

ANNUAL REPORT

2019



SCINDeA



SCINDeA

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SCINDeA

South Central India Network for Development Alternatives



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Tabel of Contents

Chapter - I	Introduction to SCINDeA	3
Chapter - II	Strategies & Monitoring Processes	5
Chapter - III	Empowerment of Communities through People's Participation (ECoPP)	7
Chapter - IV	Fund Raising Initiatives through CSR Projects	17
Chapter - V	SCINDeA's Participation in other Programmes	20
Chapter - VI	Donors & Funding Receipts and Payments	22

Chapter - 1

Introduction to SCINDeA

South Central India Network for Development Alternatives is a reputed pioneering Networking NGO that has been specializing in the field of development for the past 20-24 years. The Network is constituted of 14 field based organizations that are geographically situated in south central regions of India – Chittoor district in Andhra Pradesh, Ramnagara & Kolar districts in Karnataka and 10 districts in Tamil Nadu (Thiruvallur, Chennai, Thiruvannamalai, Salem, Namakkal, Pudukottai, Dindigul, Sivagangai, Tiruppur & Tirupattur).

The togetherness strengthens and supports the goal of the Network to collectively participate in empowering the vulnerable, marginalized, underprivileged, socially, degraded, culturally alienated and the politically and economically powerless communities.

Through partnerships, programme designs, programme management, impact and sustainability assessment, SCINDeA has built a fairly good community rapport with different sectoral grass root communities covering 283 villages, 205 panchayats, 39 blocks, 26 taluks, 15 districts & a population of 2,73,576.

SCINDeA primarily works with the Dalits, fisherfolk, quarry workers, slum dwellers, adivasis, small and marginalised farmers and ex-miners.

SCINDeA programmes are generally evolved with the active participation and support of the communities with whom we work. Over the years we have developed good rapport with the communities and projects have been developed from a bottom up approach. There is constructive engagement and ownership of the community in the various intervention developments.

In the last 24 years SCINDeA has been involved in livelihood promotion, community organisation, child development, health and sanitation, HIV/AIDS prevention programmes, community health, climate change initiatives, sustainable agriculture, addressing food and nutritional security in children through nutrition sensitive agriculture etc.

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, small and marginalized farmers) 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, adivasis, small and marginalized farmers and ex-miners in the South Central region of the country by enhancing the capacity of staff of the partner s of the SCINDeA Network and evolving sustainable development programmes focused on gender equity, human rights and environmental protection through people's participation.

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, tribal, 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.

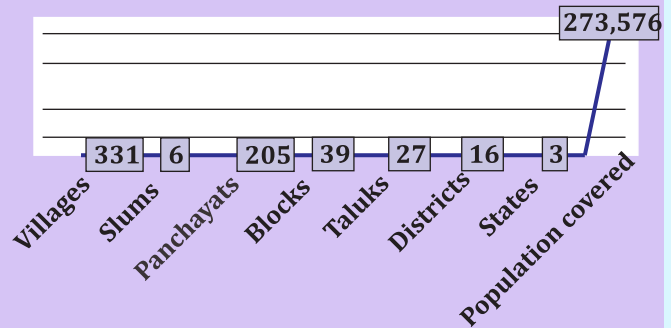
CORE NON NEGOTIABLE VALUES OF THE NETWORK

- Collective democratic participatory decision making
- Gender sensitivity
- Decentralization
- People centered initiatives
- Transparency & accountability
- Mutual sharing
- Solidarity

Chapter – 2

Strategies & Monitoring Processes

Area of Operation & Involvement of CBOs



PARTICIPATION OF STAKEHOLDERS

- Undertaking issue based action programme
- Acquiring and exercising leadership roles
- Extending cooperation in community activities
- Organizing community meetings and educational programmes
- Helping in the coordination of activities within the area
- Encouraging local leaders to access government schemes and reach out to the unreached
- Motivating parents to send children to school
- Planning, implementation, monitoring & evaluation of the project are an ongoing process and integral part of the overall programme

SCINDeA AIMS AT EMPOWERING COMMUNITIES THROUGH

- Promoting livelihoods
- Promoting people's organization
- Creating community awareness building community capacities
- Capacitate the youth on leadership qualities and carriers guidance
- Enabling children on child rights and self protection
- Linking mainstream services and resources

COMPOSITION OF STAFF

In SCINDeA, 137 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 Managers 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

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
- Right based child & adolescent development
- Community Development
- Health & sanitation

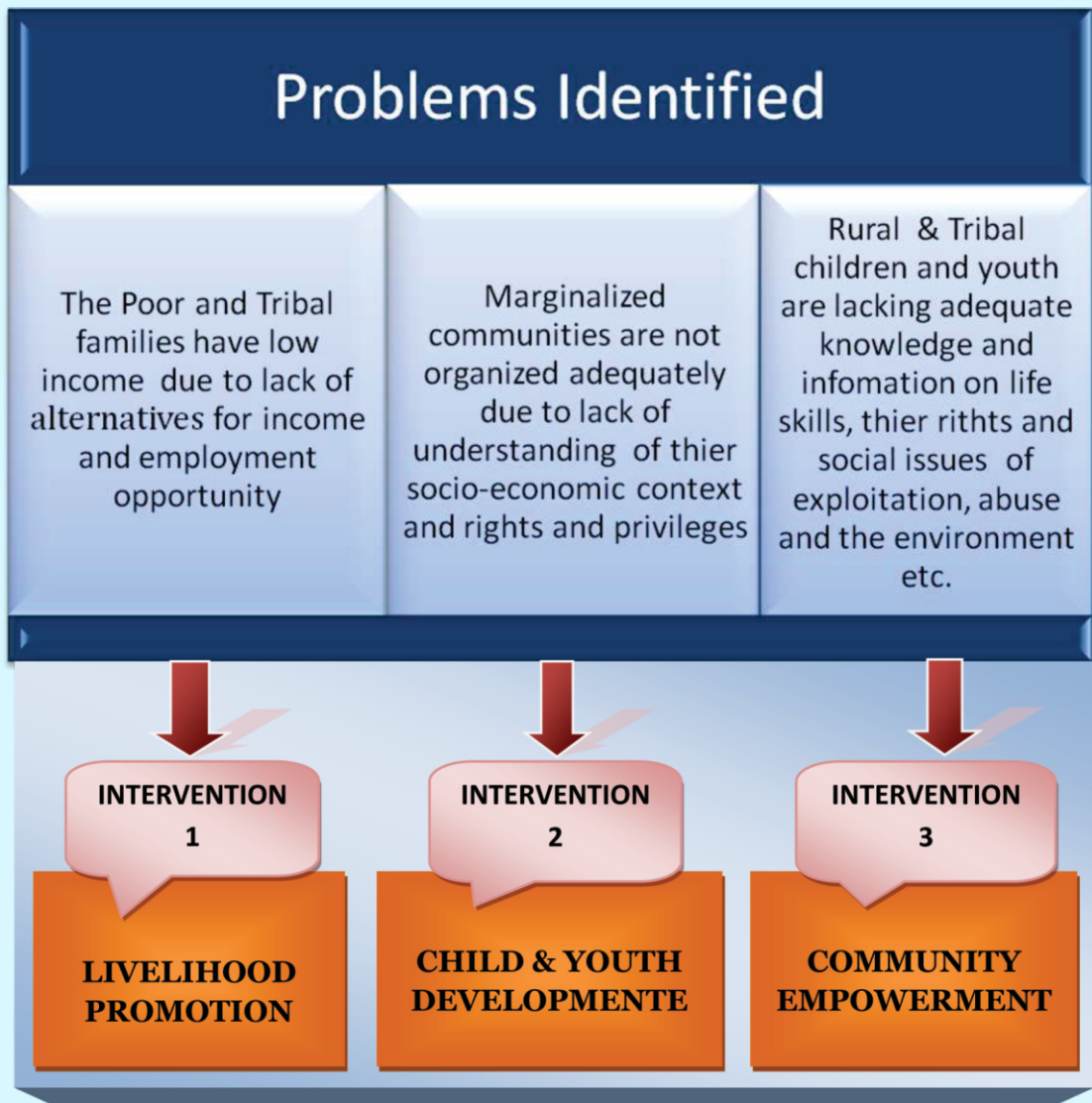
SECRETARIAT

- 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 Director 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.

Chapter – 3

Empowerment of Communities through People's Participation (ECoPP)

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.



1a. Livelihood Promotion

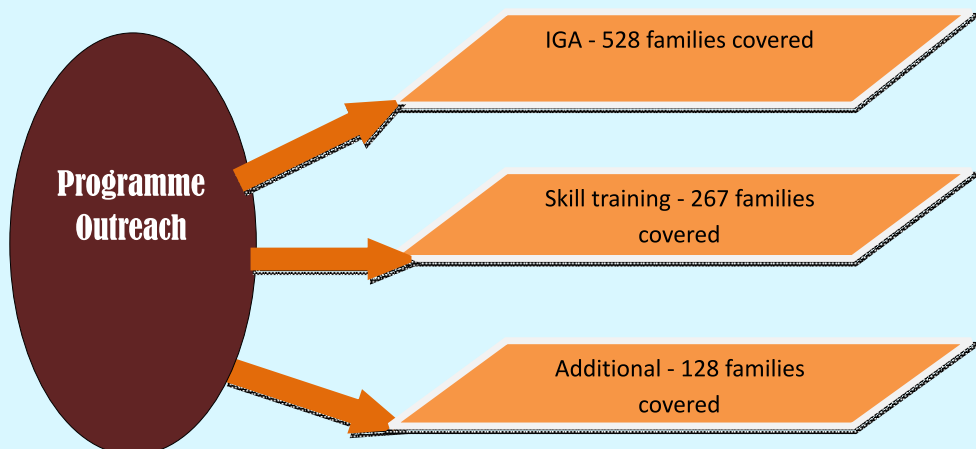
In the current reporting period livelihood promotion activities have been implemented in 104 villages in the SCINDeA area of operation. It includes income generating activities and skill training. 582 families were shortlisted based on the criteria developed jointly with the communities. The selected families were provided financial assistances



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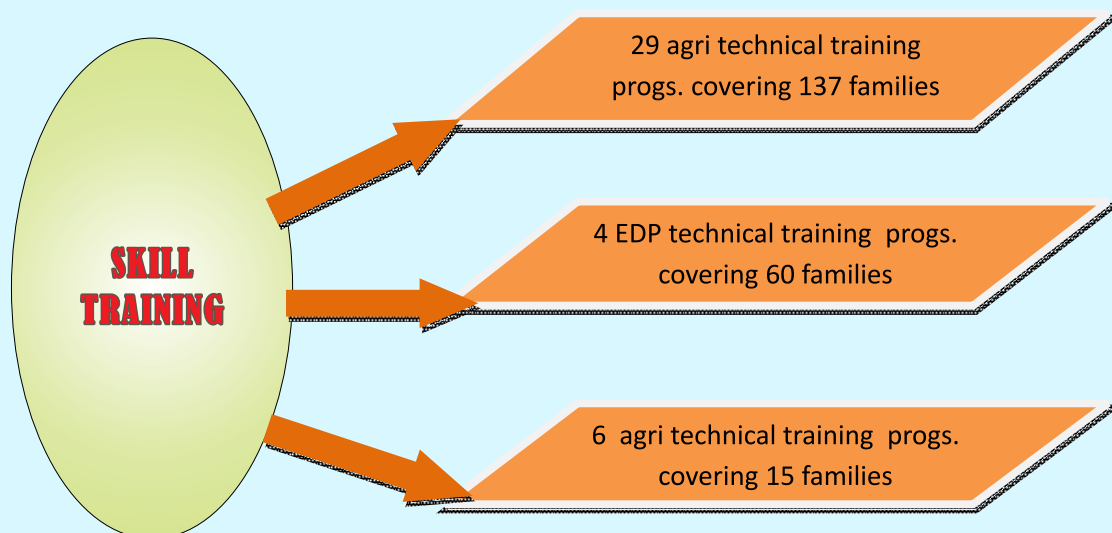
ve in suitable and viable economic trades in order to ensure that the poor households have a stable livelihood that will substantially increase its income and over a period of time, the assets are owned by the family. Self-esteem and social participation of the family has

increased. Each beneficiary family of the livelihood programme also contributed in cash to the initiation of the livelihood. Additionally with the income earned from the livelihood each beneficiary also contributed to help needy families in the community to access various trades. In this manner 158 additional families were covered.



1b. Skill Development

267 poor families have been covered under the skill development programme in the current project period 2019. The trainees were equipped with skills in driving, tailoring, and computer, detergent making, agricultural technical training etc. in order to equip them to seek employment. The beneficiaries were shortlisted in consultation with village units and SCINDeA project staff. This activity purely focused on creating opportunities for the poor families to learn skills for securing sustainable employment/livelihoods.





OUTCOMES

- Families involved in land development have developed the unused pushy land and able to earn average income of Rs. 2000 – 6000 per crop once in 3 - 4 months through cultivating seasonable vegetables & cereals.
- Families involved in cow rearing are able to earn an income of Rs. 4000 to 6000 per month by the sale of milk.
- Families involved in goat rearing possess as asset of Rs. 20,000 to 30,000 through multiplication of goats
- Families involved in petty trades are able to earn an income of Rs. 2500 to 4000 per month.



Case Study on Development of Seed Bank

My name is Sengole. I am living with my wife and my 3 daughters in Nadupatti village. My daughters are studying. We all involve ourselves in cultivation work



in our land. I am doing the cultivation for the last 30 years. I have 5 acres of land along with a well for irrigation purpose. Due to lack of sufficient water source the level of water in the well has decreased.

Because of the reduced level of water source, the level of land taken for cultivation also got reduced. Therefore I shifted to growing of tree plants, vegetable plants top (pandhal). But, since I am rearing cattle I had to ensure that I cultivate paddy to make available the straw to feed cattle.

It was in this situation the BEST NGO informed me my lands. And through the exposure visit I had an opportunity to learn about the traditional paddy seeds and I decided to go for cultivating the traditional paddy in my land. Last year I cultivated the Pure Malli range of paddy and this year I purchased 30 kegs of Kichilli Samba paddy seeds through seeds bank and cultivating it. It



had grown up well with very less amount of water than the other variety of paddy cultivation would have taken. To prevent the plants I used to grow the inter crop such as (Sevvanthi flower) and black gram just along the ridgepole. I followed organic method for the cultivation of paddy.

Just before harvesting the paddy, I also participated in the best paddy seeds competition by paying entrance fees Rs. 150 which is organized by the district collectrat. The Govt. officials from the department of union agriculture visited four times my cultivation of paddy which was ready for harvesting. They tested the quality of paddy and quantity of paddy from the plants. After testing they announced the result that it was my land of paddy cultivation that gave enormous amount of quantity of paddy with good quality and won the competition of best seed bank development.

Case Study on Computer Training



My name is Sneha. I live in Nammiyanthal village, Sengam taluk of Thiruvannamalai district. My father Kamalanathan was a daily wage laborer. He passed away five years ago when he was sick. We are one male and one female child and of course our mother is taking care of us. In this situation, we have been working as daily wage labour in the village and were leading our family. The income we were getting was not enough to meet out our routine needs.

However, I was fortunate to have been trained and certified as computer operator through RWDS-SCINDeA ECoPP project initiative. And then after successful completion of the course I got the job in Textile shop as a bill collector in Thiruvannamalai town and I continue my working there. From the job I do now I am able to draw a monthly income of Rs. 5000/- We are using the salary income to meet out our family expenses and food needs. I am very grateful to the RWDS – SCINDeA ECoPP project who made this possible for us to have an income and to improve our living condition by generating a support for source of income to my family.

2. Child and Youth Development

Every child is unique and a supremely important national asset. For this reason SCINDeA considers child development an important aspect that contributes to nation building. The activities of the child development component of the SCINDeA/ECOPP continued to be implemented during the current reporting period.

Children's clubs are functional in each of the 283 villages covered under the ECoPP programme. Through the clubs children were sensitized on various aspects of child rights, life skill education, health, environment & social awareness. Savings and the habit of sharing and caring for other

children is also encouraged and promoted.

Children are encouraged to take part in sports & games during weekends.

Annually they also participate in summer camps

conducted by partner s of the

S C I N D e A Network.

During the summer camps children

participate in leadership development &

career guidance programmes.

Awareness programmes on

socially relevant themes are also periodically conducted for children.

S.No.	Particulars	No. of progs.	No. of participants
1.1	Child Development		
i	Child Resource Centers	283	6559 (3213 boys & 3346 girls)
ii.	Summer Camps	10	957 (416 boys & 541 girls)
iii.	Life Skill Education in villages	283	4891 (2436 boys & 2455 girls)
iv.	Life Skill Education in schools	21	2478 (1227 boys & 1251 girls)
v.	Sensitization of teachers and educational authorities	6	48 participants (20 males and 28 females)
vi.	Formation of School Management Committee in schools	45	1643 (517 males & 1126 females)
vii.	Capacity building programme for School Management Committee Members	21	1643 (517 males & 1126 females)
viii.	Orientation on child protection rights and relevant child related acts for Village Level Child Protection Committees (VLCPC)	111	451 (197 male & 254 female)
1.2	Youth Development		
i.	Formation of youth groups	283	4492 (3087 boys & 1405 girls)
ii.	Leadership training programmes	17	816 (492 boys & 324 girls)



CHILDREN'S CLUB

My name is Sneha from Melapuduvayalur. I am studying in 12th grade in Govt. Hr. Sec. School. I am member of children club organized by BEST NGO.



While being member of this club i used to attend the monthly meeting. During the meeting we were taught life skill education. We were given with novels and story books to read. Each member was given a chance to read the books in rotation. Of which I loved to read the books of Bharathiya, the great Tamil Poet; the books of great lyricist Kannadasan; General knowledge books and some books of Tamil grammar. General knowledge books were very useful for me to prepare for the Govt. exams to get jobs in near future. I thank the BEST NGO for giving the opportunity to become member of the children club and being benefitted.



My name is Arthi from Annai Velankanni Nagar, Sengam village of Thiruvannamalai district. I am studying in 9th Standard in Karappattu village Govt. Higher Secondary School.

I come from a poor family background. My parents are daily wage laborers. In our village we have a children's Club initiated by RWDS/SCINDeA. AALL children underwent training sessions on 10 different models of life skill education. I was also one of the participants of this training. As a result of attending the life skill education training I now feel free to speak with others and I don't have any fear to be social with other children of my age category or the peer group and the elders in the family and in the village and in the school as well. I am able to behave well with others in the community. I have developed confidence in myself. The lessons taught in the training sessions have made me become a responsible person in my life. I have learned to give respect to everyone in the family and be polite to everyone. And it has helped to take resolutions to cultivate good thoughts and promote good characters throughout my life. I have also developed a keen interest to do well or perform well in my studies. I thank RWDS/SCINDeA network for given me the opportunity to learn the life skills that required very much at this stage of my life



3. Strengthening of Community Linkages for People's Development

In order to strengthen community linkages for people's development, SCINDeA partner s have organized the sectoral groups with whom they work in to a 3 tier system at various levels to identify problems, plan programmes of action and lobby on specific issues that leads to developing linkages with government institutions and people's organizations for support and solidarity.

- The village units, cluster level federations and sangams form the 3 tier structure for developing govt. linkages and programmes of actions.
- The 3 tire structure developed at the apex level is linked to specific departments to avail civic amenities for the villages.
- The members at different levels who are part of the structure are sensitized & traine on domestic violence, child abuse, human rights violation etc..



Govt. Programme Outreach	Families
1. Livestock – livelihood scheme	95
2. Irrigation pipeline— livelihood scheme	48
3. Toilet construction - water & sanitation scheme	42
4. Housing scheme	50
5. Scholarships – education scheme	6
6. Widow pension schemes	5
7. Old age pension, adhar card, community certificates	723
8. Procurement of millet seeds - agriculture scheme	120
9. Fodder cutting mahcines – agriculture scheme	159
10. Community hall in 1 village – Rural development welfare scheme	55
11. 16 villages provided with 51 solar lights – Rural development scheme	640
12. 6 villages provided with 6 sodium lights –Rural development scheme	90
13. Cement roads in 3 villages – Rural development scheme	86
14. Mango saplings – Dry land development scheme	120
15. 3 villages got library & over tank renovation	637
16. 3 villages have got drinking water facility – Rural water development scheme	676

Village level Units

- Basic unit with 10 people at village level
- Deals with issues pertaining to that area

Cluster level body or Federation

- 2-3 persons per village unit
- (60-90) persons from 30 villages elected to cluster level
- Addresses social and civic issues pertaining to 20 villages.

Sangams level

- 10 persons elected from each cluster to Sangam level
- 2 clusters in an organisation
- Each cluster covers 10 villages
- Issues concerning 20 villages discussed & addressed

OUTCOME

- 283 village units in 283 villages have been active with the membership of 3287 men and 4791 women members and keep meeting once in a month.
- Members of the village units have become aware on the importance of participating in the Grama Saba meetings. At such meetings they take up issues relating to village development. Refer to programme outreach mentioned above.
- Women take active participation in the meetings and take a lead
- Unity among the members in the villages have been realized
- Able to approach government officials to tap the available government schemes referred to programme outreach mentioned above
- Village unit is a platform which has been encouraged for the men and women to come together and discuss the village issues.

Case Study on Mobilizing Government Schemes

My name is Kanchi Malaiyan from Sundakam palayam village in Tiruppur district. I have been living for the last 40 years in this village.



I am the leader in the village unit. There are 130 families in my village. There is no road in our village. We had great



difficulty during rainy season. There used to be water stagnation everywhere in the village. Because of this unhygienic situation our children often used to get sick.

This problem has been discussed in the village unit

monthly meeting and to give petition to the Panchayat leader. And we did so. The Panchayat president took action on our petition and responded immediately. This happened because of our unity and the village unit that is functioning in our village.



Case Study on Land Development

My name is Saravanan from Parapatti village of Pudukottai District, Tamilnadu. I am 53 year old and I live with my wife, son and daughter. I am involved in doing cultivation for the past 30 years in our land. My entire family members involve themselves in agriculture work. I have 3 acres of dry land and 2 acres of wet land. We have a well and motor pump to irrigation purpose. Earlier there was sufficient water for irrigation but due lack of sufficient rain fall for the last 7 years the level of water in the well has gone down deeper. When there was sufficient water available in the well I used to do cultivation in my land for 3 times in a year and we cultivated paddy, maize, black gram and ground nuts and we got well off with that. But, as of now due to lack of sufficient water in the well I had to leave my cultivation and the land has become barren.

It was in this situation I got a link with BEST NGO. The team members of the organization explained me the technique of how to do cultivation even when there is no sufficient water. They explained that I can take up land development



plan and go for planting with fruit tree plants with very less usage of water. Hence, I decided to go for the land development and I did it. I planted 100 guava plants and 20 mango plants which I received from the BEST NGO. I used $\frac{3}{4}$ acre of land to plant 120 plants. I also put shadow net to protect the plants. I spent Rs. 2500 to redevelop the land. I also used pipe line for drip irrigation so that I could manage to water the plants with less amount of water only. And for that I spent Rs. 6000/- As a result now I could see in my land the plants are grown up well and flourishing. Within the next two-three years the plants will have good yield I believe. I thank the BEST NGO for helping and guiding me to continue to use my land for the cultivation appropriately with less usage of water. It was good learning on how to use water sparingly for land irrigation.

Chapter - 4

Fund Raising Initiatives through CSR Projects

In the last 1 year SCINDeA has mobilized funds through CSR projects and individual donors to implement the following activities.

1. Menstrual Health & Hygiene Campaign

In the last 1 year through a Menstrual Health & Hygiene Campaign SCINDeA had raised Rs.2,42,821/- to provide



670 rural & tribal adolescent girls in govt. schools reusable sanitary napkins. The campaign was implemented through 11 partners

of the SCINDeA Network namely, BEST, CReNIEO-Yercaud, CRHSE, KGFWA, QWDS, RWDS, SACRED, SUCHI, SWAP, VEEDU, & WORD.



The objectives of the campaign were to

- Increase awareness on menstrual hygiene among rural adolescent school girls
- Increase access to and use of good quality sanitary napkins among adolescent girls.

SCINDeA procured reusable and antimicrobial sanitary pads for distribution to rural & tribal adolescent school girls. Each box of sanitary pads contained 3 day pads, 1 long night pad & 1 storage bag.

Contributors to the Campaign

- Ultramarine Pvt. Ltd., Ranipet : Rs. 80,000/-
- India Donates : Rs. 42,821/-
- Letzchange (Social Media Platform) : Rs. 1,20,000/-



Prior to the distribution an awareness programme on Menstrual Hygiene Management was conducted in the schools by the SCINDeA coordinators.

Feedback from the girls

- During school hours they were able to manage their menstruation days with dignity due to the high degree of absorbancy of the day pads.
- The awareness progs. on menstrual hygiene management help to break the culture of silence & the girls felt free to discuss the issue with their peers & female family members.



2. Provision of Safe Drinking Water in Schools

SCINDeA in partnership with Tandrast Foundation the CSR Wing of 'Eureka Forbes' provided 8 water filters to 5 rural & tribal govt. schools through 4 SCINDeA partner organizations (KGFWA in Kolar Dt. Karnataka, CRHSE Tirupattur Dt. TN, CRenIEO-Pulicat Thiruvallur Dt. TN & CRenIEO-Yercaud Salem Dt. TN).

Through this project initiative about 1,677 school children are being benefitted.



3. Sanitation Project

SCINDeA in partnership with Thirumalai Chemicals Pvt. Ltd, Ranipet constructed 2 toilet blocks each in Z.P. High School & M.P.P. School in G.D.Nellore Mandal, Chittoor district of Andhra Pradesh.



The strength of the Z.P High school is 102 (45 boys & 57 girls) and M.P.P. school is 35 (15 boys & 20 girls).

The sanitation project was completed in 2 months (February

– March 2020). It aimed to improve access to sanitation and hygiene services for adolescent boys and girls where there were no such facilities. This also helped adolescent girls to continue their school education.



During the construction health, hygiene and sanitation awareness education was given to the children in both schools by the project staff. Important messages regarding hygiene and sanitation were painted on the wall of the toilet building. Each school contributed approximately Rs. 7000 as their contribution.



4. Addressing Food and Nutritional Security among Children through Nutrition Sensitive Agriculture

SCINDeA in collaboration with CAF – Herballife International has implemented a Nutrition Sensitive Agriculture Project in 3 blocks of Trichy district in Tamilnadu to promote nutrition based approaches in agriculture practices, build capacities of 2400 farmers & augment diet and nutritional diversity among the families with special focus on children and young pregnant and lactating mothers in 40 villages.



K. Senthil a farmer and many like him from the socially excluded sections of the society feel empowered and resolved to actively promote and participate in nutrition based sustainable agriculture. He is from Sethurapatti village and a member of the farmers group in his village. After attending the village level training towards improvement of his agricultural produce he learnt the organic methods of paddy cultivation along with the aided benefits. The methods include the preparation and usage of panchgavyam which is a soil nutrient made up five ingredients namely cow urine, cow dung, cow's milk, curd and ghee. Panchgavyam is known to boost immunity and promote plant growth.



Having been trained in the preparation of panchagavyam Senthil applies it to the soil in his land. He said, “earlier on when I used chemical fertilizers I had harvested only 45 bags of rice which was not tasty. By cultivating paddy organically I was able to save Rs. 5000/- and spent only Rs. 4000/- I am thankful to SCINDeA for guiding me to adapt to organic method of paddy cultivation.”



Besides training farmers in sustainable nutrition based organic practices SCINDeA also augments the diet and nutritional diversity among the farmer families with special focus on children and young mothers in the selected villages by engaging local institutions. The participative methodology of SCINDeA is of prime importance. The methodology of capacity building of farmers is undertaken at the production level while the nutrition education of pregnant & nursing mothers and mothers of young children is done at the consumption level.

Chapter – 5

SCINDeA's Participation in other Programmes

S.No	Programme	Participants
1	Capacity building on Theory of Social Change, PRIA, Delhi	1. Dr. Sheila Benjamin Executive Director, SCINDeA 2. Mr. Gnanamoni, Director, QWDS
2	Master class on fund raising and communication on 10 th & 11 th Oct. 2019	3. Mr. Bennet Gnanaiah Project Manager, CHDP
3.	India Compliance Update workshop series – August 22 nd , 2019, Bangalore	4. Ms. Glory Vijayakumar, Director, SUCHI 5. Mr. Selvakumar, Director, READ 6. Mr. Meerasa Field Director, CReNIEO – Pulicat
4.	National Consultation on Governance Compliance and Resources – Towards a future ready vibrant Voluntary Sector and also participated in the Silver Jubilee Celebration of FMSF on November 25 th & 26 th , 2019 held in Delhi.	7. Dr. Sheila Benjamin Executive Director, SCINDeA

- ii. SCINDeA in collaboration with LAYA-INECC organized a 2 day Consultation on Climate Resilient Agriculture – Sharing Insights from Practice in Trichy, Tamil Nadu. A total of 20 persons participated in the Consultation of whom 6 were from LAYA, 5 were from SCINDeA and the rest were farmers from the neighboring Pudukottai district of Tamil Nadu.



There were 2 major sessions on the 1st day of the Consultation namely approaches towards building climate resilience to climate change and climate smart agriculture. The various presentations were from Tamil Nadu, East Godavari in Andhra Pradesh & Orissa. There was also good

interaction and sharing of sustainable agricultural practices between the participants and in particular the farmers (males & females).

The 2nd day of the Consultation was spent in field visits to organic farms and interaction with farmers in Pudukottai district.



iii. Visitors to SCINDeA

YMCA Secretary Trainees visited SCINDeA on 21 & 22nd January 2019. The basic idea of the visit was to understand at the ground and programme interventions of an NGO for improving quality of life of rural and tribal communities.



Chapter – 6
Donors & Funding
Receipts and Payments for the period 01.04.2019 - 31.03.2020

Receipts	Amount Rs.	Payments	Amount Rs.
Opening Balance:		Foreign Contribution:	
Cash in Hand	5,195.00	ECOPP Continuation - (Phase VIII) - BfdW	
Cash at Bank	9,281,799.77	Program Expenses	
		BfdW Grant Transferred to 14 NGO's	24,020,000.00
Foreign Contribution:		Capacity Building	2,126,287.07
Grant Received from		Personnel Costs	1,710,100.00
- BfdW, Germany - ECoPP Continuation	25,046,475.00	Evaluation	1,502,543.96
- BfdW, Germany - ECoPP - Phase VIII	389,613.00	Administration Expenses	
- CAF, India	8,010,000.00	Personnel Costs – Admin.	760,200.00
- LAYA, India	112,000.00	Administration & Coordinations Expenses	1,735,628.13
- India Donates	6,388.00	Charities Aid Foundation	
Bank Interest Received		Program Activity Cost	4,564,354.00
- BfdW, Germany - ECoPP Continuation	149,714.00	Program Administration Cost	1,559,077.00
- Christian AID	29,667.00	Program Administration Cost - Admin	342,231.95
- CAF, India	12,029.00	Fixed Assets	
- FCRA General	1,237.00	Computer with Printer	48,500.00
		Furniture and Accessories	75,701.00
Loans and Advances:		LAYA	
TDS Deducted	127,052.00	Climate resilience workshop Program Expenses	105,032.20
Advance Received from BfdW VII Phase	397,000.00	India Donates	
		Coordination Fee for Menstrual Health Management Program	6,388.00
Local Account:		ECOPP - (Phase VII) - BfdW	
Campaign on Menstrual Health Management		Bank Charges	441.00
Donation Received	73,333.00	FC General	
Campaign on Construction of Toilets		Bank Charges	383.50
Donation Received	200,000.00	Loans and Advances:	
Campaign on construction of Toilets & Health Management		TDS Paid	127,052.00
Donation Received	250,000.00	Advance repaid to Christian Aid	397,000.00

Receipts	Amount	Payments	Amount
State Health Resource Centre (SHRC)		<u>Local Account:</u>	
Donation Received	104,080.00	Campaign on Menstrual Health Management	
Nehru Yuva Kendra (NYK) Program		Program Expenses	156,615.00
Donation Received	28,875.00	Administration Expenses	18.00
AGM Subscription	1,414.00	Campaign on Construction of Toilets	
Donations	92,671.00	Program Expenses	200,000.00
Bank Interest	37.00	Campaign on Construction of Toilets & Health Management	
		Program Expenses	80,000.00
		Administration Expenses	6.00
Loans and Advances:		State Health Resource Centre (SHRC)	
TDS Recoverable	24,449.00	Program Expenses	104,080.00
TDS Deducted	3,700.00	Nehru Yuva Kendra (NYK) Program	
		Program Expenses	28,875.00
		<u>General Account:</u>	
		Program Expenses	46,978.00
		Administration Expenses	110,675.00
		Loans and Advances:	
		TDS Payable	24,449.00
		TDS Paid	3,700.00
		Closing Balance	
		Cash in Hand	322.00
		Cash at Bank	4,510,090.96
Total	44,346,728.77	Total	44,346,728.77

Acknowledgement

On behalf of the communities with whom we work, SCINDeA would like place on record its sincerely appreciation and thanks to its overseas partner Bread for the World, Germany, Charities Aid Foundation - Herbal Life, New Delhi, Ultra Marine Pigments Pvt. Ltd, Ranipet for their support, solidarity and guidance. The unstinted support and cooperation of the staff of all partner organizations of the Network and the Secretariat is also appreciated.

Dr Sheila Benjamin
Executive Director

Partner Organizations

1. Bharath Environment Seva Trust (BEST)
Pudukottai DISTRICT, Tamil Nadu
2. Community Health Development Project (CHDP)
Udumelpet, Tirupur District, Tamil Nadu
3. Centre for Rural Health and Social Education (CRHSE)
Tirupattur District, Tamil Nadu
4. Community Reconstruction of Social Service (CROSS)
Chittoor District, Andhra Pradesh
5. Centre for Research on the New International Economic Order (CRenIEO)
Chennai, Tamil Nadu
6. KGF Women's Association (KGFWA)
Kolar District, Karnataka
7. Quarry Workers Development Society (QWDS)
Dindigul District, Tamil Nadu
8. Rural Education and Action for Development (READ)
Manamadurai, Sivagangai District, Tamil Nadu
9. Rural Women's Development Society (RWDS)
Thiruvannamalai District, Tamil Nadu
10. Social Animation Centre for Rural Education and Development (SACRED)
Bidadi, Ramanagaram District, Karnataka
11. United Evangelical Lutheran Church of India (UELICI-SWAP)
Chennai, Tamil Nadu
12. Social Unit for Community Health and Improvement (SUCHI)
Chittoor, Andhra Pradesh
13. Village Education and Economic Development Unit (VEEDU)
Sevoor, Vellore District, Tamil Nadu
14. Women's Organization in Rural Development (WORD)
Pallipalayam, Namakal District, Tamil Nadu

