applied for Drip Irrigation and provided drip pipes under subsidy;</li> <li>• Visited to apply for crop loss;</li> <li>• Information collection.</li> </ul>





Name of the Dept.	Activity
Government Milk Producers' Co-operative Society.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Visited to apply for establishment of Women Milk Producers' Cooperative Societies in villages;</li> <li>• Visited to help the beneficiaries to get compensation following death of cows;</li> <li>• Collection of information.</li> </ul>
Taluk Panchayat Office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Visited to discuss about the works under the MGNREGA programme and problems;</li> <li>• Collected information;</li> <li>• Took the members to the Taluk office and established contact with the officials;</li> <li>• Visited to invite the officials for the programmes.</li> </ul>
Santwana Kendra	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Visited to introduce the VC &amp; CRC CDC members to the Satnwana Kendra introduced by the government for women in problem;</li> <li>• Helped the women victims by taking VAW cases, collected information.</li> </ul>
Women and Child Development Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To collect information;</li> <li>• To invite officers for programmes;</li> <li>• Visited to introduce the VC &amp; CRC CDC members to the Department;</li> <li>• Regarding anganwadi problems;</li> <li>• To know about the information about the pregnant and lactating mothers programmes;</li> <li>• Visited with respect to VAW cases.</li> </ul>
Town Police Station	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To introduce the VC &amp; CRC CDC members to the Departments;</li> <li>• To register complaints of women victims of violence and to invite the officials to the programmes;</li> <li>• Collected information about the facilities provided to the women victims and helplines.</li> </ul>
Office of the District Administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Visited to request the district administration to send the applications submitted by the villages regarding prohibition of alcohol to the government;</li> <li>• Visited to introduce the people to the government departments.</li> </ul>



Name of the Dept.	Activity
Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Corporation, Kolar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To introduce SC/ST people to the Departments and to help them to submit loan applications directly;</li> <li>Visited to collect necessary information.</li> </ul>
Dr.Devraj Urs Corporation, Kolar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To introduce caste community people to the Department and to help them in submitting loan applications directly;</li> <li>To collect information handbills.</li> </ul>
Civil Court, Mulabagilu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Visited to know about the various laws and rights of women and their problems;</li> <li>To discuss with the advocates;</li> <li>To register 3 VAW cases in the court;</li> <li>To introduce the VC &amp; CRC CDC members to the court;</li> <li>To collect information and to invite the advocates to share information about the various free facilities available from the Legal Services Forum to the women.</li> </ul>
Canara Bank and Karnataka Grameena Bank	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Visited to help the community women to get their Aadhar cards linked;</li> <li>To get Life Insurance;</li> <li>Inspect MGNREGA money;</li> <li>To open new accounts;</li> <li>To collect information about loan facilities;</li> <li>To distribute loan applications;</li> <li>Visited to provide information about the IGP Mudra programme facilities;</li> <li>To discuss about the problems of the Self Help Groups Bank accounts with the Bank Manager.</li> </ul>
Econom-ical Literacy Center	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To collect information with respect to the loan facilities availed by the women in the community and its usage and to invite them to the information training programmes.</li> </ul>
Social Welfare Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To invite the officers to the programmes and to collect information.</li> </ul>
Animal Husbandry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To collect information;</li> <li>To invite the officials concerned to the programmes;</li> <li>To provide information about the various facilities like animal husbandry in the rural areas.</li> </ul>
RDPR Department, Bengaluru	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Visited to submit memorandum regarding MGNREGA finance problem to the Principal Secretary;</li> <li>Regarding collecting information relating to MGNREGA and provide link to the beneficiaries.</li> </ul>



Name of the Dept.	Activity
State Women's Commission, Bengaluru	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To collect information to provide legal help to the women domestic violence victims;</li> <li>To know about the Departments and to establish contact.</li> </ul>
Zilla Panchayat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To discuss about the MGNREGA financial problems and early release of grants, with the officials;</li> <li>To collect information;</li> <li>To know about NRLM programme facilities, to provide Department link to the villagers.</li> </ul>

### Resource Persons link

Designation	Name and Address	Experts
Administrative officer ISI, Bengaluru	Ms.Shanti, Indian Social Institute, B'luru	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Women Land Owners' Rights Trainer</li> </ul>
Trainer	Mr. Kumaraswamy Bengaluru	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Information related to skill development and gender equality and trafficking of girls;</li> <li>Video Clips;</li> <li>Group Discussions.</li> </ul>
Trainer	Ms. Manjula, Kolar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Skill Development and Entrepreneurship Trainer</li> </ul>
Feminist & Consultant	Ms. Asha Ramesh, Bengaluru	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regarding womens rights and gender equality information trainer</li> </ul>
Trainer	Dr.Roopa Bernard, Bengaluru	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Information regarding leadership and gender sensitivity, gender equality.</li> </ul>
Trainer	Ms. Sudha, Bengaluru	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To discuss about gender concept and collect information</li> </ul>
Chief, SahajaSamruddhi Sanghatane, Mysuru, Trainer	Mr. Dr.Krishnaprasad	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Seed collection information and organic farming trainer</li> </ul>
Chief of an NGO called SOIL in Chintamani, Trainer	Mr. Vasu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Soil conservation, soil health, organic farming and seed conservation information.</li> <li>Information with respect to organic manure conservation.</li> </ul>
Head, Reach, Davanagere and Bagalkote District Trainer	Mr. G.N. Simha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Information relating to leadership development.</li> </ul>



Trainer	Mr. Ganesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Information about constitutional laws to Gram Panchayat members</li> </ul>
Trainer	Mr. Chetan, Advocate Bengaluru	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Information regarding women laws and rights;</li> <li>• Information regarding the violence against women;</li> <li>• Discussion about trafficking of women and information;</li> <li>• Video Clips</li> </ul>
Advocate	Ms. Ramadevi Bengaluru	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Information regarding violence against women and girls</li> <li>• About trafficking of women;</li> <li>• Information regarding women's rights.</li> </ul>
Advocate and Trainer	Ms. Manju Kannika	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Information regarding skill based training;</li> <li>• Information regarding small enterprises;</li> <li>• Regarding job opportunities.</li> </ul>
Trainer	Ms. Shantamma	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Information with respect to trafficking of women;</li> <li>• Face-to-face discussion about incidents of violence against women;</li> <li>• Group discussions</li> </ul>
Trainer	Mr. Prabhakar Reddy, Kolar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Information regarding loan facilities to Women Self Help groups;</li> <li>• Information regarding interest at lesser rates of interest.</li> </ul>
Trainer	Mr. Prabhakar Reddy Kolar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Information regarding loans to the Women Self Help Groups and SHG savings</li> </ul>
Advocate	Ms. Noori Parveen Kolar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Information relating to Women's laws;</li> <li>• Information and awareness about violence against women.</li> </ul>



Senior Editor & Consultant, Bangalore	Mr. K.V. Ramesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discussion about various government facilities;</li> <li>• Face-to-face discussion and information sharing about the facilities to be provided to the community people.</li> </ul>
National Partners Meeting	Evidence, (Madurai) keystone (Kerala) Women's Collective (TN)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Face-to-face discussion about the activities undertaken under SWALLOWS programme in the last 3 years.</li> </ul>
MTR	Mid -term Review (Interim Evaluation)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discussion about the activities undertaken under SWALLOWS programme and evaluation of the last 2 and half years activities.</li> </ul>
CPA	System Audit (New Delhi)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review of the Okkuta's activities</li> <li>• Review of finance documents</li> <li>• Review of the Okkuta management documents and information</li> </ul>
Bangalore SWALLOWS (Director) (Financial officer)	Ms. Anitha Mr. Abdul	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discussion has been held by conducting reorientation meeting of the last 6 months under the SWALLOWS programme.</li> </ul>
Baby Issac Fillippos & Co. Chartered accountants, Bangalore	Auditor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conducted audit from January 2019 to December 2019 under the SWALLOWS programme.</li> </ul>
SWALLOWS Interns Visit	Interns Visit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interns of Sweden were in the Okkuta office for a duration of 4 months;</li> <li>• They visited villages and took part in programmes and collected required information;</li> <li>• Studied various programmes under the SWALLOWS programme.</li> </ul>

### Government Schemes Availed by the Communities with the intervention of Okkuta

Kolar	Kadaripura	Direct loan from SC/ST Corporation  Micro Finance  NRLM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A total sum of Rs. 1,30,000/- has been received at the rate of Rs. 13,000/- per head for 10 people;</li> <li>A total sum of Rs. 2,25,000/- is received by 15 beneficiaries at the rate of Rs. 15,000/- per head</li> <li>A total sum of Rs. 1,20,000 for 15 beneficiaries of Women Self Help Groups</li> </ul>
Kolar	Cheluva nayakanahalli	IGP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A total sum of Rs. 3,00,000/- at the rate of Rs.50,000 each for 6 beneficiaries to purchase animal husbandry implements.</li> </ul>
Kolar	Sonnawadi	IGP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>One beneficiary has received a sum of Rs. 25,000/- for income product animal husbandry</li> </ul>
Kolar	Doddabanda halli	From Agriculture Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>One person has received a sum of Rs. 60,000/- in the form of subsidized loan for drip irrigation.</li> </ul>
Kolar	Mannenahalli	Under Gram Panchayat MGNREGA Programme from Agriculture Dept.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>17 beneficiaries have received a sum of Rs. 5,229/- each, totalling Rs. 88,893/-</li> <li>10 beneficiaries have received tarpaulins worth Rs. 4,000/-</li> </ul>
Kolar	K.B. Kotturu	Under Gram Panchayat MGNREGA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>20 beneficiaries have received a sum of Rs. 4,980/- each, totalling Rs. 99,600/-</li> </ul>
Kolar	Bevanatta	Under Gram Panchayat MGNREGA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>12 beneficiaries have received Rs. 4,980/-, totalling a sum of Rs. 59,760/-</li> </ul>
Kolar	Basavarajapura	Under Gram Panchayat MGNREGA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>19 beneficiaries have received a sum of Rs. 4,980/-, totalRs. 99,600/-</li> </ul>



# GMO Swallows Leap Project





## Annual report for the year 2019-20

This report should relate to the approved project period and latest revised budget and activity plan/LFA. The annual report should focus on the most significant results, preferably on a project level. Deviations from approved plan should be highlighted and explained.

The narrative report should include:

Part 1 Your organisation / internal Level  
(max 1 page)

1.1 Briefly describe the changes that may have occurred at your organisation during the year. This may include, but is not limited to; structure, policies, strategies, internal steering and control, as well as capacity building

GrameenaMahilaOkkuta completed its 3rd year with the Swallows project 'LEAP' in Mulbagaltaluk of Kolar district by the end of December 2019. The changes that have happened at the organisation level can be seen in different levels during the year.

### Structure:

Okkuta held its AGM in May. Jaya is not the treasurer anymore, the president and secretary continues from the last board, vice president is

Ms.Shaheena and the new treasurer is Ms.Narayanamma. Jaya is now an administrator and one of the joint signatories.

### Policies:

- In the board meetings, several issues like fund agreement/contract, policies, rules, policy against corruption, procurement policy and appointment of auditor, etc. have been discussed and passed.
- The policy that has been taken in favour staff was to continue Medical Insurance benefit. Also,Okkuta discussed the issue of Gratuity and PF for staff.
- We Okkuta also brought some changes in fixing remuneration or Honorarium for staff following with the Minimum wages rule of the state government.
- Issue of Honorarium for board members. Here after, Board members will not be involved in Execution of the project activities, and honorarium should not reflect in accounts.

### Strategies:

At Project Level

- Organising weekly meetings with staff and review of problems and progress.





- Systematic Planning of activities.
- Board Members involve in problem solving and visit villages with the staff and support the work.
- Discussions held in the board meetings regarding problems and find solutions
- Visit villages and monitor the progress of the works by Programme coordinator
- Progress will be monitored through reports and reviews by programme coordinator
- Prepare quarterly project plan with staff and prepare the calendar
- Prepared plan of action whenever problems arise in the community



#### At Community/Field Level:

- Vigilance committees have been formed as an effort to find solutions to the problems of women, programme implementation and monitoring.

- Direct interaction with communities has helped in strengthening the committees and to identify those interested members and entrust responsibilities in actualising the programmes in the identified villages as well as in disseminating information.
- Youth, both male and female, and men are involved in change processes, in contrast to Okkuta's earlier focus on women's groups as agents of change
- Continuous dissemination of information to villages takes place as there has been a lot of interaction taken place with the officials of various departments regarding schemes and programmes for the benefit of community
- There is continuous check with the offices whether they are in receipt of the documents

Documents(Applications along with Caste certificate, Income certificate, Adhaar cards etc) submitted by the beneficiaries for various government schemes to get benefit.

#### Internal steering and control:

- Regular visits to the villages by staff and board members.
- Regular contact with the Grama, panchayat and Zilla Panchayat, NRLM, Free Legal Services Authority, Police Department, Government Departments, Bank and Financial Institutions.
- Once a week, discussions, verification of the various programmes and preparations of activity plans are conducted with staff and board members.
- Meetings with Community Development Committees conducted once a month at village level.
- Identify the needs of the people in the



community, organise face-to-face discussions with the Gram Panchayat members and with Government departments and officials

- Continue the programmes under the leadership of women.
- Request support of government employees, Gram Panchayat members, ASHA activists, schoolteachers and others in the community.

### Capacity building:

The project team has participated in trainings and information sharing workshops held for the benefit of the community, which helped establish contact with various government departments. In addition, the project team has attended and interacted in internal review meetings, network meetings, meetings with visitors and donors. This has encouraged their capacity building.



As part of its capacity development for project team, Okkuta organised multiple trainings for its team. During the year, the staff got training on Advocacy and Rights approach. They also attended Gender concept and Gender sensitisation workshop.

From Swallows end we had work shop on Fund raising in the month of January 2019, from Okkuta Team Leader and programme coordinator were attended. In the Month of May 2019, from Swallows organised a workshop on

PME and tools, 2 people attended. These workshop's are very useful to plan for organisational growth and for funding approaches. With PME we learnt practical tools for monitoring.

**Please include a description of the elaboration of (or changes to) policies and/or specific activities regarding gender, environment, conflict and shrinking space that may have had an impact on your project implementation.**

### Policies

Government policies and its encouragement of micro finance instead of empowerment of women have turned women's groups into financial transaction groups rather institutions of empowerment. This is a challenge to federations such as GMO whose fundamentals are based on empowerment rather than financial transactions. To bring many of these Women's Groups back to the path of empowerment and rights of women is a challenge for the GMO, and we need to work out new strategies to deal with, which are predominantly influenced and controlled by private micro finance lenders.

- People are not interested in getting the government benefits. Due to the delay in reaching out the benefits of government schemes the people have lost faith on it.
- Failure of the officials of various government departments in sharing the information about the facilities/benefits, with the communities.
- As a result, the communities are deprived of the benefits and facilities of all the schemes.

### Government officials:

- Due to frequent transfers of officers at the gram, taluk and zillapanchayat levels it is taking more time to get its programmes/projects.



- Bureaucratic delays blocking efforts to enable communities to access their rights and entitlements.

#### Government Departments:

- Existence of an unstable government in the State has become a problem for implementation of various programmes as expected.

#### Government policies such as:

- It is a challenge to reach out the loan facilities and project benefits to the people from the govt. departments.
- There may be delay in getting loans from banks due to government's loan waiver. Banks non-cooperation leading to reduced

investment on skill development and Income generation.

- However, with the advent of the MGNREGA and the guaranteed work and income by law, GMO has been focusing more on the effective implementation of NREGA. Even as Panchayats and the concerned government departments in the district were dragging their feet on the implementation of modern India's most ambitious anti-poverty programme, GMO activated its beneficiaries to ensure registration for the programme by all eligible families and organised information dissemination on the programme among its groups at village level.





## Case study NREGA 10/1-2020 Bevanattha



A group of 12 Community Development Committee (CDC) members aged 18-50 have since 17 days back conducted National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) work

in the village Bevanatta. They are digging a canal to provide the village with a sustainable water source so that they can cultivate crops without being dependent on rain, which will create job opportunities for the people in the village. The local panchayat member had not provided the people in the village with information about NREGA and other benefit opportunities that could improve their economic situation. However, with the help of Okkuta, the members were made aware of the NREGA scheme, provided with job cards and applied for NREGA work in the village. The group is in consensus, saying that "The care from Okkuta makes people want to become more involved as more help is available then. Other villages that aren't involved do not have benefits and no awareness about schemes. This village has come further."

The NREGA work in Bevanatta has provided 12 CDC members with employment, of which all are women. However, the benefits of the awareness given by Okkuta is not only NREGA work. After starting the NREGA work, the members have also visited the agricultural department which will provide them with drip pipes for cultivation. As the soil in the village is not optimal for cultivation, they will also be provided with fertilised mud. Okkuta has provided the village members with links to local political institutions to be able to request

different benefits. The NREGA workers also share the awareness they are given with others in the village, increasing the general knowledge.

The main challenge faced by the NREGA workers is lack of payment. A weekly payment is supposed to be issued to the workers, but after 17 days of work the workers are yet to receive their first payment. When asked about this, the panchayat office claimed they do not currently have funds to issue payments. The belief in the panchayat office is low among the workers, and they have provided Okkuta with this information so that the staff can help them get a clearer picture and find out if this is true or not. The Okkuta staff have also pressured the panchayat office to send an engineer to measure the canal, as this is needed for payments to be issued. On this day, the engineer finally came to do a measurement, after several calls from the Okkuta staff. The work security with NREGA work is low as it is a temporary employment, and all members interviewed were worried about their future work life after the NREGA work has ended. More initiatives are needed in the future to ensure economic stability and growth.

### Gender:

There are greater demands on the time of women in rural areas now than before. Beginning with their daily chores, work demands as well as transport constraints, rural women are getting less and less time than before to attend to issues of their rights. This requires us to recast our programme activities to compress them into somewhat smaller timeframe. This is a new experience and Challenge for us.

### Religion:

- Women were controlled by religious leaders, not to attend meetings and public protests.



- Caste: Social risk comprises of the caste system
- Though poverty exists among the minorities in the villages, women are usually not allowed to go for NREGA work.

### Socio-cultural:

- Due to pressure by men and others in the households some women and girl children are scared to speak about the harassment, exploitation and violence against them, in groups or in public.
- In rural areas mobilization and organisation of women are facing new changes. The stage of self-help groups is now history. Micro finance organisations, with their revenue models which preclude women's empowerment have virtually destroyed SHGs and federations.
- Burden on family incomes due to socio-cultural changes
- Increase in consumption of alcohol
- Consumerism and materialism increasing in poor families, with demonstration effect of festivals and vanity purchases stressing family budgets, and forcing them to take loans.
- The main impact of socio-cultural changes is on women, increasing their work burden and reducing their time for social mobilisation and participation.

This requires us to recast our programme activities to compress them into somewhat smaller time frame. This is a new experience and Challenge for us. The strategies okkuta adopted like,

- Meetings were planned according to availability of women's free time.
- Trainings were planned in such a way that, Venue should be closer or in the same

villages. This saves women's time on travelling.

- Community meetings were organised on a scheduled date and time, which helped women to participate more regularly.
- In some villages men were also given responsibility of gathering people for Community development meetings, which reduced the work of women.
- The men support at home, on household chores, that give some time for women to participate.

### Religion:

Prevalence of local politics and caste-based politics has created problems. The Taluk and Gram Panchayat members along with the community people are stopping others from taking part in the meetings. The efforts of the Okkuta in giving awareness to the people have created problems for the local politicians.

Of those 4 villages, In 2 villages' okkuta continued its work, on the basis of understanding of the situation, we will wait for some time to start NREGA work, which is more in complex nature. We are working on other issues like Gender, violence and awareness programmes.

The other hope is that, shortly we are having Panchayat elections in Karnataka, by May 2020 and we are expecting some positive changes like, the newly elected members in those villages will cooperate and support Okkuta Initiatives and allow us to work in those villages.



## Case study VAW Bevanatta 6/2-2020



"Okkuta has motivated me to be brave; that I can live individually and not be dependent on my husband" says Vanaja

Vanaja, 25 years old, lives in Bevanatta with her parents and her two children, a daughter and a son. She used to live with her husband and his family. Her caste is SC and she works as a tailor. "I joined Okkuta because I was interested in their work and wanted to get more knowledge about legal rights for women" says Vanaja. She joined Okkuta two years ago and has been a CRC animator since the beginning.

Vanaja's husband has been violent towards her since they got married five years ago and he also has alcohol problems. She explains that he is violent to everyone around him except from their children. Even though they are not living together, he comes by her parent's house and beats her when they are not home, Vanaja explains. He is also asking her to give him money regularly. Okkuta is involved in her case and has been talking to her parents and husbands' parents. However, they have not yet been able to have a discussion with her husband because he is refusing to talk to Okkuta and is not responding when they call him, says Vanaja. For that reason, the case is not moving forward, and she feels that it is hard to take further steps when there is no clear picture and he is not cooperating.

As CRC animator, Vanaja has shared her situation with the village self-help group and is also sharing the information she has got from Okkuta with other women and men. Many people know about her situation in the village

and try to give her advice on how she should solve it, however Vanaja feels that they are not helping her by doing that, rather the opposite and she finds it hard to handle.

"I would advise any woman who is in the same situation as I am to not take the violence, we can live without support from our husbands and we have the law on our side" says Vanaja. She has lost hope of living happily with her husband and thinks that he is never going to change. Vanaja is going to raise her children on her own. "I want to help other women who have experienced violence in the future", says Vanaja.

### Conflict and shrinking space:

1. Multiplicity of NGOs in the project area with different approaches complicates community participation in Okkuta programmes.
2. Within the NGOs, because of policies of the government, lack of enthusiasm in planning campaigns and to work on Policies and questioning.
  - Government policies changing fast at the home ministry without spreading information (especially regarding FCRA, registration in DARPAN under NITI ayog).
  - Shrinking fund opportunity when working with policy advocacy, and less funding available when working with rights-based approach
  - The voluntary organisations are facing problems due to the government policies, high expectations of the beneficiaries, lack of proper financial aid, etc. under FCRA, during the last year for various reasons
  - More and more voluntary organisations have transformed into financial



institutions and thereby not much scope for social Intermediary organisations.

- Voluntary organisations have not been possible to work more effectively to raise voice, because No coordination among Ngo's.
- The works of the micro finance organisations have become a hurdle in the way of awareness and rights-based organisations
- Interference of other societies and organisations in the villages where the Okkuta is functioning is causing confusion among the villagers.
- More than 20,000 NGOs have been pulled out by the Govt. of India under FCRA, during the last year for various reasons

### Environment:

Rural farmers are dependent on rain as many do not have access to bore wells or can afford to dig one. Due to insufficient rain in 2018, crops decreased by 50%, which heavily affected the farmer's economy. This increases the need for alternative livelihoods that are dependent on weather or season. During rain season, it is difficult to engage the members in the villages

as they have to work in the fields, and do not have the time or financial possibility to attend meetings or trainings. Once the harvesting season is over, many do not have a source of income and require skill development trainings. Environmental factors are heavily connected to the financial stability, or lack thereof, within the villages.

In the LEAP Project there is no specific goal or activities related to Environment.

Okkuta has been focusing more on the effective implementation of NREGA. Even as Panchayats and the concerned government departments in the district were dragging their feet on the implementation of modern India's most ambitious anti-poverty programme, Okkuta motivated its beneficiaries to ensure registration for the programme by all eligible families and organised information dissemination on the programme among its groups at village level. Under MGNREGA okkuta encouraging the communities to take up works related to deepening of Tanks, channel and feeder channels to tanks, which will help the community in terms of employment for long days, water facility for women, cattle and also ground water recharge. This will contribute to improve micro environment.





## Part 2 Project Level

2.1 Overall analysis of how the project is developing. Please describe how and if the objectives will be reached according to plan.

The four questions included in the box below should be seen as support to your reflection

**Are we doing what we said we would do?**

**Guiding question Related questions/guidance for writing your report Are we doing what we said we would do?**

Follow-up the project results in the result matrix/LFA. Describe possible deviations. Relate to the Expected Results. Are there any areas with deviations? Are there strong/weak results in any Expected Results, why?

GrameenaMahilaOkkuta utilised the Grant funds to organise meetings and Trainings for the women, men and the youth in the communities. GMO also organised meetings of district level NGO meetings, and visits to various NGO project areas for skill-based trainings. Funds were also used for trainings, awareness programmes and for dissemination of information. The funds were also used for programme operational costs, staff salaries and overhead costs such as office maintenance, audit fee, Organisational planning meetings and programme costs. Other expenditures included board meetings, staff meetings, and documentation.

Outcome1-LiveliHoods

### 1.1 MGNREGA

Programmes including workshops on dissemination of information regarding the facilities available from various government departments, loan facilities available from banks and MGNREGA information programmes were held from January to December 2019. 452 people from 10 villages participated including 23 men and 429 women in 6 Programmes.

The objective is to reach out the benefits of this MGNREGA scheme directly to the people. GrameenaMahilaOkkuta programme Team (GMO) regularly visited the villages in the project area and shared the information and details with the people. They engaged in explaining the people about the significance of job cards in order to get work under this programme.

The team of the Okkuta regularly visited the villages and created awareness among the people about MGNREGA and helped them to contact the gram panchayat office. The project team of the Okkuta visited the villages and tried to instil interest among the villagers about the jobs available under MGNREGA programme and have also shared the information about the various programmes of GMO. With the help and support of Gram Panchayat and ZillaPanchayat officials the Okkuta has implemented MGNREGA in the project area. Efforts were made to invite the officials of various departments and create awareness among the people, following which the villagers have availing the benefits. In 6 villages few people have taken interest in this scheme and availed jobs and have engaged in livelihood activities.

Okkuta is bringing in traditional livelihoods also as part of its efforts to enhance livelihood opportunities for youth. In that case, it is necessary to document the existing situation as part of baseline and to ensure that the project keeps its focus on target groups.

### 1.2 Trainings and information sharing on job opportunities

Four employment opportunity trainings were conducted in 4 villages this year. A total number of 68 girls took part in this training programme. A total number of 74 people including 6 young girls participated in the training.

- The women have gained interest about this training.
- Awareness has been created about the help required from government schemes to start small businesses and personal skills has improved.
- First preference is tailoring training.
- The people have collected more information about the various schemes available to commence small business for self-employment.
- The people have gained the courage and trust to discuss about the bank loan facilities available



in banks under the MUDRA scheme with the women bank officials.

- Many have submitted applications seeking bank loans to start tailoring business.
- Women get motivated by looking at other self-employed women.

### 1.3 Demonstration of skill related Activities

Papad training was given to 79 women in 4 villages under the skill development training. Out of this, 75 are women and 4 are girls of age group 18 and above who were discontinued their education after 10th and above.



- With this training the women have expressed their wish of preparing papads at home along with their daily household works.
- Six women from 3 villages have started preparing papads and selling it.
- They have informed that they are learning this to find an alternative livelihood.
- A few women have taken leadership in marketing arrangement.

- The women who have availed training in the Community Development Committees are consulting with others.

### 1.4 Exposure Visits to skill centres

Two learning trips were arranged with respect to skill-based trainings, with participation of 30 women from 5 villages, including 28 women and two young girls. This has helped them to develop interest in starting small businesses.

- Women in SHGs have started thinking about starting small businesses.
- Through skill development training, learning trips the women have started speaking about more information in the Community Development Committees.



### 1.5 Soil Health Management Training on organic Forms Through Experts

Noticing increasing incidents of using chemicals in agriculture, and giving lesser preference for organic farming, the Okkuta had organised a one-day workshop on importance of millets and organic farming methods, from January 2019 to December 2019. A total number of 33 people from 6 villages took part in the workshop including 20 women, 13 men.

#### Training workshop for farmers on soil conservation and organic farming:

##### Purpose:

To educate the farmers and to make them understand that organic farming will help them in protecting soil health and Environment. It is also more profitable to them.

##### Outcome:

- It has helped in improving soil health.



- Demand for organic farming products has increased in the community.
- They have gained complete knowledge about composte fertilizer and organic farming.
- Educational trips have helped the farmers to get motivation about organic farming and seed collection.

#### From whom?

The Okkuta staff visited the villages continuously and understood the agricultural system followed by the farmers. After that they visited the government departments concerned and collected information about the various facilities/benefits available and then organised trainings, learning trips for the benefit of the farmers.



#### How was it achieved?

Efforts were made to understand the requirements of the farmers with respect to agriculture in the monthly Community Development Committee meetings held in the villages. After that the Okkuta staff discussed with the officials concerned and sought their suggestions and reached out the facilities to the villagers/farmers. Expert resource persons were invited to conduct training programmes on agriculture.

#### Follow up:

- Visited the villages continuously and collected information from the departments.
- Checked whether the farmers have submitted the documents to the office or not.
- Follow up through phone and personal visits to the officials after submitting applications.
- Through Community Development Committees, checked whether agriculture related facilities have reached the farmers.
- Checked whether the farmers are utilizing the seeds or not.

#### Learnings:

- No proper profits for the produce grown by the farmers.
- More usage of government fertilizers. Organic farming needs to be adopted for improvement of health of the people.
- Training programmes on organic farming and soil health is required for rural farmers.

#### Learning Visits to organic Farms

A one-day soil conservation programme was organised for farmers. A total number 54 people including 18 women and 36 men from 8 villages took part and learnt about soil health and conservation. They learnt how to prepare

- Compost manure
- Panchagavya, Jeevamrutha(bio pesticide)
- Farmers are more interested in adopting organic farming methods.
- Farmers in 6 villages have adopted organic farming methods.
- Farmers are giving preference to grow millets.
- Seven farmers in 3 villages have adopted organic farming without using chemical fertilizers.
- Jagadeesh of Mannenahalli village is preparing organic compost.
- Women farmers who have never adopted organic farming are also showing interest.



- Two learning tours were conducted for farmers this year with respect to organic farming. A total number of 49 people, including 14 women and 35 men have gained knowledge about various varieties of seeds through these learning trips.
- The farmers got to know about the new variety JagaluruRagi. This has also given more yield.

## **Outcome2 Skill based Trainings**

### **Purpose:**

With a view of providing alternative livelihood to young girls and women in rural areas, the Okkuta organises skill development training programmes.

### **Outcome**

- It has helped the women to exhibit their skills. It helps to build a positive thinking among them.
- It has helped the women to become self-employed and increase the financial status and develop.
- It is effective in providing alternative livelihoods to the women.
- The women are now aware about the Okkuta's programmes.

### **Problems:**

- The trainees are not learning with complete trust in the skill development trainings.
- Financial problems to continue.
- Unavailability of necessary material locally.
- The women expect immediate returns.
- A little non cooperation in the families.

### **From whom?**

Every month the Okkuta staff used to revise about the skill development trainings with the women, during the monthly community development meetings. Consultation with women who are shouldering the responsibility of leadership locally. The Okkuta is organising these trainings with cooperation of expert resource persons.

## **5 Demonstration of Skill related Activities**

### **How was it achieved?**

Discuss about the trainings in which women are interested during every village visit and Community Development Committee. Sharing information about the ways to become self-employed and organise skill development training programmes based on the interests of the women.

### **Follow up:**

- Held face-to-face discussions with the women in villages regarding organising training programmes of their interest.
- Regular follow up by the Okkuta staff, after giving training.
- Checked whether the women who availed training are utilizing it or not.
- Enhancing the capacity of the women by organising learning trips and checking the same.
- Held discussions with the trainees regarding their opinion about continuing the activities after training.
- Checked the interest among women about training.

### **Learnings:**

- Change in participation of young women.
- Many of them expressed their expectations and market aspects even before learning.
- Caste-based problems among women are found in attending the training programmes.
- Lack of financial facilities among the women to start small business. It is not as easy as getting training.

### **Visit to government departments:**





The Okkuta organised these training programmes in order to empower the women that they can avail government facilities/benefits on their own and not depending upon others to get it, along with other objectives like personality development, inculcating confidence, courage and self dependency.

**Outcome:**

- As a result of visiting the government departments the women of the villages have gained knowledge about basic infrastructure.
- The Community Development Committee members visited the departments and engaged in various activities after establishing contact with the officials concerned.
- Women have collected courage to speak against the incidents of domestic violence in villages.
- It has been effective in enhancing the personality and shoulder leadership responsibilities at the village level.

**Problems:**

- Delay in granting of government department facilities.
- Non cooperation of a few officials.
- Government department information is not reaching the village-level.
- Mistrust among the people about the information of the departments.
- Lack of support to the women by their men in getting facilities.

**Outcome 3 VAW**

**3.2 Programme for Youth in Colleges on Leadership and Gender**

- A total number of 6 programmes have been conducted with participation of a total number of 476 youth including 309 boys and 167 girls. They have been educated about gender sensitivity through expert resource persons
- The youth both boys and girls have gained knowledge about gender equality.
- The boys and girls have exhibited confidence of adopting these activities in their respective villages.
- They are now aware about laws relating to women and child trafficking.
- Through training programme, the youth have been taught about their roles and responsibilities and the changes that they have to adopt personally and legally.
- The youth expressed good opinions about these programmes.



**How was it achieved?**

Noticing the indulgence of youth in bad activities in recent days, violence against women, discussions were held about this in schools and colleges with the principals, teachers and lecturers. Following this, workshops were organised with an objective of creating awareness among the students.

- Participation of large number of youths.
- College Principal and staff have given cooperation and encouragement for our programmes.
- Provided information with respect to laws relating to girls.
- In case of incidents of child marriages in the villages, the youth have been asked to complaint by phone.
- The information provided by the resource persons in the training programmes has helped the girls to get good knowledge.

- Girls are now aware about domestic violence and have started to talk about it.

#### **From whom?**

The Okkuta staff visited the villages and tried to understand the condition of the youth and helped in organising training programmes to the youth on the legal responsibilities of students, by inviting expert and noted resource persons.

#### **Follow up:**

- Checked the status of gender equality in the community.
- Noticed the behaviour of youth.
- Attempted to understand the aspirations of the children through activities.
- Held discussions with the students and teachers to know whether the training subject was useful for them or not.
- Checked what measures are being adopted in the households with respect to inculcating equality and leadership qualities among children.



#### **Learnings:**

- After attending the training programmes, boys have realised that violence against children is wrong.
- This awareness is required especially in rural areas because incidents of violence are more in rural areas.
- Today's youth are more attracted towards technology and hence they are behaving against their personality.

### **3.3 Support to VAW Victims & Follow up**

With respect to 4 cases of domestic violence the victims were taken to the police station solace court and discussed with the advocates.

- Discussed with advocates.
- In two cases the victims have gained trust and courage through counselling in the Santwana Kendras.
- Settlement of domestic violence cases at the village level itself with the intervention of community resource centres activists and vigilance committee members.

### **3.4 Dissemination of information to communities**

Provided information about the various facilities available from the government and schemes through the government officials at the village level.

- The Community Development Committee members have been taken to the Taluk, District and State-level government department offices and introduced them to the officials concerned, thereby providing them a link.
- Distributed handbills of various government departments in the community resource centres and discussed in the Community Development Committees and provided information about various facilities and benefits.

### **3.5 Strengthening vigilance Committee Members & CDC Members**

#### **Community Development Committees:**

##### **Objective:**

The Grameena Mahila Okkuta, by providing information and educating the villagers is making efforts to know the problems of the people and organise programmes as per the requirements of the villages by conducting discussions and meetings in the villages and it is also the objective of the Okkuta to strengthen the community.

##### **Outcome:**



- This Committee has been formed to know about the facilities and problems of the people in the villages.
- Providing information to the people about government departments and helping them to establish contact with the departments.
- Provided platform and opportunity to the girls and women in villages to speak about the incidents of violence and harassment against them.
- It has enhanced the responsibilities of leadership at the village level and personality development.
- This is a good strategy in protecting the sustainability as a local organisation.

#### **From whom?**

- The Okkuta staff visited the villages on continuous basis and formed the Community Development Committees.
- With a view of building leadership qualities among the women, the Okkuta has formed Community Development Committees in every village in its function area and improved the leadership qualities among the women.
- It is the responsibility of the Community Development Committee members to take leadership in the villages and strive for the development of the village and reach the programmes of the Okkuta at the village level to the people.

#### **Where?**

CDC (community Development Committees) Review and planning meetings

#### **How was it achieved?**

Village visits were made to form Community Development Committees and one committee was formed in each village with a view of implementing the development programmes. Efforts were made to understand the problems of the villages by conducting monthly meetings and find solutions.

The villagers were given livelihood training. With a view of strengthening the committees in the villages the Okkuta staff and administrative board members organized programmes by taking leadership and created awareness among the villagers on availing the facilities.

#### **Follow up:**

- Checked whether discussions regarding information dissemination are done in every meeting.
- Checking through repeating awareness programmes.
- Checked whether the community women have gained knowledge by the committee or not.
- Checked whether follow up is being done after discussing the problems in the committee.
- Verified CDC attendance report and files.

#### **Learnings:**

- After commencing the community development committees, the people of the villages including the women and community have started trusting the Okkuta which is working for women's problems.
- Following organising programmes, project implementation experience has been gained.
- Due to participation of community in project implementation problem solving has been possible to certain extent.
- Involvement of men in committees has helped the women to take part in the programmes.
- It has been possible to look at the problems immediately as meetings are held regularly.

#### **Vigilance Committee:**

##### **Purpose:**

In order to monitor the incidents of violence against



women in rural areas, vigilance committees will be selected to take immediate action, provide them training and enable them to settle their problems at the local level, and prevent incidents of violence against women in the rural areas.

**Responsibilities of Vigilance Committees:**

- Educating the women about gender sensitivity
- Cultivating a mindset among the women so that they would feel proud for being women and face all the problems with courage.
- Making them understand that there is strength in unity.
- Creating awareness among them that men and women are only physically different, whereas both are equally efficient and there should be no disparity in bringing up children.
- Explaining them about the need of education for daughters too.
- Making them understand the daughters also need equal nutrition.
- Educating the women to make them understand that daughters also have right of freedom to move.
- Making them understand that daughters also have a right to decide about their wedding.
- Understanding the incidents of violence against women in families.
- Identifying violence as a problem and empowering them to fight against it.
- Creating awareness about accepting or giving dowry or mediating regarding this is a crime. Women should oppose it.
- Accept the problems and face it with courage and raising voice against problems.

**Outcome:**

- Due to the presence of the committees at the village level, an atmosphere has been created where women can speak against violence.
- Presence of Committee members in the villages has helped the women in distress to have courage.
- It has helped the Okkuta in collecting information from the women victims.
- Building of capacity of the vigilance committee members has helped them to provide counselling to the women in trouble.
- It has helped to provide information about the departments and contact the officials concerned directly.

**From whom?:**

1. By counselling the women in villages, Okkuta's contact with the committee members has increased.
2. Direct contact has been established with 40 Vigilance Committee members in villages and strengthen them.
3. As these committees have been formed following contacts with the departments and with cooperation of the officials.
6. Review and planning meetings & TRG with vigilance committees

**How was it achieved?**

Trainings were held every month by the Okkuta with cooperation of various government departments. Following discussions with the Okkuta team on monthly basis regarding the action plan, work process, suggestions, the vigilance committee members have been educated about their responsibilities.

**Follow up:**

- They have been apprised about their work and responsibilities in the monthly meetings.
- Discussed about how much the vigilance committee members are disseminating information to the people, which they have gained at the village level.
- Checked their legal awareness.





- Checked roles and responsibilities of the vigilance committees and its members in 20 villages.
- Collected information from women legal support organisations and government departments about the rules of government projects.
- Inspected contact between the vigilance committee members and community.

#### **Learnings**

- After starting these committees, the women in villages and the community have started believing in the Okkuta's work with respect to problems of women in villages.
- Increased awareness about laws pertaining to women.
- Collected more information about DV Act, POCSO Act, POSH Act.
- Skills have been developed to conduct counselling to the women in trouble.
- Information about women's problems.
- Capacity of the staff with respect to legal awareness has increased.

#### **3.6 Network Meetings at District & state Level**

Three meetings were organised with progressive unions with respect to prohibition of alcohol rally. About 200 women from 30 villages took part in it.

- It is noticed that the people are interested in prohibition of alcohol.
- Got to know about the difficulties of the people who came from other districts to take part in the alcohol prohibition rally.
- People have taken leadership in campaigning in their villages for prohibition of alcohol.
- The members who took part in the rally have disseminated information to the women in trouble in the villages.

#### **3.7 Trainings on Legal Rights and Constitutional Rights for Gram Panchayt members:**

A total number of four meetings on creating awareness on constitutional acts and laws were held for GP members. A total number of 81 people including 31 women and 50 men participated.

- They have learned about the constitutional rights they have as GP members.
- They have learnt how to find progress in the community based and personal works and it has resulted in building leadership qualities in the community.
- The GP members have assured to provide all the basic amenities in the villages.

#### **Purpose:**

Conduct trainings to educate the panchayat members about their roles and responsibilities and constitutional legal awareness in order to strengthen the Panchayat Raj System and to develop the village and extend cooperation for the Okkuta's programmes/projects.

#### **Outcome:**

- If this training would have been provided to the gram panchayat members in the beginning it would have been more useful.
- The gram panchayat members have gained knowledge about the legal aspects of the panchayat.
- Effective in encouraging village development works and providing help.
- Effective to educate the members on legal aspects, their rights, policies and rules.
- It has helped to earn good opinion about their work.
- Effective in creating new action plans of their activities.

#### **From whom?**

The Okkuta team have provided training to the members in the meetings and community. This training was provided with an objective that it would



help them to reach out the facilities available from the panchayat to the people.

#### How was it achieved?

- The administrative board members and staff of the Okkuta in the office have understood how much it has helped the gram panchayat members.
- Have understood how much the panchayat members have understood about the panchayat works and NREGA works, after getting information about the constitutional laws and rights.
- Keeping in mind the MGNREGA work problems it has been resolved through the panchayat officials.



#### Follow up

- Checked how much knowledge does the gram panchayat members possess regarding their constitutional law and rights, through the Community Development Committees.
- Noticed which law is required more in the Community.
- Checked whether the panchayat members are contacting the officials concerned after gaining knowledge about the laws or not, and whether they have made any changes in these villages or not.
- After getting training, face-to-face discussion was held about their personality development.
- It is noticed that the members are taking responsibility of community works and participating.

#### Learnings

- They have gained complete knowledge about Panchayat Raj system.
- The gram panchayat members are limited just for name sake and they do not have any knowledge about their roles and responsibilities in the development of the community.
- The gram panchayat members have understood how they should work constitutionally.
- Such trainings are very essential for gram panchayat members.

### 3.9 Support for Community Resource Centre



#### 4 Community resource centres are already functioning.

- These centres functioning four hours daily.
- Women are utilizing it more by getting information.
- It has become a platform for the women to speak fearlessly.
- Related books and other materials have been provided to the centre.
- Honorarium provided to the centre animators on monthly basis.

- Provided rent and electrical expenses.
- The Community Resource activists are visiting the Resource centre in order to collect the required information.
- What has caused these deviations? Are they external or internal factors? The focus should be on those factors that can be controlled by the project.

How was the matrix used for monitoring? What is your organisation's experience in using the matrix/LFA? Did you use any alternative tools for follow-up? Why/why not/which tools?



### **Problems: Livelihood**

#### **MGNREGA**

- Attempt to stop works by a few people under MGNREGA in villages using political influence.
- People are a little hesitant to work under NREGA programme, because of delay in payment of wages
- Villagers of the Chamareddahalli village were in need of work. However, they applied for work under MGNREGA scheme and stayed away from work at the last minute due to local politician's interference. But now the works are in progress again.
- Cooperation of people is less due to non payment of wages in time.
- In some Gram panchayat officials also non cooperate in implenting MGNREGA
- Unpredicted weather conditions in the area to work on NRREGA and for employment.
- Due to unstable government there has been delay in releasing of funds.
- Aften Electionsat different levels in the state.
- Gram panchayats demand for documents at the offices without any proper reasons.

#### **ON Government Schemes**

- There are delays in getting the benefits because the government department officials usually do not respond in time and properly.
- There has been a delay in achieving progress with respect to getting facilities from government departments, mainly due to unstable government and local political system.
- Delay in progress after submitting applications for various schemes, due to frequent transfers of government officials and due to demanding additional documents.
- Banks hesitate to give loans to women following the developments regarding waiving of farmers loans.
- Due to election probelms as we discussed earlier..
- The women lack proper knowledge about banking transactions
- After continuous follow up regarding bank loans, still it is delayed and the women are disappointed.
- Unstable government and coalition government in Karnataka
- Non cooperation of bank officials
- Rural women do not have much transactions in the bank
- The women think that the interest is high on bank loan

After skill trainings, women were not able to start any entrepreneur or business activity because of the following reasons. This resulted in achieving our targets in outcome 1.

- Okkuta and Women are Trying to get loan facility from bank from the last 2 years.
- Due to waiving off of farmers loans by the government, the bank officials do not trust the women to sanction the new loans for business activity
- Women agree to the financial support extended by local/private financiers
- Banking transactions of rural women has become less.
- Those women who have availed training are refusing to go for work in other urban areas.

#### **Problems at community level and in Committees**

To achieve our Goal and the Targets related to the VAW in the Project, the following Issues are the back clash for the achievement.

- The gram panchayat members do not have good Knowledge about their roles and responsibilities.
- The members do not have information about the constitutional laws and rights.
- The members do not participate in the community works and do not support.



- The members do not have information about MGNREGA and Panchayat Raj system.
- The members do not take leadership in the community.
- In a few villages the GP members are not supporting the Okkuta's programmes.

#### **Problems: CDC**

- No information about the government departments in the community.
- Women do not participate in the awareness programmes.
- Women hesitate or refuse to take up leadership.
- The department officials do not reach the information at the village level
- Applications have been submitted about the problems in villages every month, but the progress is very slow.
- Discussions about the subject that are held more is about NGREGA jobs and problems, and the measures to be taken.

#### **Problems: VAW**

- The women victims in rural areas are a little hesitant to raise their voice on violence
- Caste based problems.
- Women think that it would be shameful for themselves if they raise their voice against incidents of domestic violence.
- Immediate help is not available from the departments concerned for the women in trouble or to victims.
- There is no permanent or assured income for vigilance committee members to work in the community as a VC members.
- Few of the VC members who has been with us for 2years and well trained are left the work, because they got appointed as ASHA workers. They are unable to give their time for our meetings and trainings.
- In some villages, because of non cooperation of the family members, VC left the responsibility to work as VC member.
- Replacement of new VCs will take some time and to build their capacities.



#### **Problems: Soil Health**

- The farmers are more interested about government fertilizers rather than composte manure.
- They do not have any knoweldge about soil conservation.
- Lack of timely rainfall to undertake organic farming.
- Men will take all the decisions with respect to agricultural activities. As a result identification of women farmers is very less.

**Are we making any difference?**

**Has the work carried out over the past year (2019) made a difference in/to your organization's or the project's target group? Please refer to, and include, specific means of verification.**

Refer/relate the analysis to the Expected results.

We Okkuta are trying our best to implement our project goals and addressed **2085** beneficiaries under LEAP Project supported by The Swallows through various activities and programmes in 20 Villages covering Women, youth and Men during this year.







#### **Results:**

- ♦ The officials are visiting the villages voluntarily and providing necessary information to the villagers directly and also receiving the applications.
- ♦ By getting information through the leaflets, villagers are availing various government facilities.
- ♦ The members who have availed trainings are exchanging information with others.
- ♦ Due to discussions held on issues like incidents of domestic violence against women in the community development committees and in during every village visit by the Okkuta team, a sense of respect and trust has been built among the women.
- ♦ In case of any problem in the village the villagers will inform the Okkuta immediately.
- ♦ The Community Resource Center activists and the Vigilance Committee members are utilizing.
- ♦ People are contacting the Santwana Kendra, Police and courts and are finding solutions to their problems on their own.
- ♦ In case of any problems in the village the people have taken courage to question it.
- ♦ A workshop on personality development and leadership was conducted for college students with a participation of 135 youth.
- ♦ Girls have availed training about skill development, leadership qualities required in daily lives, facts that they have to adopt in families, etc.
- ♦ This has helped the girls to gain courage and confidence face the community and their families.

#### **Schools and Colleges are cooperating for this training**

- ♦ The College principal and girls expressed their view that they require more such trainings.
- ♦ Officials from the Women and Child Development Department, Anganwadi Activists, ASHA activists and Gram Panchayat members, schoolteachers have visited the Community Resource Centres in villages.
  - Helped the panchayat members to gain knowledge about constitutional laws and rights.
  - Received suggestions from the panchayat officials to know laws and rights.
  - Availed complete information about the panchayat raj system.
  - Understood completely about their roles and responsibilities in the community.
  - Formation of these committees in villages has helped the women in trouble. Thus the vigilance committee members have identified themselves in the community as friends of women in trouble.
  - Trainings have been provided to the VC members and it has increased their capacity.
  - A minimum number of 15 cases have been reported to the Okkuta this year.
  - Applications have been submitted by the CRC to the vigilance committee for each case.
  - It has helped the vigilance committee members to establish contact with the departments and officials concerned and has increased their knowledge about helplines.
  - The vigilance committee members are engaged in letter counselling with the women victims.
  - It is found that they have cultivated respect, trust and confidence about their work.
  - Awareness among women in villages has increased and they are now capable of identifying vigilance committee members and CRC activists.

- The vigilance committee members and CRC activists are being identified by the departments also.
- The women have gained courage to speak about the problems in the community and have gained more awareness.
- Committee members are collecting more information about the various government schemes/programmes.
- Distributed books on child rights and help lines to the Kendra
- Provided books on women's laws to the centres through the Saksharata Kendra.
- Women have developed interest and courage.
- Whenever incidents of violence against women is found in the village, the women are making efforts to share with committee members in the meetings.
- Members collect available legal information from government
- As these committees are being formed at the village-level, it has helped in implementing the NREGA works.
- Following repeated awareness about the incidents of violence against women in the Committee frequently, more discussions are held about the women.
- Meetings are held on specific days in each village.
- Women have started taking up leadership.
- Participation of men and women in the Committee has increased.
- Participation in Okkuta programmes are increased.
- Among the women who availed training on preparing papad, 3 women of Kavatanahalli are trying to prepare and sell papads.
- They evinced interest in participating other training programmes also.
- Increase in participation of young girls in trainings.
- The women expressed their view that the skill development trainings have helped them to become self-dependent.
- Seed kits worth Rs. 1,68,000/- have been distributed to 84 farmers from 6 villages from Horticulture Department, at the rate of Rs. 2,000/- per farmer.
- Distributed tarpaulins worth Rs. 40,000/- provided by the Agriculture Department, to 10 persons @ Rs.4,000/- per person.
- A total number of 100 saplings of 5 different varieties have been distributed by the Okkuta in six villages by submitting application to the Forest Department free of cost.
- With respect to registration of farmers identity, the women farmers have been registered in the 'Fruit App'.
- Millets were distributed to a total number of 100 farmers in 6 villages free of cost.
- Six beneficiaries were helped by the Okkuta to avail Rs.52,000/- each from the bank to purchase cows amounting to a total sum of Rs. 3,13,200/-.
- Helped one farmer to avail subsidized loan of Rs. 60,000/- from the Horticulture Department under the drip irrigation subsidy scheme. Applications have been distributed to 3 others and the process is in progress.
- A total number of 10 persons of Kadripura have been helped to get Rs.13,000/- each from the SC/ST development Corporation.
- Helped the villagers to contact the officials of various government departments directly with respect to collecting information.
- After collecting the information all those people are constantly following up to get facilities.



- Have made efforts in the Committee to create awareness and leadership to get government benefits.
- Increased communication and links with departments and officials to get more information about other schemes.
- The villagers are now aware of various departments.
- More people are taking part in the programmes now.
- They have availed complete information about the documents.
- By organising learning trips (educational tours) the Okkuta has come to know about various progressive organisations and have collected resource information.
- The farmers have gained experience about seed production from other farmers and they also are adopting the same.
- ♦ Two women in two villages who have started earning income after availing skill development training..
  - Farmers have evinced more interest in agriculture than expected by us.
  - Farmers have created a suitable environment to undertake organic farming and have adopted.
  - The attitude of farmers has changed in sharing the crop grown by them with other farmers.
  - Many of them have expressed that they require such agricultural related programmes more.
- ♦ Farmers are using organic manure for soil conservation.
- ♦ Good results in 6 villages with respect to soil conservation.
- ♦ They have gained more trust and interest in agriculture.
- ♦ Farmers are growing millets using organic farming.
- ♦ 30 women farmers in 6 villages have grown millets under organic farming method.
- ♦ In future even women who have not done organic farming also will definitely get attracted towards it.
  - The farmers have gained more knowledge about organic farming and soil conservation and other soil health factors.
  - Participation of women in organic farming has increased.
  - The farmers are now more familiar with the government departments and officials.
  - They have availed several facilities and benefits from the departments.
  - Educational trips have helped them to know more about organic farming and importance of organic seeds.

**Are we doing the right things?**

**Some of the deviations and challenges that have been observed/encountered may imply that your organisation needs to reconsider its approach. Please describe how you can strengthen and adjust the work to ensure goal fulfillment. Refer/relate the analysis to the Expected results. Are there any challenges relating to any Expected results, and if so, what can we do to address it?**

The organisation has been in the field for last 23 years, the challenges that come in the field which is having direct bearing on the project implementation are discussed in the meetings of staff, board and in the community. Whether It may be social, political or gender related issues, we draw some counter strategies to address the challenges with our own experience, learning's and the context.

The challenges at larger level which we encounter in the development sector, we do have forums of Ngo's at district and state level, where we discuss and plan for counter strategies. The challenges were discussed in the first part of this report in detail on various issues like gender, govt. policies to name a few.





	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Okkuta is bringing in traditional livelihoods also as part of our effort to enhance livelihood opportunities for Women. In that case, it is necessary to document the existing situation as part of baseline and to ensure that the project keeps its focus on target groups.</li> <li>2. The GrameenaMahilaOkkuta, by providing information and educating the community. Okkuta is making efforts to know the problems of the people and organise programmes as per the requirements of the villages by conducting discussions and meetings in the villages and it is also the objective of the Okkuta to strengthen the communities towards sustainability.</li> </ol>
Are we aware of the different thematic areas that have an importance to our work and goal/project fulfilment?	<p>Please describe how you have been working with gender, environment and right based approach. How have you been integrating gender, environment and right based approach? Is there any thematic area that you are not working with? Why? Have you encountered any difficulties in integrating gender, environment and right based approach? Please describe how you can strengthen and adjust the work to ensure goal fulfillment. What additional input does your organisation and project need to strengthen the work with thematic areas?</p> <p>Our work towards Right based approach, Gender and Environment are very much in line with integrated manner such as,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The community Institutions like CDC VC and CRC has been formed to involve all the segments representing Women, Men and youth , and strengthening them about their Rights and entitlements. This will be a direction to work in Rights based approach.</li> <li>• Providing information to the people in committees about government departments, schemes and programmes available and it is meant for them, and helping them to establish contacts with the Government.</li> <li>• Provided platform and opportunity to the girls and women in villages to speak about the incidents of violence and harassment against them.</li> <li>• It has enhanced the responsibilities of women leadership at the village level and personality development.</li> <li>• This is a good strategy in protecting the sustainability as a local organisation.</li> </ul> <p>The thematic area which Okkuta is not working in this LEAP project is Environment. When we prepared our Project plan to Swallows, being a women's organisation, the focus is more on women related issues like Gender based violence and income and employment.</p> <p>We have elaborated our difficulties in Gender and rights based in the Deviation question in this report.</p> <div>   </div>

#### 1.4 Most important results during 2019

1. After attending the training programmes, boys in colleges have realised that violence against children is wrong.
2. The gram panchayat members have gained knowledge about the legal

aspects of the panchayat through trainings.

3. Trainings are effective to educate the members on legal aspects, their rights, policies and rules. Women and girls have availed more information about related laws.

4. Women got knowledge of Complete information about POCSO, POSH, JJ Act, DV act etc.
5. Gained knowledge about the helpline and women protection Acts. As a result of visiting the government departments the women of the villages have gained knowledge about basic infrastructure.
6. The Community Development Committee members visited the departments and engaged in various activities after establishing contact with the officials concerned.
7. Women have collected courage to speak against the incidents of domestic violence in villages.
8. It has been effective in enhancing the personality and shoulder leadership responsibilities at the village level.
9. Awareness of government schemes and rights has increased among women and youth.

% of target households where one or more marginalised women members are accessing benefits of government entitlements-

In 2019 the total sc/st women who got accessed to govt. benefits are 130 women. The other poor women in OBC category accessed the benefits are 17 women. The percentage is around 154%( Only marginalized ), which also reflects in Goal Matrix combined of both category.

% of target men demonstrating sensitivity on issues of violence against women/women rights

During this year 66 men in 9 villages are more sensitive and responding to women's issues, mainly with violence against women and women's rights. It will be around 73%.

% of reported cases of violence against Dalit and marginalized women where First Information Report (FIR) has been lodged.

There was no Incidence of filing FIR against violence on dalit women in 2019. Majorly the cases handled by VC members and by the Okkuta are settled at family and community level. Only one complaint filed in police station against domestic violence.



**Describe 3-4 of the most significant results in 2019. Please focus on results (not activities), and make sure your organisation can verify these results. Results that were not planned can also be included.**

1. **After attending the training programmes, boys in colleges have realised that violence against children is wrong:**

Noticing the indulgence of youth in bad activities in recent days, violence against women, discussions were held about this in schools and colleges in rural areas with the principals, teachers and lecturers. Following this, workshops were organised with an objective of creating awareness among the students. The Okkuta staff visited the villages and tried to understand the condition of the youth and helped in organising training programmes to the youth on the legal responsibilities of students, by inviting expert and noted resource persons. We Okkuta noticed that after attending the training programmes, boys in colleges have realised that violence against children is wrong. Discussions were with the students and teachers to know whether the training subject was useful for

them or not. Checks were made to find out what measures are being adopted in the households with respect to inculcating equality and leadership qualities among children. The evaluations showed that including boys in the programmes is effective in changing attitudes regarding gender equality.

**2. The gram panchayat members have gained knowledge about the legal aspects of the panchayat through trainings:**

Conduct trainings to educate the panchayat members about their roles and responsibilities and constitutional legal awareness in order to strengthen the Panchayat Raj System and to develop the village and extend cooperation for the Okkuta's programmes/projects. The trainings were provided by Okkuta's team. The gram panchayat members have gained knowledge about the legal aspects of the panchayat. The gram panchayat members have gained complete understanding about their roles and responsibilities in the community. Checks have been made through Community Development Committees on how much knowledge the gram panchayat members possess regarding the constitutional law and rights. Checks have also been made regarding whether the gram panchayat members are contacting the concerned departments, and if any change has been made in the villages. Okkuta has learned that these trainings are essential for gram panchayat members, as many do not know what responsibilities the role entails when they take on the role.

The changes after the trainings, we have noticed are participation of Panchayat members in Implementation of MGNREGA in some villages, which was not the case earlier. Their interest in attending CDC meetings and supportive to gp programmes in the community.

**3. Trainings are effective to educate the members on legal aspects, their rights, policies and rules. Women and girls have availed more information about related laws:**

In order to monitor the incidents of violence against women in rural areas, vigilance committees have been selected to take immediate action, provide them training and enable them to settle their problems at the local level, and prevent incidents of violence against women in the rural areas. VC members educate women about matters like the importance of equal education and nutrition for girls, their right to free movement, and not to accept violence. Okkuta has trained 40 VC members, whose presence has helped women in distress to have courage and helped Okkuta collect information from the women victims. Skills have been developed to conduct counselling to the women victims. Women in the villages have gained information about concerned departments and helplines. The presence of VC members in the villages has created an atmosphere where women can speak about violence. Over 15 cases have been reported to Okkuta this year. Monthly meetings are held, checking their knowledge and responsibilities. Field visits are conducted by Okkuta staff, discussing with people how information is being shared by the VC members. Women are, however, still a little hesitant to raise their voice about domestic violence, the VC members need to continue to establish trust in the villages to motivate women victims to speak out.

**4. Awareness of government schemes and rights has increased among women and youth:**

Reaching out various benefits that are available from various government departments meant for youth and enabling





them to utilize it and engage in livelihood and skill development activities are the main objectives. Conducting meetings with respect to sharing of information and holding interactions with government departments, banks and financial institutions and enabling the beneficiaries to utilise the benefits and excel in life is one among the other objectives. It is however challenging to communicate with government officials as they do not respond properly, and application processes are often delayed.

The rural women have established direct links with the government departments and hence they are now aware about how to contact and avail the benefits. The contact between communities and departments has increased, both on the district and taluk level. The information provided by Okkuta has increased villager's awareness of various departments, and more people are taking part in the programmes now. Regular follow ups are done by Okkuta regarding status of applications, and inspections are made about whether the beneficiaries have submitted documents to the offices concerned or not. Through this programme, the Okkuta staffs have increased their knowledge about the living conditions in the villages. Knowledge about the government system and useful strategies to communicate with government officials has also been increased, and the relationship between Okkuta and government officials has improved.

### 9.3 Lessons learnt

What lessons did your organisation learn from 2019? Has your organisation dealt with risks that were identified in the risk matrix? Did the programme encounter specific challenges during 2019?

The Lessons learned this year will be a part of our Future strategies and for planning.

Also a guide to take care of few issues and challenges during implementation of the project for next 2 years.

### Lessons learnt during the Year 2019

- Learned that trainings for Gram Panchayat members are essential due to lack of knowledge
- Learned more about the condition of the community and the status of the village and the problems they face.
- Increased knowledge in the application processes regarding government schemes and bank facilities
- Understood reasons what problems people face in getting bank loans. It has not been possible to avail loans from banks as easily as the officials explain in the programmes and meetings.
- Came to know the problem why there has been delay in payment of wages to the labourers carrying out MGNREGA work to their bank accounts. Understood the mistrust of the people about NREGA.
- Understood the problems faced by the women in rural areas to undertake self-employment after getting skill development training. Lack of financial facilities among the women to start small business. It is not as easy as getting training.
- Caste-based problems among women are found in attending the training programmes.
- Involvement of men in committees has helped the women to take part in the programmes.
- Understood how the political set up is becoming a hurdle in carrying out the works and gained new experience about



the local political system.

- Following organising programmes, project implementation experience has been gained.
- Skills have been developed to conduct counselling to the women in trouble.
- Capacity of the staff with respect to legal awareness has increased.
- Understood the cooperation and non-cooperation of people in villages.
- Awareness is required especially in rural areas because incidents of violence are more in rural areas.
- No proper profits for the produce grown by the farmers. Training programmes on organic farming and soil health is required for rural farmers. Organic farming needs to be adopted for improvement of health of the people.

In addition to the challenges mentioned in part 1, retaining staff was a challenge faced in 2019. It is difficult to find staff with skills, abilities and willingness to work with rural communities. Due to turn over of the staff, it was not possible to implement the programmes and activities according to a planned schedule. Staff turnover during the project period may affect programme implementation. To address this risk, the responsibilities for planning and implementing coping strategies are adopted to involve Okkuta members in implementation as a stop gap. Regular meetings are held monthly in the 20 villages along with the staff of Okkuta and committee members, helping Okkuta to continue its work in the absence of staff.

Due to increasing consumerism and materialism increasing in poor families, with demonstration effect of festivals and vanity purchases stressing family budgets and forcing them to take loans, often with high interest. Many families become trapped in a vicious debt cycle of private loans and micro finance

institutions. The economic risks of the inability of target group population to repay or return investments or loans are met by providing the target group with information regarding livelihoods and finance facilities, and with skill development training to obtain an alternative livelihood. Continuous dissemination of information is required in the villages to increase knowledge.

## 10.4 Exchange gain

During the reporting period, Okkuta did not receive any Exchange gains for LEAP project supported by Swallows.

### Case study-2

Case study  
Gender equality  
10/1-2020  
Bevanattha

Venkateshappa lives in the village Bevanattha. He is 53 years old and is a daily wage worker in

agriculture. There are five members in the family, he and his wife, Barathi, one daughter and two sons. Barathi is working as a tailor and the daughter is studying. One of the sons recently had an accident and does not work at the moment, however he used to be a cabdriver.

Venkateshappa has been involved in Okkuta for three years. "I was interested to join Okkuta because they are not only focusing on women, there are useful trainings for men as well which I have participated in", says Venkateshappa. It was especially the agriculture training that got his attention and he has received millets from Okkuta. Since participating in agriculture training, he has also attended a gender equality training in Mulbagal court and is now sharing his knowledge with others. Venkateshappa





describes that he has always treated women equally as men but is aware that other men do not. Before the training he just had a mindset about gender equality but has now learned methods that he can use to implement it.

Whenever Venkateshappa sees a man disrespect a woman, he speaks to him about it and tries to explain why gender equality is important. He also explains about the legal rights for women. Men generally think that they are better than women and Venkateshappa feels that their mindset needs to change. "If men and women are equal in the family that will lead to success" and he also thinks that it is more effective to have conversations about gender equality between men, then it is more likely they will listen. He thinks that they have to listen if change is going to happen in society, as everyone has to work together. If he can make other men aware and to respect women, then they will share their knowledge and that is how things will change. Venkateshappa is respected in the village for his work with gender equality, especially from women in the village he says.

He has seen others trying to create awareness about gender equality before, but no one has followed them. That motivated him to succeed this time. In the village there are many who do not have knowledge about gender equality, and they do not listen to him. "If families in the village become more equal, they would live a happier life". Whenever he finds someone who does listen, he introduces them to Okkutas gender equality program. Venkateshappa says that it is harder to affect some people, for example those who spend a lot of time in the household and who have not travelled much outside of the village.

In the future he thinks that whenever a man has a bad attitude towards a woman, he will automatically lose his respect in society. When men are unable to change their attitudes and when that is seen as bad by the society, that will also make women stronger and respected. "Gender equality is achievable in the future, but everyone has to follow if it is going to happen" says Venkateshappa.





# **Gender Training report**



## Introduction:

Training / workshop conducted: On behalf of GMO, I have conducted more than 12 programs to the students in the high schools and colleges with the involvement of teachers. The participative methods were adopted based on the level of learning of the students and ensure their application of learnings with the follow up in the next classes by class teachers. Here some of the activities mentioned as referral points.

## Back Ground

Leadership and Gender sensitization and respect towards woman will soon be taught in schools.

This comes amid rising concern that the crimes against women are increasing in the state due to lack of respect for women. When we were growing up, our role models were our parents and teachers. But today children are exposed to mobiles and television, their peers and technology and so there are multiple inputs infringing on a child's mind.

So, it becomes all the more important to focus on gender awareness and values through the school system. Education plays an important role in addressing child marriage. If the girl is educated, she knows what is wrong and right for her and her family. The girl should be engaged in education till graduation. Right to Education (RTE) gives this right to each girl. This will help

Basic Gender information has been covered.

Difference b/n Sex & Gender & present status of women and children.

Women and Girl child related all legal acts discussed includes fundamental rights.

Learned through fun, Activities, Live cases, games, videos and group discussion.

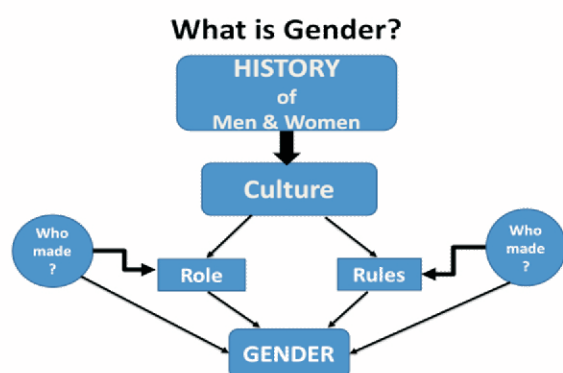
There are many cases where the girl is not able to conceive and the husband marries other women. Child marriage is thus not an isolated issue. It also affects the health of the girl child. She suffers from sexually transmitted diseases and is not able to handle the situation. "It's important to sensitize people rather than criticizing the government. Premature pregnancy is risky for the health of both the mother and child.

The mental make-up of the mother gets affected, which passes on to the child. Every individual is unique and have unique qualities, which should be taught in the schools. This is called 'positive psychology'. A positive self-image is the need of the hour. Gender sensitization is needed in schools where the students can be taught to become compassionate and good human beings.

## Exercises in classroom context:

**Exercise 1-Demystifying Gender:** Introductory Exercises, what defines a man? What defines a woman? Form the class into groups of 6-8 and conduct an Open House discussion. Take two flip-chart sheets of paper and put them up side-by-side in front of the participants.

On the top of one flip chart, write the word "women" and on the other, "men". Ask the question: "What are the characteristics of women and men?" Write down everything that is mentioned. Do not discuss anything at this point. After the lists are completed, go through each chart item by item. For example, under the heading of "women", ask if men too can be patient, sensitive, caring.





If so, mark that characteristic with a “yes” or with a “+” sign. Go through the chart entitled “men” and a similar process of questioning as above. Ask if women can talk loudly, be strong, etc. Continue to mark the characteristics as above.

## Exercise 2

How do we learn to be gendered? Social Conditioning/Gender Stereotypes. As you were growing up, what influences shaped your behaviour as expected of a boy/girl, man/woman? Can you give specific examples?

Time (day considered)	Activities (Home & Field)	✓ Mark a tick - Who will be done		Jointly
		Women	Men	
Start with 5.00 am.				
Till going to bed; 10.30 pm.				

During analysis, usually the more work done by women than men. This was explained and agreed to change their routine work of women.

## Exercise 4 - Gender and Power

Let each student respond thinking own self, if they belonged to the opposite gender. Power over (forcing someone to do something through use of a position of authority or strength.)

Power with (doing things by combining your strength with the strengths of other women and men.) Power within (one's personal inner strength.) What is Power? What is Gender Power? Different types of Power? Ask participants to respond quickly and without commenting on contributions from others. It would be advisable to have a co-facilitator to assist with writing on the flip-chart sheets.

Secondly - In pairs, ask participants to think about the power that men have in relation to women, and vice-versa, in the following areas: At Home- Property Ownership, Paid

What factors have brought about the changes in successive generations?

## Exercise 3 – Time and work activities

What does gender mean in your life? Given a chance, would you like to be born a woman or a man?

Discuss specific roles people play in our home/ family/ society relating to gender. Note down key points on the BB in a tabular format.

Work, Management, Managing Money, Getting an Education. Also make your own list and decide how many topics you want to add on.

**Exercise 5 - Violence Against Women in your village /places:** Discuss issues of, violence against women and video clippings of live cases.

Do you think violence against women is actually a show of power and dominance? Split participants into two groups – men in one group, and women in another. Inform participants that they have 10 minutes to answer the following 3 questions:

How often does violence against women occur in your city in public and private spaces? What percentage of women and girls are subject to violence? What can local government do to support victims of this violence?

## Key messages learnt:

1. Sex is indicating male and female includes third gender and natural / biological aspects.



2. Gender is manmade – we only created based on the history, culture, roles and rules of older generation.
3. Gender Equality Gender equality refers to equal opportunities and outcomes for women and men.
4. Removal of discrimination and structural inequalities in access to resources, opportunities and services. Gender Division of Labour Sexual division of labour results from the social differentiation
5. The specific tasks and activities were attributed to men and to women according to the socioeconomic and cultural context. Both men women have multiple work roles.
6. Access to and control of resources by women, this has to done. As per the constitution and laws both are equal and rights.
7. Now as students we should adopt all these factors to bring girls / women in to the main stream.
8. As human being, we should take an initiate to change ourselves for better society.

#### Key statistical information:

#### More Burden on Women

- Every day 80 murders 91 rapes in India
- Every one hour 27 women missing in India
- Every day 132 girls are missing in India
- Trafficking of women and children – State is 5<sup>th</sup> place in India

#### Evaluations and Lessons Learned:

##### What I liked:

- ✓ Participatory process of the workshop (i.e. working in groups)

- ✓ Clarity of presentation and facilitation and 80% of the students are very active.
- ✓ Gender analysis tools and application to students.
- ✓ Diversity of participants, exchange of experience
- ✓ Materials provided (2 comments)

##### What I didn't like:

- Concepts difficult to understand
- Not enough basic gender information

##### What I would like to change

1. Speed of language/presentation.
2. It would be effective to hold a workshop on “Increasing Sensibility to Gender Issues” so the group could acquire certain basic understanding of gender
3. Emphasize the theme of Monitoring and Evaluation especially from the perspective of staff– teachers.
4. The need to scale-up the comparison/ analysis of site-specific projects to rural area
5. Presentations on how local initiatives coordinate with academic scale.
6. More time for reflection&Feedback by facilitators is necessary.

##### Trainer Comments:

- Lessons learned although some of the earlier exercises were difficult for workshop participants, most participants exhibited an ability to apply gender analysis tools quickly in few schools.
- Moreover, the NGO teams had the opportunity to apply the gender analyses to their own programs, as can be noted by the field staff.



### Key elements of success:

1. Invited teachers played similar roles in the program.
2. Workshop tailored to schools and colleges actual work plans of participants
3. GMO field staffs are committed and dedicated in all respects like communication, organizing, logistics and other concerns.
4. Good image of GMO at the block level and educational institutions level.
5. Trainers had knowledge of NGO and institutional background and objectives; as well as participants' professional/academic backgrounds.
6. Workshop participants were interested in/committed to topic, engaged in program, and willing to exchange ideas across topics (and languages)

### Workshop Constraints:

1. More than 80 students in one program in two schools.

2. Better to focus final year students and selected students.
3. Without logistics (LCD projector, Sound system & place) little difficult to convey the messages.

### Follow-up Issues:

1. Reflection of learnings and support to applications
2. Monitoring the positive changes among students.
3. Teachers have to take care in this context.
4. Parents meeting to be conducted at least once in two months.

### Concluding remarks:

Well-planned and demand driven program for the students at the right time. Rural schools can cover more in future. Peer trainers to be trained at the block level among teachers / NGOs. Teachers and parents meet to be done. Anyhow, larger impacts will be created with small intervention.

### Programme for Youth in Colleges on Leadership and Gender - 2019

Sl. No.	Name of the College	Programme Conducted on	Total no. of Students Participated (Girls & Boys)	Contents Covered	Methodology	Resource Persons
	Govt Junior college For girls. Mulbagal	20.07.2019	140 Girls	Leadership qualities	Games, Video Clips, Group discussion, Charts, Lecture, short films	Dr. Kumaraswamy
	Govt Junior college For Boys. Mulbagal	07.08.2019	150 Boys	Gender Equality & Leadership qualities	Games, Video Clips, Group discussion	Dr. Kumaraswamy
	Govt Degree Collage Boys/ Girls. Mulbagal	28.08.2019	100 Boys (45) Girls (55)	Gender Equality & Leadership qualities	Games, Video Clips, Group discussion, Charts, Lecture	Dr. Kumaraswamy



Govt Junior college For girls Mulbagal	17.08.2019	Girls(100)	Child & Women's Rights	Group discussion, Lecture	Mrs. Ramadevi (Advocate)
Govt Junior college M. N halli	13.11.2019	150 Boys(70) Girls (80)	Child & Women's Rights	Games, Video Clips, Group discussion, Charts, Lecture	Dr. Kumaraswamy
Govt High School Yalagondahalli	27.11.2019	90 Boys (42) Girls (48)	Gender Equality	Lecture Interaction	Okkuta INTERNS
Govt High School M.N halli	28.11.2019	70 Boys (35) Girls (30)	Gender Equality	Lecture Interaction	Okkuta INTERNS
Govt High School Gumlapura	24.12.2019	100 Boys (51) Girls (49)	Gender Equality & Leadership qualities	Games, Video Clips, Group discussion, Charts, Lecture	Dr. Kumaraswamy
Govt Junior college M.N halli	28.12.2019	100 Boys (45) Girls (55)	Gender Equality & Leadership qualities	Games, Video Clips, Group discussion, Charts, Lecture	Dr. Kumaraswamy



## Report for the period from January 2020 to March 2020

- A staff meeting was conducted in the first week of the first month of the year, January, and the villages that come under the Project area were divided between the field coordinating staff. Twenty case studies and programs have been prepared with the help of interns. With respect to implementation of this action plan an agriculture based program was conducted for the farmers in the village.
- A workshop on gender sensitivity and gender equality, leadership quality development and life values was held for the students of the Government First Grade College by inviting expert resource persons and the interns. Case studies were also prepared with the help of 4 students.
- An interactive training program on leadership and personality development was held at the Government Women's Pre University College with the interns and case studies were prepared with the help of 4 students.
- A one-day training program on Gender Concept, Gender Equality and Trafficking' was conducted for interns, CRC animators and staff members.
- The Fillippos and Company, Bengaluru, was at the Okkuta office for 2 days to conduct the SWALLOWS Project audit.
- CPA System Audit Report: since there is no cooperation between the community people in 3 villages from the last 2 years, in the staff meeting it was decided to visit new villages and select.
- Eight villages were visited during this month along with the interns and case studies have been prepared.
- A network meeting was organized with the Progressive Organisation of Kolar and discussions were held with respect to trafficking of girls and prohibition of sale of alcohol in the District.
- The help of experienced administrative board members was sought for new village visits.
- Community Development Meetings were held in 20 villages under SWALLOWS programme. Likewise, follow up of the MGNREGA works were also done. Contacts have been established with the government department officials concerned and inspection of CRC centres was done.
- The new villages identified are Moparahalli, Basavarajapura and Vegamadu.
- Prepared the documents related to the annual report.
- Half-yearly action plan was submitted and the first staff meeting for the month of February is held.
- Beneficiaries' documents have been prepared as per LFA.
- A discussion on the programs that have not been possible to implement was held and suggestions were exchanged.
- The Padmaghatta Community Resource Centre was shifted to Sonawadi Village.
- Information sharing workshops on the MGNREGA program have been conducted in Basavarajapura, K.B. Kotturu, Sonawadi, Kavatanahalli, Mannenahalli Villages and implemented.
- At Basavarajapura 19 villagers have carried out the storm water drain works. But they have still not received wages and the process is in progress.
- At K.B. Kotturu Village, 20 villagers have involved in the storm water drain works.





Their wages are still pending and the process is in progress.

- At Devanatta Village 12 people who were involved in the storm water drain works have received a total sum of Rs. 59,760/-, at the rate of Rs. 4,980/- per worker.
- At Mannenahalli Village 17 workers have worked in the storm water drain works and they have not received the wages. The process is in progress.
- Visited bank with respect to follow up of loan facilities under Government of India's MUDRA Yojana.
- Case studies were prepared with the help of

the interns and annual reports have also been prepared.

- Follow up with respect to MGNREGA funds and MGNREGA work with the officials concerned was done.
- Community Development Committees have been formed in 10 villages.
- Visits have been made to seven Gram Panchayats with respect to follow up of MGNREGA programmes.
- Participated in Women Gram Sabha meetings in gram panchayats and discussions have been held with respect to women's facilities and grants.

### Outcome report

Sl. No.	Activity	Details of workshop	Results	Problems
Out come. 1 1.1	Livelihood, MGNREGA and facilities available from Banks and financial Institutions	<p>Workshop on MGNREGA was held in 4 gram panchayats, Sonawadi, Malla nayakanahalli, Timmara vutanahalli and Alanguru GPs.</p> <p>Basavarajapura :45</p> <p>Mannenahalli :35</p> <p>Kavatanahalli :70</p> <p>K.B. Kotturu :40</p> <p>Sonawadi :45</p> <p>Moparahalli :45</p> <p>Vegamadu :60</p> <p>Cheluvanayakanahalli: 50</p> <p>Total : 395 people had participated.</p>	<p><b>After these programmes</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In Basavarajapura Village 33 people were provided canal work as per Form-6</li> <li>• After that 19 people engaged in the storm water drainage works.</li> <li>• But there wages have still not been paid. Efforts are in</li> </ul> <p><b>In progress.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In K.B. Kotturu Village 22 villagers engaged in storm water drainage works.</li> <li>• They have not received wages</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The people who have already worked under MGNREGA programme have expressed their unhappiness and mistrust.</li> <li>• In a few gram panchayats the officials have refused to dedicate time to attend meetings.</li> <li>• Drinking water problems have appeared more in villages.</li> <li>• The local politicians have refused to work in the villages.</li> <li>• The Department officials concerned have discussed directly with the people and have shared about the shor-</li> </ul>



			<p><b>Follow up is in progress from Okkuta</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In Bevanatta village 12 people engaged in storm water drainage works and worked for 14 days.</li> <li>• They have received a sum of Rs. 3,486/- each, totaling a sum of Rs. 41,832/-</li> <li>• Twenty women from four villages were taken to the bank and required information was provided.</li> <li>• 15 women of Kadaripura received a total sum of Rs. 2,25,000/- at the rate of Rs. 15,000/- each from Finance Bharat Bank.</li> <li>• The Community Resource activists took the women and gave documents.</li> <li>• PDO officials and MGNREGA Assistant Director took part in every village workshop and shared required information.</li> <li>• About 40% youth participated in the programs.</li> <li>• After this workshop the following number of people evinced interest to work under NGREGA work Form - 6. Vegama-dagu - 30; Moparahalli - 35; Sonnewadi - 15. Their applications were submitted to the</li> </ul>	<p>tage of funds in the government.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The women who have availed loans under micro finance are finding it difficult to repay the loan amount in the form of weekly installments' due to delay in payment of MGNREGA wages.</li> <li>• The villages are asked about their jobs and business at the Government Banks.</li> <li>• Unnecessarily collect documents.</li> <li>• Preparation of documents are in progress.</li> <li>• Information about the government programs, bank loans and loan waiver news is being shared.</li> <li>• There are problems pertaining to the local market system.</li> <li>• More women do not like to work in groups.</li> <li>• The women are facing problems in finding investment to start small business according to the skills they have acquired.</li> <li>• Most importantly the workers have lost trust on MGNREGA works due to delay in releasing of wages.</li> <li>• The local Gram Pan-</li> </ul>
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			<p>panchayat.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In Bhatrahalli Village 10 people are engaged in storm water drain works.</li> <li>• A letter campaign from 440 villagers from 11 villages was held requesting the Prime Minister, Chief Minister, Rural Development Minister the local MP requesting to expedite the payment of wages under MGNREGA programme.</li> <li>• MGNREGA Assistant Director participated in all the NREGA programs held in every village.</li> <li>• About 15 women of the Kadaripur SHG, who have availed tailoring training under NRLM have received a sum of Rs. 1,20,000</li> <li>• About 10 girls from Kavatanahalli village have started getting tailoring training from the Okkuta.</li> <li>• Among the girls and women who availed tailoring training 3 women from 2 villages have got job in garments factories outside.</li> <li>• The Vigilance Committee members expressed their respect towards their works.</li> </ul>	<p>chayat has also been showing very little interest.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• People have encroached the tank land to undertake tank development works under MGNREGA.</li> <li>• Contractors influence.</li> <li>• Due to the deadly Corona virus and the imposition of lockdown across the country, MGNREGA works have slowed down.</li> </ul>
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• About 10 Vigilance Committee members have strived to solve 15 cases of domestic violence against women.</li> <li>• The Vigilance Committee members have started responding to problems pertaining to basic amenities, not only cases of violence against women.</li> <li>• Now the Vigilance Committee members have understood the pain of violence.</li> <li>• They are voluntarily taking leadership in villages on behalf of women.</li> </ul> <p>" In villages and departments the vigilance committee members are being identified.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 30 Community Development Committee members from 5 villages were taken to Government Departments once.</li> <li>• The members made efforts to get information from the Departments they visited.</li> <li>• They got information at the SC/ST &amp; BCM Departments regarding getting direct loan and Ganga Kalyana Yojane and subsidized loans given to SHGs</li> </ul>	
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• They got the opportunity of meeting and knowing the officers of the Departments and establish contact with them.</li> <li>• They discussed about the information that they collected and the facilities available in their respective villages in the community.</li> <li>• They gained knowledge about the Land Improvement Act and the Land Contract for Destitute Women Act.</li> <li>• They have got to know about the provision of registration of a minimum of 5 acres land to one woman in each family.</li> </ul>	
1.3	Skill Related activities	<p>On dt: 14.02.2020, about 40 vigilance committee members from 7 villages participated. Ms. Shantamma, of the GamanaMahilaSamooaha Samsthe, a Progressive Organisation in Kolar was the resource person.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• She discussed about the cases of violence against women.</li> <li>• Other topics discussed include the DV Act with respect to illegal trafficking of women and children.</li> <li>• A discussion on child marriages that used to take place more in older</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Non cooperation of the family members of women victims of domestic violence</li> <li>• A little non cooperation even from the family members of Vigilance Committee members has appeared.</li> <li>• Even the local leaders of the village have exhibited violence against women in their families.</li> </ul>





		days and the changes that happened in the households were discussed.		
3.5	Awareness & Interaction Meeting For Women on Women Rights	<p><b>People from 4 Taluks took part in the Indian Social Centre, Bengaluru from dt: 28.02.2020 to 29.02.2020</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• About law relating to giving contract from the last 3 months.</li> <li>• About distribution of vacant land which is government land.</li> <li>• Gram Sabha meetings regarding importance of women farmers and forest rights.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A few officials in a few government departments are not cooperating and exhibit negligence.</li> <li>• They have been asked to submit the applications. Due to the lockdown across the country following Covid-19 it has not been possible for the staff members to conduct meetings and share the information.</li> </ul>
3.6	CDC Strengthening Workshop on Land Ownership rights of women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discussion about Gram Sabha meetings, AC, DC, Committees, Rights.</li> <li>• Discussion about Soil</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There has been no land ownership in the name of destitute women.</li> <li>• Lack of identification of women farmers by the community and government.</li> <li>• There is no recognition for the efforts of women farmers.</li> <li>• The government is not registering women farmers.</li> <li>• Absence of distribution of land for women.</li> <li>• Women farmers are experiencing mental harassment.</li> </ul>



**Grameena Mahila Okkuta**  
From January To December 2019 Swallows LEAP  
Programme Details

Sl No	Date	Name of the Programme	Place	Details of Total Participants			Total
				Resource Perso	Beneficiaries	Okkuta Staff and Members	
1.	23.1.19	Interaction & Information Sharing Meetings With Govt Departments	Mulbagal	04	83	04	91
2.	19.6.19	Interaction & Information Sharing Meetings With Bank	Mulbagal	02	250	07	259
3.	29.1.19	Planning & Review Meetings with Communities and Grama Panchyaths	Bevanatha	05	36	05	46
4.	29.4.19	Awareness for Women Property Rights	Chamareddahalli	02	61	06	69
5.	27.6.19	Awareness To Vaileance Against for Women	Mulbagal	02	32	06	40
			<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>462</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>505</b>
6.	10.4.19	CRC Review Meeting	GMO	02	05	04	11
7.	25.6.19	CRC Review Meeting	GMO	02	04	3	9
8.	9.2.19	Vigillance Comittee	GMO	02	10	02	14
9.	11.2.19	Vigilance Comitte	GMO	02	06	03	11
10.	8.3.19	Vigilance Comitte & CRC Review Meeting	GMO	02	18	03	23
11.	10.4.19	Vigilance Comitte	GMO	02	12	04	18
12.	8.5.19	Vigilance Comitte & CRC Review Meeting	GMO	02	14	03	19
13	18.07.2019	Vigilance Comitte & CRC Review Meeting	GMO	02	21	04	27
14	14.08.2019	Vigilance Comittee & CRC Review Meeting	GMO	02	40	05	47



15	31.08.2019	Vigilance Comitte & CRC Review Meeting	GMO	02	30	05	37
16	08.11.2019	Vigilance Comitte & CRC Review Meeting	GMO	02	15	05	22
			<b>Total</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>238</b>
17	30.1.19	Network Meeting	Bangalore	-	49	07	56
18	4.2.19	Training	GMO	02	14	05	21
19	11.3.19	Skill Development Learning Visit	H.D Kote Mysore	02	17	04	23
20	30.07.2019	visit to Awake Women Empowerment Bangalore	Bangalore	02	16	04	22
21	24.12.2019	Skill Development Learning Visit	Bangarpet	05	20	02	27
			<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>136</b>
22	30.3.19	Skill Development Learning Visit	Honnenahalli	01	10	02	13
23.	29.4.19	Skill Training	Mulabagal	-	-	06	06
24.	30.5.19	Skill devolpment and job opportunity Training	GMO Office	02	12	03	18
25	14.11.2019	Demonstration of Skill related Activities	Sangasandra	02	20	04	26
26	30.11.2019	Demonstration of Skill related Activities	Madhagatta	01	30	03	34
27	27.12.2019	Demonstration of Skill related Activities	Kavthnahalli	01	27	03	31
28	29.12.2019	Demonstration of Skill related Activities	Kadaripura	01	20	03	24
29	30.12.2019	Demonstration of Skill related Activities	Siddagatta	01	17	03	21
			<b>Total</b>	<b>09</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>172</b>
30	10.04.19	Soil Helth Training	GMO Office	02	56	09	67
31.	20.4.19	Training on Seeds development Programme	Mulabagal	01	33	07	41
32.	22.2.19	Farmers Learning Visit	Kolar	02	9	04	15
33.	29.6.19	Farmers Seeds Learning Visit	Mysore	02	25	04	31
			<b>Total</b>	<b>07</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>154</b>



34.	29.08.2019	Awareness to Rights for Grama Panchyathi Members	Mallanayakana halli	02	23	04	29
35	17.09.19	Awareness to Rights for Grama Panchyathi Members	Pichhaguntla halli	02	20	04	26
36.	16.10.19	Awareness to Rights for Grama Panchyathi Members	Kurudumale	02	20	04	26
37.	17.10.19	Awareness to Rights for Grama Panchyathi Members	Sonnavadi	03	15	04	22
			<b>Total</b>	<b>09</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>103</b>
38.	20.07.2019	Leadership qualities	Govt Junior college For girls Mulbagal	02	140 Girls	<b>03</b>	145
39.	07.08.2019	Gender Equality & Leadership qualities	Govt Junior college For Boys Mulbagal	02	150 Boys	<b>04</b>	156
40.	28.08.2019	Gender Equality & Leadership qualities	Govt Degree Collage Boys/Girls Mulbagal	02	100 Boys (45) Girls (55)	<b>04</b>	106
41.	17.08.2019	Child & Women's Right	Govt Junior college For girls Mulbagal	02	Girls (100)	<b>03</b>	105
42.	13.11.2019	Child & Women's Rights	Govt Junior college M.N halli	02	150 Boys(70) Girls 80)	<b>04</b>	156
43.	27.11.2019	Gender Equality	Govt High School Yalagondahalli	02	90 Boys (42) Girls (48)	<b>02</b>	94
44.	28.11.2019	Gender Equality	Govt High School M.N halli	02	65 Boys (35) Girls (30)	<b>03</b>	75
45.	24.12.2019	Gender Equality & Leadership qualities	Govt High School Gumlapura	02	100 Boys (51) Girls (49)	<b>03</b>	105
46.	28.12.2019	Gender Equality & Leadership qualities	Govt Junior college M.N halli	02	100 Boys (45) Girls	<b>03</b>	105
			<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>995</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>1047</b>
			<b>Total</b>		<b>2085</b>		







# Internship Report



### Interns visit:

Like every year this year also interns from Sweden had visited the GrameenaMahila Okkuta on an educational tour. Students of Sweden visited GMO as part of their internship. They were taken on a visit to the partner organisations to study and know the works that they are doing. They try to understand about various issues like domestic and other violence against women, gender bias, knowledge, livelihoods, facilities given by the government here and the role and responsibilities of the NGOs in reaching the government benefits to the beneficiaries, etc. The students stay in the villages with the villagers and try to have first hand experience, see the people life and try to understand the ground realities by interacting with them, as part of their internship study. They prepare reports, case studies and give suggestions from their learning's to the partner organisations. Accordingly, the SWALLOWS, Sweden, Donor also provides more information to GMO about the situation in the villages.



The Government of Sweden and a few organisations will provide financial help to SWALLOWS and other partner institutions to facilitate and make arrangements to send the students to such internship studies. Under this program two interns had visited GMO for internship.

On dt: 30.10.2019 the interns from Sweden arrived at the GMO office at 5.30 pm and introduced themselves to the administrative officer and staff members of GMO and discussed about the various programmes and projects of the organisation.

On dt: 31.10.2019 they stayed back at the Okkuta office and studied the various reports.

On dt: 01.11.2019 they studied the annual reports of the Okkuta.

On dt: 02.11.2019 the interns left to Mulabagilu at 10.30 am from the Okkuta Office. They purchased SIM cards and other essential commodities and returned to the GMO Office and returned to studying the annual reports.

On dt: 03.11.2019 the interns visited Bengaluru.

On dt: 04.11.2019 the interns held a administrative board members meeting of GMO. In the meeting they introduced about themselves and exchanged about the livelihoods, different systems of Sweden and India. As decided earlier they went to Sonnawadi village for a stay.

On dt: 05.11.2019 they went to Bhatrahalli and Mannenahalli villages from Sonawadi Village, to prepare a case study on organic farming.

On dt: 06.11.2019 they went to Kadaripura and participated in the Community Development Committee meeting. They later prepared a case study on the Community Resource Centre.

On dt: 07.11.2019 they visited K.B. Kotturu Village and participated in the Community

Development Committee meeting and made a case study on MGNREGA program.

On dt: 08.11.2019 the interns returned to the Okkuta Office and shared their experiences of their village visits with the administrator and staff members.

From dt: 09.11.2019 to 10.11.2019 they stayed at the Sonawadi village preparing reports.

On dt: 11.11.2019 they visited Puttenahalli Village and participated in the Community Development Committee meeting and prepared a case study.

On dt: 12.11.2019 the interns visited Kadaripura Village and met the Health officials in Mulabagilu and explained them about the presence of dengue fever and discussed about the necessity of maintaining cleanliness.

On dt: 13.11.2019 they participated in a workshop on gender sensitisation held at the Government PU College in Mallanayakanahalli Village.

On dt: 14.11.2019 they visited Sangasandra Village and participated in a skill based training workshop.

On dt: 15.11.2019 the interns returned to the Okkuta office and discussed about their village visits of the week with the administrator and prepared reports.

From dt: 16.11.2019 to 18.11.2019 they again visited Sonawadi village to prepare a survey report.

On dt: 19.11.2019 they visited Bevanatta Community Resource Centre and prepared a case study. They also participated in the Community Development Committee meeting.

On dt: 20.11.2019 they visited the Santwana Kendra and Court in Mulabagilu and discussed with the officials concerned about the various laws and rights of women and to know about the

various facilities provided by the various government departments.

On dt: 21.11.2019 the interns visited Dodda bandahalli Village and took part in the Community Development Committee meeting and discussed about the various problems of the village and also about the canal work being done under the MGNREGA program.

On dt: 22.11.2019 they visited Maadhaghatta Village and participated in the Community Development Committee meeting held their. They also visited a few households to know more about the people.

On dt: 23.11.2019 and 24.11.2019 the interns stayed at the Sonawadi village preparing reports.

On dt: 25.11.2019 they came to the Okkuta office and discussed about the village visits of that week and continued their work.

On dt: 26.11.2019 they were preparing reports and other works related to internship study at the Sonawadi village.

On dt: 27.11.2019 they came to the Okkuta office and visited the Government High School in Yalagondanahalli at 11.30 am. They held an interaction with the students about gender equality and then returned to the Okkuta office to have lunch and again left to Sonawadi village.

On dt: 28.11.2019 the interns visited the Government High School and discussed with the students about gender equality and went to Bengaluru at 1.30 pm.

From dt: 29.11.2019 to 01.12.2019 the interns again went to Bengaluru on some work.

On dt: 02.12.2019 they came to the Okkuta office and explained to the administrative officer about the various villages that they visited. They also discussed about the Swallows



National partner meeting and asked us to participate in it.

On dt: 03.12.2019 they came to the Okkuta office and stayed their to complete their work.

On dt: 04.12.2019 they visited Chikkabandahalli Village and participated in the Community Development Committee meeting and discussed about the various problems faced by the community and also visited the Anganwadi School.

On dt: 04.12.2019 the interns visited Mannenahalli Village. They made a survey visit to 5 households in the village and collected necessary information.

On dt: 06.12.2019 they visited the Gumlapura Government High School and discussed with the students about gender equality.

From dt: 07.12.2019 to 10.12.2019 they stayed at Sonawadi village to complete their works.

On dt: 11.12.2019 they visited the Puttenahalli Village and visited 5 households for a survey and collected necessary details.

On dt: 12.12.2019 they visited Bhatrahalli Village and visited 5 households for a survey and collected necessary details.

On dt: 13.12.2019 they visited Cheluvnayakana halli Village. They visited 5 households in the village to conduct a survey and collect information. They also made a case study on Women's Milk Dairy and went to Bengaluru at 2.30 pm.

From dt: 14.12.2019 to 17.12.2019 they participated in the Swallows National partner Meeting.

In the Swallows National partner Meeting, held on dt: 18.12.2019 they discussed about the 3 days programme and returned to Sonawadi village at 6.30 pm.

As there was Christmas holiday from dt: 19.12.2019 to 04.01.2020 they had went to

Kerala on a holiday.

On dt: 04.01.2020 after finishing their holiday they returned to Sonawadi village at 2.00 pm.

On dt: 06.01.2020 the interns visited Chamarreddahalli Village and Doddabandahalli Village. They visited the anganwadi schools in these villages and interacted with the children and collected information about the various facilities available from the Officials. Then they visited the Pichhaguntlahalli Panchayat office and held a discussion with the Panchayat officials about MGRNEGA programme and collected required information.

On dt: 07.01.2020 they went to Siddaghatta and Maadaghatta Villages. They visited the anganwadicenters in the villages and collected required information from the children and officials as well.

On dt: 08.01.2020 they stayed at the Sonawadi Village to do their work.

On dt: 09.01.2020 the interns came to the Okkuta office and discussed with the administrative officer about their visits to various villages in that week and collected information about the Community CDC Vigilance Committee members and CRC activities in the villages that are covered under the SWALLOWS project.

On dt: 10.01.2020 they went to Bevanatta Village to prepare a case study on MGNREGA programme.

On dt: 11.01.2020 they remained at the Okkuta office doing their works.

From dt: 12.01.2020 to 15.01.2020 the interns stayed at the Sonawadi village doing their work.

On dt: 16.01.2020 they visited Puttenahalli Village and prepared a case study on the Vigilance Committee and its members.





On dt: 17.01.2020 they visited the Kavatanahalli Village prepared a case study on skill training. Likewise they also did a case study in the Sonnewadi village and went to Bengaluru at 3.00 pm.

On dt: 18.01.2020 and 19.01.2020 they again went to Bengaluru on some work.

On dt: 20.01.2020 and 21.01.2020 they stayed at the Sonnewadi village doing their work.

On dt: 22.01.2020 went to Sangasandra Village and prepared a case study on the Vigilance Committee there.

On dt: 23.01.2020 they visited the Chamareddyhalli Village to prepare a case study on the Vigilance committee and then went to Bevanatta village to prepare a case study on VAW.

On dt: 24.01.2020 the interns attended workshop on gender sensitization and leadership held at the Government First Grade College in Mulabagilu. They prepared a case study on the topic gender equality by interacting with the students.

From dt: 25.01.2020 to 27.01.2020 they stayed at the Sonnewadi Village doing their work.

On dt: 28.01.2020 the interns discussed with the administrative officer of GMO about the village visits of the weeks and collected information with respect to preparation of documents regarding the SWALLOWS annual report.

On dt: 29.01.2020 they visited Doddabandahalli Village and prepared a case study on new leadership women and a case study on MGNREGA canal work by contacting the workers involved in that project.

On dt: 30.01.2020 they visited the Government Junior College in Mulabagilu and participated in a gender concept and sensitization workshop and prepared a case study.

On dt: 31.01.2020 they visited Kadaripura

Village and made a case study with the help of the Community Resource Centre activists.

From dt: 01.02.2020 to 02.02.2020 they stayed at the Sonnewadi Village doing their works.

From dt: 03.02.2020 to 04.02.2020 came to the Okkuta office and worked on preparation of case studies of the villages.

On dt: 05.02.2020 they visited Maadaghatta Village and prepared a case study on the new leadership women.

On dt: 06.02.2020 they came to the Okkuta office and completed the Bhatrahalli and Bevanatta Village VAW case studies.

From dt: 07.02.2020 to 09.02.2020 they remained at Sonnewadi Village doing their work.

On dt: 10.02.2020 they visited the Okkuta office and continued their work.

From dt: 11.02.2020 to 13.02.2020 the interns came to Okkuta office and continued completing their case studies and report works.

From dt: 14.02.2020 to 16.02.2020 they remained at Sonnewadi Village doing their works.

On dt: 17.02.2020 the interns came to the Okkuta office and collected compiling the total government department facilities available in the last 3 years and total number of men, women and youth engaged in various works.

On dt: 18.02.2020 they remained at the Sonnewadi Village doing their work.

On dt: 19.02.2020 they came to the Okkuta office to complete their pending works.

From dt: 20.02.2020 to 23.02.2020 they remained at Sonnewadi village preparing their report writing works and packing their luggages.

On dt: 24.02.2020 they came to the Okkuta



office to attend the get together arranged by the Okkuta. They interacted with the GMO staff members and exchanged their views and opinions. They also took signatures on their reports from the officials concerned. Then they shared their experiences and opinions about the Okkuta and also provided guidance report.

On dt: 25.02.2020 the interns came to the Okkuta office from Sonawadi Village along with their luggages and spent a little time with the staff members. After having lunch at 2.30



### Internship Programme Report November 2019 to February 2020

From the month of November 11.11.2019 my work was started the overall we worked for 27 days in there month we visited nearly 18 Villages of SWALLOW LEAP for different interviews like VC Members interview CRC animators CDC committee Leadership Internship interview, VAW case study general visit to Govt school Anganavadikendrakendra MGNREGA team interview extra

The cooperate of GMO was very good & convert to the village people was also respected as with good respect and Kind if Helped as to finish our work daily without problems.

- Firstly asked 12 VC members was done in different villages about theirrole , Details experiences as VC members, achievement future good personal development with okkuta extra
- Interview with 2 Board Members Mrs. Papamma Kurubrahalli Mrs. Shaheena AND present GMO Board Dakshayini about theirroal in GMO thereexperiences personal development Achievements, future goal extra
- Interview with 18 family indivialfamily economy serve of different villages about the family status there's income types of experts there family welfare gat help you okkuta to develop these Family extra
- 5 school visit of different villages general discussion about the govt facilities available school studies the products and about very simply about genders sensitivity with students extra
- 1 santhvana Kendra in mulbagal interview with secretary and staff of Kendra about the work how it is helpful to the public people especially to women who the producing solely the women problems Legally & extra
- Interview with advocate in Mulbagal court Mr.Noor about the govt law related to women, schools related to women types of case reason according to has view extraand also she helped to visit to court to view how the cases is landed by advocate judge extra
- Visit to anganavadi Kendra asked to anganawadi Kendra was visited and interview was dine with the anganavadi teachers about their role dutieswork welfare schemes to women & children and how it work is it helpful to the women and children are they people benifitice extra
- Interview with 3 CDC committee people about how they to the committee what all they discuss in the meeting and how in is implement in the field to overcase for problems extra
- Gender equality interview with 2 men in different village who work on gender

equality about they involved what made them to choose this work who they work extra them that the a men answered about that Gender equality

- 3 skill development interview a tailoring was done in different villages all these 3 women was under growtailoring which was conducted by GMO for 3 months period part 1 year bad they left they happy become the women how there are self-employed they may extra
- CRC animator interview about their work achievements involvement in with GMO the support for GMO and village extra her people extra her people development by GMO extra special as CRC animator
- 5 VAW case study was done different types case there suffers violence cases husband, daughter, extra the help the advices help is GMO to solve the problem legally I personal the advice for VC committee to they feel very blessed to have such organised which work on women issues
- 2 Leadership interview about their personal development as leaders how they involved in okkut there work experience future please goals help you GMO development there leadership capacity extra

### GMO programmes conducted by GMO to interns

- 5 gender sausinihability programmes was Conducted in schools P.U.C.Degree collages

Students with very good Resorceperson Named Dr.kumaraswamy the awareness was programme was so Helpful to the student the informed was very changes will different achieves video clips extra

- Legal Rights Awareness programme to the P.U college student of mulbagal around for students was gathered to attend the programme extra
- Skill development awareness programme to a village people Nearly 30 women were attended the programme the resource person Mrsmanjukannika was expands to the women in there was way language to made these about different types of skill extra
- MGNREGA Awareness programme to the villages people Nearly for villages people both men &women were attend to the problems the gests was E.O panchyathi secretary of the villages peoples the panchyathi staff very clearly about the schemes was about financial support to equality in extra the daily the people was ready to state of work they decidedit the work with 5 days in the programme that was very good response
- Gelathi programme : in degree college girl in mulbagal will advocate judges, the programme was about the legal rights for the women I girl Children the awareness programme to the girl about the against work a women extra



## Key Challenges

### I. Most critical challenges we face while implementing The Swallows project

#### 1. Resources

##### a. Staff

#### Frequent turnover:

1. Difficulties in finding staff with skills, abilities and willingness to work with rural communities.
2. Due to turn over of the staff, it was not possible to implement the programmes, activities according to a planned schedule.
3. Staff turnover during the project period may affect programme implementation.

### II. Steps taken to address these –

Staff: The responsibility for planning and implementing coping strategies are adopted to involve Okkuta members in implementation as a stop gap.

Regular Meetings are held monthly once in the said 20 villages along with the staff of Okkuta and committee members, helping Okkuta to continue its work in the absence of staff.

How effectively addressed this? Completely/partly/not able to address this at all

Direct interaction with community has helped in strengthening the committees and to identify those interested members and entrust responsibilities in actualising the programmes in the identified villages as well as in disseminating information.

#### b. Knowledge:

- After investing lot of time on providing training to the staff, orientation of work policies and programmes and creating awareness about the Okkuta , retaining staff is

one of the key challenges faced.

### c. Skills

1. Identifying organisations that can provide skill training to youth for creating local self-employment opportunities.
2. Identifying good resource persons at local level and empowered the women by educating them.
3. This is due to several constraints such as limited entrepreneurial culture, inability to sense business opportunities and work on it, lack of technical and managerial skills, limited local market potential, limited local buying power and limited marketing perspective.

## STEPS

1. Hence, GMO proposes number of initiatives to reduce the above constraints, revisiting its programme design, and changing to traditional skills and Income generation.
2. A number of activities are planned as phased interventions to achieve the set objectives.
  - Familiar products
  - Simple technology
  - Use of local resource materials and skills
    - ♦ Flexibility in production process and relatively low capital investments
    - ♦ Facilitating loans for income generation activities for women in communities.
    - ♦ How effectively addressed this? Completely/partly/not able to address this at all





d. Information materials etc

Though Okkuta Produced Lot of Material on VAW and Gender rights, to display and to make visible, No proper infrastructure at communities for display and for publicity.

STEPS

We are finding places in Anganawadi, Schools and Gramapanchayat offices and in Community Resource Centres.

1. How effectively addressed this? Completely/ partly/not able to address this at all
2. Stakeholders

a. Communities:

1. There are greater demands on the time of women in rural areas now than before. Beginning with their daily chores, work demands as well as transport constraints, rural women are getting less and less time than before to attend to issues of their rights. This is a new experience and Challenge for us.
2. In rural areas mobilization and organization of women are facing new changes. The stage of self help groups is now history. Micro finance organizations, with their revenue models which preclude women's empowerment have virtually destroyed
3. When compared to MGNREGA wages the workers are getting agricultural wages soon i.e. on the same day. Hence, they are evincing more interest in it and it has made it a challenge for us to attract them towards MGNREGA.
4. Prevalence of local politics and caste based politics has created problems. The Taluk and Gram Panchayat

members along with the community people are stopping others from taking part in the meetings. The efforts of the Okkuta in giving awareness to the people have created problems for the local politicians.

STEPS:

Communities:

- a. This requires us to recast our programme activities to compress them into somewhat smaller timeframe.
- b. The job cards were given to nine villages and continuously interacted with the grama Panchayats and created awareness to people to access this programme to improve their livelihood.

How effectively addressed this?  
Completely/ partly/not able to address this at all

b. Government officials:

1. Due to frequent transfers of officers at the gram, taluk and zillapanchayat levels it is taking more time to get its programmes/projects.
2. Bureaucratic delays blocking efforts to enable communities to access their rights and entitlements.
3. Non cooperation of the local elected representatives and as the GP officials are under their control has created problem in implementation of MGN REGA scheme.
4. Due to continuous drought, migration in the community has continued. Lack of jobs under MGNREGA has added to the woes of the villagers.

STEPS:

Good rapport with officials have helped GMO to access the information that gramaPanchayats





have to provide 100 days of work.annually to each family. This would help the families to improve their economic status

- ♦ Facilitating women to avail government schemes for livelihood and livestock

How effectively addressed this? Completely/ partly/not able to address this at all

As ensuring increase in income of the target families through livelihood is the one of the project goal of Swallows LEAP Project, we need to address this problem by counter strategies.

Though the problem is solved time being, but have specified to them if any problem arises to be brought to the notice of the Okkuta.

At least some extent young women and men are participating in it.

When issues are observed in the community, people(men and women) come together and take initiative in solving problems at the local level itself

#### C. Government Departments:

1. Existence of a unstable government in the State has become a problem for implementation of various programmes as expected.
2. Corruption and lack of sensitivity among bureaucracy.

#### STEPS

- GMO extends required support till the applications reach the departments concerned For example: Job cards & MGNREGA work and Bank Loans

- **Follow up work:**

Visiting villages and meet people who participated in trainings and workshop and making a list of benefits needed.

- Collecting applications from depart-

ments and agencies and forwarding to beneficiaries for applying with required documents.

- Organizing visit to Govt. offices and make beneficiaries to submit applications and seek clarifications as and when delays happens.
- Visited villages to know how/if the villagers have utilised the information that they have availed and whether they have submitted required documents to the offices or not.
- Discussions with the officials concerned regarding the status of the applications. Staff visits to villages to monitor the programme implementation.

How effectively addressed this? Completely/ partly/not able to address this at all

Those who have leadership qualities in the community are coming forward to solve the issues faced at their level itself.

The participation of men are encouraging in some villages

In MGNREGA work both men and women are part of it and supporting women.

First visiting the villages and organising meetings with women and disseminating information regarding various schemes and programmes. More information regarding MGNREGS helps community to question the GramaPanchayat.

#### d. Government policies:

1. It is a challenge to reach out the loan facilities and project benefits to the people from the govt. departments.
2. There may be delay in getting loans from banks due to government's loan waiver. Banks non cooperation leading



to reduced investment on entrepreneurial and skill development.

3. Encouraging opening of more liquor outlets and No commitment to ban Liquor in the state.
4. The voluntary organisations are facing problems due to the government policies, high expectations of the beneficiaries, lack of proper financial aid, etc.

#### STEPS

- a) Continuous engagement with the state authorities from the grassroots level through protest, letter campaign, collecting relevant information and disseminating, holding press meets to fight against Liquor.
- b) Encouraging groups to approach livelihoods as a fundamental right
- c) GMO writes to the government, other important functionaries and civil society personalities drawing their attention to issues of public importance and seeks policy changes or introduction of policies that favour the poor and marginalised sections of the society.

How effectively addressed this? Completely/partly/not able to address this at all

The Okkuta has joined hands with several networks at the State-level like Swaraj Network for food rights, Pension parishad Karnataka, KisanAdhikarManch, Progressive Organisations Federation, Kolar and the Karnataka Network for prohibition of alcohol in Karnataka and working from the last one year, and trying to bring change in the state policy.

- Held discussion with the government.
- Demanded not to issue any new licenses in the Gram Panchayat limits

- Discussed with the State Excise Commissioner
- Discussed with the District and Taluk level officials, to pressurize the government to bring change to the policy. Whereas the officials concerned shared that they were being given targets and they are under pressure to work accordingly. Otherwise they would land in trouble and hence they told that they cannot bring any policy changes.

#### E. NGOs:

1. Multiplicity of NGOs in the project area with different approaches complicates community participation in Okkuta programmes.
2. Within the NGOs, because of policies of the government, lack of enthusiasm in planning campaigns and to work on Policies and questioning.
3. Shrinking fund opportunity when working with policy advocacy, and less funding available when working with rights based approach
4. More and more voluntary organisations have transformed into financial institutions and thereby not much scope for social Intermediary organisations.
5. The works of the micro finance organisations have become a hurdle in the way of awareness and rights based organisations

#### STEPS

- In Okkuta's experience of these issues will be there for NGO's and it is continues to be an Issue
- Taking extra care of legal compliances to make sure all documents are properly managed and transparent.



- when working with policy advocacy and a rights based approach, etc., Okkuta works in alliance with like-minded (especially rights based) organisations,

How effectively addressed this? Completely/partly/not able to address this at all

#### F. Media

3. Societal(Societal include religion, caste, or gender, related attitudes that have a direct bearing on project implementation, conflicts faced by communities due to their assertion of rights etc.)

##### a. Religion:

1. Women were controlled by religious leaders, not to attend meetings and public protests.

##### b. Caste:

- Though poverty exists among the minorities in the villages, women are usually not allowed to go for NREGA work.

#### STEPS

##### Caste

Whenever there is a crisis, we conduct meetings with other likeminded organizations, Programme team, community members including women, men, youth and Okkuta members as well as religious leaders

How effectively addressed this? Completely/partly/not able to address this at all

##### c. Gender:

#### SOCIO-CULTURAL

1. Due to pressure by men and others in the households some women and girl

children are scared to speak about the harassment, exploitation and violence against them, in groups or in public

2. Burden on family incomes due to socio-cultural changes
3. Increase in consumption of alcohol
4. Consumerism and materialism increasing in poor families, with demonstration effect of festivals and vanity purchases stressing family budgets, and forcing them to take loans
5. The main impact of socio- cultural changes is on women, increasing their work burden and reducing their time for social mobilisation and participation

#### STEPS

Information regarding legal rights, gender equity and discrimination, livelihood, skill development training etc are given to women, men and youth both girls and boys.

More focus is given on violence and harassment against women and girls. Laws and rights, various training that was available was informed to the community in the meetings. In total community development

Creating awareness on laws protecting women against violence for men

- Organising and mobilising youth in colleges and educating them on Laws and rights on Eve teasing and sexual harassment.
- In order to increase the status of women in all fields created awareness regarding women's rights and laws for men and youth

How effectively addressed this?



Completely/partly/not able to address this at all

More focus is given on violence and harassment against women and girls. Laws and rights, various training that was available was informed to the community in the meetings. In total community development committee discusses all the above said activities in their meetings.

## Any other Challenges

Challenges we face are:

### ECONOMIC

- Failure of government's programmes to reach the poor
- Making poor communities dependent on government programmes
- Privatisation of education forces families to opt for private schools
- Poor public health care forcing families to opt for expensive private health care
- Such stress on family budgets forces to go in for private loans or micro finance institutions, trapping them in a vicious debt cycle

### POLITICAL

Government policies such as:

- Lack of government investment in agriculture
- Encouraging opening of more liquor outlets
- Encouraging Private micro finance
- Non-sustainable livelihood options
- Corruption and lack of sensitivity among politicians and bureaucracy

### SOCIO-CULTURAL

- Burden on family incomes due to socio-cultural changes

- Increase in consumption of alcohol
- Consumerism and materialism increasing in poor families, with demonstration effect of festivals and vanity purchases stressing family budgets, and forcing them to take loans
- The main impact of socio-cultural changes is on women, increasing their work burden and reducing their time for social mobilisation and participation
- With women having greater voice in families, men have also in most cases abdicated their role as the main provider for the family, forcing women to raise loans from various sources to meet cost of family obligations such as marriages, acquisition of assets, or even men's acquisition of vanity gadgets such as two-wheelers and smart phones.

### Stake Holders

- Bureaucratic delays blocking efforts to enable communities to access their rights and entitlements
- Difficulties in finding staff with skills, abilities and willingness to work with rural communities
- Multiplicity of NGOs in the project area with different approaches complicates community participation in Okkuta programmes
- Identifying organisations that can provide skill training to youths for creating local self-employment opportunities

### Follow up of Project activities

Okkuta extended support to beneficiaries in preparing documentation about the facilities, after conducting trainings/workshops.

- GMO extends required support till the applications reach the departments



concerned. For example: Job cards & MGNREGA work and Bank Loans

- Visiting villages and meet people who participated in trainings and workshop and making a list of benefits needed.
- Collecting applications from departments and agencies and forwarding to beneficiaries for applying with required documents.
- Organizing visit to Govt. offices and make beneficiaries to submit applications and seek clarifications.
- Visited villages to know how/if the villagers have utilised the information that they have availed and whether they have submitted required documents to the offices or not.
- Discussions with the officials concerned regarding the status of the applications. Staff visits to villages to monitor the programme implementation
- Village visits and information sharing about documents required for job cards.
- Frequent visits to the villages by board members and Okkuta's staff to inspect the implementation of works.
- Maintaining documents at office and staff level.

### Problems and Issues at Government level:

During last 6 months, New risks faced while implementing this project

- Due to enforcement of code of conduct during Lok Sabha elections, it was not possible to implement the programmes as planned.
- Prevalence of local politics and caste based politics has created problems.

The Taluk and Gram Panchayat members along with the community people are stopping others from taking part in the meetings. The efforts of the Okkuta in giving awareness to the people have created problems for the local politicians.

- Interference of other societies and organisations in the villages where the Okkuta is functioning is causing confusion among the villagers.
- Due to unstable government the benefits are not reaching the farmers and beneficiaries. Corruption and negligence of officials has increased. Due to all this the GP officials are not cooperating, creating lot of problems.
- Shortage/ failure of rain for the last two years has resulted in declining animal husbandry and agricultural activities
- Due to loan waiver by the State government people are not getting loans from banks. Hence, it has created problems among the villagers and the farming community. Women are trying to mobilise from private lenders.
- People have lost faith in MGNREGA scheme due to the delay in payment of wages by the government.
- Due to pressure by men and others in the households women and girl children are scared to speak about the harassment, exploitation and violence against them, in groups or in public.
- Non cooperation of the local elected representatives and as the GP officials are under their control has created problem in implementation of MGNREGA scheme.





## Articles Covered in Sweden

### Rights-based advocacy

#### Advocacy for Integrated child development scheme

Poor families in the villages are not able to lead a decent life, it is difficult for them to provide nutritious food to their children. They send their children to anganwadis with the belief that nutritious food is given at the centers.

Under ICDS programme run by government, nutritious food to be given daily to children of 0-5 years, it should consist 500 calories, 8-10 vitamins as well as to adolescent girls, pregnant women and lactating mothers.

Under this scheme food supplied are not region specific, hence beneficiaries do not relish the food given.

Government of Karnataka had entered into a contract with FRM1, FRM2 and Energy foods to supply food for anganwadis and the number of children taking this food was less. Thus the concept of anganwadis in the state was at dismay. Hence GMO started to look into this issue during the year 2010-11 and carried out lot activities pertaining to it.

Twenty members of GMO's advocacy team visited about 52 anganwadis in Bangarapet and Mulbagaltaluks and took feedback from children, pregnant and lactating women about the food given by the quick food company.

Following opinions were gathered

- Anganwadi workers are not working during the allotted time. That is from 9.15 am to 2.15 pm.
- Children are not eating the food supplied by the government, those who ate had indigestion problem.
- The new food received is not cooked properly, hence children do not like to eat
- As children are not eating the food, parents are not willing to send them to anganwadi centers. Thus leading to shortage of children in anganwadis
- The food that has to be given to the children, pregnant and lactating mothers are being fed to cattle
- Anganwadi centers are in dilapidated conditions and is not conducive for children's use
- No drinking water facility / storage facility
- Most of the villages do not have own buildings for anganwadis and are run in milk dairies and in temples
- Mothers meetings are not held
- The food storing and cooking places are not clean and lack hygiene
- Lack of mats, plates and glasses for children and other infrastructures like cupboards etc. is not available.

Seventy case studies with photos were done and handed over to the Assistant Director of Women and Child Development Department, Kolar and a copy to the CDPO on 23<sup>rd</sup> August, 2010.

On 9<sup>th</sup> August, 2010 the copies of the above said along with signatures collected from the community members were sent to Governor.

Discussions were held on 10<sup>th</sup> August, 2010 with the workers of anganwadi regarding the food and other issues.

Discussions were held with pregnant and lactating mothers as well as adolescent girls regarding the new food issued to them from 10<sup>th</sup> November. Their opinions are being compiled.

Members and staff of GMO had discussions in Mulbagal and Bangarapettaluk on 24<sup>th</sup> march, 2011 regarding reasons for malnourishment among children. They examined 25 children in anganwadis and found them to be anemic.



There is no special food or attention given to these malnourished kids and even at home the parents are not able to provide nutritious food. Though BPL cards are given to the families, ration is supplied on the units and children below 12 years of age are not considered, which is a lacunae in the system and had to be addressed by submitting the details to the concerned department.

Some changes were visible due to such continuous efforts by GMO.

#### Impact

- Due to continuous engagement with the state authorities from the grassroots level through protest, letter campaign, collecting relevant information and disseminating, holding press meets and sending letters to governor has introduced the new food supply from 1<sup>st</sup> January.
- Improved the attendance of children in anganwadis
- Now parents are showing interest in sending children to anganwadis
- As parents and children have shown interest in anganwadis, parents have started to question the anganwadi workers absence. This has helped in regularity of AWWs.
- This has encouraged the women to participate actively in all activities.

GMO believes that empowerment of women is crucial for development and for true empowerment women need to know their rights. Awareness on rights brings people together and involves them in the development activities, thereby increasing transparency, accountability and enhanced quality of governance. To enhance awareness of rights, GMO conducts regular campaigns on issues such as –

- Violence against women
- Alcoholism

- Improved PDS services
- Indiscriminate and illegal sand mining
- Sustainable agriculture practices
- Restoration of traditional water-harvesting structures (tanks)
- Environmental issues
- Legal awareness for schools
- National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
- Right to Information Act
- Voters awareness
- Transparency, accountability and women's participation in PRIs and related processes
- Public health care services in rural areas
- Quality education in rural schools with a focus on girl children's education

#### Letter Campaigns

GMO conducts letter campaigns and encourages its member SHGs to do so on and questions that involve policy intervention. GMO writes to the government, other important functionaries and civil society personalities drawing their attention to issues of public importance and seeks policy changes or introduction of policies that favour the poor and marginalised sections of the society.

Among such initiatives the advocacy on reduction of interest rates charged by banks on SHG loans, suggestions to improve the public distribution system, hostels for girl children, the government's discriminatory treatment of NGO organised SHGs, excise policy, shortcomings in public health care system, health insurance for women, appointment of women doctors in government hospitals, illegal sand mining and land ownership for women. Government has recognised many suggestions of GMO.



## Impact of Okkuta's Work

- Making women aware of their rights
- Making women confident, right-asserting individuals
- Raising awareness about legal rights and entitlements
- Seeking accountability/transparency from local government
- Increasing awareness about community rights on commons and natural resources
- Questioning social ills by women as a community

## Our work in Swallows

- Forming Vigilance Committees comprising young women to counter sexual violence and domestic violence
- Setting up Community Resource Centres managed by Local Animators, which provide information, visual material and capacity building on gender rights and legal entitlements to counter violence
- The centres are meeting points for women and youths to discuss VAW and counter-strategies
- Community Development Committees are formed with women and men as members, to bring about behavioral change among men
- Facilitating connect between communities and institutions such as panchayats, as well as with officers of relevant government departments to mobilise resources for programmes
- Raising awareness among women regarding their social and economic rights and entitlements
- Conveying rights-based public education and campaigns on issues affecting rural women including rights, livelihoods and environment
- Enhancing capacities of members for managing grass roots institutions
- Networking with like-minded organisations for impacting policies and strengthening gender solidarity
- Enabling women to access institutional credit
- Functioning as a resource organisation for other women's organisations
- It has created, managed and continues to facilitate a State-level network of women's SHG federation comprising 140 SHG federations in 23 districts
- It has guided and facilitated the formation of district and taluk federations and mentored them
- GMO has provided self-confidence to barely literate women from poor families, that they could collectively shape their destiny.
- It has enabled thousands of women, bound to the four walls of their home to get out and learn about the real world
- It has been a source of emotional support to battered women, facilitated capacity building and skills and financial literacy SHG members looking for secure livelihoods through collective endeavour.
- It has emerged as a resource organization to other federations and NGOs on federation building and management
- Every year, dozens of federations, NGOs and researchers visit GMO for learning
- GMO work on VAW led to State Women's Commission partnering GMO to spread awareness on domestic violence law
- Campaigns on legal awareness have helped to raise awareness among women in 24 districts of Karnataka
- GMO was part of the successful campaign for raising minimum daily wages in NREGS

Jayalakshmi  
Grameena Mahila Okkuta



# **CPA Visit to Okkuta**





## CPA (System Audit) Visit to Okkuta:

CPA (System Audit) is done for all SWALLOWS partners already. But as it is not for GMO, they informed the same should be done soon. But it is not mentioned in the agreement/contract letter. But even then it should be conducted as it helps a lot. Hence, the Okkuta agreed to conduct CPA (System Audit) keeping in mind that the suggestions given by them would help the Okkuta in the future. Accordingly, a CPA (System Audit) was held. Mr. Rajesh Badani and Mr. Pankaj from New Delhi came to the Okkuta office on dt: 19.11.2019, at 9.00 am and introduced themselves to the Administrative Officer and the staff members and discussed about the functions of the Okkuta.



### Topics discussed:

- The Administrative Officer presented a PPT explaining the Okkuta's objectives and the programmes and activities of the organisation planned under the SWALLOWS Leaf Programme.
- Then the Okkuta staff members and Community Resource Centre animators introduction was made, followed by explaining their roles and responsibilities.
- They discussed with the administrator about the financial aspects.
- They discussed about the programmes and accounts documents of the last 3 years.



- They inspected the GMO Administrative Board members meeting documents and discussed about the same.
- They also discussed about the annual general body meeting and other documents and inspected them.
- The documents of the yearly registration of the Okkuta were also inspected.
- Inspected the audited reports.
- Inspected the last 3 years accounts and related documents.
- Inspected the office equipment purchased by the Okkuta (Asset Register).
- Inspected the administrative reports and discussed about the same.

CPA (System Auditors) Mr. Rajesh and Mr. Pankaj came to the Okkuta's office on dt: 20.11.2019 at 9.00 am and discussed with the Secretary and the members about their roles and responsibilities.

- Discussed how they are involved in the Okkuta's programmes and projects;
- Discussed about the topics and subjects discussed in the administrative board meetings;
- How do you deal with the community problems;
- Discussed about the roles and responsibilities with the Community resource



activists and inspected the related documents;

- Inspected the documents to know whether the Okkuta staff members have conducted the activities and programmes as per the plan and dates;
- Discussed with the staff about advance payment and accounts matters;
- Inspected whether the system entry of the accounts is correct or not.

On dt: 21.11.2019, Mr. Rajesh and Mr. Pankah, CPA (System Auditors) discussed the following points with the administrative board members;

- Inspected the details of the villages involved in the function area of the Okkuta under the SWALLOWS Leaf programmes in the last 3 years;
- Inspected the documents comprising the details of results whether the programmes have helped the community people or not;
- Overall they inspected all the documents of accounts and discussed with the administrative officer.

On dt: 22.11.2019 they collected feedback from the administrative officers and staff members and also provided a guidance tips.



**MTR**  
**(Mid Term Review)**





GrameenaMahilaOkkuta is one of the partner organisation of SWALLOWS, Sweden. According to the agreement/contract a consultant assigned by the SWALLOWS, Sweden, to conduct the interim evaluation had come to Okkuta office from Chennai. The team of evaluators including Mr. Satish, Mr. Altamas and Mythili arrived at the Okkuta office exactly at 10.00 am on 09.12.2019 to evaluate the SWALLOWS Programme implementation. First they introduced themselves to everyone and discussed with the administrative officers and staff members about the various works done under the SWALLOWS Leaf Project in the last 3 years.



- The administrative officer made a PowerPoint presentation explaining the various programmes undertaken under the SWALLOWS project in the villages in the last 3 years.
- The visiting team also collected information through a questionnaire.

- They discussed about the details of the men, women and youth who have taken part in the various programmes and inspected.
- They also discussed about the selection process of the Vigilance Committee members and their roles and responsibilities.
- They collected information about the functioning of the Community Resource Centres.
- They discussed about the Community Development Committees.
- They inspected the documents comprising the details of the data of the last 3 years as per the LFA Goal Matrica and discussed about the same.
- Then they enquired how the annual programme plan is prepared.
- They inspected the documents having details of the data of the community men and women who were engaged in the MGNREGA works under the SWALLOWS Leaf livelihood Programme and discussed.

## Programme

Mr. Satish, Mr. Altamash and Mythili of SWALLOWS visited the Kadaripura Community Resource Centre on dt: 10.12.2019 at 10.00 am to conduct the SWALLOWS Interim Evaluation. They participated in the Community Development Community meeting. They first introduced themselves to







everybody and then discussed with the women about the various works done under the SWALLOWS Leaf program in the last 3 years.

- They discussed how the Okkuta is working in the village.
- Enquired whether the Community Development Committee meeting is being held in the village every month.
- Discussed about the various facilitations made by the Community Resource Centre.
- Conducted survey of 5 households in Kadaripura Village.
- Discussed with the Vigilance Committee members about their roles and responsibilities and their role in prevention of domestic violence and how they solve the problems.
- Discussed with the women about the various facilities available under the SWALLOWS programme and results.
- Inspected the documents of the Community Development Committee, Community Resource Centre and Vigilance Committee and discussed.

They also collected the GrameenaMahila Okkuta Annual Report, SWALLOWS Program data, results and financial details from the donor company. They informed that based on these two days information and analysis a report is sent to the Okkuta. Accordingly, the report

was received by the Okkuta in the month of February 2020. After that the administrator conducted a meeting with the staff members of the Okkuta and sent an e-mail about the topics and points discussed in the meeting.



The points discussed in the meeting are as follows:

Problems faced while sending the government programmes:

- Political intervention in reaching the government benefits to the community;
- Loan facilities from the bank has stopped due to waiving off of farmers loans;
- Financial aid extended by private financial institutions and higher rate of interest imposed by them. Burden faced by the women in repaying the loan amount in the form of weekly repayment;
- It is not possible to avail more financial aid due to linking of Aadhar card;
- The banks and financial institutions have stipulated age limit in getting loans. As a result people above the age of 60 years are denied loans from banks and private financial institutions;
- The financial institutions demand too many documents unnecessarily. Hence, the villagers are fed up;
- Lack of new programs by the government;
- Government programs and benefits don't

reach the beneficiaries directly. Moreover there will also be influence by politicians;

- Corruption in distribution of subsidised loans.

Problems faced in starting skill based small businesses:

- Expectation of quick earnings has increased among the women;
- Market problem and lack of skills;
- Lack of essential commodities;
- Non-cooperation from family members;

- Due to lesser contact with bank and trading they won't get loans;

- Lack of interest among the villagers in starting small businesses;

- There are no examples in Kolar District about commencing or successful small businesses;

- Lack of business/ trading skills in the selected group.

Discussion was held about the above mentioned points.





**National Partners Meeting Report**  
**2019-2020**





## National Partners Meeting:

In the year 2019, the SWALLOWS conducted a National Partner meeting in Bengluru for 3 days from December 16 - 18, 2019.

As the GrameenaMahilaOkkuta had shouldered the responsibility of organising the meeting the GMO staff members along with the interns went to Bengaluru a day earlier and made necessary arrangements at the pre-booked venue. Ms. Anitha, Director, SWALLOWS India and Mr. Abdul Shyksha, Finance Director extended their cooperation with our works. All the necessary preparations were made as per their directions. All the interns from India and Ms. Carolina, Director, SWALLOWS, Sweden and Louis, Internship Coordinator, Lund office also participated.



A total number of 25 people including the Heads of partner organisations of SWALLOWS and GMO staff members and 25 interns were present. The meeting commenced with an introduction in the beginning. Ms. Carolina, Director, SWALLOWS, Sweden, inaugurated the programme and discussed about the 3 days programme. The Heads of various partner organisations presented the list of programmes. After that a few issues were discussed in a group. The important points discussed in the group included the problems faced by the women from microfinance, and why the participants are not participating in the meeting properly. The students of the government school, Devarayasamudra and other villages

presented a cultural programme, which was appreciated by all.

On the second day of the National Partner meeting on dt: 17.12.2019 Mr. Kshitij Urs, Rationalist, spoke about the environmental and climate changes and how liberalisation policies and political systems are misleading the people. Most importantly he spoke about the thoughts of western countries and history.



Later the partners were brought to Grameena Mahila Okkuta. Ms. Sheelu Francis, Head, Women collective, Tamil Nadu, Ms. Ponnu Tayi, Staff, Women collective, Tamil Nadu, Mr. Ramachandra, Staff, Keystone Foundation, Kerala, Ms. Jyotsna, Staff Keystone Foundation, Kerala, Ms. Krishnaveni, Staff, DDS, Telangana visited GMO office.

The administrator of the Okkuta, Board members and staff welcomed them and gave a brief introduction about the organisation. The visiting team had lunch and after that at 3.30 pm they were taken to Kadaripura and Sonnewadi Community Resource Centres to attend a meeting.

The partners discussed about the following points and collected information:

- They discussed with the community women about the various programmes under the SWALLOWS Leaf program;
- A discussion was held with Ms. Dakshayini regarding how they involve and work in the programmes and her roles and

responsibilities, how they will try to solve the problems faced by the people in the community, etc.

- As activists of the Community Resource Centre how and what suggestions will you provide to the anganwadi women and school girls with respect to harassment and domestic violence;
- A discussion was also held with the Vigilance Committee members regarding, how they handle incidents of domestic violence against women in the villages, their roles and responsibilities and what suggestions they will give;
- In what works are you involved in your community;
- The participants were informed to provide nutrition at the correct time and create awareness among the community women and children about the same;
- How have you utilized the money that you have borrowed from micro finances to start small businesses;
- A discussion was held with the Community Development Committee members and the documents were inspected;
- Later they visited the Community Resource Centre and inspected the documents there.

They also gave a few suggestions and left to the

meeting venue. After finishing dinner PRAXIS arrived with whom a discussion on completion of PMER, adoption of suggestions by the partner organisations, visiting the organisation and analyse the community and conducting awareness programme to the community was held.

On dt: 18.12.2019, a 3-day meeting was held. All the staff members of the Okkuta took part in the meeting, where the community visit of the Okkuta was explained and analysed. All of them appreciated the Okkuta's works. After that Ms. Mary jaan, Adivsory Committee member of SWALLOWS, Delhi, introduced herself to the meeting. She explained about the condition and background of the girls. She suggested providing innovative skill development training to the girls.

Ms. Carolina, SWALLOWS, Sweden, explained about the financial aspects of Sweden and presented the complete functions of SWALLOWS and staff structure and functioning. Of late there has been a little delay in releasing funds from SIDA. It has been providing financial support as per the agreement/contract till the year 2021. One more year which means time will be given up to the year 2022 for the pending amount. It requires time to do evaluation, prepare a proposal for the next 5 years. Hence, they asked to think about all these things. The meeting was concluded with a voate of thanks.



# **Visit to Sweden**





The 60th Jubilee celebration of SWALLOWS, Sweden, was held at the Head Office, in Lund. Following an invitation Ms. M.S. Jayalakshmi, Team Leader, GrameenaMahilaOkkuta (GMO) and Ms. Pushpalatha, Programme Coordinator, were asked to represent GMO by the administrative board.

On 11.10.2019 both these representatives of GMO left to Stockholm by air. The journey commenced from the Kempegowda International Airport in Bengaluru, via Hamad International Airport in DOHA, to Stockholm International Airport. On 12.10.2019, Saturday we reached Stockholm at night, a room was booked till 16.10.2019 at the First Hotel, Kungsbron, where we stayed.

On 13.10.2019, Sunday afternoon, Ms. Carolina, Country Director, SWALLOWS and Elin, Programme Coordinator visited the hotel and welcomed us. They enquired about our journey. After that we were taken on a Stockholm city visit. The atmosphere was just like a festival as it was a Sunday, it was a fantastic experience. In the evening we were taken to an Indian Restaurant for dinner and returned to the Hotel where we had put up.

On 14th October, we participated in the SIDA International meeting, where Ms. M. S. Jayalakshmi did a Presentation and explained the situation of Gender equality in our context in India. Likewise, several social workers from other countries also were present and they also submitted their presentations.

Carolina and Elin took us to the Forum Sydoffice in Stockholm on 15.10.2019, where a PowerPoint presentation was presented in front of a few interns and SIDA Vice-President and SIDA Board. We also had the opportunity to meet Ms. Magdaa and Danis who had earlier visited GMO in India. We were also introduced to the interns who were supposed to visit GMO.

On 16th we visited an NGO who is working on women's rights and violence against women.

We also visited the Stockholm Parliament and Island, apart from an ancient church and other streets. From there we returned to Stockholm city by metro. Then we visited a women's organization where we had an opportunity of interacting with them.

On 16.10.2019 we visited LUND by train. We were put up at Hotel Nordic Lund. On 17.10.2019, along with Ellen, we visited the SWALLOWS office at LUND and participated in a meeting with Ms. Carolina, Ellen and Elin.

We discussed about the Soil Health Programme which is already under implementation by GMO and a few decisions were arrived at with respect to LFA.



A decision about budget and staff was also taken on the occasion, following which we travelled to Malmo a city, where we visited the 'Spill Restaurant'. The specialty of this restaurant is they bring waste vegetables from various malls which will be used to cook there. We had the opportunity of seeing the process and also tasted lunch. From there we went to the museum where paintings of ancient lifestyle of Sweden are exhibited in an old high court building. After that we were taken around Malmo city. We made some shopping and then returned to the Hotel.





On 19.10.2019 along with Arwid we visited the Free Zonen, Ista office, where we had a detailed discussion with the officers with respect to women programs. The FreeZonen has provided a 'Mobile Grievance Cell' meant for women/girls who face problems. They can visit secretly and discuss about their problems without fear and find solution with the help of the organization. Later we returned to the Hotel.

On 19.10.2019 morning we visited the LUND office where we met the Swallows board members. After that we made some shopping at a second hand shop, followed by lunch and then returned to the Hotel. We attended a programme was conducted at the SWALLOWS office at 4 pm to mark the 60th Jubilee Celebrations.

We returned to the Hotel in the night. On 19.10.2019 afternoon, Ms. Leolene, who is working as an intern at the SWALLOWS office interviewed us for a magazine that was supposed to be published on November 25. We were asked about the domestic violence and other related problems that women face in India. We also explained the aims, objectives and different programmes and projects of GMO. On 21.10.2019 we went to Copenhagen International Airport and returned to Bengaluru on 22.10.2019, via Qatar Airport.



## Articles



## Meeting attended and addressed in SIDA Development Forum in Stolk Holm

"To take a step back is not an option" - Together against gender based violence!

The 25th of November is the International Day for the Elimination of Violence Against Women. As the day is unfortunately not as popular in Sweden as the Cinammon bun Day (Kanelbullens Dag), do we at the Swallows want to highlight the day's intention. The day is a reminder of the UN Declaration for the Elimination of Violence Against Women, which recognizes the urgent need to apply women's rights to equality, security, liberty and dignity. It is a reminder that women are also humans.

In October 2019 did the Swallows have the pleasure to be visited by Pushpalatha and Jayalakshmi from our partner organization GrameenaMahilaOkkuta (Okkuta). An organization that works to reduce the violence against women on the countryside in the Kolar-district in the south-Indian state Karnataka. We got the chance to talk about their work and the origin and reasons of the violence. It is crucial for the elimination of violence that we learn from each other and spread knowledge from different perspectives, especially non-Eurocentric.

Even if there is more than 7000km between Lund and the Kolar-district and even if we speak different languages, we could anyways find many similarities in the way one talks about the violence against women in India and Sweden. Instead of focusing on the perpetrator it is being focused on the victim's choice of clothes or behavior. Though, the differences between the countries are great when it comes to how strong and spread-out the violence is in India is, especially for Dalitwomen. Dalit are seen, according to the traditional caste system, as being without caste and polluted and therefore untouchable. Because of that they also

have different socio-economical preconditions, which is tangible through the hard and exposed work that Dalits are allotted to according to tradition and which reinforce their low class status. But to just look at this as a class problem does not suffice: the system has a religious origin and is built on belief that keeps this inequality deeply integrated in society. For example, Dalits are exposed to unquestioned violence when they are perceived as disrupting the hierarchy. Dalitwomen, already discriminated in so many ways, are additionally discriminated because of their gender:

- These women never get recognized by society. Or by the state, says Jayalakshmi.

If you do not even get recognized as a human, how are your rights to be ensured? It is a multifold discrimination of caste, class and gender that creates a situation where dalitwomen are most exposed to violence.

To the question why Jayalakshmi and Pushpalatha got engaged in women's rights, they have a simple but meaningful answer: "Because we are women." Both needed to fight for their rights and independence, because they are women. Jayalakshmi and Pushpalatha agree on that violence against women is rising in India, or at least that it is more openly visible. A reason for that, which comes up again and again in our conversation, is men's attitude that seems to be more openly directed against women. On the countryside this is connectable to a rise in alcoholconsumption. In urban areas one can connect it that men feel like their powerposition is threatened by a more and more successful fight for women's rights. Patriarchal norms are questioned through women reaching a more and more personal and economical independence.

- This is why men are so insecure ... They think they are losing their ground, that their spoiled society is going to change, says Jayalakshmi.



Okuttas goal is an equal society and they work with many different ways and levels in order to reduce violence against women. The work is planned long-term, is rights- and research-based, and is conducted for and with women who have been exposed to violence and inequality. OkKuta started its work during the 90ties by forming small self-help groups and by helping women with education and gynecological health, a method that spread soon over all of Karnataka. Today Okkuta is a multifold organization that strengthens women's rights by, amongst other things, contributing to women's livelihoods, to educate women in their rights and to build up a national network of like-minded organizations in order to impact policies.

One of the organization's newest and creative ways to work for the reduction of violence against women is the so-called Vigilance Committee. The committee consist of two women form each close-by village. They receive education in women's rights and then they educate the boys and girls and even the parents and the teachers of their village.

- To accept and to agree on changes will take some more time. It is therefore so important in this context to educate the younger generations, states Jayalakshmi.

As a part of the villages function the committee's members as a bridge between the village and the organization and when a woman gets exposed to violence they are the contact person. If a woman needs support or juridical advice they can receive it that way.

Okkuta has had a lot of successes with their work, for example are nowadays several Dalitwomen board members. Okkuta has women-led campaigns, amongst others, against alcoholism, against climate issues and for sustainable agriculture methods. They have contributed to changes in local and national policies such as the governmental food supply for those in need. But their probably biggest success are long-term changes in norms that contribute to the reduction of violence against women and to strengthen their self-confidence and independence.





**Goal Matrix, 2019 Grameena Mahila Okkuta LEAP Project**

Intervention Logic	Indicators	Baseline value	Target	Result	Target	Result	Target	Result	Sources of verification	Challenges	Deviations	Lessons Learned
<b>Development Goal</b> To Build equitable, just and sustainable communities, focus on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gender-sensitivity among youth, for checking violence against women</li> <li>• Empowering women with knowledge of their legal rights Sustainable livelihoods for women and youth by building their capacities.</li> </ul>	<b>Goal Development</b> 1. Year to year increase in the number of women facing violence-seeking help from the Vigilance Committees or Okkuta over the project period 2. Sixty-five percent or 13 of the Vigilance Committees take up at least 2 VAW complaints every six months	19%	52 VAW complaints filed by Vigilance committees through Okkuta	52 VAW complaints filed by Vigilance committees through Okkuta	52 VAW complaints filed by Vigilance committees through Okkuta	52 VAW complaints filed by Vigilance committees through Okkuta	20 VAW complaints filed by Vigilance committees through Okkuta	Monthly reports (Vigilance Committee and Okkuta) computed 6-Monthly report on cases taken up by Vigilance Committee, computed monthly at GMO level.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To verify how much the vigilance committee members had understood about laws and acts and thereby to build their capacities on violence against women</li> <li>• To check whether vigilance committee had built their capacity or not</li> <li>• Vigilance committee members from 20 villages had taken</li> </ul>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• After starting these committees, the women in villages and the community have started believing in the Okkuta's work with respect to problems of women in villages.</li> <li>• Increased awareness about laws pertaining to women.</li> <li>• Collected more information about DV Act, POC SO Act, POSH Act.</li> </ul>
	<b>Project Goal</b> 1. An enabling environment to tackle violence against women is created in the project area (20 villages in Itluk of Kolar district, Karnataka). 2. Sixty-five percent or 13 of the Vigilance Committees take up at least 2 VAW complaints every six months	19%	52 VAW complaints filed by Vigilance committees through Okkuta	52 VAW complaints filed by Vigilance committees through Okkuta	52 VAW complaints filed by Vigilance committees through Okkuta	52 VAW complaints filed by Vigilance committees through Okkuta	20 VAW complaints filed by Vigilance committees through Okkuta	Monthly reports (Vigilance Committee and Okkuta) computed 6-Monthly report on cases taken up by Vigilance Committee, computed monthly at GMO level.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To verify how much the vigilance committee members had understood about laws and acts and thereby to build their capacities on violence against women</li> <li>• To check whether vigilance committee had built their capacity or not</li> <li>• Vigilance committee members from 20 villages had taken</li> </ul>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• After starting these committees, the women in villages and the community have started believing in the Okkuta's work with respect to problems of women in villages.</li> <li>• Increased awareness about laws pertaining to women.</li> <li>• Collected more information about DV Act, POC SO Act, POSH Act.</li> </ul>



Intervention Logic	Indicators	Baseline value	Target	Result	Target	Result	Target	Result	Sources of verification	Challenges	Deviations	Lessons Learned
					also visited the families					<p>responsibility.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Women facing violence hesitate to give correct information to the vigilance committee members. Those women facing violence were not giving proper information and hide the information.</li> </ul>		<p>Skills have been developed to conduct counselling to the women in trouble.</p> <p>Information about women's problems.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Capacity of the staff with respect to legal awareness has increased.</li> </ul> <p>Understood the situations of the villages and the gender relations and inequity.</p> <p>New introductions and new experience in visiting offices like santwana kendras, women and child development department, civil court, police stations etc</p> <p>Got to know full information</p>





Intervention Logic	Indicators	Baseline value	Target	Result	Target	Result	Target	Result	Sources of verification	Challenges	Deviations	Lessons Learned
	<p>2. Sixty-five percent or 780 of 1200 targeted women contribute at least 15 percent to the increase of annual household income</p> <p>1. % women and youth have access to MGNREGA</p> <p>2. % target communities engaged in alternative livelihood</p> <p>3. % of women and youth whom have access to skill development and gained employment</p>					<p>1593 man days and total income of Rs. 161 per family.</p>		<p>1730 man days and total income of Rs. 4,30,770/- Rs. 2490/- per family.</p>		<p>• Villagers of the Chamareddahalli village were in need of work. However, they applied for work under MGNREGA scheme and stayed away from work at the last minute due to local politician's interference. Now the works are in progress again.</p> <p>• Cooperation of people is less due to non-payment of wages in time.</p> <p>• Gram panchayat officials also won't cooperate properly.</p> <p>• Improper weather conditions</p> <p>• Due to unstable government there has</p>		<p>know about santwanakendras which are reserved exclusively for women facing violence and harassment In order to give more information to the coordinators of CRC, lot of data was collected from various departments at the centre</p> <p>• Got information on panchayat schemes and benefits</p> <p>• People do not have knowledge about Panchayats People listening to Okkuta's work and shows interest in its activities</p> <p>• Through Okkuta people gather information</p>



Intervention Logic	Indicators	Baseline value	Target	Result	Target	Result	Target	Result	Sources of verification	Challenges	Deviations	Lessons Learned
										<p>been delay in releasing of funds.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Election problems</li> <li>• Collecting documents at the gram panchayat offices without any proper reasons.</li> <li>• There is a delay in getting the benefits because the government department officials usually do not respond properly.</li> <li>• Delay in progress after submitting applications due to frequent transfers of government officials and due to demanding additional documents.</li> <li>• Banks hesitate to give loans to women following the developments regarding waiving of farmers loans.</li> </ul>		<p>regarding various benefits that are available for them</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Since people do not have direct contact with the Panchayats hinders accessing the benefits</li> </ul>





Intervention Logic	Indicators	Baseline value	Target	Result	Target	Result	Target	Result	Sources of verification	Challenges	Deviations	Lessons Learned
										<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Less cooperation from Panchayats Collecting documents without any reasons</li> <li>NREGA wages are getting adjusted against bank loans</li> <li>Issues in linking aadhaar with banks</li> <li>Complaints are lodged with Taluk assistant director but do not respond to it</li> <li>Grama Panchayats do not give detailed information regarding NREGA</li> </ul>		<p>regarding various benefits that are available for them</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Since people do not have direct contact with the Panchayats hinders accessing the benefits</li> </ul>
<b>Output 1</b>												
Through skills training, alternative livelihood, and access to	1. % women and youth have access to MGNREGA	19%			255 (beneficiaries) access to MGNREGA	245 beneficiaries accessed	650 beneficiaries accessed	173 target families report increase in		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The trainees are not learning with complete trust in the skill</li> </ul>		



Intervention Logic	Indicators	Baseline value	Target	Result	Target	Result	Target	Result	Target	Result	Sources of verification	Challenges	Deviations	Lessons Learned
						under MGN REGA		employment under MGN REGA		income by working under MGN REGA for 2019		<p>development trainings.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Financial problems to continue.</li> <li>Unavailability of necessary material locally.</li> <li>The women expect immediate returns.</li> </ul> <p>A little non-cooperation in the families.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Financial problems to undertake small businesses in rural areas</li> <li>Bank loans are not available</li> <li>More individual loans are being taken in SHG groups</li> <li>Non-cooperation in families</li> <li>Problem of availability of raw material locally</li> <li>Market problem</li> </ul>		



Intervention Logic	Indicators	Baseline value	Target	Result	Target	Result	Target	Result	Sources of verification	Challenges	Deviations	Lessons Learned
government schemes, 65% of the target families report a 30% increased income by 2021												
	2. % target communities engaged in alternative livelihood	39%			54 (beneficiaries engaged in alternative livelihood)	Seeds from the department of horticulture for growing crops were accessed and distributed to 159 members in five villages. Each of them were given a seed kit worth Rs. 2000/-.						
						Okkuta was able to access seed kits worth						



Intervention Logic	Indicators	Baseline value	Target	Result	Target	Result	Target	Result	Sources of verification	Challenges	Deviations	Lessons Learned
						Rs. 3,18,000/4			Seeds from the department of horticulture for growing crops were accessed and distributed to 84 members, each got benefit of 2000/- total Amount 1,68,000/-			
									Under bank linkage prog, 10 women got loan of Rs. 5,00,000 for Cow rearing.			
									1 woman got Drip			



Intervention Logic	Indicators	Baseline value	Target	Result	Target	Result	Target	Result	Sources of verification	Challenges	Deviations	Lessons Learned
									irrigation subsidy Loan from horticulture Department Rs. 60,000/- Agricultural Department Schemes access 32 Members Amount 99,200/- Each Members got Benefit Rs. 3,100/-			
	3 % of women and youth whom have access to skill development and gained employment	21%			Beneficiaries access to skill development and employment	For 25 women Rs. 25,000/- each was accessed from SC/ST corporation, total of Rs. 6,25,000			10 Women got Subsidy Loan from SC/ST Corporation total Amount 1,30,000/- each			





Intervention Logic	Indicators	Baseline value	Target	Result	Target	Result	Target	Result	Sources of verification	Challenges	Deviations	Lessons Learned
				support funds were accessed. A bond for Rs. 30,000/- for girl child from the family of Ratnamma residing in K B Kothuru village was made by accessing it from Department of labour. Under skill development, 47 young women were provided tailoring Training, got Rs. 13,000/- Skill development Tailoring Trg from Okkuta, 32 girls and women. Amount 40,000/- 10 families benefited through milk co-operative society by selling milk, the amount is Rs. 1,13,100								



Intervention Logic	Indicators	Baseline value	Target	Result	Target	Result	Sources of verification	Challenges	Deviations	Lessons Learned
						and they all received the certificates. In the year 2018, all these 47 women were able to get Rs. 4500/- per head. A total of Rs. 2,11,500/- was assessed and distributed.				
<b>Output 2. Communities at large have an enhanced awareness on women's rights and community institutions are strengthened to address issues related to VAW</b>	1. # of issues taken by vigilance committees on VAW in each targeted village 2. Actions taken by the target community on VAW related issues	1.0 2.0	52 VAW complaints filed by Vigilance committees through Okkuta	Through vigilance committees, women were given awareness regarding violence and harassment against women and make the community understand the various laws and how to use them to	Minutes of vigilance committees and Okkuta Reporting Case studies	Men did not show cooperation to participate in this work shop Men felt that women should be under their control, so that		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No information about the government departments in the community.</li> <li>Women do not participate in the awareness programmes. Women hesitate or refuse to take up leadership.</li> <li>The department</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Understood the situation in the villages and the legal system</li> <li>Understood the ways by which women were getting violated and harassed</li> <li>Through this work shop, men's participation had helped to bring some changes in</li> </ul>



Intervention Logic	Indicators	Baseline value	Target	Result	Target	Result	Target	Result	Sources of verification	Challenges	Deviations	Lessons Learned
				violence and harassment. Women's capacity was built to question violence and harassment, and men fought to get justice for those women who were victims. This committee was responsible for informing Okkuta office regarding the violence and harassment faced by women in the respective villages. Information regarding alcoholism, violence on girl children				they can exploit them When information regarding laws were shared they did not want to listen and deviated the attention from the topic discussed		officials do not reach the information at the village level • Applications have been submitted about the problems in villages every month, but the progress is very slow. • Discussions about the subject that are held more is about NREGA jobs and problems, and the measures to be taken. • The women victims in rural areas are a little hesitant to raise their voice. Caste based problems. Women		the villages Men were exploiting women without giving opportunities in the villages • Discussions were held at Okkuta • administrative office to see how men can be involved in the work shop related to violence against women • Understood the importance of workshop for creating awareness on patriarchy, and thereby its hold on the community • Understood the situation in the



Intervention Logic	Indicators	Baseline value	Target	Result	Target	Result	Target	Result	Sources of verification	Challenges	Deviations	Lessons Learned
						and child marriage were disseminated to schools and anganwadis. Vigilance committees gave awareness on women and child help lines as well as distributed handouts and pamphlets. Supported the committee to carry out campaigns on violence against women. To some extent women were respected by the men. Pamphlets have helped youth to understand the domestic violence faced by women.				think that it would be shameful for themselves if they raise their voice against incidents of domestic violence. • Immediate help is not available from the departments concerned for the women in trouble.		villages and the legal system • Understood the ways by which women were getting violated and harassed



# **Okkuta Risk Analysis 2019**





## Project: LEAP

**Goal:** Building equitable, just and sustainable communities, by enhancing gender-sensitivity among youth, for checking violence against women and empowering women with knowledge of their legal rights, and enabling sustainable livelihoods for women and youth by building their capacities to take advantages of new opportunities

### Outcomes

1. Increase in employment opportunities for women and youth
2. Alternatives to land-based employment opportunities are created
3. Skill-building offers not only different job options, but also increased income
4. Attitudes and behaviour of younger males will become more gender-sensitive
5. More women and youth, both female and male, will be equipped with knowledge of the consequences of all forms of violence against women and the punitive provisions laws
6. Increased reporting of VAW by women

	Risk	Likely	Consequence	Value	Management*	Responsible	Status*
	<b>Internal</b>						
	Staff turnover during the project period may affect programme implementation	2 (possible)	2 (Moderate)	4 (Medium)	Limit	The responsibility for planning and implementing coping strategies are Okkuta members	Review meetings - Monthly, bi-monthly and quarterly
	Funding problems, if any, on the donor front	2 (Possible)	2 (Moderate)	4 (Medium)	Limit	Team Leader and the Okkuta Board members.	Monthly and quarterly review and sharing with partner organisation
	<b>External</b>						
	Political, social, economic and climatic environment  The district is politically driven and is volatile. There is a chance of political interference  Social risk comprises of the caste system.	2 (Possible)	2 (Moderate)	4 (Medium)	Share	Staff, Vigilance committee members and Okkuta members	Monthly meetings of Okkuta members or whenever there is a crisis. Also meetings with other like minded organization
	The economic risks comprise of the inability of target group population to repay or return investments / Loans	2 (Possible)	4 (Serious)	4 (Medium)	Share	Okkuta members Project team Beneficiaries	Monthly review meetings of Beneficiaries and Project Team
	Environment risks comprises of acute drought or excessive rains both of which affect the project area.	2 (Possible)	4 (Serious)	4 (Medium)	Share	Programme team, community members including women, men, youth and Okkuta members	Monthly review meetings of Beneficiaries and Project Team



	Risk	Likely	Consequence	Value	Management*	Responsible	Status*
	Religious sectarianism	2 (Possible)	4 (Serious)	8 (High)	Share	Programme team, community members including women, men, youth and Okkuta members as well as religious leaders	Meetings whenever needed, among communities involved
	Seasonal migration	1 (Unlikely)	4 (Moderate)	2 (Low)	Share	Programme team, community members including women, men, youth and Okkuta members	Monthly review meetings of Beneficiaries and Project Team



**Minutes of the  
Governing Board 2019**



## Annual General Body and Governing board Minutes for the year- 2019

### I. General body Meeting –Minutes 2019

Date	Venue	Total members	Discussion of the meetings based on the agenda
08.05.2019	Okkuta Office	108	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Society Renewal Report and passing Resolution</li> <li>• New Board Election for the year 2018-19</li> <li>• Presentation of annual Reports/Accounts</li> <li>• Passing of annual audit reports</li> <li>• Election of Office bearers</li> <li>• Appointment of auditors</li> <li>• Fixing remuneration for auditors</li> <li>• About new donors and Budgets</li> </ul>

### II. Board Meetings - Minutes 2019

#### Board Meetings

Date	Venue	Total members	Discussion of the meetings based on the agenda
16/02/2019	Okkuta Office	09	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Audit of Phillipos for Swallows LEAP Project</li> <li>• Additional Fund support from Swallows</li> <li>• Campaign on Madya paana Nisheda and follow up</li> <li>• Informing of Purchase of Laptop from Swallows Funds and documentation</li> </ul>
18/02/2019	Okkuta Office	07	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discussion on Okkuta Website</li> </ul>
26/02/2019	Okkuta Office	07	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• About completion of half year of WE Trust Project and programme Planning</li> <li>• Half yearly report for We Trust</li> <li>• Approval of Buying of Projector for Okkuta from We Trust</li> <li>• Responsibility of Procurement committee to get Quotations for Projector</li> <li>• Swallows Internship programme and Interns Budget for Swallows.</li> <li>• Sharing of state level women's conference organized by FEVOURD K in Vijayapura</li> </ul>
11/04/2019	Okkuta Office	11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fixing date for Annual general body Meeting</li> <li>• Fixing dates for Annual audit</li> </ul>





08/05/2019	Okkuta Office	11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New Board Introduction</li> <li>• Election of New Office bearers</li> <li>• Roles and responsibilities of Board members</li> <li>• Passing resolutions for Bank transactions and Signatories</li> </ul>
13/05/2019	Okkuta Office	11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Resignation of Treasurer to Board</li> <li>• Change in Administration of WE Trust Hong Kong Office.</li> <li>• Members honorarium</li> <li>• Programmes in Collaboration with Gramapanchayat</li> <li>• Office repairs and maintenance and expenses</li> <li>• Inviting MFIs (SANGHA MITRA) and discuss about possible financial support for groups</li> </ul>
18/07/2019	Okkuta Office	08	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• About swallows Leap Project and Preparation of half yearly Report.</li> <li>• Preparation of accounts for Audit</li> <li>• PME exercise with Board and community</li> </ul>



# **WE Trust Report 2019-2020 (Year III)**

**Project Title:  
“Empowering Women to Access their rights”**



## Grameena Mahila Okkuta Empowering Women through accessing their rights

### Supported by- WE Trust

Half Yearly Report-September To February  
2019/2020

- I. Project Operational Area: Karnataka
- II. Selected Districts and Taluks in Karnataka:
  1. Kolar
  2. Mysore
  3. Chamarajanagar
  4. Davanagere
  5. Haveri

### Introduction

GrameenaMahilaOkkuta - a rural women's federation located in the Kolar district in the southern state of Karnataka, India. Operating in over 240 villages, Okkuta has since its foundation in 1997 worked at a grassroots level towards empowering poor rural women socially, politically and economically by supporting and strengthening local women-led self-help groups (SHGs). Currently, Okkuta operates in 5 Districts of Karnataka, an area where the agricultural sector constitutes the primary source of livelihood for both men and women. However, as a result of climate changes in recent years, droughts and unpredicted rainfalls have reduced the productivity in agriculture, negatively affecting employment opportunities.



### Use of all Grant funds

GrameenaMahilaOkkuta utilised the Grant funds to organise women's meetings and Trainings at the state level, district level and local level.

GMO also organised meetings of district level NGO meetings, and visits to various NGO project areas.

Funds were also used for trainings, awareness programmes and for dissemination of information to its associated groups and Federations.

The funds were also used for programme operational costs, staff salaries and overhead costs such as office maintenance, audit fee, Travel costs for staff, vehicle use, Organisational planning meetings and programme costs. Other expenditures included board meetings, staff meetings, and Documentation costs.

GrameenaMahilaOkkuta completed its 2 1/2 year with the WE Trust project in 5 Districts of Karnataka by the end of February 2020. The changes that have happened at the organisation level can be seen in different levels during the year.



### Structure:

Okkuta held its AGM in May. Jayalakshmi is not the treasurer anymore, the president and secretary continues from the last board, vice president is Ms. Shaheena and the new treasurer is Ms. Narayanamma. Jaya is now an administrator and one of the joint signatories.

## Policies

- In the board meetings, several issues like fund agreement/contract, policies, rules, policy against corruption, procurement policy and appointment of auditor, etc. have been discussed and passed.
- The policy that has been taken in favour staff was to continue Medical Insurance benefit. Also, Okkuta discussed the issue of Gratuity and PF for staff.
- We Okkuta also brought some changes in fixing remuneration or Honorarium for staff following with the Minimum wages rule of the state government.
- Issue of Honorarium for board members. Here after, Board members will not be involved in Execution of the project activities, and honorarium should not reflect in accounts.

### Internal reasons for non Implementation or Delays

Making aware of project goal and implementation plan of the project was not an easy task with new team. Our experiences during the implementation of the project with WE Trust supported program of GMO have been mainly as follow:

1. As we have already mentioned, the task of identifying right kind of groups to associate with, at district level in 5 Districts.
2. In mobilizing federations at state level, and their participation in Empowerment Process.
3. As well as public policies in the interim have transformed the empowerment process for the worse.
4. Government policies and its encouragement of micro finance instead of empowerment of women have turned

women's groups into financial transaction groups rather institutions of empowerment.

5. This is a challenge to federations such as GMO whose fundamentals are based on empowerment rather than financial transactions. To bring many of these federations back to the path of empowerment and rights of women is a challenge for the GMO, and we need to work out new strategies to deal with new federations which are predominantly influenced and controlled by private micro finance lenders.
  - There are greater demands on the time of women in rural areas now than before. Beginning with their daily chores, work demands as well as transport constraints, rural women are getting less and less time than before to attend to issues of their rights. This requires us to recast our programme activities to compress them into somewhat smaller time frame. This is a new experience for us.
  - The support from federations in other districts is somewhat lesser than what we expected, in the case of their time and participation and in follow up work.

## Challenges continued:

Addressing of the problems that existed from the beginning:

In addition to the challenges mentioned, retaining staff was a challenge faced in 2019. It is difficult to find staff with skills, abilities and willingness to work with rural communities. Due to turn over of the staff, it was not possible to implement the programmes and activities according to a planned schedule. Staff turnover during the project period may affect programme implementation. To address this risk, the responsibilities for planning and implementing coping strategies are adopted to involve Okkuta members in implementation as a stop gap.



Regular meetings are held monthly in the 5 districts along with the staff of Okkuta and committee members, helping Okkuta to continue its work in the absence of staff.

- Due to continuous drought, migration in the community has continued. Lack of jobs under MGNREGA has added to the woes of the villagers.
- Existence of a unstable government in the State has become a problem for implementation of various programmes as expected.
- It is a challenge to reach out the loan facilities and project benefits to the people from the govt. departments.
- There may be delay in getting loans from banks due to government's loan waiver. Banks non cooperation leading to reduced investment on entrepreneurial and skill development.
- Identifying good resource persons at local level and empowered the women by educating them



- Agricultural wages is more compared to the wages under MGNREGA. People may not participate in working under MGNREGA
- When compared to MGNREGA wages the workers are getting agricultural wages soon i.e. on the same day. Hence, they are evincing more interest in it and it has made it a challenge for us to attract them towards MGNREGA.
- Due to frequent transfers of officers at the gram, taluk and zillapanchayat levels it is taking more time to get its programmes/projects.

### GOVERNMENT Policies

- Government policies and its encouragement of micro finance instead of empowerment of women have turned women's groups into financial transaction groups rather institutions of empowerment. This is a challenge to federations such as GMO whose fundamentals are based on empowerment rather than financial transactions. To bring many of these Women's Groups back to the path of empowerment and rights of women is a challenge for the GMO, and we need to work out new strategies to deal with, which are predominantly influenced and controlled by private micro finance lenders.
- People are not interested in getting the government benefits. Due to the delay in reaching out the benefits of government schemes the people have lost faith on it.
- Failure of the officials of various government departments in sharing the information about the facilities/benefits, with the communities.
- As a result, the communities are deprived of the benefits and facilities of all the schemes.



## Internal Monitoring

- Regular visits to the villages by staff and board members.
- Regular contact with the Grama, panchayat and Zilla Panchayat, NRLM, Free Legal Services Authority, Police Department, Government Departments, Bank and Financial Institutions.
- Once in a week, discussions, verification of the various programmes and preparations of activity plans are conducted with staff/ and board members.
- Village Development Committees formed at village level (VDC).
- Regular meetings of VDCs
- Identify the needs of the people in the community, organise face-to-face discussions with the Gram Panchayat members.
- Continue the programmes under the leadership of women.
- Request support of government employees, Gram Panchayat members, ASHA activists, school teachers and others in the community.



## Systems / Planning

- Organising weekly meetings with staff and review of problems and progress
- Systematic Planning of activities
- Board Members involve in problem solving and visit villages with the staff and support the work.
- Discussions held in the board meetings regarding problems and find solutions
- Visit villages and monitor the progress of the Project by Programme coordinator
- Progress will be monitored through reports and reviews by programme coordinator
- Prepare quarterly project plan with staff and prepare the monthly calendar
- Prepared plan of action whenever problems arise in the community
- Organising Review meetings regularly at district and state level

## Follow up of Project activities

- Okkuta extended support to women's groups in preparing documentation about the facilities, after conducting trainings/ workshops.
- GMO extends required support till the applications reach the departments concerned. For example: Job cards & MGNREGA work and Bank Loans
- Visiting villages and meet people who participated in trainings and workshop and making a list of benefits needed.
- Collecting applications from departments and agencies and forwarding to beneficiaries for applying with required documents.
- Organizing visit to Govt. offices and make beneficiaries to submit applications and seek clarifications.
- Visited villages to know how/if the villagers have utilised the information that they have availed and whether they have submitted required documents to the offices or not.
- Discussions with the officials concerned regarding the status of the applications.



Staff visits to villages to monitor the programme implementation

- Village visits and information sharing about documents required for job cards.
- Frequent visits to the villages by board members and Okkuta's staff to inspect the implementation of works.
- Maintaining documents at office and staff level.

### Problems and Issues at Government level:

During last 6 months, New risks faced while implementing this project

- Prevalence of local politics and caste based politics has created problems. The Taluk and Gram Panchayat members along with the community people are stopping others from taking part in the meetings. The efforts of the Okkuta in giving awareness to the people have created problems for the local politicians.
- Interference of other societies and organisations in the villages where the Okkuta is functioning is causing confusion among the villagers continued.
- Due to unstable government the benefits are not reaching the farmers and beneficiaries. Corruption and negligence of officials has increased. Shortage/ failure of rain for the last two years has resulted in declining animal husbandry and agricultural activities
- Due to loan waiver by the State government people are not getting loans from banks. Hence, it has created problems among the villagers and the farming community. Women are trying to mobilise from private lenders.
- People have lost faith in MGNREGA scheme due to the delay in payment of wages by the government.

- Non cooperation of the local elected representatives and as the GP officials are under their control has created problem in implementation of MGNREGA schemes per our plan.

### Capacity building:

The project team has participated in trainings and information sharing workshops held for the benefit of the community, which helped establish contact with various government departments. In addition, the project team has attended and interacted in internal review meetings, network meetings, meetings with visitors and donors. This has encouraged their capacity building.



As part of its capacity development for project team, Okkuta organised multiple trainings for its team. During the year, the staff got training on Advocacy and Rights approach. They also attended Gender concept and Gender sensitisation workshop.

**We Okkuta are trying our best to implement our project goals and addressed 2045 beneficiaries under various activities and programmes in 5 districts covering Women, youth and Men.**

### Staff Structure

Based on the experience of last 2 years, we are structured the working pattern by appointing Local animators in place for all the districts, 2 Regional coordinators from September 2019.



Earlier regional coordinators have to cover 2 districts to see over all coordination and

monitoring federations work. Practically that was proved not possible. Hence we discussed with our groups and federations in other districts for the suggestions. They have said that better to appoint local federation members as animators, and they can assist Regional coordinators, and they will be responsible for the project activities in different Taluks. Then we appointed Local animators.

## Results

What results or impact do you anticipate that these project activities will have?

Activities	Sub-Activities	Progress in activities	Results / Outcomes (Strengthen Federations and networking, MGNREGA, Human Rights, VAW)
<b>ACTIVITY 1.</b>  To enhance sustainable livelihood opportunities for the poor, especially women and youth, in view of the recurrent drought conditions affecting an overwhelmingly large part of Karnataka	1.1 A large scale, intensive awareness campaigns about NREGS, its benefits and other legal provisions needs to be conducted in all villages/communities  1.2 Women need to be involved in the monitoring through their grassroots organisations such as SHGs and SHG federations which need to be empowered for the task through amendments to the law  1.3 Representatives of women organisations should be invited to attend the quarterly review	Workshops on dissemination of information with respect to the various facilities that are available from various government departments and Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme were held in 5 districts of Karnataka State between September 2019 to February 2020. A total number of 439 people have participated in a total number of 11 programmes and availed the information.  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>After getting information from these workshops</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>After completion of this activity, about 42 people including both male and female of Gandhipura village in Kolar district have engaged in 210 days canal repair works. Due to technical glitches from Gram Panchayat and due to the negligence of officials money has not been released.</li> <li>After Grameena Mahila Okkuta and the women brought it to the notice of the higher officials by writing letters, a sum of Rs. 5478/- was released in the month of November 2019 to 22 members.</li> <li>After that about 22 persons including both men and women have engaged in construction of Rajakaaluve (Feeder Channel to the Tank) in 2<sup>nd</sup> phase, in S. Chadumanahalli Village of Kolar district, in the month of February 2020. Now the releasing of funds is in releasing process.</li> </ul>



	<p>meetings on NREGS at the district level</p> <p>1.4 Regular orientation and sensitization programmes for elected representatives need to be conducted.</p> <p>1.5 Penal provisions relating to the violations of the NREGS law needs to be applied rigorously in order to deter corrupt practices and such penal provisions need to</p>	<p>about 150 people have availed job cards under MGNREGA.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• They have developed contact with officials.</li> <li>• About 60 people including both men and women and youth groups have utilized the benefits.</li> </ul> <p>However, with the advent of the MGNREGA and the guaranteed work and income by law, GMO has been focusing more on the effective implementation of NREGA. Even as Panchayats and the concerned government departments in the district were dragging their feet on the implementation of modern India's most ambitious anti-poverty programme, GMO activated its beneficiaries to ensure registration for the programme by all eligible families and organised information dissemination on the programme among its groups at village level.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In the month of February 2020, applications have been submitted to the MGNREGA officials of the GP, in Form No. 6, demanding works of removing of silt from the tank for 17 people, in Chitteri Village of Kolar District. The works will begin in the month of March 2020.</li> <li>• The GrameenaMahilaOkkuta has made efforts to strengthen the Federations (Okkutas) in the DiMr.ct regarding MGNREGA and conducted workshops in Mysuru, Chamarajanagara, Haveri, Davanagere Districts, except Kolar District and created awareness among the villagers about MGNREGA. Likewise, efforts were also made to mobilize information and conduct workshops. But due to political conditions in the Gram Sabha, Ward Sabhas and local levels the organizing of workshops have slowed down.</li> </ul> <p>With respect to MGNREGA renewal of 35 job cards have been made in the month of February 2020, in KollegalTaluk and applications have been submitted to the Panchayat. The GP Development officials have asked somebody should shoulder the responsibility and undertake the drainage and road repair works. But the laborers asked them to assign some other job as it is not possible to undertake drainage and road repair works. So, the officials concerned have agreed to provide community works. The works are presently under progress.</p>
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		<p>The main challenge faced by the NREGA workers is lack of payment. A weekly payment is supposed to be issued to the workers, but after 17 days of work the workers are yet to receive their first payment. When asked about this, the panchayat office claimed they do not currently have funds to issue payments. The belief in the panchayat office is low among the workers, and they have provided Okkuta with this information so that the staff can help them get a clearer picture and find out if this is true or not. The Okkutastaffs have also pressured the panchayat office to send an engineer to measure the canal, as this is needed for payments to be issued. On this day, the engineer finally came to do a measurement, after several calls from the Okkuta staff. The work security with NREGA work is low as it is a temporary employment, and all members interviewed were worried about their future work life after the NREGA work has ended. More initiatives are needed in the future to ensure economic stability and growth.</p>	
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Activities	Sub-Activities	Progress in activities	Results / Outcomes (Strengthen Federations and networking, MGNREGA, Human Rights, VAW)
<b>ACTIVITY 2</b>  <b>Teaching youngsters in farming family's new agriculture techniques to improve productivity and thereby increase farm incomes.</b>	<b>Sub-Activities</b>  2-1 Enabling women to access government programmes for agriculture and horticulture inputs and financial support  2.2 Enabling women to access bank credit for agricultural operations  2.3 Training women farmers in improved agricultural practices and techniques  2.4 Exploring resource mobilization to enable women farmers to productivity in their land  2.5 Promote indigenous seed conservation  2.6 Enable women to access MGNREGA provisions to improve development of their farms	<p>A workshop has been organised, with participation of 80 women farmers from 10 villages and have collected information.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Organising women and enabling them to avail the facilities available from government departments, agriculture and horticulture departments and financial support.</li> <li>Engaging women in getting loan facilities from banks for agricultural activities.</li> <li>Provide training to women farmers about good agricultural practices and technology.</li> <li>Enabling women farmers to mobilize various resources in order increase their production.</li> <li>Encouraging the women farmers in engaging in conservation of traditional seed varieties.</li> <li>Encouraging the women farmers to</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Seed kits worth Rs. 2,000/- each have been distributed to 25 farmers in two villages through the Horticulture Department, amounting to a total sum of Rs. 50,000.</li> <li>The ChikkatayiSangha in Ikkadahalli Village of Kollegal Taluk has availed a sum of Rs. 7 lakh and distributed to 18 people.</li> <li>The GangapuraSangha of Thimmarajapura has availed a sum of Rs. 7.50 lakh and distributed to 15 people</li> <li>The Ambedkar Sangha of Hosamaalangi village has received a sum of Rs. 6.50 lakh and distributed a sum of Rs. 50,000 each.</li> <li>The ManjunathaSangha has received a sum of Rs. 1.25 lakh loan under the NRLM scheme.</li> <li>Documents of 2 sanghas have been prepared this month and submitted the same to the Bank.</li> <li>Efforts have been made to get a sum of Rs. 16 lakh loan from the Bank for 4 Self Help Groups in 4 villages, benefitting 61 women. Loans have been disbursed majorly to undertake income generation activities and agricultural activities.</li> <li>A sum of rs. 1 crore has been disbursed to various Sanghas in H.D. KoteTaluk of Mysuru District in the last 6 months. Majority of the women have utilized the amount for skill development activities and</li> </ul>



		<p>utilize MGN REGA scheme in order to improve their agricultural fields.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• They have availed information regarding seeds available from the agriculture department, insurance for livestock from veterinary sciences department and subsidized loans and sericulture cultivation methods from Sericulture Department and other facilities.</li> <li>• They have availed information about the various government departments.</li> </ul> <p>Environment:</p> <p>Rural farmers are dependent on rain as many do not have access to borewells or can afford to dig one. Due to insufficient rain in 2018, crops decreased by 50%, which heavily affected the farmer's economy. This increases the need for alternative livelihoods that are dependent on weather or season. During rainy season, it is difficult to engage the members</p>	<p>agricultural products.</p> <p>There are about 60 households in Cholanakunte village of Kolar district. All these families are depending upon agricultural and dairy farming for their livelihood. There is a private milk dairy in the village and every household used to supply milk to that private dairy. Hence, they didn't used to get any benefits. For example: Insurance, feed subsidy, they were also deprived of the subsidy provided by the government. Noticing this Okkuta discussed about it in the meeting and discussed with the villagers too. After getting consent from the villagers the officials of the concerned Department have been approached regarding opening of Milk Dairies in the name of women beneficiaries. The officials visited the village regarding this and held a meeting. As per the decision taken by all a All Women milk dairy has been opened in the village on 16.02.2020. About 23 households have engaged in this and these households have also shared the expenses. Now they are supplying 4 cans of milk to the dairy every day.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Organised a meeting with the government officials regarding community farming for the women farmers in Kolar district</li> <li>• Women farmers participated at the state level meeting and discussions were carried out. In other states government has given more importance for women farmers to participate in community farming.</li> </ul>
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		<p>in the villages as they have to work in the fields, and do not have the time or financial possibility to attend meetings or trainings. Once the harvesting season is over, many do not have a source of income and require skill development trainings. Environmental factors are heavily connected to the financial stability, or lack thereof, within the villages.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This enhances women to grow necessary food crops required for their families taking independent decisions. Organisations are encouraging women to come forward to take independent decisions regarding growing crops of their choice.</li> <li>• Okkuta has provided opportunity for women to participate at the state level meetings</li> <li>• It is progress</li> <li>• Lot of discussions are held in the media Ministers are responding to the questions raised by media and in total lot of discussion regarding this are taking place at the government level</li> </ul>
<p><b>ACTIVITY 4</b> <b>4: Skill-building among youth, female and male, to make them employable, so that industries are attracted to take advantage of the skilled work force</b></p>	<p>Sub-Activities</p> <p>4.1 Provide capacity-building and training opportunities for younger women in villages for skill-based jobs</p> <p>4.2 Disseminate information among younger women about skill-based job opportunities</p> <p>4.3 Network with industries such as garment producers and ancillary industries for trainings and persuade them to set up units in rural areas</p>	<p>Awareness of government schemes and rights has increased among women and youth:</p> <p>Reaching out various benefits that are available from various government departments meant for youth and enabling them to utilize it and engage in livelihood and skill development activities are the main objectives. Conducting meetings with respect to sharing of information and holding interactions with government departments, banks and financial institutions and enabling the beneficiaries to utilise the benefits and excel in life is</p>	<p>The rural women have established direct links with the government departments and hence they are now aware about how to contact and avail the benefits. The contact between communities and departments has increased, both on the district and taluk level. The information provided by Okkuta has increased villager's awareness of various departments, and more people are taking part in the programmes now. Regular follow ups are done by Okkuta regarding status of applications, and inspections are made about whether the beneficiaries have submitted documents to the offices concerned or not. Through this programme, the Okkutastaff has increased their knowledge about the living conditions in the villages. Knowledge about the government system and useful strategies to communicate with government officials has also been increased, and the relationship between Okkuta and government officials has improved.</p>

		<p>one among the other objectives. It is however challenging to communicate with government officials as they do not respond properly, and application processes are often delayed.</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Youths both girls and boys after undergoing Central and state government scheme on skill based training are discussing about it.</li> <li>• Distributed pamphlets and posters regarding this scheme. Training centres are situated at the district head quarters and this has discouraged young girls and women from participating in it.</li> <li>• They say that it is difficult to travel to and fro daily leaving behind small kids</li> <li>• If training centres are made available at the Hobli level atleast they will show some interest to participate in the training</li> </ul>
<b>ACTIVITY 5</b> <b>5:Trainings to youth, female and male, to encourage entrepreneurship among them, so that they can be self-employed</b>	<p>Sub-Activities</p> <p>5.1 Train women in value addition for their products, like dairy products and horticulture produce</p> <p>5.2 Train women in entrepreneurial skills, such as processing and marketing local produce in urban areas and proximate markets.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A total number of 50 women in 1 village have availed training in preparing papads, under skill development training programme.</li> <li>• The women who availed this training have evinced interest in preparing papads along with doing other household works.</li> <li>• They have informed that they are getting this training in order to find alternative livelihoods.</li> <li>• A few women have taken leadership in marketing.</li> <li>• The women who have availed</li> </ul>	<p>Government officials:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Due to frequent transfers of officers at the gram, taluk and zillapanchayat levels it is taking more time to get its programmes/projects.</li> <li>• Bureaucratic delays blocking efforts to enable communities to access their rights and entitlements.</li> </ul> <p>Government Departments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existence of an unstable government in the State has become a problem for implementation of various programmes as expected.</li> </ul> <p>Government policies such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is a challenge to reach out the loan facilities and project benefits to the people from the govt. departments.</li> <li>• There may be delay in getting loans from banks due to government's loan waiver. Banks non-cooperation leading to reduced investment on skill development and Income generation.</li> </ul>



		<p>training in village development committees have started consultation with others.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide skill development training to younger women in the community and help them in getting employment.</li> <li>• Dissemination of information about skill based employment opportunities is now in progress.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>ACTIVITY 6.</b></p> <p><b>6 : To check gender-based violence against women and girl children</b></p>	<p>Sub-Activities</p> <p>6-1 Organizing Consultations with legal experts for women and youth</p> <p>6.2 Documentation of VAW Cases</p> <p>6.3 Support to VAW victims and follow up work with concerned authorities</p> <p>6.4 Strengthening Vigilance Committees constituted at community level.</p> <p>6.5 Meetings with VAW Enforcement Depts</p> <p>6.6 Dissemination of Information</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Organising legal consultations for the benefit of women and youth groups (Judges, Advocates, Saantwana, Police, Commission, CDPO)</li> <li>• Preparing of case studies of incidents of violence against women.</li> <li>• Providing support to the victims of violence and follow up. (Officials concerned).</li> <li>• Organising meetings with legal experts.</li> </ul>	<p>Several programmes have been organised from the last 6 months especially on the topics related to child marriages and domestic violence. After disseminating information several women and girls have approached the Okkuta regarding possibilities of child marriages and domestic violence and sought help. The Okkuta staff and administrative board members took the victims to the Santwaana Kendra, Police Station and Court and helped them. A few case studies have also been prepared.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The CDPO have shared information about how to register cases in case of domestic violence, how they can get help through the Department, etc.</li> <li>• As a result of this a woman named Kempamma shared her property case information, which was forwarded to Legal Aid Cell and discussed. Efforts were made to get RTC and asked her to talk with them. After that they beat both of them and sent. After this</li> </ul>



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dissemination of information on rights and legal protection and laws to women and youth groups.</li> <li>• Increasing awareness about women laws and rights to the Network members.</li> <li>• Organising subject based seminars with support by the Women Organisations of other districts.</li> <li>• Women have gained awareness about property rights.</li> <li>• They have gained knowledge about trafficking of girls.</li> <li>• They are now aware about the ill-effects of child marriages.</li> <li>• They have created awareness about SantwaanaKendras.</li> <li>• They are now aware about the ill-effects of alcohol.</li> </ul> <p><b>Gender:</b></p> <p>There are greater demands on the time</p>	<p>case the boy is absconding and a complaint has been lodged with the Legal Aid cell.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A workshop on domestic violence against women was held in the month of January 2020, with participation of 40 women.</li> <li>• After this workshop follow up of 2 cases have been done. The case of Suma, W/o Manjunath was decided.</li> <li>• The case regarding Asha, W/o Indramurthy of Kunturu Village has completed two sittings and it will be decided in the next sitting. While the wife doesn't want to stay with her husband she is demanding divorce. But the husband is saying that he won't give divorce and says he wants his wife and son. Another date has been given in the next month.</li> <li>• More number of child marriages are taking place in the areas where Uppara community people are in more numbers. Regarding this issue efforts are made to identify such cases and create awareness among the parents and the society about the ill-effects of child marriages, why is it illegal, punishment/fine they have to pay if they are proved to have violated the law, why daughters should be educated, etc. Efforts are made to create awareness by inviting advocates, counsellors from SantwaanaKendras and also through the Honourable Deputy Commissioner, Police officials, Department Officials. Despite all these efforts child marriages are still taking place in Chamaraja nagara District. Hence, several programmes are being held by Okkutas (Federations) of that district. For example: organising free legal awareness camps in</li> </ul>
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		<p>of women in rural areas now than before. Beginning with their daily chores, work demands as well as transport constraints, rural women are getting less and less time than before to attend to issues of their rights. This requires us to recast our programme activities to compress them into somewhat smaller timeframe This is a new experience and Challenge for us.</p> <p><b>Religion:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Women were controlled by religious leaders, not to attend meetings and public protests.</li> <li>• Caste: Social risk comprises of the caste system</li> <li>" Though poverty exists among the minorities in the villages, women are usually not allowed to go for NREGA work.</li> </ul> <p><b>Socio-cultural:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Due to pressure by men and others in the households some women and girl children are scared to speak about the harassment,</li> </ul>	<p>schools/colleges in every village, providing information about women trafficking, social evils, more girls in Kollegal Taluk are going to other faraway places in search of jobs and in such cases probabilities of trafficking of girls will be more. Hence, they were educated that such incidents should be prevented and be careful. The women were asked to bring such incidents immediately to the notice of the Okkuta which will help them.</p> <p>A girl called Deepu of Masana-pura in Chamara-janagara Taluk had married a guy called Mahesh. Her husband was torturing her both mentally and physically from the last 12 years. He always used to suspect her. Family members and villagers had mediated between them several times during quarrels. He used to demand the entire salary amount from her whenever she used to work and used to torture her if she didn't give. Deepu has two daughters and she was finding it very difficult to meet their educational expenses. Her mother was a member of a self help group. She brought this issue to the notice of the Okkuta and sought help in seeking justice to her daughter Deepu. The Okkuta functionaries took them to the police station and warned her husband and threatened him of registering a case in case if he continues to torture his wife.</p> <p>Results:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. After attending the training programmes, boys in colleges have realised that violence against children is wrong.</li> <li>2. The gram panchayat members have gained knowledge about the</li> </ol>
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		<p>exploitation and violence against them, in groups or in public.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In rural areas mobilization and organisation of women are facing new changes. The stage of self-help groups is now history. Micro finance organisations, with their revenue models which preclude women's empowerment have virtually destroyed SHGs and federations.</li> <li>• Burden on family incomes due to socio-cultural changes</li> <li>• Increase in consumption of alcohol</li> <li>• Consumerism and materialism increasing in poor families, with demonstration effect of festivals and vanity purchases stressing family budgets, and forcing them to take loans.</li> <li>• The main impact of socio-cultural changes is on women, increasing their</li> </ul>	<p>legal aspects of the panchayat through trainings.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. Trainings are effective to educate the members on legal aspects, their rights, policies and rules. Women and girls have availed more information about related laws.</li> <li>4. Women got knowledge of complete information about POCSO, POSH, JJ Act, DV act etc.</li> <li>5. Gained knowledge about the helpline and women protection Acts. As a result of visiting the government departments the women of the villages have gained knowledge about basic infrastructure.</li> <li>6. The Village Development Committee members visited the departments and engaged in various activities after establishing contact with the officials concerned.</li> <li>7. Women have collected courage to speak against the incidents of domestic violence in villages.</li> <li>8. It has been effective in enhancing the personality and shoulder leadership responsibilities at the village level.</li> <li>9. Awareness of government schemes and rights has increased among women and youth.</li> </ol>
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		<p>work burden and reducing their time for social mobilisation and participation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prevalence of local politics and caste-based politics has created problems. The Taluk and Gram Panchayat members along with the community people are stopping others from taking part in the meetings. The efforts of the Okkuta in giving awareness to the people have created problems for the local politicians.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>ACTIVITY 7</b></p> <p><b>Revive and strengthen the State level network of women's groups/federations promoted and facilitated by Grameena Mahila Okkuta</b></p>	<p>7.1 Communicating with like-minded groups/federations and discuss with the issues of common interest in order to bring them together</p> <p>7.2 Facilitating networking of district level women's federations and organizations</p> <p>7.3 Organize four regional conferences a year to activate</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Efforts will be made strengthen the network by contacting the women groups and federations and bringing them under a common forum and bringing together women group sand District-level okkutas.</li> <li>• Organise annual conferences, organise and build a network at the State-level.</li> <li>• Provided guidance and</li> </ul>	<p>Five state-level meetings have been held in the last 6 months. Mainly discussions have been held regarding strengthening the network at the state-level, in these meetings.</p> <p>Analysation of monthly meetings, training programmes and workshops held have been made. Ms. Roopa Bernard, renowned trainer has sensitized the women about gender sensitivity and leadership qualities at the state-level.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ms. Asha Ramesh participated and educated the women about gender equality and status of women, how women are treated in political system and society, struggles carried out with respect to women's problems, Sati system, World Women's Conference, etc.</li> </ul>

	<p>the regional networks</p> <p>7.4 Organise an annual state level conference to revive the state level network</p>	<p>opportunity by building the capacity and providing information about the experiences to the members during the State-level conferences.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provided opportunities to distribute districtwise programmes.</li> </ul> <p>Motivated to strengthen the Women Federations districtwise, and provided opportunity for the state-level forum to come together.</p> <p>VDCs(Village development Committee's)</p> <p>The Village development Committee has been formed to know about the facilities and problems of the people in the villages.</p> <p>Providing information to the people about government departments and helping them to establish contact with the departments.</p> <p>Provided platform and opportunity to the girls and women</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• These training programmes have mainly helped in gaining new spirit and enthusiasm to go and work in the Districts.</li> <li>• The Okkuta has gained more significance.</li> <li>• Monthly meetings of voluntary organisations were held in five districts to conduct discussions about the various problems and sharing information. It helps in strengthening the federations/ okkutas in the Districts.</li> <li>• Discussions have been held for the benefit of the Okkutas in Chamarajanagara District about how to prepare reports/ documents of board meeting and discussion, how to conduct discussions regarding the financial matters and policies. It has helped the Okkutas a lot.</li> <li>• Novodaya Women's Okkuta has been formed in Ranebennur Taluk of Haveri District. This Okkuta has submitted 12A and 80G documents online.</li> <li>• About 13 Self Help Groups have been formed in Nanjangud and Hunsur Taluks.</li> <li>• Monthly Okkuta meetings have been conducted regularly.</li> <li>• Making efforts to meet the government department officials face-to-face has helped the women to know about them and it has also helped them in getting information about various loans and other facilities available from the government department submit it, decisions of the administrative board meeting and discussion, how to conduct discussions regarding the financial matters and policies. It has helped the Okkutas a lot.</li> </ul>
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		<p>in villages to speak about the incidents of violence and harassment against them.</p> <p>It has enhanced the responsibilities of leadership at the village level and personality development.</p> <p>This is a good strategy in protecting the sustainability as a local organisation.</p> <p>How was it achieved?</p> <p>Village visits were made to form Village Development Committees and one committee was formed in each village with a view of implementing the development programmes. Efforts were made to understand the problems of the villages by conducting monthly meetings and find solutions.</p> <p>The villagers were given livelihood training. With a view of strengthening the committees in the villages the Okkuta staff and administrative board members organized programmes by taking leadership</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Novodaya Women's Okkuta has been formed in Ranebennur Taluk of Haveri District. This Okkuta has submitted 12A and 80G documents online.</li> <li>• About 13 Self Help Groups have been formed in Nanjangud and Hunsur Taluks.</li> <li>• Monthly Okkuta meetings have been conducted regularly.</li> </ul> <p>Making efforts to meet the government department officials face-to-face has helped the women to know about them and it has also helped them in getting information about various loans and other facilities available from the government.</p>
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		and created awareness among the villagers on availing the facilities.	
<b>ACTIVITY 8</b>  <b>Plan and implement campaigns on issues affecting women</b>	<p>8.1 Identifying and consolidating common problems and needs in various regions and seeking region-specific or State-level solutions</p> <p>8.2 Collecting documentation relating to issues, process them and prepare campaign material</p> <p>8.3 Monitoring government policies, promises or assurances on development issues</p> <p>8.4 Draft issue-based campaigns</p>	<p>Issues under Food Security:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There should be electronic weighing machine.</li> <li>• Ensure participation of 150 women members in every Vigilance Committee meetings.</li> <li>• Ensure participation of PDO and Secretary</li> <li>• Women should become leaders of the meeting and families.</li> <li>• Ration Card: The income should be within, APL &amp; BPL</li> <li>• Should open Fair Price Shop compulsorily</li> <li>• Should be open from 7 am to 12 pm.</li> <li>• Again it should be open from 4 pm to 8 pm.</li> <li>• One person should give door service</li> <li>• Those whose can not give finger print can sign.</li> </ul>	



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If there are 800 card holders in Vigilance Committee, one ration shop should be opened.</li> <li>• Three women members should be selected for Vigilance Committee</li> <li>• Per family grains distribution is 7 kgs per head <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rural - 75%</li> <li>• Urban - 50%</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>Food Security Demands</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Women &amp; Child Development Department</li> <li>• Midday meals in Anganwadi centers</li> <li>• Can take midday hot meals up to 3 months after delivery.</li> <li>• A sum of Rs. 6,000 is given in three instalments under the Pradhan Mantri Matrutwa Bhagya Yojana</li> <li>• PDS Fair Price Shop</li> <li>• Eligible family</li> <li>• Social, Financial</li> <li>• Implementation of law</li> </ul>	
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bhagyalakshmi Scheme</li> <li>• Filtered drinking water unit</li> <li>• Ksheera Yojane</li> <li>• Mathru Vandana Janani Suraksha Yojana</li> </ul>	
<b>ACTIVITY 9</b>  <b>Capacity-building for women to enable them to access their rights and entitlements</b>	<p>9.1 Organizing trainings, exposures for women on various issues such as self help promotion, federation concepts, micro enterprises, agriculture practices, health &amp; hygiene, legal rights, advocacy skills, management skills, communication skills, media relations etc.</p> <p>9.2 Organizing meetings between intellectuals and academics and GMO activists. Through its clusters, GMO also organizes interface between government officials and WG members</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• With respect to the increasing incidents of violence against women, meetings were held in the Districts, efforts were made to identify people in the rural areas who have at least a little knowledge about law and who are literates and those who can contribute at least a little time to the community. In case any incidents of violence and crime are found in the community provide them care immediately and bring it to the notice of the Okkuta, take them to the police station, Saantwana Kendra, etc.</li> <li>• A few case studies have been documented.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reformed Naari Adalat meetings in Chamarajanagara and Kollegal Taluk.</li> <li>• There should be 8 members in every committee.</li> <li>• Provided training about Naari Adalat members roles and responsibilities.</li> <li>• Already conducted trainings for them.</li> <li>• Participated in government department consultation meetings and provided opportunities for them.</li> <li>• The members of Naari Adalat should be present in the Okkuta office two days in a week. They should register domestic violence cases on that day if they get any.</li> <li>• Importantly the Naari Adalath members decided they will not accept criminal and rape cases.</li> </ul> <p><b>Outcomes:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Activists developed sense of commitment</li> <li>2. Federations got disciplined</li> <li>3. Federations got strengthened at the local level</li> <li>4. Meetings of the women's groups are held regularly</li> <li>5. Good relationships were established with government</li> </ol>



		<p>Information has been provided through advocates with respect to agricultural land disputes within the families.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. WE –Trust program was implemented since 2 ½ years and its outcome on community and organisation</li> <li>2. Federations in four districts have been strengthened</li> </ol> <p>Process</p> <p>We started our work in Chamarajanagar and Mysore districts in 2017 by making it clear in the meetings that as per the requests of the federations the activities will be on strengthening women's groups and facilitating them to connect with government departments, liasoning with gramaPanchayats and capacity building.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Later decided to have state level meetings once in two months were district level issues will be</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6. Few of the government programmes were utilised</li> <li>7. Good rapport was established with local governments- GPs and developed the confidence of working with them</li> <li>8. Have created a positive environment to work with other organisations and CBOs</li> <li>9. Other organisations are supporting them</li> <li>10. Members of the working committee of federations are working with responsibility</li> <li>11. Voices were raised for policy changes</li> <li>12. Federations have started to work towards bringing changes in the community and for social welfare</li> <li>13. Have started to work on the issues pertaining to violence against women and domestic violence through nariadalats.(Women's court)</li> </ol>
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		<p>discussed and plan of action will be prepared with the support of Okkuta. Accordingly Okkuta had supported it.</p> <p>b) Once in two months GrameenaMahila Okkuta visited these districts and held meetings with activists, women's groups, members of the working committee, government officials, GP officials. Visited the NGOs and discussed about the programmes and given the guidance as well as discussed about the local problems.</p> <p>1. Programmes:</p> <p>District level action plans were prepared based on the issues, mainly NREGS, women's rights, trafficking of girl children, domestic violence due to alcoholism, skill development, bank schemes, economic programmes, leadership from Okkuta etc.</p>	
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		<p>Resource persons from the concerned departments and individuals were invited to give awareness and many women's groups attended these programmes and got the benefits.</p> <p>2. Trainings:</p> <p>Programmes were charted at state and district levels for capacity building of women's groups and working committee members of federations. Among that leadership, responsibility of the federations. womens constitutional rights, trafficking of girl children, gender inequality and gender discrimination and womens struggle/ movement and changes were given. These trainings were attended by activists, shg members and working committee members of federation, subjects were</p>	
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		discussed and awareness were given.	
		 	
<b>ACTIVITY 10</b>  <b>Developing the state-level network as a monitor of public policies and pressure group working for change</b>	<p>10.1 Increasing poor women's access to opportunities and economic resources in the globalized scenario</p> <p>10.2 Mainstreaming gender at all levels of development policy-making to ensure gender-sensitive economic and social planning and implementation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Organised a letter writing campaign to the government officials concerned demanding giving pension facilities to senior citizens, along with Kolar District and State-level progressive organisations.</li> <li>Carried out a letter writing campaign to the Excise Minister</li> </ul>	<p>Conflict:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Multiplicity of NGOs in the project area with different approaches complicates community participation in Okkuta programmes.</li> <li>Within the NGOs, because of policies of the government, lack of enthusiasm in planning campaigns and to work on Policies and questioning. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Government policies changing fast at the home ministry without spreading information (especially regarding FCRA, registration in DARPAN under NITI ayog).</li> </ul> </li> </ol>

	<p>10.3 Strengthening women's efforts to use existing legislation, advocate changes or secure abolition of laws to their benefit</p> <p>10.4 Resisting the retreat of State from Basic Social Sector</p> <p>10.5 Meetings with NGOs and federations in districts</p>	<p>demanding prohibition of alcohol. The women also met the Minister directly and submitted memorandum.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shrinking fund opportunity when working with policy advocacy, and less funding available when working with rights-based approach</li> <li>• The voluntary organisations are facing problems due to the government policies, high expectations of the beneficiaries, lack of proper financial aid, etc. under FCRA, during the last year for various reasons</li> <li>• More and more voluntary organisations have transformed into financial institutions and thereby not much scope for social Intermediary organisations.</li> <li>• Voluntary organisations have not been possible to work more effectively to raise voice, because No coordination among Ngo's.</li> <li>• The works of the micro finance organisations have become a hurdle in the way of awareness and rights-based organisations</li> <li>• Interference of other societies and organisations in the villages where the Okkuta is functioning is causing confusion among the villagers.</li> </ul> <p>More than 20,000 NGOs have been pulled out by the Govt. of India under FCRA, during the last year for various reasons</p>
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### Out Comes:

- Women's Groups Have built linkages with those organisations meant to support women such as Santhwana, Women and child development department, Deputy Commissioners, Police department, courts

and other government departments. As well as have taken the support for the programmes.

- Have accessed lot of hand bills and posters from the departments





- 700 Women have accessed loans worth Rs. 3,50,00,000 from banks and NABARD
- 342 women have started and continuing small scale enterprises under the skill development programme
- 45 cases have been registered under violence against women
- As well as cases are been registered under dowry, physical and mental violence and property disputes
- Government departments have recognised the federations
- Federations have established their links with the
- State level departments and a matter of right they are accessing the programmes and schemes
- District level consultations are held with deputy commissioners and have brought the problems to their notice.

## 1. Department visits

Sl. No.	Department Name	Activity
1.	Visit to Gram Panchayat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Visit to get job cards done</li> <li>• Visited with respect to MGNREGA works</li> <li>• Visited to provide information to the officials regarding cleanliness of drainages in the villages.</li> <li>• Regarding agricultural pond</li> </ul>
2.	Horticulture Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Visited with respect to distribution of seeds.</li> <li>• Visited regarding collecting information about organic farming and facilities available.</li> </ul>
3.	Agriculture Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Visited to invite the Agriculture Department officers to the organic farming training program.</li> <li>• To enquire about providing tarpaulins and seeds.</li> </ul>
4.	Santwana Kendra	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Visited regarding providing information about the facilities available for women.</li> </ul>
5.	Office of the District Administration, Kolar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Visited with respect to submission of applications from the villages requesting prohibition of sale of alcohol.</li> <li>• To introduce the villagers to the government departments and establish contact with them.</li> </ul>
6.	Sericulture Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Visited in order to collect information about the facilities provided from the Sericulture Department and introduce the women to the officers concerned.</li> </ul>
7.	Civil Court, Mulabagilu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Invited to provide information to the women about the facilities available from the Free Legal Services Authority to the programs and collect relevant information.</li> </ul>



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To discuss with the advocates.</li> <li>Visited in order to register one 1 VAW case in the court.</li> </ul>
8.	JagruthiSevaSamsthe, Kolar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To discuss about the illegal trafficking of women.</li> </ul>
9.	Visit to Taluk Office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Collected information.</li> <li>Took the members to the Taluk Office and introduced them to the officials concerned.</li> <li>To invite the officers to programs.</li> <li>To discuss about the MGNREGA programme works.</li> </ul>
10.	Government Milk Producers' Cooperative Society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To submit applications to the officer concerned to give permission to start Women's Milk Producers' Society in the villages.</li> </ul>
11.	Town Police Station	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To collect information regarding the facilities available to the women who are victims of violence and details of helpline.</li> </ul>
12.	Women's Commission, Bengaluru	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Introduction to the Department and establish contact.</li> <li>To collect information required.</li> </ul>
13.	Mini Vidhana Soudha, Kolar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Visited with respect to voting, our vote our right.</li> <li>To invite to participate in the meeting.</li> </ul>

## 2. Resource Persons Contact

Sl. No.	Designation	Name and Address	Expert
1.	Trainer/ Resource Person	Ms. Manjula	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Skill development and entrepreneurship trainer</li> </ul>
2.	Trainer/ Resource Person	Mr. Kumaraswamy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Information regarding Skill Development and Gender Equality, and Illegal Trafficking of women.</li> <li>Video Clips</li> <li>Group Discussions</li> </ul>
3.	Trainer/ Resource Person	Ms. Shanthi, Indian Social Institute, Bengaluru	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Women Land Ownership Rights trainer</li> </ul>
4.	Advocate	Ms. Gowrimani	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Discussion on women and cases of violence against girls/women.</li> <li>Information sharing trainer</li> </ul>
5.	Advocate	Ms. Nirmala Madhusudan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Discussion on women and cases of violence against girls / women.</li> </ul>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Information sharing trainer</li> </ul>
6.		Ms. Ratnamma, Police Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Discussion about the cases and incidents of violence against women and children.</li> <li>Information sharing trainer</li> </ul>
7.		Ms. B.S. Suma, Women and Child Development Department officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Trainer in handling cases of violence against women and children.</li> </ul>
8.		Ms. Rajeshwari	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Trainer in handling cases of violence against women and children.</li> </ul>
9.	Advocate	Mr. Venkatachalapathi, Legal Advisor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Trainer in the area of laws and helplines available for the women/girls who are victims of violence.</li> </ul>
10.	Police Department	Mr. Girish	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gender based violence against women and girls trainer.</li> </ul>
11.	Advocate	Ms. Saraswathi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Women Laws trainer</li> </ul>
12.	Trainer	Mr. S.N. Raghavendra	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Trainer - Bank loans</li> </ul>
13.	Trainer/Resource Person	Mr. G.N. Simha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Trainer - Leadership development</li> </ul>
14.	Trainer/ Resource Person	Mr. Munendra Swamy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Trainer - Skill Development training to women and girls</li> </ul>
15.	Trainer/Resource Person	Mr. Mahadevappa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Trainer - NABARD facilities to women SHGs.</li> </ul>

### VDC (VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEES) Review and Planning Meetings

Sl. No.	Name of the Village	Total Members	Women	Men	Caste
	Cholanguntte	45	35	10	SC
	Kumudenahalli	35	25	10	SC-OBC
	Kappalamadagu	30	20	10	SC, MU, OBC, SC
	S.Chadumanahalli	35	35	-	SC
	Gandhipura	45	25	20	SC
	Yadahalli	40	25	15	SC, OBC
	Chitteri	35	30	5	SC, OBC
	Bandahalli	45	25	10	SC



	Minijenahalli	55	35	10	SC
	Jayamangala	55	30	25	SC, OBC
	Nadhamballi	40	35	20	SC
	A.S.Halli	40	30	10	OBC, SC
	Putteeri	35	25	15	OBC, SC
	<b>Total</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>170</b>	

### SHG Groups: Chamaraja Naagara District / Kollegal Taluk

Sl. No.	Name of the village	Name of the SHGs	Total No. of Members
1	Hosamaalangi	Ambedkar Women Self Help Group	18
2	Hosamaalangi	Manjunath Women Self Help Group	16
3	Silkapura	Kaveri Women Self Help Group	14
4	Silkapura	Manjunatha Women Self Help Group	20
5	Vagarapuramola	Amrutha Women Self Help Group	18
6	Chilakawadi	Chowdeshwari Women Self Help Group	14
7	Kunturu	Mallige Women Self Help Group	15
8	Kunturu	Sampige Women Self Help Group	16
9	Teramballi	Chamundeshwari Women Self Help Group	14
10	Uttamballi	Saraswathi Women Self Help Group	16
11	Uttamballi	Rakasamma Women Self Help Group	18
12	Uttamballi	Chowdeshwari Women Self Help Group	17
13	Herae	Ambedkar Women Self Help Group	16
14	Timmarajapura	Gangadevi Women Self Help Group	16
15	Madhuvanahalli	Doddattayamma Women Self Help Group	18
16	Anjaneyapura	Doddattayamma Women Self Help Group	18
17	Singanalluru	Durgaparameshwari Women Self Help Group	14



**GrameenaMahilaOkkuta, Kolar District**  
**We Trust March Month Report 2020**

Sl. No.	Activity	Workshop details	Outcome	Problems
	Development meetings in villages (VDC)	As fixed 11 meetings were conducted in 11 villages. A total number of 191 women took part in the meetings.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provided information regarding Government Departments.</li> <li>• Educated about Women's Rights</li> <li>• Provided information on job cards</li> <li>• Provided information about free healthcards</li> <li>• Collected information handbills from Govt. Departments and established contact and the officials concerned</li> <li>• Provided job cards information and helped 15 people to get them from the Panchayat.</li> <li>• Prepared NMR of 19 people in Chadumanahalli Village.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clean drinking water unit problem in the village.</li> <li>• Delay in payment of wages under NGREGA program.</li> <li>• Transportation problem.</li> <li>• They were asked to submit the applications within April 15. But due to lockdown across the country the staff members couldn't inform the villagers about the meeting.</li> </ul>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Helped 8 villagers of Yedahalli, Gandhi purato get free</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The officials are not dedicating time in Gram Panchayats.</li> </ul>



			<p>health cards from Angondanahalli Gram Panchayat.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Resolved water problem of 2 villages through the Panchayat.</li> <li>Organised a letter campaign requesting to increase the wages given under MGNREGA program to the Prime Minister, Chief Minister, Rural Development Minister and local MP. A total number 330 letters from 11 villages were sent to the above people under this campaign.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Shortage of funds with the government. Face-to-face discussion held with the officials concerned.</li> <li>There is mistrust among the villagers about MGNREGA program due to the delay in distribution of wages.</li> </ul>
3.	<p>Visit to Government Departments</p> <p>Discussion about MGNREGA program and Panchayat visits.</p>	<p>Five women from 2 villages visited the Horticulture and Agriculture Department offices in Mulabagilu on dt: 14.03.2020.</p> <p>Seven GP offices were visited 10 times with respect to jobs under MGNREGA program, job cards and drinking water problem in the villages, free health card and to prepare</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Collected information about the various facilities provided.</li> </ul>	





		work estimates. Took the women from the villages to the Panchayat offices to prepare NMR.		
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### GRAMEENA MAHILA OKKUTA - WE TRUST Activities Details

Sl. No	DATE	Venue	Name of The Programme	Resource Person	Participants women
1	17.09.2019	Mulabagal	Training On Empowerment Opportunities For Women in MGNREGA	Mr.Chowdappa Balla Grama panchyathi Bill Culecter Mr.Gangappa Water Man BallaGramapanchyathi And Gmo Board and Staff	38
2	16.09.2019	Ranebennur	Training On Empowerment Opportunities For Women in MGNREGA	Mr.Mr.kanth and Umesh	40
3	19.9.2019	Shigav	Training On Empowerment Opportunities For Women in MGNREGA	(Mr.ManjunathPatil)	45
4	23.09.2020	23.09.2020	Bayadgi	Training On Violence & Alcoholism For Women & youth	Mr.Karibasa ppa (Advocate)
5	3.10.2019	Kollegala	Training On Violence & Alcoholism For Women & youth	Mr. Venkatachalapathi Advocate Mrs.Rathnamma Police Department Rotarikollegala	40
6	24.10.2019	Chamarajanagar	Training On Violence & Alcoholism For Women & youth	Mr.Mrs. Suma Santhvana Department Mrs.Rathna	54
7	18.10.2019	Gandhipura	Training On Empowerment Opportunities For Women in MGNREGA	Mr.Mr.ChikkaNarashim ayyaPDO.Angondahalli GramaPanchyath GMO Board & Staff	45



8	25.10.2019	AgraharaSom asarahalli	Training On Empowerment Opportunities For Women in MGNREGA	Mrs. J.S Saraswathi ShapurGramaPanchyathi PDO Mr. VenkaramgowdaGramap anchyathi President Mr.Rajappa	38
9	31.10.2019	Bayadgi	Training On Empowerment Opportunities For For Women in MGNREGA	Mr.Basavaraj, UmeshMuthuraj	40
10	19.11.2019	Kollegala	Awreness Rights For Women	Mr.Umesh	40
11	17.10.2019	Mulbagal	Training on Farmer	Mr.Nagraj	70
12	26.11.2019	Chamarajanag ar	Training On Empowerment Opportunities For Women in MGNREGA	Mr.Naveen PDO	38
13	27.11.2019	Bangalore	State Level Meeting	Mr.M.SJayalakshmi GMO Staff	16
14	30.11.2019	Bayadgi	Training On Empowerment Opportunities For Women in MGNREGA	Mr.Karibasappa Mr.Umesh	40
15	22.11.2019	Bayadgi	Training On Empowerment Opportunities For Women in MGNREGA	Mr.Umesh	35
16	19.11.2019	Bayadgi	Training On Gender Violence & Alcoholism For Women & youth	Mr.Umesh	40
17	1.12.2019	Kollegala	Training On Violence & Alcoholism For Women & youth	Mrs.Gowrimani Mr.Venkatachala	40
18	30.11.2019	Bayadgi	Training On Empowerment & Opportunities For Women in MGNREGA	Mr.Karibasappa Mr.Umesh	40



19	22.11.2019	Bayadgi	Training On Empowerment Opportunities For Women in MGNREGA	Mr.Umesh	35
20	19.11.2019	Bayadgi	Training On Gender Violence & Alcoholism For Women & youth	Mr.Umesh	40
21	1.12.2019	Kollegala	Training On Violence & Alcoholism For Women & youth	Mrs.Gowrimani Mr. Venkatachala	40
22	30.11.2019	Bayadgi	Training On Empowerment Opportunities For Women in MGNREGA	Mr.Karibasappa Mr.Umesh	40
23	22.11.2019	Bayadgi	Training On Empowerment Opportunities For Women in MGNREGA	Mr.Umesh	35
24	19.11.2019	Bayadgi	Training On Gender Violence & Alcoholism For Women & youth	Mr.Umesh	40
25	1.12.2019	Kollegala	Training On Violence & Alcoholism For Women & youth	Mrs.Gowrimani Mr. Venkatachala	40
26	27.11.2019	Bangalore	State Level Meeting	Mrs. M.S Jayalakshmi & GMO Staff	16
27	28.11.2019	Kappalamadugu	Skill Training	Mrs.Manjula Consultant	37
28	14.1.2020	Urkunttemitturu High Scholl	Gender & Leadership Training For youth	Dr.Kumaraswamy	78
29	21.1.2020	Kollegala	Training On Violence & Alcoholism For Women & youth	Mr.RajeshwariSanthvana Mahila Help Line Mr.Putramashetty Advocate Mrs. M. Yashodha Police Mr.D. Venkatachala GMO Staff	48



30	22.1.2020	Chamarajanagar	Skill Training	Mr.Krishna Mr.G.munedraswamy nara bank manager chamarajanagar Mr.Mahadevappa NABARD Bank GMO Staff	37
31	23.1.2020	Sarguru	Awreness Rights For Women	Mrs.Sarswathi Advocate kollegala GMO Staff Mrs.Rathnammasadana mahilaokkuta H.D Kote	25
32	24.1.2020	Ullaluru	Awreness Rights For Women Skill&Govt Department	Mr.S.N.Ragavendra S.B.I.F.LC Nanjangudu Mrs.Nirmala Mrs.RathnammaSadana mahilaokkuta Mrs.Shanthalu DCC Bank Manager Ullaluru GMO Staff	62
33	27.11.2019	Bangalore	State Level Meeting	Mrs. M.S Jayalakshmi & GMO Staff	16
34	28.11.2019	Kappalamadugu	Skill Training	Mrs.Manjula Consultant	37
35	14.1.2020	Urkunttemitturu High Scholl	Gender & Leadership Training For youth	Dr.Kumaraswamy	78
36	21.1.2020	Kollegala	Training On Violence & Alcoholism For Women & youth	Mr.RajeshwariSanthvana Mahila Help Line Mr.Putramashetty Advocate Mrs. M. Yashodha Police Mr.D. Venkatachala GMO Staff	48
37	22.1.2020	Chamarajanagar	Skill Training	Mr.Krishna Mr.G.munedraswamy nara bank manager chamarajanagar Mr.Mahadevappa NABARD Bank GMO Staff	37
38	23.1.2020	Sarguru	Awreness Rights For Women	Mrs.Sarswathi Advocate kollegala GMO Staff Mrs.Rathnammasadana mahilaokkuta H.D Kote	25



39	24.1.2020	Ullaluru	Awreness Rights For Women Skill&Govt Department	Mr.S.N.Ragavendra S.B.I.F.LC Nanjangudu Mrs.Nirmala Mrs.RathnammaSadana mahilaokkuta Mrs.Shanthalu DCC Bank Manager Ullaluru GMO Staff	62
40	27.11.2019	Bangalore	State Level Meeting	Mrs. M.S Jayalakshmi& GMO Staff	16
41	28.11.2019	Kappalamadugu	Skill Training	Mrs.Manjula Consultant	37
42	14.1.2020	Urkunttemitturu High Scholl	Gender & Leadership Training For youth	Dr.Kumaraswamy	78
43	21.1.2020	Kollegala	Training On Violence & Alcoholism For Women & youth	Mr.RajeshwariSanthvana Mahila Help Line Mr.Putramashetty Advocate Mrs. M. Yashodha Police Mr.D. Venkatachala GMO Staff	48
44	22.1.2020	Chamarajanagar	Skill Training	Mr.Krishna Mr.G.munedraswamy nara bank manager chamarajanagar Mr.Mahadevappa NABARD Bank GMO Staff	37
45	23.1.2020	Sarguru	Awreness Rights For Women	Mrs.Sarswathi Advocate kollegala GMO Staff Mrs.Rathnammasadana mahilaokkuta H.D Kote	25
46	24.1.2020	Ullaluru	Awreness Rights For Women Skill&Govt Department	Mr.S.N.Ragavendra S.B.I.F.LC Nanjangudu Mrs.Nirmala Mrs.RathnammaSadana mahilaokkuta Mrs.Shanthalu DCC Bank Manager Ullaluru GMO Staff	62
47	24.1.2020	H.D.Kote	Awreness Rights For Women	Mrs.Saraswathi Advocate Mr.Shashidar GMO Staff	31



48	5.2.2020	Yadahalli	Training On Empowerment Opportunities For Women in MGNREGA	Mr.NaveenP.D.Oangond ahalliGramapanchyathi Mr.Rajashekar Member Mr.Subramani water man GMO Staff	41
49	17.2.2020	Bangalore	State Level Meeting	Mrs. M.S Jayalakshmi & GMO Staff	21
50	18.2.2020	Bangalore	State Level Meeting	Mrs. M.S Jayalakshmi & GMO Staff Mrs.Aasha Ramesh	22
				<b>Total</b>	<b>1117</b>





**GRAMEENA MAHILA OKKUTA**  
**Programme & Administration team 2019-2020**

Sl. No.	Name	Experience	Designation
1.	M. S. Jayalakshmi	35 Years	Administrator
2.	S. V. Pushpalatha	19 Years	Programme Coordinator
3.	SreeKanthi V	3 Years	Field Animator
4.	Leelavathi V	2 ½ Years	Accountant
5.	S Lakshmi	3 Years	CRC Animator
6.	Vijayalakshmi	2 Years	CRC Animator / Field Animator
7.	Sandhya	2 ½ Years	Local Animator
8.	Madhushree	1 Years	Office Manager
9.	K C Sumithra	2 Months	Regional Coordinator
10.	Vanaja	6 Months	CRC Animator
11.	Gowthami	6 Months	CRC Animator
12.	Pavithra	6 Months	CRC Animator
13.	Bhagyalakshmi	6 Months	CRC Animator
14.	Nagaveni	6 Months	CRC Animator
15.	H N Rathnamma	2 ½ Years	Regional Coordinator
16.	Shivarajamma	2 ½ Years	Local Animator
17.	Uma L	2 ½ Years	Local Animator
18.	Swetha B S	2 ½ Years	Local Animator
19.	JayashreeJaday	2 ½ Years	Local Animator
20.	Rajendra	10 Years	Driver
21.	Narayanamma	4 Years	Kitchen service



**GRAMEENAMAHLAOKKUTA**  
Governing Board Members – 2019-2020

SL. No.	Name of the Members	Designation	Age	Caste	Occupation	Aadhar No
1.	Smt. Dakshyani w/o Venkatesh, Kadaripura Village, Kurudumale Post Mulbagal Taluk , Kolar District, Karnataka	President	25	SC	Agriculture	2339 3544 9004
2.	Smt. Shahina w/o Navab Sab Chikkbandahalli, Kavuthanahalli P.O., Mulbagal Taluk, Kolar District, Karnataka	Vice President	47	Muslim	Agriculture	6033 8753 7951
3.	Smt. C.R.Venkatamma W/o Late Hanumappa Chennapura Village, Angondahalli Post, Mulbagal Taluk, Kolar District, Karnataka	Secretary	66	SC	Agriculture	8388 5102 7868
4.	Smt.Narayanamma w/o Late Ramakrishnappa, Kappalamadagu Village/Post Mulbagal Taluk , Kolar District, Karnataka	Member	46	SC	Agriculture	9820 9587 2107
5.	Smt. H.M. Lakshamma w/o Venkateshappa Madenahalli, Virupakshi P.O. Mulbagal Taluk, Kolar District, Karnataka	Member	63	SC	Agriculture	4231 9571 1111
6.	Smt. M.G. Papamma w/o late. Chinnappa, Minijenahalli, Yalagondahalli P.O. Mulbagal Taluk, Kolar District, Karnataka	Member	58	SC	Agriculture	7103 0755 9600
7.	Smt.Sarashwathi w/o Narayanaswamy Cholanakunte, Avani Post Mulbagal Taluk, Kolar District, Karnataka	Member	45	SC	Agriculture	5696 4450 4917



SL. No.	Name of the Members	Designation	Age	Caste	Occupation	Aadhar No
8.	Smt. Amaravathi W/o Venkataramappa Batrahalli, Alangur Post, Mulbagal Taluk, Kolar District, Karnataka	Member	32	SC	Agriculture	3562 9263 9616
9.	Smt. Lakshmmamma S W/o Chandrappa S. C Mulbagal Post , Sonnavadi G.P Mulbagal Taluk, Kolar District, Karnataka	Member	45	SC	Agriculture	2409 6603 7097
10.	Smt. Vijayamma W/o Venkatachalapathi Chitheri Village Orkunte Mitturu G.P Mulbagal Taluk, Kolar District, Karnataka	Member	34	BC	Agriculture	6267 3523 3726
11.	Smt. Papamma W/o Papalappa Kurubarahalli, Mallanayakanahalli G P & Post, Mulbagal Taluk, Kolar District, Karnataka	Member	65	SC	Agriculture	5086 3557 4237



**GRAMEENA MAHILA OKKUTA - CONSOLIDATED ACCOUNT**

**BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2020**

Homasettahalli, Yalagondahalli Post, Mulbagal Taluk, Kolar District-563127

LIABILITIES	DETAILS	AMOUNT	ASSETS	DETAILS	AMOUNT
Income and Expenditure A/c:			Fixed Assets:		14,81,773
As per last Balance Sheet	49,00,148		(As per Schedule A)		
Add: Excess of Income Over Expenditure	10,05,467	59,05,615	Income Tax on Appeal		55,695
Current Liabilities			Current Assets:		
TDS payable		1,500	Cash & Bank Balances:		
Professional Tax Payable		400	Cash in Hand	4,405	
			Cash with Bank	43,65,642	43,70,047
					<u>59,07,515</u>
					<u>59,07,515</u>

For Grameena Mahila Okkuta

*C. R. Venkatesh*

Hon. Secretary

**Grameena Mahila Okkuta**

Place: Bengaluru

Date : 22.07.2020

Subject to our report of even date.  
For K N Prabhashankar & Co.

Chartered Accountants

FRN: 004982S

*K. N. Prabhashankar*

K. N. Prabhashankar

Partner

M.No.: 019575





**GRAMEENA MAHILA OKKUTA - CONSOLIDATED ACCOUNT  
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2020**

Honnasettahalli, Yalagandahalli Post, Mulbagal Taluk, Kolar District-563127

EXPENDITURE	DETAILS	AMOUNT	INCOME	DETAILS	AMOUNT
<b>Project Expenses:</b>					
The Swallows India and Bangladesh Project & We Trust					
Outcome 1 Livelihoods		2,10,128	General Contribution		
Outcome 2 Skill Based Trainings		10,347	Grant Received from Swallows for Internship Pr	1,68,500	
Outcome 3 Violence Against Women		4,28,862	Grant Received from Swallows for Programmes	34,09,911	
Outcome 8 Insurance		17,069	Grant Received from We Trust	21,60,986	
National Partners Meeting		2,54,173	Contribution Received	48,000	57,87,397
			Bank Interest		1,24,760
<b>We Trust:</b>					
Salary to Project Coordinator		2,09,550			
Salary to Accountant		1,10,000			
Salary to Office Manager		63,400			
Salary to Regional Coordinators		1,71,000			
Salary to Supervisor		40,000			
Salary to Local Animator		2,31,800			
Staff Retreats		1,65,000			
Meetings at state and district level		2,66,279			
Training for women and adolescent		4,98,364			
<b>Staff Salaries</b>		9,78,034			
Rent		14,078			
Professional Fees		78,800			
Audit Fees		41,300			
Consultation Charges		6,390			
Documentations		21,018			
Travel Cost		1,45,054			
Insurance		23,470			
Rates & Taxes		17,411			
Vehicle Maintenance		2,87,088			
Internet Charges		2,500			
Website Costs		10,000			
Communication		26,558			
Office Maintenance		2,63,652			
Office Stationaries		73,009			
Registration Renewal Fee		4,011			
Staff food and travel expenses		210			
General Body Meeting		6,852			
General Expenses		20,489			
Bank Charges		7,245			
Depreciation		2,03,549			
		49,06,690			
CARRIED FORWARD			CARRIED FORWARD		59,12,157



59,12,157

BROUGHT FORWARD

49,06,690

Excess of Income over Expenditure

10,05,467

59,12,157

Subject to our report of even date.  
For K N Prabhashankar & Co.  
Chartered Accountants  
FRN: 004982S

*K. N. Prabhashankar*  
K. N. Prabhashankar  
Partner  
M.No. : 019575



For Grameena Mahila Okkuta

*C.R. Narasimha*

Hon. Secretary  
Grameena Mahila Okkuta

Place: Bengaluru

Date : 22.07.2020







**GRAMEENA MAHILA OKKUTA - CONSOLIDATED ACCOUNT**  
**ACCOUNTING YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2020**  
**SCHEDULES ANNEXED TO AND FORMING PART OF THE BALANCE SHEET**

**SCHEDULE 'A' - FIXED ASSETS**

PARTICULARS	W.D.V. AS ON 31.03.2019	ADDITIONS/ (DELETIONS)	GROSS VALUE AS ON 31.03.2020	DEPRECIATION FOR THE YEAR	W.D.V. AS ON 31.03.2020
Land	2,00,000	-	2,00,000	-	2,00,000
Building	5,24,329	-	5,24,329	52,433	4,71,896
Water Motor & Fittings	1,947	-	1,947	292	1,655
Furniture & Fixture	76,302	4,700	81,002	8,100	72,902
Camera	618	-	618	93	525
Vehicle	6,28,563	-	6,28,563	94,285	5,34,278
Printer	23	-	23	9	14
Computer	63,951	8,496	72,447	28,178	44,269
Home Appliance	2,536	-	2,536	380	2,156
UPS	15,271	-	15,271	2,291	12,980
Office Equipment	74,586	84,000	1,58,586	17,488	1,41,098
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,88,126</b>	<b>97,196</b>	<b>16,85,322</b>	<b>2,03,549</b>	<b>14,81,773</b>

For Grameena Mahila Okkuta

*C.R. Mahanta*

**Secretary**  
**Hon. Secretary**  
**Grameena Mahila Okkuta**

Place: Bengaluru

Date : 22.07.2020

Subject to our report of even date.  
**For K N Prabhashankar & Co.**

Chartered Accountants

FRN: 0049825



*K. N. Prabhashankar*

**K. N. Prabhashankar**

Partner

M.No.: 019575