

Society for Community Participation & Empowerment (SCOPE)

**Annual Report
2016-2017**

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Foreword

This year also SCOPE worked on developing Integrated Farming Systems with small and marginal farmers in the area. The small farmers continued to find the model as appropriate in their conditions. More than 5000 horticulture trees and about 18000 forestry trees were planted by 128 farmers. Water harvesting, land treatment and live fencing were part of the efforts in establishing the systems.

AgiHabba , celebration of planting trees by SCOPE in 2012 continued as an effort to make tree plantation in agricultural lands a celebration. Villagers on that day of July came together and in a pageant planted forestry and horticulture trees of several species in Halligeri village. The highlight of the programme this year was that it was sponsored by the veterinarians of a batch.

The SCOPE –Arghyam project ended in March and all the Young Professions except two were placed in different government and non government organizations.

This year a study of the use of different infrastructure created by SCOPE-Arghyam Fellowship programme was taken up from April-June 2016. The results of which were reassuring, to say the least.

Creation of farm ponds could also be achieved with support from individual donors.

I thank Arghyam Bangalore, Deshpande Foundation along with Give2Asia and the Department of Forest (Research) for their support during the year. Our individual donors have stood with us and I thank them. The support of all the board members and the hard work of staff are remembered thankfully.

The communities in all the villages where we work have partnered with us unreservedly and I remember them with gratitude.

CEO and Secretary

About SCOPE

Society for Community Participation and Empowerment (SCOPE) is a non- profit society (registration number - SOR / 141 dtd. 13th September, 2000) headquartered at Dharwad, Karnataka, India. Started in the year 2000 by a group of professionals from different fields, SCOPE focuses on Rural Development in the areas of sustainable livelihood, natural resource management, improved quality of life and environment.

SCOPE believes in participatory processes leading to mobilization, empowerment and community actions for sustainable development.

Major activities of SCOPE include;

- ✱ community mobilization,
- ✱ livelihoods based on natural resources,
- ✱ integrated farming systems,
- ✱ soil and water conservation, preserving crop and bio diversity in agriculture
- ✱ drinking water and sanitation and
- ✱ integrated village development

Programmes

All the programmes of SCOPE are sensitive to environmental sustainability.

During the year 2016-17, SCOPE implemented 2 projects.

A. Mentoring of Young Professionals (YPs) to Facilitate Community-Led Actions for Improved Water and Sanitation Cycle II

This project ended in March 2016. Of all the activities achieved in this programme, building Individual Household Latrines (IHHL) stood out, as it contributed almost 87% on cost basis. More than

1300 IHHL were built in about 8 months in 12 villages. Some of the figures that are worth mentioning are

1. The baseline percentage of families with IHHL for the 12 villages varied from 8 to 78.
2. The percentage for the above, on completion of the fellowship in 12 villages ranged from 29 to 100.
3. Percentage increase over baseline ranged from 16 to 305 in 12 villages.
4. Whereas 36% of families of the 12 villages had toilets in the baseline, the figure went up to 58% by the end of the Fellowship, with an effective increase of 22%.

However there are always questions being asked, about the utilisation of these toilets by the families. There are reports that in many of the families in the country, the IHHLs are either not used by any of the family members or by some of them.

Several reasons are said to make people not use toilets even after building. It could be the fear of pits getting filled and the necessity to empty it or people considering the use of toilets dirty. There are some reference about people not using toilet as they consider open defecation is advantageous, like the necessity to get up early in the morning.

There are other thoughts, like possibility of more work to women/men to fetch water every day for the toilets leading to heavier work load.

Keeping the above in mind a study was conducted in the villages where the YPs worked, taking the families who built toilets during the stay of the YPs in the village, as the population. The study was conducted in the villages of Dharwad, Haveri and Gadag districts, where the YPs facilitated building of large number of toilets.

The study tried to get answers to following questions

How many of the families that built toilets during the stay of YPs in the village are using them?

If toilet is being used by the family members, are all the members using it, always?

Is there anybody in the family not using it? If so, why?

Is anybody using it sometimes and not using it sometimes? If so, why?

If the toilet is not used, why is it not used? For what else is it used?

Is there any positive impact on the family due to use of toilet, real or perceived?

Is there any negative impact on the family due to toilet, real or perceived?

Could the family get the grants from the GP? If yes, how much? If not why?

How much time did it take to receive the grants from the GP after building the toilet?

Results can be summarised as follows.

Ten percent of families being women headed compares well with 11% for the country as per census data of 2011. However Paramawadi village reported 0 % as women headed. The village being a LambaniTanda, makes one presume that the community does not report any family as women headed. This needs further investigation.

Kamplikoppa reported 20% as women headed, which suggests that there are either higher number of widows or separated women in the village. The experience of the principle investigator suggests that the area has the problem of high number of deserted women, however this needs further investigation.

Of the toilets built, 94% are single pit type. Septic tanks are very rare(6%). This may be due to more investment and space required for septic tank

However Kamplikoppa is a distinct exception, with 70% toilets having septic tank. This may be due to longer development history of the village and easier availability of loans through SHGs (100% of all loans) in the village.

Toilets inside the house is not popular in these villages, indicated by very high percentage of families (95%) going for toilets outside the house. This may also be a function of availability of space outside the house and the fact that toilets are additions to existing houses. Kamplikoppa is the only village with higher percentage of toilets inside the house. Relatively poorer villages like Marutipura and Paramawadi have 100% toilets outside the house.

Water availability in the toilets is 100% in all the villages except in Kanavi. In Kanavi 37% toilets do not have water in the toilet, either stored or running. These are the toilets that are not used by the families.

Except in Kanavi, the usage of toilets is 100% by the families. Whereas in 85%, toilets are used by all the family members, in 15% men do not use the toilets.

This is drastically different from the results of the survey done by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) in 2015, that revealed that just 46% of the 95 lakh toilets built in rural India are being used. The reasons for this quantum jump does not need any speculation. The “Village Stay’ of the Young Professionals for more than a year, working closely with the stakeholders like the community, the GP and the bankers resulted in creating ownership for the SBM by all the concerned especially the rural families.

One of the reasons often mentioned in explaining the tardy implementation of SBM is the delayed payment of grants by the GPs. Though it may be an irritant in making families build and use toilets, what is actually lacking is sincere social input from someone who considers the

community's viewpoints important. If the percentage of families where all the members are using toilets is compared between the 3 districts, the correlation between tardy release of grants and the usage is not clear. Whereas Dharwad district with 44% pending grants has 81% all members' usage, Gadag with 7% pending grants also has 81% all members' usage. Only Haveri with 6% pending grants shows substantial higher all members' usage of 97%.

It is very clear from the studies that by mere provision of larger grants SBM cannot achieve its mission. What is needed is a serious effort to work with the community in creating a positive thought process in the villages regarding the necessity to build and use toilets.

Recommendations:

It comes out clearly from the study that serious and sincere efforts to work with the community, making them think about the problems of OD, result in very good outputs. What the villagers lack is more the social input than the money. Mere provision of money cannot solve the problem, in fact may complicate things. The complication as we see, is in the negativity that breeds, in the community, the GPs, the government officials and the media that the money spent on SBM is almost useless.

It must be high on the agenda of all those working on Rural Sanitation who may be, the Governments, PRIs, CSR Initiatives, NGOs and Funding Agencies to plan an inspired social input with the concerned staying in the village to facilitate SBM. It especially requires a powerful effort to make the concerned stay in the village and work with the right attitude.

Two thirds of the families borrowed money for building toilets and of them more than half (55%) borrowed from moneylenders. Making soft loans available to the poor from banks and SHGs can not only help the poor who build toilets but also motivate others to build. This should be part of the banking policy to lend for building toilets and recover on receipt of grants. Though small in number, the programme had achieved a tripartite agreement between the local RRB, Karnataka Vikas Grameen Bank, the GP and the family for such an arrangement successfully.

SCOPE is thankful to Arghyam, Bangalore for supporting this programme.

B. Drought-Proofing of Agriculture by Integrated Farming System through Community Participation:

SCOPE with its expertise and experience in working with the farmer communities in making agriculture sustainable and drought proof, worked with 128 families in Dharwad districts helping them to establish Integrated Farming Systems on their farms. Land development, planting of forestry and horticulture trees and fodder crops were some of the activities accomplished. Total 125 acres of land was developed planting 18316 forestry and 4920 horticulture trees. Celebration of Agi

Habba in Hallegri on 25th of July 2016 was a joyous culmination to the movement of tree planting taken up by the community.

SCOPE with its expertise in agriculture worked with 128 families to make their agriculture drought proof by converting an acre of land of each family in to integrated farming.

Small and Marginal Farmers were selected in Dharwad taluk, who have predominantly upland, that is not very productive. The selection was also based on their ability to work on their land and ready to contribute towards the cost of some of the inputs.

Farmers were initially trained and exposed to the idea of integrated farming and then were helped to plan the activities on their fields.

Activities done included:

1. Soil and Water Conservation
 - Trench cum bund on the periphery of the land that was selected.
 - Trench cum bund across the slope whenever required
2. Plantation of forestry plants along the boundary.

The trees are a mix of timber, fodder and biomass species, like Cassia siamiae, Glyricidia, Cassurina, teak, Sesbania, Subabul, Drumstick etc. They are normally planted in two rows.

3. Horticulture plants, normally mango grafts are planted in the field @ 40 plants / acre.
4. Wherever possible fodder crops are planted on the bunds and in suitable areas of the field.

This year totally 128 families worked with SCOPE in about 128 acres. A total of 18336 forestry trees were planted by 117 families after the land treatment. Number of mango grafts planted was 5212 by 128 families.

Most of the activities were funded by the families themselves except the partial costs of grafts and land treatment for soil and water conservation.

SCOPE is thankful to Deshpande Foundation for supporting this programme

C. Promotion of Farmer Producer Company:

This project was funded by NABARD. The broad objective is to build, promote and nurture Farmer Producer Company by way of extending the required financial and non-financial support during the formative stage. SCOPE will support the company by way of awareness creation,

capacity building, technical support, professional management, market access and providing handholding support for a minimum period of 3 years.

The Company will be organised in Dharwad block covering farmers of 15 villages. The number of share holders to be organised is 1000. They are primary producer of agriculture or horticulture produce.

During the year there was confusion whether to take up the project or not. NABARD is so generous to sanction the envisage project during the March, 2016. SCOPE has been identified as one of the Producer Organisation Promoting Institutions (POPIs) in Dharwad district. To this effect NABARD has released first installment of Rs. 1.05 Lakhs to SCOPE during December 2016.

Board of Directors

Sl.No	Name & Address	Designation	Occupation
1.	Sri Dhirendra Mujumdar Plot No.27, "Saranga" Tejeswini Nagar, Dharwad- 580007.	Chairman	Retd. Superintendent Engineer
2.	Sri G.B.Meti Opposite Sadhanakeri High School, Near Bendre Bhavan, 4 th Cross, Dharwad-580008	Vice Chairman	Retd. Deputy Director of Health Education
3.	Dr. Raghavendrachar. Y. Katti, "Ambuja"Shreyees Colony, Haliyal Road, Dharwad-580 003	Treasurer	Selection Grade Lecturer Kittle Science College Dharwad
4.	Sri. Banderao Patwari "Sriram", Plot No.18, Raghavendra Nagar 1st Cross, Dharwad-580 007	Secretary	Rural Development Professional
5.	Sri. Raghavendra N.Tikot Venkatadri, Shivgiri, Near Jayanagar Bus Stop Dharwad-580 007	Member	Retd. Prof. of Mrutyunjaya Arts & Commerce College Dharwad.
6.	Sri. Vijay Kulkarni Shantubai Apartment Opposite Apsara	Member	Development Consultant

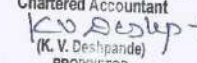
	Restaurant, Line Bazar Dharwad-580 001		
7.	Mrs. Angelina Gregory "Grace", Plot No.71, Second Main, Nisarga Layout, Navodaya Nagar, Dharwad-580 007	Member	Development Professional
8.	Smt. Jayasheela Belaldavar Honagouri Silver Orchard, Kelageri Road, Dharwad-580 003	Member	Entrepreneur

Balance Sheet

SOCIETY FOR COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION AND EMPOWERMENT (SCOPE), DHARWAD CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET AS ON 31.3.2017					
LIABILITIES		AMOUNT	ASSETS		AMOUNT
CAPITAL ACCOUNT			FIXED ASSETS :		
Capital Grant Arghyam Project-Capitalised		175000.00	IFS		
			Computer & Laptop	940.00	
			Digital Camera	2372.00	
			Furniture & Fixure	38775.00	
			LCD- Projector	9866.00	
			Office Equipment	3078.00	
			Survey Equipment	6049.00	61080.00
CURRENT LIABILITIES			ARGHYAM		
UNSPENT GRANT :			Computer & Laptop	182840.00	
Designated Fund From Individuals(IFS)	46724.00		Digital Camera	12868.00	195708.00
Arghyam Project	10353.00				
NFC A/c	347.00		SCOPE (NFC)		
Unspent Grand-Deshpande Foundation	127301.00	184725.00	Computer & Laptop	1384.00	
			Powerzone Battery	11293.00	12677.00
INCOME & EXPENDITURE A/C			INVESTMENTS :		
As Per Last B/s	1652318.00		Telephone Deposit (IFS)	500.00	
Less: Net Deficit for the year	925211.00	727107.00	Fixed Deposit (NFC)	410000.00	410500.00
			CURRENT ASSETS		
			Interest accrued but not due (NFC)	30422.00	
			TDS (FY 2016-17) (NFC)	3130.00	
			IFS A/c (Receivable) (NFC)	347.00	
			IFS A/c (Receivable) (Arghyam)	10353.00	
			Advance for Agri Farm Ponds	60000.00	104252.00
			Bank Accounts :		
			SBH A/c SCOPE-ARGHYAM - 62224852304	5894.00	
			SBH FC A/c SCOPE Dharwad - 52074716501	243386.00	
			SBH NFC A/c SCOPE Dharwad - 52074716512	53335.00	302615.00
TOTAL		1086832.00	TOTAL		1086832.00


Secretary
SCOPE
Dharwad.



For CA. KRISHNAMURTHY DESHPANDE
 Chartered Accountant

 (K. V. Deshpande)
 PROPRIETOR

SOCIETY FOR COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION AND EMPOWERMENT (SCOPE), DHARWAD
CONSOLIDATED INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING ON 31.3.2017

EXPENDITURE	AMOUNT	INCOME	AMOUNT
To IFS Project - A/c		By IFS Project - A/c	
Donation Amount Expenditure	6132.00	Grants from Deshpande Foundation	672699.00
Nursery Equipments	46748.00	Donation received	6132.00
Training Expenditure	15634.00		678831.00
Rent, Tree Purchase Etc (Unspent Grants Exps)	202713.00	NFC A/c	
Accounts Asst Partial	36000.00	Arghyam Admin Cost	72982.00
Accounts and Audit Fees	5000.00	Donation received	237000.00
Field Officer Salary	43500.00	E-Vidyalok Grant Received	52966.00
Office rent	32500.00	Grants from NABARD (FPO)	105000.00
Programme Leader Partial -CEO	180000.00	NABARD Grant for WL&WC Workshop	16569.00
Programme Officer	252000.00	Bank Interest-FD	23688.00
Telephone Bill	11357.00	Bank Interest-Savings	31953.00
Training & Exposure to Participants on IFS	4200.00	Interest on IT Refund	460.00
Travel for Field Officer & Field Guide	22314.00		
Travel for Programme Coordinator & CEO	13760.00	By Net Deficit for the year	925211.00
Water, Electricity Bill Etc(Unforseen Exps)	9686.00		
Bank Charges	268.00		
Development Datlog Fees	3000.00		
Labour& Vehicle Hire Charges(Old Savings Exps)	3100.00		
Land Development Work (Old Savings Exps)	7150.00		
Purchase of mango Crafts(Old Savings Exps)	109200.00		
	1004262.00		
To ARGHYAM A/c			
Arghyam Project Grant 2nd Cycle	386318.00		
Arghyam Project Phase II	421234.00		
SCOPE NFC (ADM Cost) Payable to Scope	21217.00		
Int on FD Excess Provision	5861.00		
	834630.00		
To NFC A/c			
Agi Habba Expenditure	65437.00		
E Vidyaloka Wxpenses	52900.00		
Land Development for Donation	4254.00		
NABARD FPO Expenditure	7724.00		
Honorarium, Office Exps Etc	144416.00		
NABARD Work Shop Expenses	16569.00		
Transportation Charges for Forestry Seedling	10400.00		
To Depreciation A/c	4068.00		
	301700.00		
TOTAL	2144660.00	TOTAL	2144660.00

Secretary
SCOPE
Dharwad.



CA. KRISHNAMURTHY DESHPANDE
 Chartered Accountant
 No. 27734
 Dharwad.
 PROPRIETOR



