



# SCINDEA



## Annual Report 2014



**South Central India Network for Development Alternatives  
219, Kottaiyur Road, Yelagiri Hills  
635853, Vellore District, TN, INDIA**

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## ***Foreword...***

*I am happy to present to you the Annual Report of SCINDeA for the year 2013. South Central India Network for Development Alternatives (SCINDeA) is a Network of 14 field based voluntary organization with 15 project areas who are geographically located in the South Region of the country and working in Chittoor district of Andhra Pradesh, Ramnagara district of Karnataka and 12 districts of Tamil Nadu. The Network has been involved in the field of development for the last one and half decades. We believe being together strengthens and supports each other in the common goal of promoting sustainable development through people's participation. While empowering and enabling the most under privileged and socially excluded sections of our society to actively participate in programmes for their own development, the environmental and their living conditions do improve. We also believe in members working together draws strength and support from one another thus enabling the Network to be transparent and accountable.*

*In the last one year SCINDeA has worked on the Empowerment of communities through peoples participation (ECoPP)*

*SCINDeA works with poor and marginalized communities of Dalits, tribals, fisherfolk, quarry workers, slum dwellers and ex miners to promote leaders, cadres and CBOs in different social sectors to empower themselves. Women have been involved in community interventions at all stages of programme planning and decision making processes .This process has empowered women and provided them space to articulate their concerns As a result an increased sense of equality is seen among men and women. While women feel empowered men have also been acknowledging it.*

*I would like to take this opportunity to thank all stakeholders particularly the community with whom we work, our partner NGOs & their staff and our overseas partner Bread for the World, Germany who has joined hands with us in the development journey of the poor and the marginalized. All these efforts contribute to the improvement in the quality of life of poor people who are otherwise socially and economically marginalized.*

***Dr. Sheila Benjamin***  
***Executive Director***

## CHAPTER – I

### Genesis of the Network

A climate needed to be created for NGOs in the South Central India region to come together informally for the purpose of working together towards a common goal of development. As we know, development does not take place until it becomes a people's movement; it is only through collective action that long-term change can be brought about. It is important that NGOs do not continue to develop policies and programmes in isolation. Partnership will allow the quality of development programmes to be improved and the giver/receiver model to be replaced by one of sharing.

With this perspective in mind as early as February 1993 in a discussion with some NGOs it was suggested that a South Central India Development Forum be formed in order to bring together a few development agencies to work together on some common problems employing innovative methodologies. The time had also come for likeminded NGOs to come together for mutual caring and sharing with an overall vision of people based participatory development. Thus was born the Collective called South Central India Network for Development Alternatives. While being an independent Network it is also accountable to its members, Resource Sharing Agencies and clients. SCINDeA is a registered Network having its own character and identity.

SCINDeA is a Network of 15 NGOs from the South-west district of Andhra Pradesh (2), South-east district of Karnataka (1) and 10 districts of Tamil Nadu (12). Basically they are all field based NGOs who have been working with communities for the last 10-15 years. There is a high degree of emphasis on training and people's participation. A unique feature of the Network is the sectoral emphasis e.g. work among the quarry workers, tribals, slum dwellers, women, fisherfolk, Dalits and farmers. Further, of the 15 organisations, 5 are headed by women.

The SCINDeA Secretariat is strategically located at Yelagiri Hills in Vellore District of Tamil Nadu, the meeting point of all the three southern states with its registered office in Chennai.

The region covered by SCINDeA is characterised by uplands and hills in the northern area. Only 17-20% of the region is forested, compared to an all India average of 25%. The region is largely dependent on rainfall for recharging its sources of water. Delayed onset or failure of monsoons plays a significant part in its economic well being. The area is prone to recurrent droughts. The region where the SCINDeA Network is active incorporates a number of remote and inaccessible border areas and hence has often been bypassed in the developmental efforts by government agencies. The area however has always been an active ground for NGOs, especially the Christian Missionaries. Their efforts have been limited to small geographical pockets within the region and isolated. Moreover the NGOs had meagre access to resources and were therefore unable to cope with the eco-crisis and sustain any people based development. The mushrooming of NGOs in the early part of 1990's pointed to ideological differences amongst themselves with the result that the larger interests of the region started getting ignored.

## CHAPTER – II

### Profile of SCINDeA Partners

**Bharath Environment Seva Team (BEST)**  
Pudukottai District, Tamil Nadu

BEST has been working in the Pudukottai district of Tamilnadu since 1984. It works towards improving the status of rural women and promotes ecological farming and environmental development through them. Income generation and social awareness programmes through non-formal education are also major components.

**Community Health and Development Programme (CHDP)**  
Udumalpet, Coimbatore District

Since 1983 CHDP has been working to improve the conditions of the tribal and rural people in the Udumalpet block of Coimbatore district, Tamilnadu. Community health and education is the major focus. Skill training and income generation programmes for women are also given importance.

**Center for Rural Health and Social Education (CRHSE)**  
Tirupattur, Vellore District

Founded in 1978 CRHSE operates in Vellore and Villupuram districts of Tamilnadu. CRHSE provides a self supporting health system which is simple, inexpensive and appropriate to the needs of the rural and tribal people through education and training of village level workers. Promotion of Siddha an indigenous system of health care is a major activity. CRHSE facilitates programmes which promote the welfare of women, the landless, unemployed and socially oppressed sections in the rural and tribal areas. Field-based training is also provided to NGOs and other civil society organizations.

**Community Reconstruction of Social Service (CROSS)**  
G.D. Nellore Mandal, Chittoor District, Andhra Pradesh

Established in 1994 CROSS has been working in 10 villages with Dalits in the Chittoor district of Andhra Pradesh for the last 14 years. It is registered as a Society and its main focus thrust is organizing women and youth into self help groups, conducting health campaigns, environmental development and child labour eradication.

**Centre for Research & Reconstruction of New Economic Order (CReNIEO)**  
Chennai, Tamil Nadu

**CReNIEO-Pulicat Project**

Initiated in 1984 CReNIEO-Pulicat aims to improve the quality of life of fisherfolk in 35 villages in Ponneri Taluk of Chengalpattu district of Tamilnadu. The organisation focuses on preventive health programmes, environmental education, income generation activities, communication programmes and non-formal education. The emphasis is on people's participation and increasing awareness of their rights through the various

programmes.

**CRenIEO-Yercaud Project**

CRenIEO-Yercaud operates in 45 tribal villages in Yercaud taluk in Salem district, Tamil Nadu. Its emphasis is on organizing the tribal people. They also train tribals in local leadership, communication, health and environmental protection.

**KGF Women's Association (KGF-WA)**

Kolar District, Karnataka

KGF Women's Association is a non-profit, non-political women development organization founded by a group of women with a concern in the development of poor, needy and marginalised women and their families. It is registered under the Karnataka State Societies Registration Act 1960 and is involved in the development activities in the communities in and around Kolar Gold Fields and in the rural area in Mulbagal and Bangarepet taluks coming under the jurisdiction of Kolar District for the last 23 years.

**Quarry Workers Development Society (QWDS)**

Dindigul District, Tamil Nadu

The organization has been working to improve the awareness levels and living conditions amongst quarry workers in villages of Thenkasi and Shenkottai taluks in Tirunelveli and Dindigul districts of Tamilnadu since 1989. Unionising of the quarry workers is an important component of the programme. Accident relief, health education, health care and legal redress are also provided. Additionally, quarrying as a cooperative enterprise for self reliance is being promoted.

**Rural Education and Action for Development (READ)**

Sivagangai District, Tamil Nadu

READ is a catalyst NGO working with Dalits based at Manamadurai in Tamil Nadu since 1983. It has extended its rural developmental activities to the neighboring districts of Ramnad and Virudhunagar covering 125 villages. Empowerment of Dalit women through community organization, women development programmes, community based health and protection of ecology is the core programmes.

**Rural Women's Development Society (RWDS)**

Tiruvanamalai District, Tamil Nadu

Founded in 1986 RWDS endeavors to change the condition of Dalit women by creating awareness through education and organization in 35 villages in Chengam taluk of Tiruvanamalai district. It has promoted a strong Dalit Women's Movement. Economic and income generating programmes along with non formal education are implemented in order to make women self confident and self reliant.



**Social Animation Center for Rural Education and Development (SACRED)**  
**Bididi, Bangalore District**

Established in November 2010 and working in Bangalore Rural district, SACRED has a holistic approach to rural development. SACRED aims to empower women and mould a new generation through gender sensitization and environmental awareness, aiming for human justice and equality. Skill training is also part of the programme towards achieving economic development.

**Social Unit for Community Health and Improvement (SUCHI)**  
**Chittoor District, Andhra Pradesh**

Since 1982 SUCHI has been functioning in the rural areas of Chittoor district of Andhra Pradesh. It works towards peoples development through an integrated preventive health and awareness education programme in six mandals of Chittoor district. Promotion of women's development and vocational training programmes are also given major emphasis.

**Slum Women's Advancement Project (SWAP)**  
**Chennai, Tamil Nadu**

SWAP was initiated in 1983. It works towards people's organization and community development for the urban poor and enables their empowerment in 14 slums in Chennai. It organises skill training and income generation programmes for the slum women and youth. SWAP is also involved in health programmes and weaning people away from social evils through various awareness and training programmes.

**Village Education & Economic Development Unit (VEEDU)**  
**Sevoor, Vellore District, Tamil Nadu**

Established in 1985 VEEDU works with marginalized Dalit groups for their liberation and development through community health care and education in 23 villages in Gudipala block of Chittoor district of Andhra Pradesh. VEEDU also organises poor rural women to take up issue based activities and promotes skill training for income generation programmes.

**Women's Organization in Rural Development (WORD)**  
**Namakkal District, Tamil Nadu**

WORD was initiated in the year 1988 and works with people living below the poverty line. They include Dalits, children, landless agricultural laborers and small & marginalized farmers. The activities are spread in 85 rural villages of Namakkal District in Tamil Nadu. The core developmental activities include HIV/AIDS, women empowerment, sustainable agriculture and vocation training. WORD also runs an orphanage for HIV/AIDS affected children.

## CHAPTER – III

### Vision, Mission & Strategies

#### Vision

SCINDeA envisions a society that is based on a just sustainable order; a society where all subaltern groups (Dalits, indigenous communities, quarry workers, slum dwellers, fisherfolk, unorganized sectors of women, youth & children) collectively participate in alternative socio-economic, cultural and political development programmes based on the principles of justice, equality, liberty & fraternity.

#### Mission

Build empowered and self reliant people's movements of Dalits, fisherfolk, quarry workers, slum dwellers, tribals, women & youth in the South Central region of the country by enhancing the capacity of staff of the partner organizations of the SCINDeA Network and evolving sustainable development programmes focused on gender equity, human rights and environmental protection through people's participation.

#### Strategies

1. Identification of socio, economic, cultural & political issues affecting subaltern groups through their participation and promotion of People's movements
2. Enhancement of capacities and skills of staff of partner organizations of the SCINDeA Network in order to promote community health, natural resources management and environmental protection programmes
3. Initiation of programmes that promote & protect the rights of women & children.
4. Formulation of a gender policy at the Network level and developing programmes from a gender perspective
5. Collaboration with likeminded NGOs, Networks and government departments on development programmes and lobbying on issues of common concern.

#### Objectives

- To capacitate partner organization of the SCINDeA Network in realizing the set programme objectives towards empowering communities socially, economically, culturally and politically in order to build strong people's movements.
- To support and facilitate partner organizations in promoting alternative development initiatives
- To federate at the Network level people's movements promoted by partner organizations.
- To Network with likeminded NGOs and other forums on issues of common concern through advocacy and lobbying



### **Core Non Negotiable Values of the Network**

- Collective democratic participatory decision making
- Gender sensitivity
- Decentralization
- People centered initiatives
- Transparency & accountability
- Mutual sharing
- Solidarity
- Respect for partner organizations in the Network

### **Unique Features of SCINDeA**

- Members of the Network have field experience of 15 -20 years.
- Corporate identity of the NGO in the Network is maintained while networking between the NGOs is strengthened.
- Work among women, youth and children, quarry workers, tribals, dalits, fisherfolk and slum dwellers are some of the unique features of the Network.
- One third of the member NGOs are headed by women.
- SCINDeA is coordinated by the Secretariat with a full time Executive Director.
- Planning, implementation, reporting and evaluation of the Network are done collectively ensuring transparency and accountability. The collective decision of the Network is final.
- Member NGOs share a cordial relationship with one another and with the Secretariat.
- Within the Network there is no hierarchy and all members are equal
- Policy decisions are taken by the Executive Committee of the Network and ratified by the SCINDeA General Body Association
- The Executive Committee takes all interim decisions such as making provisions for budgetary requirements that are required to ensure the smooth running of the Network
- Deviation of programme implementation with adequate justification is placed before the Executive Committee for consideration via the Secretariat
- At the Annual General Body meeting of SCINDeA narrative reports of the programmes of all NGOs along with their audited accounts and balance sheets are shared and discussed. A minimum of one beneficiary and two programme coordinators participate in the meeting.

## CHAPTER – IV

### Area of Operation and Involvement of CBOs

SCINDeA operates in 15 districts, 25 taluks, 48 blocks, 206 panchayats, 375 villages, 6 slums and a population of 7,62,200. The stakeholders that were promoted through this programme include women, youth & children from the Dalits, tribals, quarry workers, slums, marginal & small farmers & the fisher folk community.

**The entire above mentioned stake holders have participated in the ECoPP programme by:**

- Undertaking issue based action programmes
- Acquiring and exercising leadership roles
- Organizing community meetings & educational programmes
- Extending co-operation for community activities
- Helping in the co-ordination of activities within the area
- Leading to access the government developmental schemes
- Encouraging the local leaders to get the government programmes & reach the unreached people
- Involving themselves in income generation activities thereby improving the quality of their lives
- Motivating the parents to send children to school

Planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the project are an ongoing process and an integral part of the overall programme.

SCINDeA interventions aim at empowering communities by:

- Promoting people's organizations
- Creating community awareness
- Building community capacities
- Linking with mainstream services and resources
- Promoting livelihoods

**Development sectors SCINDeA works in:**

- Community organization
- Community health
- Social and economic empowerment of women and youth
- Green initiatives
- Participatory community based sanitation
- Social and economic assistance to families below poverty line

**Communities SCINDeA works with:**

- Dalits
- Tribals
- Fisher folk
- Quarry workers
- Slum dwellers
- Small and marginalized farmers
- Ex-miners

**Programme staff**

In SCINDeA, 163 administration and programme staff are involved in assisting communities to implement the programmes.

- At the beginning of each year, specific action plans for the year are made based on the availability of resources.
- Periodic reviews take place to assess progress of the programmes and corrective measures taken accordingly.
- The project staff at their monthly staff meetings do the programme monitoring.
- Field level activities are followed up with the supervisory support of Project Directors and Programme Coordinators based on the submission of monthly reports and village visits.
- In addition feedback is also obtained from participants attending the training programme.
- Additionally there are decentralized cluster coordination visits wherein partner organizations visit each other, observe the programmes, share experiences and monitor the activities. The programme coordinators of the SCINDeA Secretariat will also participate in the cluster coordination

**Secretariat**

- At the Secretariat level the Network has developed its own programme and financial monitoring systems.
- Each member NGO is required to submit a narrative report and an un-audited financial statement in every three months.
- The Consultant of the Network visits partner organizations based on request by the Secretariat. A report is also submitted to the Secretariat.
- The Executive Secretary visits each NGO at least twice a year.
- The Secretariat accountant and the finance officer also visit partner organizations twice a year to verify accounts and related documents and to further build the capacities of the accountants.

## **CHAPTER – V**

### **Development Interventions**

## **EMPOWERMENT OF COMMUNITIES THROUGH PEOPLES PARTICIPATION (ECoPP)**

The **ECoPP** programme is supported by EED, Germany covering 375 villages & 6 slums. The Network through its partner organizations proposes has attempted to address the following problems:

- ◇ Low socio-economic status of poor households
- ◇ Lack of organization among various sectoral groups and therefore the need to strengthen people's organizations and movement building
- ◇ Lack of adequate basic health services
- ◇ Low incomes and need for income generation / EDP / skill promotion
- ◇ Social and economic issues relating to women and youth
- ◇ Land development

### **1. SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO POOR FAMILIES**

In SCINDeA area of operation the families living in rural and tribal villages the below poverty line were shortlisted to benefit from this programme. The various activities covered include toilet construction to improve health & hygiene, income generation activities & provision of agricultural/quarrying / fishing tools & equipment to improve incomes & promotion of kitchen gardens through provision of seasonal seeds & saplings to improve nutrition of the families.

Specific criteria were developed to select the families. These included women led households, PLHA infected & affected families, physically challenged heads of households etc.

| Programme outreach                    |              |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|
| IGP Programme/ Provision of Livestock | 230 families |
| Toilet Construction                   | 80 families  |
| Promotion of Kitchen Gardens          | 230families  |
| Provision of Implements               | 180 families |

## Outcome

- Privacy and security ensured for 340 women & adolescent girls and 326 elderly people.
- Regular habit of defecation improved instead of waiting for appropriate time.
- Women & young girls gained self dignity.
- Additional families in the villages who had no toilets were motivated to construct their own.
- 230 families are now able to afford 2 meals in a day.
- Family incomes have increased thereby allowing children to go for higher studies.
- Interest free grants/loans have eliminated middle men.
- Through provision of cattle & agricultural implements assets have been created where there none earlier.
- Families who have been provided with IGPs have contributed towards initiation of similar IGPs in other families in the village
- Workload of women has increased.
- 80% of the household families have a small kitchen garden & get fresh seasonal vegetables. There is a marginal reduction in the purchase of vegetables.

## Photos



## Case study

### Improved income through IGAs and distribution of implements

*My name is Anjala. I live in Mashar village which is in Chengam taluk of Tiruvannamalai dt. in Tamil Nadu with my husband Gopal and our four children. We rely on our daily wage for survival as we are only able to get two to three days of work in a week. My daily wage is Rs. 60 while my husband gets Rs. 130. The government has introduced NREGA scheme in our district. When we are able to get work under the NREGA scheme we need to take with us the implements like spade, big knife etc. when we go for work. Since we do not have tools of our own we need to hire them & pay a rental of Rs. 20-30 per day from our wages. The rest of the little money that we earn is used to run the family.*



*RWDS, an NGO that works in Chengam taluk visited our village to undertake a survey to identify poor households that are below the poverty line. We were one such family that was identified and provided with a goat to generate income. We were also given four types of agricultural implements along with five varieties of seeds and saplings to develop a kitchen garden. The one goat that we were given has multiplied to four and the agriculture implements we use when we get employment under NREGA scheme. Now that we have our own implements we do not need to hire them and are now able to earn an additional income of Rs.1000 per month.*

*RWDS gave us a grant to construct a toilet in our house. Our family along with other families in the village was informed on the importance of the need to use toilets. Today my daughters and I feel safe and secure that we have a toilet at home which we can use without any fear in the night. Our habit of defecation is regularized.*

*The seasonal vegetable seeds and saplings supplied provide us with food and nutrition. They are maintained by waste water from our kitchen. Today the cost of purchasing vegetables has reduced and the surplus that we grow is sold to others in the village. This also brings us a small additional income.*



## 2. COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION

All partner organizations of the SCINDeA Network have organized 419 village branches of small and marginalized farmers, quarry workers, slum dwellers, ex-miners, fisher-folks, dalits & adivasis. Each village branch consists of approx. 25 – 70 men & women.

### Outcomes

- 15 sangams are functioning in all the 15 projects with a membership of 4165 males and 6810 females.
- 10,975 members (4165 males and 6810 females) in 419 village units in SCINDeA area of operation



have become aware of child rights and child protection.

- Women & Child Atrocities Prevention Committees at partner organizational level are aware and active in addressing violence against women & child abuse.
- Community certificates have been issued for 594 male and 602 females.
- 454 males and 414 females received voter ID cards.
- 192 males & 261 females received NREGA cards.
- Families with the NREGA job card have access to 100 days work in a year and earn on an average Rs. 150 per day.
- 112 widows from 112 families received pension.
- 48 males and 139 females received health cards
- 137 males & 224 females received old age pension of Rs. 1,000/- per month.
- 141 families received ration cards, house patta,
- 17 (8 males & 9 females) physically challenged persons received ID cards which enabled them to get government schemes, jobs based on their qualification, free bus travel & loans from the government.
- 11 families opened joint bank accounts while 7 women and 4 men opened individual



accounts in their names

- 24 families (7 male & 17 female) have taken health insurance policies.
- Trained cadres in village units take the lead in addressing local issues like water, road, wages etc.
- Women & Child Atrocities Prevention Committees at partner organizational level are active in addressing violence against women & child abuse Right to Information Act is used by the leaders in the communities to access information.
- Through the village units various govt. schemes have been mobilized for the poor & marginalized families.

### PHOTOS



### 3. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

#### a. Community Based Health Care

In SCINDeA, community health is a process of enabling people to exercise collectively their responsibility for their own health and to demand health as their right. SCINDeA has integrated curative, preventive, promotive and rehabilitative health.

Providing low-cost, effective, appropriate technology suitable to the rural poor.

Involving local, indigenous health knowledge (siddha), resources (that are available locally) and personnel.



|  |      |
|--|------|
| No. of low cost clinics  | 7    |
| Patients treated in the health clinics & medical camps         | 3754 |
| Population covered under the community health education progs. | 4625 |

- In the current reporting period an additional 17% reduction covering 6116 families has been noticed in poverty related diseases like anemia diarrhea, fever, injuries etc.
- 2 water management committees formed in 2 villages in the 1st and 2nd year of the project period continue to manage and distribute safe water to 235 families in 2 villages

##### Outcomes

- Low cost simple health care was made available in the slums & villages.
- 2524 families were able to reduce their medical expenses by approximately Rs. 250 per month.

#### b. Provision of Community Water Supply

Community water supply programme was initiated by KGFWA in Kolar Gold Field at Karnataka to solve water problem in the targeted area. This reporting period identified Sanate Lane which is severely affected by water problem. They were paid Rs.300 – 400 to procure water. This was additional expenses to their families. So that all the situations have been analyzed and installed bore well with pipe connection. Every household in that area gave their contribution of labour to digging pits.

##### Outcomes

- Low cost simple health care was made available in the slums & villages.
- 110 families were able to reduce their medical expenses by approximately Rs. 250 per month



### 3. LIVELIHOOD PROMOTION THROUGH SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

Special attention given to the sustainable agricultural practices to construct vermin compost pit for vermin rearing to increase soil fertility and trained preparation of bio fertilizers to increase yields for sustain 3 times food availability in the 270 families of poor marginalized farmers. We can now see the behavioral change among the farmers. All the farmers dedicated themselves to reduce fertilizers and they had prepared expenditure chart on every crops they would have find out small changes happened in the cropping pattern.

#### Outcome

- In this reporting period 10 dalit farmers have planted the 683 mango saplings in 10 acres of dry/waste land.
- In the current reporting period 270 farmer families in 10 villages have switched over to low external input sustainable agriculture (LEISA) by applying bio fertilizers, vermi compost etc. growing trees along the bunds of their lands, applying green manure etc.
- 540 farmer families in 23 villages have enhanced their knowledge and skills in sustainable agriculture. Sustainable agricultural practices have improved yield leading to increased incomes.
- Use of chemical fertilizers & pesticides reduced thereby improving organic quality of fruits & vegetables.

#### PHOTOS



## 5. CHILD DEVELOPMENT

“The development of children is the first priority on the country’s development agenda. This is not only because they are the most vulnerable but also because they are our supreme assets and also the future human resources of the country”.

In the child development programme children are ‘resource of the next generation’. This is the key to SCINDeA’s child development programme. SCINDeA aims at to develop children through the promotion of children’s clubs, savings, regular meetings, coaching centers, extracurricular activities, health, environment & social awareness, sports & games and summer camps. Children are motivated to develop leadership qualities and involve in social issues.

Child Development component include activities like include activity like tuition centres, summer camps, children clubs, & life skill education for adolescent

### a. Tuition Centers



| Coverage                      |       |                                 |       |
|-------------------------------|-------|---------------------------------|-------|
| No. of villages:<br>170       |       | No. of tuition<br>centers : 170 |       |
| No. of<br>students<br>covered | Boys  | Girls                           | Total |
|                               | 1,924 | 2,002                           | 3,926 |

### Outcome

- 4097children (2005 boys and 2092 girls) who have already been enrolled continue to attend coaching classes in 111 tuition centers in the SCINDeA area of operation.
- 90% of the children who attend tuition centers have improved grades. They to a certain extent became responsible students that they do their duty by themselves without any one asking them do.
- 320 children participated in extracurricular activities and have gained self confidence. and 52 of them (22 boys and 30 girls) have won prizes for drawing, speech & essay writing competitions, sports etc.
- All the 111 tuition centers are managed by CBOs. They collect a small amount of Rs. 50 to 100 per month from the students which are paid as honorarium to the

volunteers. The fee collected differs from NGO to NGO.

- Children have got into the habit of studying regularly in the evenings.
- 90% of the children who attend tuition centres have improved grades.

## b. Adolescent Life Skill Education

### Outcome

- 90% of adolescent girls and boys have learnt to handle their emotions.
- 80% of girls have learnt about good and bad touch & how to protect themselves.
- Adolescents have understood about the age of marriage for girls and boys & take efforts to stop early marriages when it happens in their villages.

### *Adolescent Life Skill Education Programme*

*I am Anil living in Oddigudeselu - BC, Thavanampalli Mandal Chittoor district. I come from a poor family. I am studying in 8<sup>th</sup> class in the Government High School in my village. I am the only son in my family. I lost my father 4 years ago. My mother takes care of my family by doing agriculture labour. Due to my family situation I am often depressed and psychologically disturbed. I am unable to concentrate in my studies & mingle with friends. After coming from school I do not play with friends & usually stay at home. My mother was very much worried about me. In my village and school my friends criticized me and discouraged me. I like games, sports and being with people but I am unable to move with friends due to my shyness, fear and anxiety.*



*In this situation SUCHI staff came and organized life skill education programme in our village. They organized community meetings in which children and parents participated. The staff explained the importance of life skill education for school going children.*

*My mother encouraged and motivated me to participate in the programme & the staff of SUCHI encouraged me and increased my confidence levels. Their continued support and encouragement made me overcome my shyness. Slowly I started to mingle & make friends. I started concentrating on sports and studies. It was hard for me in the beginning, however the motivation and guidance from SUCHI staff helped me to change gradually. Now I have friends in my class and in the village. I am continuously helped by SUCHI staff and at present I am studying well & participating in games and co-curricular activities. Personally I feel life skill education is very useful for me and for everyone in my village. I am thankful to SUCHI – SCINDeA for conducting this programme in my village.*



### c. Childrens Clubs



| Coverage                     |       |       |       |
|------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| No. of childrens clubs : 260 |       |       |       |
| No. of children covered      | Boys  | Girls | Total |
|                              | 2,300 | 2,142 | 4442  |

#### Outcome

- 55% of children are actively participating in extracurricular activities.
- Children have become aware of their rights, child marriage, child labour & respond accordingly.
- They know the child line number 1098

### d. Summer Camps



| Coverage                |      |       |       |
|-------------------------|------|-------|-------|
| No. of summer camps: 13 |      |       |       |
| No. of children covered | Boys | Girls | Total |
|                         | 416  | 441   | 857   |

#### Outcome

- Children have gained insights of the world beyond their village through the summer camps

## e. Life Skill Education Programme

| Coverage                |       |       |       |
|-------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| No. of children covered | Boys  | Girls | Total |
|                         | 4,232 | 2,103 | 2,129 |



## 6. GREEN VILLAGE

At the Network level 15 green villages have been promoted by the 14 partner organizations. The level of the understanding increased among the villages. 15 green committees have been formed & communities have been involved in planting trees, developing kitchen gardens & implementing a number of green activities like segregation of biodegradable & non- biodegradable waste changing incandescent bulbs to CFL bulbs etc.

| Coverage               |         |       |
|------------------------|---------|-------|
| No. of villages : 15   |         |       |
| No. of persons covered |         |       |
| Males                  | Females | Total |
| 2692                   | 2479    | 5171  |



BEST & SACRED are involved in Low Carbon Farming covering 5000 acres of land & about 2300 small & marginalized farmers.

7 SCINDeA partners are involved in CDM biogas projects. BEST, SACRED, WORD, & CROSS are the first coalition partners whose PDDs have been registered which will cover 20,000 biogas units. SUCHI, IFDP & SHTCDP are the second coalition partners of the Network who are in the process of finalizing the PDD. They will register 18,000 families for construction of biogas units with UNFCCC.

### Outcome

- Gained knowledge on the importance of planting trees & dangers of using plastics.
- Usage of CFL & LED bulbs in households have increased leading to slight reduction in electricity bills.



## 7. CLIMATE CHANGE EDUCATION IN SCHOOLS

Climate Change Education Programme in schools is continuing on a regular basis. In 9 schools 255 boys & 276 girls are involved in this process. 15 programme coordinators have been trained as trainers in climate change education. There are 9 green clubs in schools which motivate students to green the school campus. Children are also encouraged to reduce the use of plastics both in the school & in their homes.

| Coverage                |      |       |       |
|-------------------------|------|-------|-------|
| No. of schools : 9      |      |       |       |
| No. of students covered | Boys | Girls | Total |
|                         | 255  | 276   | 531   |



### Outcome

- Children in schools have gained knowledge on global warming & climate change.
- They disseminate information on climate change to their neighbors & family

## 8. COORDINATION / ADMINISTRATION

### Programmes & Networking

The partner organizations have suitable personnel for administration, monitoring, coordination and accounts maintenance. The project managers of each organization are responsible for the overall coordination of the SCINDeA programme. They report to their Directors periodically. The programme staffs are responsible for the implementation of the field activities and are accountable to the project managers. In the SCINDeA Network there are a total of 15 project managers coordinating the activities of all programme coordinators and field organizers. In each organization weekly meetings are held to review the field programmes, address problems and plan further activities. In the first week of every month consolidation of the previous month's activities are done and the same are sent to SCINDeA Secretariat in the format provided.

At the Secretariat level the Executive Director, 2 Programme Coordinators & the Accountant periodically visit the field areas of partner organizations cluster wise, interact with staff & clients of the programme, peruse the records, registers & account books respectively & offer constructive suggestions for better programme implementation. Following the visits, reports are also sent to the partners.

Regular staff meetings are also held at the Secretariat to plan capacity building programmes, monitor the programme reports & plan visits to the partner organizations.

Annually a programme & finance review meeting is held at the cluster level. This helps the member NGOs to assess the effectiveness of the programmes at the field level and in course correction that may be needed. This learning through sharing of experiences has facilitated partner organizations to reflect on other's experiences and learn new innovative strategies. This is an enriching experience for all SCINDeA partners.

At the Secretariat level the Executive Director, 2 Programme Coordinators & the Accountant periodically visit the field areas of partner organizations cluster wise, interact with staff & clients of the programme, peruse the records, registers & account books respectively & offer constructive suggestions for better programme implementation. Following the visits reports are also sent to the partners.

### Central Training Programmes

In the last one year the Secretariat had organized various capacities building programmes for the partner NGOs of the Network to improve the qualitative & quantitative affectivity of the staff and programmes.

164 staff of 14 partner organizations within the SCINDeA Network have developed knowledge & skills in programme management and monitoring.

| Coverage                        |      |        |       |
|---------------------------------|------|--------|-------|
| No. of training programmes : 13 |      |        |       |
| No. of Staff covered            | Male | Female | Total |
|                                 | 132  | 188    | 320   |

### PHOTOS





## Inter Network Programmes

### Decentralized Coordination (DCC)

SCINDeA Secretariat had organized decentralized financial coordination visits. 3 qualified & accountants of the Network & the Secretariat accountant involved in visits to the partner organizations on accounts.

The 14 partner organizations of the Network are divided into 3 geographical clusters. Once in 3 months each accountant visits 5 partner organizations and report their observations & suggestions to the Secretariat based on the financial guidelines that were provided. Following the visits of the accountants there is a debriefing session at the Secretariat. During the year 2 financial monitoring visits have been undertaken. The observations & suggestions for improvement are shared with partners for follow up action. 85% of the financial management systems have been streamlined now. The Finance Manual has also been updated.

Similarly a DCC programme visit was also held in August 2013. The 14 partner organizations of the Network are divided into 3 geographical clusters. Each accountant visited 5 partner organizations and the visit was held & the report was shared with all partners.

There was an evaluation for the Secretariat and the partner organizations in Oct – Nov. 2013. The NGOs evaluated are SACRED, BEST, READ, IFDP and WORD.

| Coverage                        |      |        |       |
|---------------------------------|------|--------|-------|
| No. of training programmes : 13 |      |        |       |
| No. of staff covered            | Male | Female | Total |
|                                 | 132  | 188    | 320   |



## Outcome and Impact Orientation Programme

OIO Capacity Building Programmes were organized for effective monitoring of programme outcomes & impacts. The initial CBP programme was facilitated by an external consultant. During the process 3 trainers who are capacitated from within the partner organizations in the regional language to build capacities of all categories of staff in the organizations. Programme staff have now learnt new monitoring tools to measure the change, outcome & impact of programme implementation in the community.

## Exposure Visits

Staff of the SCINDeA Secretariat & partner organizations have participated in the following internet work programme.

Exposure visit to understand the Livelihood Promotion for Poverty Alleviation was organized for Project Directors to YUVA . 15 Project Managers visited IRDWSI in Semiliguda, Orissa to study livelihood projects. 15 Programme Coordinators visited CeFHA in Kotauratla, Vizag to study in development projects.



## CHAPTER – VI

### Receipts and Payments for the period 01.04.2013 – 31.03.2014

| Sources of Income                        | Total Amount<br>(Rs.) | Particulars                                 | Total Amount<br>(Rs.) |
|--|-----------------------|---|-----------------------|
| <b>Opening Balance : Cash &amp; Bank</b> |                       |   |                       |
| <b>Grant Received from BfdW</b>          | 18,340,694.00         | <b>1. Programme Costs :</b>                 |                       |
| Bank Interest                            | 82,214.00             | 1.1 Household Programme                     | 4,572,932.00          |
|  |                       | 1.2 Community Organisation                  | 1,467,172.00          |
|  |                       | 1.3 Community Development                   | 414,918.50            |
|  |                       | 1.4 Livelihood Programme                    | 934,783.00            |
|  |                       | 1.5 Child Development                       | 1,448,294.50          |
| <b>Capital Receipt:</b>                  |                       | 1.6 Staff Development                       | 323,330.00            |
| Sale of LCD                              | 5,000.00              | 1.7 Personal Costs                          | -                     |
| Sale of Two Wheeler                      | 7,500.00              | a. Administration Personnel                 | 4,330,890.00          |
|  |                       | b. Programme Personnel                      | 5,133,880.00          |
|  |                       | 1.8 Programme Admin. & Coordination         | 3,233,823.00          |
|  |                       | 1.9 Investments - Non Recurring             | 106,223.00            |
|  |                       | 2.1. Programs & Networking                  | 1,105,952.00          |
|  |                       | 2.2 Personnel Cost                          | 1,245,975.00          |
|  |                       | 2.3. Consultancy Services Program & Finance | 21,283.00             |
|  |                       | 2.4 Administration & Coordinations Expenses | 793,880.00            |
|  |                       | 2.5 Investments                             | 1,242,190.00          |
|  |                       | 2.6 Capacity Building in Impact Monitoring  | 206,200.00            |
|  |                       | Advance returned to SHTCDP                  | 2,250.00              |
|  |                       | <b>Closing Balance :</b>                    |                       |
|  |                       | Cash on Hand                                | 11,295.50             |
|  |                       | Cash at Bank                                | 5,584,503.00          |
| <b>TOTAL</b>                             | <b>18,435,408.00</b>  | <b>TOTAL</b>                                | <b>32,179,774.50</b>  |

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

On behalf of the communities with whom we have worked, SCINDeA would like to place on record its deep thanks and appreciation to its overseas partners namely BftW, Germany for their support, solidarity and guidance. The unstinted support and cooperation of the staff of partner organizations and the Secretariat is also appreciated.

*Dr Sheila Benjamin*  
**Executive Director**



## **SCINDeA Partner Organisations**

- 1. Bharath Environment Seva Trust (BEST)**  
Pudukottai District, Tamil Nadu
- 2. Community Health Development Project (CHDP)**  
Udumalpet, Coimbatore District, Tamil Nadu
- 3. Centre for Rural Health and Social Education (CRHSE)**  
Tirupattur, Vellore District, Tamil Nadu
- 4. Community Reconstruction of Social Service (CROSS)**  
Chittoor District, Andhra Pradesh
- 5. Centre for Research & Reconstruction of New Economic Order (CReNIEO)**  
Chennai, Tamil Nadu
- 6. KGF Women's Association (KGFWA)**  
Kolar District, Bangalore, Karnataka
- 7. Quarry Workers Development Society (QWDS)**  
Dindigul District, Tamil Nadu
- 8. Rural Education and Action for Development (READ)**  
Manamadurai, Sivagangai District, Tamil Nadu
- 9. Rural Women's Development Society (RWDS)**  
Thiruvannamalai District, Tamil Nadu
- 10. Social Animation Centre for Rural Education and Development (SACRED)**  
Bidadi, Ramanagara District, Karnataka
- 11. Slum Women's Advancement Project (SWAP)**  
Chennai, Tamil Nadu
- 12. Social Unit for Community Health and Improvement (SUCHI)**  
Chittoor, Andhra Pradesh
- 13. Village Education and Economic Development Unit (VEEDU)**  
Sevoor, Vellore District, Tamil Nadu
- 14. Women's Organisation for Rural Development (WORD)**  
Pallipalayam, Namakkal District, Tamil Nadu

## **South Central India Network for Development Alternatives**

219, Kottaiyur Road, Yelagiri Hills 635 853 Vellore District, Tamil Nadu, INDIA

Phone : +91 245339; 295488; 295176 Telefax : +91 04179 245339

Email : [scindea1@gmail.com](mailto:scindea1@gmail.com), [scindea1@rediffmail.com](mailto:scindea1@rediffmail.com)

Website : [www.scindea.org](http://www.scindea.org)