

# ANNUAL REPORT

## 2018



**SCINDeA**





South Central India Network for Development Alternatives



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2017 - 2018

**SCINDeFi**

219, Kottaiyur Road,  
Yelagiri Hills, 635 853,  
Vellore District, TN, India.



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## FOREWORD...

I am happy to present to you the Annual Report of SCINDeA for the year 2017. 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 & Kolar district of Karnataka and 13 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 people's participation (ECOPP)

SCINDeA works with poor and marginalized communities of Dalits, tribals, fisher folk, 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. Women, while 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*

## SECTION 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 14 NGOs from the South-west district of Andhra Pradesh (3), south-east district of Karnataka (2) and 13 districts of Tamil Nadu (9). 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. works among the quarry workers, tribals, slum dwellers, women, fisherfolk, Dalits and farmers. Further, of the 15 organizations, 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 characterized 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 meager 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.



## SECTION II

## PROFILE OF SCINDeA PARTNERS

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

Since 1984, BEST works towards improving the status of rural women and promoting ecological farming and environmental development. Income generation and social awareness programs through non-formal education are also major components.

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

Since 1983, CHDP works to improve the conditions of the tribal and rural people in Udumalpet block of Coimbatore. 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**

Since 1978 CRHSE provides a self supporting health system to the needs of the rural and tribal people through education and training. Promotion of Siddha an indigenous system of health care is a major activity. CRHSE facilitates programmes for 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 –**

Since 1994 CROSS has been working in Dalit villages. 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;** Since 1984 aims to improve the quality of life of fisher folk in 35 villages in Ponneri Taluk of Thiruvallur district of Tamilnadu. Organization 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 marginalized women and their families. It is registered under the Karnataka State Societies Registration Act 1960 and is involved in the development activities of 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. Unionizing 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**

Since 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, and is 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 organizes 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 organizes 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.

## SECTION 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, fisher folk, 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.

### STRATEGIES

- Identification of socio, economic, cultural & political issues affecting subaltern groups through their participation and promotion of People's movements
- 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
- Initiation of programmes that promote & protect the rights of women & children.
- Formulation of a gender policy at the Network level and developing programmes from a gender perspective
- Collaboration with likeminded NGOs,

### MISSION

Build empowered and self-reliant people's movements of Dalits, fisher folk, 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.

### 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, fisher-folk 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.

## SECTION IV

## AREA OF OPERATION AND INVOLVEMENT OF CBOs

SCINDeA operates in 16 districts, 26 taluks, 39 blocks, 205 Panchayat, 331 villages, 6 slums and a population of 2, 73,576. 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.

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

### COMMUNITIES SCINDEA WORKS WITH

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

### DEVELOPMENT SECTORS SCINDEA WORKS IN

- Livelihood promotion for poor families
- Rights based child & Adolescent Development
- Community Development
- Health & Sanitation

### PROGRAMME STAFF

In SCINDeA, 148 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 staffs 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 programme coordinators of Secretariat do the monitoring visits to the partners once in 4 months and report to the executive director.
- The Executive Secretary visits each NGO at least twice a year.
- The Secretariat accountant visits partner organizations twice a year to verify accounts and related documents and to further build the capacities of the accountants.



## SECTION V

## DEVELOPMENT INTERVENTIONS

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

- I. The **ECoPP** programme is supported by BftW, Germany covering 280 villages & 3 slums in 152 panchayats, 33 blocks, 27 taluks, 16 districts and 3 states. In the current reporting period through the various programme activities 10,894 families have been covered.

The Network through its partner organizations proposes has attempted to address the following problems:

1. Income levels of poor rural and tribal families are low due to lack of opportunity for income generation and employment.
2. Sectoral communities (Dalits, adhivasis, fisherfolk, quarry workers, slum dwellers and small and marginalized farmers) are not organized adequately due to lack of understanding of their socio-economic context and their rights and privileges.
3. Rural and tribal school going children and youth do not have adequate knowledge and information on life coping skills, their rights and social issues of exploitation, abuse and the environment etc.

Based on the above mentioned problems in the SCINDeA area of operation the following programmes have been designed in consultation with communities :

- Livelihood programmes for poor families
- Child and Youth Development
- Community Development and Strengthening of Federations



# LIVELIHOOD PROGRAMMES FOR POOR FAMILIES

The livelihood programme has been implemented in 133 villages. It includes both skill development and income generating activities. The deserving and needy families are short listed based on criteria developed jointly by SCINDeA and the communities.

In order to extend this programmes to cover maximum number of poor and excluded families in the village the concept of add-on families will also be promoted. The idea of the initial family contributing back to the communities and providing it further to add-on families is now evolving as a village community asset. Capital and has been welcomed by all communities in the SCINDeA are of operation. This is also one means of ensuring sustainability of the livelihood promotion programme.







## PROGRAMME OUTREACH

Skill training 300 families

Income generation activities 577 families

Additional coverage 106 families

## OUTCOME:

- Technical knowledge on agricultural farming and skills gained on computer, tailoring & driving, training on cattle rearing and EDP on food processing like pickles.
- Family incomes have increased thereby allowing children to go for higher studies.
- Through provision of cattle & agricultural implements assets have been created.
- Families who have been provided with IGAs have contributed towards initiation of similar IGAs in other families in the village

## Case Study

My name is Ponnalagu from Athirivayal, Pudukottai district. I am 52 years old. I live with my husband, 2 sons, daughter-in-laws and grand children.

I have 1 and a half acre of wet and 1 acre of dry land. My husband and I have been involving in agriculture work for the past 30 years. We have a bore well of 60 feet depth but we do not get enough water for cultivation. 7 years back we had been cultivating ground nuts, mice, black gram etc. Now because of lack of rain fall for the last 4 years we were not able to cultivate anything.

I am a member of farmers' sangam which is organized by BEST. They regularly guide us about the government schemes that are available for farmers and give us trainings on the techniques on cultivating different agricultural organic products.

This year BEST shared in the farmers' sangam about the land development programme that has been availed through ECoPP programme. I was selected as one of the beneficiary under land development and initiated and motivated me to work hard in the dry waste land. They continuously monitored and given me ideas how to bring the waste land to fertile and given me 50 long stone posts for creeping the vegetable plants like bitter cord, pumpkin etc. I too purchased 50 stones additionally. My husband and I worked hard to level the land and the land has become cultivable. I also deepened the well 30 feet. So I got some water for cultivating vegetable in this land.

At the beginning I got 2 to 3 kgs. of vegetables. Gradually the products increased and I started to get more vegetables. My husband and I still work hard in the dry land and follow the guidelines of BEST. During the last 5 months I earned Rs. 27000 through the sale of 1520 kgs. of different kind vegetables.

Changes that has happened to us in our dry land:

- Foundation laid for long lasting cultivation
- Dry land has been developed into cultivable land
- Cultivation expenses have been reduced
- In the long run the land can be cultivated with less water and less labour

There is sufficient vegetables for the family and surplus is sold in the market







# CHILD AND YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

**T**he 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, life skill education, savings habit, regular weekly 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 child resource centres, summer camps, children clubs, & life skill education for adolescent children. In the current SCINDeA-ECOPP programme partners are involved in strengthening and reviving School Management Committees (SMCs) in 44 middle, primary and high schools. 1 staff from each partner organization has also become a member of the SMC. They together with the facilitator who had trained them have

developed criteria to make SMCs functional keeping in mind the regulations of the State Education Authorities.

Another new activity of the child development programme is the promotion of Village Level Child Protection Committees (VLCPCs) who are the watch dogs in each villages to protect the interests of children with particular emphasis on the girl child. Networking also takes place with the District Child Protection Officer at the panchayat level.

In the current socio-economic context where youth constitute 1/5 of the total population training programmes on leadership development, drunk abuse and irresponsible alcohol consumption, sexual and reproductive health issues etc.







## PROGRAMME OUTREACH

Child Resources center	2356 families
Summer camps	977 families
Life Skill Education	2446 families
School Management Committee	840 families
Village Level child Protection committee	3558 families
Youth Development	3812 families

## OUTCOME

- 44 defunction School Management Committees have become functional and 293 male and 613 female members have become active.
- 90 % of regular attendance of children in school have been ensured in 44 schools
- Assured clean and health midday meal has been regularly
- School dropout have been reduced
- Positive friendly relationship between children and teachers have been improved
- SMC members have become aware of the safe environment for children in school
- Through Life Skill Education programme children are aware of protecting themselves from external disturbances like any type of abuses done to them
- Rights of children are know to children and know whom to complain for any type of problem they face
- There are 280 Village Level Child Protection Committees with the membership of 1494 male and 986 female members which are active and watch dog for children in their villages

2870 male and 1019 female youth from 254 villages have become aware of their roles and responsibilities towards the society and have acquired leadership qualities.

## Case Study

My name is Sarath Kumar from Sattang kuppam village in Tiruvallur dt. CRenIEO – Pulicat has started an youth group in our village. I am one of the members of the youth group.



In the youth group meeting it was explained us about the importance of having a youth group in our village and availed us with different trainings like leadership trainings, carrier guidance, alcoholism and drug abuse etc. I too see that many youth have become addict to alcohol and drug. Our youth group has a motive that we as youth have social responsibilities towards our village and nation. We in our group have realized that there is a big intake of alcohol in and around our area. It has become a big issue for our people. Women and children are affected very much in the families and in the society.

So we have realized that we need to be organized and united to fight against the evils and for any problem in our areas. At present we feel great that we are given importance to be gathered together and we meet once in a month.

We the youth join the issues of our village taken up by elders from the village unit like hospital issue, issue of wine shop etc.

I also attend the Village Level Child Protection Committee meeting in our village. We speak about caring children especially girl children in and around our village.





# COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND STRENGTHENING OF FEDERATIONS

**S** CINDeA works with different sectoral communities like the small and marginalized farmers, fisherfolk, quarry workers, Dalits, adhivasis and slum dwellers. 65-70% of the poor and marginalised sections of communities do not have access to higher education, health care and employment. Most of the rural and tribal families are steeped in cultural myths and misconceptions and therefore ignorant. The children in their families are usually the first generation learners.

It is necessary that the different sectoral groups with whom SCINDeA works are organised into federations at partner organisations level to address issues collectively. The communities have been organized at the grass root level into village units. At the middle level there is the cluster units made up of 10 – 12 villages and at the project level representatives from both the village and cluster units are organized into a sangam. At various levels civic and social issues have been addressed. In some partner organizations communities have been organized at the panchayat, taluk and district levels of administration.

It is also to be noted that the basic village unit is responsible for short listing and finalizing beneficiaries/ clients for all SCINDeA-ECOPP programmes.

2 sectoral issues have been taken up in the current reporting year.

QWDS a partner of SCINDeA who works among the quarry workers has taken up the issue of silicosis in relation to stone mining. The dust from the stone mining leads to infection of the lungs resulting in silicosis. Advocacy and lobbying programmes have been conducted and memorandums submitted to the state govt. officials for conducting periodic screening and treatment if necessary of the quarry workers.

CRENIEO who works among the fishing community in Pulicat has been lobbying with the fisherfolk for a very long time to provide a 24 hour hospital and additional facilities for pregnant mothers. This has been realized. Fisherfolk have also been petitioning the state govt. about the closer of the bar mouth which allows sea water from the Indian ocean to enter the Pulicat lake to enhance breeding of fish.







## OUTCOME

- 283 village units in 283 villages have been active with the membership of 3284 men and 4776 women members and meet once in a month
- The members know different government schemes that are available from different sources like government Unity among members in the village unit has been developed

## CASE STUDY

My name is Mr. P. M. Noortheen, President of Tiruvallur district fishing workers welfare Association (sangam). I live at Pulicat village, Tiruvallur district of Tamil Nadu. There are 451 male and 598 female members in the sangam.



We have a government hospital in our village at Pulicat. There are more than 40 fishery villages and more than 60,000 fishing people live in these villages. All these people have to come to the government hospital at Pulicat. There is no other hospital there. For any disease they had to go to Chennai for treatment.

This hospital had no facility for the patients and it was there for the name sake. There was one doctor available from 9 a.m to 12 p.m. There were no doctors available for the emergency treatment. So people were very much affected and there were many deaths occurring especially the women during delivery.

We the members of the sangam conduct meeting once in a month. We together discussed about the government hospital issue. We met the higher authorities of government hospital, spoke to them about the issues of our villages and there was no response from them. Then we gave petitions to the government higher authorities and collector. They did not turn to our side and no response to us. So we gathered in front of the hospital and boycotted the hospital and went on into strike. There came the officials and we again

submitted our requests to have doctors for 24 hours and to improve the facilities in the hospital.

The officials accepted our request and then there was a vast change in the hospital. Now there are doctors and nurses available for 24 hours to treat the patients.



Now we with the doctors and nurses have formed a welfare sangam for the development of people and Pulicat government hospital.

This sangam has organized a program on the mental health awareness programme on the 22<sup>nd</sup> March 2018. There were 5 doctors and other nurses' attended the programme. Around 400 People of Pulicat area participated. The doctors have planned to come to Pulicat third Wednesday of every month and help people.

This medical welfare team again organized a rally on the 30<sup>th</sup> April 2018 on the abuse of alcohol, drug and rehabilitation. At the end of the rally, there was a public meeting arranged and the doctors spoke about the defects of alcohol and intake of drugs etc.

Now hospital functions for 24 hours and many diseases have been treated. First aid has been available for all the diseases and if they cannot they refer to Chennai for major treatments. Lab is functioning. An R.O plant has been installed and people who come to the hospital get purified water. Doctors are available for 24 hours to attend the pregnant mothers.

The hospital welfare team is taking continuous effort to develop the hospital. On the 11<sup>th</sup> August 2018 the hospital has been provided a scanning machine. Quotation has been given to IST Company for a X ray machine.

All these success have enabled the people in an around of Pulicat to be together. They have experienced strength in unity.



### PROGRAMME OUTREACH

Village unit	6937 families
Old age pension	22 families
Aadhar card	89 families
Community certificate	43 families
Income certificate	87 families
Voter ID	13 families
Smart card	7 families
Free question bank books for school children's	681 families
Labour card	78 families
Government free house	43 families
Nativity certificate	134 families
Government toilet	133 families
Cement road in 6 villages	257 families





## II. SCINDeA - FINCARE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

SCINDeA in collaboration with Fincare Community Development Foundation (Unit of Fincare Small Finance Bank) is conducting 35 study centres covering 1238 children which includes 633 boys and 605 girls. This programme is being implemented by 6 partners of the

Network. Children from poor families who are first generation learners and who have no access to proper education are coached the evenings at the study centres. They spend the weekends in making use of the library and the play materials that are provided.







## CASESTUDY



My name is Praveen Kumar from Alathur village, Chengam Tk., Tiruvannamalai dt. My father is Mr Arumugam. I am studying 7<sup>th</sup> standard in Kanchi Hr. Sec. School. I have 2 sisters and 2 brothers. I am from a very poor economical background. My mother and father are daily coolies.

I was not studying at home before attending the tuition center. I spend all the time watching television and playing with my friends. Once the RWDS-Fincare tuition center has been started in our village, I started going to study regularly in the evenings. I now pass in all the subjects and take more marks. I participated in speech competition in my school and got first prize. I have come to know about child rights and life skill education of which I did not know anything. Now I have adopted good qualities and do all my duties. I also share about child rights and life skill education with my friends in the school.





### III.COORDINATION / ADMINISTRATION PROGRAMMES & NETWORKING

**T**he SCINDeA Secretariat is the coordinating body of the Network. In collaboration with the partner organizations it has developed robust monitoring systems both in programme and fund management. In addition based on the need of partner organizations capacity building programmes are organized for knowledge enhancement. Periodic exposure programmes and decentralized coordination activities are conducted for all categories of staff.

All have 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.





## SECTION – VI

### RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS FOR THE PERIOD 01.04.2017 – 31.03.2018

Receipts	Amount	Payments	Sch No	Amount
<b>Opening Balance:</b>		<b>Foreign Contribution:</b>		
Cash in Hand	4,287.00	<b>ECOPP - (Phase VII) - BfdW</b>	<b>I</b>	
Cash at Bank	5,959,399.16	BfdW Grant Transferred to 14 NGO's		7,061,600.00
		Programs & Networking		996,014.00
		Personnel Cost		1,218,385.00
		Audit Services		136,528.00
		Administration & Coordination		672,684.99
<b>Foreign Contribution:</b>				
<b>Grant Received from</b>		<b>ECOPP - (Phase VIII) - BfdW</b>	<b>II</b>	
- BftW, Germany-ECOPP-Phase VII	4,816,853.00	BfdW Grant Transferred to 14 NGO's		15,588,152.00
- BftW, Germany-ECOPP-Phase VIII	18,341,173.00	Programs & Networking		512,435.00
		Personnel Cost		947,075.00
		Audit Services		433,954.30
		Administration & Coordination		119,500.00
		<b>LAYA - CLIMATE CHANGE PROGRAMME</b>	<b>III</b>	
<b>Bank Interest Received</b>		Programme expenses		152,230.00
- BftW, Germany-Ecopp-Phase VII	44,632.00	Administration expenses		75.50
- BftW, Germany-Ecopp-Phase VIII	34,694.00			
Christian AID	2,154.00	<b>Christian AID</b>		
Laya	2,570.00	Bank Charges		35.40
		<b>General Account</b>		
Fixed Assets		Grant transfer to Sacred for Vehicle Purchase		160,000.00
(Book Value of Vehicles Transferred)		Book vehicle transfer to partner NGOs		269,054.88
<b>CRHSE</b>	21,242.13			
<b>VEEDU</b>	143,169.78			
<b>CHDP</b>	104,642.97	<b>Loans and Advances</b>		
		C.AID advance paid to BftW VII Phase		397,000.00
		<b>Local Account:</b>		
		<b>FINCARE - Education Development Programme</b>	<b>IV</b>	
Sale of Assets	160,000.00	Grant transferred to 6 NGOs		105,100.00
Sale of Assets - Xerox Machine& Generator	26,000.00	Administration Cost		54,507.00
		Capacity Building Cost		15,014.00
<b>Loans and Advances:</b>		<b>FINCARE - Education Development Programme</b>	<b>V</b>	
Advance received from CA	397,000.00	Grant transferred to 6 NGOs		647,950.00
<b>Local Account</b>		Administration Cost		148,050.00
Grant Received from FINCARE	795,000.00	<b>General Account</b>		
Bank Interest	1,000.00	Independence Day Programme - Prize Distribution		62,650.00
<b>General Account</b>				
Grant Received from FINCARE	62,650.00	AGM Expenses		5,303.00
		Audit Fees		11,500.00



AGM Subscription	1,414.00	Bank Charges	479.00
Donation	36,910.00	Consultancy Charges	5,000.00
Bank Interest	8,726.00	DSC Renewal Fees	1,416.00
		Insurance	5,602.00
		IT E Filling Fees	2,360.00
		Medical Support	5,000.00
		Postage	605.00
		Society Renewal Charges	2,974.00
		TDS return Filling Charges	6,000.00
		Telephone bill	500.00
		Travel & Conveyance	4,524.00
		Website Renewal Charges	12,000.00
		Website Renewal and Updating	11,000.00
		<b>CLOSING BALANCE</b>	
		Cash in Hand	2,060.00
		Cash at Bank	1,189,198.97
<b>Total</b>	<b>30,963,517.04</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>30,963,517.04</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 partner namely BfdW, Germany, Fincare Community Development Foundation (Unit of Fincare Small Finance Bank) 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





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