

South Central India Network for Development Alternatives

ECoPP



SCINDeA

Annual Report 2011

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Foreword...

I am happy to present to you the Annual Report of SCINDeA for the year 2011. South Central India Network for Development Alternatives (SCINDeA) is a Network of 15 field based voluntary organization 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 now. 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 following 2 projects ;

- *Empowerment of communities through peoples participation (ECoPP)*
- *Community Based Health and Sanitation Programme*

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 partners namely EED Germany, Christian Aid, London and Irish Aid Ireland who have joined hands with us in the development journey of the poor and the marginalised. All these efforts contribute to the improvement in the quality of life of poor people who are otherwise socially and economically marginalized. Most important as SCINDeA mainstreams HIV/AIDS in its development work both infected and affected men, women, and children are included in all programme components.

*Dr. Sheila Benjamin
Executive Director*

South Central India Network for Development Alternatives

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.

Integrated Fisherfolk Development Project (IFDP) Pulicat, Chengalpattu District, Tamil Nadu

Initiated in 1984 IFDP 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.

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 are 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
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.

Servarayan Hills Tribal Community Development Project (SHTCDP)
Yercaud, Salem District, Tamil Nadu

SHTCDP 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.

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

1. 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.
2. To support and facilitate partner organizations in promoting alternative development initiatives
3. To federate at the Network level people's movements promoted by partner organizations.

4. 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 10-15 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

In the current phase of project implementation, SCINDeA operates in 15 districts, 25 taluks, 48 blocks, 206 panchayats, 375 villages, 6 slums and a population of 7, 62,200. The target groups 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
- Sharing leadership & training resources
- Helping in the co-ordination of activities within the area
- Leading to acquire the government developmental schemes
- Encouraging the local leaders to get the government programmes & reach the unreached people
- To involve themselves in income generation activities
- Motivated in savings
- Motivated the parents to send children to school
- Children are encouraged to go to school through different activities like children's club, tuition centers, personal meetings etc.
- ANC & PNC mothers and children are concentrated in order to sustain with good physical, psychological and mental health
- Encouraged to use the herbal medicines which are available in their areas

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

Development sectors SCINDeA works in:

- Community organization
- Community health
- Social and economic empowerment of women and youth
- Eco development
- Green Village
- HIV AIDS prevention and care

- Participatory community based sanitation
- Climate change initiatives
- Social and economic assistance to families below poverty line

Communities SCINDeA works with :

- Dalits
- Tribal
- 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 will also visit partner organizations twice a year to verify accounts and related documents and to further build the capacities of the accountants.
- At the Annual General Body meeting of SCINDeA narrative reports of the programmes, audited accounts and balance sheets of partner organizations are shared and discussed.

CHAPTER – V

Development Interventions

1. 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

Household Programme

875 families in 29 villages covered under the household programme were monitored and impacts documented. In the current phase of project implementation SCINDeA operates in 15 districts, 25 taluks, 48 blocks, 375 villages and 6 slums. The total population covered during the current reporting period is 1,50,825.

Programme Activity	No. of households covered
IGP Programme/Provision of Livestock	750
Sensitization Programme on Health and Sanitation	875
Toilet Construction	875
Promotion of Kitchen Gardens	875
Provision of Implements	875
Land Development	615
Nutrition demonstration	65

1.1. Social and Economic Assistance to Poor Families

In the SCINDeA area of operation selected who are living in rural and tribal villages with below poverty line to improved their lives from the poverty , hunger, malnutrition, lack of access to sanitation, unemployment and the small land holdings that the rural poor have are often taken for granted and neglected due to lack of improved alternative technologies.

Specific criteria were developed in order to shortlist households. These included women led households, PLHA households and physically challenged households and annual incomes. The SHGs & project staff finalized the list of households. During this year 875 families have

been covered in 29 Villages. Rs. 8,10,000 has been realized as own means contribution both through cash & kind from the households.

1.1a. Toilet Construction

98% of women, men & children from 875 households use toilets regularly

- Privacy of women, elderly people, physically challenged, pregnant women, HIV infected and affected people ensured
- Incidence of diarrhea, dysentery and other water borne diseases has reduced leading to less medical expenditure.
- 15 families who were not part of the household Programme were motivated to construct toilets at their own expenses.
- In the slums of Ambattur where SWAP operates the incidence of fear of being overrun while defecating has reduced in 65 slum families who live near the railway track.

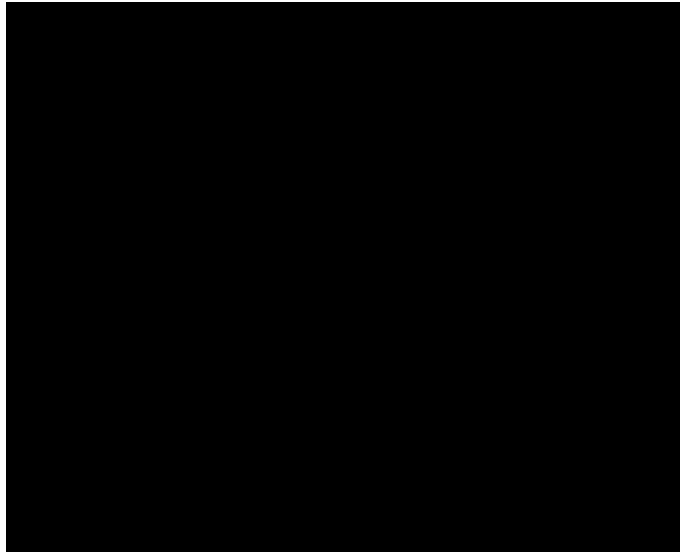


1.1b. Income Generation Programme

- 750 families have become owners of assets through various income generation activities.
- 30 families who were given tailoring machines are now able to provide employment to others.
- 90 Fisher folk families who have received nets & wooden boats (Kattamaram) now own the boats whereas earlier they were renting it. This has ensured regular work & income.
- 60 slum families in Chennai, doing small business, like fruit sale, petty shops, eateries and flower & vegetable vending earn Rs.2000/- to Rs. 3000/- per month. This increased income has also motivated them to further expand their business.
- 815 agricultural households, 30 quarrying households and 30 fishing households were provided with agricultural, quarrying and fishing implements respectively & have improved incomes through govt. NREGA schemes
- 850 male and female farmers from 815 households were trained in sustainable agriculture



- 450 acres of barren lands were put to use
- 171 anti natal mothers were covered. 99% mothers delivered in hospitals
- In Ramanaidupalli a village 30 families in the area of operation of CROSS had benefited through the goat rearing programme in the last year. These 30 families provided another 24 poor families in Kotrakonda village a goat kid from their 1st yield. This was a remarkable step forward where beneficiaries were selected by the community themselves



1.1c. Promotion of Kitchen & Herbal Gardens

- 875 households were provided with different kinds of seasonal vegetable seeds and herbal plants. All the families are involved in growing vegetables throughout the year. This has reduced the need to buy vegetables. Some of them were able to sell the surplus. The cattle manure was used to enrich the soil. In CRHSE herbal medicinal plants were provided to all the 65 beneficiaries. These plants have helped them at the time of sickness.
- 1700 members have improved their nutrition status through provision of seeds & saplings
- 25 families have completely changed to the organic system of agriculture. 45 families avoided use of chemical fertilizers



1.1d. Provision of Implements

Agricultural and quarry implements provided to 875 families it includes fishing nets and Katamarams. Knives, sickle, hoes, axe, crowbar etc. have helped the families to involve in NREGA work. The ploughs very useful to the small and marginalized formers in Karnataka, The fishing implements (fishing boats and nets) resulted in regular job opportunities and provided a daily income of Rs. 200-300/-. Through this process steady monthly income and assets have been created.



1.1e. Land Development

615 families received training in sustainable agriculture and 553 acres of land was utilized for multi crops. 35 farmers followed SRI system of rice cultivation and 25 families have reduced the use of chemical fertilizers in their fields by 75%. The SRI system of rice cultivation helped in increasing the paddy yield and reducing the excessive water stagnation in the fields.

- Small and marginalized farmers planted trees like teak, neem, etc. around the land
- In the current reporting period, 25 families have completely changed to organic system of agriculture. They have reduced purchase of cow dung and saved that money
- 45 families avoided use of chemical fertilizers
- 10 families were linked with the government agricultural Department and provided with grain at subsidized rates.
- 53 families insured their crops
- 615 families received training in sustainable agriculture and 570 acres of land was utilized for promoting multi crops. 45 farmers followed SRI system of rice cultivation. The SRI system of rice cultivation has helped in increasing the paddy yield and reducing excessive water stagnation in the fields.
- 21 families were linked with District Agricultural Department in Pudukottai for getting grain at subsidized rates. It has helped them to reduce expenses of purchase of grain & seeds.

Non-Budgeted Household Programmes

The following non budgeted activities were carried out in all 875 households based on their need.

Activities	Jan. 2011 - Dec. 2011
• Provision of old age pension	145 members
• Provision of ration cards	238 members
• Opening of joint bank accounts in the names of the husband & wife	143 families
• Provision of MNREGA cards	532 members
• Provision of widow pension	217 widows
• Provision of insurance policy	114 families
• Availing govt. housing schemes	58 families
• Health insurance	665 members
• Health cards	794 members
• ANC women benefit scheme	35 women

1.2. Community Organization

All partner organizations of the SCINDeA Network have organized 352 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.

Village branches had mobilized various schemes from the Govt. such as welfare schemes for pregnant mothers, old age pension, widow pension, influenced land acquisition act & housing schemes. At the village level the wages for women agricultural laborers has increased from Rs. 100 to Rs. 130/-. At the village level branches subscriptions are collected from each member. This amount is used for expenditures involved in addressing issues like drinking water, water tank, road, public transportation etc. Stigma and discrimination are reduced at the village level as PLHAs are included as members of the village branch. Some of the issues affecting PLHAs are also taken up for consideration. Networking with other likeminded organizations have helped achieve better results.

Outcomes

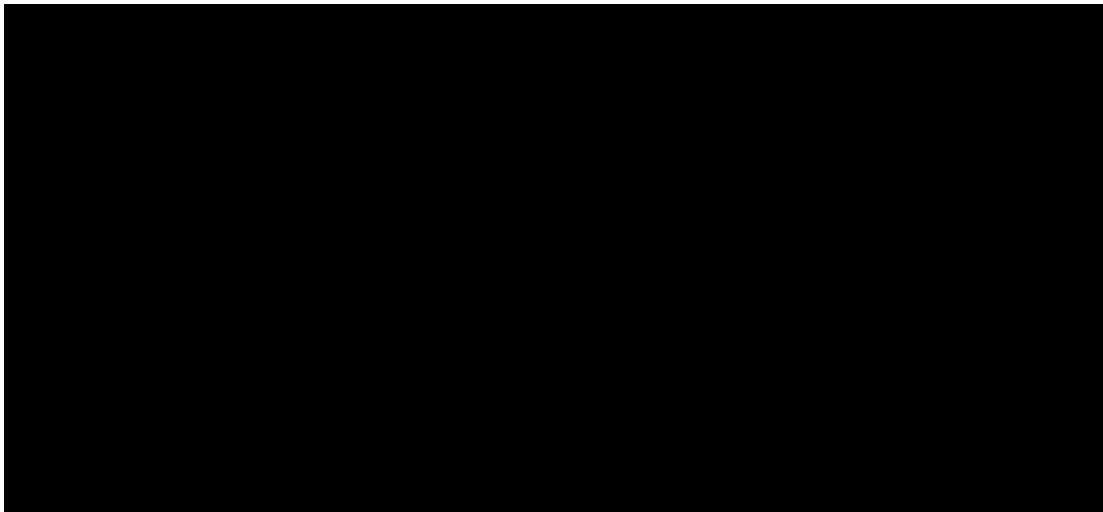
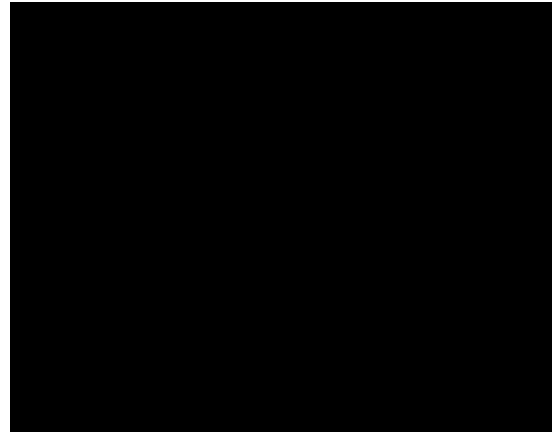
- 9 partner organizations (BEST, CHDP, CRHSE, IFDP, RWDS, SACRED, SHTCDP, SUCHI, VEEDU) of SCINDeA Network have federated the village units at the cluster level. 1 partner organization (QWDS) has federated the village units at District & State levels. Both the village units & the federations at the cluster levels have bank accounts which are jointly operated by the President and the Treasurer. Every member of the village unit & cluster level pays monthly subscription & annual membership fees. The federations have been actively involved in identifying and addressing local issues like drinking water, roads, public transportation, saving the natural resources and women rights etc.,

Persistence pays

There are 7 villages in Gudipala Mandal in Chittoor district of Andhra Pradesh where nearly 1800 people live. Prior to VEEDU's intervention in the villages there was no allotted burial ground for the Dalits as the ground was occupied by the higher caste group. Cadres of the villages realized that a burial ground is a basic right of the community. This was discussed in the monthly meetings of the village units as well as at the federation level. It was decided to petition the state government to reclaim the burial ground. After a no. of visits to the govt. departments govt. officials have promised to provide a burial ground for the Dalits in each of the 7 villages.

- 20 village units have opened accounts in the post office (VEEDU).
- Wage problem was solved in MNREGA work through Dalit Women's Movement in 10 villages in Thiruvannamalai District,

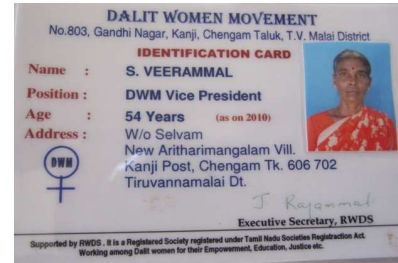
- Orientation to RTI Act at the Network level & details of Panchami lands meant for the Dalits but have been usurped by the rural elite were surveyed by RWDS in Thiruvannamalai district of Tamilnadu for recovery & disbursal
- Women in the village units participated in large numbers in the grama sabha meetings & in the recent panchayat elections were elected to village panchayats.
- 58 cadres in BEST, Pudukottai were involved in identifying issues at the local level and taking it to the District level sangam. Through the sangam larger issues of agricultural problems solved.
- A campaign was conducted against the reduced procurement price of coconut by government in Ramnagara District, Karnataka. Through this campaign government promised to regularize the rate. 500 poor farmers will be benefited.



Partner organizations (BEST, CHDP, CRHSE, IFDP, RWDS, SACRED, SHTCDP, SUCHI, VEEDU) of SCINDeA Network have federated the village units at the cluster level. 1 partner organization (QWDS) has federated the village units at District & State levels. Both the village units & the federations at the cluster levels have bank accounts which are jointly operated by the President and the Treasurer. Every member of the village units & cluster levels pay monthly subscription & annual membership fees. The federations have been actively involved in identifying and addressing local issues like drinking water, roads, public transportation, saving the natural resources and women rights etc.,

- The 10 cadres in Thambuganipalli, Andhra mobilized electricity connection for 48 houses from the Govt. with subsidy about 25%.

- In Thellagundalapalli village, the village unit mobilized 40 meters cement road from the govt., connecting the village to the main road (SUCHI)
- In RWDS, 25 villages joined together to fight for better rights of laborers under the NREGA work. As a result they were able to get a hike in their daily wage from Rs.30/- to Rs.80/-
- In Thiruvannamalai District, the Dalit Women's Association mobilized thousands of women at a conference on "Save Natural Resources" in Gowdi Hills & Vediappan Hills. The campaign resulted in stopping misuse of the resources in the Hills by a multinational company.
- In Chingarapet, Chittoor District there was no Anganwadi centre for the past 20 years. The women members of the Dalit liberation Movement petitioned the ICDS office. Through continuous negotiations an anganwadi was started in the village.
- The awareness given to the members on climate change, NREGA and RTI Act resulted in members in RWDS collecting information of DC land in Thiruvannamali district.
- In QWDS, through RTI Act they collected the default quarries in Tiruneveli district.



Below are details of the no. of village branches formed & the membership:

Activities	January - December 2011
• Formation of new village units (total 352 formed as of Dec. 2011)	• 25 village units formed • Membership 560, males 340 females
• Training of cadres	• 925 cadres trained, 550 male, 375 female
• Advocacy programmes	• 7 progs. covering 1250 members
• Campaigns	• 6 campaigns covering 2750 members
• Solidarity programmes	• 3 programmes covering 2850 members

1.3. Community Development

1.3a. Community Based Health

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.

No. of low cost clinics	16
Patients treated in the health clinics	8250
No. of ANCs covered	1056
No. of PNCs covered	920
No. of women covered under the RCH programmes	8542
Population covered under the community health education progs.	14584
Children covered under the school health education progs.	11375

The components of community health action include:

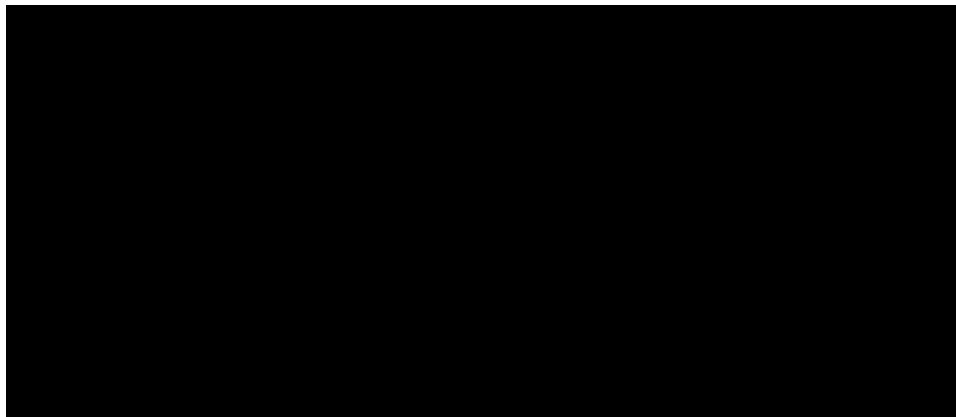
- Integrating curative with preventive, promotive and rehabilitative activities.
- Providing low-cost, effective, appropriate technology suitable to the rural poor.
- Involving local, indigenous health knowledge (siddha), resources (that are available locally) and personnel.
- Training village based health workers who in turn educates community on MCH, RCH, STI/HIV/AIDS, personal health and hygiene, environmental health etc.,
- Mobilizing communities to participate in all health activities implemented.
- 16 low cost health clinics have been promoted by SCINDeA partner organizations in the rural & tribal areas where they work. In the current reporting period 7050 patients 60 PLHAS and 8 differently-abled people have been treated through the clinics.



- Both allopathic (13 partners) & indigenous system of health care like siddha (2 partners) are being practiced. Patients who require advanced treatment are referred to the close by govt. hospitals & primary health centers.
- Through referrals from BEST, totally 15 members advanced treatment undertaken. 3 for breathing problems, 6 for kidney problems, 3 for cancer and 3 for cardiac problems
 - In the current reporting period, 39 medical camps were conducted and 7050 people were treated. 25 PLHAs were treated for opportunistic infections. Chronic patients were referred for advanced treatment.
 - Andhra Pradesh Government conducts “AROGYASRI” camp in every district head quarters. Patients from the 3 partner organizations in AP were referred to this programme for treatment of chronic diseases.
 - Through Siddha clinic in Nemur 56 women who were infected STI & were referred to Govt. hospital for treatment and follow up
 - ◆ 8 differently-abled people have been treated through the clinics.
 - ◆ Through Siddha clinic in Nemur 56 women who were infected STI & were referred to Govt. hospital for treatment and follow up
 - ◆ In the current reporting period, 32 medical camps were conducted and 6950 people were treated. 18 PLHAs were treated for opportunistic infections. Chronic patients were referred for advanced treatment. The post natal care included immunization procedures, advice on breast feeding. 12 high risk mothers were identified and referred to hospital for further medical check. During the current reporting period 850 children under 2

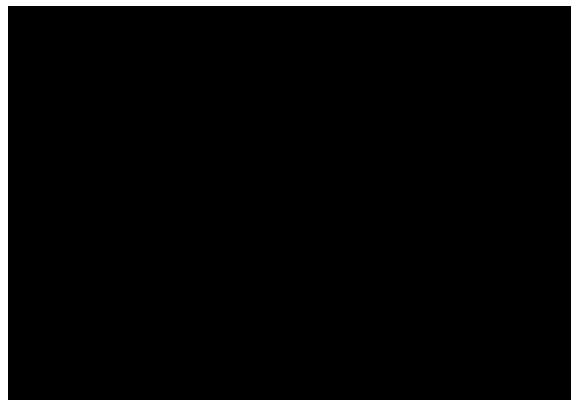
years of age were given immunization. Mother was motivated to breast feeding and all PNC mothers ensured medical checkup regularly.

- ◆ Re-productive health education programs were conducted for young adolescent girls and women in the targeted villages. In the current reporting period, 320 programmes were conducted and 7856 girls were covered. Health & hygiene was improved and 320 anemic tribal women were identified and referred to hospital for further treatment.
- ◆ 350 health cells are being regularly followed-up by health workers. The purpose of the health cell is to identify health issues in the villages and address them.
- ◆ In the current reporting period 8250 patients 30 PLHAS and 8 differently-abled people have been treated through the clinics. Both allopathic (13 partners) & indigenous system of health care like Siddha (2 partners) are being practiced. Patients who require advanced treatment are referred to the close by govt. hospitals & primary health centers.
- ◆ Through Siddha clinic in Nemur 56 women who were infected STI & were referred to Govt. hospital for treatment and follow up. Through a mobile clinic in the tribal villages at Yercaud (SHTCDP) 56 women were tested and referred to GH for anemia.



Mother & Child Health

- ◆ 1056 ANC mothers were enrolled and health education given which resulted in hospital deliveries of 99% of ANC mothers.
- ◆ Of the 1056 ANC mothers 920 were followed up by the health workers & provided PNC care. The post natal care included immunization procedures, advice on breast feeding. 12 high risk mothers were identified and referred to hospital for further medical check. During the current reporting period 850 children under 2 years of age were given immunization. Mother was motivated to breast feeding and all PNC mothers ensured medical checkup regularly.
- ◆ Re-productive health education programs were conducted for young adolescent girls and women in the targeted villages. In the current reporting period, 297 programmes were conducted and 6450 girls were covered. Health & hygiene was improved and 245 anemic tribal women were identified and referred to hospital for further treatment. Of

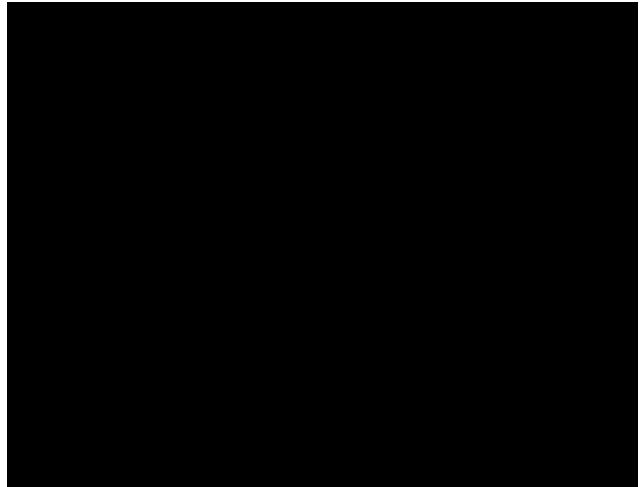


the 1056 ANC mothers 920 were followed up by the health workers & provided PNC care. The post natal care included immunization procedures, advice on breast feeding. 12 high risk mothers were identified and referred to hospital for further medical check. During the current reporting period 850 children under 2 years of age were given immunization. Mother was motivated to breast feeding and all PNC mothers ensured medical checkup regularly. 350 health cells are being regularly followed-up by health workers. The purpose of the health cell is to identify health issues in the villages and address them.

1.3b. 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. The Child Development Programme in SCINDeA helped in the re-enrollment of school dropouts and child laborers into regular schools. 20 children in Namakkal who were working in the small scale industries were reenrolled.



- In the current reporting period School Health Education programme was conducted in 33 schools and 9250 children were covered. 11,375 school children benefited through 325 coaching centers. 366 clubs are functioning in which 9586 children have enrolled. The children clubs facilitated children to improve their skills, leadership qualities & promote gender equality.
- Savings habit has increased among 98 children in slum, Chennai.
- In T. Jogivaripalli village and Chenganapalli village the children’s club is taking care of the trees by fencing and watering plants in the common land.
- Out of 81 students 61 of them passed in SSC Exam in targeted villages of SUCHI.
- In fisher folk community, 35 children in tuition centers were involved in cleaning streets of their village in every month with the women’s group in Thangal village.

- Regular attendance in tuition centre in Andhra Pradesh. 5 students received merit scholarship from the Govt. Rs. 1500 to Rs. 2500/-
- Tuition centers in Kallukadi and Dr. Rajarathinam Nagar were maintained by the Pulicat pupils Association in this current period. Here 35 students improved their level of studies
- The savings in children clubs was used to pay fees in schools in a village in Pulicat (IFDP)
- Children planted and maintained trees in their homes and were involved in cleaning streets particularly remove plastics in Muthamiz Nagar Chennai (SWAP).
- Children are conscious of global warming and promote climate change education through skits, drama and songs. In SWAP the children of tuition centers and clubs.

My name is Sindu & I belong to a poor family in Bharathidasan Nagar which is a slum in Chennai. I am studying in a government school in the same area. Because of my family situation I am unable to go for private tuition classes. I joined the free tuition centre which is being promoted by SWAP. I am generally shy & hesitate to talk to others. Regular encouragement from my tuition teacher helped me to secure good marks in my examinations. This year I was given an opportunity to participate in the District level quiz competition at Vellammal school and secured the first prize. I am thankful to the SWAP staff for encouraging me.

1.3bi. Summer Camps

In the current reporting period 16 summer camps were conducted and 3,450 children participated. The purpose was to bring out the hidden potential & skills of poor children through yoga, personal development, and personal hygiene and leadership qualities.

- Through the summer camp children had an opportunity to visit different places. This brought change in their attitudes and change has been seen in their school & family level. The motivation skills enabled children to participate in different levels of competition and win prizes.



A summer camp was conducted 2 days for rural children from BEST & tribal children from SHTCDP at Yercaud. A total of 150 children participated in the camp. The theme of the camp was improving inter personal relationships so that they could understand each other's needs, feelings. The summer camp exposed the rural & tribal children to each others culture & life style.

1.3bii. School Enrollment

The Annual School Enrollment Campaign was conducted in June by all partner organizations of the Network. The importance and need for education was given to the parents whose children are working in the shops, hotel and companies etc.

150 children below the poverty line were enrolled in schools at the time of "VIJAYADASAMI" the special festival offer to enroll the children in the schools.

Special care was give to the poor children who were enrolled in schools. They were encouraged to join the tuition centers.

There are two districts in Tamil Nadu, Namakal (WORD) and Thirunelveli (QWDS) where the concentration of child labourers is very high compared to other districts. Due to poverty children are forced to work in the quarry mines. 5 children were rescued & enrolled in a special school run by the National Child Labor Elimination Project (NCLP).



1.3c. Socio-Economic Empowerment of Women & Youth

In SCINDeA, there are currently 990 SHGs of whom 800 are women SHGs & 190 youth SHGs. In the current reporting period 60 women SHGs & 21 youth SHGs were formed. Total members in women SHGs are 17600 & youth SHGs 3040.

Women Self Help Groups (SHGs) meet once a week. The meetings provide a platform for sharing and discussing broadly social, legal, political and economic issues. Trained SHG members are selected as bookkeepers for proper maintenance of accounts, collection of subscriptions etc.

*In Thiruvalluvar village Thiruvannamalai district there are 55 families. In the same village Om Sakthi is a women's SHG having 16 members. Rs.1,50,000/- was provided to the SHG through a bank linkage to start a **Milk Collection Centre** as a collective enterprise. The SHG members collect 180 ltrs. of milk each day from the 55 families & deliver to the government milk society. Each member of the SHG earns approx. Rs. 2000 per month.*

During this period 31 training programmes were conducted for 360 women animators & representatives. 12 programmes were conducted for 170 Youth members & 1680 women SHG members. The training has helped both women & youth to understand the socio, economic & political realities of society, the imbalance in gender equity & the need to develop alternative leadership. Women & youth in the SCINDeA area of operation have now become confident, vocal & articulate.

- 35 women linked with other stake holders and are involved in small scale business of making candles, incense sticks & phenyl preparation. The additional income to women is Rs.1500 to Rs.3000/- per month.
- 7 women repaid their debts of around Rs. 28000/- with the help of the additional income.
- 2 PLHAs have been mainstreamed in SHGs (SUCHI)

My name is Sindu & I belong to a poor family in Bharathidasan Nagar which is a slum in Chennai. I am studying in a government school in the same area. Because of my family situation I am unable to go for private tuition classes. I joined the free tuition centre which is being promoted by SWAP. I am generally shy & hesitate to talk to others. Regular encouragement from my tuition teacher helped me to secure good marks in my examinations. This year I was given an opportunity to participate in the District level quiz competition at Vellammal school and secured the first prize. I am thankful to the SWAP staff for encouraging me.

Chitra belongs to Tamilthai SHG in Keeranur, Pudukottai district. She is a member of the group for the last 8 years and has been saving regularly. She was trained as a beautician. After the training she availed a bank loan of Rs. 1 lakh and Rs. 50000 from her savings to start a beauty parlor in her village. She now earns Rs.5000/- per month. She is looked upon as a model in her SHG. She is regular in attending meetings, saving & repayment of the loans taken

- 13 tribal SHGs in Yercadu have been linked with the bank and secured loans up to
- Rs. 38,50,000 for the purpose of nursery development, fruit shops, and vegetable cultivation. 43 women in RWDS, bought cows through bank loans and they have earned income of Rs.3000/- per month. In Vaigai SHG 2 women purchased housing land and registered them jointly with their spouses.
- In QWDS, 3rd batch of 30 members completed their tailoring course. All of them were linked with the government welfare office in Tirunelveli to get sewing machines. In the 2nd batch 15 members got a machine and are self employed in their houses. They earned Rs. 50/- to Rs.75/- per day.

கினகரன்

அரசு நலத்திட்டங்கள் குறித்து கிராமப் பெண்களுக்கு விழிப்புணர்வு முகாம்

பள்ளிமையம், ஆக.22: பள்ளிமையம் வோட்டு நிறுவனத்தின் சார்பில் அரசு நலத்திட்டங்கள் குறித்து கிராமப் பெண்களுக்கான விழிப்புணர்வு முகாம் நடைபெற்றது. இதில் 20 கிராமங்களைச் சேர்ந்த 40 மகளிர் மன்றங்களின் பிரதிநிதிகள் தேர்வு செய்யப்பட்டனர். இவர்களுக்கு ஆளுமைத்திறன் வளர்ச்சி, கிராம வளங்களை பாதுகாத்து பயன்படுத்துதல், அரசு நலத்திட்டங்களை முறையாக அறிந்து பயன்படுத்துதல் போன்ற விழிப்புணர்வு பயிற்சிகள் அளிக்கப்பட்டது. வோட்டு நிறுவனத்தின் இயக்குனர் ரெனிடாசாரளா பயிற்சி முகாமம் துவக்கி வைத்தார். வோட்டு இந்தியா நிறுவனத்தின் திட்டமேலானார் அண்ணாதுரை பயிற்சியளித்தார்.

Women & youth Self Help Groups have been promoted by all partner organizations of the SCINDeA Network. During the year the cumulative savings of women & youth was Rs. 58,42,350/- & Rs. 5,97,325/- respectively.

In the last 2 years all partner organizations of SCINDeA have been trained in applying Impact Monitoring Tools (SAGE & PAG) to analyze the attitudinal, socio, economic & cultural development of SHGs & improve upon it. The process has been further taken down to the SHG level where 45 women animators & representatives have been trained as trainers in impact monitoring processes.



Application of Impact Monitoring Tools for the Savings & Credit Programme:

Since 2007 SCINDeA has been involved in application of Impact Monitoring Tools for the Savings & Credit Programme. SAGE & PAG are 2 of the impact monitoring tools that are being applied on SHG women both at the individual & group levels. The tools enable both the NGO & the women to understand their socio, economic, political & cultural status. Through this understanding they are also able to improve themselves.

In this reporting period SAGE & PAG was completed in 30 SHGs in the 2nd Round, 25 in 3rd round. The first round was completed in the last reporting period. The following observations were made during analysis of the tools.

Outcomes

- 14 SHGs have been linked with the bank for getting loans for IGP
- 45 SHG women have been imparted various skills & provided small scale business in the local area.
- 7 Women in 7 SHGs in SUCHI target area have been selected as coordinators in Sanchara Bharathi Programme wherein they provide literacy classes to illiterate people of the village
- Through this assessment women know their individual status.

- Priority to girl children education increased.
- More women exercised their voting rights in the recent Panchayat elections
- Savings and repaying capacity increased among the SHG women.
- All the women know how to cross check their pass books.
- 5 partner organizations are involved in Graft Stat computer application of SAGE & PAG.

In SCINDeA there are currently 990 SHGs of whom 800 are women SHGs & 190 youth SHGs. Total members in women SHGs are 17600 & youth SHGs 3040. No new SHGs were formed in the current reporting period.

Women Self Help Groups (SHGs) meet once a week. The meetings provide a platform for sharing and discussing broadly social, legal, political and economic issues. Trained SHG members are selected as bookkeepers for proper maintenance of accounts, collection of subscriptions etc.

During this period 15 training programmes were conducted for 410 women animators & representatives. 26 programmes were conducted for 180 Youth members & 1680 women SHG members. The training has helped both women & youth to understand the socio, economic & political realities of society, the imbalance in gender equity & the need to develop alternative leadership. Women & youth in the SCINDeA area of operation have now become confident, vocal & articulate.

- 30 women linked with other stake holders and are involved in small scale business of making candles, incense sticks & phenyl preparation. The additional income to women is Rs.1500 to Rs.3000/- per month.
- 5 women repaid their debts of around Rs. 32000/- with the help of the additional income.
- 3 PLHAs have been mainstreamed in SHG and 13 women have been tested HIV/AIDS with her spouse.
- 14 Dalit women contested in panchayat election and 56 women in SHG insured LIC at Gudipala Mandal, Chittoor.
- Out of 25 women trained in tailoring classes, all of them were linked with the bank loan for purchase of tailoring machine. 6 of them got job in Export Company and earn 3000 to 4000 per month in Thirunelveli.

My name is Arayee & I belong to a poor family. I am a member of Parasakthi SHG in Jallipatti village, Udumalpet. SAGE & PAG tools were applied twice in my SHG. In the first round of application my performance was very poor in the area of decision making, verification of my passbook and repayment of my loan. I was keen to improve my performance & worked hard to achieve it. Every three months we revisited our goals in our SHG & I could notice & improvement in my performance. I was encouraged by other women in the SHG. When the second round of application was conducted a few months ago I realized that I was close to achieving most of the goals. Now I am also a member in the collective IGP to make bricks and earn 2500 to 3500 per month. Thanks to CHDP & SCINDeA.

- SHG women in Pudukottai (BEST) have empowered through sensitization programmes to deal with basic need of the community. They receive local government of Water tank - 4, Street light 25, Anganwadi -1.

1.3d. Eco-Protection

Eco-Development

Small & marginalized farmers are losing their livelihood and forced to migrate to nearby towns as unskilled labourers. In the days to come due to climatic changes there is likely to a serious threat to food production. In order to address these issues protection and promotion of the environment through environmental awareness, afforestation, common land development, reclamation of panchami land and promotion of mangroves have been undertaken by partner organizations of the SCINDeA Network.

At present 375 eco cells are functioning in all the village of Network.

Land reformation for cultivation

14 dalit small & marginalized formers have 9 acres of land in the targeted villages in Manamadurai. Long back the land was not utilized properly because of the size of land was ups & down and rocky. So that they couldn't cultivate any kind of crops here. Through land reformation of READ, that 9 acres of land reformed and remove the stones, and make it for cultivation. Now 14 families are happy to get a sustainable cultivation of crops for livelihood.

They are linked with other groups like SHGs, youths, and Mantam, etc. Whenever they involved in other programmes they also make use of the opportunities to talk about environment and climate change. They carry pamphlets on environmental issues & distribute to all families.

Outcomes

- 32,900 trees planted in 220 villages. All the trees are maintained by the Eco club and children's club.
- Through veterinary camps 550 cattle were examined. 125 cows & goats were encouraged.
- The sustainable agricultural practices of 60 formers in BEST & SACRED reduced use of chemical fertilizers and promoted the building of vermin composite pits also. 5 of the farmers have developed model farms in their area to show the effectiveness of organic farming. Now gradually another 50 farmers have come into these practices.
- 4 low cost irrigation structures were constructed in two villages Rama Naidupalle and Nasampalle in Chittoor district of Andhra Pradesh. Through these structures 400 trees planted are irrigated. The water is utilized for cows & goats.



- 10 acres of common land were developed and 520 trees planted.
- 15 acres of panchami land was reclaimed for Dalits. Now the land is utilized for cultivation.

Non-Budgeted Programmes

i. Promotion of Green Village

At the Network level 15 green villages have been promoted by the 15 partner organizations. The level of the understanding increased among the villages. 10 green committees were formed and doing activities, rests of that are in process. In this period communities have been involved in planting trees, developing kitchen garden & a number of green activities that are listed below. BEST & SACRED are involved in Low Carbon Farming covering 5000 acres of land & about 2300 small & marginalized farmers.

The Details of Green Village Activities given below



• Green village details	
➤ Total no.of village	15
➤ Total no. of households covered	2560
➤ Male	1450
➤ Female	1920
➤ Boys	1,250
➤ Girls	1,950
➤ No.of women SHGs	750
➤ No.of youth groups	53
➤ No.of children clubs	15
➤ No.of street lights	28
➤ Total no.of households involved in agriculture	75
➤ Total no. of acres	525
• Formation of Green Committee	
➤ No.of village level committee members	105
➤ Male	75
➤ Female	30
• Awareness progammes	
➤ No. of sensitization progmmes conducted	180
➤ No. of households covered	2150
➤ Male	1200
➤ Female	1520

1.4. Staff Capacity Building, Reviews & Exposure

All member NGOs have appointed 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 staff are responsible for the implementation of the field activities and accountable to the project managers. In the SCINDeA Network there are 15 project managers coordinating the activities of all programme coordinators and 91 field staff. 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 was also done. During the staff meetings staff capacities are also enhanced.



Based on the needs and according to the programme activities SCINDeA organized a number of training programme for the CEOs, project managers and programme coordinators. Every 3 monthly a review meeting at the cluster level was held to scale up the programme activities implemented. This helped the member NGOs to assess the effectiveness of the programmes at the field level and helped in course correction that may be needed. This learning through sharing experiences helped NGOs among themselves to reflect on other's experiences and learn for their improvement wherever a partner had successfully intervened with innovations. This was also an enriching experience for SCINDeA.

The various programme activities included capacity building component. This was because none of the programmes could be effectively implemented without the knowledge and participation of the people. Exposure programmes are also organized by partner organizations for their staff to visit SCINDeA partners & other NGOs as part of the learning & sharing process.

2. COORDINATION / ADMINISTRATION

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.

Decentralized Coordination (DCC)

Following the Evaluation in Sept. & Oct. 2011 the SCINDeA Secretariat had organized decentralized financial coordination visits. 3 qualified & senior accountants of the Network were trained on financial management based on the recommendations of the Financial Evaluation Report.

The 15 partner organizations of the Network are divided into 3 geographical clusters. Once in 3 months each accountant visit 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. A reporting format was also finalized. In the current reporting phase 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 is also being updated.

Similarly a DCC programme visit was also held in August 2011 & the report was shared with all partners. Following the Evaluation in Sept. & Oct. 2011 the SCINDeA Secretariat had organized decentralized financial coordination visits. 3 qualified & senior accountants of the Network were trained on financial management based on the recommendations of the Financial Evaluation Report.

The 15 partner organizations of the Network were divided into 3 geographical clusters. Each accountant visited 5 partner organizations and reported their observations & suggestions to the Secretariat based on the financial guidelines that were provided. A reporting format was also finalized. 2 financial monitoring visits have since been completed in Dec. 2010 & Mar. 2011. 85% of the financial management systems have been streamlined now. The Finance Manual is also ready.

2.1. Secretariat Level Programmes & Networking

2.1.1 Central Training Programmes

During the current reporting period the Secretariat had conducted various capacity building programmes for the partner NGOs of the Network to improve the qualitative & quantitative effectivity of the staff and programmes. Given below are the details:

Sr. No.	Date	Programme	Participants
1.	20 th & 21 st Jan. 2011	Capacity Building programme on RTI Act & NREGA	25
2.	26 th & 28 th Feb. 2011	Capacity Building programme on Impact monitoring	28
3.	28 th & 29 th Mar. 2011	NGO Meeting – Programme & Accounts	19
4.	March 2011	SCINDeA Management Committee Meetings	9
5.	26 th & 27 th Apr. 2011	Capacity Building programme on NGO – IDEAs Improved tool box application (PIAR)	28
6.	23 rd May 2011	Capacity Building Programme on PDD for Improved (Bio Gas)	18
7.	29 th & 30 th Jun. 2011	Review Programme on Climate Change Education in Schools & Green Village Activities	29
8.	23 rd Jul. 2011	NGO Meeting – Bio Gas	11
9.	21 st -22 nd Jul. 2011	Annual General Body Meeting of SCINDeA	36
10.	23 rd Aug. 2011	Management Committee Meeting	7
11.	17 th Oct. 2011	Annual Cluster Review -1	19
12.	20 th & 21 st Oct. 2011	Annual Cluster Review - 2	18
13.	22 nd & 23 rd Oct. 2011	Annual Cluster Review -3	20
14.	4 th & 5 th Nov. 2011	NGO Meeting – Planning for Project Proposal	17
15.	10 th Nov. 2011	NGO Meeting – Bio Gas project	9
16.	19 th Nov. 2011	NGO Meeting – Bio Gas Tech Team	13

2.1.3 Inter-Network Programme

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

- The South Region Convener participated in the INECC Consultation in Mumbai in March and made a presentation on Climate Change in Schools in Feb. 2011
- INEC Core Team meeting in Mumbai in February 2011
- 4 participants from SCINDeA participated in Periyar River Yatra organized by SWARAJ in February 3-7, 2010
- FCFC programmes between October 2010 – March 2011
- Water & Democracy capacity building programme in December 2010
- The Executive Director participated in the UNFCCC proceedings in Cancun, Mexico in Nov. – Dec. 2010.
- 2 staff from the SCINDeA Network participated in the NGO – IDEAs 3 Regional Conference on 3rd – 6th July 2011 at KKID Coimbatore.
- Exposure visit to ODAF of 15 Programme Managers and 2 Secretariat Staff on 2nd to 10th September 2011
- Exposure visit of 18 Chief Functionaries and Secretariat staff to Seva Mandir, Udaipur on 20th – 25th September 2011
- The South Region Convener participated in the INECC Consultation in Mumbai in March and made a presentation on Climate Change in Schools in Feb. 2011
- INEC Core Team meeting in Mumbai in February 2011
- FCFC programmes between October 2010 – March 2011
- The Executive Director participated in the UNFCCC proceedings in Cancun, Mexico in Nov. – Dec. 2011.

3. EVALUATION

SCINDeA & its Network partners underwent an External Evaluation in September 2010. Dr Nalini Keshavaraj, Ms Sathya Sree Goswami & Ms Rozmin N. Ajani constituted the Evaluation Team. Dr Nalini Keshavaraj, Ms Sathya Sree Goswami did the programme evaluation while Ms Rozmin N.Ajani undertook the finance evaluation.

In October 2010 a Debriefing Workshop of the Evaluation process was held. Immediate steps were taken to follow up the recommendations of the Financial Evaluation.

- 2 staff from the SCINDeA Network participated in the NGO – IDEAs 3 Regional Conference on 3rd – 6th July 2011 at KKID Coimbatore.
- Exposure visit to ODAF of 15 Programme Managers and 2 Secretariat Staff on 2nd to 10th September 2011
- Exposure visit of 18 Chief Functionaries and Secretariat staff to Seva Mandir, Udaipur on 20th – 25th September 2011

3. PARTICIPATORY COMMUNITY BASED SANITATION PROGRAMME

In 2011 with the support of the Irish Embassy 15 partners of SCINDeA initiated the participatory Community Based Sanitation Programme in 15 villages. After an initial survey to shortlist households' intensive sensitization programmes to all stakeholders in the community on the importance of health, hygiene & sanitation was conducted. 150 household toilets were constructed in the project areas of partner NGOs. Rs. 4,25,800/- was contributed by all above mentioned household families.

Some of the key results achieved include

- Behavioral changes towards usage of toilet among 150 households and removed myths and misconception.
- Children, adolescent girls, women, elderly persons, differently abled persons and the HIV/AIDS infected persons are ensured of privacy & security
- Increased participation of households in the toilet construction labour and cash contribution
- Linking up with the Government programme of toilet construction
- In all 15 villages, 25 households who are not part of programme have build toilets at their own cost



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