**Mission:**
To assess the state of community development activity in “Hampi WHA” (World Heritage Area) and to propose action that is sensitive to the political and economic realities of lives and livelihoods within a World Heritage Site (WHS) in a developing region of the world.

**Method:**
- Socio-economic appraisal based on personal research with guidance from Integrated Management Plan and Master Plan 2021 (Hampi World Heritage Area Management Authority – HWHAMA).
- Informal interviews with selected charitable trusts, community groups, micro-credit committees, women’s groups, tour companies/guides, restaurant and shop owners, religious figures, tourists.
- Formal meetings with local Panchayat (local councils), HWHAMA, UNESCO, ASI.

**Proposals:**
Proposed projects are submitted for internal consideration and review. All projects proposed during the period of research are included for review, whilst the researcher’s own recommendations are contained within the Introduction.

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**Introduction**

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Proposal II – Residency Programme, Anegundi

Future Projects

Appendix 1) Summary of local NGOs:

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B) The Hampi Children’s Trust

C) Friends of Hampi

D) Kishkinda Trust

Appendix 2) Kishkinda Trust MOU with Hampi University

Introduction

The Hampi World Heritage Area is located in the State of Karnataka in Southern India. The site is spread over two districts of the state, Gangavati taluk of Koppal district and Hospet taluk of Bellary district, and divided by the Tungabhadra river in two parts. The site was first nominated for World Heritage status in 1982 and was inscribed in 1986. In 1999 the site was put on the UNESCO Endangered List of Monuments, due in large part to the construction of bridges that threatened the site, as well as building encroachments in the core zone.

A 2001 census of the WHA estimated the population at 60,000 and this figure is expected by the authorities to rise to 90,000 by 2021. Tourist volumes are predominantly religious pilgrims (470,000 in 2000), supplemented by foreign tourists (10,000 in 2000). From 2000 to 2005 the average monthly volume of tourists rose from 45,000 to 65,000 though in practice the busiest months are October to May with peaks in January and April. The estimated number of tourists visiting by 2021 is 2,000,000 annually (Master Plan 2021 p58). In light of this a Master Plan has been developed that attempts to safeguard the future of the WHS. The Master Plan 2021 is a wide ranging document covering development plans for:

Community Facilities
Eco-Tourism and Management of Heritage Areas
Traffic and Transportation
Conservation and management of Historic Buildings
Addressing illegal activities within the WHA
Zonal Regulations
**Proposed Land use analysis**

Most relevant for informing GHF decisions to fund community development projects within the WHA is the proposed land use and population changes that are incorporated into the Master Plan, since this will ultimately shape the nature of socio-economic activity within the WHA.

### Proposed Land Use for WHA by 2021

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Land use</th>
<th>Area (in Hect.)</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Hillocks</td>
<td>11,659.00</td>
<td>49.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Urbanizable area (villages and town)</td>
<td>972.00</td>
<td>04.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Archaeological Area</td>
<td>2500.00</td>
<td>10.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Roads</td>
<td>1445.00</td>
<td>06.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Agriculture</td>
<td>4780.00</td>
<td>20.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Water bodies and river</td>
<td>1900.00</td>
<td>08.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Forest</td>
<td>390.00</td>
<td>01.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>23646.00</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.00</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This amounts to a protected area (land use is freezed) of 90.28 %, a conservation and development area of 9.72 % (which includes 6.11 % of roads). Only 3.61 % is urbanizable which includes the conservation of the historic zones within a settlement and areas for the habilitation to grow. This implies that 92 % of the Hampi Authority area (primarily Natural and Cultural Landscape) is protected for which necessary protection mechanisms will be put in place.

### Proposed Land Use for Hampi village 2006/2021 (Source HWHAMA, Kamalapur)

#### Land use 2006

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Land use 2006</th>
<th>Area (in Hect.)</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Residential</td>
<td>16.73</td>
<td>14.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Commercial</td>
<td>19.04</td>
<td>16.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Archaeological</td>
<td>30.92</td>
<td>26.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Public/Semi Public</td>
<td>1.154</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Transportation &amp; Communication</td>
<td>32.08</td>
<td>27.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Vacant</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>5.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Water Bodies</td>
<td>3.23</td>
<td>2.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>115.4</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Land use 2021

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Land use 2021</th>
<th>Area (in Hect.)</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Residential</td>
<td>4.98</td>
<td>7.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Commercial</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Archaeological</td>
<td>26.21</td>
<td>41.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Park and open space</td>
<td>27.34</td>
<td>43.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Transport &amp; Communication</td>
<td>2.17</td>
<td>3.45</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
If one takes the figures for the WHA and Hampi village together then a picture of reduction in population pressure and change in land use is clear. This is especially so in the case of Hampi village. It has been noted that regular threats have been made to locals in regards to forced eviction from the WHA, and during the time of research all unlicensed businesses (almost 100% since few have been given) and all foreigners were barred entry to the core zone for a period of three days. This was due in part to heightened security around a presidential visit to Hampi WHA, but was perceived by many as a taste of future strategies to reduce commercial activity in the core zone.

There are extensive plans within the Master plan for the creation of an interpretation center and general economic hub in Kamalapur 2km from Hampi. This area would provide a parking node and a main focus for the WHA tourism economy. At the time of research no funding plan had been proposed for the interpretation center, but a commercial mall on the outskirts of Hampi village had been halted by local pressure.

**GHF and Community Development in Hampi WHA**

GHF’s commitment is to ensure that heritage provides a sustainable asset both economically and culturally. Unlike a great many sites where GHF has had success in the past, there is already a process underway in Hampi to legislate towards the sustainable management of economic activities within the WHA, as well as thorough guidelines for the management of residential, commercial and agricultural land so as not to affect the integrity of the site itself. From this perspective it is vital that GHF work with the Hampi Authority in any development programme that it instigates, to support its programmes rather than attempt to detract from the process of empowerment and decentralisation that HWHAMA is part of (as well as constitutive of the processes enshrined in removing Hampi from the UNESCO *World Heritage in Danger* list. GHF’s community development approach in Hampi should take into account the fragile process of decentralisation that is underway at Hampi WHA and beware of heavy handed investment that tries to operate on a whole-site basis. This is the responsibility of HWHAMA and local Panchayats, whose evolution and capacity must be supported rather than subverted.

With this in mind it also follows that GHF’s contribution and aims correspond to the depth and direction of conservation that is being undertaken at Chandramouleshwar and are proposed for Sowmya Soumeshwara. Given that these projects are relatively small in finance and high in collaboration (with a focus on training) so it follows that GHF’s contribution to communities in Hampi should be collaborative, supportive of local initiative, and have the full support of the HWHAMA. To encourage economic development in the WHA actually goes contrary to the aims of HWHAMA, whose aims are to massively reduce the commercial activities of the WHA. Therefore GHF must focus on training and education projects that support our work and complement the
strategy of reduction and sustainability that will ultimately benefit the WHA. In my opinion, GHF would do well to initiate a small, co-operative project (as in Proposal I) that would enable us to work together with HWHAMA, local community, university, INTACH etc. so that we are not seen to be riding rough-shod over the delicate web of interests that have developed at the site over the last 20 years. A success here would provide good terms from which to launch further projects (see Future Projects), subject to the as-yet-unconfirmed continuation of conservation activities at the second temple, Somya Sowmeshwara.

**Proposal I: Hampi Heritage in Young Hands – Status: In Process**

It is proposed that GHF provide funding for the publication of a booklet – “Hampi Heritage in Young Hands”. The booklet will be distributed to school groups as part of their visit to Hampi WHS and would thus be a self-contained programme in itself – a physical memory to take away from the WHS. The aim of the publication is to be simple, engaging and fun, to encourage pride and respect for the cultural, historic, religious and natural environment of the WHS, to understand the links between past and present and to celebrate the beauty of the region’s natural and cultural environment.

The project itself will be a collaboration between:

UNESCO – whose World Heritage in Young Hands programme provides a rough template from which to work. 50,000 booklets were produced from this template in 2006 and distributed locally. However, these were not part of a specific programme and were not related to Hampi WHS itself. Initial support from UNESCO office in Delhi has encouraged this new proposal.

Friends of Hampi – who would take responsibility for on-the-ground research with participating schools, content, imaging, and cultural relevance and sensitivity. Historic accuracy and engagement will also be provided through the Friend’s network of supporters.

Hampi World Heritage Area Management Authority – sanctioning the distribution of the publication with official approval, and ensuring that the distribution is effectively managed and comprehensive. The Chairman of HWHAMA has agreed in principle to the project.

Karnataka University – who would provide translation into Kannada, from the department that previously translated the 2006 UNESCO document.

INTACH – who’s educational programmes department have a broad range (director Shobita Punja is also a trustee of Helen Hamlyn Trust).

Global Heritage Fund – who will provide funds for the printing costs and catalyse the engagement and cooperation between the collaborators in the project.
Costs, monitoring and evaluation:

Based on the 2006 UNESCO publication, the sum of $10000 for research, authorship, printing and distribution of 50,000 copies is expected.

HWHAMA and FoH will take responsibility for distribution, which will be at point of entry into the WHS. This operation will take some organisation and will be reported on by both HWHMA and FoH to provide checks.

The evaluation of the project will come after the first year of operation and will comprise a survey of children and school teachers as to the success and popularity of the booklet, carried out by the FoH/HWHAMA.

Benefits / Risks

The collaboration between UNESCO, GHF, HWHMA, FoH and State University is a strong team to ensure the elaboration of school visits to the site, and to provide a lasting memory to the children, whose groups are often very large with few teachers to explain the site.

The booklet will be taken home with the child and provide a point of contact for the family with the WHS.

The programme will support the nascent group, FoH in collaboration with serious stakeholders in the WHS, rather than allowing GHF funds to support a small politicised faction within the WHS.

The time-frame for the project corresponds to that of the current GHF funded project at Chandramouleshwara Temple. Given the uncertain status of GHF further funding for a second temple, this project avoids the risk of conservation missing pace with development.

The danger of low and narrow distribution of the booklet need to be fully addressed. Government and private schools should both receive it, especially the local, non-government schools which serve a large number of children in the villages of the WHS. This can be achieved through co-operation between FoH and HWHAMA with proper initial research with participating school heads.

Co-funding

There are a number of opportunities for co-funding from UK trusts whose concern is either education or development in India, including the Clark Charitable Trust, INTACH UK, Paul Hamlyn Foundation, Lake Foundation.
Needs

The publication needs a chief author, who has experience in children’s publications and can encapsulate the issues that concern Hampi that have been highlighted above. They should be prepared to have their material edited by HWHAMA, FoH and potentially INTACH.

Action Plan

JH met with the Bellary DC / Chairman of HWHAMA, Mr Arvind Shrivastava, on 13th January 2008, where support was confirmed for the publication. It will be a question of negotiating a cooperative methodology between Friends of Hampi and HWHAMA for the research and instigation of the project with participating schools. Fortunately Sarath Chandra, chief conservation architect at HWHAMA is willing to cooperate here and is known to FoH.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Partners</th>
<th>Timeline</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Research stage with participating schools</td>
<td>HWHAMA, FoH, Schools</td>
<td>2 month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Authorship</td>
<td>INTACH?</td>
<td>1 month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Editing</td>
<td>HWHAMA, GHF, FoH, INTACH</td>
<td>2 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publishing</td>
<td>INTACH, GHF</td>
<td>1 month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distribution</td>
<td>HWHAMA, FoH</td>
<td>8 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evaluation</td>
<td>HWHAMA, FoH</td>
<td>1 month</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Contacts:

UNESCO       Nicole Bolomey, Reka Beri, tel: +919810852548
FoH          Surendra Kumar: surihampi@aol.com, tel: +919480219067
GHF          James Hooper
HWHAMA       Sarath Chandra: bsa_chandra@yahoo.com, tel: +919449206246
INTACH       Shobita Punja: intachinfo@gmail.com, +91124641304

Proposal II: Residency Programme, Anegundi

Status: Under Investigation

“The world heritage site has many inscribed monuments and historic villages which are characterised by historic precincts and cultural properties. The HWHAMA has made detailed surveys of all surviving architecturally important buildings and identified the ‘historic urban fabric’ in Anegundi and Kamalapur.”
“The housing in these villages represents the traditional life style, construction technology etc., and continue to exist occupied by their traditional owners. These traditional houses are energy efficient and are constructed by using local materials, construction technology and popularly known as ‘Vernacular’. Such cultural and architectural properties need to be protected and conserved. HWHAMA has identified and mapped the vernacular residential structures in the villages coming within the core zone.”

“To protect and conserve these properties special schemes with financial and technical incentives will have to be supported for repair, construction materials, maintenance, alterations and designs etc. It is also suggested that Athithi schemes (tourism dept) are promoted in these houses.”

Master Plan 2021, p81

Building on the success of the Kishkinda Trust in creating of a model for traditional rural villages in India, it is proposed that GHF supply funding for the institution of a resident diploma in traditional architecture and design, based in Anegundi, to provide a university-certified diploma in vernacular design to students from across India, providing local jobs in restoration of traditional buildings and creating a “culture of heritage” wherein traditional vernacular design is promoted and promulgated throughout the region. The restoration programme will select buildings in the village of Anegundi that will be restored by through the programme, creating premises for local business enterprise such as that promoted in the Karnataka Tourism department’s “Athithi” (homestay) programme.

GHF will be responsible for the initiation of a programme that through education and employment, establishes a model for vernacular conservation and business incubators for local residents. Local labour will be used thus bringing together a cross-section of the community to benefit from the programme’s work. This would be a collaborative project involving regional universities, HWHAMA, TKT and GHF.

Startup Plan:

1) An official MOU with Global Heritage Fund for support of the programme will be used to approach the state university, who will provide official status to the diploma. The negotiations with Kannada University Hampi and HWHAMA will be carried out through Sharma Pawar, whose Kishkinda trust has a MOU with Kannada University for collaboration on cultural heritage programmes (see appendix 1).

2) HWHAMA will provide official permission and basic guidelines for restoration work that will be extended through the programme, based on their architectural inventory of all vernacular structures within the WHS.
3) The programme will begin with the restoration of a building in the village of Anegundi for use as a training centre and residence for the students and administrators of the programme (see photos below). This construction work will cost an estimated 10 lakh rupees and will provide the focus for the activities of the programme.

4) Once an agreement has been reached and permission granted, 12 students will be selected for the first residency to conserve 2 buildings in the village of Anegundi. There are currently 65 houses in Anegundi that could be restored through the programme. These houses will be leased from the local community for a period of 15 years by TKT for use as business incubators, reducing the risk of people selling off houses owned by the community.

5) Two full-time staff will be hired, a Co-ordinator and a course Administrator. These will be secured through Kishkinda Trust and will be responsible for daily administration of the course programme, reporting regularly on progress and problems in the initial stages of the programme, and will also co-ordinate the selection and use programme for the buildings conserved through the course, in co-operation with TKT.

6) Assessment of the programme will be made after the first two residencies have been completed, during which time GHF representatives will attend the annual graduation for 24 students, and a report will be submitted by the Administrator.
Course Programme:

- The 6 month residency would provide expert lecturers, academic materials, software for design and typology training, transport, accommodation and food for 12 students.
- Time will be divided between lectures, research, assignments and on-site training throughout.
- All working guidelines will be sanctioned by the HWHAMA.
- Each year two graduating classes will receive a diploma granted by the University.
- The course will complement the university studies by each student, as a component module of their courses.

“Culture of Heritage” 5 to 10 year plan

Each year houses will be added to the course, and will become the premises for new enterprise defined by the principles of TKT. These premises will add depth to “the spine” project of 25 houses for conservation in the village (see TKT section above)

Each house will bear a small commemorative plaque to the programme, giving the date of completion.

The residency programme will be extended to create premises for other residencies in traditional art, music and performance, that would create a focus within Anegundi of education and patronage of the arts and cultural heritage, based within the vernacular design of the region.

Based on the ‘Atithi’ programme currently being promoted by Karnataka Tourism Development Corporation, the potential for using restored buildings as home stay locations will be explored.

Costs to GHF (preliminary estimates):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Cost</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Startup</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residency Headquarters</td>
<td>10 Lakh rp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Residency for 12 students</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professionals / Lecturers</td>
<td>30k rp per month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Software and teaching materials</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport (Van)</td>
<td>7 lakh rp</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2 Full-time staff 30k rp per month
Manual Labour 80 rp per day
Skilled masons 200rp per day

Building Materials
2 Restoration projects 2.5 lakh rp & 5 lakh rp

*Matching funding should be provided by through the MOU between TKT and Hampi University as stated in TKT 2006-7 annual report.*

**Benefits / Risks**

**Benefits:**
GHF has the opportunity to conserve and create a vibrant culture of heritage within the village of Anegundi in partnership with TKT.

- Education in traditional architecture spreads vernacular tradition.
- Employment of labourers stimulates craft apprenticeships locally
- Use of restored buildings for a range of purposes to promote “culture of heritage”
- Extend residency diploma to include traditional music, dance, theatre programmes
- Huge potential for GHF partnership in further projects e.g. conservation of defensive walls and hill fort.

**Risks:**

While the plan for restoring houses within the village is supported by HWHAMA, it is not clear how the reuse of buildings will be managed. This needs to be formalised to prevent a conflict of interests between the charitable activities of TKT and the personal commercial activities of Ms Shama Pawar.

**As at 11 March 2008 there had been no clarification on this matter and GHF is wise to restrain from project initiation until such details are forthcoming.**

**Contact:**
Kishkinda Trust: Shama Pawar, pawarshama@gmail.com, tel: +919480546362
**Future Projects:**

GHF has the capacity to engage in development initiatives that have a lasting impact on the sustainability of Hampi WHA. This is particularly so in Anegundi, where there is not yet a developed tourist economy. GHF should focus on establishing a working partnership on small scale projects before embarking on these larger-scale initiatives.

**Interpretation Center, Anegundi.**

The proposal of an interpretation center at the old mahal in anegundi has been suggested in the past. The current ownership status of this building is the subject of disagreement and GHF will need to have a strong, informed local partner in order to manage the project, such as Shama Pawar. However, the elucidation of the residency plans should precede this. GHF head of Asia should make further enquiries when on site.

**Partnership with Biocon Foundation.**

GHF staff met with the director of BioCon Foundation in Bangalore (they provide health insurance schemes for rural India, started by Kirin M. Shaw, India’s wealthiest woman). It was suggested that GHF and BioCon could partner in the provision of a health programme in Anegundi that could be a pilot for the whole WHA. This will require on-the-ground investigation by the director, Rani Desai, who will be visiting the WHA in the coming weeks.

Contact:
Biocon Foundation: Rani Desai, rani.desai@biocon.com, tel: +919845548528
http://www.biocon.com/biocon_csr_public.asp
Appendix 1) Local NGOs in the Hampi WHA

A) Surya Lambani-Banjara Women Welfare Trust

Charitable organisation set up and formally registered by Laxmi Duclos-Naik and her husband (a French migrant) in August 2005, Hospet, Karnataka. The board consists of 9 persons (8 Banjara and one member of local panchayat or village council).

Principal aim is the welfare and education of Banjara women, their human rights and the education and welfare of their children.

Banjara women occupy a difficult position in Indian society and are often referred to as the gypsies of India. Their primary occupations are trade in hand embroidered goods and manual labour on farms. There are significant problems in alcoholism, in-breeding and lack of education which creates a cycle of poverty. Within the WHS of Hampi, this cycle is particularly strong as there is tourist money to be made that perpetuates this mode of existence.

Current Status

Income generation:

The SLBWWT operates a commercial organisation that employs 25 Banjara women embroiders - 15 in Kaddirampura and 10 others at Sitaram Tanda, 7km away. The products are marketed locally as well as in Bangalore and on a small scale in Europe. (Image below)

Interest free, microcredit loans are available for a 6-month return and not exceeding 2000 rupees (c.$54) are available to employees, and are usually repaid in kind by embroidery manufacture.

Cultural Heritage:

An archive of books, texts and photographs, oral history and recitals concerning Banjara culture is being collected, with documentation of traditional embroidery motifs, textiles, colouring and cosmology.

Medical Camps:
Medical camps have been initiated by the trust, which are free for Banjara community members, but will also serve the community once the Dispensary (see below) is completed. A first medical camp was held in February 2007 for detection of cataracts, with a dozen operations arranged and paid for through the Trust. Another camp in October 2007 was held for Banjara women attended by a qualified gynaecologist.

Future projects

Medical Dispensary:

The medical dispensary (Image below) was opened officially during the period of investigation, the construction and land acquisition of which had cost approximately $16,000. The Rotary Club of Hospet will supply a qualified doctor twice a week to assist a local nurse.

The estimated annual budget for the dispensary has been estimated at $4,875 and breaks down thus:

- Doctor – 83200 Rp
- Nurse – 26000 Rp
- Medical equipment and supplies – 50000 Rp
- Internet/Telephone – 7200 Rp
- Electricity/Water – 8000 Rp
- Admin – 6000 Rp

Kindergarten/Workshop

A further construction is planned, perpendicular to the new dispensary, to act as a workshop and kindergarten to expand the commercial revenues of the Trust. The construction would also include a small guard’s hut. Energy would be supplied by solar power. The total costs of the proposed extension is c.$11000.

Assessment

GHF has an opportunity here to support a small operation that aims to improve the living conditions of a small group of people who’s livelihoods have become bound up in the tourism activity spawned through the evolution of Hampi WHS. However, such assistance is not generally in keeping with the GHF aims of training and education in
heritage and the conservation thereof that has been a successful complement to our activities thus far.

laxmijan@suryasgarden.org
www.suryasgarden.org

B) The Hampi Children’s Trust (HCT)

HCT has been operating in Hampi for less than 6 months. The aim of HCT is to promote and improve the educational prospects of young children living in the Hampi Bazaar who otherwise would not receive an education, primarily because their parents would rather engage them in tourism activities (selling stickers and postcards) to tourists in the WHS.

The trust is unregistered at this time, although the process is underway and should be completed by May 2008. The trust is registered in the UK, under the same name. The founders consist of one Hampi local (Kali Das) and a UK citizen (Tim Brown), and occupies the premises of “Harmony House”, a former guest house now leased for the purposes of running the Trust and housing the single full-time administrator and a number of foreign volunteers. The Trust has 9 trustees of whom two are Panchayat members.

Current Status

Child care and sponsorship

The trust operates before and after school hours (8.30-10.00 am, 4.30-6.00pm) to provide 16 children with meals cooked in-house (see image). School uniforms and essential materials are also provided, as well as enrolment into the local private school at the end of Hampi Bazaar main street. This admission costs 1500 Rp and is supplied by the Trust for 10 of the children. The estimated costs of supplying these facilities, materials and resources is estimated at 9000 Rps ($243) per year, although this is a maximum figure as it has included all the start-up costs incurred by the trust in the last six months.

While the trust employs a cook and a full-time administrator, they rely heavily on volunteer assistance, who are housed on the premises and must stay for a minimum of two weeks.
**Extra-curricular activities**

Drawing and heritage walks are provided for the children as out of hours activities by the trust, for which a local artist is brought in.

**Future Projects**

There are increasing numbers of children who wish to attend school in Hampi and therefore extra funding would be put to the cause of establishing larger premises outside Hampi village, which would allow the current premises to house more volunteers or full-time employees.

Kali Das, the local founder, has also converted an encroaching building (occupied by his family) on the main bazaar into a bookshop and garden that reveals the original 16\textsuperscript{th} century façade and could serve as a model for other local businesses.

**Assessment**

HCT’s work in Hampi is of great value since it addresses the problems faced by local residents of the WHS, particularly those most vulnerable to the imbalance of community that can be the result of economic migration, as Hampi has experienced. However, the proposed expansion into new premises for the trust raises issues of permission within the WHS. It is also uncertain that the activities if the trust will continue given the proposals of the master plan for Hampi WHS (see introduction).

www.hampichildrenstrust.org
kalidashampi@yahoo.com
timhampi2006@yahoo.co.uk

**C) The Friends of Hampi (FoH)**

Friends of Hampi is a newly created community-based organisation designed to empower the local residents of Hampi village by giving a voice to members of the community that are outside of the panchayat and the Hampi authority, but nonetheless have considerable influence and prestige in the community. These individuals are supported primarily through their successful inauguration at the 2008 Hampi foundation conference by the academic community, JSW and GHF (who provisionally offered support in the initiation of the group and will follow funding based on the successful implementation of the requirements below).

The 4 founder members of FoH are locals who live and work in the area. While all local members bring weight to the organisation, the primary agent of the programme is Surendra Kumar, 35, born in Hampi, educated in Hospet and Bangalore. A trained IT consultant and graphic designer, Suri is currently employed by the Vijayanagara
Research Project on the Archaeological Atlas of Vijayanagara (founded by George Michel and John Fritz).

**Current Status**

FoH was initiated in January 2008 and has registered a domain name but has not yet begun the process of registration as a trust. The stated mission of the FoH as stated on their website is:

This mission statement has been supplemented by a series of twenty propositions, of which the key statements concern:

“Villagers of Hampi are part of the ‘living heritage’ of the site; as stakeholders their concerns must be taken into any plans for the future of the site; would like to see a legal provision for them to be included in all future discussions.”

“FoH are concerned about the future amenities for the villagers – water supply, sewage, electricity, removal of rubbish, consider underground wires and cables”

“Would like to see an educational programme that would instil awareness of heritage issues in the Hampi population (illustrated talks, tours of the site, courses for school children)”

The FoH is being run from the offices of the Vijayanagara research project in Hampi village by Surendra Kumar due to the availability of IT facilities.

Financial support for FoH has come from Ramesh Sirsi and Joyce Clark in response to the conference in January, while the majority of their support in the early stages of their development has come through their popularity at village level, as well as with the HWHAMA, Kishkinda Trust and the academic community, including Nalini Thakur (author of Hampi’s Integrated Management Plan), George Michel and John Fritz.

**Future Projects**

FoH plan to establish themselves as representatives of Hampi as a living site with its own voice. To do this they plan to start a media campaign locally and on-line through their website, as well as an educational programme directed at school visits to the WHS, for which GHF is considering support (see section “Hampi World Heritage in Young Hands”). Their intention is to work outside of the village Panchyat, thus enabling a less politically constrained voice to address public issues that may not be raised otherwise. Once registered, FoH will be able to receive funding directly to implement its projects, which will comply with the mission statement that is being currently drafted, but will focus on the areas of:

Education
Environmental awareness
Provision of Services
Assessment

There is a strong requirement for a community-based organisation in Hampi such as FoH that aims to act as a pressure group for local interest that is currently felt to be ignored in the planning and development plans for the WHS. FoH has the advantages of being centered in Hampi, with technical and educational experience required to make this effective. However, the small working capacity of the FoH (one key individual, all full-time employed elsewhere) will make future development unsustainable if it is not handled with patience and foresight.

From this perspective it is proposed that:

1) GHF join the board of FoH to provide support and guidance,
2) GHF initiate and fund a project that brings FoH into partnership with other key stakeholders in the WHS. This will provide experience and enable monitoring and evaluation of performance (see Proposal I), while not burdening a nascent group too heavily with funding responsibilities. Based on performance and feedback, GHF should consider directly funding FoH in their future projects.

D) The Kishkinda Trust

TKT was established in 1997 to integrate heritage conservation with the lives of the people and towards the socio-economic and cultural enhancement of Anegundi that have included programmes integrating heritage conservation with crafts, rural tourism, organic farming. The Trust is run by Sharma Pawar, the founder, from her offices in Anegundi. TKT is a fully registered Trust.

Current Projects:

The range of activities active through TKT in Anegundi have been extensive. In 2006-7 they have focussed on the following:

- **Natural cottage fibre industry:**
  Capacity-building enterprise employing local women to weave banana fibre goods to give them a regular source of income and consequent independence.
  Furthermore, workshops for women from other areas are held to spread the benefits and lessons learnt. TKT has taken delivery of machinery to increase production, however, due to delayed permission for the construction of a common
service facilities center from the HWHMA, funds allocated to TKT from Dept Industry and Commerce have been revoked.

- **Rural Tourism Scheme:** Supported by Ministry of Tourism, this programme provided rain water harvesting technology, guest-house accommodation, solar lighting installations, signage, solid waste management activities including composting.

- **Local Libraries:** With funding from the Rajiv Gandhi Foundation and UNESCO, two libraries have been set up in Anegundi and a nearby village to promote readership amongst children.

- **TKT and Kannada University Hampi:** TKT and KUH have signed an MOU to collaborate in areas of culture, tourism, crafts and conservation. Both institutions will share the responsibilities of running events, seminars, festivals, workshops and exhibitions. Fundraising for the programme will be a collective effort by both the University and TKT (see Proposal II).

- **Endogenous Tourism Project – 2006:** A joint initiative between UNDP and Govt. of India, the project focuses on capacity building in provision of tourism services by the local community for income generation. These activities are devised to complement the infrastructural components of the Rural Tourism Scheme. A series of workshops were held to train local people in hospitality management, guiding and tour operation, house keeping and service training.

**TKT is also occupied with non-project activities that include:**
- raising funds for emergency medical treatment,
- organising eye-check camps,
- hosting craft exhibitions and workshops, including a workshop in August 2006 for students of architecture entitled “Responsible Tourism and Vernacular Architecture”, in collaboration with the Madras Crafts Foundation.
- Publishing a “Walking Guide from Anegundi to Hampi” sold as a kit with water-colour pencils.

**Future Projects**

**The Spine:**

The Kishkinda Trust, Anegundi – 583227, Koppal Zilla, Karnataka
The Spine - c.25 houses (also public spaces and infrastructure)
Funded kannada NRI (1 house each)

**Assessment**

Over 15 years TKT has become thoroughly integrated into the community development of Anegundi, with close ties to local landowners and the panchayat. There is some controversy surrounding the building activities of the founder within the core zone, and while this has not affected her status at a local level (there have been no evictions) there is concern at UNESCO levels. There is some local resistance to the activities of TKT which are based on the income generating activities of the trust, including its guest house and land holdings, which are perceived to be a threat by some residents. There is a paradox here: It is highly questionable whether GHF can support development in Anegundi without the cooperation of TKT, whilst at the same time GHF cannot support bodies whose activities are considered harmful to the WHA.

**Appendix 2)**

**MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING**

Between

Kannada University Hampi & The Kishkinda Trust - Anegundi

**Objective**

To collaborate towards organizing hands-on workshops, courses, trainings, interactions, residencies and exposure in specific areas that will contribute to the community and the cultural landscape of the core zone of Hampi.

To run programs, that reach out and conserve and enrich the local culture and rural life.

**Areas of collaboration**

A. Culture  
B. Tourism  
C. Crafts  
D. Conservation

**Programs**
A: Culture
A series of workshops on the various Janapade- the folk culture of the state for children and interested members of community.

This will be held at Anegundi with resource persons from the university. These workshops will be held in the villages as well as residencies will be organized at the University campus.

A faculty specific to this area will be identified and made available to the program by the University.

This program will take shape by addressing the needs of the community, site and the strengths of the University.

Out come:
1. Establishment of a series of workshops on the various Janapade- the folk culture of the state for children and interested members of community.
2. Establishment of variety of cultural performance groups
3. Strengthened and improved local performing groups, individuals in the areas of the art of the performance.
4. Developing a series of performances based on local stories and elements.
5. Small performances and cultural events in specific locations for the community and visitors.
6. To provide platform to the cultural bodies within the site and beyond

B: Tourism
Both the partners will be responsible to chalk out the detailed projects as well as provide expertise.

A series of workshops and residencies will be held in various aspects of tourism.

1. Cultural Tourism
2. Event management
3. Guiding Diploma
4. Awareness programs
5. Hospitality services
6. Spoken English and French
7. Travel and Tourism Course
8. Studies of and development of Innovative and interactive tourism concepts
9. Marketing

C: Craft
The Kishkinda Trust will be the partner responsible to chalk out the details of the projects.

1. A series of workshops and residencies on the crafts of the area.
2. Formation of groups of artisans as well as micro credit
3. Develop a marketing support within the site as well as out side.
4. To invite designers and technical persons to hold special workshops
5. Organize interactive meetings amongst the artisans for integration of various crafts and artisans for the purpose of sharing, leanings and celebrating

- Lambadi embroidery
- Banana Fiber
- Stone carving
- Black pottery of Kamlapuram
- Leather puppet making
- Bamboo crafts

D: Conservation

As the project is based in the World Heritage Site of Hampi there is a huge need that the community becomes the resource that will contribute to the protection and conservation of the site.

Many awareness programs as well as skill development workshops will be held. The faculty will be in- house as well as visiting experts who will be invited to speak and demonstrate.

This program will not be concerned with the conservation or restoration of monuments but of the living villages of the region. Programs that will address these issues will be

1. Water harvesting
2. Traditional masonry
3. Waste management
4. Maintenance of sites, parks and community spaces
5. Related studies